

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the study drawn from the analysis provided in the previous chapter. This chapter also contains recommendation for future study.

5.1. Conclusion

As previously mentioned, this study aims to investigate how love is represented in the dystopian novel, *1984*, by George Orwell. To answer the question, this study employs the theory of narratology by Rimmon-Kenan's (1983) and Stenberg's (1986) three components of love as its analytical tools.

The study reveals that love is represented as three different concepts throughout the story: *perseverance*, *hope*, and *a way of rebelling*. These representations have been able to be uncovered through the characters' attitudes and actions which depict the idea of love. It is interesting to note that the idea of love in dystopian world do not refer to the same concept of love in utopian world.

Love as *perseverance* is shown first by Julia in her efforts to build a relationship with Winston. Later on, Winston and Julia's love as *perseverance* appears during their effort to go against the Party's law to live the way they wanted to. On the other hand, love as *hope* in *1984* emerges as the beginning of rebellion by Winston. Lastly, love as *a way of rebelling* relates to the previous idea regarding love as hope in a dystopian world.

With regard to the dystopian story, the analysis reveals that in *1984*, love is represented as the core element which contributes to the existence of rebellion as the main conflict in the novel. The beginning of rebellion starts at the same time with the existence of first type of love in the story, which is *empty love* (see Chapter 2 section 2.3.4). It keeps growing until it becomes *consummate love* and slowly deteriorates into *nonlove* in the end of the story. Different from utopian genre, which usually ends right after the love reaches its peak, in dystopian genre, love ends up as *nonlove*. This condition is the result of the idea in which the

oppressed party will never win the battle in the dystopian world. Therefore, no matter how strong the love is, it will not affect the end of the story in any way, since dystopia is the dark side of utopia and that the outcomes are generally worse than in utopia (Moylan & Baccolini, 2003).

As a final remark, this study has been conducted to provide an alternative analysis towards literary works belonging to dystopian genre. Love, as one of the popular themes of many literary works, has indeed been represented differently in this dystopian novel.

5.2. Recommendation

It appears that many research studies which analyze dystopian genre usually focus on power and resistance issues, considering the fact that in a dystopian world, society works in a way that is opposite to utopian conditions. However, besides the representation of power and social issues, dystopian novel is also loaded with other themes. This is actually a good opportunity for future research to analyze other elements of the dystopian novel, such as how the government psychologically manipulates their own people. Besides, the fact that dystopian reality works in contrast to utopian context can encourage future researchers to use both genres to conduct comparative analysis. It is of great hope that this research can contribute to the literature on dystopian novels.