

**HAMLIN GARLAND'S FEMINIST IDEAS
AS SEEN IN ROSE OF DUTCHER'S COOLLY**

A Thesis

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
of the Degree of Sarjana Sastra*

BY:

DERYANA SYOFYAN

05185026



**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT - FACULTY OF LETTERS
ANDALAS UNIVERSITY**

PADANG

2010

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas novel Hamlin Garland yang berjudul Rose of Dutcher's Coolly. Penulis menganalisa pemikiran-pemikiran feminisme yang dibawa oleh salah satu karakter wanita dalam novel ini. Dalam hal ini, penulis berasumsi bahwa Hamlin Garland sebagai seorang penulis pria, menuangkan ide, perasaan, dan pengalamannya dalam membuat karakter wanita dalam novel ini.

Dalam analisis ini, penulis menggunakan dua buah pendekatan, yaitu pendekatan ekspresif secara garis besar dan pendekatan feminisme secara khusus. Hal ini bertujuan agar penulis lebih memfokuskan penelitian pada feminisme itu sendiri. Penulis menggunakan teori yang digagas oleh Cheri Register untuk menemukan gambaran-gambaran wanita yang dilukiskan oleh pengarang pria lewat karya sastra. Selain itu, penulis juga menggunakan teori yang digagas oleh Elaine Showalter untuk mendukung analisis. Dalam hal ini penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif karena data yang diperoleh berupa tulisan serta menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menjelaskan analisis tersebut.

Setelah menganalisa novel ini, penulis mendapatkan bahwa karakter utama wanita dalam novel membawa ide-ide feminisme, seperti wanita yang kuat, mandiri, dan berpendidikan tinggi; selain itu penulis juga menemukan ide patriakal yang muncul dalam salah satu karakter wanita pendukung, yaitu wanita yang tidak mandiri. Walaupun masih ditemukannya gambaran wanita yang membawa ide patriakal, penulis mencoba melihat dari sudut pandang karakter pria untuk melihat kedudukan pengarang sebagai penulis pria dalam menggambarkan karakter wanitanya. Dari sudut pandang pria tersebut, penulis mendapatkan karakter-karakter pria dalam novel ini lebih mendukung karakter wanita yang membawa ide-ide feminisme dalam hidupnya. Oleh karena itu, penulis menggolongkan pengarang kepada pengarang yang mendukung ide-ide feminisme walaupun novel ini ditulis oleh pengarang pria.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Literature is an aesthetic human's creation forming in written. The term of "aesthetic" in defining literature make it distinguished from the other written human's creation, especially newspaper, others legal document and etc. As the human's creation, literature also cannot be separated from the creator itself: the author or the writer of the literary work. There is such a relationship between the authors and their literary works. In this case, the relationship between the authors and their literary works show in the idea, feeling, or experiences of the author that appears in his/her literary work.

Discussing about the author, Hamlin Garland is one of the famous American author. He is a novelist, essayist, poet, and short stories writer. In article entitled "Chapter 6: Hamlin Garland" written by Paul P. Reuben. Garland was born in West Salem, Wisconsin, on 14 September 1860. After moving with his family to a succession of homesteads in Iowa and South Dakota, he went to Boston in 1884, determined to go abroad on a literary career. His first success was Main-Travelled Roads, a collection of short stories published in 1891. These short stories are the representation of Garland's ideas and feelings through what he had experienced in his life. A Branch Road and Up the Coulé are two of the short stories that portrayal the character as the reflection of Garland's life over women and his family (Newlin 143-144).

After succeeding with Main-Travelled Roads, Garland is also known

through his work entitled Rose of Dutcher's Coolly in 1895. In this novel, Garland talked about a woman's struggle; her name is Rose, who wanted to get the higher education. She desired to go to university and become a good writer. Through this novel, Garland seems to put his ideas, feelings or his experiences toward women specifically. The ideas, feelings, or the experiences of Garland over woman could appear caused by his own experiences or his ideology over women's issue at the time.

When the novel, Rose of Dutcher's Coolly, published in 1895, there was a social change for the role of women in society. Historically, in the nineteenth century in America, the role of women would play in society began to change. This was the beginning of a completely new world for women, and America in general. One article states that, "Women began to realize that there were opportunities for them outside of the home, and that they could have a place in the world as well as men. It was a time when the feminist view was being born and traditional views of women were changed." ("19th Century Feminism in America"). It means that nineteenth century was time for women to change their roles as they do before. Women would get opportunities in education and career. Women had the chances to develop their "life" outside the home.

Related to the author, the writer sees the relationship between the author and his experience in life. It can be seen that from his biography book written by Keith Newlin that, "between the summer of 1894 and the spring of 1895 he devoted much of his energy to furthering the association goals as exhibits traveled to Memphis, La Crosse, Madison, Topeka, Lincoln and Kansas city." (203). From that quotation, the writer sees the experiences of Garland and the time and in that

paced mentioned above can influences him in creating the novel Rose Of Dutcher's Coolly.

Hence, related to the Garland's work, Rose of Dutcher's Coolly, the writer sees that there is such relationship between the novel and Garland's experience in facing American women's movement in nineteenth century. For the reason, the writer is interested in studying this novel from feminist point of view. Moreover, the writer chooses this novel to be analyzed which is caused by Rose of Dutcher's Coolly is one of Garland's work that only point out about women specifically.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

In Rose of Dutcher's Coolly, the author depicted several female characters such as Rose that have the image who wanted to be free and educated and Josie that have image as a dependent woman. First, the writer assumes that Garland, as the male author, portrays his female character that brought feminist ideas such as strong, well educated, and independent. The writer assumes that this novel is a representation of women in late nineteenth century in America, since the writer finds that there was such feminist movement to make equality of women from men at that time. Second, as the male author, Garland put his feminist ideology, as his standpoint whether supports feminist or vice versa.

1.3. Scope of the Research

This research focuses on the "images of women" of the female characters, which are described by Garland. The writer wants to see the influences of the nineteenth century to the character that depicted by the author. In this case, the

writer focuses seeing what kind of the "images of women" that are depicted by the author as reflection of Garland's experiences. Furthermore, the writer wants to seek out the author's standpoint through this novel, support feminist or against it. The writer limit the problem as statements as follow:

1. The "images of women" are depicted by the author as the reflection of Garland's experiences.
2. Garland's standpoint as the male author.

1.4. Objective of the Research

In this research, firstly, the writer would like to show the "images of women" presented by the author as the reflection of Garland's experiences. Second, the writer would like to see the author's standpoint; the writer would like to see whether the author against or support feminist

1.5. Review of Previous Studies

Before doing the research, the writer has done library research in Faculty of Letter's library, Andalas University. The writer finds that there are no other students who have conducted the research about Rose of Dutcher's Coolly. However, the writer has found a critic related to the novel in introduction part in this novel. He is Donald Pizer from Newcomb College, Tulane University, in 1899, has made an analysis for this novel. Generally, his analysis talks about the theme of the novel. He states that this novel deals with Midwestern life and to explore controversial social theme. He also concludes that the novel become not only a story about the conflict between youthful horizons and familial roots but

also about the particular problems and needs of women as an intellectual and sexual being. Besides that, he also found out some differences between Rose of Dutcher's Coolly and the other novels that written by Hardy, Ibsen, and Herne. Pizer tries to compare the character of Rose and the other women characters that he found in other novels. Thus, he also explains about this novel from archetype and irony element.

Related to the theory, the writer finds several students who analyze the images of women by applying feminist literary criticism proposed by Cheri Register. The first researcher is Tetty Royani, 2007; she analyzes the images of women based on feminist and misogynist ideas in Oscar Wilde's A Woman of No Importance. She finds out five images of women in this literary work. Those three images are opposing to the two, because, the three is based on feminist point of view that supports the equality between women and men, but the rest are based on misogynist low esteem toward women. She concludes that based on feminist idea, Wilde presents his women characters in A Woman of No Importance as independent, strong, and educated women. However, after analyzing it further she found that it is just his camouflage to disguise his misogynist feeling, because in A Woman of No Importance, he creates one male character who is misogynist in this play. He regards women as unimportant and unreliable also the prettiest playing, underestimates women, and treats women as toy.

Second, the research belongs to Mariah Oktavia, 2009; she also applies feminist literary criticism proposed by Cheri Register. She analyzes women's struggle against patriarchal oppression in Anne Bronte's The Tenant of Wildfell Hall. In her research, she found that there are three patriarchal oppressions that

faced by Helen as the main female character such as restricted activity, mistreated, and injustice right toward her by her husband. She also explains about how a women struggle through patriarchal oppression by expressing the voice, promoting the sisterhood, and getting away from the oppressor. After she finds two of them, the oppression and how a woman struggle, she concludes that this novel is good based on feminist point of view.

Moreover, this research is different with the previous studies from English Department. First, because there is no research from the students in Andalas University about Garland's Rose of Dutcher's Coolly. Second, even though the two previous studies from English Department are both using feminist literary criticism, particularly Register's theory, in this research the writer wants to seek out the "image of women" that appear in the novel whether it brings feminist ideas or vice versa.

1.6. Theoretical Framework

1.6.1. Traditional Critical Theory

The writer uses traditional theory proposed by Abrams to support the research. There are four types of these traditional theories: *mimetic criticism*, *pragmatic criticism*, *expressive criticism*, and *objective criticism*.

To analyze this novel, the writer uses expressive approach proposed by Abrams. In the book entitled The Mirror and the Lamp, Abrams says that,

Poetry is the overflow, utterance, or projection of the thought and feelings of the poets; or else (in the chief variant formulation) poetry is defined in terms of the imaginative process which modifies and

synthesizes the images, thoughts, and feeling of the poet. This way of thinking, in which the artist himself becomes the major element generating both the artistic product and criteria by which it is to judge, I shall call the expressive theory of art. (21-22)

From the quotation above, the writer sees that expressive approach is an approach that applied to analyze the author's thoughts and utterances of feelings which are reflected in their works. In addition, Abrams also says in his book, A Glossary of Literary Terms, that this approach also related with the particular experiences of the author as reflected in their work (51). It means that the experiences of the author when s/he published his/her work could be influenced the author to make a literary work.

1.6.2. Feminist Literary Criticism

Related to the women, literature is also constantly related to the term of feminism. Feminism is always associated into demanding the equality of women from men. For the beginning step, feminism is considered by the realization of women to bring themselves get the opportunity same with the men in many ways. Women begin from the small group and until the effective one to improve their situation. It becomes the long process and takes many centuries to make the legacy. The history comes from Europe in eighteenth century and pervasive into the large place in the world. It is stated in a book entitled Feminism: A Very Short Introduction written by Margaret Walters that,

Some of the first European women to speak out for themselves, and for their sex, did so within a religious framework, and in religious terms. It

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing Hamlin Garland's Rose of Dutcher's Coolly, the writer finds four images of women that appear in this novel as the reflection of Garland's experience toward women, three of them convey feminist ideas and one image bring patriarchal idea. Three images of women that brought feminist ideas are strong, well educated, and independent. While, one image that conveys patriarchal idea is dependent.

Garland portrays his female character, which brings feminist ideas. The writer only explain about Rose, as the main character, who brings three images that brings feminist ideas such as strong, well educated, and independent. Garland portrays Rose as the strong woman physically and mentally. She can face her youth life by playing with her boys friend and because her toughness, she can exceed her difficulties when she decides to go to other town to get the higher education. She also is a woman with a good intellectual because her attitude that having a discipline in studying. Thus, because she has a strong character and well educated, she is also portrayed by Garland as a woman who does not want to marry early. For her, marrying someone can make her depend with her husband. Marrying for her will burry her dreams to get the higher education. Garland also portrays his female character that brings patriarchal idea. She is Josie that depicted as dependent woman. Josie has the aim to enter the university to get the best husband, not to graduate and get the job after that. It indicates that she still depend with someone who can make her as his wife.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M.H. The Mirror and the Lamp. 1st ed. London: Oxford University Press, 1953.
- , A Glossary of Literary Terms. 7th ed. United States of America: Heinle & Heinle, 1999.
- Betka, Mark. et all. About America: Women of Influence. U.S.Department of State: Bureau Of International Information Program, 2006.
- Bogdan, Robert C., and Sari Knopp Biklen. Qualitative Research For Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods. Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon, 1982.
- Clinton, Catherine. The Columbia Guide to American Women in the Nineteenth Century. New York: Columbia University Press, 2000
- Dannyboy. 19th Century Feminism in America. 19 December 2006. <<http://www.echeat.com/essay.php?t=32081>>.
- Garland, Hamlin. Rose of Dutheer's Coolly. Chicago: Stone and Kimball. 1895.
- Guerin, Wilfred L. et all. A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literature. 2nd ed. USA and London: Harper & Row Publishers Inc., 1979.
- Hartman, Dorothy. "Women's Roles in the Late 19th Century," in Life in the 1880's. 15 October 2008. <<http://www.connerprairie.org/historyonline/1880wom.html>>
- Kenney, William. How to Analyze Fiction. New York: Monarch Press. 1966.
- Klarer, Mario. An Introduction to Literary Studies. New York: Routledge. 2004
- Moi, Toril. Sexual/Textual Politics: Feminist Literary Theory. Methuen: London