CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the conclusion of the present study based on the findings and discussion that have been presented in the previous chapters. The second part is the suggestions for the further study related to the present research.

5.1. Conclusion

This present study is aimed to unearth the ways in which a western author, Alan Drew, represents non-western culture in the novel Gardens of Water. After conducting the study and analyzing the findings, it is discovered that the author represents non-western culture in such ways that confirms Orientalist’s stereotyping. The stereotyping are evident in the narrative through characters’ attitudes, the different settings and the characters’ external appearances.

The author adopts a view that illustrates the non-westerns as anti-America, hypocrite, rude, barbaric and other portrayal that can be considered as the typical negative images and stereotypes that are usually pinned in to the non-western people. They are also presented as a society which adopts patriarchal values that puts women in an unequal position to men. In addition, based on the settings, there are two main
events that are important to the depiction of the East in the novel: the earthquake evacuation and the post-earthquake. From those two events, it is revealed that the East is presented as inferior to the West due to the stereotyping of weak, powerless, slow responsive and dependant people. Meanwhile, in the setting of place, the East is represented as developing country that needs to be helped by the West to manage the country. In physical appearance, the eastern woman is described as wearing hijab/abaya as their Islamic dress-code in which the outfit gives a sense of restricting woman in doing various activities. The author also illustrates the Easterners as dirty and rough that can be seen in the illustration of Sinan’s family and the Kurdish boys in Haydaparsa train station.

In conclusion, it can be said that these representations of the East in the novel constitute a pattern of Orientalism that puts the East as inferior to the West. The author also tends to use negative stereotypes in portraying the Eastern characters. As the result, the representation of the East and the portrayals of some stereotypes in the novel is in line with what Said (1978) discovered in his *Orientalism*. Said argues that western author often times represents the East as the Other as they are the opposite of the West. These representations are the hegemonic discourses that lead to an understanding that the Orients need the Occidents to help and to bring them to a better civilization. These representations are also the dominant style of understanding, describing, and ultimately controlling the Orients.
5.2. Suggestions

The present study has revealed the ways in which the western author represents the non-western culture in the novel *Gardens of Waters* using the theoretical framework of Orientalism which is proposed by Edward Said (1978). Afterwards, in this section the writer would like to give some suggestions that hopefully would be useful for future studies in the same field. The suggestions can be seen as follows:

1. Regarding the novel, it is would be better to discuss some issues deeper in the novel, such as the issue of oppression towards Eastern women in patriarchal culture in the Middle East.

2. Related to the issue of Orientalism, the writer also recommends other researchers to conduct further researches within the theoretical framework of Orientalism in various literary works such as poems, short stories, or drama scripts.

3. Further study on Orientalism is suggested to not only analyze the works made by western author, but also made by eastern author that also contain the issue of Orientalism.

4. At the last, the writer suggests the Department of English Language and Literature to give more literary theories and practices to the students so they
can have enough understanding and framework theories in doing textual analysis.