

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains conclusion and suggestion based on the analysis which is presented in the previous chapter. More specifically, it deals with the answer to the research questions regarding the role of physical setting that plays in *Dilarang Bercanda dengan Kenangan, Lebaran Penghabisan, and Boyon*, and the environmental issues that are shown in these stories.

#### 5. 1. Conclusion

In three short stories of Akmal Nasery Basral's *Ada Seseorang di Kepala yang Bukan Aku*, the writer found that the role of physical setting in these stories lies on the range of changing characterizations. The analysis proves that setting strongly influences the characterizations. However, the different characterizations that appear in the different settings is not new characterizations, it is what the writer calls derivative characterizations. Derivative characterizations mean the character's attitude that shows to adapt with the new situation.

The characterizations in these stories are considered as flat characterizations since they have no complexion in their personality. It is true that the characters in the stories have many characterizations, but these characterizations are only simple set of traits, so it will still be concluded as flat characterizations.

Generally, it is quite hard to find the significant changing characterizations in these stories since the length of the plot is very limited. So, sometimes it is still ambiguous whether the characterizations vanish or they are just not shown in some settings.

The environmental issues shown in the stories are mainly pointed at the natural disasters that happen in Indonesia. It shows that literary work always brings the reality in it. That is why literary work can be a good medium in conveying a message of environmental conservation. It is in line with the ecocritical analysis that is conducted in this research. From the analysis, it is found that nature has a big role in human life. Nature can destroy human culture such as in the first story when Tsunami attacks, human lose their houses and they should move to the barrack. Here, they must interact with other refugees and create a new culture. And nature can bring human to do unusual action. It is seen in the third stories, where Boyon, should carry his name for the entire life. He hates his name at first, and it brings him to do some actions that probably would never be done by other, such as changing his name for several time, decides to be an actor and following his name that comes from the name of a famous actor. That is why human should appreciate the nature.

### **5. 1 Suggestion**

Given the conclusion of the research result, there are some suggestions regarding the textual analysis related to ecocritical analysis. This research focuses on three short stories that basically do not discuss the environmental issues in

detail, so the appearance of nature is less described in these stories. For further research, it is better if the researcher looks for specific literary works that depicts more about the natural environment. It is as modeled in Barry's *Beginning Theory*, that takes Henry David Thoreau's *Walden* as an object of ecocritical analysis.

Further, since these stories are made by male author, following research can focus on the stories made by female author. The way the author creates the environment and surrounding could be different and that is what makes the analysis more challenging.

In addition, there is also a suggestion regarding the benefit of ecocritical analysis in educational field. Ecocritical analysis is one among million ways of putting the self-consciousness of natural environment for the next generation. So, it would be good to invest environmental conservation thought through literary work, for example, by asking the students to think about the environmental issues and how to conserve it in literary work that is read.