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**THE PORTRAYS OF THE RESPECTED AND LESS-RESPECTED
WOMEN IN ALABAMA DURING THE 1930'S AS SEEN IN HARPER
LEE'S TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD**

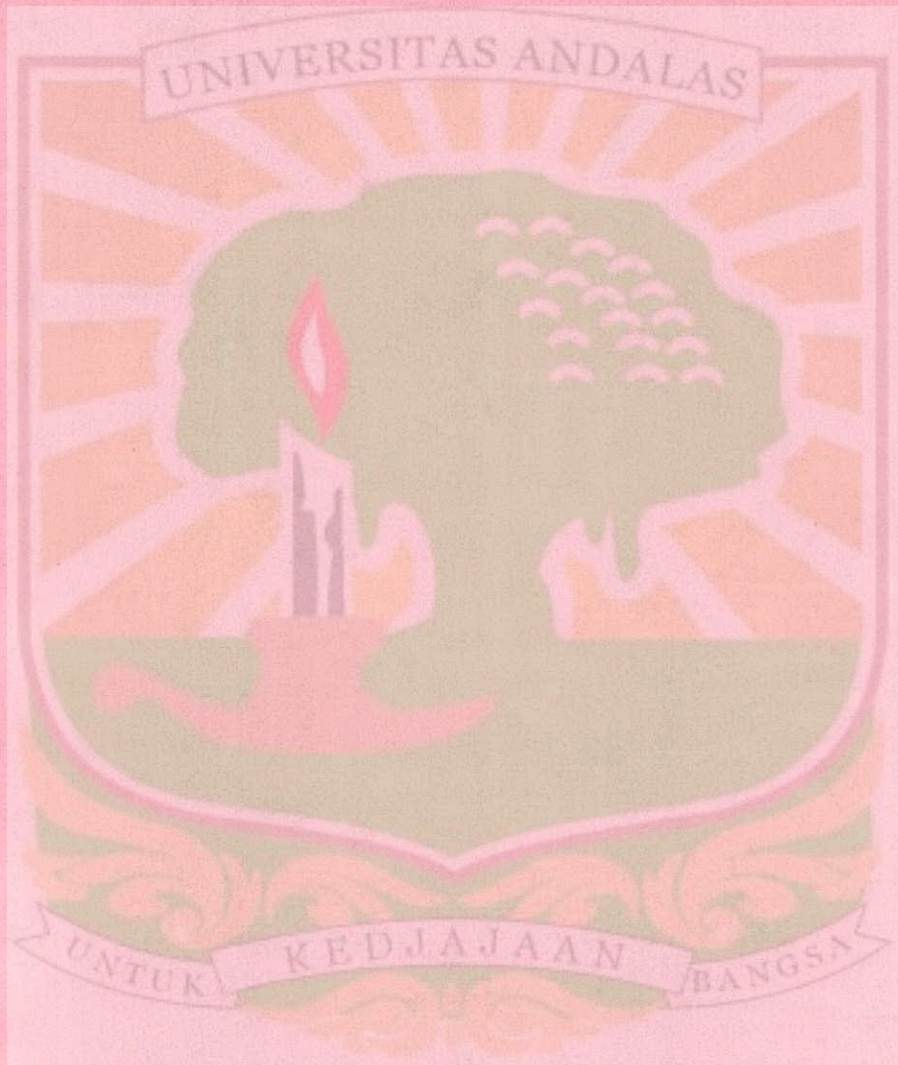
A THESIS



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PADANG 2012**

*I am beautiful in my way
'cause God makes no mistakes
I am on the right track, baby
I was born this way...*
(Lady Gaga – Born This Way)



*This thesis is dedicated to
my beloved parents
(ARISMAN & YURDANELI)
Amak & Abak*

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Ade Wandika

ABSTRAK

Dalam penelitian ini, penulis membahas tentang bagaimana citra perempuan yang digambarkan lewat tokoh-tokoh dalam novel *To Kill A Mockingbird*. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk memaparkan gambaran-gambaran tokoh perempuan didalam novel yang di jelaskan oleh pengarang. Untuk mencapai tujuan tersebut, penulis mengaplikasikan bagian kedua dan ketiga dari kritik sastra feminis yang dikemukakan oleh Cheri Register, yaitu melihat bagaimana pengarang perempuan menghadirkan tokoh perempuan didalam suatu karya dan melihat apakah karya ini tergolong “bagus” dalam sudut pandang sastra feminisme. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif (*qualitative research method*). Dalam menganalisa data, penulis menggunakan kalimat-kalimatnya sendiri yang didukung dengan data-data yang berhubungan dengan tujuan penulisan. Dari penelitian ini, penulis membagi gambaran tokoh perempuan didalam novel menjadi dua golongan, pertama golongan perempuan yang di hormati dalam masyarakat (*Sensible*;bijaksana, *Tough*;tangguh, *Humane*;penyayang), yang kedua yaitu golongan wanita yang kurang di hormati dalam masyarakat (*Dishonest*;bohong, *Low-Educated*;tak terpelajar, *Selfish*;egois), alasannya adalah untuk memaparkan bahwa tokoh perempuan tidak semuanya terhormat pada saat itu, sebagian mereka juga adalah perempuan yang tidak terhormat. Penulis juga memaparkan gambaran dari tokoh utama novel tersebut yang menjadi pembawa cerita, seorang gadis berusia 6 tahun yang tangguh dan pemberontak karena diharuskan mematuhi peraturan yang tidak disukainya, penggambarannya antara lain (*Tomboy*;tomboi, *Stubborn*;keras kepala, *Fragile*;rapuh). Penulis juga dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Harper Lee, pengarang novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* tidaklah seorang yang “*racist*”, ini terlihat dari cara dia yang merupakan orang kulit putih menokohkan wanita berkulit hitam dengan baik dan terhormat, sementara wanita berkulit putih ditokohkan tak terpelajar dan pembohong.

Kata kunci: gambaran wanita, feminisme, rebellion, racist.

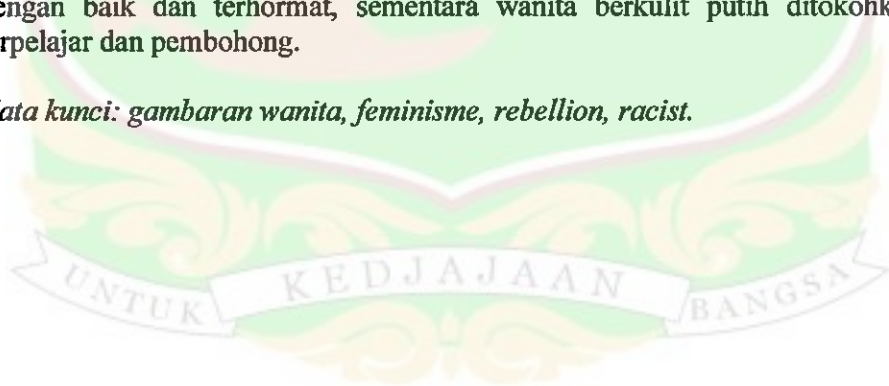


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

In this novel, the author portrays women characters in the United States during 1930's, especially in Alabama state which happen to be the setting of the story, according to the source resources.mhs.vic.edu.au, stated that:

Women were discriminated in Alabama in the 1930's. They had only been granted the right to vote in 1920 and were not allowed to serve on juries. They were not expected to have a career but to get married and have children. Women were expected to follow stricter moral and behavioral codes than men.

Began on this source, the writer starts to point out ideas in mind of how to start his analysis, the writer sees several female characters in this novel that are reflected the type of women in Alabama during 1930's, to support this analysis, the writer will use Feminist Criticism.

Feminist criticism is the theory of the political, economic, and social equality of the sexes. It shows the ways in which literature undermines the oppression toward women, to achieve similarity between two sexes, male and female. According to Guerin et al, feminist examine the experiences of women from all races, classes and cultures, including, for example; African, American, Latina, Asian American,

American Indian, Lesbian, handicapped, elderly, and Third World Subjects. Feminist critics generally agree that their goals are to expose patriarchal premises and resulting prejudices, to promote discovery and reevaluation of literature by women, and to examine social, cultural, and psychosexual therefore study sexual, social, and political issues once thought to be “outside” the study of literature. Feminist is concerned with the marginalization of all women; that is, with their being relegated to a secondary position (second sex). Most feminist believes that our culture is a patriarchal culture that is one organized in favor of the interests of men. Feminist literary critics try to explain how power imbalances due to gender in a given culture are reflected in or challenged by literary texts.

Simone De Beauvoir stated that “Women have been made inferior and the oppression has been compound by men’s belief that women are inferior by nature.” (in Selden 1996:210). In this case we see it clearly that women are under the control of men, men are made to lead women and women should follow the ‘game’, even if women cannot stand it and against it for good, the equality that they demand is still far to be reached, because it is natural that women cannot be like men, somehow the imbalances remain there and make women live in oppression, pressed by the appearance of men.

In using Feminist Criticism, the writer is interested to analyze the only novel by Harper Lee, *To Kill A Mockingbird*. The writer wants to enlighten the point of view how Harper Lee portrays women in this story (image of women), *To Kill A*

Mockingbird is quite interesting novel in which Lee has combined a discrimination case for the “nigger” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 98) with the perspective of a little girl named Jean Louise Finch (Scout). This novel was Lee’s first and last literary work, she did write other story after *To Kill A Mockingbird* called “*The Long Goodbye*” but she did not finish it. Many details of *To Kill a Mockingbird* are apparently autobiographical, because the story reflects the real life of Harper Lee. Like Lee, the tomboy (Scout) is the daughter of a respected small-town Alabama attorney. The plot of the story is talking about a legal case, the kind of work that would have been familiar to Lee, because she studied law herself. Harper Lee got several awards for this novel, like Pulitzer Prize for Fiction in 1961, voted as "Best Novel of the Century" in a poll by the Library Journal in 1999, and Academy Award winning for screenplay adaptation in 1962, In June 1966, Lee was one of two persons named by President Lyndon B. Johnson to the National Council on the Arts. (Wikipedia).

All the explanations above motivate the writer to analyze women characters from the novel, the writer believes that this analysis is very important to be conducted. To make a good start, the writer wants to raise a title about this analysis called *The Portrays of the Respected and Less-Respected Women in Alabama during the 1930's as seen in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird.*

1.2 Identification of Problem

The female characters in *To Kill A Mockingbird* are seemingly the portraits of women behavior in Alabama during the 1930's. Some of them are portrayed as respected women, some of them are not. The writer insists that the author wants to show several types of women that have different behavior in Alabama at that time in her novel, this is because the author wants to show her perspective that not all women are good, some women are do bad things in life either, especially through the main character, the writer can see that the author makes her image different, she is a tomboy young girl, and she seemingly lost herself in finding the ideas how to be a respected young girl in her society, she does not know the ideas of how to be a respected young girl in Alabama during the 1930's at that time, she does have her own diversity that lead her to be a rebel young girl in her environment.

The writer assumes that obviously the portraits of women that appeared in *To Kill A Mockingbird* is quite interesting to be analyzed, and the writer is interested to apply Feminist Criticism in this literary work.

1.3 The Scope of the Research

This research focuses on the "images of women" of the female characters which are described by Harper Lee. The writer focuses on the female characters in the whole story, concentrating on the following research questions:

1. What are the images of women as seen in the novel that shows the respected women in the society?
2. What are the images of women as seen in the novel that shows the less-respected women in the society?
3. How Scout's behavior is helping her to be an independent young girl and respected in the society?

1.4 The Objectives of the Research

The first and second objectives of the research are to divide female characters into respected and less-respected women, the writer will bravely outlines the analysis both respected and less-respected women characters from this work by using Cheri Register's Images of Women. In point three, the writer put the main character Scout to be analyzed, the writer will reveal the images of this main character and analyze it using Cheri Register's Images of Women.

1.5 The Review of Previous Studies

Having done some library researches and investigations in the library of Faculty of Humanities in Andalas University, the writer found that *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee has ever been analyzed by several students of English Department. The first student is Trias Noverdi (2000), he entitles his thesis as "*The Impacts of Racial Prejudice and Discrimination in Alabama during the 1930-es as seen in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird.*" In his analysis, he mainly focuses on

the impacts of racial prejudice and discrimination that occurred in Alabama during the 1930's, he states that both racial prejudice and discrimination will be analyzed concurrently since these two things are quite related to each other. The writer found out that Trias focuses on the case of Tom Robinson from the novel who is a black man that accused to have harmed a white woman from the county, and how Tom Robinson get helped by a white man, Atticus Finch, who stands by his side and believe that Tom have not done anything to harm that white woman.

The second student is Salvina Surya (2000), she entitles her thesis as "*The Roles of a White Man in Fighting against Racism in To Kill A Mockingbird.*" In her analysis, she applies mimetic theory from Abrams and then supports it with sociological approach. Therefore, it is an extrinsic approach that she has used in analyzing the novel. In her analysis, she mainly focuses in the character Mr. Finch. Mr. Finch is one of the main characters of the story who fight against his own race to raise a black people freedom in society.

The next student is Eliwar Anggraini (1990), she entitles her thesis as "*An Analysis of the Characters and Themes of the Novel To Kill A Mockingbird Written by Harper Lee*", in her analysis, she mainly focuses on intrinsic approach, that are themes and characters of the story, by applying such approach, she narrates the content of the novel just from the within of the novel.

Beside the thesis from Andalas University as mentioned above, *To Kill A Mockingbird* has also been analyzed by so many students and experts on the internet, for example: The titles of the novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* has been analyzed by Paul Thomson, in his analysis "*What do titles of To Kill A Mockingbird, Catcher In The Rye, and The Great Gatsby say about the novel?*", in this analysis he stated that:

The title *To Kill a Mockingbird* almost doesn't make sense, even to someone who's read the novel (or seen the movie). A reader has to pay very careful to attention to the dialogue to spot the title's mention. *To Kill a Mockingbird* is full of quotable lines, and it's ironic that one of the most famous *To Kill a Mockingbird* quotes isn't even the titular line, "it's a sin to kill a mockingbird." Taken literally, that phrase means almost nothing, but when applied to the other events in the story, it's a commentary on who should be picked on who should be stood up for, which is a major theme of the novel.

In this analysis, Thomson explains how the title have any connection to the story, because the story is nothing about killing a mockingbird, but when we read it carefully and try to understand what the author tends to tell trough the story, maybe we might come up with some opinions, the writer insists Tom Robinson is one of the mockingbird in this story, because he did not talk too much but once he is talking, he is telling the truth. Just like when Mr. Finch told Scout that mockingbird is a pretty bird, they do nothing but singing so beautifully.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

Abrams says in his book, *A Glossary of Literary Terms*, that this approach is also related with the particular experiences of the author as reflected in their work (51). It means that experiences of the author when s/he published his/her work could influence the author to make a literary work.

Feminist criticism is concerned with "... the ways in which literature (and other cultural productions) reinforce or undermine the economic, political, social, and psychological oppression of women" (Tyson, 83). It means feminism is a belief in the right of women to have political, social, and economic equality with men. It is a discourse that involves various movement, theories and philosophies which are concerned with the issue of gender difference, advocate equality for women, and campaign for women's rights and interests.

Barry (121-123) said in his book *Beginning Theory*, the feminist literary criticism today is the direct product of the women's movement of the 1960's. In this period, this movement was realized as the significance of the image of women announced by literature, and saw it as vital to fight against them and question their authority and their coherence. It is concerned with books and literature, so feminist criticism is one of its most practical ways of influencing everyday conduct and attitudes. In feminist criticism in the 1970's, the major effort exposed the mechanism of patriarchy, i.e. the cultural 'mind-set' in men and women which perpetuated sexual

inequality. Critical attention was given to books by male writers in which influential or typical images of women were constructed.

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

Some of the first European women to speak out for themselves, and for their sex, did so within a religious framework, and in religious terms. It is perhaps not always easy, in our secular society, to bring them back to life, to recognize fully their courage, or to understand the implications, or the extent, of their challenge to the status quo. (6)

Particularly, the writer wants to analyze the novel by using Feminist Criticism, the writer wants to apply images of women criticism proposed by Cheri Register. She identified there are three subdivision of feminist criticism. They are: (1) the analysis of the “image of women”, as nearly as appears in work by male authors,

(2) the examination of existing criticism of female authors, and (3) prescriptive which sets standards for literature that is “good” from feminist point of view (Guerin 247).

Based on those subdivisions, the second subdivision of Register’s theory is to point out how female author portrays the female characters in her work. In this case, the portraits of the women in her novel can be positive or negative. According to *To Kill A Mockingbird* the writer insists that the author has shown us how the women taking action in the society at that time and what is the impact of their action for their personal life. To support this analysis, the writer will also use the third subdivision of Register’s theory about prescriptive which set standards for literature that is “good” from feminist point of view.

1.7 The Method of the Research

In conducting the research, there are three steps will be followed; the writer will outlines it below:

The first step is collecting the data. There are two kinds of data used in this research, the primary data, which is taken from the literary work itself, *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee, and the secondary data which are taken from literary theory books and articles related to this study. The data is collected by using library research methods; reading the books, articles, and journals and browsing the internet.

The second step is analyzing the data. Because the writer uses Feminist Criticism, the writer follows the step by Soenarjati Djajenegara in book “Kritik Sastra

Feminis”. Djajenagara (2000:52-53) stated that there are three steps to analyze a work based on feminist criticism, first is reading the novel and quoting some data that are related to analysis. Second is identifying one of several women characters in one literary work and finding the position of those characters in the society. The third is observing the manner or attitude of the author who's her work is analyzed by the writer.

The last step is presenting the result of analysis. In presenting the result of analysis, the descriptive method will be applied since the research is a qualitative one. Bogdan in his book *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Method* states that, “...Qualitative research is descriptive; the collected data is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. The written result of the research contains quotation from the data to illustrate and substantiate the presentations...” (20). Here it is shown that the qualitative method is descriptive in which the data are elaborated though words, not in the forms of numbers or pictures.

CHAPTER II

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer will analyze the intrinsic element of the work that the writer chose, such as plot, characters, setting, theme, and point of view. By analyzing this intrinsic element, the writer literally hopes it will help the readers to understand completely about both the work and the analysis that the writer have done.

2.1 Plot

According to Kenney, "Plot is an ordered sequence of events in a story. It means that one thing happens because the existing of something else which arranges the events of which a story composed." (14)

The exposition in this novel is started when Jem and Scout are making friend to a boy named Dill, these three children are fascinated by their neighbor, the mysterious Boo Radley. They have imagination with rumors about Boo's appearance and reasons for his mysterious life, and they fantasize about how to get him out of his house and see how he looks like. After two summers of friendship with Dill, Scout and Jem find that someone is leaving them small gifts in a tree outside the Radley place. Several times, the mysterious Boo makes gestures of affection to the children, but he never appears in person.

The conflict of the story begins when Aunt Alexandra came. The coming of Aunt Alexandra is to become a mother figure for Jem and Scout as their mother is dead when they were very little, Aunt Alexandra dislikes Scout's tomboy looks, she is there to teach Scout how to be a respected young girl in the society, Aunt Alexandra also dislikes Calpurnia, a black woman who works as a housekeeper for them, she confronts Atticus that he should not have hired a black woman to work in his house. Scout, Jem and Dill continuing their imagination about meeting Boo Radley, they decided to come to the house and see if he does exist, their adventure stopped when one night they got to see a strange figure in Radley place when they were trying to figure out about Boo. At that time too Atticus is appointed by the court to defend Tom Robinson, a black man who has been accused of raping a young white woman, Mayella Ewell. Although many of Maycomb's citizens disapprove, Atticus agrees to defend Tom to the best of his ability.

The climax happened when Atticus establishes that Mayella and her father, Bob Ewell are lying on the court, it becomes clear that Mayella was forcing Tom to make love with her and her father caught her and beat her badly, to make her father out of the punishment, Mayella blame it on Tom Robinson. Mayella and her father have lied about everything that they said to the jury but they are going home happily because the jury stands by their side. When it is finally proven that Tom Robinson is innocent because he has not raped Mayella Ewell, he is sent to prison because the

jury still convicts him, later Tom tried to escape from the prison but he failed, he died because he got killed by the police.

The resolution happened when Scout and Jem are rescued by Boo Radley when they were attacked by Bob Ewell on the way home from Halloween party at school, Boo took them home to Atticus, Aunt Alexandra cried when she got to see Jem hurting by the event and told Scout to be careful and take care of herself in the future, Boo asks Scout to walk him home, and after she says goodbye to him at his front door, he disappears again. While standing on the Radley porch, Scout imagines life from Boo's perspective and regrets that they never gave him something in return after all those gifts he had been given to them.

2.2 Characters

According to Klarer in his book entitled *An Introduction To Literary Studies*, "Characters is figure that presented in a literary text, including main character or protagonist and minor character" (134). Klarer divided types of characters into flat characters and round characters.

- Jean Louis Finch (Scout)

Jean Louis Finch is the narrator and protagonist of the story, and also one of the main characters and round character type; she lives with her father, her brother and their black housekeeper in Maycomb. "When I was almost six and Jem was nearly ten, our summertime boundaries (within calling distance of Calipurnia) were

Mrs. Henry Lafayette Dubose's house two doors to the north of us, and the Radley Place three doors to the south." (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 8)

Jean (Scout) Louis Finch is a tomboy type of girl, she rarely stays at home just like any young girls do at the time, she is usually hanging out with her brother and her boy friend, and doing all the guys' stuffs. She likes to wear jeans and T-shirt, she never wears gown because she thinks it is annoying and complicated. Yet, she is not a bad young girl, she is intelligent and always pleases every one else with her own way.

- Atticus Finch

Atticus Finch is Scout widowed father. He hires a black housekeeper as a cook and takes care of his children, but thinks of her as family, this issue seemed to be dangerous for him and his family, because many people around him do not agree with his decision due to the racism that really concerned at the moment.

"Francis called Atticus somethin', an' I wasn't about take it off him."

"What did Francis call him?"

"A nigger-lover..." (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 98)

Atticus is a well-known lawyer in Maycomb, Atticus believes in moral integrity, and standing against racism at that time to defend a black man who falsely accused of raping a white woman.

- Jeremy Louis Finch (Jem)

Jeremy (Jem) Louis Finch is the older brother of Jean (Scout) Louis Finch and Atticus' son, Jem is four years older than Scout, and therefore understands many of the events in Maycomb in a way that the younger Scout can not afford to understand yet.

Jem is an intelligent and typical adventurous young man, he is always curious to all the new things he have never tried, he likes playing football, he is the one who teach Scout, his sister, very many things, and almost all of it is the guy stuffs, he always considered his sister a boy, he does not look at Scout as pretty little sister, but just an adventurous kid like himself.

- Charles Baker Harris (Dill)

Charles Baker Harris or Dill is Scout and Jem's best friend; he is a young man with a wide of imagination, he tends to do crazy stuffs just to have some fun, Jem and Scout happened to fancy his craziness.

Dill was from Meridian, Mississippi, was spending the summer with his aunt, Miss. Rachel, and would be spending every summer in Maycomb from now on. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 8)

Dill is a visitor who visits Maycomb each summer from his home in Meridian, Alabama, and later becoming a friend of Scout and Jem. In Maycomb, he stays at his aunt's house.

- Calpurnia

Calpurnia is the Finches' black cook, she is essentially raised Scout and Jem, Atticus considers her family, Calpurnia is pretty strict but loving. As a child, Scout resents Calpurnia's rules and restrictions, but as she grows she comes to recognize and respect Calpurnia for her strength, intelligence, and kindness. "Calpurnia was something else again. She was the angles and bones; she was nearsighted; she squinted; her hand was wide as a bed slat and twice as hard." (*To Kill A Mockingbird*,

6)

- Aunt Alexandra

Aunt Alexandra is a strong-willed woman with a fierce devotion to her family. Alexandra is a perfect type of Maycomb lady, and her commitment to propriety and tradition often leads her to split with Scout, after her visits to Finches's house, she is the one who commands Scout to do or not to do something, she hates the fact that Scout was wearing jeans instead of gown like an honorable young girl, she happened to be a mother figure for Jem and Scout since they have lost their mother forever.

She was not fat, but solid, and she chose protective garments that drew up her bosom to giddy heights, pinched in her waist, flared out her rear, and managed to suggest that Aunt Alexandra's was once an hour-glass figure. From any angle, it was formidable. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 146)

Aunt Alexandra is actually a good person, she just happened to be strict when it comes to family needs.

- Arthur Radley (Boo)

In the beginning of the story, the author portrays Arthur (Boo) is a recluse who never sets foot outside his house, Arthur is a white man that become an object of fascination for many Maycomb residents. Many rumors describe Arthur as a kind of monster who stabbed his father as a boy, eats cats, and haunts the neighborhood at night. Boo is a nickname given by Scout, Jem, and Dill.

Inside the house lived a malevolent phantom. People said he existed, but Jem and I had never seen him. People said he went out at night when the moon was down, and peeped in windows. When people's azaleas froze in a cold snap, it was because he had breathed on them.

Any stealthy small crimes committed in Maycomb were his work. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 9)

But later in the novel, Boo finally stepped out of the house to help Scout and Jem who's attacked by a stranger at night when they were on the way home from school at night.

- Miss Maudie Atkinson

Miss Maudie Atkinson is the neighbor of Finches' family, Miss Maudie Atkinson is a widow and a dear old friend of Finches' family. Atkinson is typical kind and humble woman, she lets Jem and Scout to play around her house and eat her scuppernongs as they please, but just she will not let Jem and Scout jump on the arbor, Atkinson teaches Jem and Scout many things, especially Scout, she tells Scout many things about her, and teaches Scout to be a good girl who is behave to be respected and admired by the society.

Miss Maudie hated her house: time spent indoors was time wasted. She was a widow, a chameleon lady who worked in her flower beds in an old straw hat and men's coveralls, but after five o'clock bath she would appear on the porch and reign over the street in magisterial beauty. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 47).

- Mayella Ewell

From the novel, we can actually see this character almost in the end of the story, Mayella first seen in the court when she comes to witness the rape case between her and a black man, Mayella is a 21 years old young woman, she comes

from white family, Ewells, but they are considered white trash due to their living behavior, they are not good people, destitution makes them bad people, they are lack of fortune, lack of education, and for sure lack of behavior too.

A young girl walked to the witness stand. As she raised her hand and swore that the evidence she gave would be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth so help her God, she seemed somehow fragile-looking, but when she sat facing us in the witness chair she became what she was, a thick-bodied girl accustomed to strenuous labor. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 204)

Mayella is an unhappy daughter from Ewell's family, Ewells are white people, but they are worse than the black people can be because they harm people and have such bad behavior.

- Miss Caroline Fisher

Miss Caroline Fisher is a pretty girl, at the same time also a rude girl, she happened to be so annoying in her class, her students are afraid of her because she is being rude all the time.

Miss Caroline was no more than twenty-one. She had bright auburn hair, pink cheeks, and wore crimson fingernail polish. She also wore high-heeled pumps and a red-and-white-striped dress. She looked and smelled like a peppermint drop. She boarded across the street one door

down from us in Miss Maudie Atkinson's upstairs front room, and when Miss Maudie introduced us to her, Jem was in a haze for days.

(To Kill A Mockingbird, 18)

Miss Caroline is Scout's teacher, Scout and other students afraid of her because she always appears a little too conceited, she likes everything set up, she is very discipline and talented, but yet her behavior considered rude and childish. The students afraid of her because she is from Winston County, people from there are usually bad behavior kind of people.

- Tom Robinson

Tom Robinson is a black man who stands falsely accused of raping Mayella Ewell. Atticus agrees to take his case to defend him, even though he knows it is probably hopeless, because Tom is a black man, black people at that time are less-respected. "Tom was twenty-five years of age; he was married with three children; he had been in trouble with the law before: he once received thirty days for disorderly conduct." *(To Kill A Mockingbird, 217)*

Tom is an honorable black man, but the case that brought to him imposed him to swallow bitterness in his life, he accused of raping a white woman named Mayella Ewell. In the end of the story, Tom is died when he tried to escape from prison.

- Bob Ewell

Bob Ewell is an alive form of an evil, ignorant man who belongs to the lowest family of Maycomb society. He lives with his nine motherless children in the corner of the county. He is the one who said he caught his daughter kissing Tom, proceeded to beat her, and then encouraged her to claim Tom raped her in his house. He drinks heavily and spends his life on whiskey rather than food for his family. Bob harms Atticus' family when he attacks Atticus' children at the end of the novel.

- Mrs. Dubose

Mrs. Dubose is a cranky old woman who lives nearly the Finch house, she lives with her black housekeeper, Jessie.

Mrs. Dubose lived alone except for a Negro girl in constant attendance, two doors up the street from us in a house with steep front steps and a dog-trot hall. She was very old; she spent most of each day in bed and the rest of it in a wheelchair. It was rumored that she kept a CSA pistol concealed among her numerous shawls and wraps. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 114).

- Heck Tate

Heck Tate is Maycomb County's trusty sheriff, who is ultimately an honest and upstanding man, he is a best friend to Atticus Finch.

2.3 Setting

According to Klarer, “the term setting denotes the location, historical period and social surroundings in which the action of a text develops” (24)

To Kill a Mockingbird takes place in the fictional small Southern town of Maycomb, Alabama in the 1930's. Maycomb is a small town and lonely, there is not much to see in this town and not much to do either. The streets are not crowded because many people just stay at home, especially women. The activities remain too lame and slow in there; a day feels like more than 24 hours. Maycomb is its own little world that does not know what is happening elsewhere and does not care. “A day was twenty-four hours long but seemed longer. There was no hurry, for there was nowhere to go, nothing to buy and no money to buy it with, nothing to see outside the boundaries of Maycomb County.” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 6)

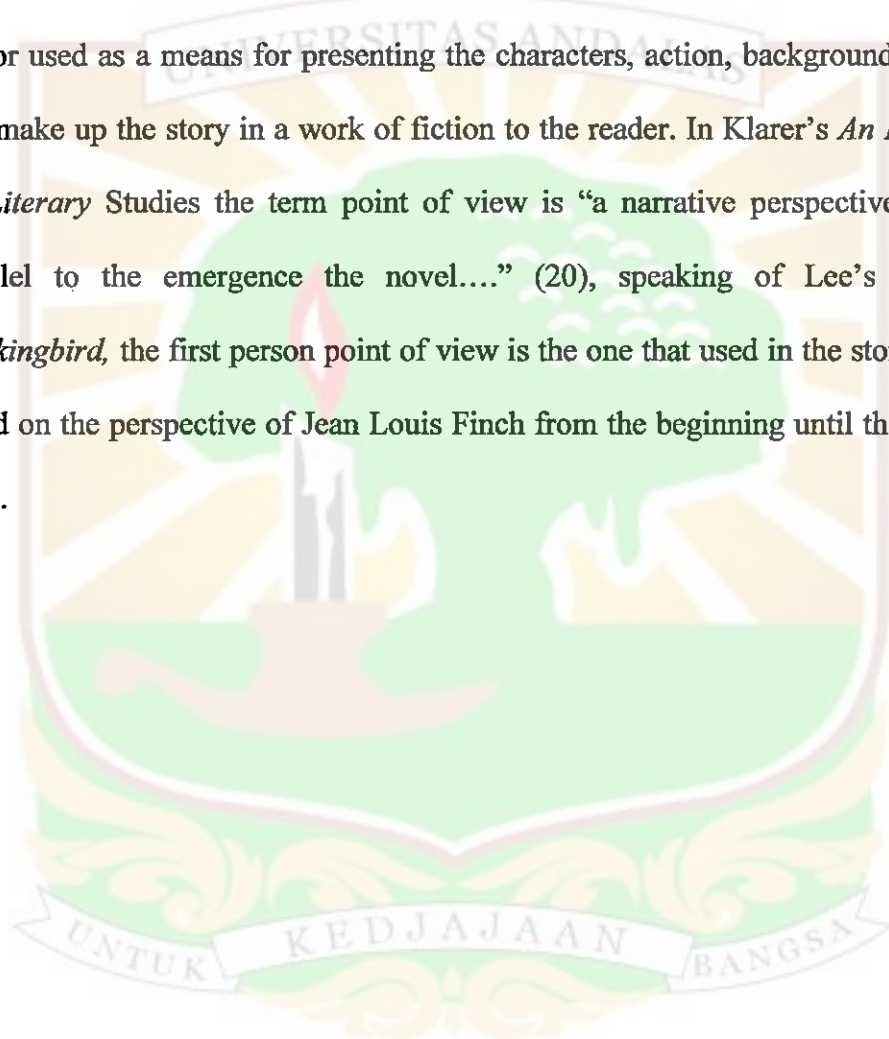
2.4 Theme

Theme, according to Kenny (88) is the meaning contained by a story. There are many meanings conceived and offered by the story (the novel), then the problem is a special meaning which can be expressed as the theme. The writer finds the general theme of *To Kill A Mockingbird* is every human want to be respected and trusted, either they are white or black, rich or poor, old or young, men or women. Every human need to be treated equal in all the possible way, without any doubts or exception. Regarding to the theory that the writer chose, the specific theme for

Images of Women in this novel would be women behavior visually and directly shows their degrees as a personal in the vision of others

2.5 Point of View

Point of view suggests the way a story is told, it is a way and or views of the author used as a means for presenting the characters, action, background and events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the reader. In Klarer's *An Introduction To Literary Studies* the term point of view is "a narrative perspective developed parallel to the emergence the novel...." (20), speaking of Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*, the first person point of view is the one that used in the story, the story based on the perspective of Jean Louis Finch from the beginning until the end of the story.



CHAPTER III

The Portrays of the Respected and Less-Respected Women in Alabama during the 1930's as seen in Harper Lee's *To Kill A Mockingbird*

The women in a literary work are always portrayed in many kind of forms depends on the author's wish. It might be good images or bad images, or maybe even worst images. in the end, the author left us in doubt, we might come up with different analysis with other people about how women being portrayed in the literary work.

Harper Lee's treatment of gender is controversial. Some people argue that Harper Lee does not really question the role of women in society in the novel, in fact, she appears to reinforce the attitudes of the time. But others disagree. When Scout and Atticus discuss women not being allowed to serve on juries in Alabama, some people argue that through Atticus's reaction Lee is reinforcing the attitude that women are not intellectually or emotionally capable of serving on a jury. Some people have argued that Lee, through the way she portrays Mayella Ewell, is suggesting that there are two classes of women in the society: respectable women like Miss Maudie and "white trash" (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 253) like Mayella Ewell. They argue that Lee does not really encourage us to sympathize with Mayella or see her as a victim. Others disagree and say Lee, through the comments of Scout and Tom Robinson (who says he feels sorry for her), encourage us to feel sympathy for Mayella.

The town decided something had to be done; Mr. Conner said he knew who each and every one of them was, and he was bound and determined they wouldn't get away with it, so the boys came before the probate judge on charges of disorderly conduct, disturbing the peace, assault and battery, and using abusive and profane language in the presence and hearing of a female (*To Kill A Mockingbird, 11*)

From the quotation above, the writer can simply say that the author of this literary work is respected the female characters, because it is clearly written that the dirty words cannot be said in the presence of women, the writer insists it is because the author wants to show the readers that at the time in Alabama the men should be polite and kind toward women, and not to say inappropriate words in front of them. And also it looks like how the author support feminism and how good she portrays women in the beginning of this literary work.

3.1 The Portrays of the Respected Women in the Society

If there is a demon, there is an angel. Similar to that, in this novel we may find several characters who are considered the angels of the story, they are taking role along the story, their presence is reflected the good images of women, the writer decided to analyze 3 images of them, they are sensible, tough, and humane.

3.1.1 Sensible

Miss Maudie Atkinson is probably the first exact character to be in this subtitle, the writer supposed her personality is really wise, she is a widow, live alone

in a big house, and she loves flowers, since she is the neighbor of Finch's Family, she captured Jem and Scout's attention, both of them know Miss Maudie very well, they know Miss Maudie is a sensible type of person, she will not be angry if they play in her lawn, or eat her scuppernongs that grown in her yard, as long as they did not jump on the arbor.

"Jem Finch, you Jem Finch!"

"Miss Maudie'scallin' you, Jem."

"You all stay in the middle of the yard. There's some thrift buried under the snow near the porch. Don't step on it!"

"Yessum!" called Jem. "It's a beautiful, ain't it, Miss Maudie?"

"Beautiful my hind foot! If it freezes tonight it'll carry off all my azaleas!"

Miss Maudie's old sunhat glistened with snow crystals. She was bending over some small bushes, wrapping them in burlap bags. Jem asked her what she was doing that for.

"Keep 'em warm," she said.

"how can flowers keep warm? They don't circulate." (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 74)

From the quotation above we can see that Miss Maudie is really taking a good care in so many things, if she loves flower that much, the writer insist she even loves most of people she knows more than that. She always considers Jem and Scout like

her own children, beside the thing that they do not have mother anymore, Miss Maudie also try to cheer them up all the time, make them happy by her presence.

Miss Maudie is a lovable person, and incredibly wise, she often goes on in talking with Atticus to talk about Jem and Scout, she advices him about how to raise them well, that when they are grown up, they will be a good and kind person, and respected by the society.

Miss Maudie looked around, and the shadow of her old grin crossed her face. "always wanted a smaller house, Jem Finch. Gives me more yard. Just think, I'll have more room for my azaleas now!" (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 82)

Miss Maudie's sensible attitude also seen in the quotation above, it was the moment when her house burned down at night when she was sleeping, she takes the best thought out of it at that time, she does realize she is in a big lost at that time, but yet, she can gently say "always wanted a smaller house, Jem Finch..." to Jem when he asked. She embraces the situation and just be fine with it, here, she shows Jem her acceptance of the lost, and not to regret anything about it, she indirectly forces Jem to learn from the lost and mistake, move on and get over it, everything will get better in the morning.

Miss Maudie puzzled me. With most of her possessions gone and her beloved yard a shambles, she still took a lively and cordial interest in Jem's and my affairs. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 83)

3.1.2 Tough

The tough image of women is reflected by the character Aunt Alexandra in this novel, she is a Finch, Scout and Jem's aunt, Atticus' sister. She is just like an honorable woman should be, she speaks well, dress well, and her gesture is solid. She is the one who attack Scout with some complicated rules by being an honorable woman, which is Scout could not understand. Scout was once not believed that Aunt Alexandra is a part of the family, she is different, and she is too much for Finch.

Aunt Alexandra was Atticus's sister, but when Jem told me about changelings and siblings, I decided that she had been swapped at birth, that my grandparents had perhaps received a Crawford instead of a Finch. Had I ever harbored the mystical notions about mountains that seem to obsess lawyers and judges, Aunt Alexandra would have been analogous to Mount Everest: throughout my early life, she was cold and there. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 88)

Aunt Alexandra is tough and discipline, she dislikes things left inappropriate, and for her, Scout's personality is an error, and she comes to make it right again. Aunt Alexandra also concerns about things going on in the Finch's house, she takes her eye very close on Calpurnia, she does not like Calpurnia that much, beside Calpurnia is a black woman, Aunt Alexandra also dislikes her accent, her behavior toward Jem and Scout, she misunderstands Calpurnia. The main concern on Aunt Alexandra is probably Scout, Aunt Alexandra basically loves Scout, and she just

hates the way Scout behaves. She is afraid of Scout personalities will bring shame to the family, and Aunt Alexandra knows that she will not be pleased because of it.

Aunt Alexandra was fanatical on the subject of my attire. I could not possibly hope to be a lady if I wore breeches; when I said I could do nothing in a dress, she said I wasn't supposed to be doing things that required pants. Aunt Alexandra's vision of my department involved playing with small stoves, tea sets, and wearing the Add-A-Pearl necklace she gave me when I was born; furthermore, I should be a ray of sunshine in my father's lonely life. I suggested that one could be a ray of sunshine in pants just as well, but Auntie said that one had to behave like a sunbeam, that I was born good but had grown progressively worse every year. She hurt my feelings and set my teeth permanently on edge, but when I asked Atticus about it, he said there were already enough sunbeams in the family and to go on about business, he didn't mind me much the way I was (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 93)

From the quotation above, we can see the mission of Aunt Alexandra toward Scout, she wants Scout to be a real young woman in the future life of her, not some random woman running around doing man stuffs, and Scout's vision about it is fade, she does not have any idea why Aunt Alexandra have to force her to do things that she does not even like, she does not know why she has to be a respected young girl, she can not see what inside Aunt Alexandra's mind.

Another character that the writer considers is the strong female from this novel is Calpurnia, see the quotation below:

She was furious, and when she was furious Calpurnia's grammar became erratic. When in tranquility, her grammar was as good as anybody's in Maycomb. Atticus said Calpurnia had more education than most colored folks (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 27)

Even though Calpurnia is only a house-keeper in Finch's family, she is still an educated black woman, very wise and tactful, she taught Scout and Jem many things in life, considering Atticus is always busy in his office. The writer considers her as tough because she dares to stand along with what she believes, she believes that all human are mostly the same, what differentiates us from others is just our own behavior. Even though many black people mistake her by working in a white's family house, she is careless about that because she thinks that she is doing nothing wrong. She respects diversity, for her that is nothing wrong to be surrounded by what color some people might be, what matters is the peace, mildness, and love.

3.1.3 Humane

There are several characters in this novel that owned this behavior, one of them is Calpurnia, Calpurnia is a black woman, and she is surprisingly different with most of black people in the county, she is smart, humane and wise. Although she is only a house keeper in Finch's family, but Jem and Scout are obedient toward her,

and Atticus respects her so much, and always considers her as a part of the family, and although she is black, and the Finches are white, they do not take it as a matter, they spread love in the house. It keeps making the borders between white and black people disappear.

Calpurnia bent down and kissed me. I ran along, wondering what had come over her, she had wanted to make up with me, that was it. she had always been too hard on me, she had at last seen the error of her fractious ways, she was sorry and too stubborn to say so. I was weary from the day's crimes. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 32)

Calpurnia is a loving person, she loves Jem and Scout so much, yet she is tough and explicit toward them, she loves her job and respects all the people no matter what is their skin color. From the quotation, we see even though Calpurnia is mostly hard on Jem and Scout, she still loves them like her own children, she is being hard because she wants all the best for both of them, Atticus understands that but probably Jem and Scout see that in a different way, they consider Calpurnia is annoying, especially Scout, she does not like Calpurnia at all, she is often pissed by the punishment that Calpurnia gives her, although in the end Calpurnia is loved by them because they are finally found out that Calpurnia is a real sweetheart.

In the quotation above, we can see that Calpurnia kisses Scout, and Scout gets confused, then Scout understands that she probably is sorry for being too hard on her, Calpurnia does not say she is sorry, but she is showing it to Scout, and Scout feels it.

Mayella looked at her father, who was sitting with his chair tripped against the railing. He sat up straight and waited for her to answer.

“Except when nothin’,” said Mayella. “I said he does tollable.”

Mr. Ewell leaned back again.

“Except when he’s drinking” asked Atticus so gently that Mayella nodded.

“Does he ever go after you?”

“How you mean?”

“When he’s—riled, has he ever beaten you?”

Mayella looked around, down at the court reporter, up at the judge.

“Answer the question, Miss Mayella,” said Judge Taylor.

“My paw’s never touched a hair o’ my head in my life,” she declared firmly. “He never touched me.” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 210)

Again, from the quotation we can see that Mayella is lying to the Judge Taylor and Atticus, she said that her father was all good to her, never touched her or hurt her. She said it to blame Tom Robinson and save her father, she scapegoats Robinson in this rape case. But the fact is, her father is the one who punched her face and make her looking ugly in the court that day, her father was drunk. Robinson ran away when Mayella demands more than just ‘help’ from him, she wanted Robinson for her that day, not to fix her cupboard but to fulfill her personal desire toward him.

3.2.2 Low-Educated

The Ewells and Cunninghams are low-educated family in this novel, the character Mayella Ewell is again to be discussed in this subtitle, Mayella is a young woman aged twenty one who lives with several brothers and her father, they are incredibly poor and lack of fortune, the writer insists this is the cause why they are not fully concerned to education.

“You the eldest?The oldest?”

“Yes.”

“How long has your mother been dead?”

“Don’t know—long time.”

“Did you ever go to school?”

Read’n’writegood as Papa yonder.”

Mayella sounded like a Mr. Jingle in a book I had been reading.

“How long did you go to school?”

“Two year—three year—dunno.” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 208)

Mayella went to school for several years, but that does not enough yet for a young woman in the society at that time, she still considered low-educated person, most of Ewells too, maybe because they are poor and pretty wrecked.

Mayella is offended when Atticus called her 'Miss' at the court when she is being a witness in Tom Robinson's case, she thought Atticus was rude by calling her 'Miss', see the quotation below:

Mayella looked from under lowered eyelids at Atticus, but she said to the judge: "Long's he keeps on callin' me ma'am ansayin' Miss Mayella. I don't hafta take his sass, I ain't called upon to take this. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 207)

From the quotation, the writer insists Mayella has never been called 'Miss' in her entire life, so when Atticus was trying to respect her more by calling her Miss Mayella, she is upset. She thought Atticus was mocking her and she does not want to be mocked so she protested to the jury. This probably because she did not get enough education about being polite to people when she was in school, this showed all of us how Mayella is having lack of education about behavior.

3.2.3 Selfish

From the novel, the writer decides to put Miss Caroline in this subtitle, because the fact is she is a selfish kind of person, she is an adult, but she can not control her behavior.

Miss Caroline apparently thought I was lying. "Let's not let our imaginations run away with us, dear," she said. "now you tell your father

not to teach you any more. It's best to begin reading with a fresh mind. You tell him I'll take over from here and try to undo the damage—“

“Ma'am?”

“Your father does not know how to teach. You can have a seat now.” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 19)

From the quotation, the writer can see a character from the novel *Miss Caroline* that is so selfish and rude, she is the type of person who does not like to be criticized and have a high scale of confidence, she considers herself smart and knowing much about things, and she does not like to have rivals, and Atticus Finch may be one of her rival by teaching Scout how to read before the time for that comes, and for her, it was her duty to teach Scout how to read because she is her teacher, and Atticus' part of teaching Scout was rude for her, and she does not like that.

Miss Caroline stood stock still, then grabbed me by the collar and hauled me back to her desk. “Jean Louise, I've had about enough for you this morning,” she said. “You're starting off on the wrong foot in every way, my dear. Hold your hand.” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 24)

In the quotation simply show us the character of Miss Caroline, she is too much confident of her self and thinks that she is always right, and when Scout criticize her about giving money to Walter Cunningham, she is directly out of her

limit and mad at Scout, even though Scout was not that guilty, she can be said a little bit too mean and childish, and cannot control her emotion.

The other character like Mrs. Dubose can also be categorized as selfish in this novel, the writer sees her as a respected woman in the society, but her behavior is remains low and she tends to disrespect others, so that is why the writer decides to put her on less-respected images of women, she mostly says something bad toward people especially Finch's family without considering that they might get hurt because of her words, she mostly yelled at Jem and Scout when they were on the way home from school, she once said:

“Not only a Finch waiting on tables but one in the courthouse lawing for niggers!” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 117)

She hates black people while in fact she has Jessie as a housekeeper in her house to take care of her, Jessie is a black woman just like Calpurnia, the writer sees here that she is being such hypocrite by hating black people while her daily life and needs is fulfilled by her black house-keeper. Mrs. Dubose's selfishness can also be seen on the quotation below:

“Yes, indeed, what has this world come to when a Finch goes against his raising? I'll tell you!” She put her hand to her mouth. When she drew it away, it trailed a long silver thread of saliva. “Your father's no better than the niggers and trash he works for!” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 117)

Mrs. Dubose is undoubtedly dare to say something harsh like that in front of Jem and Scout, they are only kids especially Scout who do not know what is “nigger” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 117) mean, she is too selfish to keep her words soft and sweet to people, she is careless about pleasing people’s feelings, Mrs. Dubose is already old and decrepit, old people supposed to be wise and humane, but in contrary, she is so cranky and easily exploded to anger, she punishes Jem to serve her for two hours every day in one month at her house because Jem spoiled her yard the other day, Jem did that because he was upset that Mrs. Dubose is calling his father a nigger lover, Jem and Scout to be précised, not only having their punishment, Jem and Scout have to deal with Mrs. Dubose harsh words everyday during the punishment hours. “So you brought that dirty little sister of yours, did you?” was her greeting” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 122). Mrs. Dubose says that when Jem brought Scout to her house during the punishment hours.

3.3 The Realization of Women’s Rebellion through the Main Character’s Behavior

In this novel, the author put a little girl named Scout as the main character, and she is not just an ordinary type of young girl, she is different with the rest of maybe little girls at that time. She got personality, but it is not personalities that commonly owned by the young girls in her era, she is totally unique and different. She is not a bad young girl, she is just rare. Her rebellion toward the rules of being a sweetheart type of young girl in her Era left us in doubt whether she is going to grow

up respected by the society or not. Scout never seems to obey her surroundings that investigate her to become more like a young girl rather than a young boy, she splits with her aunt most of times for detailing her about stuffs to do to be a good and respected young girl, but her rebellion toward the rules display us another landscape of feminism, Scout happens to show us that she is the girl who does not tend to stand acquaintance's opinion about anything, she makes herself, she is a tomboy girl who plays with her brother, she is an independent girl, it is probably because her mother died when she was just two years old, so growing up with a father and a brother transform her to become one absolute different kind of young girl, a stubborn but loyal, fair, and wants justice for all, she acts before she thinks so she is impulsive. She is a good and also a risky friend, she loves her family more than anything.

Scout's wild attitude is considered bad by almost all the women in her environment, included Aunt Alexandra who tells Scout that she does not belong to the Finch family if she keeps on behaving like she did not taught to be a good young girl. However, the writer thinks that Scout's behavior is the reflection of women rebellion toward complex rules of being women, Scout seemingly become one example for women around the world to be just free, to live in the norms of being women but never be afraid to stand our own wishes. Scout shows us that women are not to be commanded, women are created to get their freedom, women should be treated equal to men, women could do anything she likes, and nobody could make it as a matter.

Scout has the important role in the racial and prejudice case toward black people in the novel, she discovers how cruel and violent people can be. But she also learns, through her father's careful teaching that the necessary response to intolerance is to try to understand where it is coming from, and then trying to relate it to people that living around her, and finally to use that foundation as a way to try to slowly change their minds.

The writer put the main character Scout to be discussed in chapter III because she is the one who tell the story all the way. Through Jean Louis Finch (Scout), the author reveal the images of women in the society at that time, the images that revealed based on this young girl's perspective, and also this young girl has some unique images, she is not the typical little girl in her era, she prefers to deny many rules of being a respected young girl in the society, but yet she is not a less-respected young girl instead, her images built a strong character of a woman in herself, she unconditionally shows herself as an independent young girl, a brave and a risky friend, a young girl who stands her own diversity, unbound to any rules that limits women to do or not to do something.

3.3.1 The Representation of Women's Rebellion Through the Main Character's Images

3.3.1.1 Tomboy

From the novel, this image is represented by Scout, a young girl from Finch's family that happened to be so boyish or tomboy in her appearance. Her daily life is all about doing manly stuffs, she dresses like a boy, walking like a boy, speaking like a boy, acting like a boy, and even playing like and with boys.

I raised my head and stared at the Radley Place steps in front of me. I froze.

"Come on, Scout, don't just lie there!" Jem was screaming. "Get up, can'tcha?"

I got my feet, trembling as I thawed.

"Get the hire!" Jem hollered. "Bring it with you! Ain't you got any sense at all?"

When I was able to navigate, I ran back to them as fast as my shaking knees would carry me.

"Why didn't you bring it?" Jem yelled.

"Why don't *you* get it?" I screamed.

Jem was silent.

"Go on, it ain't far inside the gate. Why, you even touched the house once, remember?"

Jem look at me furiously, could not decline, ran down the sidewalk, treaded water at the gate, then dashed in and retrieved the tire. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 42)

The quotation above shows how that the main character Scout as a young girl who does not want to be commanded by the man. Even though Jem was older than her and have such right to ask her something, she does not want to do that because she dislikes it. She even yelled at Jem to get the tire by himself and asking for his masculinity, Scout is tomboy and always playing around with her brother, but that does not mean she is totally looking like a young man, she still need protection from her brother Jem, and wanted Jem to do something for her. But the tomboy part of her personality is really showed here, she is clearly yelling at his brother like a man, like she does not want to be commanded, she is stand by her own wish.

The tomboy behavior of Scout also seen in the quotation below:

With this in mind, I faced Cecil Jacobs in the schoolyard next day: “You gonna take that back, boy?”

“You gotta make me first!” he yelled. “My folks said your daddy was a disgrace an’ that nigger oughta hang from the water-tank!” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 87)

I drew a bead on him, remembered what Atticus had said, then dropped my fists and walked away, “Scout’s a coward!” ringing in my ears. It was

the first time I ever walked away from a fight. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 87)

Scout was about to get into a fight with a friend of her at school because he insulted her father, he tells her that his father, Atticus, is a “nigger lover” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 98). She seems so angry at him and willing to get in a fighting with him, she probably does know fighting is a man thing, but she seems not to care about that, as long as she can be fighting to defend her father’s pride, yet the fight was not happening, because Scout was ran away from it, she was afraid that her father will find out about it and ashamed by her manly behavior.

But I kept aloof from their more fool hardy schemes for a while, and on pain of being called a g-irl, I spent most of the remaining twilights that summer sitting with Miss Maudie Atkinson on her front porch. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 46)

To be called a girl is annoying for Scout, she hates it. From the quotation above we can see how upset she was of being called a girl. She used to play with her brother and Dill, it makes her feel more like she is a man, instead of feeling like she is a woman, and her denial of wearing girls’ stuffs makes it even brighter than she can never admit to herself that she is a girl. She enjoys being free like her brother, being a good girl in the family is not that easy, because Aunt Alexandra has many complicated rules and boring way of being a good young girl.

3.3.1.2 Stubborn

The writer decided to add this subtitle as other image of Scout, where she is always holding on her own opinion and tend to be careless with what others said to her.

In her daily life, Scout mostly stands against her surroundings' opinion, for instance, she fights with Jem a lot because of one random thing, even though she is girl, she will not give up something easily to his brother. She is just as stubborn as a man could be. In this quotation below, we see Aunt Alexandra giving her advice about being a respectable young woman, she mentions her things about how to behave, what to wear, what you should be as a young woman.

Aunt Alexandra was fanatical on the subject of my attire. I could not possibly hope to be a lady if I wore breeches; when I said I could do nothing in a dress, she said I wasn't supposed to be doing things that required pants. Aunt Alexandra's vision of my deportment involved playing with small stoves, tea sets, and wearing the Add-A-Pearl necklace she gave me when I was born; furthermore, I should be a ray of sunshine in my father's lonely life. I suggested that one could be a ray of sunshine in pants just as well, but Auntie said that one had to behave like a sunbeam, that I was born good but had grown progressively worse every year. She hurt my feelings and set my teeth permanently on edge, but when I asked Atticus about it, he said there were already enough

sunbeams in the family and to go on about business, he didn't mind me much the way I was (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 92-93)

But it is not Scout if she is giving up just like that, instead of practicing her aunt's advices, she is going to Atticus to get some way to escape, she asked Atticus about the rules Aunt Alexandra told her, but Atticus is on her side. The writer guessed her stubbornness is not something wrong at all, because she wants to be just the way she is, she wants her family to accept her no matter how she dress, or how she behave or talk.

3.3.1.3 Fragile

Despite her crazy performance as a young woman in the society is very controversial, Jean Louis Finch (Scout) is basically still a lovely darling from down inside her heart, yet she never shows it in public because she prefers to be a young rebel girl that fancy manly stuffs in her daily life.

Dill was a villain's villain: he could get into any character part assigned him, and appears tall if height was part of the devilry required. He was as good as his worst performance; his worst performance was Gothic. I reluctantly played assorted ladies who entered the script. I never thought it as much fun as Tarzan, and I played that summer with more than vague anxiety despite Jem's assurances that Boo Radley was dead and nothing

would get me, with him and Calipurnia there in the daytime and Atticus home at night. (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 44)

From the quotation above the writer can see another part of Scout, yet she is tomboy, but she still needs her best men to protect her, she is somehow weak and need her father, Jem and sometimes Dill, she likes Dill and consider him her future husband, Dill always brings joy for her and Jem, Dill only plays with them during summer, when he leaves Scout is mostly sad and effortlessly missing him. And also Calipurnia, that black woman have been making Scout's life turning around, she teaches Scout many things. In fact, Scout was afraid of Boo Radley, the mysterious man who lives next to her house, he never step out of his house for a while, that man frightened Scout, but with her surroundings that loves her very much, she thinks that she will always be safe and sounds.

3.3.2 The Impacts of Main Character's Rebellion

Scout's manly behaviors as explained in the former subsubchapter lead the writer to reveal the impacts resulted by it. In Victorian Era, around the time this novel was set, women were considered as passive, uneducated, and dependent. They just become the object of the men since they were regarded as inferior. But in *To Kill A Mockingbird*, the main character's images are different, she is presented the images that she creates by her own, she does not seem to obey the rules that set by her society in Alabama, she even involved in Tom Robinson's case, with her brother and Dill she

tries to see facts about the event, she follows the court to unveil the truth that Tom Robinson is innocent, that is the thing that should have not be done by a young girl like her, ““There’s not a seat downstairs. Do you all reckon it’ll be all right if you all came to the balcony with me?”” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 187) Scout and Jem even sit in one balcony with black people on the court. They should not have do that because the white and black people have different seat in the court, again in here, Scout does not think it is necessary to obey, she sits with Reverend Sykes which is a black man in the court, but later she is asked to leave the court by her father because a young girl her age should not be there dealing with mature people’s business.

Through the character Boo Radley, the writer can also prove that Scout is a young rebel girl who curious about nearly anything that she sees, with her brother and Dill she starts this fantastic adventure to discover the existence of Boo Radley, these fascinating action that they three were doing created bravery in Scout, just like Dill and Jem, she proves to them that she is one girl who does not afraid to do things that young man can, she will not want to be considered weak among them just because she is a girl. As a result of her bravery, she ended up meeting Boo Radley and regret herself for judging him as a monster the other day, “I led him to the front porch, where his uneasy steps halted. He was still holding my hand and he gave no sign of letting me go” (*To Kill A Mockingbird*, 320). Boo turned out to become a kind man that helps Scout, he likes Scout, Scout likes him too, all of Scout’s prejudices toward him disappears as she found out that Boo is actually a good man.

The impacts of Scout's behavior such as tomboy and stubborn that explained in the former sub subchapter leads the writer to a simple decision to say that Scout will be a respected woman as she grown up, because she has her solid personality, she holds her decision by herself, she does not like to do things as commanded by others, she is a strong young girl, she represents the feminism, she does not meant to be disrespected by her society for being herself at that time, denying her aunt advices about being a good young girl, playing with boys, dressing like boys, speaking like boys, or fighting like boys. She simply defines the concept of being a strong young girl in her present life and would obviously being a respected woman when she grown up.

As the writer tries to support this analysis with the third subdivision of Cheri Register's images of women, the prescriptive which sets standards for literature that is "good" from feminist point of view, the writer will easily says that this novel is good in the feminist point of view, the writer declared two main division of images from the novel, the respected and the less-respected images of women to prove that women are being portrayed differently in the novel, this is because the author wants to show her perspective that not all women are good, some women are do bad things in life either. And also from the main character the author Harper Lee shows us that women were not created as property that can be commanded, women were strong and independent, and women can stand on her own feet and make decision on their own for their life.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having done the analysis, the writer can finally conclude that based on the novel *To Kill A Mockingbird* by Harper Lee, the writer found several characters in this novel that reflected women in Alabama during 1930's, their images are different between one and other, that what makes the writer interested to analyze it, the writer analyzed it using Feminist Criticism, applying theory by Cheri Register's images of women.

In conclusion, the writer found that there are two divisions of images of women in this novel, the respected and the less-respected women. The writer divided the respected women into sensible, strong female and humane, and the less-respected are dishonest, low-educated, and selfish. Beside of that two, the writer also analyze the image of main character in this thesis, her images are tomboy, stubborn and fragile. The images of this main character are the reflection of women rebellion toward the society rules that tends to put women as property and complement for men existence, through main character the author revealed that this is the real feminism, the appearance of Scout shows us that women were created as strong as men, women are independent, women are free and invincible, no boundaries that separated men and women on any aspects in life. Furthermore, the writer also found out that after dividing the images into respected and less-respected women, there is a convincing

fact that the author of this novel Harper Lee as a white woman did not really giving her best point of view toward white people, the writer sees that Harper Lee indirectly show us the readers that white people is not better than black people, that white and black are just equal, even though many people says that black people could not be similar to white people. It is proven when the writer put Calpurnia as one of respected women in the society, Calpurnia is a black woman but she is educated, she is humane and she is respected, meanwhile the character like Mayella Ewell is a less-respected woman in the society, she is a white trash, her behavior remained low and less-educated, she is somehow even worse than most of black people in the society, her family is considered white trash.

In addition to the statement above, the writer convinced that the author of this novel, Harper Lee, as a white woman did not tend to blindly support her own race in the novel, proven when she portrayed several black women characters in this novel as superior type of women, and there are several white women characters as inferior type of women. This fact leads the writer to conclude that the author does not see the racial issues in the society as a big deal, because philosophically it is not a matter of black or white as we are all equal as even.

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