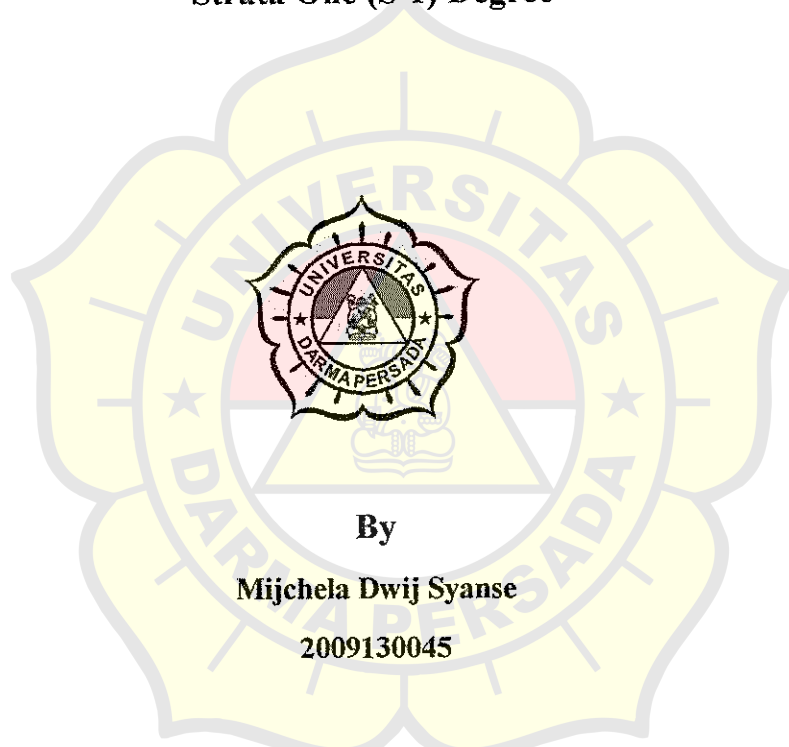


THE EFFORT OF MARY INGE ALDERBROOK
IN RELEVANCE OF LIBERAL FEMINISM CONCEPT
NOVEL *DREAMS OF ANOTHER DAY*
BY DAPHNE WRIGHT

TERM PAPER

**Submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining
Strata One (S-1) Degree**



By

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STRATA ONE (S-1) OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS

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JAKARTA

2013

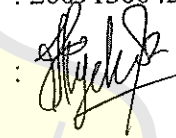
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I hereby declare that the term-paper is the result of my own work, and all the sources quoted or referenced have been stated correctly.

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TEST FEASIBILITY APPROVAL PAGE

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PREFACE

Send all the prayer and grace to Jesus Christ, who has been giving His blessings and mercy to me in completing this term-paper entitled. This term-paper is submitted in part-fulfilling for obtaining Strata One (S-1) degree in English Department, University of Dharma Persada.

Four years study of English Literature gives me so many things to cherish and, indeed, priceless. I am so grateful to all my lecturers in English Department who have guided me thoroughly since the first semester. Especially, in finishing this term-paper, I give my regards and thanks for people who have helped me.

1. Dra. Hj. Alberthine Minderop, M.A as the advisor of this term-paper that whole-heartedly gave her time, concern and guide to lead me finish this term-paper.
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and—weirdly—never put a fight with me. Hey, you have to see this as a big honor, beyh, I put your name here!

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9. FSI-08 that gives endless supports, FSI-11 as the fun maker, and FSI-12 that needs a lot of strength to determine which path they will choose soon. At last but not least, FSJ-09 and Diploma-3 English & Japanese, the warm next-door department who proves that friendship could be happens anywhere, everywhere and with whomever, thanks for the prayer, pals!

This term-paper is far from perfection. Suggestions and constructive criticism are welcomed to improve this term-paper.

Jakarta, 9 July 2013

Writer

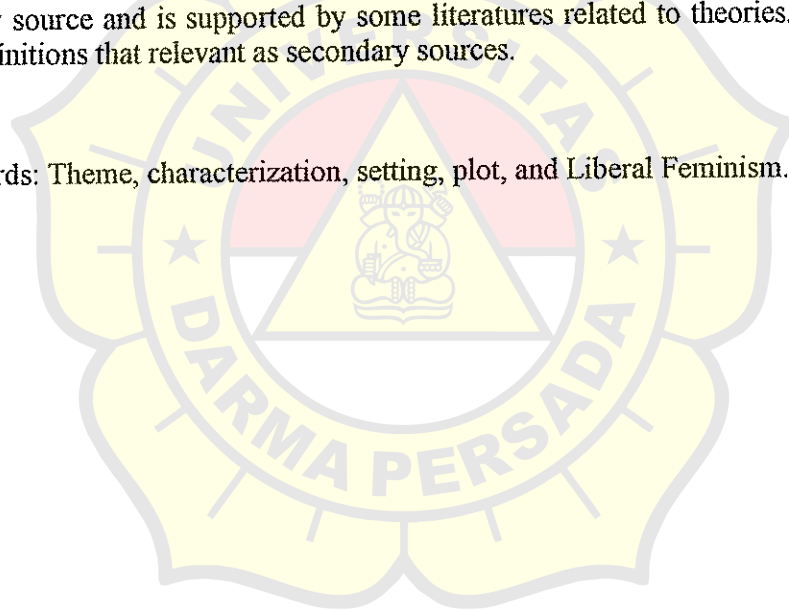
Mijchela Dwij Syanse

ABSTRACT

Name : Mijchela Dwij Syanse
Program of Study : English Literature
Title : The Effort of Mary Inge Alderbrook in Relevance of Liberal Feminism Concept in Novel *Dreams of Another Day* by Daphne Wright

This term of paper discusses the theme of a literary work as novel by using intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. Intrinsic approach concepts are: characterization, setting, and plot, and for the concept of extrinsic approach is: Liberal Feminism. This study is a qualitative range of research, types of research literature, that analyze with the method of data collection in the form of literary texts from a novel titled *Dreams of Another Day* Daphne Wright's work as the primary source and is supported by some literatures related to theories, concepts and definitions that relevant as secondary sources.

Keywords: Theme, characterization, setting, plot, and Liberal Feminism.



ABSTRAK

Nama : *Mijchela Dwij Syanse*
Program Studi : *Sastra Inggris*
Judul : *The Effort of Mary Inge Alderbrook in Relevance of Liberal Feminism Concept in Novel Dreams of Another Day by Daphne Wright*

Skripsi ini membahas tema karya sastra berupa novel dengan menggunakan pendekatan intrinsik dan ekstrinsik. Melalui pendekatan intrinsik diterapkan konsep-konsep: perwatakan, latar, dan alur; dan untuk pendekatan ekstrinsik digunakan konsep: Liberal Feminisme. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian ragam kualitatif, jenis penelitian kepustakaan, sifatnya analisis dengan metode pengumpulan data berupa teks karya sastra dari novel yang berjudul Dreams of Another Day karya Daphne Wright sebagai sumber primer dan didukung oleh beberapa literature yang terkait dengan teori, konsep dan definisi yang relevan sebagai sumber sekunder.

Kata Kunci: Tema, perwatakan, latar, alur, dan Liberal Feminisme.

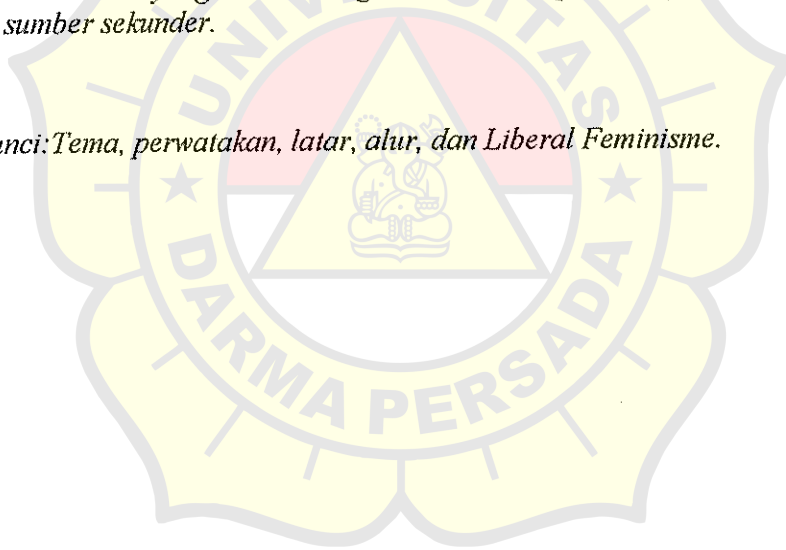


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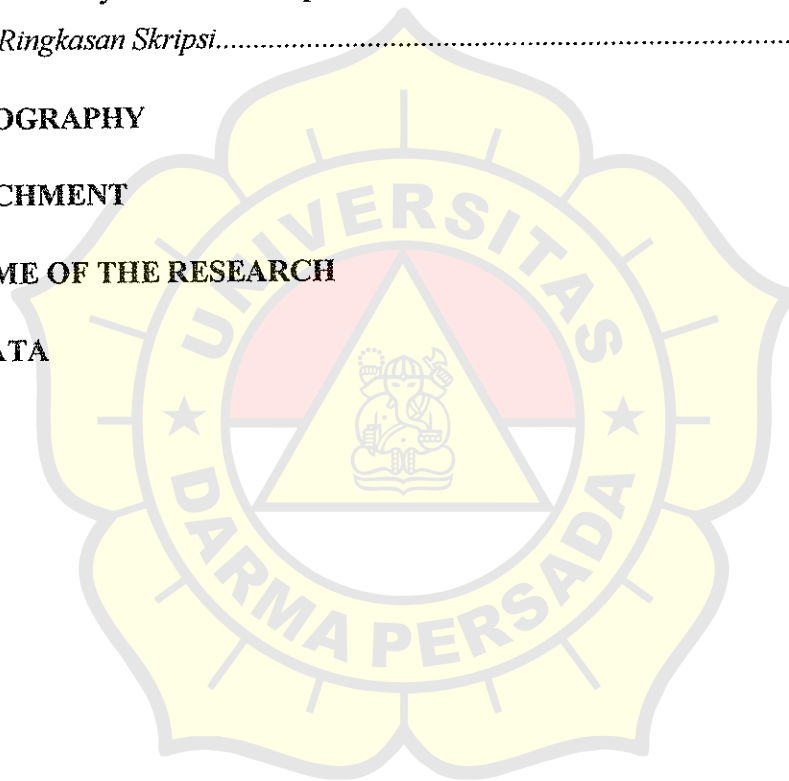
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SCHEME OF THE RESEARCH

BIODATA



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Daphne Wright, her real name is Natasha Cooper¹, is novelist that was born on May 19, 1951 in United Kingdom, London, is the second of five children. She was born into a family of academics. Daphne Wright chose the feminism and criminality as the main genre in her novels² such as *Distant Kingdom* (1987), *The Longest Winter* (1989), *Parrot Cage* (1990), *Never Such Innocence* (1991), *Dreams of Another Day* (1992), *The Tightrope Walkers* (1993). She is using aliases Kate Hatfield and Clare Layton too.

I choose this novel, titled *Dreams of Another Day* by Daphne Wright that was published on 1992, in London, because this novel tell the story about Mary Inge Alderbrook (Ming), a woman in her thirties that desired highest position of job to show her feminism power in front of men, especially her ex-boss. She was poop out from her last position as a secretary of a Member of Parliament, Roger Sillhorne, because of her dissatisfaction in working together. It was all because of Roger who tend to claim her works as his own works. Mary Inge Alderbrook joined to her best friend publisher company and stepped up steadily as feminism writer. But due to her desire to show off her power, her company became in spot light when she chose a topic of a terrible definition of marriage to women which she was working on to make a lot of housewife speak about their after-wedding-life. Mary Inge Alderbrook was too drowned in her works and made her relationship with Mark stop as sex partner. Although Mark is warm and loving her, Ming was so afraid to marry him because she thought that after-wedding-life would be a hell for women.

¹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Natasha_Cooper, May 22, 2012.

² <http://www.historicalfictiononline.com/forums/showthread.php?t=4958>, March 14, 2012.

This novel was made when women in England suffer of patriarchy³. They had to obey men, because in most cases, men held all the resources and women had no independent means of subsistence. A wealthy widow or spinster was a lucky exception. A woman who remained single would attract social disapproval and pity. During the early to mid-nineteenth century the social order was being challenged and a new philosophy was emerging, imbued with ideals of liberty, personal freedom, and legal reform.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of problem above, I limit my identification of problem to the character of Mary Inge Alderbrook that desired to reach the highest position in her carrier and ignore Mark's love by having different point of view of marriage.

Therefore, I assume that the assumption of this research is The Effort of Mary Inge Alderbrook in Relevance of Liberal Feminism.

C. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, I limit the problem to the research of feminism, liberalism, and marriage concept of Mary Inge Alderbrook character. Theory and concept that I used are by intrinsic approaches—point of view, characterization, plot and settings. By extrinsic approach, I used the Liberal Feminism by Simone de Beauvoir.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem, the formulation is whether the theme of this novel *Dreams of Another Day* by Daphne Wright is liberal feminism concepts? To answer this question, there are some steps that I take:

1. Can the methods of *third-person-omniscient* be used to analyze the characterization in this novel?

³ Helena Wojtczak, <http://www.hastingspress.co.uk/history/19/overview.htm>, March 24, 2012.

2. Can the *plot* and *setting* be used to analyze this novel?
3. Can the concept of Liberal Feminism by Simone de Beauvoir be used to analyze this novel?
4. Can the theme of the literary work be reinforced by using the result of analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, I try to prove that the theme of this novel is The Effort of Mary Inge Alderbrook In Relevance of Liberal Feminism. To achieve the objectives of this study there are several steps that must be performed such as:

1. To analyze the characterization in this novel by using methods of *third-person-omniscient*.
2. To analyze the *plot* and *setting* in this novel.
3. To analyze literary work by using the concepts of liberal feminism by Simone de Beauvoir.
4. To reinforce theme by using the intrinsic and extrinsic approaches.

F. Framework of the Theories

Based on the above mentioned, in this research the writer uses the concepts of intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. For the intrinsic, the writer uses literary approaches. Meanwhile, for the extrinsic approach, the writer uses the feminism approach:

1. Intrinsic Approach

Literary approach that I use is the characterization of third-person-omniscient, setting, plot and theme.

a. Characterization

The word *character* actually applies to any individual in a literary work. The characters in fiction usually connected with their relationship to plot, and they are described by whether or not they undergo significant character change. Generally, the characters are divided into two kinds, the central character of the plot or the major, that is protagonist, and the opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends which is the antagonist. Characters⁴ in fiction can also be distinguished on the basis of whether they demonstrate the capacity to develop or change as the result of their experiences. In defining the characters in the novel, the writer uses this method: *Third-person-omniscient*. The *third-person omniscient* is the narrator outside the story and tells about the events experienced by the characters from the standpoint "he" or "him". The narrator knows everything about the characters, events, and actions, including the motivation behind it. He freely tells about the times and places within the story, moves from a character to another one, or hides the utterances and actions from the characters in the story⁵.

b. Setting

Setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired functions. Setting may serve:

- 1) Setting as background for action⁶: To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need ask ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing it essential damage? If the answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist

⁴ James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), p. 26.

⁵ Minderop, Albertine. 2005. *Metode Karakteristik Telaah Fiksi*. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, page 99.

⁶ James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), p. 26.

as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole.

- 2) Setting as antagonist⁷: Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of casual agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events.
- 3) Setting as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere⁸: Many authors manipulate their settings as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come.
- 4) Setting as a means of revealing character⁹: An author can also use the setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberately making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character.
- 5) Setting as a means of reinforcing theme¹⁰: Setting can also be used as a means of reinforcing and clarifying the theme of a novel or short story.

c. Plot

Plot is the story from beginning to end. Brooks and Warren, as quoted by Tarin (1982:150), mentions other terms of plot or plot, which trap and dramatic conflict. These terms mean "motion of the structure or behaviour in a fiction or drama"¹¹. In general, the elements of plot itself consists of exposition, complication, crisis, falling action, and resolution.

An explanation of each element of the plot is as follows:

1) Exposition.

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. At this point, the author may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 39.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 40.

⁹ *Ibid.*, p. 41.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 42.

¹¹ Nanang C. Anwar. *Berkomunikasi dalam Bahasa Indonesia*. (Jakarta:Trans Mandiri Abadi, 2004), p. 14.

may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more.¹²

2) Complication

This section breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified.¹³

3) Crisis

The crisis is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution.¹⁴

4) Falling Action

Once the crisis, or turning point, has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion.¹⁵

5) Resolution.

The final section of the plot is its resolution; it records the outcome of the conflict and establishes some new equilibrium or stability. The resolution is also referred to as the *conclusion*.¹⁶

d. Theme

Theme¹⁷ is one of those critical terms that mean very different things to different people. To some, who think of literature mainly as vehicle for teaching, preaching, propagating a favourite idea, or encouraging some form of correct conduct, theme may mean the moral or lesson that can be extrapolated from the work. Theme in literature, whether it takes the form of a brief a meaningful insight or a comprehensive vision of life, can be said to represent the vehicle an author uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives and works. It is the author's way of communicating and sharing ideas,

¹² James H. Pickering & Jeffrey D. Hooper, *Concise Companion to Literature* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1981), p. 16.

¹³ *Ibid.*, p. 17.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 61.

perceptions, and feeling with his readers or, as is so often the case, of probing and exploring with them the puzzling questions of human existence, most of which do not yield neat, tidy, and universally acceptable answers.

2. Extrinsic Approach

For this extrinsic approach, I chose the concept of Liberal Feminism by Simone de Beauvoir.

a. Feminism Definition

The definition on feminism according to Indonesia Dictionary (KBBI) is a movement of women that asked equalisation of rights between male and female. While the feminism theory in generally is the fact of theory that come from realisation that there are on history and belief of women position after all this time¹⁸.

b. Liberalism Definition

Liberalism is a political philosophy or worldview founded on ideas of liberty and equality. Liberals espouse a wide array of views depending on their understanding of these principles, but generally they support ideas such as free and fair elections, civil rights, freedom of the press, freedom of religion, free trade, and private property¹⁹.

c. Liberal Feminism Definition

Liberal Feminism is an individualistic form of feminism theory, which primarily focuses on women's ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. Liberal feminists argue that our society holds the false belief that women are, by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men, it tends to discriminate against women in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace.

Liberal feminists believe that "female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that blocks women's entrance to and success in

¹⁸ <http://www.scribd.com/doc/61426763/Simone-de-Beauvoir>, March 14, 2013.

¹⁹ <http://en.wikipedia.org/Liberalism>, April 16, 2013.

the so-called public world” and they work hard to emphasize the equality of men and women through political and legal reform²⁰.

d. Liberal Feminism by Simone de Beauvoir

Simone de Beauvoir has opinion that the cause of why women suffer is where the women being ignorant and being the second subject not like the men. This thing made a point of view of the other concept of women, that women just being men’s slave. That is why her feminism is full of purposes in which women have to be on top.

According to Simone de Beauvoir’s opinion, marriage is just an institution that limited the women’s right of freedom. Simone de Beauvoir also thinks that marriage just make women depend on men, and destiny and future of women also being tied up because of this marriage.

e. Marriage Definition

In Webster Dictionary²¹, marriage is defined as the institution whereby men and women are joined in special kind of social and legal dependence for the purpose of founding and maintaining a family. The definition states ‘a man and a woman not a man and a man’. Some people believe same gender marriages should be allowed. But right now the law does not allow same gender marriages.

Marriage has always been an evolving institution, bent and shaped by the historical moment and the needs and demands of its participants²². The Romans recognized the phenomenon we call ‘falling in love’, but they considered it a hindrance to the establishment of stable households. Marriages certified by the state had their foundations not in religion or romance but in pragmatics-e.g., the joining of socially prominent households.

But as verses in the Holy Bible, Genesis Chapter 2: 21 – 24, marriage is started on a position where Eve created by God from one of Adam’s ribs that circulated definition that women should be obey their life for men in the rest of their life

²⁰ <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/liberalfeminism>, Monday, April 15, 2013.

²¹ <http://www.webster-dictionary.org/definition/Marriage>, Monday, June 24, 2013.

²² <http://essaymania.com/68520/what-is-the-definition-of-marriage->, Tuesday, May 07, 2013.

because as being versed in the Bible, they shall be one flesh. This definition gives a lot of contradictions up to now.

G. Methods of Research

Based on the theoretical framework, the writer uses the research method with variety of qualitative; type of research literature, the research tendency is interpretative or analyzing by method of data collection from literary texts.

H. Benefits of the Research

The study is useful to explore more about the novel, titled *Dreams of Another Day* Daphne Wright's work that I am examining. This can also be useful for those interested to deepen the knowledge about it and can help the reader to understand what I am about to analyze through this study.

I. Systematic Organization of the Research

In relation with the title of this research, the systematic presentation is written as follows:

CHAPTER I entitled INTRODUCTION, consists of: Background of the Problem, Identification of Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objective of the Research, Framework of the Theories, Methods of the Research, Benefits of the Research, Systematic Organization of the Research..

CHAPTER II entitled NOVEL *DREAMS OF ANOTHER DAY* BY DAPHNE WRIGHT THROUGH THE INTRINSIC APPROACH, consist of: analysis of characterization, plot and settings with intrinsic approaches.

CHAPTER III entitled THE EFFORT OF MARY INGE ALDERBROOK IN RELEVANCE OF LIBERAL FEMINISM CONCEPT, in this chapter I will prove the theme of the novel by using extrinsic

approaches of theory of liberal feminism and marriage concept of Simone de Beauvoir.

CHAPTER IV entitled CONCLUSION, consist of the theme of this novel is “The Effort of Mary Alderbrook in Relevance of Liberal Feminism Concept”

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Scheme of the Research

Attachment

Abstract

