

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Studying a literary work is worth because it can reflect human being experiences and it can assume many shapes and attitudes toward as the life imagination from it. Everything that happens in our lives and the world phenomena could be an inspiration for an author to create a literary work, an author's try to bring the realities of life into a world of creation and provide the best literature work to the world. Every thought that he or she brings in her literary work can be characterized as her ideology in life. An author's point of view is a perspective, which has coherence and unity, dealing with human being relationship and its society, or even with the universe. Author's view is also her idea, aspiration, opinion or even suggestion for the problem statement which she proposed. Furthermore, literary work can be a social criticism for the society in certain age. One of novels that positions women's existence, independence and equality as the main problem is *Scarlett* written by Alexandra Ripley's.

Against refers to something with which you disagree to vote "No" on a proposal is an example of voting against the proposal. Against refers to something that is going the other way.

A stereotype is a popular belief about specific types of individuals. Stereotypes are standardized and simplified conceptions of people based on some prior assumptions. Another name for stereotyping is bias. A bias is a tendency, most of these are good, but sometimes stereotyping can turn into discrimination if we misinterpret a bias and act upon it in a negative manner. One theory as to why people stereotype is that it is too difficult to take in all of the complexities of other people as individuals. Even though stereotyping is inexact, it is an efficient way to mentally organize large blocks of information. Categorization is an essential human capability because it enables us to simplify, predict, and organize our world. Once one has sorted and organized everyone into tidy categories, there is a human tendency to avoid processing new or unexpected information about each individual. Assigning general group characteristics to members of that group saves time and satisfies the need to predict the social world in a general sense.

Stereotypes allow individuals to make better informed evaluations of individuals about whom they possess little or no individuating information, and in many, but not all circumstances stereotyping helps individuals arrive at more accurate conclusions. Over time, some victims of negative stereotypes display self-fulfilling prophecy behavior, in which they assume that the stereotype represents norms to emulate. Negative effects may include forming inaccurate opinions of people, scapegoating, erroneous judgmentalism, preventing emotional identification, distress, and impaired performance.

In literature and art, stereotypes are clichéd or predictable characters or situations. Throughout history, storytellers have drawn from stereotypical characters and situations, in order to connect the audience with new tales immediately. Sometimes such stereotypes can be sophisticated, such as Alexandra Ripley's in *Scarlett*. Arguably a stereotype that becomes complex and sophisticated ceases to be a stereotype *per se* by its unique characterization. Thus while Shylock remains politically unstable in being a stereotypical Jew, the subject of prejudicial derision in Shakespeare's era, his many other detailed features raise him above a simple stereotype and into a unique character, worthy of modern performance. Simply because one feature of a character can be categorized as being typical does not make the entire character a stereotype.

Second-class is an informal term used to describe a person who is systematically discriminated against within a state or other political jurisdiction, despite their nominal status as a citizen or legal resident there. While not necessarily slaves, outlaws or criminals, second-class have limited legal rights, civil rights and economic opportunities, and are often subject to mistreatment or neglect at the hands of their putative superiors. Instead of being protected by the law, the law disregards a second-class, or it may actually be used to harass them. (See police misconduct and racial profiling) Second-class is generally regarded as a violation of human rights. Typical impediments facing second-class citizens include, but are not limited to, disenfranchisement (a lack or loss of voting rights), limitations on civil or

military service (not including conscription in every case), as well as restrictions on language, religion, education, freedom of movement and association, weapons ownership, marriage, gender identity and expression, housing and property ownership.

A society, or a human society, is a group of people related to each other through persistent relations, or a large social grouping sharing the same geographical or virtual territory, subject to the same political authority and dominant cultural expectations. Human societies are characterized by patterns of relationships (social relations) between individuals who share a distinctive culture and institutions; a given society may be described as the sum total of such relationships among its constituent members. In the social sciences, a larger society often evinces stratification and/or dominance patterns in subgroups. Insofar as it is collaborative, a society can enable its members to benefit in ways that would not otherwise be possible on an individual basis; both individual and social (common) benefits can thus be distinguished, or in many cases found to overlap.

A society can also consist of like-minded people governed by their own norms and values within a dominant, larger society. This is sometimes referred to as a subculture, a term used extensively within criminology. More broadly, a society may be described as an economic, social, or industrial infrastructure, made up of a varied collection of individuals. Members of a society may be from different ethnic groups. A society can be a particular ethnic group, such as the Saxons; a nation state, such as Bhutan; or a broader

cultural group, such as a Western society. The word *society* may also refer to an organized voluntary association of people for religious, benevolent, cultural, scientific, political, patriotic, or other purposes. A "society" may even, though more by means of metaphor, refer to a social organism such as an ant colony or any cooperative aggregate such as, for example, in some formulations of artificial intelligence.

Alexandra Ripley was born Alexandra Braid on January 8 1934, the daughter of an insurance salesman. As an aspiring Southern belle, she was encouraged to knit and play the piano, but not to read, because reading would not catch her husband. As a young girl she sold directions to "Rhett Butler's grave" to gullible tourists. At Ashley Hall finishing school, whose alumna included the future Barbara Bush, Alexandra was taught correct deportment and how to sit down when wearing a hooped skirt. A scholarship took her to Vassar College at Poughkeepsie, New York, to read Russian. She then worked in the advertising department of Life magazine in New York City and later for Air France in Washington DC, before marrying Leonard Ripley in 1958.

They lived for a time in Florence, Italy, then in New York, and in 1963, by which time they had two daughters, they divorced. Alexandra Ripley returned to Charleston, where she worked as a tour guide, travel agent and underwear buyer before taking on her first writing assignments, ghostwriting papers for neurosurgeons.

Returning to New York, she worked as a reader in a publishing house, eventually rising to publicity director. But around 1970 she moved south again, settling in Virginia, to write fiction. In 1972 her first novel, *Who's the Lady in the President's Bed?*, was published. About a female president, it soon disappeared, as did her subsequent efforts, a mystery, a non-fiction account of a murder, and a ghosted autobiography.

In 1981, while working in a bookshop, she published her first historical novel, *Charleston*. Dedicated to a loan officer who had lent her money to pay her rent; it quickly became a bestseller, as did her next books, *On Leaving Charleston (1984)*, *The Time Returns (1985)*, and *New Orleans Legacy (1987)*. By the time she was approached by the Ripley estate she was well used to six-figure advances.

She admitted it would be "a lie" to pretend that the verdict on her efforts had not hurt her. "People can be so clever, but it's such an easy shot," she complained. But she could at least take comfort from the favorable reaction from critics in the South. "Scarlett is a lively book," said the *Atlanta Constitution*, "prodigiously researched, meticulously written and a riveting read." Alexandra Ripley was an American writer best known as the author of *Scarlett (1991)*

Alexandra Ripley married, secondly, in 1981, John Graham, a professor of rhetoric with whom she lived in late 20th century farmhouse in Virginia. They were separated by the time of her death on January 10. She is

survived by her two daughters from her first marriage to Leonard Ripley, a son in law and granddaughter, Alexandra Elizabeth.

Scarlett is Alexandra Ripley's successful novel, which clearly learns on her own experience of marriage abuse and torture and the feeling of humiliation, which produced in her life. Even though, *Scarlett* tends to concentrate more to the feeling intensify, the existence of Alexandra Ripley's as a women novelist who lived in late 20th century where the making of this novel was closely related to the society condition especially women position that she could not accepted.

Woman position in late 20th century was really in quite good condition during this period, but the society still had a strong assumption that "women are associated with the irrational, sacred, emotional person" (Mandell, 1995:8). This assumption had successfully brought the women into the second-class citizen of the society. As the final result women doesn't have a rights to choose and to decide what they want. Alexandra Ripley's was one of the women who really aware of this condition. She realized that women have a lot of difficulties to get their independence.

The protagonist of the novel is Scarlett O'Hara, who loves Ashley Wilkes. However, the reader is soon assured that the most important man in her life will be the strong and shrewd Rhett Butler. Ashley Wilkes marries Melanie Hamilton and Scarlett marries Melanie's brother Charles, but she soon widowed. Then she marries Frank Kennedy, her sister fiancé, to save

Tara, the family plantation, and her home. Frank is also killed, and Scarlett finally marries Rhett Butler

As a feminist Naomi Wolf, one of the feminist writers is very proud of Scarlett O'Hara, which has a very impressive strength, Scarlett vows that "As God as my witness... I'm never going to be hungry again" (Wolf, 1993:62). This vow comes from Ripley's novel that encourages millions of women all around the world to realize it and they said, "If Scarlett did it, so I can". *Scarlett* concern to the struggles of women to her self-respecting, individuals in a world where women are should be the same level with the men.

The above background attracts the researcher to analyze Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* within the feminist perspective entitled "AGAINST THE STEREOTYPE OF BEING THE SECOND-CLASS OF THE SOCIETY IN ALEXANDRA RIPLEY'S *SCARLETT* NOVEL (1991): A FEMINIST APPROACH".

B. Literature Review

The writer found that the first series of Alexandra Ripley's novel has been studied by a student of Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta namely Agung Widodo (2001). She conducted a research entitled, *Marriage and Happiness in Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: Genetic Structuralism Approach*. She only wants to study the problem of Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* Genetic Structuralism theory. She focused the one that tries to stress on the close relation between the literary work and the society where the work appeared.

An Analysis of English-Indonesian Translation in Novel Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett (2001). The researcher is inspired to conduct a research after reading the researcher written by Reni Lestari. She was a student in Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, her reach is Moral Anxiety in Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* using A Psychoanalytic approach.

Marxist approach was conducted by Puput Kumalasari (2002) from Gajah Mada University of Yogyakarta in her study entitled *Class Struggle of Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett : A Marxist Analysis*. She focused on fact clarified above, this research aims at describing the class struggle in Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* Marxism Perspective The writer breaks down the Marxist into several parts in order to make the readers understand about this research theory.

Psychoanalytic perspective has been used to study by Tika Agustina (2005) from Muhammadiyah University of Malang entitled *Anxiety in Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: Psychoanalytic perspective*. The result of this study shows that the problem of the major character causes the conflict of her mental condition. Then, it develops to be anxiety that makes her does some defenses to overcome her anxiety. She focused shows that the problem of major character encounters causes the conflict of his mental condition. Then, it develops to become anxiety and influences him to do some ways to escape from it.

As long as the researcher knows in Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta there is a researcher presenting Alexandra Ripley's . He is Dimas Pratama (2004), with the title of research paper Banal Realities in *Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett : An Existentialist Perspective*. In analyzing Existentialist side of the Alexandra Ripley's novel , He focused conducts the result of the other researchers whom have different analysis of Robert Frost's poems.

Although Alvi Sugiyanto (2001) in Gajah Mada University of Yogyakarta discusses Alexandra Ripley's novel, with the title of research paper *Self – Concept in Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett*. He is uses a different approach with the previous researcher. The present researcher is using a phenomenological psychology perspective to analyze these . Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* deal much with struggle for the better life and also with the characteristics of fully functioning person in phenomenological psychology, namely openness to experience, existential living, organismic trusting, experiential freedom, and creativity.

Traditional and Modern Cultures in Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: A Sociological Approach written by Puji Rahayu (2000), student Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta. The writer uses this approach because it has a relationship with the society. To make this study easy to understand, this chapter includes three points. The first is sociology of literature. The second is the major principle of sociology of literature and the last is theoretical application.

Comparison between the Novel and Movie Version of Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: A Structural Analysis. She is inspired to conduct a research after reading the researcher written by Dewi Angraini (1999) from UNY of Yogyakarta. The aspects that will be compared are character and characterization, setting, plot, point of view, and theme. The similarities of both versions lie in characters and characterization, setting of place, plot and diction. The differences found in this comparison lie in the limitation characters and characterization, the setting of place and time, theme of both versions are different.

Roni Pratama (2004) in universities in Trisakti University of Jakarta. Based on the statement above the writer encourages herself to study it by humanistic psychological approach. He is interested in analyzing the view of Alexandra Ripley's concerning self-actualization in his novel *Scarlett*. In this study the writer wants to express her idea by using the title *Crusoe's Self-Actualization in Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: A Humanistic Psychological Approach*.

Moreover Marxist approach has been used to study by Nonik Apriliani (2003) from Muhammadiyah University of Malang, entitled *A Class Stratification of Alexandra Ripley's Scarlett: Marxist Approach*. She gives limitation to focus on Marxist approach. It is emphasized on social relation and stratification in Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* by employing Marxist approach as the primary approach. She focused on Marxist and social background of *Scarlett* in the late nineteenth century as the additional

instrument to conduct this study. This gives big contribution for the writer in analyzing the novel.

Different from the past study, the present study focuses on the of *Against the Stereotype of Being the Second-Class of the Society* women to her self-respecting, individuals in a world where women are should be the same level with the men. The study of Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* in this thesis is the study of a feminist approach. The analysis will focus on the Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett*.

C. Problem Statement

The main problem of the story is “How is against the Stereotype of Being the Second-Class of the Society reflected in Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett*?”

D. Limitation of the Study

To intensify the analysis, the focus of analysis is on the implementation of liberal feminism according to feminist theory in the novel.

E. Objective of the Study

To objective of the study are:

1. To analyze the novel based on the structural elements.
2. To analyze the novel based on the feminist perspective.

F. Benefit of the Study

The benefits are:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will hopefully give a contribution to the learner body of knowledge especially in understanding literary studies in *Scarlett*.

2. Practical Benefit

This research will hopefully could facilitate the reader who wants to make a research about feminism will have a guiding reference from this research.

G. Research Method

1. Type of the Study

The type of the study is a qualitative study using the novel of Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett* as the object analysis of the study

2. Object of the Study

The object of the study is Alexandra Ripley's *Scarlett*.

3. Type of the Data and the Data Source

In this study there were two sources of data namely primary and secondary data sources:

a. Primary Data Source

The primary data is the novel *Scarlett* written by Alexandra Ripley, published in 1991.

b. Secondary Data Source

Supporting data are taken from other sources such as the author's biography, essay, comments, historical information and other relevant information.

4. Technique of the Data Collection

The data collecting technique used in the study is the library research.

The necessary steps are follows:

a. Reading the novel

b. Taking notes of the important parts in both primary and secondary data source

c. Classifying the data into some categories

d. Selecting them by rejecting irrelevant information that does not support the topic of study.

5. Technique of the Data Analysis

In the analyzing the data, the writer employs descriptive analysis.

H. Paper Organization

This research paper consists of six chapters. Chapter I is the introduction, which consists of background of the study, literature review, problem, objective of the study, benefit of the study, research method, and research organization. Chapter II is the underlying theory, which consists of feminist perspectives. Chapter III deals with the social historical background of American society in the late 20th century, Chapter IV presents the structural elements of *Scarlett*, it consists of the characters and the characterization, theme, plot of view, and style. Chapter V consists of analysis based on feminist perspective. Chapter VI is the conclusion and recommendation.