CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In term to comprehend a woman as producer of textual meaning and to define the unique difference of women’s writing, the critical analysis of two Gillian Flynn’s sensational novels *Dark Places* (2009) and *Gone Girl* (2012) is done by applying Showalter’s Gynocritics. Flynn particular devices in creating an exceptional character, running a twisted plot and arguing taboo and morality in theme can be seen as the psychodynamics of female creativity. The both novel is expected to penetrate the feminine values and counteract the masculine systems in literary world.

In the novel *Dark Places*, Flynn showcases the uniqueness of her writing through original characterization, problematic plot, and dilemmatic moral value. First, she develops an anti-heroine model as the female main protagonist through Libby Day character. Then, Flynn sets plot-twist as Libby Day’s self-redemption in her story life. She create two personalities (as victim and offended) from making Libby as the victim of her family murder, she left by her mother and siblings into Libby the hero who saved her brother from false accusation. Flynn also inputs her complicated thought about human’s depression versus demand of life. In the end, Flynn conveys big question about the philosophy of love.

In the novel *Gone Girl*, Flynn reuses similar formula of her previews work applied in entitled *Dark Places*. Flynn evolves the anti-heroine model through tricky Amy Dunne character. The plot-twist is narrated as anti-heroine’s journey of revenge. Flynn’s also create two personalities in Amy, she become a victim of her marriage life which is her husband have an affair and she also become the offender by doing the revenge to get her husband back and give him the punishment. Moreover, Flynn utilizes taboo discourse like woman as offender, sexual manipulation, and exploiting
feminine vulnerability to undermine the dominancy of masculine privilege. At last, Flynn tries to challenge the line border between morality and love.

From the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that Flynn has unique features in her writing as gynocritics criticism. These elements lie in the anti-heroine character, multiple plot-twists, the overuses of taboo and bothersome subjects, and the everlasting conflict between love and morality. These features also represent woman’s personal theme, woman uniqueness in characterization and woman’s experience as the center of the story.