**The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway***

***(*An Analysis of Feminism Issues*)***

A PAPER

Submitted to English Department of Pasundan University

As a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements

for Taking Sarjana Degree

By:

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**DECLARATION**

I hereby certify that this paper is completely my own work. I have quoted some statements and ideas from the other sources and they are properly acknowledged on the text. The paper is entitled *The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway (An Analysis of Feminism Issues).*

Bandung, October 2014

 Indri Indrayani

 107010022

**DEDICATED PAGES**

***“For women…***

 ***We can be BEAUTIFUL like a flower***

***We can be STRONG like storm***

***Do what you want and do it by yourself as long as you can.***

***Don’t depend on other peoples..”***

* ***Indrayani***

This final paper is dedicated to my beloved parents

and all inspiring women in the world

**ABSTRACT**

The research is entitled**The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway* (An Analysis of Feminism Issues).**It is a research that analyzes feminism issue of characters on a novel entitled Mrs. Dalloway by Virginia Woolf. The characters of course focused on some characters who represent feminism issue, especially for the main woman character, Clarissa Dalloway.

For analyzing feminism issue that presented by characters, the writer thinks that she needs the structure theory. Structuralism is the way of thinking of the world especially related to perception and description of structure. One of the structure theories is actantial model. The writer decided to uses the actantial model developed by A.J Greimas. The actantial model is a tool that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images. In the actantial model, an action may be broken down into six components, called actants, those are subject, object, helper, opponent, sender, and receiver.

To explore this research, the writer also uses an approach of feminist literary criticism. Feminist literary criticism can reveal many subordination and oppression of women. It is the way that empowers point of view of women and rejects the patriarchal language that has dominated on the novel.

The writer feels that feminism is an interesting issue to be analyzed because the story of women is never ending. There are still a lot of problems, realize or not. In fact, some women do not realize that their liberation is limited by cultural construction.

Women are marginalized in some conditions those are pre marriage, marriage and post marriage. In those conditions, women become an inferior and men become a superior. It also happens in women characters of *Mrs. Dalloway.* They could not explore their self as free as men. Most of them spend their time in their house and become an angel for her family. They must keep their beauty to make their husband always loving them. The other horrible thing is when women get a label as madwomen if they have a behavior radically different to what expected socially.

Actually a marriage is not a problem if there is equality between men and women. There must be fair for the both of them. There is no a superior. “The right person” who becomes husband/wife is the answer. However it is not easy to make two peoples who became strangers previously must live together. It must be a rule to control it. Of course, the result of the rule is limitation of liberation.

**Keywords**: *Novel, Characters, Actants, Feminist Literary Criticism, and Feminism*.

**PREFACE**

First of all the writer would like to acknowledge her countless thanks to the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful, Allah SWT who has given His affection to her for taking the time to complete her final paper. Definitely His blessing is also delivered especially by her parent’s support. The writer realized that she could not finish her paper without her family and friend’s support.

The final paper is entitled **“The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway (An Analysis of Feminism Issues).”*** Feminism issue is an interesting issue for the writer because the story of women is never ending. This final paper is a partial fulfilment of the requirements for taking Bachelor’s Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Letters Pasundan University.

 In preparing this final paper the writer certainly faced a lot of problems and difficulties both in collecting the data and writing it into a correct paper. The writer realized that nobody is perfect. However the writer did her best.

The writer also thank to those peoples who helped and assisted in the completion this final paper. Therefore, the writer expect criticism and suggestion either in writing or orally. Finally the writer hopes that this final paper will be useful for the readers and becomes a reference for the similar research.

 Bandung, October 2014

 Indri Indrayani

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7. **Ceu Ghin,** “You always help and accompany me in every condition. Thank you..” **Ceu Olla,** “Let’s attend to concert of S07 and Naif! Always!” **Tiwi,** “We’re Picungers! Our memories left in that boarding house. ”**Ceu Nopah, Kinuy, Ncan, Ceu Ana,** **Ceu Pap, Ceu Lika**, **Mama Luna (Citi) and Mama Mehong (Poer).** “I learned kindness and simplicity from you, guys.” We talk about a lot of things!” **Adit-kun,** “You’re a good listener. Your advice always be the solutions” **Baim, Nunu, Dennis, Kandi, Iben,** “You’re cool, guys!”
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**Chapter I**

**Introduction**

**1.1 Research Background**

Literature is a writing that produced by the writer’s imagination. Wellek and Warren (1963:22) also state that the term of literature seems to be the best if we limit it into the art of literature that is imaginative literature. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of fact. It is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create its own world as a product of the unlimited imagination.As we know that the function of literature is not only to get entertainment but also to get an education. Wellek & Warren (1989:26): *If literary work has a function appropriates its nature, the both of them (entertainment and benefit) must not only exist but also complement each other.*

*Mrs. Dalloway* as a literary work has the both of them. It is one of the reasons why the writer decides *Mrs. Dalloway* as a subject of final paper. *Mrs. Dalloway* could make the reader entertain. The novel got a lot of praise from the readers. One of them is Michael Cunningham who inspired in writing *The Hours* (won Pulitzer Prize in 1999) after reading *Mrs. Dalloway*. Susan Sontag, a writer and critic also praised *Mrs. Dalloway*. She spent her time to read it for several times and she was never bored. Based on the other function, for the benefit, *Mrs. Dalloway* also ask the reader to know and realize the problems in the novel which described by the main characters. One of the major issues is feminism issue. This novel offers some problems that can be analyzed by using feminist literary criticism.

*Mrs. Dalloway* published on 14 May 1925 by Hogarth Press. The novel is a transition of traditional style in writing to avant-garde technique. It very influences the modern literature in 20th century. It is one of Woolf's best-known novels. In October 2005, *Mrs. Dalloway* was included on *TIME* magazine's list of the 100 best English-language novels written since 1923 (wikipedia).

The writer will analyse women’s image of some characters on the novel. The main woman character of *Mrs. Dalloway* is Clarissa Dalloway. The story tells details days in the life of Clarissa Dalloway, a fictional high-society woman in post-World War I in England. Mrs. Dalloway represents a woman protagonist who always looks like an angel in her life especially with her “respectable status.” As a wife of a parliamentarian of conservative party, she must keep her honor in a high society. It makes a limitation to explore her life. Her liberation is lost.

***For in marriage a little licence, a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the same house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (Where was he this morning for instance? Some committee, she never asked what.) (page.11)***

***... this body with all its capacities, seemed nothing – nothing at all. She had the oddest sense of being herself invisible; unseen; unknown; there being no more marrying, no more of having of children now, but only this astonishing and rather solemn progress with the rest of them, up Bond Street, this being Mrs. Dalloway; not even Clarissa any more; this being Mrs. Richard Dalloway. (page.14)***

There are the other women characters different to Mrs. Dalloway. One of them is Sally Seton, a woman who criticizes the women’s rights. She smokes cigarettes. She shows a woman’s image that more brave than Mrs. Dalloway or the other women at that time.

***It was Selly Seton – the last person in the world one would help expected to marry a rich man and live in a large house near Manchester, the wild, the daring, the romantic Sally! But of all the ancient lot, Clarissa’s friends – Whitbreads, Kinderleys, Cunninghams, Kinloch Jones’s – Sally was probably the best. She tried to get hold of things by the right and anyhow. She saw through Hugh Whitbread anyhow – the admirable Hugh – when Clarissa and the rest were at his feet. (page.109)***

***Sally it was who made her feel, for the first time, how sheltered the life at Bourton was. She knew nothing about sex – nothing about social problems. (page.49)***

Mrs. Dalloway admired Sally Seton. She got more knowledge by reading some books from Sally. She realized that she falls in love to Sally. It indicates that there is a “unique” feeling between Mrs. Dalloway and Sally. It is one of interesting matters that will be analyzed.

The writer interested mostly to analyse feminism issue on characters of *Mrs Dalloway* especially for women characters of *Mrs Dalloway* who have limitation in exploring their self. It caused feminism issue is always being an interesting issue because the story of women is never ending. There are still a lot of problems, realize or not. In fact, some women do not realize that their liberation is limited by cultural construction. In some conditions, women become an inferior and men become a superior. It also happens in women characters of *Mrs. Dalloway.* They could not explore their self as free as men. Most of them spend their time in their house and become an angel for her family. They must keep their beauty to make their husband always loving them.

There are many unbalance things which make women be injured that caused by patriarchal culture. For example, women must keep her virginity as a crown, the most precious one. Women must keep it until they get married. They do not have liberation. It seems like women are like porcelain. If it is broken then it is worthless. It positioned women as an object, not a subject. What about men? In contrary, men have a bigger liberation about it. Therefore the burden that given to women is bigger than men.

Furthermore, the liberation of women is still limited by marriage. In a marriage, women’s position is nearest to domesticity. It means that women usually have a main responsible in domestic area. The definition of domesticity has been broadened. It is not only related to the family and household but also ideas and issues related to organization of men and women into two distinct spheres of activity.

Domesticity is an important topic for feminist literary theory because it explores a neglected subject: the domestic lives of women. By studying the meaning and value of women’s behaviour within the home, domesticity encourages, among other things, a reassessment of gender roles, both within and outside the home, as well as an exploration of the symbolic and material functions of the home during different times and in different settings.

Feminism as an ideology tries to break those problems and get liberation. Woman liberation is the freedom of women to have same rights such as education, economical condition, sexual life, social right, etc. Generally feminism criticizes the domination of male of all aspects in life.

For analysing the feminism issue that presented by characters, the writer thinks that she needs the structure theory. Hawkes in Jabrohim (1996:9) says that structuralism is the way of thinking of the world especially related to perception and description of structure. In literature research Pradopo in Suharto (2002:43) says that literature is an autonomous structure that can be understood as a unity with its elements. Therefore for understanding its meaning, literature must be analysed based on its own structure and out of background of history, writer, and the reader.

One of the structure theories is actantial model. The writer decided to uses the actantial model developed by A.J Greimas. The actantial model is a tool that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images.

To explore this research, the writer uses an approach of feminist literary criticism. Feminist literary criticism can reveal many subordination and oppression of women. Ruthven in Swardhani (2013:10) also says that feminist literary criticism can reveal the veil that covers the certain message inside the literary works and reclaim the opinions in literature externally.

One thing that always be forgotten by the readers is to position them into the text. It is not about the writer as a woman or man but the important thing is their point of view. The point of view in writing novel is different. It means that it is possible if a man writer use a woman point of view in writing or reverse.

Generally, Culler in Suharto (2002:5) says that readers must be positioned their self as women – reading as a woman. Yoder in Suharto (2002:5) says that feminist literary criticism does not mean women critic or criticize about women or criticize women writer. The simple definition of feminist literary criticism is when critics see a literature with certain awareness. It is awareness that there is a gender related to culture literature and our life. This gender makes a difference among all of things that make a difference to the writer, reader, characterization, and the other factors that influence the writing situation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer will analyse feminism issue in detail. By reading as a woman, the writer thinks that she can break the feminism issue of *Mrs Dalloway*.Finally the research is entitled *The Representation of Angel in Women Characters on Woolf’s Mrs. Dalloway (An Analysis of Feminism Issue on Characters).*

**1.2 Research Problems**

The writer has some questions related to feminism issue on the novel those are:

1. What did the feminism issues describe on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway*?
2. How Woolf represented feminism issues on characters of the novel?

**1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The writer has some objectives of the study as follows:

1. To know feminism issues on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway.*
2. To identify how Woolf represents feminism issue on characters of the novel.

**1.4 Significances of the Study**

* **Theoretically**
1. This research can help for developing the next research in understanding the feminism issue in literary works
2. This research can help the academicians to write their research better.
3. This research can give a contribution for academic writings, especially for students in English Department Pasundan University
* **Practically**
1. For the writer, this research can give the more education and make the writer explored her perception of feminism issues in literature
2. For the readers, this research can give knowledge and perception of feminism issues in literature.

**Chapter II**

**Theoretical Foundation**

**2.1 Introduction to Literature**

According to Teeuw (1984: 20), in Western such as Germany literature called as *literatur*, literature (England), *littèrature* (France). All terms come from *litteratura* (Latin). Actually *litteratura* was translated from Greece’s word, *grammatika. Litteratura* and *grammatika* are based on *littera* and *gramma* which have same meaning, letter.

There have been various attempts to define literature. Eagleton (1983:1) says that you can define it, for example, as imaginative writing in the sense of fiction. Basically, literary works also have a various shape. However, it usually has a certain language. It is different to daily language. Kimtafsirah (2010) says that literature is a piece of writing valued as work of art compared to the technical language/figurative language. Works in literature come in all shapes and sizes (Culler:1997:25).

Function of literature is not only to get entertainment but also to get an education. Wellek & Warren (1989): *If a literary work has a function as its nature those are entertainment and benefit. The both of them must not only exist but also complement each other.*

There is a simple framework of literature according to Abrams in Teeuw (1984:42). He wrote this model on his book, *The Mirror and The Lamp*.

**Abrams’s Literature Model**

Universe

Work

Artist

Audience

This model contains the main critical approach into literary works,

those are:

1. An approach that focused on the work itself, called as *objective*;
2. An approach that focused on the writer, called as *expressive*;
3. An approach that focused on the universe, called as *mimetic*;
4. An approach that focused on the reader, called as *pragmatic*.

**2.1.1 Structure of Literary Works**

Literature is divided into three groups those are poetry, prose, and drama. Poetry is collection of poems. Wordsworth defines poem thus:  "Poem is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings; it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility."  In this definition of poetry there are two apparent contradictions.  The "spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings" on one side and "emotion recollected in tranquility" on the other side are apparently two contradictory statements.  "Spontaneous overflow" must be immediate and unrestricted without any interval of time between feeling and its expression.  The expression "recollected in tranquility" would suggest intervention of time between feeling and its expression.  "Recollection" means remembering some impression after some lapse of time.

Drama is a life presented in action. It is a drawing art of human’s characteristic and attitude (Slametmuljana in Tarigan, 1985:70). According to Budianta (2002:95), drama is one of genres in literature. Its physical performance shows dialogues of characters verbally. Therefore drama is a genre in literature that express a dialogue verbally in action.

Based on Kimtafsirah (2010) prose is a piece of writing that can be oral or written. It is written in simple language. It is not limited by rules compared to poetry. Prose also divided into two groups those are fiction and nonfiction. According to Abrams, fiction is a narrative literary work that its contents not related to the truth of the history. Characters, events, and places in fiction are imaginative things. In reverse, in nonfiction they are factual. Altenbernd and Lewis also say that fiction is an imaginative narrative prose but it usually makes sense. (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:2).

In literature, fiction refers to novel and short story. Based on the story, novel has a longer story than short story. Novel expressed something free, offered something bigger, more detail, and involved a complex problem (Nurgiyantoro, 1995:11).

Novel is not only an interesting work for reading but also a thinking structure that arranged by elements in a harmony. Stanton (1985:11) says that the elements of novel are facts, themes, and literary devices. Facts in a story include plot, setting, character, and characterization. It is an element of fiction that its events and existence in a novel can be imagined factually. Therefore, fact in a story is also known as factual structure or factual level. Literary device is a technique that used by the writer for choosing and arranging the details of story to be a meaningful pattern.

Novel has intrinsic values those are:

1. Theme

 Theme is the basic of the story. It can be the main of problem in the story. Therefore theme is a basic thing that can be explored in a whole story.

1. Character and Characterization

 Character is the subject who acts on fiction so the event was able to establish a story. Characterization is the way of the writer to show the character.

1. Plot

 Plot consists of some parts those are: (a) Exposition; (b) Rising action; (c) Climax; (d) Falling action; and (e) Resolution.

1. Setting

 Setting consists of setting of time and setting of place.

1. Style of writing

 It is the way and process how to express an idea. The writer can explore her/his style in writing. Each writer has a her/his own style as identity.

1. Point of View

 The writer can use the first person point of view or the third person point of view.

1. Message/Moral value

 It is a message that delivered by the writer. The main message refers to the theme. The other messages can be spread around the story.

The research focused on characters. Therefore the writer explored the theory of characters and characterizations bigger than the other intrinsic values. The term of character has two contexts. First context is related to every individual that appear in the story. The second context is related to compilation of all importance, willing, emotion, and moral value of those individuals. A story usually has a main character. It is a character that has a relation with all events in the story. According to Abrams in Nugiyantoro (2000:165) is the people who shows in a narrative work or drama that will be interpreted by readers. It also has a moral quality and certain preference.

As a subject that activates events in a story, character is completed by a certain characterization. Characterization is a quality of character includes logical reasoning and soul quality that make a difference to the other characters. Panuti-Sudjiman in Suharto (2002:50) says that characterization activates character to do something and make a story comes alive.

There are some characterization methods. First, according to Hudson in Suharto (2002:50) is an analytic method or direct method. The writer explains by narrator about characteristics, desires, thoughts, feelings of the character, sometimes also included a comment of the character. This way is simple but it is not exploring the imagination of the reader. The readers are not be stimulated for creating their imagination.

Second is an indirect method. It also called as a dramatic method. The characterizations can be seen by thoughts, dialogues, and actions of the characters by narrator. Characterizations also can be seen by physical appearance, their circles, and opinions and dialogues of the other characters about the main characters. This method is more exploring the imagination of the readers (Panuti-Sujiman, 1991:24).

The third method is contextual method. Kenney in Suharto (2002:51) explains that by using this method, characterizations can be seen by the language of narrator that reference to characters of a story. Three methods can be used at the same time for analysing the novel.

**2.2 The Theory of Structure (Actantial Model by A. J. Greimas)**

Hawkes in Jabrohim (1996:9) says that structuralism is the way of thinking of the world especially related to perception and description of structure. In literature research, Pradopo in Jabrohim (2003:71) says that literature is an autonomous structure that can be understood as a unity with its elements. Therefore for understanding its meaning, literature must be analysed based on its own structure and out of background of history, writer, and the reader.

One of the structure theories is actantial model. During the sixties, A. J. Greimas proposed the actantial model based the theories of Vladimir Propp (1970). The actantial model is a tool that can theoretically be used to analyze any real or thematized action but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images. In the actantial model, an action may be broken down into six components, called actants (Hébert, 2006:49). Actantial analysis consists of assigning each element of the action being described to one of the actantial classes.

The six actants are divided into three oppositions, each of which forms an axis of the actantial description:

* The axis of desire: (1) subject / (2) object. The subject is what is directed toward an object. The relationship established between the subject and the object is called a junction. Depending on whether the object is conjoined or disjoined with the subject. It is called a conjunction or a disjunction.
* The axis of power: (3) helper / (4) opponent. The helper assists in achieving the desired junction between the subject and object; the opponent hinders the same.
* The axis of transmission (the axis of knowledge, for Greimas): (5) sender / (6) receiver. The sender is the element requesting the establishment of the junction between subject and object. The receiver is the element for which the quest is being undertaken. To simplify, let us interpret the receiver (or beneficiary-receiver) as that which benefits from achieving the junction between subject and object.

The actantial model as a conceptual network should be distinguished from its visual representation. The conceptual network is generally depicted as a diagram, given in formats like the following:

**The Actantial Model**

Sender

Helper

Receiver

Opponent

Object

Subject

**2.3 Feminist Literary Criticism & Feminism**

Feminist literary criticism is literary criticism informed by feminist theory or by the politics of feminism more broadly. According to Benstock, Ferriss, and Woods (2002:153), feminist literary criticism offers strategies for analysing text to emphasize issues related to gender and sexuality in works written by both of men or women, but it is particularly concerned with women’s writing.

Feminist literary criticism is an appropriate approach used to reveal many subordination and oppression of women. In this context, feminist theory is expected to reveal the veil that covers the certain message inside the literary works and reclaim the opinions in literature externally (Ruthven, 1984:24-58). It is a critical and theoretical practice committed to the struggle against patriarchy and sexism (Moi in Moore & Belsey, 1989:117).

One thing that always be forgotten by the readers is to position them into the text. It is not about the writer as a woman or man but the important thing is their perspective. The perspective in writing novel is different. It means that it is possible if a man writer use a woman perspective in writing or reverse.

Generally Culler in Suharto (2002:5) says that reading as a woman. Yoder in Suharto (2002:5) says that feminist literary criticism does not mean women critic or criticize about women or criticize women writer. The simple definition of feminist literary criticism is when critics see a literature with certain awareness. It is awareness that there is a gender related to culture literature and our life. This gender makes a difference among all of things that make a difference to the writer, reader, characterization, and the other factors that influence the writing situation.

Woolf describes the inhibition of woman access to create literary works and social appearance. She analysed production of history, distribution of literature and social reception. Woolf explored the ways when patriarchy structuring oppression historically. Woolf (1929:4) *A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction*

Cixous believes that writing is a strong cultural expression in woman change. She states that feminine text is no ending. Cixous also believes that feminine nature can be obtained and released when women explore their sexual pleasure. Cixous (1980:2):

***Woman must write herself: must write about women and bring women to writing, from which they have been written away as violently as from their bodies – for the same reasons, by the same law, with the same fatal goal. Woman must put herself into the text – as into the world and into history – by her own movement.***

Actually, to understand feminist literary criticism clearly, we need a theory of feminism. Feminism is an ideology that tries to break women problems and get liberation. Woman liberation is the freedom of women to have same rights such as education, economical condition, social right, etc. Feminism criticizes the domination of male of all aspects in life. According toHumm (2002:158-158):

***Generally feminism is an ideology of woman liberation. All approaches are believe that woman suffer injustice because her gender. Feminism also combines all of analysis methods and theories if feminism regarded as a theory with female perspective. The awareness is a point of feminism method, and because feminism means as knowledge of all things that exist in the new spotlight then it needs a different perspective about relation between method and theory.***

Prabasmoro (2006:24) says that feminism as a showdown arena between women and men must be deconstructed. The problem is not centered in persons but it refers to the system and patriarchal culture that have been put a certain sexual group (women) as a subordinate group to men group. Based on stereotype of society expectation with conventional ideology, it forces a husband and his wife to fall into the public or private dichotomy.

Feminism is not only owned by women but also can be owned by men. As well as patriarchal system, it can be adopted by women or men. A man can become a feminist and a woman can become a patriarchal. (Prabasmoro, 2006:29).

Patriarchy is an ideology that privileges masculine ways of thinking/points of view and marginalizes women politically, economically and psychologically. Guerin in Swardhani (2013:4) says that feminist critics generally agree that their goals are to expose patriarchal premises and resulting prejudices, to promote discovery and re-evaluation of literature by women, and to examine social, cultural, and psychosexual contexts of literature and literary criticism.

Patriarchy’s chief institution is family. It is both a mirror of and a connection with the larger society; a patriarchal unit within a patriarchal whole. Mediating the individual and the social structure, the family effects control and conformity where political and other authorities are in sufficient (Millet:2000:33).

**2.3.1 Pre-Marriage**

When we talk about family, it relates to a marriage. Before getting marriage, women must keep their virginity as a crown and not for men. By the superiority, men have a power to subordinate women. Women who want to marry usually make their self being beautiful. That is the way how to attract men to marry them. Feminism theory about beauty that describes women’s need to be beautiful is to create an appearance object of their self (Bartky in Humm, 2002:35). De Beauvoir in Humm, (2002:35) also says that the function of this objectification is to perpetuate men’s supremacy. Meanwhile the objectification of women is pornography (Griffin in Humm, 2002:35).

One of important things in understanding feminism issue is to know distinction between sex and gender well. By understanding both of them, the thought of feminism can be explored. It is useful for explaining oppressive situation. According to Oakley in Humm (2002:422), sex difference can be a natural but gender difference is sourced by a cultural.

Prabasmoro (2006:51) says that oppressive situation that faced by women is not a given and a natural thing. The logic of distinction between sex and gender in society produce a construct which situate women as “women are biologically” therefore women must be feminine that means “women are social cultural.” By receiving the distinction between sex and gender, we assume that a woman has two part of herself – a body and not a body. A body is a given; biological fact “that could not be changed” and a natural thing. Not a body regarded as something that constructed as a direct consequence of women’s body.

Based on traditional gender roles, men are rational, strong, protective, and decisive whereas women are emotional (irrational), weak, nurturing and submissive. That traditional gender role is promoted by patriarchy. It is a culture that privileges men.

The society also used the definition of mental health as a social control. Brown & Harris in Humm (2002:283) say that mental health of women is broken by sex discrimination that structuring women’s life into low level work and isolating them in their house. Women who have a behavior radically is different to what expected by society will get madwoman label (Chesler in Humm:2002:259).

**2.3.2 Marriage & Post-Marriage**

According to De Beauvoir (2003:172), a marriage is a traditional destiny for women that given by society. Society demands women to get married. It seems like an obligation for women. The reasons are an obligation of women to be mother. The other reasons are to fulfil their husband’s sexual pleasure and to take care of all his needs. A single lady, a woman who decided to not marry is defined as a frustrated woman, a rebel, and a person who does not care to that institution.

Actually a marriage is not an obligation. Women can marry if she want and need it. If not, it does not matter. A married is not easy. Marriage is a relationship that bound both of peoples each other. In fact, in marriage, women’s position is nearest to home. It means that women usually have a main responsible in domestic area.

The definition of domesticity has been broadened. It is not only related to the family and household but also ideas and issues related to organization of men and women into two distinct spheres of activity. According to Wallace (2009):

***Domesticity refers to those qualities and traits that relate to the family and the household. However, within academic settings, and especially feminist circles, this definition has been broadened to include those ideas and issues related to the organization of men and women into two distinct spheres of activity: the masculine public sphere of politics and the marketplace, and the feminine private sphere of home and family life.***

Domesticity is an important topic for feminist literary theory because it explores a neglected subject: the domestic lives of women. By studying the meaning and value of women’s behaviour within the home, domesticity encourages, among other things, a reassessment of gender roles, both within and outside the home, as well as an exploration of the symbolic and material functions of the home during different times and in different settings.

However, the right person is a person who is willing to compromise needs and situations that facing him/her and her husband/his wife. The right person maybe is not a woman or man as a wife or husband but the right person who allow for transformation of the discourse of marriage to become more balanced institution that has a bigger space for a change, flexibility, and negotiation continuously.

**Chapter III**

**Research Method**

**3.1 Research Design**

This research aims to analyse feminism issue of characters on Woolf’ *Mrs. Dalloway* by using actantial model and feminist literary criticism. The writer decided to use actantial model because it help her in analysing characters on the novel. Moreover it can reveal the other elements, such as plot, theme, and etc. The writer also can explain her findings narratively. It makes the explanation stream down clearly.

It caused the subject of the research is feminism issues on the novel then the writer use feminist literary criticism. The writer becomes a feminist in analysing the issues. There is no significant difference between the real life and the story of the novel. Actually the writer rejects the patriarchal system in the real life. Now, in this research, the writer rejects patriarchal language on the novel focused on characters by using feminist literary criticism.

This research is qualitative in nature and employs textual analysis approach. It means that the writer does not use a statistic data in conducting the research. The researcher can explore her assumption and opinion based on theory of experts.

The researcher does not use number in collecting the data. However, the researcher may use it as long as not use a statistic formula. According to Arikunto (2010:27):

***Peneliti tidak menggunakan angka dalam mengumpulakn data dan dalam memberikan penafsiran terhadap hasilnya. Namun demikian tidak berarti bahwa dalam penelitian kualitatif ini peneliti sama sekali tidak diperbolehkan menggunakan data. Yang tidak tepat adalah apabila dalam mengumpulkan data dan penafsirannya peneliti menggunakan rumus-rumus statistik.***

***The researcher does not use number in collecting the data and interpreting the result. However, it does not mean that the researcher in qualitative research not allowed use the data at all. The incorrect thing is when the researcher use statistic formula in collecting the data and interpreting the result.***

It caused qualitative research does not use a statistic formula then it aimed to comprehend any phenomena happened towards the research subject. According to Moleong (1998:6):

***Qualitative research is a research which aimed to comprehend any phenomena happened towards the research subject such as behaviour, perception, motivation, actions, and etc holistically in a descriptive way in forms of words and language, in a natural specific context and using any natural method.***

All of things depend on the researcher. It means that the researcher become the main instrument of the research. Besides that, Bogdan & Biklen in Arikunto (2010: 27-30), *in qualitative research the position of researcher is very important. It caused that qualitative research is a case study then all of the things will depend on the researcher.*

Qualitative method can explain something or phenomenon in details that could not be explained by qualitative method, According to Strauss & Corbin (2003:4):

***Qualitative method can be used to express and understand something behind a phenomenon that is not known at all. This method can also use to get the insight of something new that was little known. Furthermore qualitative method can give a complex detail about a complicated phenomenon that could not be explained by quantitative method.***

Besides that, to reach the literary research with feminism perspective, qualitative method can be explored by experimental analysis (Suharto:2013:25). Some principal components of experimental analysis are assumption, personal planning, problem formulation, data collection and presentation, and wise question.

**3.2 The Technique of Data Collection**

The techniques of data collection that used in this research are following many steps. First, the writer reads the object of the research, *Mrs Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf. The writer pays an attention more for characters on the novel. Those characters will be identified related to feminism issue as a subject of the research. The writer also reads some books of feminism theory. It helps the writer to explore her opinion based on theory of experts on the book.

The data must be collected properly. One of strategies in collecting data is positioning women characters in literary works as a subject. One more important thing is awareness that the method in this research is not a sexist one.

Afterwards the data will be classified into six components/actans of actantial model those are subject, object, helper, opponent, sender, and receiver. Some characters can be one of the actans or can be put in more than actans. However, it is not only for character but also for the other symbol/message such as “domesticity.”

**3.3 The Technique of Data Analysis**

One of the structure theories is actantial model. It is a tool that can theoretically be used to analyse any real or thematized action but particularly those depicted in literary texts or images. In the actantial model, an action may be broken down into six components, called actants, those are subject, object, helper, opponent, sender, and receiver.

The writer will analyse the data that was be classified in the previous step. The writer will analyse the data by using feminist literary criticism. The writer positioned herself by reading as a woman. In analysing the data, the writer used a structure theory. Literature has some elements that can be analysed based on its structure. Structuralism is the way of thinking related to perception and description.

**Chapter IV**

**Data Analysis, Findings, and Discussions**

**4.1 Data Analysis**

* **The Actantial Model – Mrs. Dalloway as a Subject and Marriage as an Object**
* Mr. Dalloway
* Family of Richard and Clarissa
* Mr. Dalloway
* Sally Seton
* Mr. Daloway
* Elizabeth
* Sally Seton
* Sound of Mrs. Dalloway’s Heart

Marriage

Mrs Dalloway

Clarissa’s decision to marriage must be paid by the things that really changed. She must live in the same house with her new husband, Richard Dalloway. It is not easy to make a rule for two humans who became strangers previously. The best rule will not make one of them feel unfair. However, basically the rule makes a limitation of liberation. It means that Clarissa does not have a liberation as same as before getting married.

***For in marriage a little licence, a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the same house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (Where was he this morning for instance? Some committee, she never asked what.) (page.11)***

Before getting married, as same as most of women at that time, Clarissa must keep her virginity as her honor until she marry with Richard. Women usually prepare their body and beauty for their marriage.

***… girls buying white underlinen threaded with pure white ribbon for their weddings (page.26)***

***She made to hide her dress, like a virgin protecting chastity, respecting privacy (page.59)***

Their first sex seems like the final line in destroying their crown that they protected previously. The beauty becomes a power to attract men. It makes women become the object. The objectification actually will enhance supremacy of men. Women who are not beautiful will be marginalized like Miss Killman, an assistant of Dalloway’s family. It caused she is not beautiful then she never meeting the opposite sex.

***… with that violent grudge against the world which had scorned her, sneered at her, cast her off, beginning with this indignity – the infliction of her unlovable body which people could not bear to see. Do her hair as she might, her forehead remained like an egg, bald, white. No clothes suited her. She might buy anything. And for a woman, of course, that meant never meeting the opposite sex. Never would she come first with any one. (page.195)***

In her marriage, Clarissa’s obligation is to make her husband happy, to take care of his needs, and to give him son and daughter. Clarissa tries to do it. She tries to be an angel in the house for her husband, Richard Dalloway and her daughter, Elizabeth.

Mr. Dalloway becomes sender, receiver, and helper at once. He loves her wife. Clarissa knows that he is a kind man. However, he gets lucky in their marriage. He is dominant. He becomes a leader. Clarissa must get a permission to do something or go somewhere from Mr. Dalloway. In reverse, it is not true for her husband even she never ask where did he go.

Family of Richard and Clarissa support their marriage with patriarchal system. It is an authority of men. It marginalizes women. It has a power to make a bigger space or domination for men.

Sally becomes an opponent and helper at once here. She becomes an opponent because she knows that in a marriage women’s rights are marginalized. Men are usually dominant. However she also becomes a helper because she supported a marriage. The adorable Sally, although she hates the rich men like Hugh, she married with a man. It indicates that she does not hate a marriage. The thing that makes her different to Clarissa is dependence. She not depends on her husband.

The equation between Clarissa and Sally in a marriage is losing the identity. Same as Clarissa, after marrying with Mr. Rosseter Sally becomes Lady Rosseter. She has five sons. She becomes an angel for her sons. Her femininity is bigger after she married than her masculinity when she was young and single.

***“I have five sons!” She told him.***

***Lord, Lord, what a change had come over her! The softness of motherhood; its egotism too. Last time they met, Peter remembered, had been among the cauliflowers in the moonlight, the leaves “like rough bronze” she had said, with her literary turn; and she had picked a rose. She had marched him up and down that awful night, after the scene by the fountain; he was to catch the midnight train. Heavens, he had wept!(page.284-285)***

Marriage seems like an institution that makes legality for men’s domination to women. Marriage still becomes a problem if the “unfair thing” happens. In reverse, if woman marriage with the “right person” the unfair thing will not happen. The answer is how to get out from that domination. The right person – husband or wife can allow for transformation of the discourse of marriage to become more balanced institution that has a bigger space for a change, flexibility, and negotiation continuously.

* **The Actantial Model – Mrs Dalloway as a Subject and Domesticity as an Object**

Mr. Dalloway

* Mr. Dalloway
* Sally Seton
* Mr.Daloway
* Elizabeth
* Sally Seton
* Peter
* Lady Bruton
* Lady Bexborough
* Miss Kilman

Domesticity

Mrs. Dalloway

Mrs Dalloway as a wife is nearest to domesticity. She does not have enough knowledge to explore herself outside. Most of her activity is in her house and do all the things related to domesticity. She might be lucky because she has assistances thus she does not do a whole of job in home such as cooking, washing, or cleaning the floor. She should not to use her energy to work. However the domesticity is still being her responsibility. She should to make sure that it always appropriate under her control.

A limitation of exploring herself is also being a problem. She is actually has a main duty. It is how to make her husband happy. Her life seems like an angel at home. She must be a kind mother and wife at once.

Richard is lucky. The condition also supports him to be a successful man. As a man he has more space to learn more. He knows politic. He can work outside as a parliamentarian. His duty is working to get money. He does not have a responsibility to domesticity. However, Clarissa does not have more knowledge. Her activity is spending her time to write in a diary. So many things that she does not know carefully. By her limitation of knowledge, she could not do as same as Richard.

***... she always had the feeling that it was very, very dangerous to live even one day. Not that she thought herself clever, or much out of the ordinary. How she had got through life on the few twigs of knowledge Fraluen Daniels gave them she could not think. She knew nothing; no language; no history; she scarcely read a book now, except memoirs in bed... (page.11)***

However, Lady Bruton and Lady Bexborough are different to Mrs. Dalloway and most women in her day. They are respectable and a rich women. They are also interested to politic. At that time, politic is a topic for men, not for women.

Clarissa admired Lady Bexborough mostly. Honestly she wants to become like Lady Bexborough. However, she feels that she has no capacity. She could make a party only for her husband personally but Lady Bexborough could make a bazaar for peoples sincerely.

***She would have been, like Lady Bexborough, slow and stately; rather large; interested in politics like a man; with a country house; very dignified; very sincere. (page.14)***

Actually Clarissa is very happy if she has a relation with high class people like Lady Bruton. Lady Bruton has a certain position in parliament. She has a good relation with Prime Minister.

***They just went on talking, yet it was perfectly plan that they all knew, felt to marrow of their bones, this majesty passing; this symbol of what they all stood for, English society. Old Lady Bruton, and she look very fine too, very stalwart in her lace, swam up, and they withdrew into a little room which at once became spied upon, guarded, and a sort of stir and rustle rippled through every one, openly: the Prime Minister! (page.262)***

Clarissa’s level is up after marrying Richard Dalloway. Richard is a parliamentarian who always discuss with Lady Bruton. Clarissa is honored of that because she is a snob - *sine nobilitate.* It means that Clarissa comes from a middle class but she pretends as aristocrat.

A moment when she was shocked and disappointed is when Lady Bruton asked her husband, Richard Dalloway for having lunch without her. Millicent Bruton that always makes luncheon with the wonderful peoples had not asked her. She feels that she is not one of those wonderful peoples. Lady Bruton does not like wives of politicians who could not help their husband’s job like Clarissa.

***“Richard so much enjoyed his lunch party,” said Clarissa to Lady Bruton.***

***“Richard was the greatest possible help,” Lady Bruton replied. “He help me to write a letter. And how are you?”***

***“Oh, perfectly well!” said Clarissa. (Lady Bruton detested illness in the wives of politicians)***

***….. It might have been better if Richard had married a woman with less charm, who would help him more in his work. He had lost his chance of the Cabinet… - Lady Bruton said (page.273)***

The other opponents are Sally Seton and Peter. It is the only thing that connected them. Sally asked Peter to marry Clarissa. At that time, Sally want to save Clarissa from Dalloway, Hugh, and the other rich men. Sally did not want Clarissa becomes just a housewife if she marries with them. Sally does want Clarissa depends on her husband only. Although Sally married with a man, she not depends on her husband. Now she has miles of conservatories. She loves flowers and she got money from it. Generally she helps her husband’s job. It means that she helps in increasing the economic condition of her family.

Sally believes that Peter can support Clarissa to make something. Before marrying with Dalloway, Clarissa discussed a politic and poetry with Peter – No more but it happened. Peter does not like seeing Clarissa who does not have the other activity except mending her dress, going to the parties and the other activities at home.

***Here she is mending her dress; mending her dress as usual, he thought; here she’s been sitting all the time I’ve been in India; mending her dress; playing about; going to parties; running to the House and back and all that, he thought, growing more and more irritated, more and more agitated, for there’s nothing in the world so bad for some women as marriage, he thought; and politics; and having a Conservative husband, like the admirable Richard. (page.61)***

Sally does not like the rich man, especially the honourable Hugh. For her, Hugh does not care everything except her appearance. Sally said that Hugh is a poor man. Peter remembered when Sally mad in her argument about women’s rights and Hugh. It was the best argument.

***“Hugh she detested for some reason. He thought of nothing but his own appearance” (page.109)***

***… he remembered best was an argument on Sunday morning at Bourton about women’s rights (that antediluvian topic), when Sally suddenly lost her temper, flared up, and told Hugh that he represented all that was most detestable in British middle-class life. She told him that she considered him responsible for the state of “those poor girls in Piccadilly” – Hugh, the perfect gentleman, poor Hugh! (page.110)***

***… “He’s read nothing, though nothing, felt nothing,” he could hear her saying in that very emphatic voice which carried so much farther than she knew. The stable boys had more life in them than Hugh, she said. (page.110)***

The other woman who becomes an opponent is Miss Kilman. She is an assistant of Dalloway’s family. She is also a teacher of Clarissa’s daughter, Elizabeth. She is allowed to teach history, a little extension lecturing and so on. She does not like rich woman like Mrs. Dalloway actually. For her, Mrs. Dalloway is a woman who comes from the most worthless of all classes because Mrs. Dalloway has nothing about knowledge except her rich. Miss Kilman thinks that Mrs. Dalloway and the other rich women should work and do something.

***But Mrs. Dalloway had not. She had been merely condescending. She came from the most worthless of all classes – the rich, with a smattering of culture. They had expensive things everywhere; pictures; carpets; lots of servants. (page. 186-187)***

***She (Miss Kilman) pitied and despised them from the bottom of her heart, as she stood on the soft carpet, looking at the old engraving of a little girl with a muff. With all luxury going on, what hope was there for a better state of things? Instead of lying on a sofa – “My mother is resting,” Elizabeth had said – She should have been in a factory; behind the counter; Mrs. Dalloway and all the other fine ladies. (page. 188)***

* **The Actantial Model – Mrs Dalloway as a Subject and Sally Seton as an Object**
* Mrs Dalloway
* Sally Seton
* Peter
* Mr. Dalloway
* Clarissa’s Family
* Tradition
* Society

Sally Seton

Mrs. Dalloway

Mrs. Dalloway has a unique feeling to Sally. She admired to extraordinary beauty of Sally. Sally is different. She always asks women’s rights, reads some books, and smokes cigarettes like a man. She is a brave woman.

***But all that evening she could not take her eyes off Sally. It was and extraordinary beauty of the kind she most admired, dark, large-eyed, with that quality which, since she hadn’t got it herself, she always envied – a sort of abandonment, as if she could say anything, do anything; a quality much commoner in foreigners that in Englishwomen. Sally always said she had French blood in her veins, an ancestor had been with Marie Antoinette, had his head cut off, left a ruby ring. (page.48)***

***…She was Clarissa’s greatest friend, always about the place, totally unlike her, an attractive creature, handsome, dark, with the reputation in those days of great daring and he (Peter) used to give her cigar, which she smoked in her bedroom. (page. 89-90)***

Sally can do the “stupid” things that could not do by women, such as go out from run out of the bathroom naked to take a sponge. She does not worry if a man could see her. She makes people shocked.

***Then she forgot her sponge, and ran along the passage naked. That grim old housemaid, Ellen Atkins, went about grumbling – “Suppose any of gentlemen had seen?” Indeed she shock people. She was untidy, Papa said. (page.50)***

Sally is not expected to marry with a rich man like most of her friends. It indicates that she wants to be an independent woman. However, it does not mean that she will not marry. She just does not want depend on her husband’s wealth.

***It was Selly Seton – the last person in the world one would help expected to marry a rich man and live in a large house near Manchester, the wild, the daring, the romantic Sally!***

***But of all the ancient lot, Clarissa’s friends – Whitbreads, Kinderleys, Cunninghams, Kinloch Jones’s – Sally was probably the best. She tried to get hold of things by the right and anyhow. She saw through Hugh Whitbread anyhow – the admirable Hugh – when Clarissa and the rest were at his feet. (page.109)***

***Sally it was who made her feel, for the first time, how sheltered the life at Bourton was. She knew nothing about sex – nothing about social problems. (page. 49)***

 On the novel, Sally asked to Clarissa about a widow. They were talking about a man, one of the neighbours who had married his housemaid. Peter also was there. Sally was brave to ask it. Clarissa’s response shows how arrogant she is. Peter says it as the death of the soul.

***Then somebody said – Sally Seton it was – did it make any real difference to one’s feeling to know that before they’d married she had a baby? (In those days, in mixed company, it was a bold thing to say.) He could see Clarissa now, turning bright pink; somehow contracting; and saying, “Oh, I shall never be able to speak to her again!”***

***… her manner (Clarissa)annoyed him (Peter); timid; hard; something arrogant; unimaginative; prudish. “The death of the soul”***

Sally has a good personality. In addition, Sally is a romantic woman. She is also good in arranging flower. Flower is a symbol of feminine and woman. It means that is feminine too.

***Sally’s power was amazing, her gift, her personality. There was her way with flowers, for instance. At Bourton they always had stiff little vases all the way down the table. Sally went out, picked hollyhocks, dahlias – all sorts of flowers that had never been together – cut their heads off, and made them swim on the top of waters in bowls. The effect was extraordinary – coming into dinner in the sunset. (page. 48-50)***

Clarissa might be fall in love with Sally. She is interested to women. Sally also feels the same. It describes bisexuality. They have the same desire from their own self – they are sender. Sally and Clarissa had an unforgettable moment. It was a wonderful moment when Sally kissed Clarissa.

***Then came the most exquisite moment of her whole life passing a stone urn with flowers in it. Sally stoped; picked a flower; kissed her on the lips. The whole world might have turned upside down! (page.52)***

On the novel, Sally represents an androgyny. Sally has a combination between physical and psychological of feminine and masculine. She can choose her place without thinking of history or tradition.

However that feeling certainly has a contradiction. Feminine nature can be obtained and released when women explore their sexual pleasure but most of peoples could not accept that. It is forbidden. If they become different they will get a label of madwomen. It is a label that given for women who have a behavior radically is different to what expected socially. Women who do not submit that rule will be considered as madwomen. Of course it will influence the family included their husband.

Peter also admired to Sally. Peter is happy if Clarissa and Sally to be a friend – just a friend, not more. Therefore Peter becomes helper. However, as a part of society he becomes an opponent if Clarissa loves Sally more than just a friend. Peter was angry when Sally kissed Clarissa.

***It was like running one’s face against a granite wall in the darkness! It was shocking; it was horrible!***

***Not for herself. She felt only how Sally was being mauled already, maltreated; she felt his hostility; his jealousy; his determination to break into their companionship. (page. 53).***

* **The Actantial Model – Mrs Dalloway as a Subject and the Name as an Object**
* Mr. Dalloway
* Tradition
* Tradition
* Sally Seton
* Mr Dalloway
* The sound of Mrs. Dalloway’s Heart

Name

Mrs. Dalloway

Since Clarissa marriage with Richard Dalloway then she becomes Mrs. Dalloway, not even Clarissa any more. Her family name previously completely removed. It is a tradition. A husband becomes a leader in the house. Clarissa gets a new family name for her husband as her leader. She feels that she is nothing and invisible. Her life was changed.

***... this body with all its capacities, seemed nothing – nothing at all. She had the oddest sense of being herself invisible; unseen; unknown; there being no more marrying, no more of having of children now, but only this astonishing and rather solemn progress with the rest of them, up Bond Street, this being Mrs. Dalloway; not even Clarissa any more; this being Mrs. Richard Dalloway. (page.14)***

Clarissa also had the oddest sense of being herself invisible, unseen, and unknown. It caused he lost a part of her identity. She realized it but she did not do more. She is a victim of tradition in changing her name (identity) becomes her husband’s family name.

Sally also feels the same. She could not against that tradition. Therefore she becomes a helper to that tradition. She lost her identity too. When she got married she became Lady Rosseter, not Sally any more.

That tradition is a conventional tradition in Western but it still happens nowadays. Actually it does not have a law rule. Women can use her surname (a part of a personal name) until she got married. However, a husband can also use family name of his wife. For example, a legendary English musician, John Winston Lennon changed his name to John Ono Lennon after his marriage to Yoko Ono, a Japanese woman. The other alternative is “meshing.” It is a collaboration of two names into one name. For example, the writer will mesh two names of family randomly. If Mr Blair got married with Mrs Bush then their family name becomes Mr and Mrs Blush.

* **The Actantial Model – Mrs. Dalloway as a Subject and the Mr. Dalloway as an Object**
* Mr. Dalloway
* Mrs. Dalloway
* Family of Richard and Clarissa
* Mr Dalloway
* Elizabeth
* Sally Seton
* Peter

Mr. Dalloway

Mrs. Dalloway

Although Clarissa loves Peter, Clarissa did not want to share everything with Peter equally in a marriage. It indicates that Clarissa will depend to her husband. Richard Dalloway is more rich that Peter. Clarissa’s level will change. She will be an honorable Mrs. Dalloway when she got married with Richard Dalloway.

***…But with Peter everything had to be shared; everything gone into. And it was intolerable, and when it came to that scene in the little garden by the fountain, she had to break him or they would have been destroyed, both of them ruined, she was convinced. (10)***

Finally Clarissa decided to marry with Richard Dalloway. Family of Clarissa and Richard support their marriage. Richard loves Clarissa and she feels the same. There is no force for them to get married. However, there are opponents. They are Peter and Sally.

Peter becomes an opponent because he loves Clarissa and he wants to marry with her. Unfortunately she rejected him. Clarissa decided to live together with Richard Dalloway than Peter.

Actually Sally supported Peter to marry with Clarissa. For Sally it is better than marry with Richard Dalloway. It was one of the bonds between Sally and Peter. Sally hopes that Peter can save Clarissa from Dalloway who would “stifle her soul.” It means that Sally does want if Clarissa just be a wife for Dalloway or the other rich man – doing nothing.

***… while she implored him, half laughing of course, to carry off Clarissa, to save her from Hughs and The Dalloways and all the other “perfect gentlemen” who would “stifle her soul”(she wrote reams of poetry in those days) make a mere hostess of her, encourage her worldliness. But one do Clarissa justice.(page.114)***

Finally Sally’s fear happened. When Clarissa got married with Richard Dalloway, she did nothing except make parties for her husband. Her duty is how to make her husband happy. She could not enjoy the poetry because her husband does like it. The other horrible thing is Richard Dalloway forbid Clarissa to visit a deceased wife’s sister. Clarissa obeyed her husband because her husband’s permission is absolute.

***But how could she swallow all the stuff about poetry? How could she let him hold forth about Shakespeare? Seriously and solemnly Richard Dalloway got on his hind legs and said that no decent man ought to read Shakespeare’s sonnets because it was like listening at keyholes (beside the relationship was not one that he approved). No decent man ought to let his wife visit the deceased wife’s sister. Incredible! The only thing to do was to pelt him with sugared almonds – it was at dinner. But Clarissa sucked it all in… (page.113)***

* 1. **Findings**

By using the actantial model, one of structure theories and exploring by feminist literary criticism, the writer found that the novel has feminism issue. There is men’s domination. Some women characters are marginalized. They have limitation in exploring their self. They live as an angel in their house. They become inferior and men become superior.

**4.3 Discussions**

* **Feminism Issue on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway***

The novel tells a life that happened in English after World War I where men dominate in all aspects such as in the workplace and family. Woman does not have the same rights like a man. It means that the novel has feminism issue.

Actually feminism issue appeared from the writer’s thought. Woolf delivered her thought by characters. It means that the characters have missions that must be delivered to the readers. Each character has their own part to deliver Woolf’s thought. It could be analyze by their characterizations. Actantial model helps the writer to analyze characters on the novel that represent feminism issue. Feminist literary criticism itself is the way that empowers point of view of women and rejects the patriarchal language that has dominated on the novel.

* **Some of Women Characters on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway* are Marginalized. They have Limitation in Exploring Their Self. They Live as an Angel in their House.**

A marriage seems like an institution that makes legality for men’s domination to women. Her husband becomes a leader absolutely. The main character, Clarissa lost her identity when she got married with Richard Dalloway. She becomes Mrs. Dalloway not Clarissa any more. By his limited knowledge she becomes invisible. She did nothing to explore herself except to make her husband happy.

Clarissa must be an angel in the house for her husband, Richard Dalloway and her daughter, Elizabeth. An angel means that she must be a kind mother and wife for her family. She must have kindness and femininity. Her family and society demand it.

The chance of working also becomes a problem. It still prospers to men. The change of working for men is bigger than women. Most of women only could be a wife for their husbands who work outside. However there are some women characters who have a power by their wealthy. They are Lady Bruton and Lady Bexborough. They are rich and have knowledge so they have a good position in society.

Women who do not have more knowledge and riches will depend to their beauty. The beauty becomes a power to attract men. It makes women become object. The objectification actually will enhance supremacy of men. Women who are not beautiful will be marginalized like Miss Killman, an assistant of Dalloway’s family. It caused she is not beautiful so she never meeting the opposite sex.

Therefore, on the novel women usually prepare their beauty and body for their marriage. They must keep their virginity as an honor until they marry with men. Their first sex seems like the final line in destroying their crown that they protected previously. It also happened to Clarissa.

A woman who always asks women’s rights is Sally Seton. She represents an androgyny – she has a combination between physical and psychological of feminine and masculine. She can choose her place without thinking of history and tradition. She has a good personality and beautiful. She smokes cigarettes like a man. She became a different woman before she married. She was a brave woman who always asks marginalized women’s right.

Clarissa admired Sally. They are so close. They interested to each other. Sally kissed Clarissa. They might be fall in love. However it happened before Sally and Clarissa getting married. They represent bisexuality. Their special feeling is forbidden. Women can get a label as madwomen if they have a behavior radically different to what expected socially.

However, when she married her feminine was bigger. She becomes an angel for her sons as same as Clarissa. She also lost her identity. She becomes Lady Rosseter, not Sally any more. One thing that never changed is her dependence. She does not want depend to her husband.

Actually a marriage is not a problem if there is equality between men and women. There must be fair for the both of them. There is no a superior. “The right person” who becomes husband/wife is the answer. However it is not easy to make two peoples who became strangers previously must live together. It must be a rule to control it. Of course, the result of the rule is limitation of liberation.

**Chapter V**

**Conclusions and Suggestions**

**5.1 Conclusions**

After reading and analyzing the data, the writer makes some conclusions. Literature is not only to entertain but also to educate. Literary works can represent what happen in society. It can be media for the writers to describe a lot of things that they saw and felt in the real life. They can deliver the issues as they want.

Actually feminism issue on Woolf’s *Mrs. Dalloway* appeared from the writer’s thought. Woolf delivered her thought by characters. It means that the characters have missions that must be delivered to the readers. Each character has their own part to deliver Woolf’s thought. It could be analyze by their characterizations.

Characters on the novel that represent feminism issue can be analyzed by actantial model. It has six actans, those are subject, object, sender, receiver, helper, and opponent. It caused the novel has feminism issue then the writer used feminist literary criticism. It is the way that empowers point of view of women and rejects the patriarchal language that has dominated on the novel.

Woolf described that some women characters are marginalized. Men dominated in all aspects such as in the workplace and family. By men’s domination they live as an object, not a subject. Some women characters include the main woman character, Clarissa becomes an inferior. She spends most of her time in the house. Her family and society demand her to be an angel for her family. It means that she must have a kindness and femininity as a wife and mother.

However, there are different some women characters. One of them is Sally Seton. She is brave to ask women’s rights. She has masculinity and femininity at once. Her behavior is different to most of women at that time. It makes a probe because women can get a label as madwomen if they have a behavior radically different to what expected socially.

**5.2 Suggestions**

 The writer has several suggestions related to this paper, those are:

1. Literary work is a good thing that can be analyzed. By studying literary works we can learn issues that contained in it. It means that literature is not only to entertain but only to educate.
2. The writer hopes this paper can be useful as reference in studying literature and feminism.
3. The writer hopes this paper can give more knowledge about feminism issue that happened in English after World War I.
4. In the past women writers are less than men writers. Most of literary works written by men. This paper could be a reference to show the readers one of the greatest women writers. She is a British woman writer, one of the foremost modernists of the twentieth, Virginia Woolf.
5. *Mrs. Dalloway* is a transition of traditional style in writing to avant-garde technique. It very influences the modern literature in 20th century. So many things that be explored in this novel, such as psychoanalysis. It caused Woolf used stream of consciousness style.
6. The novel is the writer’s thought. Woolf’s novel can be inspired by her experience. Actually literary works represent our daily life. Therefore, by this paper, especially for women, be aware to your daily life. We could have been a victim of patriarchal system. Therefore we must have certain awareness to put ourselves as subject.
7. For English Department, the writer suggests to give more study about British Literature and add more British literary works in the library for the students.

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**CURRICULUM VITAE**

 Indri Indrayani was born in Bandung, on April, 26th 1991. She is the youngest daughter of Lilis Rustiati and Endra Rohendi. She has one brother, Irwan Rinaldi.

She graduated from SDN 2 Cisauheun, SMPN 1 Cipeundeuy, and SMAN 1 Rancaekek. She has studied in University of Jendral Achmad Yani (UNJANI), Faculty of Science – Chemistry (Regular Class of 2008). She moved to Pasundan University, Faculty of Arts and Letters English Department Class of 2010 and finally achieved her Bachelor’s Degree. She realized that her passion is in literature, not science. She likes liberation in thinking and having opinion about something, not limited by formula. She appreciates the process than the result, same as her motto, the process is more important than the result.

She likes reading, listening music, playing guitar and singing. She is interested in trying something new. She prefers to be a backpacker and enjoy the nature than hang out at malls.

**APPENDICES**

*Source: wineandabook.com*

**Virginia Woolf’s Profile**



*Source: Wikipedia*

 *Mrs Dalloway* is the fourth novel by Woolf. Adeline Virginia Woolf (25 January 1882 – 28 March 1941). She was an English writer, and one of the foremost modernists of the twentieth century. During the interwar period, Woolf was a significant figure in London literary society and a central figure in the influential Bloomsbury Group of intellectuals. She has a famous dictum, "A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction" on her essay *A Room of One's Own* (1929:1) (wikipedia).

 Woolf is known by her beauty. Before getting married with Leslie who is older 15 years old than her, she married with Gerald Duckworth who died 4 years after their marriage and left three children. Leslie is a widower at that time. He has a daughter with her mental illness.

 Woolf is disappointed because she has no change to study in the school like her brothers. However, her parents teach her. She also studies in her father library and spends her time in London Library and a library of British Museum.

 Woolf has mental illness after her mother passed away when she was a teenager. There are the other tragedies came to her life. Three years later her step sister, Stella passed away – four months after her marriage and the death of her father in 1904. Stephen family moved to Bloomsbury, London.

 For several times Woolf tries to kill her own self but it failed. However, at that time she starts to write creatively. She joined to discussions with her brother, Thoby who study in Cambridge and his friends. The discussion group is known as “The Bloomsbury Group.” In 1912 Woolf married with one of group members, Leonard Woolf. However, she had a relationship with her friend, Violet Dickinson previously. (Brouwer and Sidharta, 1989: 3-7)

 After completing the manuscript of her last (posthumously published) novel, Between the Acts, Woolf fell into a depression similar to that which she had earlier experienced. The onset of World War II, the destruction of her London home during the Blitz, and the cool reception given to her biography of her late friend Roger Fry all worsened her condition until she was unable to work. On 28 March 1941, Woolf put on her overcoat, filled its pockets with stones, walked into the River Ouse near her home, and drowned herself. Woolf's body was not found until 18 April 1941.Her husband buried her cremated remains under an elm in the garden of Monk's House, their home in Rodmell, Sussex.

In her last note to her husband she wrote:

*Dearest, I feel certain that I am going mad again. I feel we can't go through another of those terrible times. And I shan't recover this time. I begin to hear voices, and I can't concentrate. So I am doing what seems the best thing to do. You have given me the greatest possible happiness. You have been in every way all that anyone could be. I don't think two people could have been happier 'til this terrible disease came. I can't fight any longer. I know that I am spoiling your life, that without me you could work. And you will I know. You see I can't even write this properly. I can't read. What I want to say is I owe all the happiness of my life to you. You have been entirely patient with me and incredibly good. I want to say that—everybody knows it. If anybody could have saved me it would have been you. Everything has gone from me but the certainty of your goodness. I can't go on spoiling your life any longer. I don't think two people could have been happier than we have been.*

**Novels**

* The Voyage Out (1915)
* Night and Day (1919)
* Jacob's Room (1922)
* Mrs Dalloway (1925)
* To the Lighthouse (1927)
* Orlando (1928)
* The Waves (1931)
* The Years (1937)
* Between the Acts (1941)

**Short story collections**

* Kew Gardens (1919)
* Monday or Tuesday (1921)
* A Haunted House and Other Short Stories (1944)
* Mrs Dalloway's Party (1973)
* The Complete Shorter Fiction (1985)
* "Carlyle's House and Other Sketches" (2003)

**Biographies**

Virginia Woolf published three books to which she gave the subtitle "A Biography":

* Orlando: A Biography (1928, usually characterised as a novel inspired by the life of Vita Sackville-West)
* Flush: A Biography (1933, more explicitly cross-genre: fiction as "stream of consciousness" tale by Flush, a dog; non-fiction in the sense of telling the story of the owner of the dog, Elizabeth Barrett Browning), reprinted in 2005 by Persephone Books
* Roger Fry: A Biography (1940, usually characterised as non-fiction, however: "[Woolf's] novelistic skills worked against her talent as a biographer, for her impressionistic observations jostled uncomfortably with the simultaneous need to marshal a multitude of facts.")

**Non-fiction books**

* Modern Fiction (1919)
* The Common Reader (1925)
* A Room of One's Own (1929)
* On Being Ill (1930)
* The London Scene (1931)
* The Common Reader: Second Series (1932)
* Three Guineas (1938)
* The Death of the Moth and Other Essays (1942)
* The Moment and Other Essays (1947)
* The Captain's Death Bed And Other Essays (1950)
* Granite and Rainbow (1958)
* Books and Portraits (1978)
* Women And Writing (1979)

**Drama**

* Freshwater: A Comedy (performed in 1923, revised in 1935, and published in 1976)

**Translations**

* Stavrogin's Confession & the Plan of 'The Life of a Great Sinner', from the notes of Fyodor Dostoevsky, translated in partnership with S. S. Koteliansky (1922)

**Autobiographical writings and diaries**

* A Writer's Diary (1953)—Extracts from the complete diary
* Moments of Being (1976)
* A Moment's Liberty: the shorter diary (1990)
* The Diary of Virginia Woolf (five volumes)—Diary of Virginia Woolf from 1915 to 1941
* Passionate Apprentice: The Early Journals, 1897–1909 (1990)
* Travels With Virginia Woolf (1993)—Greek travel diary of Virginia Woolf, edited by Jan Morris
* The Platform of Time: Memoirs of Family and Friends, Expanded Edition, edited by S. P. Rosenbaum (London, Hesperus, 2008)

**Letters**

* Congenial Spirits: The Selected Letters (1993)
* The Letters of Virginia Woolf 1888–1941 (six volumes, 1975–1980)
* Paper Darts: The Illustrated Letters of Virginia Woolf (1991)