

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

Telling story by groups of workers is an activity to reduce tense of work. The stories can help to describe what happens in their world. Through the linguistic choice, the teller wants the hearer to understand what she or he intends to say. When the teller meets a situation which needs a resolution, he/she manages it by calling on various source of power.

In this study, women's stories involve social power in which the disturbing events are resolved through the power of mutual cooperation and community. They construct reported speech in their stories to rapport them and their hearers' relationship. Men's stories create world of contest in which power comes from competitive action in opposition to others. Man uses reported speech to point out his story. Both woman and man specify times, places, names or objects of the event to build dramatic stories.

Women's stories and men's stories do not simply describe women's world and men's world. People actualise themselves in the stories as they create personal characteristic and community actively. People use stories not only to perpetuate social reality but also to create it and manipulate it (Johnstone, 1993).

Both women and men have ability to construct their power through storytelling. Women as often present themselves as powerless and need other people. They act in concert with others to overcome the challenges they tell stories about. Then, community is the source of the women's power. Stories by women are not examples of powerless women's world but show powerful efforts emerging in their social reality.

**- BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**- APPENDIX**