

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter consists of two main sections. Firstly, the researcher summarizes the whole discussion into one major idea. The second, the suggestion is displayed as a guide for further research.

5.1. Conclusion

The data are collected from eight female respondents' responses who are also the students of English Literature batch 2014 of University of Jenderal Soedirman. They are given several questions before and after reading the text. Moreover, the researcher conducted interview session to dig out more information from the respondents. From the data collected from the respondents, there are several findings in this research after analyzing their responses. The respondents give variety of comments and ideas about the issue. Some of them confessed that they still have not been familiar yet with the term of voyeurism. Despite the clueless of some of the respondents about voyeurism term, most of them found that an act of peeking on other people's sexual activity is wrong and categorized it as sexual disorder. Furthermore, despite the special treatment given by the researcher to the respondents who do not know about voyeurism, the researcher finds a slight difference between the responses given by the respondents who know about voyeurism before and those who do not know about it. It is not a significant difference, since both parties give similar response about the issue. The only thing that makes it different between those

who know beforehand and who need explanation is in the way they responded to the situation if they happen to encounter a voyeurism case. For those who need explanation about voyeurism, they tend to give responses which show that they despise what the voyeurs do, for instance by making them stop by shouting at them to make them ashamed of what they do. Whereas, the responses given by those who know beforehand are more miscellaneous. Some of them paid no interest on what the voyeurs do, while the others try to make them stop. At last, all of the respondents agree that act like peeking on other people's sexual activity highly violates other people's privacy. Consequently, voyeurism is against the rules and norms that exist in this society.

Moreover, as the part of the society, the eight respondents give their thought mainly about the voyeurs in the society itself, whether they found them normal and accepted or not normal and not accepted in the society. Regarding to the situation in the short story where the voyeur is a woman as well as a statement made by Stange, Oyster, and Sloan (2011), voyeurism is often committed by men, the respondents are questioned about women voyeur whether they are normal or not normal. From the eight respondents, three of them think that it is normal, the other four respondents said the opposite view, and one respondent is in between. The reason made by the respondents who think it is not normal for women to be voyeurs are all agree that it is because all of voyeurism cases that they have ever heard are committed by men. While, those who said it is normal mostly reasoned it is because men and women have sexual need that should be vented. Meanwhile, whether voyeurs are accepted or

not in the society, there are two respondents who stated that they will be accepted in the society with one condition, while the rest said they are not accepted in the society. The condition mentioned by the two respondents who think voyeurs will be accepted is that voyeurs must not disturb other people's privacy. From that statement, it could be concluded that all of the eight respondents actually think voyeurs will not be accepted in the society even though there are two respondents who stated they will be accepted in the society.

On the whole, the act of peeking on other people's sexual business is truly taboo. It breaks the norms and value that existed in the society, since the voyeur breaks other people's privacy. Furthermore, experience in understanding the issue also influences how the readers react toward something. In other words, their belief and experience affects the respondent in creating their responses to the issue, as Bleich (1978) has declared about subjectivism.

5.2. Recommendation

Alongside with the conclusion of this research, this chapter also provides several suggestions for further research. First, student can conduct a research using subjectivism reader response theory by gaining data from the victims of voyeurism cases as the respondents to increase the accuracy of the result. It will boost the prestige of the study as well, since the respondent has ever experienced the case directly. Second, student may use psychoanalysis as the main theory to study the

issue intensively. Psychoanalysis also can be the perfect theory to study the issue or the sexual tendencies happen to the characters in the story which is associated with their sexual fantasy or their sexual addiction. Lastly, for those who want to conduct a research using reader response study, it is better to give the respondents special-simple gift later as a sign of gratitude for their willingness to take part in the research. Nevertheless, respondents are the most significant element in conducting a research using reader response theory. Without them, the research is just a piece of meaningless paper.

