

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion

Analyzing William Faulkner's work can help readers understand how Southerners related to their natural surroundings. Faulkner was a native Southerner. Land use does not only function as a place to do work; Active use of land contributes to character development and depiction of important topics. With Faulkner's penetrating style not extolling the virtues of the Old South, Faulkner's works highlight important issues in the society of the region that have been subsumed into the natural environment. Critics recognize that Faulkner wrote in a distinctly Southern style and a fragmented style that combines aspects of the absurd and horror to depict a tragic and haunted region. Through my research, I gained a deeper understanding of Faulkner's perspective on his fictional characters who lived in the same environment. These characters are obliged to stay in their homeland wherever they go. Faulkner addressed the area's problems and hardships in a larger scale because of the space he built in Yoknapatawpha County on the South End of the Mississippi amidst a tumultuous time of defeat, reconstruction, racial division, and political change. In *Go Down Moses*, the devastated South is seen sinking beneath a civilization, calling out to those who have long trodden it. The tragic story of their birthplace is passed down to both white and black characters, and their terrible memories take place in the American South.

The book creates stories and voices from different ages, genders, and ethnicities woven together in Faulkner's unique Southern narrative setting. As I read, I kept looking for a happy ending. But in the last few chapters of the book, things don't go so well. The story ends with death due to violence, miscommunication, and fire. However, Faulkner wanted to make this story have a tragic ending rather than a happy ending. Rather, it requires us to acknowledge the stories this country tells and the revelations it produces. His writing encourages readers to let go of all burdens rather than work toward redemption.

From an American pastoral perspective, Faulkner depicts nature as an arable resource and the plantation as a wall separating the city and the wilderness in *Go Down, Moses*. By explaining how land would be used, Faulkner illustrates the Southern custom of transferring land from one family to the next. Plantations were a symbol of a family's wealth and granted many rights to its members, including the ability to enslave black people. The line that separates urban life from the wilderness, where nature and humans coexist, is also influenced by plantations. *Go Down Moses* views nature as a resource that can be cultivated, and plantations act as a wall separating the city from the wild. This description of land use can be understood from the perspective of an American rancher. Through the practice of transferring land from generation to generation in the South, Faulkner expressed his views on how the land would be used. Black people were enslaved on plantations, which served as a social symbol of family wealth and provided other benefits. In areas where humans and nature coexist, plantations also function as boundaries.

5.2. Suggestion

The research results indicate that Faulkner, in his *Go Down, Moses*, explained the connection between human habitation and maximum land use. However, this research makes evident the historical links that existed in the South between land ownership, land usage, and slavery, even though racism and enslavement against Black people have not been extensively covered in this study. Consequently, it is advised that further research be done to examine the land ownership and enslavement systems that defined Southern culture and had long persisted in the area. It is also highly advised to explore this book from a literary sociology point of view.

