

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter presents conclusions of the study, and suggestions that addressed to the teacher and future researcher.

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

Based on the results of the research and the discussion, the conclusions are divided into two parts.

First, Central Kalimantan folklore contains an imbalanced representation of men and women. From the total of 106 characters in the folklore, men's representation is 62 or 60.37% while women's are 42 or 39.42%. Most stories depict men as the main characters. They possess superior roles such as leader and warrior. However, men are also described as bad characters like gamblers and troublemakers. On the other hand, women's most represented characters are side characters with no names who barely contribute to the story. Then, the rest of the characters represented by women are ladies in distress, housewives, queens, princesses, and widows.

Second, Central Kalimantan folklore consists of gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes are categorized into 4 parts such as personality traits, domestic behavior, occupations, and physical appearance (Zuhro, 2018). There are 62 cases of gender stereotypes found in the folklore. The highest stereotype is men's personality traits with 26 of 62 cases that described men as brave, strong, independent, and wise. This

is followed by men's occupational roles with 13 of 62 cases stating men are the leader or power holder. The next rank is followed by women's personality traits which stated that women are submissive, obedient, and dependent with 10 of 62 cases. Then, there are women's occupations, domestic behaviors, and physical appearances with 3 of 62 cases on each stereotype. And the last is men's domestic behaviors and physical appearance with both 2 cases of 62 cases.

From the 28 stories, it can be said that folklores from Central Kalimantan are deeply rooted in the patriarchal ideology. It is shown by the unequal representation of men and women and the gender stereotypes attached to the characters in the stories. Gender representation and gender stereotypes found in the Central Kalimantan folklores are the reflection of the situation in society and society's perception toward gender in its time.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

1. For the teachers

The results of this study are expected to be reference for selecting better reading material in the classroom. Teachers are suggested to be aware of gender issue that might exist in the reading material. Teacher can guide an open discussion about gender issue that can stimulate student's understanding about gender equality.

2. For future researchers

The results of this study are hoped to give contribution in conducting future research in the same field, especially in gender related study and literary work from Central Kalimantan.