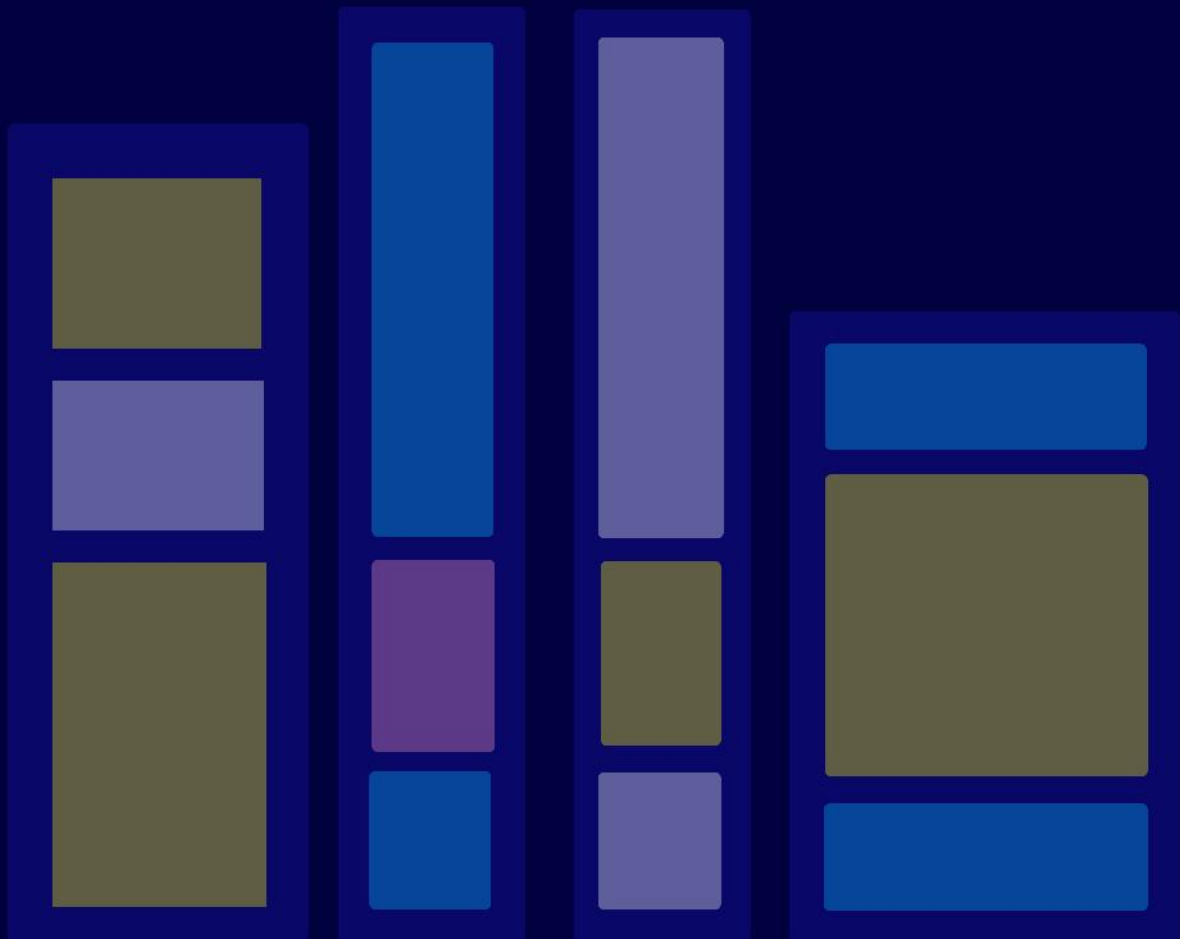


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AN ANALYSIS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATIONS AS SEEN IN KATHRYN STOKETT'S NOVEL THE HELP

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Abstract

The problem in this analysis is the existence of black racial discrimination by white people who consider themselves more powerful than the black race. This is illustrated in the novel The Help through the treatment of white employers against their helpers, the black race. In this analysis, the author wants to analyze discriminatory actions, causes and effects of racial discrimination in the novel The Help. In this analysis, descriptive research is taken as a method of data collection. As for the method of data analysis, the authors conducted qualitative methods with understanding the novel. Data collection techniques use qualitative techniques by taking notes in collecting primary data. In data analysis techniques, the author uses structuralism method techniques by interpreting data. The results of this research are: 1) there are elements and acts of discrimination and segregation from white employers to black maids and also various racist actions towards other blacks described in the novel. 2) the cause of racial discriminations in this novel stems from Hilly's idea of making separate toilets with black maids 3) The effect of this racial discriminations is the publication of the novel The Help in Mississippi, the changing viewpoint of their employers and helpers and vice versa.

Keywords: Racism, Mimetic, Discrimination

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I INTRODUCTION

This research which entitled "An analysis of racial discrimination as seen in Kathryn Stockett's novel The Help" focus on racial discriminations, causes and effect of the racism after colonization period in Jackson, Mississippi based on The Help novel by Kathryn Stockett. The novel is able to tell the racial discrimination from the smallest part of society.

The reason for choosing this novel as a research material is because the writer wants to analyze about racial discrimination from a literature works, and also the writer wants to

analyze the causes and the effects of that racism in The Help novel.

Historically racism developed when different races met in the context of colonization. Paul Spoonley in his book Ethnicity and Racism (1990) attempted to trace the paths of racism, he concluded that race is a colonial concept that developed when the spirit to expand into Europe. From then on, the concept of race in the realm of sociological interaction of the world was introduced. As part of a colonial ideology, racism legitimized the exploitation of European white colonial society against other races. Paul

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Spoonley traces such cases to the Maori descendants among the white race community in New Zealand. The same goes for the black race community in America.

The belief in the superiority of the race continues to be reproduced and negotiated hegemonically by the ideology and institutions of neocolonialism so that the problem of racism remains like a tangled thread that is difficult to resolve. Sniderman (1991: 423) explains that racism has not disappeared, but it replaced by a new form of racism that is hegemonic, implicit, veiled, and as if not racist. Racial prejudice and discrimination are no longer expressed freely and explicitly. Because if prejudice and discrimination are stated openly it will be contrary to the legal and legal issues that prohibit it.

After many decades have passed until the present time, there are still many people who do not know what racial discrimination experienced by black people at that time was; ranging from mild to dangerous and eliminating many lives. through this research, the author also wants to express what the effects of the discrimination are, and what is the real form of separation between black and white people in that era both in this novel and in real life.

A. Literature Review

1. Mimetic Theory

Aristotle in Abrams (1979: 8) describes the term "mimetic" that art as an imitation of aspects of the world. The author of the novel *The Help* applies a reflection of the life experiences of black people in fiction novels. This theory explained that the story of this novel is considered a replica of the lives of black people in America. George Luckas in Selden (2005: 87), a novel reflect reality, not by contributing to the presence of its surface but also by providing a clearer picture of real life, more complete, and more dynamic. This theory explains that, *The Help* novel can see as a picture of reality adapted

into a fictional novel that takes pictures the social life of black people. Furthermore, Taine in Wellek and Warren (1959: 5) explains that literary works are the result of three factors, namely: race, moment and social environment. This explanation reveals how these three points affect the character of American black figures according to their race are of African descent who have been impacted by the application of Jim Crow Laws in the 60s.

2. Racism

Racism, on the other hand, is viewed as the coordinated interaction of particular types of stereotypes, prejudices, and discrimination (Jones, 1997). Jones (1997), further suggests that racism has three fundamental components. First, racism is rooted in beliefs about group differences (stereotypes) that are assumed to reflect fundamental biological differences. Second, racism involves well-differentiated negative evaluations and feelings about another group (prejudice) in comparison to one's own. Whether or not the other group is described explicitly as inferior, one's own group is believed to be superior. Third, racism reflects the disparate treatment of groups (discrimination) by individuals and institutions in ways that are justified by and tend to perpetuate negative beliefs, attitudes, and outcomes.

B. Discriminations

Discrimination is the act of someone being prejudiced towards another. This term is used to highlight the difference in treatment between members of different groups when one group is intentionally singled out and treated worse, or not given the same opportunities. Attitudes toward minorities have been marked by discrimination historically in the United States. Many forms of discrimination have come to be recognized in U.S. society, on the basis of national origin, race, gender, and sexuality in particular (Harcourt, 19:2008).

II RESEARCH METHODS

The writer divides the method of research into the method of collecting data by use descriptive methods from Gall & Borg (2007), method of analyzing data procedure by taking the primary data from the novel to find some intrinsic elements as Marie (2016) suggest. Technique of data collecting uses qualitative research by

Creswell (1998:41, and technique of the data analyzing procedure use structuralism method by Pradopo in Metodologi Penelitian Sastra (2001: 54). This method provides the steps of writer in collecting and analyzing the data.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The racist problem that actually existed long before the first part of the novel is raising when Hilly put the idea of the Home Help Sanitation Initiative, which she announced at a bridge meeting of white women at Elizabeth's house. It would require all Mississippi families to build outdoor bathrooms for their black employees. Hilly seems to truly believe that black people carry diseases that can harm white people. Apparently these diseases can only be passed through toilet seats, because black hands touch almost every piece of food Hilly eats, every fork her lips touch, and the pillowcases she lays her head on.

"All these houses they're building without maid's quarters? It's just plain dangerous. Everybody knows they carry different kinds of diseases than we do. I double" (8)

Hilly is the novel's dastardly villain. She's married to William Holbrook and has two children, Heather and William, Jr. According to Aibileen, one of her few redeeming qualities is the love and kindness she shows her two children. Hilly is one of the few characters analyzed in depth by all three of The Help's narrators – Aibileen, Minny, and Skeeter – and her conflicts with these characters unite them. On the surface, Hilly's no mustache-twirling villain. In fact, she appears to be totally respectable. She's president of the Jackson Junior League and active in all sorts of charity, including collecting canned goods for The Poor Starving Children of Africa. To give you an idea of Hilly's motives, check out her response when a woman asks why they don't send money instead of cans:

"You cannot give these tribal people money [...]. There is no Jitney 14 Grocery in the Ogaden Desert. And how would we even know if they're even feeding their kids with it? They're likely to go to the local voodoo tent and get a satanic tattoo with our money." (99)

The problem heated up when hilly friends, Skeeter who had just returned from college abroad felt a shock culture because according to her, Hilly's idea was too harsh and had no humanist side. Even more so when hilly said that, Aibileen was there and heard everything. She's been best friends with Hilly Holbrook and Elizabeth Leefolt (villainous characters) since grade school. But as the story progresses, Skeeter becomes more and more distanced from this safe social status and goes, as they say, rogue.

The Causes of Racism

In the novel white and black people were supposed to have separate bathrooms since according to the white people, black people were dirty. This in itself tells about one of the many contradictions that occur in the novel. On the one hand, the colored people are not allowed to use the white's bathrooms because they have diseases and dirty. On the other hand, the white people want them to clean their houses, cook their food and take care of their children. Furthermore, Aibileen compares herself with a cockroach:

That night after supper, me and that cockroach stare at each other down across the kitchen floor. He big, inch, inch and a half. He black. Blacker than me. (189)

This could indicate that there are not only the white people who have a patronizing attitude

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towards black people, but Aibileen looks down on herself too. To compare herself with an insect, a pest, is to acknowledge herself as dirty and potentially harmful.

Focused as it is on female characters, white and black, *The Help* portrays how the home, a traditionally feminine space, was just as much a battleground for social change as were the courtrooms and rallies of the 1960s Civil Rights Movement. While Aibileen describes how white men beat or kill black men who “stepped out of line,” the novel also shows how white women used their social influence to ruin the lives of the black maids in more indirect but similarly devastating ways. A white woman could have her maid fired, her maid’s husband fired, their house repossessed, or even have her maid sent to jail for as small an infraction as a parking ticket.

The Effect of Racial Discriminations

At its core, *The Help* is an exploration of the ways in which racism pervaded every aspect of

social life in 1960s Jackson, Mississippi, from Jim Crow laws that sanctioned discrimination and segregation as official policy to casual conversations between middle-class white women. In particular, the novel focuses on how white housewives justified the exploitation and emotional abuse of their black maids by convincing themselves that black people are fundamentally different from, and inferior to, white people. Miss Hilly openly expresses the belief that African-Americans are figuratively and literally “unclean,” prone to moral depravity and infectious diseases not carried by whites. On a larger scale, almost every white woman in the novel performs the social practices that reinforce the institutional separation of whites and blacks under Jim Crow-era law. The white women don’t let their maids touch them, sit at their table, or share their food. These everyday practices dehumanize the maids and make it easier for the housewives to exploit their maids’ labor.

IV CONCLUSION

“Help” is normally signifies the giving of free services or resources to those in need, but the novel’s title refers directly to the underpaid black domestic workers who, paradoxically, are the ones “helping” their wealthier and more powerful employers, people who have no real need of help. By referring to these women as “the help,” the white housewives uphold the illusion that the maids are like volunteers who want, or should be grateful for the opportunity, to work for less than minimum wage, and for families that treat them as subhuman. The white women refuse to even consider that they could be the ones “helping” the maids by promoting civil rights in white communities.

This irrational and absurd system in which poor black people “help” the rich whites gives way to widespread hypocrisy in white society.

Miss Hilly believes that her bathroom bill and Jim Crow segregation laws actually “help” black people. She even takes the moral high ground by raising funds to “help” needy children in Africa, but this is actually a false generosity meant to raise her class status as a charitable woman. Hilly is not capable of understanding that this desire is rooted in a racist paternalism that infantilizes black people as completely helpless, adding further irony to the fact that the black domestic workers are actually the ones “helping” their white employers. If Hilly truly cared about generosity and not merely the appearance of generosity, she would provide fair wages to the woman working in very own her kitchen, not as an act of charity but as a way of amending a social injustice.

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THE STRUGGLE OF A GEISHA IN MAINTAINING HER PRIDE AS SEEN IN ARTHUR GOLDEN'S *MEMOIRS OF A GEISHA*

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Abstract

This thesis is entitled "The Struggle of Geisha in Maintaining Her Pride as seen in Arthur Golden's Memoirs of a Geisha" seen from the perspective of structuralism. This research is limited on basic ideas that relate to the observation into three questions as follow: (1) how is geisha's life before World War II (2) how was the geisha struggle after World War II, and (3) how is geisha maintaining her pride before and after second world war. The objectives of this research were (1) to analyze Sayuri's life before World War II (2) to explain Sayuri's life after World War II, and (3) to study and explain the types of struggles in maintaining her pride by Sayuri as the main female character, to oppose and think of Sayuri's struggle to fight exploitation and significant meaning, and to find out and explain the depiction of Sayuri's struggle. The theory used is from Gough and Gautam about the structural analysis used to answer the purpose of this research. For the method of data analysis, the author uses systematic procedures with novel understanding and structural theory. Data collection techniques use documentation techniques in finding data that is relevant to the subject of analysis. The object of this research is a novel entitled Memoirs of a Geisha written by Arthur Golden in 1997 and the data are sentences related to the struggle of a woman found in the novel. Sayuri as the main female character in the novel represents women in general who can gain their independence and have a smart and brave attitude to take the important decisions in their life.

Keywords: *Women's Struggle, Structural, Memoirs of a Geisha*

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I INTRODUCTION

Novel, "*Memoirs of a Geisha*", was written by Arthur Golden. Published in 1997 in the United States, it was a bestseller of the year. The unique life of a geisha above has been reflected by Arthur Golden more specifically in his novel entitled *Memoirs of a Geisha*. He wrote the memoirs of his friends who once ever served herself as a geisha. Arthur Golden was one of the greatest American novelist who has written many literary work such as *Geisha*

(1999), *Die Geisha* (2000), and *Memoirs of a geisha* that has been translated into 21 languages. *Memoirs of a Geisha* tells the story of a young girl, Chiyo, who is sold into the life of a geisha and her struggle as a geisha to find love. Tells the story of Chiyo Sakamoto, who is sold into a life of servitude by her parents when she is nine years old. Chiyo is taken in by the proprietress of a geisha house.

Chiyo resolves to become a geisha so that

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she may one day become a part of the Chairman's life. Chiyo, now a young woman, is taken under the wing of Mameha, head of a rival geisha house. Under Mameha's tutelage, the girl Chiyo becomes Sayuri, the most famous geisha in all Gion, Kyoto.

Sayuri, through her work as a geisha, is reunited with the Chairman, whom she has secretly loved since she was a girl, although she is led to believe he has no memory of who she was before she became a geisha. Her prosperous life is cut short by the outbreak of World War II and while the safety of Sayuri and Mameha is ensured by the Chairman, they must endure a life of hard labour. After the war, Sayuri is reunited with Mameha, and they become geisha once more.

A true geisha is a person of art. A geisha can be summarized as a person to "perform" arts. The geisha's identity consists in "performing" so called traditional Japanese art. In Japanese society some of Japanese women enter a unique profession named "*geisha*", a profession which makes their position quite different from woman in common. Geisha derived from a root word *-gei* which means art, and *-sha* which means a person who performs in Japanese language. The word consists of two kanji, 芸 (*gei*) meaning "art" and 者 (*sha*) meaning "person" or "doer". The most literal translation of geisha into English would be "artist," "performing artist," or "artisan." Another name for geisha is *geiko* (芸子), which is usually used to refer to an apprentice geisha from Kyoto (Mineko, 2002).

Geisha is a professional hostess who entertains guest through various performing art such as dancing traditional dance, singing and playing shamisen in teahouses called an *Ochaya*, their primary job is to make man feel warm, witty, and virile. Geisha study and perform several genres of shamisen, song, percussion, and dance, and are unique in the context of the traditional arts in Japan because they are multi-disciplinary artists in contrast to highly specialized professional musicians, dancers, or actors. (Foreman, 2008:1).

Geisha always wear kimono. Unlike a regular kimono, a geisha's kimono exposes her neckline, in Japanese culture, this is considered the most sensual part of a woman. The kimono is the most costly and important aspect of geisha's appearance. True geisha kimono must meet certain standards; they differ considerably than kimono worn by women who are not geisha, as well as from those worn by apprentices. For many years the world of the geisha, often referred to as the flower and willow world, has perplexed and intrigued people around the world. The most common image of a geisha is a white faced, red lipped, kimono clad and glorified prostitute, but in truth they are so much more (Moulton, 2009:3).

One of the most memorable aspects of the geisha is her makeup. However, a fully fledged geisha wears a minimal amount of make up; it is, in actuality, the apprentice who wears the full face of white make up on a regular basis. Make-up makes the geisha is more beautiful and make all people feel impressed. They have unique make-up because their make-up is different from the other women generally. Geisha has many styles of hair. It starts from the young geisha till becoming a full geisha.

Memoirs of a Geisha is an interesting novel; there are four aspects that make this novel really interesting. The first is *Memoirs of a Geisha* has very much like Cinderella in Japan. There's the role of the beautiful servant girl, in which Ciyo is absolutely captivating; the gentle prince, a role that Watanabe nearly steals the show once again with; and the evil stepsister. The second aspect is novel, Arthur Golden wants to illustrate how women are subordinated and exploited in patriarchal society. Third, in this novel, Arthur Golden wants to say that women Right are not given but must be struggled for. The last, in this novel Arthur Golden wants to describe that in order to get their rights as human beings women should be smart and talented. From this point, Sayuri is interesting to be discussed from the life of a geisha before and after World War II. She is a woman in the late twentieth century who tries to survive in a very strict society by deciding to be a geisha.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The method of collecting data, the writer get the data from the novel itself. A library is a collection of sources of information. It provides physical or digital access to material, and may be a physical building or room, or a virtual space, or both. A library's collection can include books, periodical, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, document, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, e-books, audio books, database, and other formats.

In concern with library research, the writer takes the novel *Memoirs of A Geisha* by Arthur Golden as main data of this research. The writer also collects books and searching on internet as references of this writing and theories to solve the research problems that conveys in this thesis.

A. Method of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the writer uses structural method. According to Pradopo (2001:69). The researcher has role to explain literary work as a structure based on the elements that build them. From this quotation, structural method has functions to explain the intrinsic elements of literary work.

The procedure starts by reading the main source of research, which is the novel *Memoirs of A Geisha* by Arthur Golden. Then in order to have the audio visual understanding, the writer finds the movie *Memoirs Of A Geisha*. After understanding the story, the procedure moves to

find the intrinsic elements in the novel, which are plot, theme, characters, setting of place, setting of time, and point of view. Next, the information received from data collection procedure is studied by limiting on the research of the intrinsic element, and also there is an extrinsic element such as psychology in the research. After the data are organized, the writing is composed based on standard of thesis writing.

B. Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer uses documentary thesis in collecting the data. This technique is attempted to trace the source of information in the form of document which are relevant to the object of the research. The writer uses reading the novel, searching on internet and watch the movie for collecting the data.

C. Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analyzing procedures concern by interpreting the data. Structural technique has two functions which explain the internal factor of literature. The primary data is taken from novel itself, the writer tries to analyze it by using the information in form of quotations based on the novel itself. In doing this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements of this novel, after that tries to find extrinsic element which becomes the basic of the problem that will be.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Geisha's life before World War II

In *Memoirs of a Geisha*, Sayuri as the main female character suffers from the exploitation since she was ten years old. The strong patriarchal culture in the society, the influence of capitalism system in Japan, and women's stereotype are the main causes of the exploitation cases.

According to Gallagher (2003), in the early of nineteenth century in Japan, geisha's performance was the most favorite entertainment for people. As a result, it stimulated the numerous of *okiya* (house of geisha training) business to educate the

prospective young girls to be geisha entertainers. The training stages to be a geisha are very difficult and demand a very strong physic and psychological pressure. If a woman becomes a geisha, she will have no freedom to acquire her right and determine her own life. This case is what happens to Sayuri in *Memoirs of a Geisha* novel.

This case is what happens to Sayuri in *Memoirs of a Geisha* novel. She has suffered from the exploitations since she was a child until she has become a geisha. The kinds of exploitations which are found in the novel are divided into four categories:

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1. Slavery

Slavery has happened since long time ago due to the strong patriarchal system in the society and the influence of capitalism era in the early of eighteenth century all over the world. At that time, there were known two classes of the society: the bourgeois and proletariats (Goran, 1991: 21).

In this novel, Sayuri is sold to the *okiya*, which is the place to educate the young girls to be the professional geisha. The *okiya* does not only educate the geisha but also employs them as maids before they are ready to learn about the art of being geisha. After getting their successful career as geisha, they will be the money machine who should earn a certain amount of money to the *okiya*. The kinds of slavery which are suffered by Sayuri are divided into three sub-categories: being sold to the *Okiya* by her father, being given overload work in the *Okiya*, and being forced as a money machine in the *okiya*.

2. Sexual Harassment

Another form of exploitation experienced by Sayuri before world war II was sexual harassment. A long time ago, the society in the world assumed that geisha was a woman who sold themselves as the common prostitute (Yoshimi, 1995). This perception is wrong because basically a geisha is an artist.

They had trained hard with a variety of traditional Japanese art skills, such as dancing, picking the *shamisen* (Japanese traditional guitar), making the art of conversation, doing the tea ceremony and so on. The kinds of sexual harassment which occur to Sayuri are divided into two sub-categories, first being suffered from *mizuage* auction and then being undressed by the Baron.

3. Violence

Either physical or psychological violence to women happens because of the women's stereotype in the society. Women's stereotype describes women as weak, powerless, and fragile figure. In *Memoirs of a Geisha*, Sayuri suffers from physical and psychological violences that are done by Hatsumomo, Mother and even Mameha her own adopted sister. The kinds of violence which are afflicted by Sayuri are divided into two sub-categories, first being beaten because of Hatsumomo's slander and then being forced

to cut her leg by Mameha.

4. Subordination

Women do not have complete freedom to act and do their will as men's due to the strong patriarchal system. The limitations of women's freedom cover almost all aspects of life. The patriarchal system puts women as such less important figure, for example, in terms of getting job where women are not allowed to go out of home to work. It happens to Sayuri who her mobility is limited by Mother. Although Mother who governs the *okiya* is also a woman, she keeps treating Sayuri with strict regulation. It is caused by the patriarchal system that is entrenched on geisha tradition created by men.

The categories of women subordination reflected in Sayuri's character are divided in three sub-categories those are the limitation to go outside the *Okiya*, the limitation to choose the *danna* and the limitation to use the money from her work hard.

B. Geisha's Life after World War II

1. Expressing Her Secret Love to the Chairman

In geisha tradition, there is a strict rule for not falling in love with any men except in one condition, he is her *danna*. Geisha do not get married and sell their body like the common prostitute. The rule is only men with honour position and wealth that can have geisha as theirs.

When Sayuri was still 12 years old, she cried for her poor fate after Mother punished her to be a maid forever and made lost her opportunity to learn the art of being geisha. A good looking charismatic man came and asked her why she looked so sad. The man is the Chairman who is the founder of Iwamura Electric in Osaka which is the first company electric in Japan. At that moment, it was not common for a man to speak with a maid girl at the side of the road. The meeting is very imprinted Sayuri's mind until she is growing mature and it makes her mind is enlightened.

2. Leaving the Okiya

As a smart woman, Sayuri arranges a plan to gain her independence. She knows that if she continues staying in the *okiya*, Mother will always take advantages on her. The Chairman

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proposes himself to be Sayuri's *danna* to Mother. A *danna* ceremony is hold to mark their love relationship. Sayuri asks Mother to let her go from the *okiya* and lives with the Chairman in a luxurious house that has been purchased for her in northeastern Kyoto. Mother does not allow her at first, but Sayuri asks the Chairman to pay a certains of money each month to replace the revenues of the *okiya* after Sayuri is left.

3. Moving to New York and Opening a Japanese Tea House Business

In struggling life independence, women can do many things to reveal their capability. Women are not weak and foolish. They can break the stereotype if they have opportunity by society to do it. As represented in this novel, the last most important struggle of Sayuri's independence is her moving to New York. She has left her work as a geisha who is visiting from one tea house into another for entertaining and accompanying men or attending a party. Sayuri sees the opportunity to open a Japanese tea house business in the United States with her smart mind. She proposes her idea to the Chairman and the Chairman does agree with her proposal.

C. Geisha's Struggle to Maintain Her Pride

1. The Kinds of Sayuri's Struggles

Sayuri, the main female character in *Memoirs of Geisha*, is initially portrayed as a weak figure and does not have the power to fight against the exploitation. However, her experiences dealing with exploitation since she was a kid lead her on a consciousness that she deserves to get a better life practically no one owns her. Particularly after Sayuri is growing up, her mind becomes more open. She starts fighting for her dream to gain a freedom. Sayuri's struggles to fight against exploitation falls into seven categories, there are sneaking out from the *okiya* to meet her sister, trying to escape from the *okiya*, learning hard to be a geisha, and refusing Nobu's proposal to be her *danna*.

2. The Significant Meanings of Geisha's Struggles

Women's exploitation has apperead since many years ago since the society believed in patriarchal system. Women's roles in doing

many activities such as in the field of job, politics, and education are limited caused by the strong patriarchal culture which is praticesed within the society. As a result, many people who do not agree and oppose women's exploitationreact to fight and stop women's exploitationpractise. This reaction is so called as feminism movement.

In the novel, Golden reveals women's problem that is the exploitation which occurs in geisha's life in Japan during the early nineteenth century. Golden also portrays some struggles that can be done by women in order to fight againts the exploitation taken by Sayuri, the main female character in the novel. Sayuri's struggles falls into seven categories, there are sneaking out from the *okiya* to meet her sister, trying to escape from the *Okiya*, learning hard to be a geisha, refusing Nobu's proposal to be her *danna*, expressing her secret love to the Chairman, leaving the *Okiya* and moving to New York and opening Japanese tea house business.

Through Sayuri's struggle, Golden shows some ways that can be done by women to overcome their problem. Furthermore, the struggles taken by Sayuri have two significant meanings because Sayuri as a woman and a geisha has survived successfully from women's exploitationfor over than 12 years by finally gaining her own independence.

3. The Portrayal of Sayuri's Struggles Represented in *Memoirs of a Geisha*

In examining and analyzing literary works, literary elements are needed by the reader to appreciate and interpret the story (Scott, 2004: 3). Furthermore, literary elements are used by the researchers to convey their message in their works. This is being the main reason why it is very crucial to develop an analysis of literary elements in literature study. Since this research concerns on feminism topic, it is important for the researcher to present an analysis of literary elements to distinguish between feminism analysis in literature study topic and feminism analysis in another topic of study.

According to Sugihastuti (2007), literary elements consist of some following aspects such as theme, plot, conflict and characterization. In his *Memoirs of a Geisha* work, Golden mainly uses two elements to

portray Sayuri's struggles to fight against the exploitation in the novel. First, characterization, Sayuri's struggles are portrayed through the characterization. In this novel, Sayuri is described as smart and brave woman. Since she was a kid, she has done some struggles to make her life better than when she is only a geisha. Sayuri's struggles are described in terms of her traits, actions, and speeches.

Second, plot, Sayuri's struggles are portrayed through the plot. The plot reveals the

conflicts that occur in the story. The conflict usually consists of three formats: character in conflict with one another, character in conflict with their surroundings environment and characters in conflict with themselves. In this novel, the conflicts are described by Golden as the character in conflict with herself and the character in conflict with her surrounding environment.

IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

After analyzing Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha* based on structural perspective focusing on Sayuri's struggles in maintaining her pride and how those are described in the novel by the author, and the significant meanings behind Sayuri's success in gaining her independence, the researcher concludes several points as follows:

1. Sayuri as the main female character shows her struggles for life independence.
2. Sayuri's struggles to maintaining her pride are portrayed in the novel by two literary elements: characterization and plot. The characterization is presented in her traits, actions and speeches. Meanwhile, the character conflict with herself and character conflict with her surrounding environments are presented in the plot.
3. Women's exploitation is caused by patriarchy system, the effect of

capitalism, and women's stereotype which are adopted in Arthur Golden's *Memoirs of a Geisha*. In the novel, women's exploitations are found into four categories: slavery, sexual harassment, violence, and subordination.

B. Suggestions

In writing this thesis, the writer wants to give suggestion :

1. For the readers in general, this thesis writing should be an inspiration in making writings related to theory.
2. The further researcher can use the result of this research as a reference.
3. The Students

The writer hopes that the students can imitate the attitude of the main character, especially women, so they have enthusiasm to reach their goals.

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**DEPRESSION AND SUICIDE MESSAGE AS SEEN IN
CHESTER BENNINGTON OF LINKIN PARK'S
SELECTED LYRICS FROM 2000 (HYBRID THEORY) UNTIL
2017 (ONE MORE LIGHT)**

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Abstract

Linkin Park consists of six people, namely Chester Bennington as the vocalist, Mike Kenji Shinoda as a rapper (founder of Linkin Park), Brad Philip Delson as a guitarist, David Micheal "Phoenix" Farrel as a bass, Joseph Hanh as a disc jockey (DJ) and Rob Gregory Bourdon as a drummer. The writer only focus on Chester Bennington's life, how his struggle in roller coaster life and accept himself cannot separate with his suffered on his past. Chester Bennington always interpreted him become part of his songs in Linkin Park's lyrics.

This thesis is entitled "Depression and suicide message as seen in Chester Bennington of Linkin Park's Selected Lyrics from 2000 (Hybrid Theory) Until 2017 (One More Light)" seen from the perspective of psychological analysis, pragmatics analysis, lyrics of songs analysis. This research is limited on basic ideas that relate to the observation into three questions as follow: (1) what makes Chester Bennington left his message in lyrics of Linkin Park's songs, 2) what the causes Chester Bennington depression and decides to commit to suicide, and (3) What song proves Chester Bennington was depressed and decided to commit suicide. The objectives of this research were (1) To explain the reason Chester Bennington of Linkin Park had written down his stories into lyrics of Linkin Park's songs (2) To explain the causes that Chester Bennington depression and decides to commit suicide, and (3) to explain that the songs of Chester Bennington was depressed and decided to commit suicide.

The theory used is from a some sourceres by Sigmund Freud about Chester Bennington's mental health. For searching his message is using by George Yule's theory. For the method of data analysis, the author uses qualitative research. For searching seven lyrics of songs analysis using Dallin's theory. This research is qualitative research using the content analysis method. The findings of this research is a song lyric, lyrics give the audience deep understanding about the message contained in the song.

Keywords: *Chester Bennington, Hybrid Theory until One More Light, Sigmund Freud, George Yule, Dallin.*

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I INTRODUCTION

To begin with, in the background of the problem, the writer explains several things that motivate and encourage her to make this writing. This background serves as the explanation of, firstly, reason of choosing the topic of depression and suicide message as seen in Chester Bennington of Linkin Park's selected lyrics from 2000 (*Hybrid Theory*) until 2017 (*One More Light*) to analyze the message behind the lyric, viewing from the point of psychology analysis, pragmatics analysis, and lyrics of songs.

The reason the writer chooses this band is that they are completely different from other bands, the rock genre is not my preference, but Linkin Park makes it sound clear, not only loud instrument music or screaming sounds but the strong message of song lyrics. Linkin Park consists of six people, namely Chester Bennington Delson as the vocalist, Mike Kenji Shinoda as a rapper (founder of Linkin Park), Brad Philip Delson as a guitarist, David Micheal "Phoenix" Farrel as a bass, Joseph Hanh as a disc jockey (DJ) and Rob Gregory Bourdon as a drummer.

II RESEARCH METHODS

Method of Collecting the Data

The method that is not based on the probability and be chosen with certain intention is called purposive sampling. This method is generally employed for specific purpose (Semi ; 42). In this case, the writer chooses the sampling random collecting. Every sample taking which does not apply the random collecting is named with the term nonrandom sampling technique. In this collecting, not every member of population has the similar possibility or opportunity to become the sample member.

Method of Analyzing Data

In the procedure of analyzing the data, the primary data was taken from Chester Bennington's story, the writer try to analyze his story by using the lyrics of Linkin Park's song. In doing this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements from the lyrics and connect to Chester Bennington's story.

Technique of Collecting the Data

In this data collection, the whole procedures in library research, internet research, and collecting the theory are applying the content analysis. This term refers to the analysis of the data and material before using them as the reference. Here, one tries to analyze the documents in order to be understood on its implied contents and meanings within those documents (Pradopo, 2001).

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Technique analyzing for research with related titles uses the hermeneutic method that focuses on the song lyrics. Hermeneutics is the capture of meaning (Rifatterre,1978 in Pradopo, 2004). According to Iser (1978) reading is not a process that runs in one direction, namely from the direction of the reader, but a form of the dynamic interaction between the text and the reader (Pradopo, 2004).

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The writer analyzes seven songs in six albums of Linkin Park which are *Crawling*, *Numb*, *What I've Done*, *Castle of Glass*, *I'll Be Gone*, *Waiting For The End*, and *Heavy*. These seven songs contain a message about Chester Bennington's story of how he poured out all the depression he had experienced from childhood to adulthood to plan suicide.

Crawling

This song tells about Chester Bennington who was dependent on drugs and alcohol since he was a teenager due to his depression. The Chester Bennington message he delivered here is in the chorus and the first lyrics in the second row.

Numb

This song is one of the songs most closely related to abuse, Chester Bennington experienced

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this when he was seven years to thirteen years old, by his friend who was older than him. The message he delivered was in the second verse, the first and second rows.

What I've Done

What I've done is a song that was made over the events of the war that occurred throughout the world, but the message of the song changed because the death of the Chester Bennington was clearly seen in the first verse of the first to fourth rows.

I'll Be Gone

I'll be gone is a song that is rarely sung directly at Linkin Park's concert, but this song is a concern of the fans because the time of the death of the Chester Bennington is very much in accordance with the song. This song is in the spotlight that Chester Bennington increasingly explains that his planned to commit suicide. The message is in the first verse, the second verse, and the chorus.

Castle of Glass

This song, when viewed from a video clip, is a song about soldiers who fought and died on the battlefield, but the lyrics in it were quoted from the interview that Chester also felt with his experience and seen a message in the chorus.

Waiting For The End

This song tells about human fear while waiting for death and what the consequences from it. Proven this suicide plan is explained in the quotation "everything that you hear on the record is being performed physically by somebody on stage". This makes it very clear if Chester wants to end his life, the message is conveyed in the first verse, from first row to the fourth row.

Heavy

"Heavy" centers around the emotional weight of fixating on oneself. It is the first single from Linkin Park's seventh studio album. Chester Bennington said in an interview with I Heart Radio, 2017 that "Heavy" is a song of enlightenment, where a person takes a step back and realizes that a great deal of emotional strain is self-inflicted.

IV CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing the depression and suicide message as seen in Chester Bennington of Linkin Park's selected lyrics from 2000 (Hybrid Theory) until 2017 (One More Light), the writer make conclusion as follows :

1. Chester Bennington had told his life experience through songs, the seven songs were very clear, he needed help to solve his problem, but every time he talked about it, people were never aware of it.
2. *I'll Be Gone* is one song that proves that indeed the plan for suicide has been around for a long time and has been planned, according to the time he set himself without any influence from anyone.
3. Chester Bennington lyrics is important message that influenced to people's life that they can help themselves with no doubt to speak about the mental health is matter.

1. The Student

In Analyzing these seven songs, the writer is realize in analyzing seven Linkin park songs containing Chester Bennington's message, the author realize that analyzing does not only here, but there are still many that can be developed through this thesis. Mistake and weakness still happen in many aspects such as method, analyses, discussion. Positive suggestion and criticism still the writer needed to make the study become better.

Thus, the writer hope for those who have the desire and love of literary works to be motivated to develop other aspects especially in analyzing this songs, in order to be useful to increase their knowledge of the song in English literature.

2. The Further Research

The further researcher can use the result of this research as a reference to other researchers with different subject.

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**THE DEPRESSED FEMALE CHARACTERS FROM THEIR
INTIMIDATED SURROUNDING AS SEEN IN *THE YELLOW
WALLPAPER* BY CHARLOTTE PERKIN GILMAN'S, *A ROSE FOR
EMILY* BY WILLIAM FAULKNER'S, AND *THE STORY OF AN HOUR*
BY KATE CHOPIN**

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Abstract

In writing this thesis, the writer discusses the depression of women because of patriarchal traditions, even though they already know about women's rights and freedoms. This patriarchal tradition is that men hold full power over anything and women must always obey the rules of men. The women are required not to do any activities, in terms of education and employment. Women are only allowed to do homework. This applies to all women, both single and married. This began in the 90s, especially in the United States.

*In writing the thesis, the writer uses psychological and feminist theories according to Sigmund Freud and Maggie Humm, who will explore the psychological side of women who are oppressed by the existence of this patriarchal custom. The purposes of this paper are: (1) To describe psychological-feminist cases in female characters (2) To analyze psychological-feminists in depressed female characters (3) To explain the psychological-feminist influence with female characters in the short story of *The Yellow Wallpaper* from Charlotte Perkins Gilman, *A Rose For Emily* from William Faulkner, *The Story Of An Hour* by Kate Chopin. The author uses descriptive qualitative methods in processing data. Through analysis of several existing sources and data.*

Based on available data, the writer discover how the psychology of depressed female characters from their environment is intimidated based on the short story. In fact women can become depressed because their freedom of expression is hampered and prohibited by tradition. With the writing of this thesis, it is hoped that the public can find out what exactly the meaning of women's emancipation is without having to put down women or men.

Keywords: Patriarchal Tradition ,Bridled, Depressed Woman Characters

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I INTRODUCTION

The background of the problems provides the reasons for the problem in this analysis. Therefore, the writer begins with describing the depressed female character in short story *The Yellow Wallpaper* by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, *A Rose For Emily* by William Faulkner, *The Story Of An Hour* by Kate Chopin. Before the writer continues the analysis, the writer wants to explain what the depressed character it is.

Depression is a state of low mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings, and sense of well-being. Depressed mood is also a symptom of some mood disorders such as major depressive disorder. People with a depressed mood may be notably sad, anxious, or empty, they may include senses of guilt, irritability, or anger.

Depression according to the psychologist is the grim condition of the day of loneliness, pain, and the opaque feeling that is pathological. Depression caused by intense pain, psychic trauma, guilt, and inferiority. (Kartono: 2002). Kusmanto said depression is a symptom and a sad, psychopathological sad syndrome that is accompanied by loss of interest, increased fatigue, and decreased energy.

The writer chooses this problem because very many women who were oppressed and depressed were caused by people closest to them. Most women cannot express their passion. Women are more dominant to stay at home and do homework and so on. Even though women have the same rights as a man.

Here the problem is that women are forbidden to express their passion because of the people around them who hold them back, such as family, friends, and partners. They are more likely to order women to stay at home because if there are women who work outside the home and the surrounding community will label this woman badly and will be ostracized. This will eventually make women depressed and the bad side of depression is attached to women.

"I am glad my case is not serious! But these nervous troubles are dreadfully depressing. John does not know how much I really suffer. He knows there is no reason to suffer, and that satisfies him." **Charlotte Perkins Gilman, The Yellow Wallpaper.**

Actually, the problem here is that women only need to be given a little freedom of expression and display their talents. Women need to show people around them that they are capable. Women do not want to be identified with the spoiled nature, because in fact, the woman is strong and independent.

"Spring days, and summer days, and all sorts of days that would be her own. She breathed a quick prayer that life might be long. It was only yesterday she had thought with a shudder that life might be long." **Kate Chopin, The Story of an Hour.**

According to Maramis (1998) defines Depression is a type of state of feeling or emotion with psychological components such as sadness, uselessness, failure, loss, despair, and pathological regret. Depression is also accompanied by somatic components such as anorexia, constipation, blood pressure and decreased pulse. Under such conditions, depression can cause the individual to no longer function naturally in his life.

The writer chooses the depressed female character because she wants ask women to be a stronger woman and she wants to encourage a woman not to become weak. Women should not be regarded as one woman by society or family. Women are creatures that are multitalented and should be ranked top. Women who are privately depressed usually experience psychological disorders that result in this women is depressed. There many cause of depressed women, one of which is a society that excludes or couples who always blame.

Therefore, from the background, the writer chooses "The Depressed Female Characters From Their Intimidated Surrounding As Seen In Charlotte Perkin Gilman's *The Yellow Wallpaper* , William Faulkner's *A Rose For Emily*, Kate Chopin *The Story Of An Hour*" as researcher topic of analysis. In this case, depression from a woman is usually caused by the environment around them such as a partner, close friends, and the surrounding community. If this depression continues, it can make someone crazy and forget their identity. In fact, women are able to do something they want but with the existence of the surrounding environment that prohibits the woman is finally oppressed.

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II RESEARCH METHODS

The data collecting procedures is focused in the process of the writer collect the data. In the collecting data the writer applies library research. It means that the writer applies the data which the writer takes from library. In concern with library research, the writer Charlotte Perkin Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*" as main data of this research. The writer also collects books as references of this writing and theories to solve the research problems that conveys in this thesis.

2.1 Method of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the information from data collection is processed and presented in form of thesis. In the application, the writer uses structural method. The researcher use structural genetic methods with psychological and feminist analysis. The approach of genetic structuralism is an approach that believes that the literary work is a structure consisting of interrelated categories of categories that form the genetic structuralism of the category is the fact of humanity which means a meaningful structure of all human activities or good behavior of the verbal as well as physical that try to understand by knowing.

2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer uses qualitative analysis research in collecting the data. Sherman and Webb (2005) assume that qualitative research is concerned with meaning as they appear to, or are achieved by persons in lived social situations. Meanwhile, Bogdan and Biklen (1982) state that qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers.

The research in this research used some steps in collecting the data as follows:

1. Selecting the short story

The research selected the short story carefully, the are many good short story the researcher chooses short story by Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William

Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*".

2. Read the short story to convince about the story.

The researcher was read the short story by Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*".

3. Writing the title of the research is the depressed female characters from their intimidated surrounding as seen in Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*"

The data is taken from the script of three short story by Charlotte Perkin Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*" with psychological-feminist theory.

2.3 Technique of Analyzing the Data

After data collection, the specific steps that writer must take in this research are as follows:

1. Identifying the depressed female characters. The research identified the depressed female character in the short story from analysis by Charlotte Perkin Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*".

2. Classifying data from the dialog of the scrip analysis by Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*" which containing psychological-feminist analysis.

3. Describing the distribution of the use of psychological-feminist analysis in the short story entitled Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "*The Yellow Wallpaper*", William Faulkner's "*A Rose For Emily*", Kate Chopin "*The Story Of An Hour*".

4. Analyzing and interpreting female character with psychological-feminist by Sigmund Freud and Maggie Humm.

Drawing the conclusion from the data analysis and giving suggestion.

III RESEARCH FINDING

The writer uses psychology analysis and feminist analysis in this thesis to find the reason for depressed female characters in the short story. Psychoanalysis is a set of theories and therapeutic techniques related to the study of the unconscious mind, which together form a method of treatment for mental health disorders. One of them is the analysis that the writer uses to explore the problems in this short story. This is where literature comes into play. When criticizing in short story can use a psychoanalytic approach can be utilized. Feminist literary criticism is literary criticism informed by feminist theory, or more broadly, by the politics of feminism. It uses the principles and ideology of feminism to critique the language of literature.

The presentation of data findings in this section is related to women who are stressed by the environment such as family, partner, and community. It can be gotten from three short stories. In first short story is written by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, a feminist author. The main character of the story is the female nameless character or the narrator, a wife, and a mother. John, the narrator husband, thinks the narrator is in a temporary nervous depression. Her husband takes her to a kind of treatment or therapy to cure her insanity. So depression is a mental disorder that is temporary and can be cured if done with several therapies. Various kinds of therapeutic causes such as the story above the narrator was depressed the first time she saw a house which she thought was strange and when she entered the house she felt there was something strange about the house. When she entered a room she saw the room was lined with yellow wallpaper

She was increasingly depressed when her husband told her to stay in the room without doing anything, including writing; her husband didn't like if she wrote. Even though writing is one of her hobbies and writing also can reduce her depression but her husband forbade it.

The second short story by William Faulkner's *A Rose for Emily*. The story presents a topic about an extraordinary woman, Miss Emily, who has a deviation in behavior. Her deviation is related to her psychology and feminist condition. The objectives of this research are to study Miss Emily's psychological

problems which can be seen through her actions; the way of thinking and her action to other people. According to the author, what Emily experienced was depression caused by herself, because she didn't want to go out and socialize with anyone. But Emily's father is also a contributing factor why Emily is like this. As we know that since Emily was small, she was always restrained by her father. Her father was too overprotective of her and when her father died Emily felt there were no more people out there who cared about her except her father. This makes Emily closed and doesn't want to know anyone. Actually the case of depression that occurs in Emily can be cured by the frequent Emily socializing with the outside world and adding insight to the outside world so that this can reduce the level of stress

The research on "The Story of An Hour by Kate Chopin" is a great example of a literature book review. The story takes place in the late 1800s, and at the residence of Louise Mallard. Though the precise location is never revealed, the views of women and the prevalence of railroads suggest that the story occurred in the late nineteenth century. The main character is Louise Mallard, a young woman who "was afflicted with a heart trouble". Brently Mallard is Louise's husband and is believed to have perished in a railroad accident. Mrs. Mallard felt too happy because she had managed to escape the shackles that bound her. But when she wants to enjoy freedom, at that moment the real reality is that her husband is still alive. This made her very surprised and finally died at the same time as she enjoyed her happiness. The results of the study are that Louis Mallard, as the main character is portrayed such as an ordinary and loving stereotyped-kind of wife, independent woman, a stressful woman, as young with a fair, calm face woman, a loving wife, suffered, frail woman, and a modest widow. That two conflicts appeared through the story, the first is Mrs. Mallard against herself and the second is Mrs. Mallard against the environment. The liberal feminism values of Mrs. Mallard in the story can be seen through her feeling after she knew that her husband died.

IV CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion described in the previous chapter, the conclusions that can be taken are as follows:

1. Most women in the 19th century were depressed because in the 19th century they adopted a patriarchal tradition that is a social system that places men as the main authority and dominates the role of political leadership, moral authority, social rights and property control. Implicitly this system institutionalized male government and privileges and placed women under men.
2. Women are usually bound by marriage ties and this increasingly makes them not free to express themselves. There are also women who are forced by their fathers to marry men who have high positions and eventually they are shackled by this rule because men consider women to be inferior to them and women cannot do any work other than homework.
3. Most women are isolated in the house. They are prohibited from working, communicating, doing their hobbies, etc. The community considers, if there are women who are still working

outside the house it is a social deviation and degrading men as the main power holders.

4. Most women begin to imagine the freedom they will get if they can escape the shackles of this tradition. This causes a woman to do something unexpected like imagining too high to finally kill.
5. This depression is a temporary illness if handled properly. The way to reduce depression in women is to let them express their passion, let women communicate with the outside world, and let them work according to what they like. This can help cure depression experienced by women.

The Students

The researcher hopes that the students can find a way to improve their ability especially in a short story about a depressed female character.

A further researcher


The further researcher can use the result of this research as a reference to other researchers with different subject.

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PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN SUSAN GLASPELL'S *TRIFLES*

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Abstract

The problem in this paper is psychological conflict between men and women. In the Trifles drama by Susan Glaspell, women seem to have no freedom in terms of expressing opinions, ideas and ideas only because of male domination. Plus women feel inferior just because the man is superior. This is manifested in the act of having to obey what men say to women both in the family environment and in the community.

In this writing, the writer uses descriptive research as the method of collecting the data. As for the data analysis method, after determining the theory obtained from the related book, the formulation of the problem is analyzed using the theory of psychology. By using the theory of Sigmund Freud, the characters in the drama are then further analyzed to understand the shape, causes and consequences of a conflict. Authors carry out structural methods with understanding drama, male and female characters. Data collection techniques use qualitative techniques by taking notes in collecting primary data. In data analysis techniques, the author uses techniques by interpreting data.

The results of the research in this survey are: 1) Forms of conflict obtained from female leaders whose actions are limited by men. 2) The causes of conflict comes from movements of female figures who do not want to be underestimated by male figures. 3) As a result of the conflict, Mrs. Wright killed her husband because he could not stand the treatment of her husband anymore. In closing, this drama tells the story of conflict between men and women. The mutual respect is very important between men and women.

Keywords: *Form of Conflict, Cause of Conflict, Result of Conflict*

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I INTRODUCTION

Literary works have various types including poetry, drama and novels. Drama is a type of literary work that describes human life, character, and human behavior through roles and dialogues that are staged. Drama stories contain of conflicts and emotions that are specifically intended for theater performances. Conflict is an important part and basic thing that must exist in drama scripts. Conflict serves as the cause of the

emergence of dramatic situations that move a story. These situations form larger conflicts, these shows that conflict is the basic element of the story that functions as the main actor in reviving the events that shape the plot, and generally functions as the conveyor of the theme.

By focusing on the characters and conflicts contained in a drama script, it is closely related to psychological aspects. Some of the world in

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literary works incorporate various aspects into it, especially humans. In general, these aspects of humanity are the main objects of literary psychology. Definitely the aim of literary psychology is to understand the psychological aspects contained in a literary work (Ratna, 2004:342).

One of the famous authors in the production of dramatic literature is Susan Glaspell. Susan Glaspell whose full name is Susan Keating Glaspell is an American playwright, novelist and journalist. First known for her short stories (fifty were published) and also Glaspell is known to have written nine novels, fifteen plays and biography. Often set in her native Midwest, these semi autobiographical tales typically explore contemporary social issues, such as gender, ethics and dissent. While featuring deep, sympathetic characters who make principled stands.

Since the late 20th century, critical reassessment of women's contributions has led to renewed interest in her career and revival of her reputation. In the early 21st century Glaspell is today recognized as a pioneering feminist writer and America's first important modern female playwright. Her one-act play *Trifles* (1916) is frequently cited as one of the greatest works of American theatre.

This one-act drama written by Susan Glaspell tells us about a murder of a husband, John Wright. His wife, Mrs. Wright her maiden name was Minnie Foster was the suspect since she was the last person seen when a neighbor Mr.

Hale found Mr. Wright dead in his house. The following day after the finding, Mr. Hale came back to the house together with the Sheriff and County Attorney to gather evidence either to make themselves convinced that Mrs. Wright was the murderer or on the way around they might find fingerprints of the real murderer.

These three men were accompanied by Mrs. Hale the wife of the neighbor and Mrs. Peter the wife of the Sheriff. The two women were about to collect some personal belongings of Mrs. Wright who apparently was already in custody these personal belongings were, among other things, clothes and some stuff to quilt. Glaspell intentionally showed the contradictory traits between men and women.

The three men paid more attention to anything big or serious to collect evidence, because the crime done was also a serious one murder. On the contrary, the two women took a very close look at some trivial things such as, preserves, bread set, a large sewing basket and a piece cloth Mrs. Wright was quilting. In the end, it turned out that the women even found the evidence that strongly showed Mrs. Wright was the murderer from those trifles, while the men did not find any. However, to show loyalty to the same gender as accused by the County Attorney when Mrs. Hale defended Mrs. Wright when the County Attorney said bad things about how messy the kitchen of Mr. Wright's house was the two women kept the evidence for themselves.

II RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the writer presents the research method. The research method consist of method of collecting the data, method of analyzing the data, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data. The research method is one of the important parts in a research, in the form of ways that can be used to obtain answers to a study. The research approach contained in the research method is used as a foot hold in implementing a series research activities. The choice of approach in research must be followed consistently in each research process from beginning to end, so obtain maximum.

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

The data collecting procedures is focused in the process of the writer collect the data. In the collecting data the writer applies descriptive research. Descriptive research is the most widely used research design as indicated by the theses, dissertations and research reports of institutions. Descriptive research is designed for the investigator to gather information about present existing conditions. Descriptive research involves collection of data in order to test the hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of the study. Descriptive study determines and reports the way

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things are. The study has no control over what is, and can only measure what already exist.

Descriptive research descriptive is a research method that is describing objects according to what it is. Qualitative research is a research procedure produce descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and observable behavior (Margono, 2013: 36). The researcher uses qualitative methods because this method utilizes the methods of interpretation by presenting them in the form of descriptions. Qualitative according to Ratna, that is to make the whole use of by presenting in descriptive form (Ratna, 2004:46). The data generated through this method of written or oral words are presented descriptively.

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

In the procedure of analyzing the data, the primary data was taken from the drama it self, the writer tries to analyze the drama by using the information based on the drama. In doing this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements of drama, after that tries to find extrinsic element which becomes the basic of the problem that will be analyzed.

Intrinsic elements in literature usually we can find it inside the story itself. We can analyze it easily because all of the facts are inside the books. It could tell about the characters, plots, setting, moral messages, scenes, etc. Extrinsic elements of literature is about the things that can not really be found inside the story itself. It was not the material but the facts and information that supports and surrounds the story. It could tell about the author's life, historical background, cultural background or social background. In the application, the writer uses structural method. According to Pradopo (2001:69), the researcher has role to explain literary work as a structure based on the elements that build them. From this quotation, structural method has functions to explain the intrinsic elements of literary work.

The procedure starts by reading the main source of research, which is the drama *Trifles* by Susan Glaspell. Then in order to have the audio visual understanding, the writer finds the movie *Trifles*. After understanding the story, the procedure moves to find the intrinsic elements in the drama, which are plot, theme, characters, setting of place, setting of time and point of

view. After the data are organized, the writing is composed based on standard of thesis writing.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

In collecting data, the writer take the data from the script of the *Trifles* drama by reading from beginning to end repeatedly. Then mark the dialogues that are related or relevant to the problem of researched. Data collection in this research was carried out by reading literary works repeatedly and carefully, then recording the information contained in literature or often referred to as a note-taking technique. That is, the data is obtained by reading research data sources carefully, carefully and repeatedly, especially those relating to the words, behavior, and actions of the characters studied. Repeated reading is done to get a deep understanding of the data being studied. Data recording is done to facilitate researchers in carrying out the analysis.

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analyzing procedures concern with the ways of the writer to conduct the research of the data. In this research the writer applies structural technique. It looks the internal factor of literature that covers the internal element of literary work such the actions of the main characters. Pradopo (2001:54) states that:

Peneliti bertugas menjelaskan karya sastra sebagai sebuah struktur berdasarkan unsur-unsur yang membentuknya.

The researcher has a chance to explain literary work as a structure base on the element that formed them (translated by writer).

From the explanation above, structural technique has two functions which explain the internal factor of literature. The primary data is taken from drama itself, the writer tries to analyze it by using the information in form of quotations based on the drama itself. In this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements of this drama, after that tries to find extrinsic element which becomes the basic of the problem that will be analyzed.

III RESEARCH FINDING

- a. Form of conflict between men and women in Susan Glaspell's *Trifles*

Everyone must have good side of personality, however, everyone must also have bad side of personality, so as John Wright. In another side, he was a hard person. People would not enjoy the time of day with him. He did not like something crowd but silence. It was right that Wright's house was quiet that he did not do something that physically cruel. However, quiet here does not mean peaceful, but empty, lack of conversation. This situation happened because he never talked about his job or his duties to his wife when he was at home. He preferred silence to having conversation with his wife, therefore, the house seemed to be quiet. This hard character of John Wright was the way he showed his masculinity, strength and authority that no one could drive him.

" But he was a hard person, Mrs. Peters. Just to pass the time of day with him like a raw wind that gets to the bone". (1. 103)

From the statements of both Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters, we can take a clue that Mr. John Wright was a serious man, did not like crowd and cheerfulness. Hard person must be very strict and no-mercy character. What he wants must be obeyed without any complaint. He would do anything he wants, and would forbid or even destroy what he does not like. Mrs. Hale said that being with him is just like getting raw wind that gets to the bone and this means that she was really discomfort with him. That Mr. Wright was a man who did not like something noisy issupported in Mrs. Hale's statement in the text that she thought a place would not be cheerful if Mr. Wright is being in it.

" No, I don't mean anything. But I don't think a place'd be any cheerfuller for John Wright's being in it". (1. 44)

From the statement above we can see that empowers the evidence that Mr. Wright was not a person who liked noisiness.

" No, Wright wouldn't the bird a thing that sang. She used to sing. He killed that too". (1. 124)

From the statement above, we can see that Mr. Wright was a hard man. He could not accept what he did not like. See for example, the bird, the only thing that could make his wife entertained with its voice, he killed it because of the noise that he did not like without any consideration to his wife. He did not consider and did not care about his wife whether she would be sad or not, to vanish something she liked. The only thing he thought was throwing away anything he hated. Those characteristics of Mr. Wright emphasize that he was a dominating person in his family. He could order anything he wanted to do without considering another member of the family, his wife. He commanded anything that goes on in the family. By doing this, it is proven that he was superior to his wife. He did not give space even for his wife to enjoy her life as a woman. His absolute power beyond his wife made her oppressed.

" Wright was close. I think maybe that's why she kept so much to herself. She didn't even belong to Ladies Aid. I suppose she felt she couldn't do her part, and then you don't enjoy things when you feel shabby. She used to wear pretty clothes and be lively, when she was Minnie Foster, one of the girls singing in the choir. But that...oh, that was thirty years ago". (1. 56)

As what Mrs. Hale said above, we can see that John Wright had affected Minnie's life. He changed her life from her virgin life which was lively and cheerful into a close family which was totally different from her past life. In relation to the male dominated society, Mr. John Wright is one example of the authoritative persons in that time. As a man, he had the authority to decide everything in his family. He had no consideration about his wife. He never talked to his wife in deciding everything in his family. He did not care about what happened in his wife's life. He

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did not feel that actually what he had done to his wife was a kind of disaster for her. She was really oppressed with the rule he made in the family which must be obeyed. Although Mr. Wright was a good man in the matter of habit, meaning that he did not do any crime and what usually bad man did at that time such as drinking, but he did something that gave bad effect to other. In this case, the object of the effect of his hard personality was his wife. John Wright had big influence in the life of his wife. From the text of the drama, it is shown that his wife did not join the Ladies Aid that usually done by wives, while when she was young and virgin, she was cheerful, and it was obvious that some time when she became a wife, she would also join it. The reality said oppositely that she totally changed after she married to John Wright. This shows that John Wright affected her conduct of life when she was single into the new one.

Mrs. Wright was cheerful, lively, liked to sing and wore pretty clothes when she was Minnie Foster. She was one of the singing girls who sang in the choir when she was single. She was real sweet and pretty, but timid and fluttery, just like the bird she used to have.

" She come to think of it, she was kind of like bird itself real sweet and pretty, but kind of timid and fluttery. How she did change". (1. 107)

" She used to wear pretty clothes and be lively, when she was Minnie Foster, one of the town girls singing in the choir. But that...oh, that was thirty years ago". (1. 56)

Unfortunately, she did change after marrying John Wright. She was not cheerful anymore after getting along her life with John Wright. The hard character of John Wright affected the way of life of Minnie Foster into the new character of Mrs. Wright. Mr. John Wright who was introvert and did not like noise, created a quiet and silent house, and automatically she had to live there and went to where the wind blew in that house. She had no chance to make any cheerfulness she had had when she was young. She surrendered to follow the rule in order to conform to the oppressive situation. Moreover, they had no

children which could make the house a little brighter. She only had a bird, a canary, which could entertain her with its voice. It was the only thing she loved in that house. Something sounding, singing and could give her peace when she was in trouble, something which could reduce her loneliness when she was home alone.

" Wright was close. I think maybe that's why she kept so much to herself. She didn't even belong to the Ladies Aid". (1. 56)

From the sentences above, Mrs. Hale said that Mrs. Wright did not even belong to the Ladies Aid. This shows that she spent much time inside the house and made few interactions to others. Even the Hales, the closest neighbor of the Wrights, they did not know much about John Wright and his wife. John Wright was a close and introvert person and he never brought the company matters to his house. This made the condition in the house more silent and quiet. John Wright was comfortable with this kind of quiet situation in his house. As the opposite, his wife was tortured. Her real cheerful life must be changed into silence and quiet one. For years she had to accept this kind of life with her husband. She was tortured, oppressed and depressed with the life given by her husband. She could not do her part as a woman like what others could. She lived in her house without any relationship to her neighbors, even her closest neighbor, The Hales. Moreover, she did not belong to the Ladies Aid, a women's group that sponsored by a church, regularly met to sew and quilt to earn money that was used for charity. This changing proved that she was affected by her husband. Her life with John Wright was a kind of prison for her because it was limited by his rule that woman should be home, taking care her husband and the house, not in the public sphere. From her marriage with John Wright, she got no joy and happiness. All she had was just tears and sadness with no one to share and no shoulder to cry on.

b. Causes of conflict between men and women in Susan Glaspell's Trifles

There are four male characters in the text of the play, they are Mr. John Wright, Mr. George Henderson, Mr. Henry Peters and Mr.

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Lewis Hale. These four characters have different personalities which represent certain purpose to criticize the male-dominated. Mr. George Henderson, the County Attorney, is the youngest and the most educated person. In the way he investigated the case, he often criticized women's works that they did not work well and humiliated their opinions. He did not give any appreciation to women's hard jobs to take care of the house. Sometimes he underestimated women's opinion indirectly, by praising it while actually looking down on it.

The men character conversation consisting of Sheriff, County Attorney, and Mr. Hale gave an impression of being underestimated by the position of women and what they did. First, they commented on the kitchen as a place that would not find important items especially important evidence of this murder. Second, they underestimate women's feelings about the things they do. From the explanation above, it is clear how the form of dominance of women and women is the cause of the conflict between women and men.

" COUNTY ATTORNEY

I guess we'll go upstairs first and then out to the barn and around there, (to the Sheriff) You're convinced that there was nothing important here nothing that would point to any motive.

SHERIF

Nothing here but kitchen things.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Here's a nice mess.

MRS. PETERS

Oh, her fruit, it did freeze, (to the lawyer) She worried about that when it turned so cold. She said the fire'd go out and her jars would break.

SHERIF

Well, can you beat the women! Held for murder and worryin' about her preserves

COUNTY ATTORNEY

I guess before we're through she may have something more serious than preserves to worry about

MR. HALE

Well, women are used to worrying over trifles". (1. 24-30)

Hale casually made a statement from where the drama took its title when Mrs. Peters drew attention to what she considered the significance of the preserved fruit jar. By doing so, he gently scolded women for not having the common sense and mental focus to pay attention to important things, but he suggested that men forgive them for their weaknesses because they were only women and therefore every day deal in small amounts, insignificant details. Furthermore, his words imply that because women deal with trivial matters, women must also be trivial. However, his patronizing tone was damaged throughout the game when the women finally tricked the men and proved their worth, and it was not by chance whether Glaspell made a woman unite after he said this sentence. Meanwhile, men spend all their time searching for evidence because they forget that evidence often consists of small things - especially when there are no eye witnesses involved.

" No its not cherful. I shouldn't say she had the home making instinct.

Well, i dont know as Wright had, either " (1. 41-42).

County attorney and Mrs. Hale represents the opposite parties in terms of understanding the authenticity of the household. On the one hand, Henderson assumed that women were fully responsible for the domestic domain and consequently concluded that the lack of enthusiasm in Wright's farmhouse had to be caused by the inability of Mrs. Wright. Mrs. Hale hated Henderson's ideas because he acknowledged that even though domesticity had physical aspects, most of it came from the emotional and mental state of the people in the household. In his mind, because John Wright did not have the ability to empathize with his wife and because he made him feel very lonely, he was the person who was truly responsible for the unhappiness in their home. Henderson continued to promise to return to the subject of the marriage status of the Wrights family.

County Attorney underestimated what women thought because he thought that what women were talking was trifle. Although he did

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it indirectly, but it was obvious that he looked down on women's opinions.

" COUNTY ATTORNEY

Well, Henry, at least we found out that she was not going to quilt it. She was going to what is it you call it, ladies?.

MRS. HALE

We call it knot it, Mr. Henderson". (1. 148-149)

From the statement above, Mr. Henderson indirectly underestimated the women's opinion about the quilt that it was unimportant, while it was actually the sign of Mrs. Wright to knot the oppression she got which means to end it. The men did not found anything that might be of use to find the motive upstairs, while the women found the evidence of the sign of Mrs. Wright's anger by examining even an unimportant thing. His statement seemed to adore what women had got by praising about the quilt, while actually he underestimated it and he thought that all of them did not get anything to find the motive. Mr. Henderson was also a man who defended his manhood when a woman had a bad comment about men. He thought that Mrs. Hale was loyal to her sex which means that she always defended women from men because she argued that men's hands were dirty. This means that, as a man, Mr. Henderson did not agree when men were blamed for their fault or disability. He twisted it by arguing that women would always be loyal to their sex.

" MRS. HALE

Those towels get dirty awful quick. Men's hands aren't always as clean as they might be.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Ah, loyal to your sex, I see. But you and Mrs. Wright were neighbors. I suppose you were friends, too". (1. 34-35)

Mr. Peters was also a man who treated woman unkindly, especially when women were talking about the preserves needed by Mrs. Wright. He did not understand what the

importance of those preserves was. Underestimating women's important needs shows that he did not pay much attention to them. He was also a rude person, seen from the words he used when he insulted the women. He gave rude words to the women while he did not understand why they did that. This also means that he did not respect women.

" COUNTY ATTORNEY

Well, Mr. Hale, tell just what happened when you came here yesterday morning.

HALE

Harry and I had started to town with a load of potatoes. We came along the road from my place and as I got here I said, "I'm going to see if I can't get John Wright to go in with me on a party telephone." I spoke to Wright once before and he put me off, saying folks talked too much anyway, and all he asked was peace and quite-I guess you know about how much he talked about himself; but I thought maybe if I went to the house and talked about it before his wife, though I said to Harry that I didn't know as what his wife wanted made much difference to John.

COUNTY ATTORNEY

Let's talk about that later, Mr. Hale. I do want to talk about it, but tell now just what happened when you got to the house". (1. 8-10)

Mr. Hale thought that women were used to worrying over trifles. He underestimated the women's worry about the preserves needed by Mrs. Wright. He thought that all of those preserves were unimportant and it was not needed to be worried about. This was also said by Mr. Peters that he did not understand why women worried about something trifle. That Mr. Peters and Mr. Hale did not understand what women needed was the proof that they were careless even to their own wives. They did not understand what was the importance of something trifle which actually women wanted.

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Mr. Hale represents a man who was careless and did not pay much attention to his wife. The worse, he underestimated the thing woman needed. Ironically, things that were underestimated by men were the signs to reveal the motive of the murder.

" COUNTY ATTORNEY

I guess before we're through she may have something more serious than preserves to worry about.

HALE

Well, women are used to worrying over trifles". (1. 29-30)

c. Result of conflict between men and women in Susan Glaspell's Trifles

Mrs. Hale speaks there had been a crime committed by Mrs. Wright (Minnie Foster) against her husband. Motives and evidence were found found by Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters who were in the kitchen. Psychologically, Minnie is very depressed with her daily routine so she needs to find pleasure that can entertain her without having to leave the house. Finally he kept bird in a cage which at any time could accompany him whistling or singing.

The only thing that could reduce her sadness and her loneliness was the singing bird in the cage. On the other side, Mr. Wright did not like birds because they sang and made noise. The noise of the bird would just put him off. Therefore, he killed that canary by strangling its neck with a rope. Automatically, this harsh action made his wife upset and disappointed. The only thing she had was vanished by her own husband. She had nothing at all to be enjoyed then. She was more depressed with this kind of situation. She felt that she was killed for the second time, first John Wright had killed her freedom and the second he had killed the only thing she loved in this world. She had reached the tip of the iceberg, and she could not bear her anger anymore. She wanted to fight against this oppression and take revenge to what her husband had done to her and her lovely canary. Finally, she decided to kill him as what he did to her bird, by strangling him when he was in a deep sleep.

" That's just what Mr. Hale said. There was a gun in the house. He says that's what he can't understand". (1. 66)

" I wonder how it would seem never to have had any children around. No. Wright wouldn't like the bird a thing that sang. She used to sing. He killed that, too". (1.124)

From the statements above, it is shown that Mrs. Wright was really depressed with the death of her canary. After her freedom was killed, the only thing she liked got the same destiny too, killed. She got her limit of her patience and committed to take revenge by strangling her husband as what he did to her canary, although there was a gun in the house. Logically, people will shoot somebody when there is a gun in his or her hand to make it easier to kill, but it was different from Mrs. Wright. She preferred to strangle rather than to shoot. First, she wanted to end the misery she got from him, and second she wanted him to feel the same treatment her canary got. This shows that her anger was really in a high tension so that she killed her husband the same way as what he did to her canary. For her, killing her husband by strangling his neck was comparable to the death of her canary and worthier than using a gun. This means that she had buried and neglected all the oppression she got from her husband. She accepted and obeyed everything driven by her husband until the tragedy of the death of the canary. This tragedy was the turning point of her mind and she ended it all by killing him as the oppressor and the killer of her freedom.

" Well, as if she didn't know what she was going to do next. And kind of done up". (1. 17)

From the statement above, Mrs. Wright intentionally murdered her husband because she wanted to take revenge for her freedom and her lovely canary that he killed. Besides, she wanted to be free from his oppression she got all those times. Moreover, Mr. Hale saw that she looked like a kind of done up, and then laughed. This is the proof that she had no regret in doing it and her laugh means a relief of being freed. The character of Mrs. Wright represents the women feminists in the American society whose mission is to fight against the patriarchal society. She was

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the object of the patriarchal society that she could not be free during her life

2. with John Wright. As human being, she had the limit of her patience and finally she ended all the oppression she got. The patriarchal system applied in her family which was driven by her

husband was over after colonizing for years. She showed him that it was true that he was strong and the canary was weak, so was she, but she could also be strong to end the oppression. By the bravery and strong will, she could end the misery in her life.

IV CONCLUSION

After analyzing the drama *Trifles* by Susan Glaspell, the writer make the conclusion as follows :

1. Form of conflict between men and women comes from he life of Minnie and John's household is not harmonious. Besides not being blessed with children, Minnie had to work hard to take care of homework and help John work in the fields. What a hard job but Minnie never complained. Besides that, Minnie had to face John's attitude which was too protective of him and strange according to his friends. Psychologically, Minnie is very depressed with her daily routine so she needs to find pleasure that can entertain her without having to leave the house. Mr. Wright, after marriage, was busy with his day-to-day work, not paying attention to his wife, he did not know what his wife wanted. so that here comes the forms of conflict.
2. Descriptions of the causes of domination revolve around gender issues and the prevailing patriarchal system. Men can freely regulate a woman's life and limit her space. In fact, psychologically the lives of women depend on men. For the problem of comforting himself, Minnie must see the fact that it is difficult to have the freedom to determine her own pleasure. Besides that, male domination of women's lives gives birth to hegemony that is quite tiring for women so that many surprising things arise in their actions. For example, disgusted with the behavior of men who criticize women's work, Mrs. Hale appeared as a brave figure by being

very cynical. In addition, Mrs. Peters also carried out extraordinary actions by not reporting the evidence found.


3. Result conflict between men and women are The criminal actions committed by Minnie are classified in an act that is brave enough to oppose the flow. It is not appropriate for a woman to be able to kill a man, especially her husband. Minnie's legal eyes will certainly be punished with the greatest severity and may be a death sentence. It seems that from what is considered trivial or weak comes an unexpected force. It is ironic that women who are always subject to the system must appear as perpetrators of crimes against their own husbands. And even more painful, men are too complacent with their position so they don't realize the trivial things around them which can endanger their position.

Reading this thesis adds to the love of literature and understanding the message contained in a drama. The message contained in it can be used for life in this world, believing in men to be able to better understand and appreciate a woman. As a man, do not lower the dignity of women, let alone underestimate women because it will affect the men later. Hopefully not many more conflicts occur between men and women. Because both of them need each other. For other writers who want to do the same, this thesis can be used as material to add references, so that further researchers can produce better research.

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GENERAL RETALIATION AGAINST THE ROMAN EMPIRE AS SEEN IN WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE'S *CORIOLANUS*

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Abstract

This reseacrh is titled "General Retaliation Against The Roman Empire As Seen In William Shakespeare's Coriolanus. In this research the author will discuss several issues, namely (1) How is Coriolanus's struggle in defending Rome's empire from enemy attacks? (2) What did Coriolanus do to avenge himself at the Roman empire? (3) What is the story of Coriolanus at the end of the story? the objectives of this research are (1) To analyze Coriolanus' life at the beginning of the story (2) To explain the cause of coriolanus to avenge his Roman empire (3) To study and explain how much Coriolanus's grudge to Rome to the tragic story he experienced.

The theory used in this research is literary psychology theory according to Sigmund Freud. This research uses a qualitative method. The object of research is the drama Coriolanus by William Shakespeare. Data sources are divided into two, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. The primary data source is the drama script itself. Secondary data sources are text texts and several references related to research. The data collection technique is taking notes. The technical analysis of the data is descriptive analysis.

The results of the study show the following conclusions. First, the responsibility of a general in maintaining the sovereignty of his kingdom. Second, feelings of resentment arise when a struggle is not properly appreciated. Third, someone's revenge towards others can have fatal consequences and can even end in a tragic death.

Keywords: *Against, Ravenge, Drama*

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I INTRODUCTION

Drama is part of literature. Literature is a work of art that tells the story elements by displaying expressions, emotions and language directly related to the lives of every human being; A drama is designed to be played on stage with real characters. Drama does not depend on the narrative, but its presentation uses speech and demonstration to make interactions

that cause changes in character and resolve conflicts by the characters involved.

The background of the problems provides the reasons for the problem in this analysis. Therefore, the writer begins with describing the fact, problem, and solution to this writing. The fact in this analysis is that deep hostility between the Roman general Caius Martius with the Volsci warlord named Tullus Aufidius

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As the background of problems, reasons for choosing the problem of Coriolanus' retaliation against Roman empire story, the drama, author of William Shakespeare, and literary work of the Coriolanus are described in systematic order. These background gives the foundation of the writer in writing this research.

Coriolanus is a drama adapted from the play by William Shakespeare. Coriolanus is taken from the true story of the legendary Roman leader, Caius Martius Coriolanus. The beginning of the film tells the story of the success of Captain Caius Matius Coriolanus who led the Roman army against Volscian rebel forces. At that time the Volscian forces led by General Tullus Aufidius were repelled by Coriolanus.

Coriolanus's success in the conquest Tullus Aufidius made him get a lot of praise. At the urging of his mother Volumnia and a number of senators, then Coriolanus ran for consul in Rome. Unfortunately Coriolanus's hard and superior views, as well as his plans to eradicate civil liberties, invited criticism and rejection. Thousands of Roma people reject Coriolanus's nomination as consul. The wave of rejection was compounded by the presence of two senates who provoked residents. Until finally Coriolanus had a strong opinion and the military decided to resign from candidacy. Many people do not expect Coriolanus to step back. After withdrawing from candidacy, Coriolanus decided to seclude himself. In solitude Coriolanus continues to be overwhelmed with resentment against the people of Rome. He felt wasted and his sacrifice so far towards Rome was not appreciated.

After being exiled from Rome, Coriolanus seeks out Aufidius in the Volscian capital of Antium and offers to let Aufidius kill him, to

spite the country that banished him. Moved by his plight and honoured to fight alongside the great general, Aufidius and his superiors embrace Coriolanus and allow him to lead a new assault on the city, so that he can claim vengeance on the city which he feels betrayed him. Coriolanus and Aufidius lead a Volscian attack on Rome. Panicked, Rome sends General Titus to persuade Coriolanus to halt his crusade for vengeance; when Titus reports his failure, Menenius follows but is also shunned. In response, Menenius, who has seemingly lost all hope in Coriolanus and Rome, commits suicide by a river bank. Finally, Volumnia is sent to meet with her son, along with Coriolanus' wife Virgilia and his son. Volumnia succeeds in dissuading her son from destroying Rome and Coriolanus makes peace between The Volscians and the Romans alongside General Cominius. When Coriolanus returns to the Volscian border, he is confronted by Aufidius and his men, who now also brand him as a traitor. They call him Martius and refuse to call him by his "stolen name" of Coriolanus. Aufidius explains to Coriolanus how he put aside his hatred so that they could conquer Rome but now that Coriolanus has prevented this, he has betrayed the promise between them. For this betrayal, Aufidius and his men attack and kill Coriolanus.

"For i will fight against my cank'ered country, with the spleen of all the under fiends. (85)."

From the above quotes the conversation and the Coriolanus statement to Aufidius so the writer choose this research because of Coriolanus' retaliation against on the Roman who made plans for the war to their own empire.

II RESEARCH METHODS

The writer divides the method of research into the method of collecting data, method of the data analyzing procedure, technique of data collecting, and technique of the data analyzing procedure. This method becomes the foundation for the writer in the analysis drama, starting from collecting the material to be analyzed and the procedure in analyzing the drama. I used qualitative research for the collecting data.

Creswell (1998:41) say that:
"one undertakes qualitative research in a natural setting where the researcher was an instrument of data collection who gathers words or pictures, analyzed them inductively, focuses on the meaning of participans, and discribes a process tha was expressive and persuasive in language."

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Qualitative method involves studying a small number of individuals or sites, it was conducted in a natural setting, it was focused on participant perspectives, it had the researcher as the primary instrument for data collection. Besides that, it uses multiple methods of data collection in the form of words or pictures, it involves extended firsthand engagement. Other than that, focuses on centrality of meaning for participants deals with dynamic systems, it deals with wholeness and complexity and assumes that change was constant, it was subjective, and it uses an emergent design.

2.1 Method of Collecting the Data

The data collecting procedures is focused on the process of the writer collect the data. In the collecting data the writer applies library research. It means that the writer applies the data which the writer takes from library. Pradopo in *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra* (2001:153) states:

Penelitian pustaka adalah observasi yang dilakukan dalam pustaka, dimana penulis mendapatkan data dan informasi tentang objek penelitian melalui buku dan media audiovisual yang berhubungan dengan topic.

The library research is the observation that is executed in the library, which the writer gains the data and information about his object through the books and other audiovisual equipment that related and relevant to the topic. *(translated by writer)*

Through this library research activity, the writer gains some information to understand the problem. In order to gain more information, the writer also executes the internet research as to support the data from library research, the data is received in files form

Activity of data collection is a very important in any form of reserch in this research. The method of documentations to find data about the things or variables. The instrument of this research is the writer as the key or main instrument that spend a deal great or time reading and understanding the drama

2.2 Method of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the information from data collection is processed and presented in from thesis. In the application, the writer used structural method. According to Pradopo (2001:69). *“the researcher hase role to explain*

literary work as a structure based on the elements that build them”. From this quotation, structural method has fuctions to explain the intrinsic elements of literary work.

The procedure starts by reading the main source of analysis, which is the drama *Coriolanus* by William Shakespeare. The in order to have the audio visual understanding, the writer finds the movie *Coriolanus*. After understanding the story, the procedure moves to find the intrinsic elements in the drama, which are plot, theme, characters, setting of place, setting of time, and poin of view. After the data are organized, the writing is composed based on standard of thesis writing.

2.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

The technique of collecting the data in this reseearch is library research; the data from both primary and secondary sources are collected and recorded in the short of document as evidence. The techniques of data are follows :

- a. Reading the books and searching on internet for collecting the data,
- b. Watching the movie,
- c. Taking notes of important data from both primary and secondary sources,
- d. Arranging the data into several parts according to its classification,
- e. Selecting particular that are considered important and relevant for the analysis, and
- f. Drawing the finding based on the data analysis

2.4 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data analyzing procedures concern with the ways of the writer to conduct the analysis of the data. In this research the writer applies structural technique. It looks the internal factor of literature that covers the internal element of literary work such the actions of the main characters. Pradopo (2001:54) states that:

Peneliti bertugas menjelaskan karya sastra sebagai sebuah sruktur berdasarkan unsur-unsur yang membentuknya.

The researcher has a chance to explain literary work as a structure base on the element that formed them (translated by writer).

From the explanation above, structural technique has two functions which explain the

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internal factor of literature. The primary data is taken from drama itself, the writer tries to analyze it by using the information in form of quotations based on the drama itself. In doing this research, the writer starts by analyzing some intrinsic elements of this drama, after that tries to find extrinsic element which becomes the basic of the problem that will be analyzed. Further, Abrams and Harpham (2009:22), the definition of character is:

The person presented in dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional,

and emotional qualities that are expressive in what they say, the dialogue, and what they do in the action.

It means the character has the leading roles in a literary work and the character is the form of media in which the author uses in expressing human behaviour. By means of expressing the character behaviour, the readers can understand the story by seeing the dialogue, the action and the problem of the character.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Action begins noisily with a civil disturbance, prompted by a food shortage. This citizenry is 'resolved rather to die than to femish'. As frequently happens, an individual is identified as the source of the trouble. In this instance the ritual object of hatred is Caius Martius; no perverse choice, give the contempt which he reveals for the common people later on. The problem reduces to: 'Let us kill him, and we'll have corn at own price' (I.1.4-5). But the tensions exhibited in this opening scene extend beyond the immediate problem of food shortages. There is the rift between patricians and plebs – quibbles on poor (inferior as well as impoverished) and good (morally as well as financially sound) showing that the citizens are astutely aware of patrician evaluation (I.1.5-6). In this same speech, too, the First Citizen notes not only how the well to do are too niggardly to relieve the poor, but how they wish to preserve poverty as a means of emphaassing their own affluence.

What Shakespeare shows us here is not just that empty bellies are prime movers to revolt. Other conditions have to be satisfied first. Whereupon they will be apt to start pondering their role in the social structure. But Brecht, in this 'Study of The First Scene of Shakespeare's "Coriolanus"' (p.253), properly emphasises 'how hard it is for the oppressed to become united'. Their misery will united the once they have identified their oppressors. 'but otherwise their misery is the wretched crumbs from each other's mouths'. Futher, they are trapped in the ideology

of the governing class which insist that 'revolt is the unnatural rather than the natural thing'. It is just this process, in all its complexities and confusions, that shakespeare puts before us.

The text of the 1623 Folio confuses speakers in this scene, but those modern commentators who discern identifiable personalities emerging in the debate are surely right. Thus the second Citizen is uneasy about proceeding against Caius Martius in view of the 'services he has done for his country' (I.1.25-30). But the First Citizen believes that martius is motivated by price rather than love of country. That he is speaking from knowledge rather than scoring a debating point is apparent from the alert way in which he adds Caius's further motive of pleasing his mother. But the Second Citizen's resistance to moving against an authority figure is dogged, however illogical: 'What he cannot help in his nature, you account a vice in him' (I.1.40). Unable to country the First Citizen's accusations, he feebly insists that at least martius is not covetous. Perhaps not, but he is soon confessing that he is drawn towards the sister sin of envy (I.1.229).

Meanwhile, progress towards the Capitol is stayed by the arrival of Menenius: 'one that hath always loved the people', says the Second Citizen. This sound unctuous, but even the First Citizen allows Menenius to be honest. It is really the mark of the latter's capacity to deceive. Latter on, when he has a change to assess the opposition at first hand, this second Citizen – apt

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to think the best of people until Coriolanus. So Shakespeare is emphasising, in this sudden turnabout, the remarkable fair-mindedness to be found among these citizens.

Menenius is the ideal spokesman for the governing class during this emergency. He is a shrewd operator, aware that people are flattered by the attentions of those they recognise as their social superior. The iron fist is concealed by the velvet glove of an easy, familiar manner. But the message is clear about the futility of opposing the ship of state, divinely instituted and powered. At the helm are the patrician senator 'who care for you like fathers, when you curse them as enemies' (I.1.70). While not swallowing that, the First Citizen is at least prepared to hear the belly-fable.

This resorts to the old notion of the body politic, the state as living organism. Its essential message is hierarchical. (that it is analogous to the contemporary view of the family with its patriarchal head is worth bearing in mind in connection with Caius Martius's family situation). Menenius's picture of the body's members rebelling against the belly (the ruling class) provides an effective parable about the interdependence of the various elements in the state. The heckling and good-natured banter which accompany Menenius's fable shed light on his character as well as making the scene dramatically interesting. He is quick on his feet, able to keep up a genial front, and generally adept at cooling tempers. But there is more tact of manner than matter. He uses a belly-fable to listeners whose bellies are painfully empty. He pictures a system of food distribution from the centre when that is conspicuously lacking. In short, his friendly manner conceals a patronising contempt. He is the politician, well aware that in politics, manner is more important than matter. Unhampered by any notions of social justice he can distract his stage audience from the real issues with a piece of pithy irrelevance.

Menenius's contempt appears naked when he declares that 'Rome and her rats are at the point of battle' (I.1.160-165). Rome is identified with the ruling class alone; the citizens are rats which plague the state. And he adopts another characteristic ploy in isolating the First Citizen as ringleader or 'great toe of this assembly' (I.1.155-160). Yet he offers a clear

contrast with Caius Martius who now appears. At least Menenius tries to talk with the plebs. Martius flatly declares:

He that will good words to thee, will
flatter
Beneath abhorring. (I.1.170)

At this point, surely Menenius is the more dangerous to the plebeian cause. Martius is aloof, a clearly identifiable enemy. But Menenius is liked for his man-to-man affability. Where Martius is merely frightening, Menenius will flatter the plebs into self-betrayal.

To Martius the citizens seem equally detestable in peace and war: 'the one affrightens you, the other makes you proud' (I.1.168). His fierce indictment is the less persuasive since what he sees as an undifferentiated mass has been presented to us by Shakespeare as a collection of individuals. He is furious that they dare to

Cry against the noble Senate, who
(under the gods) keep you in awe,
which else would feed on one
another.
(I.1.185-190)

That any feeding on one another would have been precipitated by the Senate's failure to feed them is an unperceived irony. Indeed, Martius disdains to ask the citizens directly about their grievances. That he is fully aware of them becomes quickly apparent. But Menenius tells him anyway, in phrases clearly aimed at the plebs rather than Martius:

(They want) corn at their own rates,
whereof *they* say the city is well
stor'd. (I.1.190-195)

He is giving nothing away and Martius fastens on to the same phrase:

Hang 'em! They say!
...They say there's grain enough?
(I.1.195)

He is outraged at their presumption, which he would repay with the sword:

Would the nobility lay aside their ruth,
And let me use my sword, I'd make a
aquary

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With thousands of these quarter'd slaves,
as high
As i could pick my lance. (I.1.200-205)

The verb 'to pick', as used here, is virtually with 'to pitch'. The terms 'quarry' and 'quarter'd' work effectively because their primary application is to the hunting field rather than that of battle. Hence a 'quarry' is the pile of deer killed by hunters. To speak thus of the citizens associates with that animal name-calling in which Coriolanus and his fellows are wont to indulge at the expense of social inferiors.

But this is an add performance. Coriolanus says himself that the citizens are no fighters, so why is he so eager to eager to exercise his skills on them? This is a parody, even self-parody, of the vaunting super-hero. But as such it is a contribution to the play's critical consideration of the nature of heroism.

However, it now becomes clear why coriolans is so incensed against the citizens. When menenius points out that his own artful words have sufficiently tamed this group of citizens, martius announces that another has won concessions to the extent of five Tribunes being appointed to represent the plebs in the Senate. This, he believe, is the thin end of a wedge directed against class privelege:

The rabble should have first unroof'd
the city
Era so prevail'd with me. (I.1.220-223)

News that war with the volsce is imminent pleases Martius. He sees it as a means of killing off some of rome's superfluous citizenry. So he recognises one half of a social contract: the duty which that citizenry has to fight for Rome. But he and his peer have no sense of reciprocal obligation. The senator have only yielded to pressure in giving the citizens some kind of representation.

Shakespeare has set up a sharp contrast between the citizens and martius. Their estimate of him is accurate; his of them a tange of ugly prejudices. If some of them are at fault in wishing to dispose of minate violence. He would rather see the very fabric of rome distroyet that yield an inch to those he holds inferior. This Martius's allegiance comes into view, casting a shadow forward to the events of Act IV, in his

remarks on the Volcian leader Aufidius. He adminers the latter immoderately as fighter, especially as opponent:

Were half to half the world by the'ears,
and he
Upon my party, I'd revolt to make
Only my wars with him (I.1.235-240)

Already it is clear that martius's military motives are personal, not patriotic.

The scene edds with the newly-appointed people's Tribunes, hitherto ignored, left on stage to assess Martius and his prospects the war. They offer a shrewd analysis of the advantages likely to accrue to him as second-in-command, under Cominius, of the Roman force

Coriolanus takes his leave of family and friends at the gates of Rome. He is impatient of the women's tears and resorts to his usual style of disparagement of the people: 'the beast/with the many heads butts me away' . He points out how 'common chances common men could bear', but he

Will or exceed the common, or be
caught
With cautelous baits and practice.
(IV.1.30- 35)

But ironically this will prove a false antithesis. While he may 'exceed the common' this will not save him from those 'cautelous baits'.

The extent of his friends' loyalty is apparent Comminius's readiness to accompany him for a month. On the other hand, Coriolanus's loyalty consist in being true to himself. It is in this way that personal integrity and his betrayal of Rome may be reconciled. There is anticipatory irony but no deception when he declares on parting:

While I remain above the ground you
shall
Hear from me still, and never of me
aught
But what is like me formerly.
(IV.1.50-55)

Coriolanus and aufidius meet for the first time without drawn swords. Coriolanus's attempts to enter aufidius's house, where a party is in progress, are thwarted by servants due to his unprepossesing appearance. But his looks are more than uncouth. His exchange with the Third

Servant suggests something deeply sinister. If his blood-soaked appearance in I. vi had concealed his identity, making him seem the god of battles, he now has the look of Death. But there is something of Death the jester here, full of bitter ironies and dark absurdities. In answer to the servant's question, he claims to dwell 'Under the canopy' in the city of kites and crows', the carrion-feeders

He quibbles on 'surname' and 'service' for which it was given. It ironically links with the service which he has declared himself ready to offer at the end of the preceding scene, service now to the erstwhile enemy. It is the very last word of scene iv, and it is picked up in the first line of the next when it is trivialised as the service provided at table. The two kinds of service, of domestic attendant and of warrior, become confused with sexual service during the exchange with the Third Servant:

CORIANUS : I serve not thy master.

THIRD SERVANT : How, sir! Do you meddle with my master?

CORIANUS : ay; 'tis an honest service than to meddle with thy mistress

(IV.1.40-45)

There is an echo of that image of adultery used by Nicanor to point up Rome's vulnerability. In the process it raises the teasing question of whether the service which Coriolanus is about to offer is more honest than that of adulterer.

Coriolanus's lengthy speech to Aufidius is profoundly revealing in this respect. Having disclosed that he is Coriolanus, he complains that the name is all the reward he ever got from his 'thankless country'. Loot never appealed to him; but this suggests that mere abstractions were insufficient, too. What remains is senatorial office, with its power and authority, implicitly seen here as a proper return for enduring the hazards of war.

We now fully understand how Coriolanus's extreme bitterness at having been thwarted in his bid for office has spilled over into hatred of his fellow patricians. It is these 'dastard nobles' who conferred on the plebs the power to banish him. They, too, are culpable, so his

proposed vengeance will encompass them. If Aufidius will join him, he will fight
Against my canker'd with the spleen
Of all the under Fiends. (IV.5.85-90)

Aufidius responds by embracing Coriolanus ecstatically. Like Coriolanus when he hugged Cominius on the battlefield, Aufidius thinks back excitedly to his wedding night:

More dances my rapt heart
Than when I first wedded mistress saw
Bestride my threshold. (IV.5.110-115)

These bridal occasions have sometime been perceived as a refined and delicate form of combat. Conversely the emotions of battle are somewhat akin to the sexual impulse. Aufidius confesses to something like an infatuation with Coriolanus; each night he has

Dreamt of encounters twixt thyself
and me –
We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, fisting each other's throat –
And wak'd half dead with nothing.
(IV.5.115-120)

The affinity with erotic dreams needs no emphasis. Now the prospect of this union in battle produces a heated intensity in which sexual and military cravings and urgencies coalesce. Their joint energies will be released in the rape of Rome.; the sexual violence is clear in that image of 'pouring war/Into the bowels of ungrateful Rome'.

These two leave the stage to the servingman, the mood dropping from high drama into comedy. But in addition there is commentary on what has taken place, and a parodic restatement of the protagonist military ethic. The servants marvel at the power which is exercised by Coriolanus, or crudely demonstrated by his strength of arm. They warily consider him the fighting superior of their own master.

The Third servingman enters with the news that Coriolanus is being feted, given a seat of honour at the head of Aufidius's table: 'Our general himself makes a mistress of him, sanctifies himself with's hand, and turns up he white o' th' eye to his discourse'. The play of hands and the attentiveness to Coriolanus's every

word are tokens of the lover. The picture is a vivid replay of what we have already seen enacted between the protagonists. Those intimations of cruelty which the psychologist detect beneath the toyings of courtship will achieve an awesome reality when this couple moves on Rome. War, says the Second Servingman, pursuing the image, is 'a ravisher'. Yet the naked display of force is given moral ascendancy over its opposite, for 'it cannot be denied but peace is a great maker of cuckolds'.

The moral contrast is pursued as the First Servingman offers the paradox that peace 'makes men hate on another'. It is expressed as an amusing conundrum, solved without difficulty by the Third Servingmen: 'because they than less need one another'. Yet the humour disguises a real moral dilemma, one often considered in relation to the Second World War blitz. The solidarity which that outside threat achieved amongst the British people could never be recaptured in the years of the peace which followed.

The case for war is put very plainly. When it arrivs, says the Second Servingman.

We shall have a stirring world again,
This peace is
Nothing but to rust iron, icrease
tailors, and breed
Ballad-makers.
FIRST SERVINGMAN: let me have
war, say I. It exceeds peace as
far as day does night; its sprightly
walking, audible, and full of vent.
Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy;
mulled, deaf, sleepy, insensible; a
getter of more bastard children than
war's a destroyer of men. (IV.6.80-85)

War for Coriolanus is more than a bracing activity. The conflict with the Volsces had seemed a way of disposing of the plebeian threat. Now war is to be the surgery practised directly on his 'canker'd country'. So far from being a necessary evil, a regrettable means to a desirable end, war is seen as a source of moral and spiritual renewal. Its destructive aspect is nothing compared with the corrupting ease of peacetime. Indeed, the destructive aspect is part of war's appeal. In *Antony and Cleopatra*, written about the same time as *Coriolanus*, Sahkesspeare describes death's coming in terms

of 'a lover's pinch/Which hurts and is desir'd'. Here the same powerful fascination is ascribed to war. That it is perverse fascination, that the dynamic creativity of its exponent is in truth a destructive futility, is underlined by putting this martial philosophy into the mouths of several comic servingmen. That they have been sharp enough to see the absurdity of Aufidius's feting of Coriolanus makes no difference to the fact that we must look twice at the wisdom of jesters.

Aufidius plots against Coriolanus out of envy. Now that Coriolanus has provided him the pretext, he seeks to undermine his popularity, for it has rankled to seem 'his follower, not partner' (V.6.35-40). Aufidius makes his bid throuht the nobles, for the common people still hero-worship Coriolanus. (their attitude has been strangely at variance with that of their Roman counterparts in this respect.) there is some ambiguity about whether the action is set in Aufidius's home town, Antimun (V.6.50-55) or Corioles, scane of Coriolanus's greatest tri triumph. Aufidius marvels that people, 'whose children he has slain; should cheer Coriolanus so heartily (V.6.55-60).

When Coriolanus enters with his troops, his speech proclaims the military advantages and financial profits he has gained for the Volsces' slurring over the attendant betrayal:

Hail lords, I am return'd your
soldier,
No more infected with my country's
love
Than your great command. You are
to know
That prosperously I have attempted,
and
With bloody passage led your wars
even to
The gates of Rome. Our spoils we
have brought home
Doth more than counterpoise a full
third part
The charges of the action. We have
made peace
With no less honour to the Antiates
Than shame to th' Romans; and we
here deliver,
Subscrib'd by th' consuls and
patricians,

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Together with the seal o' th' senate,
what
We have compounded on. (V.6.70-
80)

Stanley Hussey makes sharp point about this speech. These generalities and subordinate clause contrast with Coriolanus's previous modes of utterance: 'He has finally learned to talk like a politician, to present a defeat as a victory, but in so doing he debases himself. For all his previous inflexibility, we admired him more when spoke like a Roman' (*The Literary Language of Shakespeare*, London, 1982, p. 178). The very language he uses exposes the ambiguity of his action in yiel to his mother. Humanity and hypocrisy have somehow become entwined.

But this is just for our ears. Aufidius register none of this complexity, only the chance to destroy his rival. He refuses to address him by his 'stol'n name/Coriolanus, in Corioles', calling him traitor instead. It is a tactic which the Tribunes have already put to affective use, and Aufidius follows up by taunting him as 'boy of tears'(V.6.100-105). The sting in this, as Harry Levin points out, stems from the fact that, in heeding his mother's persuasions, 'the strong man becomes again – as it were - a child' (*Shakespeare and the Revolution of the Times*, p. 195). But there is immaturity in Coriolanus, but then with a monstrous lack of tact, recalls how

Like an eagle in a dove-cote, I
Flutter'd your Volscians in Corioles.
(V.6.110-115)

In thus reminding the people of the painful bereavements which he has caused them, he is doomed. The conspirations stab him to death and Aufidius tramples the corpse, moving even the Volcian nobles to protest :

Thou hast done a deed whereat valour
will weep. (V.6.132)

For all the harm Coriolanus has done them in the past, and their present sense of betrayal, they recognise his exceptional qualities :

Let him be regarded
As the most noble corse that ever herald
Did follow to his urn. (V.6.140-145)

Or, more cynically, perhaps they reflect that heroes may be praised safely when dead. Perhaps there is a mixture of cynicism and something more. Aufidius, too, changes his tune:

My rage is gone,
And I am struck with sorrow. (V.6.145-
150)

He helps to bear off the body that he has abused moments before, vowing that Coriolanus 'shall have a nobles memory', a monument commensurate with his stature. But what is this nobility, which can accommodate the betrayal of both homeland and that of adoption? Nor does the confusion end there since paradoxically, and in spite of himself, this double apostate has contrived to die for his country. Aufidius's words form a fittingly enigmatic conclusion, since he is hardly to be reckoned an impartial jugle of greatness or nobility.

Wilson Knight's succinct evaluation of Coriolanus has him 'In war a man of death, in peace . . . a social poison'. Yet finally he is 'purified' through an act of love (the Imperial theme, methuen, 1965,p.181, 197). But if Aufidius discerns nobility in his enemy, it is not in this newly revealed capacity for love but in his uniquely destructive capability. The play ends with a dead march, like *Hamlet*. But unlike *Hamlet*, indeed uniquely in mature Shakespearean tragedy, it offer no signs of renewal, no Fortinbras to take up the reins and restore order out of chaos. Instead, with or without Coriolanus, this world remains stubbornly out of joint.

IV CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the drama *Coriolanus* by William Shakespeare, the writer make the conclusion as follows :

1. Coriolanus is a very reliable general in Rome. He has a good strategy in fighting. With the courage and responsibility he had towards Rome, not even if his enemies escaped his hands. Even Aufidius whose archenemies continued to recognize the greatness of Coriolanus in fighting until the Roman empire was safe from enemy.
2. Since the Roman Empire ignored the concern of Coriolanus that had been done so far, he decided to leave Rome. In addition, the senates influenced the people to hate Coriolanus. Finally the revenge appeared and Coriolanus joined Aufidius to attack the Roman Empire.
3. When Coriolanus and Aufidius had planned to attack Rome, various travelers arrived from Rome to ask Coriolanus to stop the attack. But Coriolanus still ignored the offer. Until finally, the mother, wife and son of Coriolanus themselves meet Coriolanus. Coriolanus decided to cancel the attack

and sign an agreement in Rome. When Coriolanus returned from Rome, Aufidius became angry at Coriolanus because he felt that Coriolanus had violated their agreement which had been agreed at the beginning. The end of Aufidius and with its members killed Coriolanus.


4.2 Suggestions

In analyzing the drama, the writer realizes that has not covered all internal aspects yet, such as theme, setting, characters and many more. The writer also only analyzes the external. However, this analysis might not be perfect, so the writer wants certain inputs and critics from the readers in perfection of this writing. Mistakes and weakness still happened in many aspects such as method, analyzes, and discussion. Positive suggestion and criticism still the writer needed to make the next study better. Thus, the writer hope for those who have the desire and love of literary works to be motivated to develop other aspect especially in analyzing the drama, in order to be useful to increase their knowledge of drama in English literature

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SEMIOLOGY ANALYSIS ON SIKEREI TATTOO IN TAILELEU VILLAGE, SOUTHWEST SIBERUT, MENTAWAI ISLAND

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Abstract

This research is entitled "Semiology Analysis on Sikerei Tattoo in Taileleu village, southwest Siberut, Mentawai Island" seen from the perspective of structuralism. This research is limited to a number of basic ideas relating to observations into the following three questions: (1) how the forms of Sikerei tattoo, (2) what the meaning of Sikerei tattoos, and (3) what the function of Sikerei tattoo. The objectives of this research were (1) to explain the forms of Sikerei tattoo, (2) to analyze the meaning of Sikerei tattoo, and (3) to describe the function of Sikerei tattoo. The theory used is from Pierce's about semiotics which is used to answer the purpose of this research. For the method of data analysis, the authors use qualitative research by emphasizing meaning and inner understanding (verstehen), reasoning, definitions of certain situations (in some contexts), more to examine things related to everyday life such as the culture of an area and also semiotic theory. Data collection techniques use literature study techniques in finding data that is relevant to the subject of analysis. This research is qualitative research using the form of field notes, interviews, official personal documents, and photographs or images. The object of this research is Sikerei who is tattooed and the data is tattoos. Finding in this analysis will be focused on the Sikerei tattoo in Taileleu village, southwest Siberut, Mentawai Island. First, the forms of Sikerei tattoo. Second, the meaning of Sikerei tattoo. Third, the function of Sikerei tattoo. Conclusion in this analysis is Sibalubalu as a symbol of health, said health because Sibalubalu is only used by Sikerei where Sikerei is a remedy for sick people in the Mentawai Islands especially in Taileleu village. And suggestion in this thesis is the early achievement that still needs to be developed and continued with more careful study, especially in terms of the research in the field of Sikerei tattoo.

Keywords Sikerei Tattoo, Sibalubalu Tattoo, Mentawai Tattoo

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I INTRODUCTION

Tattoos generally are art of tattooing with various objects as, images, symbols and writings, even replicas of photographs. The term "tattoo" is taken from the word "Tatau" in the Tahiti language that mean is sign.

According to Rosa (1994), Mentawai tattoo is the oldest tattoo in the world, known as Titi, a type of tattoo painted on the body of a Mentawai that fills the entire body, from head to toe.

According to Rosa (1994), Mentawai tattoo is the oldest tattoo in the world known as Titi, a type of tattoo painted on the body of a Mentawai that fills the entire body, from head to toe. The Mentawai tribe considers tattoos to be sacred and serves as a symbol of natural balance which is the spirit of life. William Marsden in his 18th century report said that the Mentawai population generally used tattoos (*titi*). They began giving tattoos to boys from the age of seven. The more the child gets older, the more tattoos are equipped.

Rosa (1994) estimates that there are around 160 traditional Mentawai tattoo motives, he concluded that Mentawai tattoos are closely related to Dongson culture in Vietnam, allegedly from there Mentawai originated. For mentawai people, tattoos are timeless clothes that can be carried to death, or in other words, the Mentawai tattoo tradition only becomes a work of art as long as humans use it live. There are even people who say that the Mentawai people tattoo their bodies so that later after death they can recognize each other's ancestors. Based on the Mentawai tradition, tattoos also have a function as a symbol of natural balance. In the Mentawai tradition objects such as stone, animals, and plants must be enshrined in their bodies because they think they all have souls.

Mentawai tattoos have various motives such as *sunancura* motives (deer), *sakkokok* (pigs), *joja* (apes) and so on that describe the hunt, and *sibalubalu* for *sikerei* (shaman) motives. There are also motives taken from the core of the animal's shape, such as the *saggessagei* (crab) motive and the *laita* (fish) motive. Mentawai tattoos with various motives in the life order of the community, have a very important social function, namely as a visual language. Mentawai tattoo is a communication

vehicle built through visual language, rich in thoughts and feelings. Each mentawai tattoo motive has the meaning of a password as a sign. Mentawai tattoo motives are a vehicle for visual language communication, essentially as a source of information about one's activities related to social problems.

This is shown by the users of Mentawai tattoos which contain symbolic elements, function as a sign of familiarity with the characteristics of each variety of motives, as well as their placement in each body part. The variety of Mentawai tattoo motives convey a different attitude, and describe the communicative needs of the Mentawai indigenous people in their existence as shamans and hunters. If the Mentawai tattoo is studied through literature which focuses more on written texts, the Mentawai tattoo motives also fulfill these requirements (Rosa: 2014). In the practice of literature the Mentawai tattoo motives are texts expressed through visual language, where traditional tattoo motives carried by the Mentawai indigenous people also have pragmatics, as language is used in certain social contexts. In conjunction with visual language through Mentawai tattoo motives, syntax can be shown on tattoo motives as texts that indicate anaphoric, such as Mentawai Sibalubalu tattoo motives showing the position of *Sikerei* (shaman) to the same person has a predicate (Rosa: 2014).

Tattoo motives as text are a unity in the expression of visual language as communication used within the scope of the Mentawai indigenous community. In addition to pragmatics and sintatics, the semantic unity demanded as a text is a global theme that encompasses all elements. Semantics that can be related to the diversity of tattoo motives as text in visual languages, namely when looking at the structure of a text that has proximity to the pragmatic and syntactic elements found in the body of a tattoo user. Textual means the factual, which is a fact that relates to the structure of society, which has a position as a form of information based on objective reality.

When viewed from the interaction theory, as stated Veeger (1993: 133) see Society as a dynamic process, where humans are actors and

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responsible, want to unite individual aspects and social aspects into one and the same life. To unite these communities must have a system, one of which is to use visual language through a variety of tattoo motives that are used as text as a source of information relating to the structure of life of indigenous peoples. Tattoos are the spirit of life for people who Mentawai where one position is to show the identity of the tattoo and differences in social status or profession. For example the Sikerei tattoo (the name for the Mentawai shaman) is different from the tattoo hunter. Hunters are known as pictures of their catches such as pigs, deer, monkeys, birds, or crocodiles while Sikerei is known from the stars of the Sibalubalu tattoo on their bodies.

Rosa (1995:107) the formation of symbols because of the relationship between the philosophies of life of the Mentawai indigenous people formulated through conventions, including can be expressed through visual forms. The condition of these indigenous peoples, according to Bouman (1954: 131) 'is the easiest to be given a sociological interpretation, because it expresses group feelings in a real way for collectivity. The meaning of Mentawai tattoo has strong ties with the standard rules that apply in the order of the Mentawai indigenous people, various forms and patterns of tattoo motives are used as rules and laws based on the Mentawai indigenous people's beliefs. The meaning of tattoos through a variety of motives is nothing but the visual language, through the symbol of the signaling system, used as a vehicle of communication conveyed through forms of tattoo motives. Still related to visual language, Tabrani (in Rosa 1994) suggests that in the language of words, each ethnic group has different words to designate the same object. In language studies, words are tribes which create what words to refer to the same object and what meaning and development / change in meaning.

Based on this fact, the role of visual language, through the variety of tattoo motives as

a medium of communication, has a huge influence on the lives of the Mentawai indigenous people. The form of traditional tattoo motifs has meaning-messages, namely the thoughts and feelings of the source as outlined in the form of tattoo motives that can be perceived by the senses (sight). The shape of the tattoo motive on the body of the Mentawai indigenous people has certain meanings, according to the meaning and each meaning of the tattoo motive. Used of the traditional tattoo motives in Mentawai indigenous people as visual languages, the main purpose of which is as a vehicle of communication. The each tattoo motive has a meaning that is used by ethnic (Mentawai), based on communal agreement. According to Sakri (1989), the element of information must be valid. It can be done by sending and receiving messages, whether intentional or not. The message is sent by the source and received by the recipient.

The traditional tattoo motives of the Mentawai indigenous people have meaning-messages in standard information communication, therefore among the Mentawai indigenous people tattoo wearers have shown the existence of elements of collusion. They send and receive messages through the traditional tribe institutions of the Mentawai indigenous people which are made into life based on the convention. Tattoos with a variety of motives are a sign of the appearance of traditional cultural activities, have long existed in the Mentawai indigenous community. The diversity of Mentawai tattoo motives is a collection of sign elements as a means of communication. This happened because they did not know the written language. Tattoos with various motives are the management of communication vehicles called visual languages. Based on empirical perceptions, it is thought that the visual language through mentawai tattoo motives is the initial language or commonly used, because it does not know the written language.

II RESEARCH METHOD

The method used is Qualitative Research which aims to create a systematic, factual, and accurate picture of the social status of the Sibalubalu Tattoo in Mentawai.

The method used to collect data is as follows:

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Field research is collecting data by conducting research directly on the object of research through:

Interviews are question and answer activities to several parties, both Sikerei and people who have extensive knowledge about tattoos. Interviews are direct communication techniques between researchers and informants or conversations conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asks questions and the interviewee (interview) who provides answers to the question. The interview is a data collection technique that asks questions directly by the interviewer to the informant, and the questions are recorded and recorded. This interview is the main helper of the observation method, because by interviewing we can record vacancy data that cannot be recorded from observation. The interview technique is used to obtain more concrete information that cannot be done by observation, namely by meeting face to face with the informant.

Informants are people who provide information about the situation and background conditions of the study. The informant selection technique used in this research is the selection of informants with snowball sampling. Snowball sampling is a sampling technique for data sources, which are initially small in number, becoming large over time. This is done because a small number of data sources have not been able to provide complete data, then look for other people who can be used as data sources. In this research the research informants were sikerei or elder tattooed on the Mentawai Island. The number of informants in this research refers to the informant retrieval system in the principle of qualitative research, where the number of informants is not determined from the beginning of the study, but after the research is completed. Interviews will be stopped when the informant variation is not expected to be in the field and the data or information obtained through careful analysis illustrates the pattern of the problem being studied.

In this research, the technique used is an unstructured interview technique, meaning the interviewer is free to ask various questions to the informant and the informant is free to answer questions according to what they want, in this case the informant is free to express his feelings, thoughts, and views without asking questions

Intervention from researchers. The reason for using the structured interview technique is that the interview can be carried out freely and deeply which is done based on a guideline or note that contains thoughts in the form of in-depth questions that will be asked during the interview. This interview was carried out between the interviewer and the informant who was repeatedly carried out. Repeatedly does not mean repeating the same question, but asking different things and classifying the information that has been obtained previously.

When conducting an interview, the researcher first informs the informant of the purpose of the interview. After that, the interview begins by referring to the interview guidelines so that researchers can properly ask about things that are relevant to the research objectives. The interview itself was carried out after there was an agreement that the data obtained was only useful for the interests of research and privacy or the identity of the informant who knew nothing but the researcher.

Interviews with informants were carried out openly with a comfortable situation so that informants could answer questions at length about the problems that the researcher proposed. In this research, researchers used field notes written using a pen so that the results of interviews could be processed and then analyzed according to the purpose of the study. In addition, the camera was also used to take photos of informants while conducting interviews, and some photos from the research picture. This research used an interview method to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

Observation is an activity of observation and recording carried out by researchers in order to perfect research in order to achieve maximum results. In this case the researcher makes a direct observation of the object under study in order to obtain the data needed and understand the actual activities that occur.

According to Nawawi and Martini (1992: 74), "Observation is the observation and recording systematically of the elements that appear in a symptom or symptoms in the object of research". Observations of researchers can find out the process of making tattoos for the Mentawai community.

The use of observations is: observation optimizing the ability of researchers in terms of

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motives, beliefs, attention, unconscious behavior, habits and so on. Observation allows observers to see the world as seen by the subject of research, living at that time, capturing the meaning of phenomena in terms of the subject, capturing cultural life in terms of the views and sequences of the subjects at that time. Observation allows researchers to feel what is felt and internalized by the subject so as to enable researchers to become sources of data; observation allows the formation of knowledge that is known to be shared, both from his side and from the subject. This research used an observation method to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

Documentation is the collection of data by researchers by collecting data in the form of documents from trusted sources and records needed in research.

According to Arikunto (2006: 231), Documentation is to find data about variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, agendas and so on. While the documentation according to Sugiyono (2015: 329) is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, writing numbers and images in the form of reports and information that can support research. Documentation used to collect data is then reviewed.

Based on the two opinions of experts it can be concluded that data collection by means of documentation is something done by researchers to collect data from various things printed media will be investigated. This research uses the documentation method to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

In this research, to obtain the data and information needed, researchers used a literature study method. Library methods or library studies are carried out by obtaining written data or information sourced from books and various articles in libraries which according to researchers can support this research. Literature studies are carried out by reading and studying other books or literature relating to discussion of problems as a theoretical basis and tools for conducting analysis. This research used the Library Study method to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

To get more information about this research, the authors also access websites and

sites that are related to the information needed. This research uses the Website and Site Access method to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

In analyzing, the analysis of the research used is a qualitative approach. This approach emphasizes meaning and inner understanding (*verstehen*), reasoning, definitions of certain situations (in some contexts), more to examine things related to everyday life such as the culture of a region. The purpose of research is usually related to practical matters.

Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories and units of basic description of the results of observations that have been written in the form of field notes, interviews, official personal documents, photos, pictures and so on. Data analysis is also a process of simplifying data into a form that is easier to read and interpreted to find broader meanings and implications of the results of research. All data obtained from the field through interviews and observations will be arranged systematically and then analyzed qualitatively, the implementation of which began to be carried out since data collection was done and done intensively, namely after leaving the field. Data obtained in the field is recorded in the field note. Then it is collected and studied as a whole that is then analyzed and the researcher must begin analyzing it during the research process.

The analysis in this research was to describe the reason for people tattooed in the Mentawai.

Analysis of data in qualitative research is an activity carried out continuously during the research takes place, carried out starting from data collection to the stage of report writing. Data analysis was carried out since going down to the research location, each data collected was transferred to the field notebook. Furthermore, it will be grouped and analyzed and interpreted.

Activities carried out by a researcher in analyzing data were carried out continuously during the research. Data analysis was carried out from the start of the study the end of the study, analyzed which starts from examining all available data from various sources, namely in-depth interviews, observations and secondary data.

Research that uses this qualitative method will then use qualitative analysis. Analysis by

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making a description that is expected to be able to provide a concrete explanation of the problem under study. The researcher will concentrate during the research, in order to produce data that can truly be accounted for. By recording, the results of interviews and direct observation by focusing based on the designation of meaning (in the form of interpretation of field data).

Data analysis is carried out in stages and continuously, after the results of interviews and observations have been collected (in the form of field notes) it will be immediately written down and consulted with the supervisor from the results of the research obtained. Re-discuss the things that need to be done to get a more concrete explanation. This will be done continuously until the data you want to achieve is fulfilled.

The data generated will be arranged systematically, so that it can provide an overview of the conclusions of the study. This research used a qualitative approach to look for data on Sibalubalu tattoo.

In this research, to obtain the data and information needed, researchers used literature study techniques. In the literature study the researcher uses material or references that relate to the problem and research objectives. Data analysis in qualitative research means systematic testing of data to determine its parts, relationships between parts, and the relationship of parts to the whole, by categorizing data and finding relationships between categories. From some understanding of data analysis, researchers group data into certain groups and look for relationships between groups of data. This literature study method or literature is done by obtaining data or written information sourced from books and various articles which according to researchers can support this research. This research uses a literature study technique to look for data on Sibalubalu tattoo.

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, describing into units, synthesizing,

arranging into patterns, choosing which ones are important and that will be studied, and make conclusions so that it is easily understood by oneself and others (Sugiyono, 2011: 333).

The data analysis technique used in this research is the interactive model of Miles and Huberman (1992: 16-20), which is an interactive model. This method classifies data analysis in three steps, namely:

Data reduction is defined as the selection process, focusing on simplifying, abstracting, and transforming "rough" data that appears from written records in the field. This research uses data reduction techniques to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo

Presentation of data is namely a series of information organizations that allow research to be carried out. Presentation of data obtained by various types, networks, and relatedness activities. Presentation is a set of structured information that gives the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. This research uses data presentation techniques to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

The third important analysis activity is drawing conclusions and verification. From the beginning of data collection, a qualitative analyzer begins to look for the meaning of objects noting order, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal paths, and propositions. After data collection is completed, it is continued with data reduction; the data obtained will be summarized, sorted and focused on important data.

After reducing and obtaining important data, the next step is to present the data. This step is done to make it easier for researchers to understand what is happening, to plan further work. The final step is to conclude or verify that is to find a description or description that did not exist before, or which was previously unclear becomes clear. This research uses conclusions / verification techniques to look for data about Sibalubalu tattoo.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Sibalubalu's motive has closeness to the prehistoric human conception, through its myths, among others, as expressed by Vredenberg (1981) that this creation myth is entirely sexual and conception. Indeed there is another version of the creation of nature once the main point has not changed, namely that the sun and stars (each symbol of men and women) are responsible for the creation of humans. 'Aside from being a symbol of fertility which is illustrated through Sibalubalu tattoo, it is aimed at women who are responsible for the development and survival of humans in the universe, it gives weight and responsibility on his shoulders. The placement of Sibalubalu for Sikerei motive is located at the base of the arm. Various images of Sibalubalu motives that are intended for Sikerei, each region has the same and some are different.

Sibalubalu tattoo is not only a symbol or a sign of being familiar with a Sikerei (Shaman), but also Sibalubalu tattoos are intended to beautify the body. Sibalubalu decorative variety as an element of beauty for women and prowess for men, has a wide spread that has similarities. That is, the ornamental variety of Sibalubalu found in the North Siberut region is also found in South Siberut. This is very difficult to trace, because each region claims that they first claimed to use the motive. Sibalubalu tattoo is one part of the Mentawai tattoo motive that has the highest position among other Mentawai tattoo motives. In the Taileleu area Sibalubalu tattoos are not located on the top of the shoulder, but are located on the arms and legs between the *titi rere*, which includes the *silioi* motive on the ankles and calves, and above the *silioi* motive there is a *muriok sara* motive up to the back.

The forms of Sikerei tattoo

The first point that the writer wants to analyze from this research is the forms of the Sikerei tattoo in Mentawai, especially in Taileleu village.

Sibalubalu tattoo which is star-shaped means a symbol of a shaman to maintain health or well-being within the indigenous community as found in the Taileleu community of the Mentawai Islands, the meaning contained in Sibalubalu tattoos as a symbol of shaman, Star motifs as symbols that have health guards in

indigenous peoples Mentawai especially the Taileleu village.

Sibalubalu tattoo is a symbol of women as the person in charge and the survival of humans in the universe, giving weight and responsibility on his shoulders. Because humans are born through the mother's womb (female) symbolized by a star, then in the motifs there are also Sibalubalu tattoo, on the left and right sides of the shoulder, in each traditional Mentawai woman has this motif as well as a natural sign of women. In addition to the chest part known as *Titi Dapdap*, there are also other familiar signs which include tattoos on the arms, legs, face and stomach.

The traditional Mentawai community, especially Taileleu village, is not only men who have known signs through tattoos, but also women. However, in the village of Taileleu the motives for identifying women are not as many as men have in their type. The main sign of recognition for women is *titi dapdap*, tattoos found on the shoulder and chest, the tattoo is a tribal identity. This *Titi dapdap* implies symbolic meaning through the form of Sibalubalu on the shoulder.

In the Taileleu region, Sibalubalu tattoos are formed through *titi dapdap* that uses simpler lines, using only two main lines in the chest, then fused to the shoulder and forming Sibalubalu.

According to Sikerei Teteu Bautubu Sabalai, Sibalubalu tattoo is the rank of the Sikerei in the Taileleu village, but the placement of Sibalubalu is not the same between men and women. In order for the nature of women as human survival not to be considered low, Sibalubalu is placed on the shoulders.

Whereas for men who are concerned with the sense of responsibility of men towards the family, because it involves life necessities, namely fulfillment of protein, Sibalubalu is located in the hands and feet. Sibalubalu are lines that form stars. the motif in the hand has a close connection with what was revealed by Sikerei Teteu Bautubu Sabalai from the village of Taileleu, Southwest Siberut, Sibalubalu located in the hands and feet.

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The meaning of Sikerei Tattoo

The second point of this analysis is the meaning of Sikerei tattoo in Mentawai, especially in Taileleu village.

According to research conducted in the field, the definition of Sibalubalu is very closely related to the Mentawai indigenous people's beliefs, especially in the Taileleu village.

The meaning of the word Sibalubalu comes from the word Balubalu which means eight-eight, which is a line that forms a star. Balubalu means a group of stars in the sky and when there are only eight stars in the sky. So the star for them has a special position among heavenly bodies.

But according to the traditional community of Siberut Island, Balubalu also means a collection of seven stars or Pleiades stars. The Sibalubalu tattoo motif in the order of the Mentawai indigenous people, shows that people who use it are good at maintaining physical health and well-being. The position of Sikerei is a very important part in an activity of *punen* or *pulaijat* and *lia* as a ritual ceremony.

The function of Sikerei tattoo

The last point of this analysis is the function of Sikerei tattoo in Mentawai Island, especially in Taileleu village.

Evidence of a person's skills within the scope of the Mentawai indigenous community, is characterized by the existence of a variety of certain tattoos on the body, to explain the validity that the user of the tattoo is an expert in his field. The function of the Sibalubalu tattoo, as the identity of the profession of shaman. The motif is located at the base of the arm (shoulder).

The function of Sibalubalu tattoos is as a sign of recognition is the embodiment of their origin. It means to show origins and to recognize the territory. The function of the tattoo is the same as the peculiarity of the familiar sign which distinguishes the valleys where they live, as well as their respective dialects. The same thing was explained by Schefold (1991) explaining that each valley has its own dialect. In addition, there are often different, or distinctive fashion patterns and tattoo patterns.

IV CONCLUSION

In this research the writer does analysis on the Sibalubalu tattoo in social status of Mentawai culture, but this research focuses in Taileleu village. Here, the writer conclusion that:

1. Sibalubalu tattoo is one part of the Mentawai tattoo motif that has the highest position among other Mentawai tattoo motifs
2. In the Taileleu area Sibalubalu tattoos are not located on the top of the shoulder, but are located on the arms and legs between the *titi rere*, which includes the *silioi* motif on the ankles and calves, and above the *silioi* motif there is a *muriok sara* motif up to the back
3. Sibalubalu as a symbol of health, said health because Sibalubalu is only used by Sikerei where Sikerei is a remedy for sick people in the Mentawai Islands, especially in Taileleu village.
4. Sibalubalu tattoo is the rank of the Sikerei in the Taileleu village, but the placement of Sibalubalu is not the same between men and women. In order for the nature of women as human survival not to be considered low, Sibalubalu is placed on the shoulders.

5. In Taileleu village, is not only men who have known signs through tattoos, but also women. However, in the village of Taileleu the motives for identifying women are not as many as men have in their type.

This thesis is the early achievement that still needs to be developed and continued with more careful study, especially in terms of the research in the field of Sibalubalu tattoo. The development and presentation of material in this thesis has not be able to delivery maximum result as expected. The material presented in this thesis, there are still shortcomings which need to be refined. Therefore, it is expected to follow student Department of English in order to perform the analysis further study more about Sibalubalu tattoo in Mentawai, especially in Taileleu village. In addition, student are also expected to English Literature Department in order to improve linguistic research so that eventually our result are very useful for those who need them.

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THE USE OF ADDRESS FORMS RELATED TO SOCIAL FACTORS AND PROXEMIC IN *12 ANGRY MEN* MOVIE

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Abstract

This thesis discusses the use of address forms created in a conversation in a film entitled 12 Angry Men [1957]. This study was conducted to look at the forms of address forms used by participants and related to social factors that influence the choice of address form, as well as the relationship between the choice of address forms and the types of proxemics that occurs between participants.

In writing this thesis, the observation method is taken as a method of collecting the data. For method of analyzing the data, the writer uses the content analysis method by analyzing the content of primary data. Technique of collecting the data using qualitative techniques by taking notes in collecting primary data. In the technique of analyzing the data, the writer uses the content analysis technique.

From the 20 data analyzed, it was found that there were three types of address forms present in this movie. The first type is the Title with a percentage of 75 percent. The second type is the Nickname with a percentage of 15 percent. The last type is a combination of some forms with a percentage of 10 percent. The social factors that influence the choice of address forms in this film are due to social status, particular occasion and occupational hierarchy. Whereas in proxemic is dominated by the use of social distance. It can be concluded that the occurrence of variations in the use of address forms can be caused by various social factors, and the use of distance (proxemics) and address forms occur at the same time.

Keywords: Address Forms, Social Factors, Proxemics

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I INTRODUCTION

The idea of address forms was observed firstly by Brown and Gilman in 1960 (Fasold : 1990). They studied second person pronoun usage in French, German, Italian and Spanish. They proposed that the use of pronoun was governed by power and solidarity. Then, inspired by this study, many sociolinguists are interested

in the study of address forms since it correlates to the daily life and culture.

Address form is a way to address someone in interaction. According to Trudgill (1992: 9) "address forms are words and phrases used to address other people in conversation, meeting, letters, etc". We can address the interlocutor by many ways. Wardhaugh (1992:265) says that

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“the ways for addressing can be in the form of Title (T), First Name (FN), Last Name (LN), Nick Name (NN), some combination of these, or by nothing at all”. A form of address may be friendly, unfriendly, or neutral; respectful, disrespectful, or comradely. From the way they use address form to show respect, power, solidarity, politeness or self-awareness toward the others. Some factors can influence the use of address form. According to Wardaugh (1992:270) there are some factors such as : the particular occasion, the social status or rank of the other, sex, age, family relationship, occupational hierarchy, transactional status, race, or degree of intimacy. In addition, Holmes (1992:12) said that the variation depends on the participant, setting, topic and function of the talk.

Not only use verbal communication but we also use non-verbal communication to interact with other people. Sometimes we use non-verbal communication to emphasized the message. Non-verbal communication can be shown by eye contact, gesture, facial expression, and personal distance. The study of personal distance can be called as Proxemics. Knapp (1977:182) says that “Proxemics is the study of man’s use space and perception of his social and personal distance”.

Proxemic describes how people create the distance and space when they are interacting with the others. All of people have a personal distance but it differs from one culture to another culture. “Hall”, an anthropologist who developed proxemic theory, divided our personal distance into four : intimate distance, personal distante, social distance and public distance. Address form and Proxemic are the things that cannot be separated in conversation. Because, when two or

more people involve in discussion, they will make physical distance automatically. For example when a student discusses about a topic in class situation with the lecturer, automatically they will make a physical distance that is different from when they interact with friends or their lovers.

In studying address form, the writer decides to choose a movie as the primary source of data. In the movie, the writer sees there are many interactions conducted by the participants and it also represents the human being’s behaviours. Beside that, the movie contains spoken language that reflects the address usage in society. And also the writer chooses a movie as the source of the data because from the movie, the writer can see the Proxemic that is used by the character to analyze the relationship between address form and proxemics. Here, the writer chooses 12 Angry Men Movie.

The writer chooses this movie because this movie was one of the best movies at that era which led Fonda to get an Oscar trophy. Furthermore based on its contents, this movie tells us much more about the democracy of American court, different people with different point of view, psychological talks, and also philosophical of the language. So, the writer found many address forms used in this movie by the characters in their interactions, the characters can be distinguished by the social status, relationship, power and solidarity.

By studying address forms, we can know the social information about identity, gender, age, status, because address forms are used to reflect the social identity and social relationship in a community.

II RESEARCH METHODS

In order to do a scientific and well-organized research, the writer must apply an appropriate method and approach in discussing the data. The writer generally applies three following steps in conducting this research. They are : method of collecting the data, method of analyzing the data, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

This research used qualitative method. According to Denscombe (2007:248), qualitative research is closely related to the use of words to make a larger unit like texts as the subject of

analysis. He adds that qualitative research is different from quantitative research which pays attention to numbers as the subject of analysis.

Qualitative research allows the researcher to give more description to the subject being analyzed. As stated by Vanderstoep and Johnson (2009:8) it gives clear description and narration about the subject of analysis. The research also use some fix number to support the description of the data. This research is aimed to describe the language that is used in the movie entitle 12 Angry Men. This research focused on the use of

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address form in the language that is used by the character in the movie. Specifically, it focused on the types of address form, functions and the types of proxemics that appear by characters.

Method of Collecting the Data

In collecting the data, the writer uses observasional method proposed by Denscombe. According to Denscombe (2007:286), data in qualitative research is taken from words or images that are used in the subject that being analyzed. This research used the data in the form of sentence, clause of word spoken by the character in 12 Angry Men movie. The context of data were utterance and conversations that were taken from the dialogue in the movie.

Method of Analyzing the Data

The technique employed in this research was content analysis. According to Denscombe (2007:236), content analysis is a method that can used in any text to analyze the content of the data. He breaks down the content analysis procedure into six procedures. The first procedure is choosing an appropriate sample of text in the data that the researcher had collected. Second, create a smaller component unit from the data. Third, develop relevant categories to analyze the data. Fourth, create coding technique that is in line with the categories. Fifth, from the coding it is needed to count the frequency of the data occurring. The last procedure is analyzing the data in terms of frequency and the relationship with other units.

Technique of Collecting the Data

The writer chooses the dialogues in the movie as the source of data. The dialogue of the

movie is found at an authorized subtitle-provider website entitled subscene.com. The dialogues then put into a table of the data. Later, the dialogue is read one by one carefully to find the in-demand data. In this research, the data were collected and classified by observing the spoken language as the data. The spoken language was taken from the audio and visual image in the movie. The steps in collecting data in this research were presented below :

1) The researcher observed the movie by replaying the movie, transcribing the transcription based on the film and crosschecking the script with the movie.

2) The researcher gave mark to every dialogues containing address forms spoken by the character in the movie.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

Finally, in this research, the technique of data analysis used was content analysis. The analysis was related to the address forms that were used by the character. The result of data collecting was examined by the following steps :

1) The data taken from the 12 Angry Men movie were analyzed.

2) The data were classified based on the research question and put into the data sheet.

3) Each datum which had been classified in the data sheet was analyzed based on the research question.

4) The data were interpreted to answer the three research questions.

5) The findings were explained in content analysis description.

6) Finally, the findings were concluded.

III RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the first chapter of this research, this research has the main goal in revealing the types, functions of address forms, social factors that affect the character, and the types of proxemics usage by the characters. This chapter provides the result of this research. It consists of two parts, discussion and findings.

The data discussion show the table of occurrence of the types of address forms uttered by characters of the 12 Angry Men Movie, the

functions of those address forms and also the social factor which affect participants in using those address forms. Meanwhile, the findings presents the deep analysis of this research which is based on the research objectives.

This section display the data that founded, and group it according to research questions ; types of address forms, the functions of the address forms, the social factors that affect

participants in using certain types of address forms, and the types of proxemics that appear when the participants use the certain address forms.

In the below section, the researcher tries to present the discussion of this research in the form of tables.

Table 1. Table the analysis of address forms, social factors and proxemics in the data

Data	Address Forms	Type of Address Form	Social Factors	Proxemic	Function Address Form
1	Boy	Title	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
2	Fellas	Title	Particular occasion	Social Distance	To show respect
3	Mister	Title	Particular occasion	Social Distance	To show politeness
4	Brother	Title	Particular occasion	Social Distance	To show politeness
5	Boy	Title	Occupational hierarchy	Intimate Distance	To show respect
6	Pal	Title	Occupational hierarchy	Intimate Distance	To show politeness
7	Boy	Title	Occupational hierarchy	Intimate Distance	To show intimacy
8	Mister	Title	Particular Occasion	Social Distance	To show politeness
9	Gentlemen	Title	Particular Occasion	Social Distance	To show respect
10	Mr. Foreman	Combination of some	Social Status	Social Distance	To show politeness

		form			
11	Boy	Title	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
12	Mr. Reasonable Doubt	Combination some forms	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
13	Smart guy	Nickname	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
14	Killer	Nickname	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
15	Brother	Title	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show respect
16	Gentlemen	Title	Particular Occasion	Social Distance	To show respect, intimacy
17	Loudmouth	Nickname	Occupational Hierarchy	Personal Distance	To show politeness
18	Boy	Title	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show politeness
19	Boy	Title	Occupational Hierarchy	Social Distance	To show respect
20	Buddy	Title	Occupational Hierarchy		To show intimacy

From the taken data, the writer found three types of address form used in the movie. The first type is Title (data 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20). The second type is Combination of some forms (datum 10 and 12), and the last type is Nickname (data 12, 13 and 17).

The most used address form is Title type (75%). The use of this variation of address form is reasonable. According to the major story, this

movie narrates about twelve unknown men discussed a criminal case to decide a young man's life. Because of the plain distance between them and also its formal situation, they must use appropriate language and utterance on delivering their opinion. It is anethic code that must be obeyed as civilized people in the democratic country. In this case, respect between the men is obviously existed.

However, the language is still a human product. It can be separated from the socio-cultural and emotional side. The movie also displays some variations that indicates impoliteness and disrespectful through the dialogue because of socio-cultural and emotional influence. The writer found four form that refer to negative-side of language. They are Mr. Reasonable Doubt (data 12), smart-guy (data 13), killer (data 14), and loudmouth (data 17). All of these forms are used by its speaker for mocking their hearer.

And regarding to Proxemic, as intimacy indicator based on distance, the writer finds 'Social Distance' as the dominant type. The use, then, is followed by 'Intimate Distance' as the second dominant. And then, 'Personal Distance' as the third dominant. Not all proxemics types are applied. Public Distance is not found in the data.

This section is different from the previous section of this chapter which only answers the research question by presenting tables and giving description. This section uses deeper explanations from each point of the findings. Moreover, the examples for each phenomenon are also described.

Types of Address Forms Performed by Characters in 12 Angry Men Movie.

A. Title

1. [05.26] Boy, you'd think they'd at least air- condition these places.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'boy'. The address form 'boy' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the 'boy' is a general type. In contrast with boy in a kinship, it must be based on blood relationship or marriage. However, in this case the participants are unknown each other. They have no way relation at all. So, it concludes to a general one.

The function of the form 'boy' here can be identified as no kinship at all. As said before, they have no relation each other even for blood or marriage. The usage of the form 'boy' here happens because the speaker in this case is older than his hearer. It means, the term 'boy' uses its alternative function rather than its natural role.

2. [17.40] Now, fellas, please. Let's go in order here, huh?

This utterance still takes place in the discussion room. The participants are several men among the twelve jurymen. Specifically, the speaker is one of the jury who protest the way of discussion runs. He notifies his speakers to keep on the rule of the discussion. He intends to maintain the well-managed discussion because everybody will get their own turn. However, the speaker here is not the jury leader.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'fellas'. The word 'fellas' is the plural form of fellow. It means, the speaker refers to several man (more than one especially) in this expression. The address form 'fellas' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'fellas' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants.

The function of the form 'fellas' in the expression above, is for neutral situation. It means the speaker still keep respecting each other. It also indicates equivalent power and more solidarity between the participants. Plain distance over the participants creates awkwardness between their conversations. The speaker here can not use his power because he is as powerless as his hearer. Because of this consideration, the speaker decides to choose the term 'fellas' over than other choices.

3. [22.36] Listen, Mister, listen. I, uh... I've live in a slum all my life.

This line still goes on in the meeting room. The participants are numerous men within the twelve jurymen. In particular, the speaker is one of the jury who complain about the other's jury perspective about a slum area. He warns the speakers to be aware with his personal opinion. He intends to make clear that the slum life is not as bad as people think. He could say about it because he has lived in a slum side over years.

The finding of the address form in the utterance above is 'mister'. The word 'mister' is used to call up someone whose name is not

known. It means, the speaker clearly know the person he points out, but does not know the name. The address form 'mister' in this case can classify as title. Based on the context, the form 'mister' is general type. General type signifies high level of formality because the obvious distance between the participants.

4. [33.17] Brother, you really are something.

This utterance still takes place in the discussion room. The participants are the juror number three and five. In particular, the speaker is one of the jury who accuses the other jury for using personal feeling in changing his vote. He feels annoyed because the man changes his mind so fast after some hear some melancholic statements. In fact, the man who is accused by the jury number three, does not change his vote.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'brother'. The word 'brother' mainly uses for sibling or blood relationship. However, in this case the participants do not know each other. The address form 'brother' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'brother' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. In this context, the use of the term is suitable.

5. [36.52] Boy, you got it. Believe me.

This utterance takes place in a toilet, but still in the discussion room. The participants are the jury number seven (speaker) and eight (hearer). In particular, the speaker declares his admiration to his hearer about how the way he makes people believe in his words. He suspect his hearer is a salesman because his extraordinary skill. However, the man is just an architect.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'boy'. The word 'boy' commonly uses as a friendly informal reference to a grown man. However, in this case the participants are not friend. The address form 'boy' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'boy' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. In this context, the use of the term is suitable.

6. [37.48] This kid is guilty, pal.

This utterance still happens in toilet room. The participants are similar too, the jury number seven and eight. The speaker thinks his hearer is in wrong way. He tries to convince him to change his vote again. He warns his hearer to stop wasting time in this discussion. The kid is guilty, as plain as a nose in the face. However, the hearer rejects his opinion and continues to discuss the case until it is over.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'pal'. The word 'pal' usually applies for close friend. However, in this case, the speaker and participant do not know each other. The address form 'pal' in this case can be classified as title. If it is seen on its form, the 'pal' is a general type.

7. [38.23] Phew! Boy, what a murderous day.

This utterance shows up in a toilet room. The participants are the jury number six (speaker) and eight (hearer). They do direct conversation for the first time. The speaker utters his opinion about the case. He feels tired and exhausted because of long discussion in a hot day. He also states that the group of man there are not nice. However, the hearer just replies his sigh calmly.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'boy'. The word 'boy' usually applies for informal friendly greeting or younger person. However, in this case, the speaker and hearer are not friend each other. The address form 'boy' in this case can be classified as title. If it is seen on its form, the 'boy' is a general type.

8. [43.50] You ought to have more respect, mister.

This utterance occurs in a discussion room after short break. The participant are the jury number six (speaker) and four (hearer). The current situation at that time is really bad. The speaker warns his hearer seriously. He did it after hearing the jury number four mocks the oldest jury's opinion there. He approaches his hearer to keep respecting the old man's ideas and stop insulting him with sarcasm. Then, the speaker gives a chance for the old man to deliver his idea about the case.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'mister'. The word 'mister' commonly applies for addressing a man. It can be older, younger or non-specific direction. The

address form 'mister' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'mister' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. In this context, the use of the term is suitable.

9. [45.10] Gentlement, that's a very sad thing, to be nothing.

The oldest jury is the speaker in this time. The setting is in discussion room. Here, he tries to delivers his opinion about an old man. The rest of the jury is the hearer in this time. The oldest jury conveys his opinion about the probability of error by an old man witness. This is a one-way communication.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'gentleman'. The word 'gentleman' mostly employs for formal situation. In this case, the speaker addresses all of his hearers with that term. The address form 'gentleman' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'gentleman' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. In this context, the use of the term is suitable.

10. [51.30] Boy, How do you like that?

This line occurs in the discussion room. The speaker is jury number ten and the hearers are the rest of the jurymen. The speaker feels infuriating with the earlier statement launched by jury number eight. He perceives the jury number eight has twisted the fact. He cannot believe the man like this can be a jury in that room. The statement above clearly represents his frustration about that matter.

The finding of the address form in the utterance above is 'boy'. The word 'boy' is used to call up a younger male or grown man. In this case, the speaker points out several grown men in that room. The address form 'boy' in this case can classify as title. Based on the context, the term 'boy' is general type. General type signifies high level of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. However, in this line, the informality is truer than formality. The level of informality becomes intense analogously with the development of the discussion.

11. [58.30] Brother, I've seen all kinds of dishonesty in my day, but this little display takes the cake.

This line happens in discussion room. The speaker is jury number three and the hearer is the rest of the jurymen. The speaker starts to perform his anger in this time. He thinks the prior demonstration and other's jury assumption is a big joke. He calls the jury to think properly than use their bleeding heart to judge this case. In the midst of his frustration, he says the line above.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'brother'. The word 'brother' mainly uses for sibling or blood relationship. However, in this case the participants do not know each other. The address form 'brother' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'brother' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants.

12. [59.32] Is there anything wrong, gentlement? I heard some noise.

This line takes place in a discussion room. The speaker is a gentleman from the court and the hearer is the chief of the jury, Mr. Foreman. The speaker comes to the discussion room after hearing some noises. He asks Mr. Foreman about what really happen. Mr. Foreman tells him that there is nothing to worry about. Then Mr. Foreman gives the man the diagram before he left.

The address form found in the speech above is 'gentleman'. The word 'gentleman' mostly applies for formal matter. In this case, the speaker addresses his hearer with that term. The address form 'gentleman' in this case can classify as title. If it is seen on its form, the term 'gentleman' is general type. General type indicates high tense of formality because the obvious distance between the participants.

13. [01.12.27] Oh boy, look at the rain.

This line takes place in a silent situation. After a long discussion and dispute, the jurymen take a break for resting themselves. They prevent themselves to speak for a moment. As soon as that, the rain is falling down. The jury number twelve then breaks the silence with his words. He muses into a rainfall and imagines how cool the weather outside rather than inside here.

The address form found in the utterance above is 'boy'. The word 'boy' is used to call up a younger male or grown man. In this case, the speaker points out several grown men in that room. The address term 'boy' in this case can classify as title. Based on the context, the term 'boy' is general type. General type signifies high level of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. However, in this line, the informality is truer than formality. The level of informality becomes intense analogously with the time of the discussion.

14. [1.14.27] Boy. I hate these things.

This line occurs in a middle of stabbing demonstration. The speaker is jury number five and the hearer is the jury number eight. The speaker takes a look into a knife that used by the young boy on killing his father. He amazes with the model of the knife because its extraordinary appearance. He suggests that the knife is a switchblade. Then later he describes how to use it properly in the front of jurymen. He said that line in the middle of his amazement.

The identified address form in the line above is 'boy'. The word 'boy' is used to call up a younger male or grown man. In this case, the speaker points out jury number eight as his addressee. The address form 'boy' in this case can classify as title. Based on the context, the form 'boy' is general type. General type signifies high level of formality because the obvious distance between the participants. However, in this line, the informality is truer than formality. The level of informality becomes intense analogously with the development of the discussion.

15. [1.16.28] Now, listen buddy.

This line occurs in middle of discussion. The speaker is jury number seven and the hearer is jury number eleven. They involve in a little argument. Jury number eleven discontents with jury number seven's attitude. He changes his vote carelessly without any solid reason. Then the jury number eleven approaches and warns him to do his job responsibly.

The address form found in the utterance above is 'buddy'. The word 'buddy' usually applies for close friend especially one who often acts as a companion. However, in this case, the speaker and participant do not know each other.

The address form 'buddy' in this case can be classified as title. If it is seen on its form, the 'buddy' is a general type.

B. First Name
First Name never appeared in the data.

C. Last Name
Last Name never appeared in the data.

D. Nickname
1. [56.24] Listen, smart guy.

The finding of the address form in the utterance above is 'smart guy'. The word 'smart guy' consists of two parts, smart and guy. Smart means demonstrating intelligence and guy for informal term for youth or man. The address form 'smart guy' in this case can classify as nickname. Nickname type signifies high level of informality because it shows intimacy. However, in this case, the intimacy is negative.

2. [57.06] Okay. Okay, killer.

This line occurs in the midst of exhibition of a proof. The jury number eight tries to recreate a display about an old man's testimony. In the process of demonstration, jury number seven seems lost of focus and disrespect the case. He makes a whistling sound. Then, jury number two approaches and tries to stop the man. The jury number seven feels annoyed and mocks him with that form.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'killer'. The word 'killer' means the causal agent resulting in death. However, in this case it does not represent what really happens in reality. They all are the legal man. The address term 'killer' in this case can be classified as nickname. If it is seen on its form, the 'killer' is a negative type.

3. [1.04.33] Now, listen. I don't think you have any right... Loudmouth

The line above occurs in a small group of discussion between three jurymen. The speaker is jury number two and the hearer is jury number ten. The jury number ten feels annoyed with the vote changed decision. He accuses the jury number two is mixed up and cannot think clearly. The jury number two says it is his right. He tries to explain to his hearer but he just passes out. Finally, he utters that loathly line.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'loudmouth'. The word

'loudmouth' means a person who causes trouble by speaking indiscreetly. It is similar with bigmouth or blabbermouth. The address form 'loudmouth' in this case can be classified as nickname. If it is seen on its form, the 'loudmouth' is a negative type.

E. Combination of some forms

1. [47.08] Mr. Foreman, I'd like to change my vote to not guilty.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'Mr. Foreman'. The phrase 'Mr. Foreman' consists of two part, Mister and Foreman. The address term 'Mr. Foreman' in this case can classify as combination some forms. The form 'mister' is a title and form 'Foreman' is last name. This combination implies a degree of difference between the speaker and hearer.

2. [53.01] Now, what about this, Mr. Reasonable Doubt?

This line occurs in the middle of discussion. The speaker is the jury number three and the hearer is the jury number ten. The speaker feels tired of the vote result. He then approaches the jury number ten who suddenly change his vote. He questions what the meaning of reasonable doubt for him is. Then he mocks his hearer with that form.

The identified address form in the utterance above is 'Mr. Reasonable Doubt'. The phrase 'Mr. Reasonable Doubt' consists of two part, Mister and Reasonable Doubt. The address form 'Mr. Reasonable Doubt' in this case can classify as combination some forms. The form mister is a title and form reasonable doubt is nickname.

Functions of Address Forms Performed by the Character in 12 Angry Men movie.

A. To show intimacy

The use of address forms in communication is not simply as the way to address other people. It contains functions or purposes and it is influenced by some factors. One of the functions of address terms is to show intimacy. The examples of address form to show intimacy performed by characters are as follows:

[38.23] Phew! Boy, what a murderous day.

This utterance shows up in a toilet room. The participants are the jury number six

(speaker) and eight (hearer). They do direct conversation for the first time. The speaker utters his opinion about the case. He feels tired and exhausted because of long discussion in a hot day. He also states that the group of man there are not nice. However, the hearer just replies his sigh calmly.

The function of the form 'boy' here can be identified to show intimacy. Based on the context, the participants do not recognize each other for making a fair result. The practice of the form 'boy' here happens for a reason. The speaker wants to make a friendly situation. It means, the form 'boy' uses its alternative function rather than its natural role.

B. To show politeness

The functions of address forms are various. One of the functions is to show politeness/power differential. The examples of this phenomenon are as follows:

[22.36] Listen, Mister, listen. I, uh... I've live in a slum all my life.

The function of the form 'mister' here is to show politeness. The speaker has hidden motif behind his expression. He tends to warn the speaker to keep his words. He perceives the statement he heard before is far from the truth he believes in. However, he shares similar portion of power in this case. In result, he just puts some offensive emphasizes in his expression without break the barrier of respect.

[43.50] You ought to have more respect, mister.

This utterance occurs in a discussion room after short break. The participant are the jury number six (speaker) and four (hearer). The current situation at that time is really bad. The speaker warns his hearer seriously. He did it after hearing the jury number four mocks the oldest jury's opinion there. He approaches his hearer to keep respecting the old man's ideas and stop insulting him with sarcasm. Then, the speaker gives a chance for the old man to deliver his idea about the case.

The function of the form 'mister' in the expression above is to show politeness. It means the speaker has intended meaning behind that term. He will to caution his speaker to pay a respect. He perceives the statement he heard before is intolerably nasty. However, he shares

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similar portion of power in this case. In result, he just puts some offensive emphasizes in his expression without break the border of respect.

[56.24] Listen, smart guy.

This line takes place in a demonstration of a testimony. The speaker is jury number ten and the hearer is jury number five. They involve in a battle of argument. The hearer says that the lawyer never thinks about this demonstration. Then, the speaker mocks his opinion and calls him with that form.

The function of the form 'smart guy' here is to show politeness. The speaker has implicit motif behind this expression. Based on its structure, it indicates positive purpose. Meanwhile, in this context, it turns into negative one. The speaker here wants to scorn his hearer with this term. The speaker claims his hearer so clever with his argument before. He chooses the paradox style in term to use the alternative role of the term 'smart guy'. By saying the contrary with the fact, it means the speaker offends his hearer.

C. To show respect

Another function of address form is to show respect. The examples of this phenomenon can be seen in the below section:

[45.10] Gentlement, that's a very sad thing, to be nothing.

The function of the form 'gentleman' in the expression above is to show respect. It means the speaker has a motif behind that form. The speaker wants to persuade his hearers to be logical and objective. The form 'gentleman' implies a civilized, well-educated and matures enough for man category. So, his argument can be adopted perfectly by his hearer due to 'gentleman' categorical. The form 'gentleman' also indicates a high level of respect and less solidarity because its nature of formality.

Social Factors that Affect the Characters in a Movie Entitled 12 Angry Men Using Certain Types of Address Forms.

The use of address forms in communication is not simply a way to address other people. There are some factors that influence the speaker to choose certain types of

address forms toward the addressee. There are many factors that affect the choice of address form, they are Particular Occasion, Social Status, Sex, Age, Family Relationship, Occupational Hierarchy, Race and Degree of Intimacy. Based on the table of data, only three types of social factors founded, and describe in explanation below :

A. Particular Occasion

People tend to differently address someone else in different place where they communicate. For example, people who involved in a court trial session will use formal language to honor other people even suspects. They will address one another usually with Title. There are some examples of the use of address forms that influenced by Particular Occasion performed by participants as follows:

[17.40] Now, fellas, please. Let's go in order here, huh?

[22.36] Listen, Mister, listen. I, uh... I've live in a slum all my life.

[33.17] Brother, you really are something.

[43.50] You ought to have more respect, mister.

[45.10] Gentlement, that's a very sad thing, to be nothing.

B. Social Status

There are some factors that influence people to use certain types of address form in their communication. One of the factors that can influence people is Social Status. For example, the use of First Name in addressing someone indicates intimacy between the speaker and the addressee. However, such type of address forms also indicates inequality power between them. The superior will receive Title/Last Name when they are addressed while the inferior will received First Name. Another factor is the use of Last Name in addressing other people. The use of Last Name in addressing other people also employed by the superior to address the inferior. The examples of the use of address forms that influenced by Social Status are follows:

[47.08] Mr. Foreman, I'd like to change my vote to not guilty.

C. Occupational Hierarchy

The choice of the types of address form will also determine by the circumstance around

the place where people work. Occupational Hierarchy greatly influence in the way people address other people in their place of work. The examples of the use of address forms that influenced by Occupational Hierarchy are follows :

[05.26] Boy, you'd think they'd at least air-condition these places.

[36.52] Boy, you got it. Believe me.

[37.48] This kid is guilty, pal.

[38.23] Phew! Boy, what a murderous day.

[51.30] Boy, How do you like that?

[53.01] Now, what about this, Mr. Reasonable Doubt?

[56.24] Listen, smart guy.

[57.06] Okay. Okay, killer.

[58.30] Brother, I've seen all kinds of dishonesty in my day, but this little display takes the cake.

[1.04.33] Now, listen. I don't think you have any right... Loudmouth

[01.12.27] Oh boy, look at the rain.

[1.14.27] Boy. I hate these things.

[1.16.28] Now, listen buddy.

D. Age

E. Family Relationship

F. Degree of intimacy

Age, Family relationship and Degree of intimacy was a social factor that never appeared in the data.

Types of Proxemics that appear when the participants use the certain address forms.

A. Intimate distance

Intimate distance varies from direct physical contact with another person, to a distance of six of eighteen inches. The examples of the use of Intimate distance performed by participants as follows:

[36.52] Boy, you got it. Believe me.

This utterance takes place in a toilet, but still in the discussion room. The participants are the jury number seven (speaker) and eight (hearer). He use physical contact when addresses the hearer, it can be grouped as intimate distance.

[37.48] This kid is guilty, pal.

This utterance still happens in toilet room. The participants are similar too, the jury number seven and eight. The speaker thinks his hearer is in wrong way. He tries to convince him to change his vote again. He warns his hearer to stop wasting time in this discussion.

[38.23] Phew! Boy, what a murderous day.

The participants are the jury number six (speaker) and eight (hearer). They do direct conversation for the first time. The speaker utters his opinion about the case.

B. Personal Distance

This distance into a close and a far phase. The close phase is one and a half to two and a half feet. The far phase is two and a half to four feet. The close phase permits one person to touch another while the far phase of personal distance does not permit this. Where a person stands within this range shows the closeness of relationship. The examples of the use of Intimate distance performed by participants as follows :

[1.04.33] Now, listen. I don't think you have any right... Loudmouth

The line above occurs in a small group of discussion between three jurymen. The speaker is jury number two and the hearer is jury number ten.

C. Social Distance

Hall also divides social distance into two phases ; a close phase and far phase. The close social distance is four to seven feet. The far phase is seven to twelve feet. This distance is common using in business meeting, classrooms and impersonal social affairs. The distance is generated while there is a physical barrier between the participants. Some physical barriers such as desks, tables and counters usually make people keep this distance. The examples of the use of Social Distance performed by participants as follows :

[43.50] You ought to have more respect, mister.

This utterance occurs in a discussion room after short break. The participant are the jury number six (speaker) and four (hearer). The current situation at that time is really bad. The

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speaker warns his hearer seriously. He did it after hearing the jury number four mocks the oldest jury's opinion there.

[45.10] Gentlement, that's a very sad thing, to be nothing.

The oldest jury is the speaker in this time. The setting is in discussion room. Here, he tries to delivers his opinion about an old man. The rest of the jury is the hearer in this time. The oldest jury conveys his opinion about the probability of error by an old man witness. This is a one-way communication.

IV CONCLUSION

By researcher address forms, the result is to know the social information about identity, gender, age, status because address forms are used to reflect the social identity and social relationship in community. People do not use one way but use many ways to address someone. The choice of address form that is addressed by the speakers expresses their feeling or attitude toward their interlocutor, such as the feeling of respect, politeness, solidarity, etc. however, by using appropriate address forms, the speaker will make the hearer feeling well and not be insulted, hurt or offended. Consequently, there will be good communication between speakers and the message of the talk can be received effectively.

Furthermore, most of people do not realize that Proxemic appears automatically when the people interact. Sometimes, the participants use distance to emphasize the intimacy or social degree between them. In the formal situation, the relationship between address form and Proxemic is more visible than in informal situation. It caused by a situation that in formal situation they must respect the identity, status and age of the interlocutor. But in informal situation, they can break that rule. Just depends on the degree of intimacy between the participants. Address forms and Proxemic are the things that cannot be separated in conversation. Because, when two or more people involve in discussion, they will make physical distance automatically.

From the analysis of the research above, some suggestions can be given to the following parties:

[47.08] Mr. Foreman, I'd like to change my vote to not guilty.

This statement occurs in a discussion room. The participants are the jury number five (speaker) and one (hearer). The speaker delivers his decision to change his side become not guilty. He reaches out his reasonable doubt after hearing the probability of the witness lies in his testimony. Then, he calls for a vote, not guilty.

D. Public Distance

Public Distance never appeared in the data.

1. To Linguistics Students

It is important to give advance study on the use of address forms in certain community, especially English community. It is because English language broadly use in all parts of the world and becomes international language so the understanding of English language is needed. The problem will arise if people who do not belong to certain community try to understand the language used by the community, especially in the application of address forms. In fact, every language that exists in different society or community has its own characteristic in using address forms.

2. To Other Researcher

The finding on the use of address forms in this research, especially in the types, functions, and social factors of address form are influenced by context of communication. For example, where the conversation takes place or to whom a speaker talks to. Place or circumstance can greatly influence the use of certain types of address form. A formal occasion usually also requires formal language during conversation.

The writer's limited capability and source to conduct further study on the address forms may be countered by having other researcher to conduct other deeper investigations in the similar field, especially the investigation in the types, functions, and purposes of the address form. This research is only preliminary study for any other advance analysis in the future.

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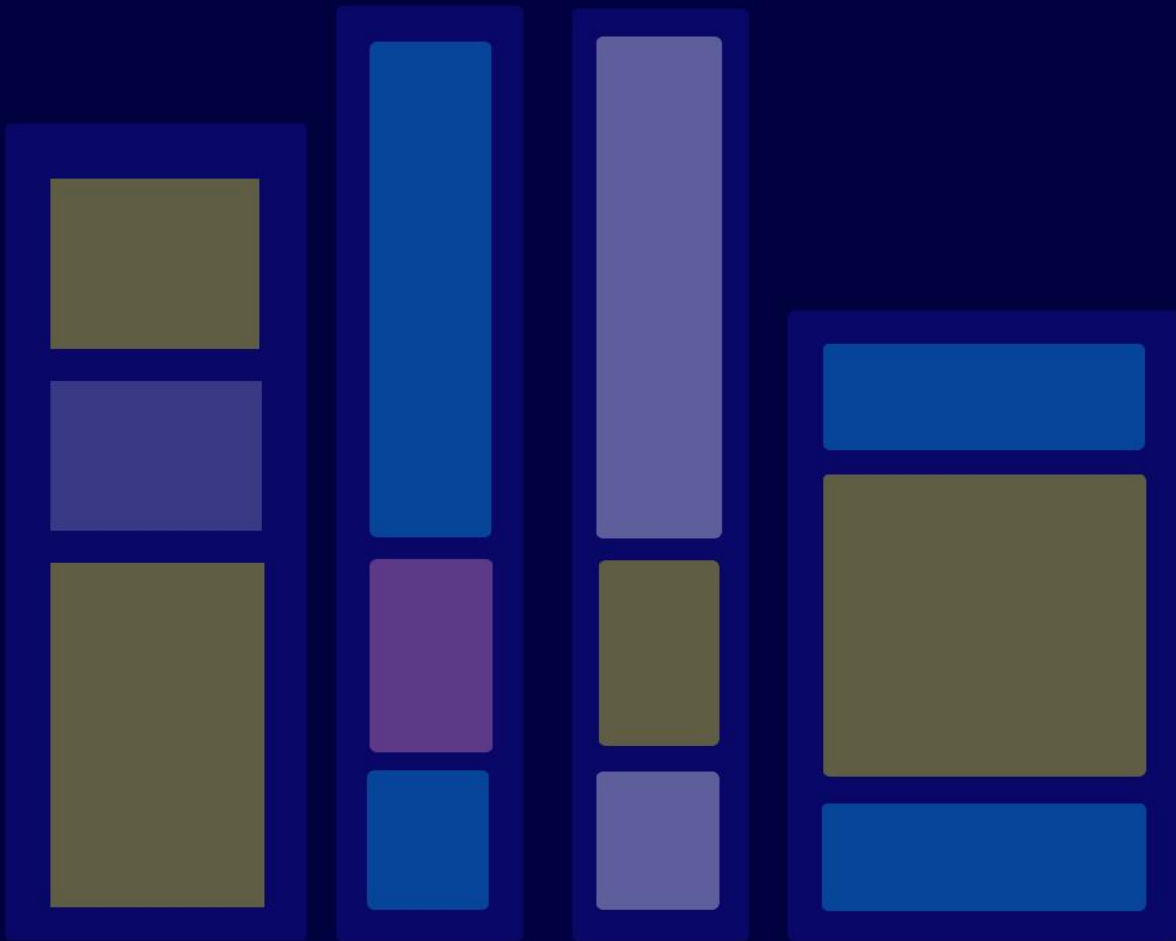
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