CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
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This chapter presents the conclusion of the analysis, which has been discussed in the previous chapter. The answer of the problem statement will be answered here.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the Pearl S. Buck novel. The writer concludes that the main character's reasons for searching his ethnic and cultural self-identity because he has mixed blood. Gerald is a man born from a Chinese mother and an American father. He carries two bloods; it makes him confused about his ethnic and cultural identity. In America he feels odd to live in society, which sees him as a stranger. Gerald tries to find his ethnic and cultural self-identity by looking for the root of his existence and moves to China. He wants to know about his mother; he collects all the information about his mother. After all the information is collected, he composes a magazine and dedicates it to his mother as a Martyr of the revolution. Moreover, he learns what his mother believes to make a new country for him, a country where he can accept well.

Unfortunately, the situation is not favorable. There is communist's revolution. The anti American is growing fast; the anti American's people do not like foreigners. Elizabeth and his son should go to America, meanwhile he stays in Peking. He keeps discovering his ethnic and cultural self-identity and still
believes in changing that happens in China. The changing needs sacrifice, he believes in the communist’s government’s policy. He serves the government, until he realizes that the government policy treats him bad. He is not free anymore to do his activities; the spies always watch him, and he also has to show his loyalty to the government by denying his American blood by marrying a Chinese woman. He is not happy with his Chinese wife; he realizes that his decision is wrong. His belief to his mother philosophy about the new country and his optimism to the new government bit by bit disappeared. He has been disappointed to his beliefs.

Finally, he finds his ethnic and cultural self-identity. His ethnic self-identity is American and his cultural self identity is Chinese. Staying in China is not his hope anymore; moreover the Chinese government has disappointed him. His appearance does not guaranty, that he will be happy in China. It is not only a matter of physical characteristic but also a need of feeling safe, being loved, respected and comfortable. So, he decides that it is better for him to move to America, the place where he belongs to and a place where he can find love, affection and peaceful life with his family. Unluckily, his dream is too late; he was shot when he tried to escape. If someone has mixed-blood in his vain, he never asks for it. Searching for ethnic and cultural self-identity is important and common in adolescence period. To find the similarity from the both ethnics, to take the good side and to equip each other are better than to find the differences between the two ethnics.
5.2 Suggestion

Literature is imaginative writing, which can be stories, novel, plays, and poem. By analyzing literary work, intellectual and emotional skill can be developed. Besides, enjoyment and understanding about the culture, life and moral values can be obtained.

The writer suggests those who want to sharpen their understanding and improve their knowledge of discourse analysis to take literature as their subject of their study, because literature gives more lessons of life.

'Letter from Peking' is an example of Pearl S. Buck novels and there are many novels that have not been analyzed. In 'Letter from Peking', the writer analyzes Gerald's search for his ethnic and cultural self-identity through character, plot and setting. She also suggests those who want to analyze this novel to analyze Elizabeth, the minor character, as the wife of Gerald. Rennie's self-identification under the shadow of his father can be the focal attention of the analysis.
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