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LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY'S FEMINIST IDEAS AS REFLECTED IN ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini membahas novel Lucy Maud Montgomery yang berjudul Anne of Green Gables. Penulis menganalisis pemikiran-pemikiran feminis yang digagas oleh pengarang melalui salah satu karakter gadis kecil dalam novel. Dalam menganalisis novel ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan feminis yang digagas oleh Elaine Showalter dalam teorinya Ginokritik, yaitu bagaimana seorang pengarang wanita menggambarkan tokoh-tokoh wanitanya didalam karya sastra. Dalam hal pengumpulan data dan referensi, penulis memilih untuk menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan. Penulis menggunakan buku-buku, artikel, dan jurnal yang berkaitan dengan topik penelitian. Tahapan berikutnya penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif, dengan mengambil kutipan-kutipan sebagai pembuktian yang mendukung analisis penulis. Selanjutnya penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif untuk menjelaskan analisis tersebut. Dari analisis ini penulis menemukan bahwa karakter utama dalam novel ini membawa ide-ide feminis dari pengarang yaitu : pintar, berani, terhormat, aktif, percaya diri, antusias, dan bebas. Penulis melihat Lucy Maud Montgomery seorang pengarang wanita, ia tidak hanya mengandalkan imajinasinya tetapi juga pengalaman-pengalamannya, untuk mengkritik apa yang telah dialaminya ketika kecil dan yang dialami kebanyakan gadis kecil lain. Penulis melihat karya ini seperti sebuah harapan dari Lucy maud Montgomery dengan menciptakan contoh peran orang tua dalam mendidik seorang gadis kecil. Dengan menganalisis pendiskripsian Montgomery terhadap refleksi karyanya penulis menemukan bahwa Montgomery merupakan salah satu penulis wanita yang menggunakan karyanya sebagai alat untuk menyampaikan ide-ide feminisnya.

Kata kunci : sastra feminis, ginokritik, kehidupan Lucy Maud Montgomery, dan ide-ide feminis.



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. The Background of The Research

The issue of gender is still very controversial today. It shows that women always experience injustice and unfair treatment. Thus women are in the second position, under the oppression and controlled by men, even young girl's life under of father oppression. Feminism rises from women's movement struggle to fight against the patriarchal system that has attacked women's liberation. Feminism itself is a movement that comes from an assumption that women are exploited. Thus, women struggle to do some actions such as writing. They share and criticize how the society treats them through literary works. They use their own experiences as theme, and present a portrait of intelligent and brave woman in the story as rebellion the condition, to show women are not always inferior, but also superior.

The women authors try to share their themes of rebellion against the patriarchy that has attacked their life in society in order to make better life by creating different works. One of women author that does this is Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery in her work Anne of Green Gables. Mostly, literary works portray that girls and boys are not equal, as stated in Good Little Girl by Rothman Jenny: "Those boys are commonly depicted as active, loud, aggressive, unemotional, independent, strong, and naturally intelligent. While girls are portrayed as passive, quiet, sweet, emotional, dependent, shy and accommodating" (Jenny, 2008). It can be seen among

girl and boy are not equal. The authors portray girls in weakness and tenderness, while boy portrayed as strong and active. However Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery attempts to make an unusual portrayal of girl in early twentieth century.

Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery is one of the greatest authors in history of the Canadian literature. She begins to write at her childhood, such as short stories, essays and poems. Moreover, she is the first Canadian author that many told about Canadian culture and value, such as in her essay with many insights on how much she learned about Canadian society: Protestants, Catholics, Tories, Grits, Scots-Presbyterian feuds, and history in World War I. In 1905 she begins to write the lengthy novel, Anne of Green Gables. It tells about Canadian culture and romance of the small town communities in a smallest province of Canada, and she writes sequel of Anne of Avonlea (1909), Anne of the Island (1915), Anne's House of Dreams (1917), Rainbow valley (1919), Rilla of Ingleside (1921), Anne of Windy Poplars (1936), and Anne of Ingleside (1939).

Anne of Green Gables was first published in 1908 tells about an unwanted young orphan girl who come into unmarried family, then she struggles to get her happiness and make her new family become proud of her. Lucy Maud Montgomery uses Anne as the main character to share her ideas and her life experiences. Furthermore, Anne as a young girl who breaks the patriarchal ideology in her society where the male is not always oppresses female but also from female itself. As a girl she has high imagination, confident to express her ideas and feelings, smart, creative, enthusiastic, brave, honorable, and optimistic.

The writer is interested to analyze Lucy M. Lucy Maud Montgomery's Anne of Green Gables, because of three reasons. Firstly, the writer sees especially the main character as young orphan girl's character as new image of young girl in early twentieth century who are creative, smart, confident, enthusiastic, active, brave, and honorable. The writer wants to analyze by using feminist literary criticism of gynocriticism point of view, through her novel Lucy Maud Montgomery through her novel expresses her life experiences in building a secret message of rebellion of patriarchal authority into her romantic story, as stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson : "in a sense Lucy Maud Montgomery became a subversive author, building secret message of rebellion and resistance against authority (especially patriarchal authority) into her sunny stories"(Rubio and Waterson, 2005 p.6). The quotation describes that Lucy Maud Montgomery delivers her message through her romantic story. Anne Green Gables has succeeded because it was not written as a novel for children. It was aimed at a general audience of adults and children, men and women, as were many of her other books. Nevertheless, in mid 1920, after the success of Anne of Green Gables. The professional critics and writers in Canada termed her book with dishonesty, because she did not tell the truth, as stated in an article The Gift of Wings by Mary Henley Rubio :

In the mid-1920s, the growing cadre of men who panned her books included influential newsmen, university professors, and writers in Canada, and they all knew each other. In 1926, one of Canada's powerful newspaper critics led the

attack, labelling her books the nadir of Canadian fiction. A much respected professor of literature termed her books “naïve” with an “innocence” that suggested “ignorance of life” (Rubio, 2008).

The quotation above reveals that the success of novel make many people criticize it. It is because in 19-th or early twentieth century, most of women authors write the novel based on patriarchal condition, but Lucy Maud Montgomery writes the hidden secret message to rebel against the condition through her romantic story, such as the joy of a young girl.

Secondly, the writer believes that the patriarchal culture dominates Lucy Maud Montgomery’s life since she was orphan raised by grand maternal parent until to her married with minister of Presbyterian Church. She experiences oppression and depression that make her to be a strong woman to create interesting works through her romantic and sunny stories. In her life time, she never reveals her depression. She only reveals about her writing process. Only later after she died her journal was published. This journal uncovers her depression. In Writing a Life: L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery, written by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson has published in 1995, they try to uncover of Lucy Maud Montgomery’s life experiences.

Thirdly, after the success Anne of Green Gables, Lucy Maud Montgomery brings Prince Edward Island as the smallest province in Canada as the interesting setting of the novel, with the smallest town Green Gables had flooded of visitors. They want to see the landscape of Lucy Maud Montgomery painted, the beautiful

gulf, farm place and house of Green gables, since she continues to the sequels, her beloved Island a site for tourists from all over the world. However, it is uncommon for a woman author in early twentieth century who comes from the smallest town of Canada to achieve success. Thus, her novels were translated into many more languages, moreover her beloved Governor comes just to meet her and she was elected to be the first of a member of the British Royal Society of Arts. It is showed that her writing has been a very powerful agent of social change.

For all reasons above, the writer entitles the research **Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's Feminist Ideas as Reflected in Main Character Anne of Green Gables**

1.2. The Identification of The Problem

In the novel Anne of Green Gables the main character is portrayed as an uncommon young girl in early twentieth century. Anne is not a young girl who is passive, spoiled, shy, and determined with father figure but she is independent, strong, confident, creative, smart, brave, honorable, and enthusiastic girl. Lucy Maud Montgomery puts the feminist ideas through main character Anne Shirley. The writer also finds that there are influences from Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's life experience through main character in the novel.

1.3. The Scope of The Research

The writer focuses her analysis on feminist ideas of Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery through Anne Shirley as the main character in the novel Anne of Green

Gables as hidden rebellion to social condition in 19 or early twentieth century. The writer tries to find some interesting points to be analyzed and limits the analysis into several quotations.

1. What Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's feminist ideas through Anne Shirley character?
2. How does Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's life experience influence her novel Anne of Green Gables?

1.4. The Objective of the Research

The purpose of this study is to analyze how woman as an author explore their experiences in their writing through a young girl character. The writer purposes to find out the feminist ideas as seen in the main character as uncommon girl in early twentieth century which Lucy Maud Montgomery has created, and to analyze some influences of Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's life experience through the main character in the novel.

1.5. The Review of Previous Research

In previous study, however the writer cannot find any students in English department of Andalas University who has discussed Anne of Green Gables, but the writer found several articles, and Essays which discussed the novel Anne of Green Gables and about factual life of author. Firstly, Jenny Rothman, 2009, 'A good Little Girl : concerning Anne Shirley's transformation in L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery', in *Essays of Novel Anne of Green Gables*, pp. 1-20.

In this essay Jenny Rothman, he reviews the main character who to be typical girl of the early twentieth century who breaks social rules in her place, an unusual girl character in her time and place who an active, modern, strong minded and brave. The author use data from quotation in the novel and other books to try to identify and to strange the arguments of author in her essay. This research focuses on main character as a girl transforms personality to be a good little girl. The main limitation of the essay is it only discusses the transformation of Anne Shirley to be a good little girl. The authors conclude that research Anne Shirley as main characters in Anne of Green Gables to transform from being a little girl who threatens the traditional gender roles into a young woman who represents a stereotypical female of her time. This essay will help my research; however it will be useful to add information for my research on identifying of main character.

Akiko Uchiyama, 2004, 'what Japanese Girls Read' *Article of Translation from European Girls fiction*, pp. 1-11.

In this article, Akiko Uchiyama reviews the translation among novels with different authors with own experience and culture, among Anne of Green Gables and Popular translated novel with a girls in Japan "Ake ge No an", the author uses data from bibliography both of authors to compare both of life experience in influencing their works, to identify both of author's life in creating the works through pragmatism (live view and genres) and Escape. The article is useful to my research topic as Akiko Uchiyama suggests that there is relationship between works Anne of Green Gables and Lucy Maud Montgomery's experience. The main limitation of the article is that

survey to uncover Japanese Author's experience through her novel. The author Conclude if woman author creates the work which has influenced and inspired with own experience. This article will not form the basis of my research; however it will be useful for my research to get more information about Lucy Maud Montgomery's life experience in influencing of main character Anne Shirley in Anne of Green Gables.

Jenna Galley, 2008, 'Reality VS Imagination in Anne of Green Gables : a look at fantasy in L.M. Montgomer's lovable redheaded', *Article of Canadian fiction*.

In this article Jenna Galley reviews among Anne Shirley's reality versus imagination. The author uses data from the novel to analyze. This article aims to identify the fantasy of main character in the novel, because Anne portrayed as little girl who fulfill her life to manipulate reality become romantic imagination. The article focused on Anne's character that unlike girl in her place. This article is useful to my research topic, as Jenna Galley reveals that Anne passes as the cleverness to manipulative reality to be romantic imagination. Thus, writer concludes Anne Shirley is smart and excellent girl who can create reality to be romantic imagination. This article it will be useful of my thesis.

1.6. The Theoretical Framework

The writer applies expressive criticism to analyze Anne of Green Gables. Abram in his book, A Glossary of Literary Terms says: "expressive criticism is the view that literature primarily expresses the feelings or temperament or creative

imagination of its author, and to any form of the view that literature is a mode of communication between author and readers” (Abram, 1971, p 321). Since the literary work relates with the author’s life, thought and experience, the writer analyze female author in relation to her experience and thought through her work.

In analyzing the novel, the writer applies feminist literary criticism. Feminist literary criticism examines literary works from women point of views as the result of development of women life, according to Guerin, A Handbook of Critical Approach : “Feminist literary critics try to explain how power imbalance due to gender in a given culture are reflected in or challenged by literary text”(Guerin, 1960). The above quotation reveals that feminist literary criticism aims to criticize imbalance among gender in literary text. As Gill Plain and Sussan Sellers’s entitled A History of Feminist Literary criticism; “Gynocritics is more self-contained and experimental, with connections to other modes of new feminist research and to make more specific gynocritics is related to feminist research in history, anthropology, psychology and sociology, all of which have developed hypotheses of a female subculture” (Plain and Sussan, 2005, p.237) then also Gynocentric : “criticism concentrates on female creativity, stylistic, themes, images, careers, and literary tradition”(193). From this quotation gynocriticism does not only examine about psychology, anthropology and sociology from the female author but gynocritic is criticized concentrates on author is creativity, critic female literary works and also criticized images of female, and careers of female is author.

Elaine Sholwater is an Anglo-American feminist critic, and also one of the most important feminist critics in America. As stated in Sexual/Textual Politics: Feminist Literary Theory : “Elaine Sholwater is rightly acknowledged as one of the most important feminist critics in America”(Moi, 1989). Female author uses her works to express and explore her point of view, experience and ability make female different of male’s writing, as stated in Feminist Criticism in Wilderness by Elaine Sholwater : “Theories of women’s writing presently make use of four models difference : biological, linguistic, psychoanalytic, and cultural” (Sholwater, 2008). The quotation describes that define the difference the female author’s quality and female text, and represents their theme and point of view from biologist, linguistics, psychoanalysis and culture. As linguist, women make the sexual differentiation as a source in their writing to reject the biological inferiority. And as linguistic, woman writing is different from men linguistically. Woman language is more sexes and abstract. Their writing shows the intellectuality and theoretical, the works inside the academy. Then, Psychoanalysis, they put their experiences as their theme through their works. Their works are reflected from their experience before; they also put their desire, hope and rebellion. And also as culture “a theory of culture incorporates ideas about women's body, language, and psyche but interprets them in relation to the social contexts in which they occur”. (Sholwater, 2008). This analysis focuses on the psychoanalysis presented in the novel.

Lucy Maud Montgomery uses Anne Shirley as major character with different image who challenge the patriarchal ideology with feminist ideas. Anne Shirley in

this novel is independent to choose her life, a young girl who has high imagination with her romantic words that make her different from other girls. Her Smartness, innovative and brave characters make equal among female and male, Because as state in Feminist Criticism in Wilderness by Elaine Sholwater : “Victorian physician believed that women’s physiological function diverted about twenty percent of their creative energy from brain activity. Victorian anthropologist believed that the frontal lobes of the male brain were heavier and more developed than female lobes and thus that women were inferior intelligence”(Sholwater, 2008). The quotation describes, in Victorian era, many people believe that women’s brain is lower than men’s brain. It reveals that the novel Anne of Green Gables tries to evaluate or challenge the patriarchal ideology who attacks female’s position and life..

1.7. The Method of the Research

1. Collecting data

In conducting the research, the writer applies library research. The writer tries to divide the data in two kinds: the primary data and secondary data. For primary data the writer uses the novel Anne of Green Gables by Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery. In secondary data, which the information is taken from some books connected to the theory. For example Writing A life : L.M. Montgomery by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson, The History Feminist Criticism by Gill plan and Sussan seller, and Feminist Criticism in The Wilderness by Elaine Sholwater. And other books, journals, and also several information from scholarly website.

2. Analyzing the Data

In analyzing Lucy Maud Montgomery's novel Anne of Green Gables, the writer uses descriptive method. As Nyoman Kutha Ratna states "Metode deskriptif analitik dilakukan dengan cara mendiskripsikan fakta-fakta yang kemudian disusul dengan analisis.(53). The writer starts the research by analyzing the feminist ideas through main character and to analyze the influence of author's experiences through main character.

3. Presenting the Result of Analysis

In presenting the result of analysis, the writer uses the qualitative research. According to Robert C. Bogdan and Biklen in their book Qualitative Research for Education that: "Qualitative research describes the collected data in the form of words or picture rather than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from the data illustrate and substantiate the presentation"(20). The data are quotation from the novel to support the analysis. She takes the definitions, arguments, opinion and critics in related books or in related sources in order to give more profound insight into research. Then, in presenting the result of analysis, the writer uses descriptive method. The writer presents the result descriptively.

CHAPTER II

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF LUCY MAUD LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY'S NOVEL ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

In this chapter the writer analyzes the intrinsic elements of the novel Anne of Green Gables. The aims are to distinguish the content and the conflict in the novel. The writer tries to give a brief picture to help the readers in understanding about this novel before getting into the main analysis, thus make the readers feels connected to the work. The intrinsic elements which are going to be analyzed in this chapter are: Plot, characters, setting theme, and point of view.

2.1. Characters

Characters have important role to develop the story, each characters has own role of action in running the story. As Mario Klarer states in his book Introduction To Literary Studies : “That characters in text can be rendered either as types or as individuals. The character is represented through the filter of a selective and judging narrator (Klarer, 2004). It shows the characters in the story that depicts with personality or type to play the role in the story as the authors created. The writer explains character in the novel into simple (flat) and complex (round character). “the simple or flat character is less the representation of human personality than the embodiment of a single attitude or obsession in a character” and complex (round).” Obviously more lifelike than the female, because in life people are not simply embodiment of single attitudes”(Klarer, 2004)

2.1.1. Anne Shirley

Anne Shirley is main character in the novel; the writer classifies her character as round character because she changes herself in many ways, including her perception, maturity, and education. She is an orphan girl and Mathew's brother in Avonlea adopts her, Anne Shirley is described as young girl who is independent, strong, and intellectual figure:

A strange girl an orphan girl, a child of about eleven. Her face was small, white and thin, also much freckled; her mouth was large and so were her eyes, which looked green in some lights and moods and gray in others... that the big eyes were full of spirit and vivacity; that the mouth was sweet-lipped and expressive (8).

Physically Anne is revealed as an unusual girl in her place Avonlea, she has depicted by author with her red hair and many freckles, and a young girl who is smart, active and independent. Many quotations that support in the novel such as when Marilla talks with Anne "I just guess she has done well, and far be it from me to be backward in saying it. You're a credit to your friends, Anne, that's what, and we're all proud of you." Marilla, her adoptive admits if Anne makes her to be proud with her achievement, and Anne become credit to her friend.

2.1.2. Marilla

Marilla is an unmarried woman who raises Anne. She lives at Green gables with her unmarried brother Mathew. Marilla agrees to bring up Anne because Mathew's

persuasion, she raises Anne with full affection. “Marilla was a tall, thin woman, with angles and without curves; her dark hair shows some gray streaks and always twisted up in a hard little knot behind with two wire hairpins stuck aggressively through it. She looked like a woman of narrow experience and rigid conscience, might have been considered indicative of a sense Of humor” (4). Marilla depicted as a type of traditional woman with narrow experience to express her affection to Anne, but she tries to bring up Anne with good education, and without forcing. She tries to educate to become an independent girl of choosing education and friend.

2.1.3. Mathew Cuthbert

Mathew is Marilla’s brother and in his age of sixty years old, he also unmarried man. Matthew is known as a strange and timid man. His character is uncommon for man in that time; shy to speak to stranger and woman. At he finds Anne who expressive and talkative young girl, immediately he loves and cares with Anne.

“Matthew Cuthbert had never been known to volunteer information about anything in his whole life. he was the shyest man alive and hated to have to go among strangers or to any place where he might have to talk.” (2) “Matthew is getting up in years, you know, he's sixty and he isn't so spry as he once was” (4).

Mathew is depicted as a shy man in Green Gables, he spends most of his time away from people, and working the land at Green Gables cause he hate to go to any place. Despite Matthew extreme shyness, Anne immediately appeals to him and sets him at

ease. He persuades and make Marilla agrees to adopt Anne, he raises Anne with full affection; fulfill her need, such as education and her wish of beautiful dress.

2.1.4. Mrs. Rachel Lynde

Mrs. Rachel Lynde is Marilla Avonlea's friend. Mrs. Rachel is outspoken about everything from politics and fashion. Although she is active of church activity, but her thought about education is still one of traditional woman characters, because she believes higher education is not important for woman.

“Mrs. Rachel Lynde was one of those capable creatures who can manage their own concerns and those of other folks into the bargain. She was a notable housewife; her work was always done and well done; she "ran" the Sewing Circle, helped run the Sunday-school, and was the strongest prop of the Church Aid Society and Foreign Missions Auxiliary (2)

Mrs. Lynde is kind person in society and Marilla's family. She is a good housewife who can do her own work by well done. Her traditional woman characters influences Anne if the higher education is not important for her, and it will kills Anne. Although she is childless, she never fails to advise Marilla about how to raise Anne and she cares to Anne so much.

2.1.5. Diana Barry

Diana is Anne's best friend; she is a good girl and pretty. She is also Mrs. Barry's daughter. She lives with her parent with strict disciplines, dependent to choose a friend, such as Anne makes Diana drunk, because Anne's mistake in giving

a drink to her, immediately her mother forbids her to play with Anne. She is also dependent in the house with many books. "Diana Barry lives over at Orchard Slope and she's about your age. She's a very nice little girl, and perhaps she will be a playmate for you when she comes home. You'll have to be careful how you behave yourself, though" (37). She is portrayed as a kind girl, and always helps to support Anne in every trouble. She feels envy of Anne's imagination, intelligence and independence. She does not have braveness like Anne when they face the problem with Aunt Josephine. Although she is kind of traditional young girl character that oppressed with her parent, but she gets her happiness since she becomes Anne's friend, they swear becomes friend forever.

2.1.6. Mrs. Barry

Mrs. Barry is traditional woman as Diana's mother. She is selective mother for choosing Diana's friend. "Mrs. Barry is a very particular woman. She won't let Diana play with any little girl who isn't nice and good." (37) "She was a tall black eyed, black-haired woman, with a very resolute mouth. She had the reputation of being very strict with her children" (54). Mrs. Barry is a severe and unforgiving woman. She oppresses her children to follow strict disciplines and sometimes unreasonable rules such as quick to forbid Diana to play together with Anne when she makes mistake to her young girl.

2.1.7. Gilbert Blythe

Gilbert Blythe is a young charming boy in Avonlea and described as smart and strong man. "I guess Gilbert Blythe will be in school today," said Diana. "He's

been visiting his cousins over in New Brunswick all summer and he only came home Saturday night. He's AWFLY handsome, Anne. And he teases the girls something terrible. He just torments our lives out"(68). Anne and Diana talk about Gilbert Blythe that described as handsome and smartest in the class. Many girls like with him, but he always disturbs and maltreats them. He always to be Anne's rival in the study, and also in the competition for taking scholarship. Anne and Gilbert, they have not good relationship since Gilbert blithe teases Anne's red hair and freckles.

2.2. Plot

Plot is a sequence of incident in the story, one of elements in the novel that make reader more understand of the story, as stated in An Introduction to Literary Studies by Mario Klarer "Plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which lead to a change of the original situation as presented at the outset of the narrative. An ideal traditional plot line encompasses the following four sequent levels: exposition, complication, climax or turning point, resolution (Klarer, 2004). The following quotation determines that the purpose of plot is to construct the original situation become interesting to the readers in reading the story. The writer analyzes the novel into four sequences.

The first part is exposition that occurs of background information about the story. According to Klarer, " Exposition is the presentation of the initial situation "(15). It described the setting and introduces the characters. In the novel, the narrator begins to present Mrs. Lynde is Anne's neighbor. She is a woman who always wants to know about her neighbor business, she astonished at looking shiest man. As the

matter of fact, Mathew never out from his home, Mathew also as her neighbor. Immediately she comes to Mathew's house to look for the information from his sister Marilla, they unmarried brother live together in one house of beautiful farm, Green Gables. Mrs. Lynde asks question curiously to Marilla about Mathew's errand. Marilla explains that he goes to train station to pick an orphan girl from asylum, a boy to help Mathew in the farm and they plans to bring up a boy with comfortable house and education. Mrs. Lynde surprised and tells if their planning is thought too bad, because many orphan makes troubles in their adoptive's house, mainly a young girls, but Marilla and Mathew believe in their decision to adopt a young boy, not a young girl, because a young girl is useless for them. "Matthew went to Bright River. We're getting a little boy from an orphan asylum in Nova Scotia and he's coming on the train tonight." "Well, we're not getting a girl,"(5).

Another part is complication. The conflict among character, it aims to reach the climax. Based on Klarer : "Complication or conflict which produces suspense and eventually leads a climax, crisis, or turning point"(15). In the novel Anne of Green Gables, the writer found a major conflict in the novel. Mathew surprised, because he finds a young girl not a young boy. He unsure to approach this girl with red hair and freckles in her face, actually she is expressive, a young girl can not stop talking with her beautiful imagination, thus Mathew begins to like her imagination. Instantly when they arrive at Green Gables, Anne falls in love with a beautiful house and condition around the house. Unfortunately, Marilla shocked at seeing a young girl that brings Mathew to her house, she plans to give her back to the asylum, it make Anne

disheartened "A girl would be of no use to us"(16). Mathew is shyest man has interested in Anne, and he persuades Marilla to bring up Anne, because he thinks Anne is an interesting young girl who has beautiful imagination, "Well now, she's a real nice little thing, Marilla. It's kind of a pity to send her back when she's so set on staying here." "You should have heard her talk coming from the station"(18). However Marilla does not happy with his decision, thus she makes up her mind to give back her to asylum.

In the morning before Anne's returning, she tries to show her smartness and politeness in front of Marilla, but it does not make Marilla changes her mind to give back her to asylum, although she admits that she never find a young girl who has high imagination, and smart to create new name of the thing, "I never in all my life say or heard anything to equal her,"(23). In the way to asylum, Anne tells her history before coming to asylum, she never gets the happiness. The climax of the story happens when they arrive in asylum to give Anne back, the orphanage apologizes for their mistake in sending a young girl to Marilla instead of a young boy, but the orphanage said there is a woman wants to adopt a young girl, and then they will give Anne to her. Marilla recognizes a woman that will adopt Anne. She is a woman with bad temper; she heard many women resigned from their work.

"She knew Mrs. Peter Blewett only by sight as a small, shrewish-faced woman without an ounce of superfluous flesh on her bones. But she had heard of her. "A terrible worker and driver," Mrs. Peter was said to be; and discharged servant girls told fearsome tales of her temper and stinginess; and

her family of pert, quarrelsome children. Marilla felt a qualm of conscience at the thought of handing Anne over to her tender mercies” (28).

The resolution is followed after climax, it is said by Klarer that. “The climax is followed by a resolution of the complication (French : denouement), with which the text usually end”(15). Resolution has the conflict solving where Marilla knew about Mrs Peter Belwett’s character, she thinks a young girl with smart and high imagination will get unlucky and despairing if Mrs. Belwett adopt her. Then, she decides to make up her minds to bring up Anne, give a comfort place and good education.

2.3. Setting

Setting in the story that reveals and describes the location, period and social condition, According to An Introduction to Literary Studies by Mario Klarer :”setting is another aspect traditionally included in analyses of prose fiction, and it is relevant to discussion of other genres, too. The term “setting denotes the location, historical period and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops” (Klarer, 2004). The setting helps reader to understand more and interested about the story, because setting reveals location, historical period and social condition of the story.

.Anne of Green gables was set in Canada, in the smallest province of Prince Edward Island, around 1908; in the village in Avonlea. “Since Avonlea occupied a little triangular peninsula jutting out into the gulf of St. Lawrence with water on two sides of it”(1). The setting of the story it mostly takes place in farm home land, the green gables, but there are other palaces that exist in the novel. Many places in the

novel take the events and conversation, such as Anne and her school, Diana's house, church and place where Diana and Anne playing and refreshing. These all almost set in Avonlea, but in the novel does not only take place in Avonlea but other palace such as when Anne and Marilla go to orphanage, this set in Nova Scotia, and Anne performs her poet and take examination for queen class was set in Charlestown and White Sands Hotel.

This novel takes place in early 20-th century, where men still dominate in society especially in smallest province Prince Edward Island society dominated by Britain, predominantly Scots with a strong work ethic, where women still dominate with church role. During this time the stereotypes of women were still regarded as weak, dependent, passive, submissive, and inferior, while the men were strong, active and independent. Although women were given opportunities to active in society, but there was still discriminated toward women. They get many discriminations and unfair attitudes.

Mainly father's figure has big influence to raise his girl. Girls had no choice, even in friendship they still decided by parent. They spend the days in the house to help her mother to do the house hold duties. Therefore, many female's thought had influenced of patriarchal authority where women cannot get equal rights and position. In educational system, they do not believe with the higher education. They believe their future only stop to be as a wife, mother and does the entire house hold duty. As stated in the novel "Lynde says pride goes before a fall and she does not believe in higher education of women at all she says it unfits women's true sphere, I don't

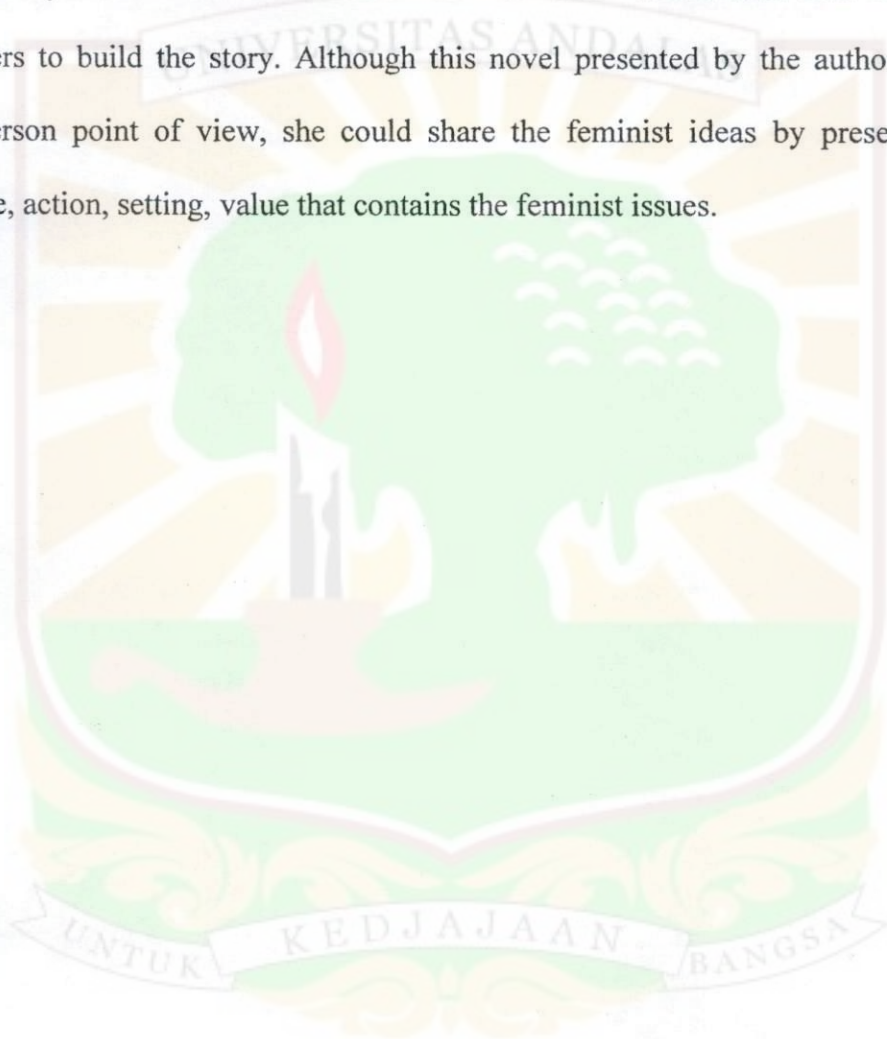
believe of it" (178). Mrs. Lynde does not believe the highest education, and also other women in her place, they to be good wife in the house. Although she is an active woman in the church, but however man has important role in her life.

2.4. Theme

According to William Harmond and Hugh Holman in A Handbook to Literature notes " Theme is a central idea. In non fiction, prose it may be thought of as the general topic of discussion, the subject of the discourse, the thesis (521). Theme is the idea of an author which presented in the form of a story and the idea is sometimes closely related to human life. Anne of Green gables is a complex novel contains some fundamental and explores universal ideas from many sides and it is possible for many different interpretations. This novel shows that creative, smart, bravery, spirit, leader and imaginative do not always belong to male but also female and these characters do not always stand in our mind when adult, but at young. Lucy Maud Montgomery through main character sends a type of unusual character and creates feminist ideas to challenge poison of patriarchal ideology around us. Anne of Green Gables is a story about unwanted orphan girl who struggles to be received in her new family. She attempts to make her new family to be proud with her smartness, kindness, creative, active, and spirit. She wins many hearts to love and care with her. Thus, writer assumes that the theme of the novel is struggled to be accepted in the society. This novel also talks about the role of figure parent to bring up young girl, without forcing and oppressing.

2.5. Point of View

Point of view according to An Introduction to Literary Studies by Mario Klarer is the way in which a text presents person, events, setting (Klarer, 2004). In the novel Anne of Green Gables, is a story of an orphan girl, Lucy Maud Montgomery as the author applies third person Narrator to develop the story. Lucy Maud Montgomery as the narrator she used "He" or "She" which then uses to refer to characters to build the story. Although this novel presented by the author through third person point of view, she could share the feminist ideas by presenting the dialogue, action, setting, value that contains the feminist issues.



CHAPTER III

LUCY LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY'S LIFE

In this chapter the writer presents the context analysis in order to support the main analysis, since the writer applies gynocriticism by examining the creativity and experiences revealed by Lucy M. Lucy Maud Montgomery within the novel. In doing it, the writer wants to prove that the novel Anne of Green of Gables is contained of creativity of author that creates a young girl who against patriarchal ideology in early twentieth centuries by using feminist ideas.

The writer thinks expressive criticism will go along with gynocriticism since Anne of Green Gables is assumed as the novel created by Lucy M. Lucy Maud Montgomery as a female author as the product of her perception thoughts, and feeling toward her society. Here in this chapter, the writer introduces the readers about Lucy M. Lucy Maud Montgomery's life as female author, and how she inspired to create feminist ideas in a young girl to challenge the patriarchy.

3.1. Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery's Life, family and society

Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery is one of famous Canadian author, she was born in Clifton (now New London), Prince Edward Island on November 30, 1874. As stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson;

Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery was born on 30 November 1874. Her mother, Clara Woolner Macneill Lucy Maud Montgomery Came from nearby Cavendish Village. Baby Maud remained in the Cavendish home of Clara's parents, Alexander and Lucy Macneill. (Rubio and Waterson,1995, p,14).

The quotation above reveals that Clara Macneil died because suffered in fatal tuberculosis and her father remarried with Mary Ann and he decides to leave her in maternal grand parents "Alexander Marquis Macneill and Lucy Woolner Macneill". They settled in Cavendish, Prince Edward Island is the smallest province in Canada. She grew up in the seaside fishing and farming community.

Lucy Woolner as Lucy Maud Montgomery's grandmother married with rigid and ironic husband. She had raised six sons before accepting Lucy Maud Montgomery in her house. She was raised by her grandfather with strict disciplines and punishment because of the Presbyterian Church played dominant role in the life of Macneill family. As stated in an article by Petri Liukkonen entitled L. M. Montgomery Biography "Lucy Maud Montgomery was raised by her maternal grandparents in Cavendish. The place was isolated and her childhood was not particularly happy: she grew up in an atmosphere of strict discipline and punishment for the slightest reason (Liukkonen, 2008). Lucy Maud Montgomery's life is not particularly happy, even in her childhood she raised with her maternal grandfather who irritable person and give her full life with strict discipline and punishment.

In the age of fifteen years old Lucy Maud Montgomery was invited by her grandfather to visit and live with her father and new wife in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan as stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson; "Senator Lucy Maud Montgomery decided to take his fifteen year old grand daughter out west with him to meet her new stepmother and perhaps to settle in Saskatchewan" (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.25). Since she lives in new place, she gets many wonderful friends, but she does not happy with her stepmother who was far from loving protective with her, then she was homesick and returned to the Prince Edward Island.

Anne is described has good relationship with her family and society. Lucy Maud Montgomery herself also has good relationship with her society. She spends her weekends with parties, picnics, and church socials. Although in that years she was disappointed with her grandfather, as stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson : "Grandfather Macneill was unwilling to pay to send the sixteen year old Mongomery to Charlottetown for a teacher training course" (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.25). The quotation reveals that her grandfather did not support her education. Thus, her disappointment was filled with some activities such as teaching piano lessons to her cousins, the Campbell three girls, and helps her aunt Annie, Uncle John and young George with work in the house and farm.

Lucy Maud Montgomery went back to Cavendish to prepare the examination to enter Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown in 1894. She was active in writing, and tries to find a job as a school teacher, and after graduating she received as a

teacher. She is still active in writing and save enough money from her honor in first year of teaching to pay for one year to Dalhousie University, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Her grandfather died in 1898 and constrains her to return to Cavendish as stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson: “Lucy Maud Montgomery’s grandfather had died suddenly; she was bound to return home to help her grandmother straighten out affairs on the farm”(Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.38). The quotation describes that Lucy Maud Montgomery was bound to return home to help her grandmother after the death of her grandfather.

Lucy received a Married with a new minister Presbyterian church after her grandmother died, The reverend Ewan Macdonald was thirty years old, and Lucy Maud Lucy Maud Montgomery’s died in the spring at 24 April 1942, the cause of her died is coronary thrombosis or heart attack.

3.2. Lucy Maud Montgomery’s Feminist Ideas in Her Life

In this part the writer tries to find out Lucy Maud Montgomery’s feminist ideas in her life experiences, such as in her education, and find out how she faces her problem in her life, and she learns writing. Lucy Maud Montgomery stay in Canada where at that time; it was from Britain, predominantly Scots with a strong work ethic like in her grandparent family. It depicts male has domination toward female position in life, such as figure of father who gives strict disciplines and bound to their daughter. It also happened in Lucy Maud Montgomery’s life, she raised by her grandfather with strict disciplines and punishment, moreover she does not have any

friends until she studies in the school, and has depicted when Lucy Maud Montgomery has a dream to be a teacher and want to take a teacher training course, but her grandfather unwilling to pay and send her. As stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson:

“Teaching was obvious career for a bright, articulate such as Maud, her grand father Macneill had an irrational antipathy to female teacher... and grandfather Macneill unwilling to pay to send the sixteen year old Lucy Maud Montgomery to Charlettetown for a teacher’s training course (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.25).

The quotation above reveals about the condition in 19-th century at Victorian age that male had considered women as submissive, inferior, and worthlessness. That is why her grandfather did not allow Anne to be a teacher, because teaching is a common profession for male. Female only work as house wife who take care of children and do household duty. Therefore, Lucy Maud Montgomery has many experiences in getting the difficulties as woman. She is dependent with the responsibility as grand child and wife, but she tries to struggle to get and achieve the happiness of life. The writer sees many feminist ideas in her life experiences are: Lucy Maud Montgomery is smart, independent, enthusiastic, and strong woman.

Lucy is smart in writing such as diary, journal and prose. She begins to write during childhood, She shares her all experiences in her diary such as her suffering because of her irrational grand father and as stated in Writing a Life: L.M.

Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson : “Her diary alludes to battles of will with her sharp-tongued grand father” (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.26). Her diary begins with her experiences of her an irrational grand father, and she learned her narrative skill from all her readings.

Actually, teaching is Anne’s dream, but her grandfather did not support it. Her smartness in writing and education bring her to achieve her dreams. In her childhood Lucy Maud Montgomery learned her narrative skill by her self, such as when she was small child, when she and her grandfather live in district post office. She inspired her themes through the news from newspaper and magazines, national and international news to the local budget of gossip and anecdote flowed through the post office. She inspired then she creates some works and wonned it. As stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson:

Later she heard her grandfather tell of the wreck of the Marcopolo fastest clipper ship of its day. Grandfather Macneill spun his tale in a memorable way. Seven years later Lucy Maud Montgomery would retell the Marcopolo story as a prize winning entry in a national essay contest ((Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.17).

Her smartness in learning narrative skill is not only from the stories what she heard in post office and from her grandfather, but also she learns from traditional story tellers and favorite novelist. Then, she learns from what she heard and looked around her, such as gossip around family and friend.

Lucy's smartness had been published in many magazines and publishing house as stated Writing a Life: L.M. Lucy Maud Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson: Published in the myriad magazines flourishing to feed the hunger for light fiction, schoolday tales, love stories, courtship stories, tales of gothic terror in dark and ghostly (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.44). The quotation refers that Lucy had created many works with various genres and published in myriad magazines. Commonly, many authors write and focus in one genre, but she can create various genres and interesting works because she can tell her story with deep description, dialogue and plot.

Lucy Maud Montgomery is not only smart but also independent, when she was fifteen years old, Lucy hopes to get happiness at she travels by train with her grand father to Saskatchewan visit and to live with her father and step mother. On the contrary, Lucy gets unhappiness in her father and step mother's house. For a year in her father's house, she realized that she had no future. She decides to return to grandfather's house, as stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson:

Lucy Maud Montgomery realized that the western foray had no future, and she returned home trip back to Prince Edward Island mostly by herself, her experiences had been on the whole sharp and troubling, but she came back with a diary full of fine reworking of those experiences (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.25).

The quotation above reveals that Lucy Maud Montgomery is independent girl to decide her life without asking opinion other people to return home, and fortunately her experiences in father's home bring her to publish her works.

Her independence and enthusiastic also seen in her education when Lucy Maud Montgomery went back to Cavendish to prepare the examination to enter Prince of Wales College Prince in Charlottetown in 1894. As stated in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson : "However saw Lucy Maud Montgomery's grandmother and father putting together enough money to send her off to Prince of Wales College in Charlettown" (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.6). Since grandfather was unwilling to pay her education, but Lucy Maud Montgomery's grandmother and father also send her off, she studied hard for the provincial matriculation examinations and placed fifth in the province. After entering the college she was active in the college paper, her favorite professor encouraged her to pursue her literary ambitions, and she did very well in her final exams and had the honor of reading an essay on Shakespeare's Portia. Therefore, after graduating she received first class as a teacher in Bideford. She still writes and publishes short stories and poem. Thus, Lucy Maud Montgomery had saved enough money in her first year of teaching to pay for one year at Dalhousie University in Halifax. She thought that a course in English literature might aid her writing career, and she always win in the writing contest.

She is independent woman to choose her own love in the future. Lucy Maud Montgomery accepts Edwin Simptson engagement, as Mary Rubio and Elizabeth

Waterson in Writing A Life L.M. Montgomery : Lucy Maud Montgomery accepted Ed's proposal without delight, during that year in the uncongenial little village of Belmont she become unhappy that she suffered a bout of deep depression (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.31). Lucy unhappy with her engagement, when she turned out of teaching to be a village in on the shout shore of prince Edward island, the small town of lower Bedeque. She feels deeply in love with Herman, when she was still engaged with Ed Simpson and she breaks the engagement and grows her new love with Herman.

Lucy Maud Montgomery is also a strong woman. In the age of twenty eight her grandfather died, she was bound to return home to help her dependent grandmothers in the farm and settled in Cavendish with her uncle's bad temper. Her suffering is not only enough when her grandfather died, but also Herman as her love had been stricken by illness and died. As Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson in Writing A life L.M. Montgomery :

Within a year came news that one possible escape route from her lonely isolation was closed : Young Herman Leard had been stricken by illness in June 1899 and had died, Lucy Maud Montgomery had said good bye to him a year earlier in the heat of her passion. Now with pangs of grief she lived over again (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.39).

The quotation describes that her suffering, how she always dependent with grandparents' family. She returned home to help her grandmother. The death of

Herman makes her stronger to face her life. Thus, she still writes many works although her life is in depression, and continually to the following years when Hugh John Lucy Maud Montgomery her beloved father died. She stayed until her grandmother died and receive proposal marriage with minister in the Presbyterian Church; it begins her suffering and depression to face the household duty.

Her depression can also be seen, while her husband had disturbing mental problems as Elizabeth Waterston states in: "Mistress of the Manse": Ewan became the victim of disturbing mental problems. He increasingly suffered from what was then called "religious melancholy," a depression in his case coming from his belief in the old, outdated doctrine of predestination (Waterston, 2009). Lucy as strong woman tries to take care of Ewan's illness, although Lucy tries to conceal her husband illness. She still continues her writing to get income for treatment of her husband. She was capable of giving deep affection to both her children. Thus, she was committed to her writing careers, but to have same thought that the role of wife and mother was important. In early twentieth century, Lucy Maud Montgomery's character shows that she was unusual woman in that time who is strong, enthusiastic, smart and independent to face her lifetime. It can be seen from her novel and works, most of her works told about young girl or woman life and the important of education.

CHAPTER IV

LUCY MAUD MONTGOMERY'S FEMINIST IDEAS AS REFLECTED IN ANNE OF GREEN GABLES

4.1. Lucy Maud Montgomery's Feminist Ideas in the Novel

Anne of Green Gables is a novel that takes place in early twentieth century. Lucy Maud Montgomery reveals in the novel, most of women's life is still influenced by patriarchy. For example, Anne as main character struggles to achieve the higher education for the better future, but Mrs. Lynde influences her that she does not need the higher education. The writer notices that Lucy Maud Montgomery tries to show poison of patriarchy that has attacked women's brain and life, but author creates the different young girl character. The writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery tries to construct a new image of a young girl in early twentieth century. The writer thinks that Lucy Maud Montgomery's experience attempts to put feminist ideas through Anne's Character. The writer tries to find out the feminist ideas in Anne Shirley's character who struggles to reach happiness in her life. Therefore, the writer focuses on her smartness, braveness, respectable, confidence, active, optimist, and enthusiastic.

4.1.1. Unusual Physical Trait of Anne

Lucy Maud Montgomery creates unusual Physical trait of the main character in the novel. Anne is a young orphan girl who has red hair and many freckles in her face. She pictures unusually than her friends in the novel. As pictured in the novel:

“A strange girl an orphan girl, a child of about eleven. Her face was small, white and thin, also much freckled; her mouth was large and so were her eyes, which looked green in some lights and moods and gray in others... that the big eyes were full of spirit and vivacity; that the mouth was sweet-lipped and expressive (8) the quotation describe unusual physical of Anne, although she has red hair, big eye and many freckles in her face. She looks like a spirit girl and expressive.

The writer sees Anne has unusual physical than her friends. The writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery creates a main character unusually, she proves her position as a woman's author who creates a work differently based on her own experiences. She represents unusual physical trait of Anne. She is different than other her girl friends, Montgomery interpreted as the symbol of foreignness and control over body of young girl. it can be seen from a thesis "Abominable Virtues and Cured Faults: Disability, Deviance, and the Double Voice in the Fiction of L.M. Montgomery by : Kyle Anne Hingston :Interpreted Anne's red hair as literary symbol of foreignness, Anne of Green Gables is a commentary on how communities improperly read hair as a visual symbol of personality because of its representation in literature ("Taking Control")."(Hingston, 2006, p.18). The quotation shows Montgomery as woman author represents her main character with auburn hair as visual symbol of taking control toward adolescent.

Montgomery represents unusual physical trait through her main character in the novel Anne of Green gables as the symbol of her foreignness. It represented A girl who comes to a new family, her life has influenced of new community and rules.

It looks like as Lucy Maud Montgomery's experience that comes to her grand maternal parent after her mother died. Although Montgomery represents Anne with unusual physical trait through her main character, many people make her physical improperly. Montgomery as woman author also put the unusual mental trait of Anne to challenge the treatment of communities around her.

4.1.2. Uncommon Mental Traits of Anne

Despite her "strange" Psychal traits of Anne, Montgomery did not leave her ideology as woman author to create uncommon mental traits of her main character in the novel. She creates her main character differently. She is smart, brave, respectable, optimistic, enthusiastic and independent, while her girl friends are shy, passive, naïve and dependent. The writer found some uncommon mental traits of Anne in her novel are:

A. Smart Girl

Lucy Maud Montgomery depicts Anne Shirley as unwanted orphan girl who lives with Marilla's brother (a family wants to adopt a boy). Anne is a smart girl who tries to struggle to make Marilla brothers to be proud with her talents and success in everything. The writer sees Anne is not a common girl in her age which is smarter than her friends. Her new family and people around her admit that she is smarter than her friends in Avonlea, as described in following quotation: " Marilla had concluded that Anne was smart and obedient, willing to work and quick to learn" (35). Marilla begins to admit that Anne is smart girl, after three days of bringing up her.

The writer sees Anne is a smart girl in her study. It reveals when she wins the examination of Academy queen class (scholarship for education). She defeats many her friends, even a smart boy in her class "Gilbert Blythe". Actually, The examination in getting the scholarship is won by a girl and not a boy. : "Anne you're passed" she cried "passed the very first you and Gilbert both you're ties – but your name is first oh I am so proud" (158). The quotation describes that Anne is able to defeat a boy who as a common winner in the class. Her smartness proves that she is unusual young girl character in her place, while the other girls in the class they are not able to defeat him. Thus Anne's smartness proves that a girl is able to be a winner in education matter.

Anne's smartness also showed when she faces a serious problem. She is able to save two children from the death before the doctor comes to their house. She has treated two little girls who got worse in their ill. She inspired it, from her experience before in the asylum. Hence, the writer sees that her action in saving two young little girl which cannot do by the other girls in her place. As described in following quotation:

"That little redheaded girl they have over at Cuthbert's is as smart as they MAKE 'em. I tell you she saved that baby's life, for it would have been too late by the time I got there. She seems to have a skill and presence of mind perfectly wonderful in a child of her age. I never saw anything like the eyes of her when she was explaining the case to me"(89).

From the quotation above describes that the doctor admits Anne is a smart girl because she can solve the serious problem to save two little girls who get worse in their ill. She gives the Ipecac bottle to a Croupe, it gets from her asylum. The doctor is also wondered with her skill in explaining the accident. The writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery depicts Anne is well educated in explaining something with her excellent words and quick to learn something from what she hears and looks.

Many people around her admit her smartness in arranging the word. When she talks to a stranger, she uses her imagination to arrange her good sentences. The writer sees Anne is a young girl who is well in language and knowledge. For example, when in first time she meets Mathew in train station. She expresses her mind without being shy. Instantly, a shyest man like Mathew feels interested with Anne's smartness in arranging her good imagination. Mathew admits: "Well now, she's a real interesting little thing," persisted Matthew. "You should have heard her talk coming from the station"(18). The quotation shows that when Mathew persuades Marilla to adopt Anne. He never finds a young girl like Anne who is able make him interested. Actually, Mathew is shyest man, and he hates to talk to stranger, but he is interested with Anne as young girl who cannot stop talking. When Marilla agrees to adopt Anne in her house, Anne struggles to be received in her house; she makes them to be proud with her achievement. Marilla begins interested with Anne's imagination at talking something, and she admits Anne's smartness, and "I never in all my life saw or heard anything to equal her," muttered Marilla."(23) Marilla is a clumsy woman to adopt a young girl like Anne, but she admits that she never hear and look a young girl who

has good imagination. Her smartness in imagining something that she looks and hears that proves, although her age eleven years old but she has read many books to cultivate her imagination.

Her capability is also showed in imagining to create new word to make names of the things, such as a name of places, flowers, and tree etc. She tries to give a new name to the things that she feels interested. This can be seen :

"That's Barry's pond," said Matthew. "Oh, I don't like that name, either. I shall call it—let me see—the Lake of Shining Waters (12). "That's the apple-scented geranium." "Oh, I don't mean that sort of a name. I mean just a name you gave it yourself. Didn't you give it a name? May I give it one then? May I call it—let me see—Bonny would do—may I call it Bonny while I'm here? Oh, do let me!"(22).

The quotation above proves that Anne is smart girl who is able to create an interesting word with her own ideas of new thing that she has looked. Usually, young girls like in her age that they do not capable to put their idea to create a new name for the thing, but they receive what they heard.

The writer sees in the novel Anne of Green Gables, Lucy Maud Montgomery illustrates main female character, Anne Shirley: she is a mirror image for young girls in early twentieth century to against the oppression. Hence, many parents hope their first child are a son, not a daughter because a son can change a father role in domestic value. For example in this novel, Marilla wants to adopt a boy to help Mathew in the

farm, so when the orphanage sends a girl, instantly, Marilla disagrees and plans to give back to asylum, because the girl is useless. Nevertheless, Lucy Maud Montgomery creates a smart girl who struggle to be accepted in their house. She shows her various achievements. It makes Mathew and Marilla are proud with Anne. They give their full affection to bring up her; Mathew admits that Anne is a girl who is able to make him proud. This can be seen in :

"Well now, I'd rather have you than a dozen boys, Anne," said Matthew patting her hand. "Just mind you that—rather than a dozen boys. Well now, I guess it wasn't a boy that took the Avery scholarship, was it? It was a girl—my girl—my girl that I'm proud of"(176).

The quotation described that Mathew believes, although Anne is a young girl, but she is able to make them to be proud. She is smarter than her friends in her place; even a boy cannot defeat her. She is a young girl that he hopes, not a boy. Mathew admits Anne is a young girl that he hopes rather than dozen boys. Although, Anne is previously to be unwanted young girl comes to their house, but now, Anne is to be a young girl they love. Thus, they do not regret to bring up her with full affection.

B. Brave and Respectable Girl

A young girl like Anne is a brave and honorable who transforms her anger and express her mind with other people without fear in maintaining her own honorable. Commonly, girls are shy, and afraid with people who are older. Therefore Lucy Maud Montgomery tries to against the image before. Anne is depicted as a girl

who is brave to face and solve her problem. Some people insult her red hair and freckles that make her angry. For example, a handsome boy in her class, he likes to tease the girls in the class but they are afraid to transform their anger to him. Diana said: "he teases the girls something terrible. He just torments our lives out"(68). The following quotation above reveals that Diana recognizes Gilbert Blythe as a boy who likes to tease them in the class. It is common of girl's life, boys like to tease the girl and insult their weakness. Most of them surrender and cry, because they are not brave to against them. In this novel the writer sees that Lucy Maud Montgomery tries to create a brave young girl to sustain girl's honor. Such as, Anne is a brave girl who transforms her anger to Gilbert blithe when he tries to tease her. When he touches on her sensitive subject of red hair and blames her freckles, he called her with "Carrot" upon hearing the insult, Anne cracks his head "you mean hateful boy! How dare you!"(69). It pictured that Anne is the first girl who is brave to against him. All of students in the class are surprised with Anne's action. Anne uses her anger to Gilbert Blythe to against his outrageous character, he felt his guilty. Consequently he will never try to tease other girls in his place, and he regrets it.

Anne determines become an honorable young girl without oppressing and insulting. She does not want to swindle and belittle with other people. For Example, when Anne fulfills her friend's challenge by climbing and walking on the ridgepole, while her friends feel shocked and do not allow her to follow Josie's challenge. Anne reveals her braveness to do Josie's challenge to sustain her honor as stated in the novel : "I must do it. My honor is at stake," said Anne solemnly. "I shall walk that

ridgepole, Diana, or perish in the attempt. If I am killed you are to have my pearl bead ring"(114). Diana forbids Anne to do it, but she aims to sustain her honor, although sacrificing her own life. Her girls friend are not brave to do it, even boys are confused to her. Nevertheless, Anne shows her braveness to do the challenge.

Usually, young girls are shy, afraid and spoiled. They are not brave to express their mind; they will make their self obedient for some rules and disciplines without knowing the reason. Nevertheless, Anne is unusual young girl who is brave to express her anger and mind, but she is also obedient girl to all are reasonable. She is not only brave to transform her anger to her friends but also to people who are older. When Mrs Lynde insults her freckles in her face and red hair, moreover she blames Marilla about adopting Anne. Upon hearing insulting and blaming, Anne screams “

"I hate you," she cried in a choked voice, stamping her foot on the floor. "I hate you—I hate you—I hate you—" a louder stamp with each assertion of hatred. "How dare you call me skinny and ugly? How dare you say I'm freckled and redheaded? You are a rude, impolite, unfeeling woman!" (41).

The following quotation is pictured Anne becomes angry to Mrs.Lynde because of her insulting. She is shocked after listening Anne's anger, however it is her guilty. She insults her unreasonably with impolite words. Consequently, Mrs Lynde said that she will never do that again, and she tries to more understand about people's heart as stated in the novel: "Well, I see that I'll have to be very careful what I say after this, Marilla, since the fine feelings of orphans, brought from goodness knows where, have

to be considered before anything else”(42). Mrs Lynde admits her guilty; she insults a young girl unreasonable. Her impolite word that embitters Anne, thus, she will be careful to say to other people.

Anne is also brave to express her hope to call her name by spelling “E” as stated in the novel Anne said "Oh, it makes SUCH a difference. It looks so much nicer. When you hear a name pronounced can't you always see it in your mind, just as if it was printed out? I can; and A-n-n looks dreadful, but A-n-n-e looks so much more distinguished. If you'll only call me Anne spelled with an E”(16). The quotation pictured that at first time when Anne meets with Marilla. She tries to tell her hope to be called with A-n-n- and spelled with an E. Usually, many people call her name without spelling E, so she tell her willing to be called with spelling E to Marilla without fear.

The writer sees Anne is also brave to show her responsibility of her own mistake. Although, she is a young girl, she can face and solve her problem by her self to sustain her respectable. It depicted when she makes a fault to Diana’s aunt who has irritable character. They plan to run to their bed first, and jump together. Actually, they do not know there is a person on the bed, they hear gasp and cry. Instantly, they leave the room. A person on the bed is Diana’s aunt, they plan to apologize to Mrs. Josephine, but Diana is afraid to do it. On the other hand, Anne will be responsible for their fault. This can be seen in the novel:

"Well, I'm going in to tell her myself," said Anne resolutely. Diana stared. "Anne Shirley, you'd never! why—she'll eat you alive!" "Don't frighten me any more than I am frightened," implored Anne. "I'd rather walk up to a cannon's mouth. But I've got to do it, Diana. It was my fault and I've got to confess. I've had practice in confessing, fortunately" (97).

The following quotation, it can be seen her responsibility to confess her fault, because of that her idea to run on the bed. She tells the chronology of the event with her excellent words. Dina's aunt believe that idea is not belong to Diana, when she listened to Anne's apologize, she is canceled to be angry but she feels interested with a young girl like Anne, and feels interested with Anne's explaining her fault.

The writer sees Anne as unusual girl character in early twentieth century; she is able to do something that can not be done by other young girl in her place. Many people around her admit that she is unusual character for a young girl, such as Mrs. Belwett is a stranger woman that knows her. She admits: "You don't look as if there was much to you. But you're wiry. I don't know but the wiry ones are the best after all." (29). Although, Mrs. Belwett is stranger woman for Anne, but in first sight she admits that Anne is different young girl that she knew.

C. Active and Confident Girl

Active and confident are interesting character for young girls. Because when they have the confidence, so they can be quick to be close to other people. Thus, they have many friends and are able to express their mind without being shy. For example,

Anne is a young girl with various talents; she is confident to express her talent. As depicted in the novel "I just guess she has done well, and far be it from me to be backward in saying it. You're a credit to your friends, Anne, that's what, and we're all proud of you"(159).

The quotation reveals that Marilla admits Anne is to be a model image to other girls in her time and place. Anne's confidence makes her active for some activities inside and outside house. Anne has some talents such as, reading and writing that have not by other girls in her place. She performs excellently of her recitation in front of many audiences. Thousand praise and surprised with her performance as stated in the novel "My dear, you did splendidly," she puffed. "I've been crying like a baby, actually I have. There, they're encoring you—they're bound to have you back!" (164). Her excellent performance that make Marilla cries, and the audience invite her to perform again.

Lucy Maud Montgomery creates a young girl who is not only smart, and brave but also active and confident girl. The writer sees Anne as a girl with various talents and feminist ideas to challenge patriarchal society. Anne plans to create a story club with her friends. As stated in the novel: "I've just though of a plan Diana, let you and me have a story club all our own and write stories for practice" (128). The following quotation shows that Anne has a plan to make a story club with her girl friends; it is not common idea for young girl in her age of eleven years old. Her idea makes her friends are interesting and follow the story club. Anne creates a club story with several rules, because she believes the rule is important to grow a plan. It makes

a plan to be success. The rules are: a club story built for girls, no boys were allowed in it. Each member has to produce one story in a week, after writing each member has to read of own work, and the others are expected to give the critic.

The writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery creates unusual main female character that has brilliant thought to grow creativities of girls in her time. Thus, Anne's idea is not an uncommon plan. Her planning to build story club makes young girls are active and all of them can express her talent begin by writing a work. Therefore, they do not always play inside house with their mother to do their patchwork, such as cooking and cleaning house for the future role as a wife. They study to manage their imagination about their dream. They try to improve their knowledge and language, to know more about some words. Moreover, with purposing to make girls are confident to express their ideas through the club story. They write many works with various genres such as adventures, love and horror. Anne has good imagination in writing; it makes Diana felt envy with her imagination. As stated in the novel "Anne I wish my imagination as feel good as yours"(128). It described that Diana as Anne's friend; she does not has good imagination as good as Anne.

D. Optimistic and Enthusiastic Girl

Optimistic and enthusiastic are uncommon for young girl's character as Anne's age. Commonly, girls are pessimistic to get their dreams. In early twentieth century many fathers decided their children's future such as, education and married.

Many young girls spend their time in the house, because the parental role bounds them into dark life. Then, they do not have any friends, and many experiences for knowing knowledge outside house. Therefore, many young girls are limited to think about their better future. They are confessed their future as wife, raise the children and must to do the household duty.

Anne is optimistic young girl to get her future for following examination scholarship's education. She does not care that she passed or not, because she has attempted and did the better. "It's not a great deal of difference whether I win the Avery or not. I've done my best and I begin to understand what is meant by the 'joy of the strife.' Next to trying and winning, the best thing is trying and failing"(172). The quotation depicted that Anne is unusual character in early twentieth century. Anne deals with optimistic and enthusiastic in achieving her dreams. Thus, it makes Marilla and Mathew to be proud with her achievement; while her friends have not optimistic to achieve their dreams, on the contrary they surrendered by their fate. "The girls say they know they didn't pass but I think they did pretty well"(157). It described that the difference among Anne and her girl friends, they have not optimistic and enthusiastic for their ambition.

Anne shows her optimistic to raise an attempt to get the success. She is able to defeat Gilbert Blithe who is the smartest and always be the first winner in the class. "She flung her self into her studies heart and soul, determined not to be out done in any by Gilbert Blythe" (85). The quotation reveals that Anne is enthusiastic girl trying to study hard to defeat Gilbert Blythe. The writer sees Lucy Maud

Montgomery proves that male is not always smarter than female, but also female is able to defeat male. It reveals before Anne comes to green gables, Gilbert blithe always to be a winner in the class. The girls have not optimistic to defeat him, and they have not enthusiastic for achieving it. As stated in the novel "Jane, Ruby, Josie, and Moody Spurgeon not being troubled with the stirrings of ambition; were content to take up the second school"(167). The quotation pictured that the girls are pessimism. On the contrary, Anne is optimistic and enthusiastic. She believes that she is able to get her dream excellently. To be a first winner such as, in achieving the carrier and studying.

Anne's optimist is seen in her thought and action. She believes that she has purposes in life. She was born as a girl who is not only surrendered with her fate, but she believes she is born with some purposes in life. Anne said: "I shall take more interest than ever in my studies now" said Anne blissfully, "because I have purpose in life" (128). Anne believes that she is able to get her dreams; therefore she will attempt to her studies and take some knowledge. she has optimistic to face the world into various problem, then she believes if human has been created by God with richness "we are rich" said Anne staunchly' why, we have sixteen years to our credit, and we're happy as queens, and we've all got imaginations more or less" (165). The quotation described that Anne is optimist in facing the world that is better than other girls in her place. It is seen that Anne feels that she is a rich girl, although she has not wealth but she has good imagination to face problem positively.

Moreover, Marilla admits that Anne is different girl in her place. Anne has enthusiastic and optimistic which are better than her friends. As stated in the novel: "And of all the excited performers-elect none was so excited as Anne Shirley, who threw herself into the undertaking heart and soul" (118). Marilla admits that Anne is enthusiastic young girl when she looks Anne's performance, Anne has more enthusiastic than other girls in her place, and Anne shows her performance with all heart and soul.

E. Independent Girl

The writer sees that Lucy Maud Montgomery creates an independent young girl in this novel. Anne is able to face her serious problem by her self and make decision without asking and forcing to other people around her. For example, Anne takes decision for her future; she leaves the scholarship of Avery without asking to other people. She leaves her dreams for a while to help Marilla, because after Mathew died she was alone in the home and gets worse in her sight. As stated in the novel:

"You won't have to stay here alone, Marilla, I'll be with you, I'm not going to Redmond." I'm not going to take the scholarship, you' surely don't think I could leave you alone in your trouble, Marilla, after all you've done for me"(182).

The quotation describes that she tries to decide the decision independently. She decides to leave her study, because she plans to help Marilla in everything. Although,

Although she leaved her scholarship to help Marilla, she has decided many plans for her future. Such as, to be a teacher in her place, she will help Marilla for everything. Therefore, she tries to study in the house all of knowledge and languages.

As stated in novel :

“I'm just as ambitious as ever. Only, I've changed the object of my ambitions. I'm going to be a good teacher—and I'm going to save your eyesight. Besides, I mean to study at home here and take a little college course all by myself. Oh, I've dozens of plans, I'm going to take Latin and Greek just the same, I'm going to take my arts course right here at Green Gables” (182).

The quotation above described that Anne takes decision to leave her scholarship. She has many plans for her ambitions, such as fulfill her life in the house by studying some languages and arts in her place. She realizes that knowledge is not only getting in the class or school, but also in everywhere. Although Mrs Lynde influences her that females do not need the higher education. Females do not need go to college and study other language. “I don't believe in girls going to college with the men and cramming their heads full of Latin and Greek and all that nonsense.” “Anne Shirley, you'll kill yourself.” (183). Mrs Lynde is still with her traditional thought, she does not believe with the higher education for female, but Anne attempts to prove that females need the higher education and much knowledge for their future.

The writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery creates different girl in her time and place. Anne does not want to be belittled with a boy or a man, even her teacher. She

has a problem with her teacher because; he is unfair to judge her. All students make fault but he only blames Anne and judge her to sit with Gilbert. Anne's independence takes decision to leave the school. As stated in the novel:

"I'm not going back, Marilla I'll learn my lessons at home and I'll be as good as I can be and hold my tongue all the time if it's possible at all but I will not go back to school, I assure you, she would not go to school to Mr. Phillip again, because I've been insulted" (73).

The quotation above pictured that Anne is independent young girl that reveals she does not want to be belittled with a man. Her teacher judges her with impolite punishment for young girl; usually girls sit with girls but Mrs Phillip judges her to sit with a boy. Anne felt unfair with her teacher, so she decided herself to return to the home. She plans to stay and does not want to take the study with him in the school.

Anne makes her life to be independent from men and boy, because she is to be an orphan girl since her age was three months. She will never think that her life to be dependent with a man or like sweet heart, such as her friend Rubby Gillis. This can be seen in the novel "Ruby Gillis thinks of nothing but young men, and the older she gets the worse she is. Young men are all very well in their place, but it doesn't do to drag them into everything, does it?"(144). The quotation shows that Anne's thought about young men. She does not want to be dependent with a man in everything. Anne is independent girl. Commonly, girls think that they cannot do something without a man, such as young girls always dependent with a father.

4.1.3. Parental Treatment toward Anne

Lucy Maud Montgomery creates a novel Anne of Green Gables, there are some similarities with her own experience such as setting, and events. Anne of Green Gables is story about unwanted orphan girl comes to Marilla brothers and struggle to be received. Anne as the main character who live in Green Gables Farm village, it is similar with author's live in farm village stayed with grand maternal grandparents, because her mother died when she was at twenty one months and her father left her to remarried again. As stated in chapter three before, in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson : "when, less than two years later the pretty 22 year old mother succumbed to "galloping consumption" (fatal tuberculosis), baby maud remained in the Cavendish home of Clara's parents"(Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.14). It is similar with Anne's experience, when her mother died when she was three months, then her father four day afterwards, and Anne was adopted with her neighbor.

Lucy Maud Montgomery creates Anne with red hair and freckles in her face that is inspired from Lucy Maud Montgomery's classmate. In the novel Anne of Green Gables many people abuse her red hair and face, such as Mrs. Lynde and Gilbert Blythe. They offended that make Anne feels anger to sustain her honour. Anne's hair and freckle that inspired from her Class mate, her name is Austin Laird. As pictured in Writing a Life: L.M Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson; "With one of her classmate, redheaded Austin Laird, she sparred and exchanged insults, teasing him about his auburn hair, a situation she would invert

much later she wrote *Anne of Green Gables*” (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.26). The quotation reveals that there are many similarities from Lucy Maud Montgomery’s experiences through her novel. Physically, she creates Anne that is inspired from her classmate with red hair and freckles.

Lucy Maud Montgomery’s life is never happy with strict disciplines from her maternal grandfather; her grandfather’s irritable does not support her dreams. In the novel *Anne of Green Gables*, it proves as a rebellion against life experiences. This can be seen through Lucy Maud Montgomery that creates an orphan young girl who is adopted by unusual father figure in early twentieth century. Such as Mathew as stated in the novel “But Matthew so rarely went from home that it must be something pressing and unusual which was taking him; he was the shyest man alive and hated to have to go among strangers or to any place where he might have to talk” (2).

The following quotation above pictured that Mathew is not a common man character in 19-th or early twentieth century. The shyest man who hates to talk to stranger and also women, he spends his time in the farm. Usually, men regarded as a superior human, and fathers are dictator of young girl’s life. Nevertheless, Lucy Maud Montgomery creates Mathew’s character in this novel that is depicted as father figure who always makes Anne in happiness. As stated in the novel : “It seemed to her a terrible thing that she could not shed a tear for Matthew, whom she had loved so much and who had been so kind to her,”(178). Mathew always makes her to be happy; he looks like a father figure for Anne. He always supports what Anne’s does. He tries to fulfill her wish, such as a dress with clasped the hand.

Although, Anne is an orphan girl, but Anne feels Marilla and Mathew like her parents who always support and care with her life and dreams. It determines that Mathew's character is contrast with Lucy Maud Montgomery's grandfather who is irritable and full of strict disciplines. He makes Lucy Maud Montgomery unhappy and disappointed in life. Lucy Maud Montgomery creates Mathew's characters such as a role father figure of her wish. Lucy Maud Montgomery also tries to create Lovely family or model of family what girls want in early twentieth century. Parent's role of girl dreams that reveals from Marilla and Mathew, where they support what girls dream and give good advice to their girl who make the fault not to be anger. Moreover, they do not force Anne, such as Marilla seem a mother figure of Anne. She knows what Anne's dream, although she as her adoptive. She tries to offer her study to Academy queen as stated in the novel :

"What do you think about it yourself, Anne? Would you like to go to Queen's and pass for a teacher?" "I guess you needn't worry about that part of it. When Matthew and I took you to bring up we resolved we would do the best we could for you and give you a good education. I believe in a girl being fitted to earn her own living whether she ever has to or not" (146).

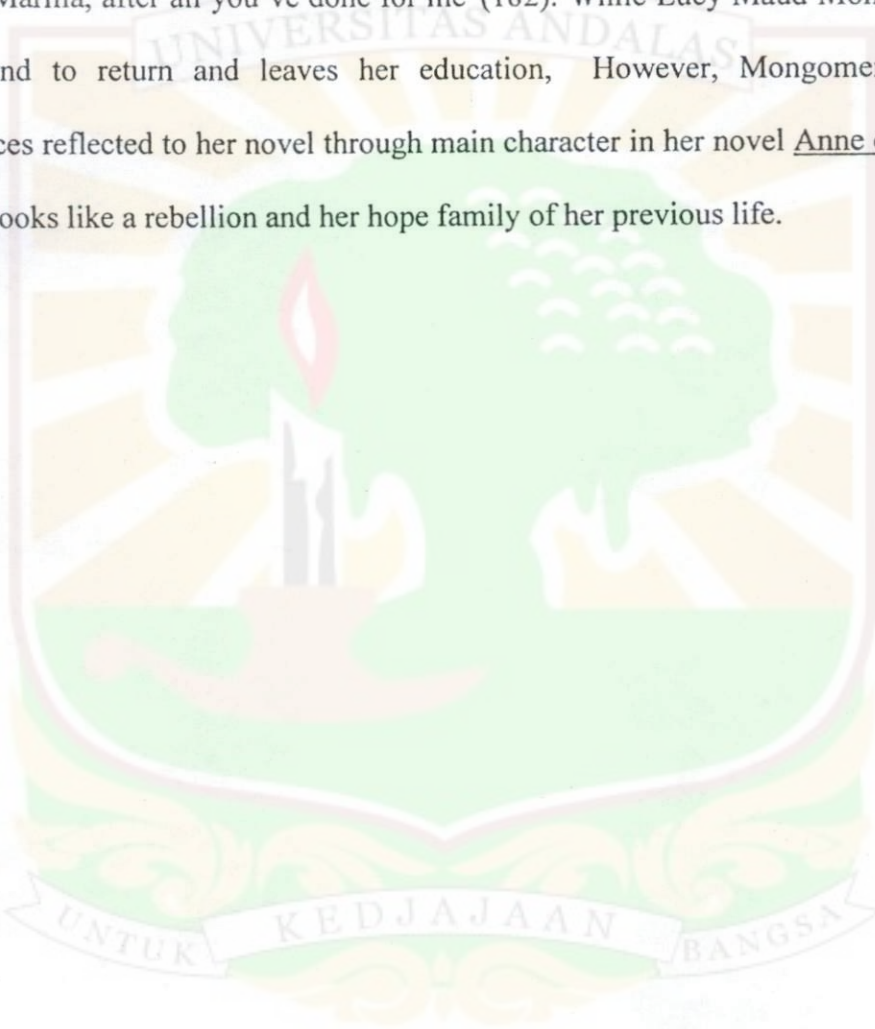
The following quotation described Lucy Maud Montgomery creates Marilla is a wish of mother figure. She tries to give a good education to Anne; even Marilla asks and offers about her education. On the contrary, when Lucy Maud Montgomery wants to join the teacher training course, her grandfather is unwilling to pay. As stated in chapter three before, in Writing a Life: L.M. Montgomery, by Mary Rubio and

Elizabeth Waterson : “Grandfather Macneill was unwilling to pay to send the sixteen year old Montgomery to Charlottetown for a teacher training course” (Rubio and Waterson, 1995, p.25). Although, Lucy Maud Montgomery felt disappointment but she tries to get her dream by her own attempt. It showed, when she attempts to take the education in Prince of Walles college with following the entrance examination. Her grand mother and father also did not care with her life. Therefore, Lucy Maud Montgomery never gives up to achieve her dreams, she gets much of her money from her writing and teaching to pay her own education, while Lucy Maud Montgomery created in her novel Anne of Green Gables, full of hidden wish. She tries to create happiness family; it proves as secret message with hidden rebellion of her life through her romantic story.

Lucy Maud Montgomery is more depressed when she is still in study, her grandfather died and she was bound to back to grandfather house to help grand mother and her uncle in the farm, she leaves her education. As stated in chapter three before, Writing a Life: L.M.Montgomery, written by Mary Rubio and Elizabeth Waterson: “Lucy Maud Montgomery’s grandfather had died suddenly; she was bound to return home to help her grandmother straighten out affairs on the farm.”(38) The following quotation that reveals she was bound to return home although her grandmother has brought up six children before Anne, she is dependent of her responsibility for her grandmother. So, she forced to leave her education.

It is also reflected in her novel when Anne in her study, she gets the scholarship education but Mathew dies and she delays to take it. She stays in the

home to help Marilla, because she is not good in sight. Marilla gives Anne's independent to choose her life, she is not forced to stay in the home. But Anne decides by herself to stay to help Marilla, As stated in the novel "you won't have to stay here alone, Marilla, I'll be with you, I'm not going to Redmond." I'm not going to take the scholarship, you' surely don't think I could leave you alone in your trouble, Marilla, after all you've done for me"(182). While Lucy Maud Montgomery was bound to return and leaves her education, However, Mongomery's life experiences reflected to her novel through main character in her novel Anne of Green Gables, looks like a rebellion and her hope family of her previous life.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the novel, the writer sees Lucy Maud Montgomery put her life experiences through her novel Anne of Green Gables. The novel becomes the reflection of her life before, with creating young orphan girl who comes into new family and gets the happiness through her adoptive, on the contrary Lucy Maud Montgomery also an orphan comes into new family with strict disciplines and gets an unhappiness life.

Therefore, through her novel Anne of Green Gables, Lucy Maud Montgomery puts feminist ideas. There are three feminist ideas in the novel : She creates unusual physical trait of main character in the novel with red hair, freckles and big eyes. She represents unusual physical trait through the main character in the novel as the symbol of foreignness and taking control body. It can be seen as what women felt before, where patriarchal society dominated women's life and also Lucy Maud Montgomery's life.

Secondly, Lucy Maud Montgomery creates uncommon mental traits of the main character which have not another girl in her place. she creates a young girl who is smart, brave, respectable, active, confident, optimistic, enthusiastic and independent. Thirdly, Lucy Maud Montgomery also creates parental treatment through main characters adoptive in the novel. She creates unusual father and mother

figure who give full affection and care to their young girl. it can be seen as young girl's hope and also Lucy Maud Montgomery itself.



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