

CHAPTER THREE

CONCLUSION

Having analyzed The Bonesetter's Daughter, I conclude that Amy Tan succeeds in portraying her major characters. The conclusion that I can take is every mother always loves her daughters, but sometimes they are reluctant to listen to their daughter's opinion. Therefore, it causes problem to the mothers. The mothers should respect the daughters's point of view and opinion, so they can understand each other. That is the important key which is needed to maintain a good relationship between mother and daughter.

Now I would like to conclude the portrayal of She is a bone doctor. She is able to write and read. Although, in Chinese cultures, at her time only boys can learn read and write. Women usually learn how to cook or to take care of their children. Precious Auntie is lucky she does not have brothers. Because I think if she has brothers, she will not be learning how to write and read. Her father's knowledge will not be in heritage to her. I also conclude that Precious Auntie does not come from a wealthy and high level society family, are bent so that their feet will become small. major characters in Amy Tan's The Bonesetter's Daughter. The first major character is Precious Auntie.

If the woman's feet are not small, usually she is a slave girl or a foreigner.

Precious Auntie has a strong Chinese culture. She always wants to know about her daughter's private life. Like other Chinese people who always want to know their children's private lives, unlike American people who give freedom to their children. Precious Auntie is also a loving and caring mother. Therefore, she always wants to regulate her daughter's life. That is one of Chinese people's habits. Moreover, Precious Auntie's regulations and lavish love has made her daughter become a spoiled girl and can not do anything by herself because she depends on her mother to do anything. She also believes in superstition things. She believes in ghost and curses. Precious Auntie has a daughter, LuLing, without getting married. Therefore, she opposes to Chinese culture which having sex before getting married.

The second major character is LuLing. She is the daughter of Precious Auntie. LuLing is a smart woman. She is good at Chinese and English calligraphy. Not everyone is able to do it. However, she does not want to learn English language although it is important to her. Therefore, she depends on Ruth to become her translator. She is also smart in facing Japanese soldier when she wants to go to Peking. LuLing likes to communicate with her mother's dead spirit. She believes that if she follows what her mother's dead spirit says, she might not have been cursed or got a bad luck. I also see that LuLing cannot control her desires to make love before getting married with her boyfriend. Yet, it does not happen.

LuLing has a daughter named Ruth. LuLing and Ruth often have fights with each other. It is because LuLing wants Ruth to always obey her; she wants Ruth to hold Chinese culture just like her. She wants to know Ruth's secret while

Ruth, the third major character believes that she has a right to have freedom. She wants to live like other American people. She also does not want to get married although her Chinese culture is against it. She feels that she is an American and she does not need to follow her Chinese culture.

I also see that the author wants to show that the American-born daughters are unsure to follow their Chinese background, for the reason that there are lots of illogical regulations. Moreover, Chinese mothers are afraid that their daughters will forget their Chinese culture. The mothers do not want the Chinese tradition to disappear. They hope that although their daughters think like Americans yet they will still believe in Chinese culture. Moreover, I think that Tan wants the American-born daughters to learn and know Chinese tradition in order to understand their mothers' well.

I also see that Tan's purpose in writing this novel is that she wants the American-born daughters to be given a little bit of freedom to express themselves as free individuals by their mothers.