

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This last chapter of the research consists of the conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is made as the result of transitivity analysis in the process of determining gender roles of the male and females characters in the five legends used in this paper. The conclusion also mentions the result of analysis using nominal group and the representation of the characters described in the legends. The suggestion deals with what should be focused on further research.

5.1 Conclusion

As stated in chapter I, the aims of the present study are investigating gender roles, stereotypes and its representation in Japanese legends. Based on the analysis of the process types' appearances, the three process types that occur most frequently are the Material Process, Mental Process, and Verbal Process. The total appearance of each process is Material (48, 24%), Mental (17, 54%) and Verbal (12, 26%).

However, in this research, the three main process types that determine gender roles in this case the roles of male and female characters are the material, mental, and relational attributive. This is in line with Halliday (1994) who says that the three main process types are the material, mental, and relational process. Nevertheless, the behavioral process (9, 65%) also contributes to define the roles.

Meanwhile, other process types such as verbal, relational identifying, and existential do not give the significant function in assigning gender roles to the characters. The verbal process occurs (12,26%) and the existential process only occurs (1,75%). The relational identifying process never occurs in all stories (0%).

Gender roles of the characters in the stories are determined by their material, mental, behavioral, and relational attributive process. There are two roles assigned to the male characters. The first role is male as “Doer”. This role is indicated by the frequency of the material process.

Halliday (1994) explains that material processes are processes of ‘doing’. This kind of role is shown by the character’s ability to do many actions that can be directed to other characters or not. This role describes male as the active and powerful characters. Yet, there are male characters that physically powerful toward the other characters and not. It depends on the goal of their actions whether it is the living or non-living characters. From this role, men are portrayed as characters who do the activity or business outside home, such as working, journeying, and etc.

The second role is male as “Senser”. This kind of role is determined by the mental process whether cognition, perception, or affection. In this role, males are described as the active characters because they have the ability to sense especially thinking of what they will do toward the objects.

There are also two roles assigned to the female characters. The first is female as “Modified Carrier”. This role is built by the relational attributive

process. This role shows that female characters are described or classified more detail compared to the male characters due to their attributes such as possession and classification. This kind of role depicts women as having the duty related to the households activity such as keeping the house clean and looking after the garden. The second is females as “Peripheral”. Females are positioned as the phenomenon or object of the mental and behavioral processes of males. Women are positioned as the passive and weak characters through this role.

Based on the analysis of Nominal Group, there are two stereotypes for males as being strong and possess adjustable characteristic like a ‘frog’. Males are assumed to be strong because the nominal groups that indicates the same thing, which are; their physical attributes such as a giant size of body and strong hands, also their title or occupation as a woodsman or woodcutter and a warrior, and also their age that still young in their manhood. Male is characterized as having characteristic like a frog by looking at the nominal group that shows that a frog is given a name from where he lives, so that males have a characteristic as adjustable character just like frog as amphibian that can live whether on the ground or underwater.

Stereotypes for females are being beautiful, good, and weak. The stereotype that says females are beautiful can be identified by projecting physical prominence like beauty such as having long black hair. In other words, beauty is the possession of females. The other attributes assigned to wife are good and weak. They are weak because they can not be independent from males. Since the nominal group that does not mention their names personally, yet it is attached to

the male's name, for example "Visu's Wife". That is why wife has the attributes such as weak. It is because her dependency to males. The term good is also the possession of females not males. Woman, in this case, a wife is good because she never says a harsh or bitter word to her husband.

In conclusion, the two findings of analysis above depict the same idea on gender representation. Males and females characters are represented differently. Men are assumed as masculine and powerful characters due to the roles assigned to them as doer and senser. From the stereotypes, there is one more thing that male is adjustable just like a 'frog' as one of the amphibious animals that can live wherever they want to live. Whilst, Females are represented as the weak and passive characters concerning to the roles they play as the modified carrier and peripheral. Women are feminine because the stereotype that projects physical prominence such as beauty, more than any others like economical status. Females are represented as weak characters due to their dependency to the male characters. Shortly, this study reveals that men are the more dominant and masculine characters in Japanese legends. Meanwhile, women tend to be represented as the inferior and feminine characters in the stories.

5.2 Suggestion

Language is a privileged medium in which we make sense of things, in which meaning is produced and exchanged. So language is central to meanings. For that reason, language must be understood socially and deeply, because there are perhaps the hidden meanings behind it especially in written language or texts

for example, literary texts. In academic learning process, language must be comprehended as a whole and not integrated or separated. One of the ways is by compounding literature and linguistics that can be used to reveal the ideology behind literary texts.

This research was also an effort that was hopefully able to enrich the literary analysis by using linguistics theories as the tools of analysis. However, the research is performed by limitation and inadequacy of the researcher so that weaknesses are unavoidable. There are many things that had not been discussed in this paper, for instance the representation of gender inequalities of the characters. It is therefore suggested for further research to reveal deeper on gender inequalities between the male and females characters.

This research has found gender roles in Japanese legends written by the different authors. So it is also recommended for further research to figure out gender roles or specifically, women roles or men roles only in other legends written by the same author. It is useful to take a red line easier between one story to the other regarding to the focus of the study. The present study only uses one animal story with the main male character. Therefore, it is also suggested for further research to involve more animal character which is female as the main character.

