CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains the conclusions from the findings and discussions in the previous chapter. It also contains suggestions for impending studies with the same topic of analysis.

5.1 Conclusions

The aim of this study is to answer the research questions about the construction of power relations and the construction of women. This study has revealed that there is a relation of power and also negative and positive constructions of women in the novel *Women as Sex Vendors* (Tobias & Marcy, 1918). The data of this study is classified based on the use of metaphors (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980; Chandler, 1994) and described based on discussions of power (Foucault, 1978; 1982). The discussions of power used to describe the sentences in the novel are based on aspects and characteristics of power relations.

Power relations constructed in the novel by the use of metaphor mostly focus on revealing the relation of power with other types of relationships for examples economic, sexual, and knowledge relationships; revealing the purposes and by what means exercising power; and revealing the forms of institutionalization in which the relation of power takes place (Foucault, 1978, pp. 94-96; 1982, p. 792). Besides, the constructions of women are divided into two parts namely negative and positive constructions. The negative constructions of women namely women are powerless, dependent on men, comparable to petty shop-keepers, as a goal to men, and as a commodity to men. Meanwhile, the positive constructions of women namely women are independent and powerful.
In accordance to the analysis, power relations discovered in the novel were mostly constructed through the use of irony and orientational metaphor. The use of irony shows the capability of a powerful person in exercising power against powerless person. Besides, the use of orientational metaphor shows obviously the relations of power which emphasize the superior and the inferior through spatial orientations. Meanwhile, the constructions of women are mostly constructed through the use of structural metaphor, orientational metaphor, ontological metaphor, ontological metaphor with the purpose of setting goals and motivating actions, and irony. Women’s constructions as powerless are mostly shown by the use of orientational metaphor. It points out the relation of power in which women are positioned more inferior than men. Women’s construction as dependent to men mostly by the use of irony emphasizes the dreams of women who wanted to be in the capitalist class by depending on men economically. Women’s construction as petty shop-keepers by the use of structural metaphor points out the similar characteristic of both women and petty shop-keepers. Women are constructed as a goal to men mostly by the use of ontological metaphor with the purpose of setting goals and motivating actions. Women are constructed as commodities by the use of ontological metaphor. It focuses on comparing women with other objects. Women constructed as independent by the use of orientational metaphor emphasizes the point that women are no longer dependent to men. Besides, women constructed as powerful mostly through the use of irony focus on the capability of women to have control over men as a cause of the maternal system.

This study leads into several conclusions. First, power can be in forms of wealth, high position, or even biological forms namely sex or physical appearance. Second, power exercise can be found in all aspects of life. Thus it is closely related to other relationships namely knowledge, economic, and sexual relationships. Third, powerful person can exercise their power to achieve certain goals which benefit them. They are also considered as superior and have control over the inferior. Fourth, the relation of power is non-subjective. It can occur in the relationships between men and
men, women and women, men and women in general, husbands and wives, parents and children, employers and employees, and so forth. Last, literary works can also influence the phenomenon of stereotyping. It suggests ideas or characterizations of a certain group which are mostly found in a certain context and society. Then, it can be a base of characterization of that certain group.

5.2 Suggestions

There must be a myriad of imperfections in this study. It is due to the difficulties in finding the proper framework in analyzing the data taken from a novel. The novel used for the analysis is also different from any other novels generally. There is no dialogue between characters in the novel *Women as Sex Vendors* (Tobias & Marcy, 1918) which can lead to misinterpretations by the readers. Nonetheless, this study has combined the use of metaphor and discussions of power to reveal the constructions of power relations and the constructions of women which are rarely found in the studies of power before. Henceforth, it is hoped for the impending studies about power relations to explore other literary works, not only novel, which may contain the issues of power relations for further analysis. Besides, the combination of the tool and theoretical framework for data analysis must be related to one and another to produce a better outcome from the analysis.