

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion from the result of analysis in the previous chapter. This part of study shows the conclusion due to answering the statement problems of the study. The statements of problems concluded here regarding on how the conflicts faced by Kwei-Lan are and how the construction of Kwei-lan's ambivalence is. Both of the statements of problems lie on the issues of East and West's point on the tradition and modernity.

Based on the first statement of the problem, it is stated that Kwei-Lan resolves the conflicts. The internal conflict explained through her belief that family's tradition or cultural inheritance is important. Here, the tradition that Kwei-Lan faces is in the form of patriarchy that is a system holds to limit woman's position. The existance of patriarchy makes the women oppressed under the men's dominance. The man's position is superior to the woman. This tradition make Kwei-Lan suppressed. Her internal conflicts toward Chinese patriarchal tradition and Western modernity influences emerge her psychological tension going back and forth within her id, ego, and superego. Meanwhile, Kwei-Lan's external conflicts toward those two emerge her problems in facing her mother, her husband, and the social values exist in the society.

Based on the second statement of the problem, it is stated that her experience of ambivalence in the diversity of culture results her two different attitudes toward both Chinese patriarchal tradition and Western modernity

influences. To Chinese patriarchal tradition, she shows the conduct of resisting the bad aspects that already weaken her character since she has experienced it for years. She resists it as she has a new thought that there is a disadvantageous aspect from the tradition that needs to be renewed and suits to the notion of human rights equality between men and women. Meanwhile, to Western modernity, Kwei-Lan shows such acceptance since modernity introduced by the husband has the ideology of liberty or freedom. In her point of view, modernity depicts how men and women are equal and co-exist. It can be seen that she unbinds her feet and starts to adapt Western culture. Then, her acceptance the irrevocable mixing as a starting point rather than as a problem. The nature of colonial identity is not monolithic ,but hybrid and to the interaction even asymmetrical between the culture of the colonizer and the colonized. All in all, this study merits to the theory of Homi Bhabha that cultural difference is about the awareness of the person to keep the origin of the tradition and rethink what seems wrong and renew it with the freedom comes from Western culture of modernity.