AN ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER THROUGH FEMINISM APPROACH IN THE NOVEL LUCIA, LUCIA BY ADRIANA TRIGIANI

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata 1

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APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
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ABSTRACT

Nur Atiqah Anggawasita, An Analysis of the Main Character through Feminism Approach in the Novel Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani. English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, 2009.

This research aims to know the characteristic of Lucia Sartori is described as the main female character and how Lucia as a main character represents feminism values.

The writer uses a descriptive method with a feminism approach. The main character and characterization are seen from the dialogues, behaviors, and attitude of Lucia Sartori in the novel. Moreover, the writer uses feminism theory proposed by Soenarjati Djajangara, Sugihastuti, and Suharto to get the feminism values.

The writer analyzed the novel of Lucia, Lucia which was written by Adriana Trigiani. It presents woman’s struggle to achieve equality. Lucia Sartori is the main character in this story; she can prove that she can be as equal as other people can. She is able to have a good education and work to earn her own money. So, she can manage her life independently. Finally, the writer found out that Lucia Sartori is a character who represents feminism values by being an independent, educated, decisive, and obstinate woman.
LEGALIZATION

A thesis entitled “An Analysis of the Main Character through Feminism Approach in the Novel Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani” has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on February 9, 2010. The thesis has already been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata 1.

Jakarta, February 9, 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the ward of any other degree or diploma of the university or the other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, February 9 2010

Nur Atiqah Anggawasita
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Gracious, the most Merciful

There is no nice word to say at first, but thanks to the Allah SWT who has been given the writer opportunity to finish this paper, without his blessings, it is impossible that this paper can be a present. Then, may peace and blessing of Allah be upon the prophet, Muhammad SAW (peace be upon him), who has guided as how to be a good and successful person in this world.

On this occasion, the writer would like to thank her family, especially her beloved parents Mr. Syafruddin Ahmad SH and Mrs. Faizah Hanum, who have given her finance, facility, prayer and support in studying at State Islamic University.

And also, the writer would like to address her gratitude and appreciation to Mrs. Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum, who has guided her to finish this paper, without her this paper probably will not focus on the research study.

The writer also present great honor to some people who have given many helps to do research. They help her in many kinds such as legality, time, and energy. Particularly to

1. Dr. Abdul Chair, MA, the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University of Jakarta.
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She realizes that her paper actually has not been perfect yet, there are many mistakes in it contain. At the end, the writer just hopes that paper will be guidance for some literary study.

Jakarta, February 9 2010

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Research

Literary works are created by people. People use literary works as media to express their ideas, feelings, or the descriptions of someone or something. Literary works have significant influences in the society. Moreover, they have potentials to make social construction of the people or the society. Literary works can be used as an intellectual movement, entertainment, art symbols of traditions or beliefs.

One of the literary works is novel. In this paper, the writer tries to analyze one of Adriana Trigiani’s novels LUCIA, LUCIA. This book is internationally popular. LUCIA, LUCIA was selected as 2004’s best read in England by Richard and Judy club\(^1\), and the book was also named 8th in Britain on the 2004 Associated Press' list of "World's Best Sellers - Books." Her cross-cultural popularity is proven in the fact that her titles have been translated and published in over thirty foreign countries.\(^2\)

Set in the glittering, vibrant New York City of 1950, Lucia, Lucia is the enthralling story of a passionate, determined young woman whose decision to follow her heart changes her life forever. Lucia Sartori is a beautiful twenty-five-year-old daughter of a prosperous Italian grocer in Greenwich Village. The

\(^1\) Richard and Judy is a television program, and the program’s name comes from their presenters names Richard Madeley and Judith Finnigan. This very famous TV show also launched a club ‘Richard and Judy Book Club’ and Lucia, Lucia was selected as 2004’s best read in England by this club. (www.wikipedia.com)

\(^2\)www.goodreads.com
postwar boom is ripe with opportunities for talented girls with ambitions and Lucia becomes an apprentice to an up-and-coming designer at chic B. Altman's department store on Fifth Avenue.\textsuperscript{3}

The story begins to rise when Lucia Sartori and Dante De Martino plan their wedding with their family. One day in a dinner of two family gathering, they talked about the church that they will use for the wedding. Suddenly, Dante’s mom talks to Lucia that she must stay at home as a good wife based on the Italian tradition. But Lucia rejects it because of her ambition to be a career woman, not just to be a wife. Based on that situation Lucia prefers to work than continue her relationship with Dante and his family, even though all the family was upset with Lucia decision.

There is one more thing that makes this novel interesting to be studied deeper. Lucia finds another love from John Talbot, a handsome stranger who promises a life uptown luxury that career girls like her only read about in the society pages.\textsuperscript{4} But John Talbot isn’t a good man. He took Lucia’s money that had been saved after working for six years in B. Altman Department Store. Then, he leaves Lucia in the altar of their wedding. The reason John Talbot left Lucia is because John believed that Lucia can live without him. Lucia is an independent career woman, so he thought that she was going to be fine without a man beside her.

\textsuperscript{3}http://www.absolutewrite.com/novels/lucia_lucia.html.
After that accident, Lucia tries to stand up her life. She also investigates John Talbot’s life. After Lucia knows about John Talbot’s life, she has another spirit to continue her life, because she thinks that it’s not worthy crying for someone like him. Lucia continues her life by making herself busy with her work in B. Altman Department Store and takes care about her family.

In this point, it is very interesting to see Lucia’s struggle and spirit for liberating herself for getting what she want. Lucia wants to show that a woman has right to decide something without restriction from peoples around her. Lucia also wants to show that she can be as good as man in the field of work. Moreover, at the same time she also shows that she can be a good daughter, sister and woman in that era.

The writer chooses the novel because the main character is a very independent woman. It can be analyzed through feminism approach if the literary work is related to a woman as one of the character in the story or talked about women and to know the character of women in this novel.  

B. The Focus of the Research

This study focuses on the novel of “Lucia, Lucia” by Adriana Trigiani, which is only analyzing the character of Lucia Sartori through feminism approach.

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C. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, the writer would like to propose the statements of the problem as follows:

1. How is Lucia Sartori described as the main character?
2. How does Lucia Sartori reflect feminism values?

D. The Significance of the Research

The writer hopes this research would be beneficial to readers in terms of it is information and knowledge. It is also hoped that readers would understand the novel after having observed the result of the analysis of the woman character and characterization, as well as their image through feminism approach of the novel Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani. The writer hopes the analysis would motivate individuals interested in literature to do further analysis.

E. The Methodology of the Research

1. The Objective

The objective of this research is to describe the characteristic of Lucia Sartori as main female character by analyzing the evidence from the dialogues on the novel, her acts, and her statement, in the novel Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani. Specifically this study tries to know:

1. The character of Lucia Sartori.
2. The character of Lucia Sartori is revealed through feminism approach in the novel “Lucia Lucia”.
2. The Method

To solve the problems that are presented in the statement problems of the research, the writer uses qualitative method in doing this research. The writer also uses descriptive method to analyze the relationship between the main characters in the novel “Lucia Lucia” with the feminism approaches.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

The technique of data analysis of the research done by tries to find out the main female character and also her characterization with the evidences.

To get the feminism values, the writer reads the work deeply, understands it comprehensively and gives some marks in each line of the novel, then puts them into the paper. The feminism values occurred in the main female’s characterization is analyzed through feminism approach.

4. The Instrument

The data that related to the research are collected from library. The writer uses only relevant materials related to the research.

The writer herself is the instrument. Through reading deeply identifying the feminist values that occur in Lucia Sartori, the writer analyzes the novel of Lucia, Lucia, to find out the evidence and other aspect to feminism values.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of the research is novel of Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani, published by The Random House Publishing Group in 2003.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Character and Characterization

A character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity (it need not to be a strong on), an identity which is made up by appearance, conversation, action, name, and (possibly) thoughts going in the head.\(^1\) A story cannot be called as a story without any characters in it. In narrative or dramatic works, it usually uses the term characters and characterizations.

In the theory of character and characterization, usually many authors will take two ways or methods to provide and consider the character in their book. The first is direct method (telling or expository). Second, is indirect method (showing or dramatic).

First, expository method or often also called as the analytical method is a character delineation done by giving a description or explanation by the author directly. The character is presented by the author to the reader directly and not complicated, but simply and with a description of selfhood, which may be the attitude, character, behavior or even physical characteristic.

Second, a dramatic method, character appearance in dramatic method is similar to that shown in the drama or the novel. This means that the author does not explicitly describe the attitude and the character. The author allowed the characters to show their own selfhood through the various activities undertaken,

either through verbal (words) or non verbal (actions or behavior), and also through the events that happened.

In a good fiction, the words, behavior and the events which tell not only shown by the plot developments but also indicate the nature of selfhood as well as each character.²

Character and characterization are different; Richard Gill said that a character is a person in literary work and characterization is the way in which a character is created. From those distinctions, characterization as a method and character is the product.³ From that theory we can conclude that characterization is a method used by the author in developing history and character is the product of the story. Characters are all the product of characterizations they have been made. The kinds of conversation they have, the things they do, their appearance and so on are the particular ways in which the author has chosen to characterize his or her character.

Character can be defined as the people created by playwright, imagined by the audience. He or she’s character must be fiction and nonfiction but then a story inspired or based on a real fact in the writing, the characters usually must be real. The character may be round or flat. Generally speaking, character in a text can be rendered either as types or as individual. Typified character in literature is dominated by one specific trait and is referred to as a flat character. The term

round character usually denotes a persona with more complex and differentiated features.4

Based on the function, character in literary work can be divided into two: they are main character and minor character. The main character has the highest involvement in the story.

1. Main Character

Main character has an important role and highest intensity of involvement in the story. The central figure in a story is also called central character. The character plays the biggest role in the story. Main character is the central character of a story; it refers to the people who take part in most of the events.5

2. Minor Character

Minor character is a character that supports a central character. The character has fewer roles or in the other words the character is less dominant. But the character is needed to support the main character in developing story.

Minor character supports the main character in building the story but they have less position than the main character6.

B. Feminism

One of the ways women have fought discrimination is through feminism. Lexically, Moeliono et.al (1993:241) states that feminism is women movement of demanding full equality between women and men, equality rights that covers all aspects of life, both in the political, economic, social and cultural. Feminism is

6 Ibid, p. 178.
organized activities that fight for the rights and interests of women. If women equal to men, its mean they have the right to define themselves as what is possessed by men for so long or known as the autonomy of women. In other words, feminism is a women's movement to gain autonomy or freedom of self-determination.7

Feminist researching the female tradition constantly emphasize both the amount and the variety of material to be uncovered.8 Modern feminist political activists commonly campaign on issues such as reproductive rights, including the rights to safe, legal abortion, access to contraception and quality prenatal care, protection from violence within a domestic partnership, sexual harassment, street harassment, discrimination and rape, and rights to maternity leave and equally pay.

Feminism asks for sexual equality that includes sexual difference. It aims for individual freedoms by mobilizing sex solidarity. It posits that women recognize their unity while it stands for diversity among women. It requires gender consciousness for its basis yet calls for the elimination of prescribed gender roles.9

Feminism is a belief that women and men are inherently of equal worth. Because most societies privilege men as a group, social movements are necessary to achieve equality between women and men, with understanding that gender

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always intersect with other social hierarchies. In simple terms, feminism is the belief in social, political and economic equality of the sexes, and a movement organized around the belief that gender should not be pre-determinant factor shaping a person’s social identity or socio-political or economic rights.

Feminism in general of course has a long political history, developing as a substantial force, in America and Britain at least, throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth century’s. Women’s right and women suffrages movements were the crucial, determinants in shaping this phase, with their emphasis on social political and economic reform. Many of the arenas of the society give a great supports to increase women’s status. The movement itself can be divided into three waves.

The first wave of feminism movement began in the 19th century, precisely in 1848. In that year, a convention in Seneca Falls, USA was held. The convention tried to declare another version of declaration of independence, which did not represent the women aspiration, just because the Declaration of Independence declared, ‘All men are created equal’ was held. So, to bring the equality between men and women, the convention declared another version, ‘All men and women are created equal’. This event was the first bar of feminism movement and noticed in history as women great rebellion.

Then in the middle 1960s in USA, it could be found that the second wave of the feminist movement was born by the publishing of The Feminine Mystique,
written by Betty Friedan. This book criticized the idea that women could only find fulfillment through childrearing and homemaking. According to Friedan's obituary in The New York Times, The Feminine Mystique “ignited the contemporary women's movement in 1963 and as a result permanently transformed the social fabric of the United States and countries around the world” and “is widely regarded as one of the most influential nonfiction books of the 20th century." This book has already given wide influences to the society that reached artist, press media, academician, and so on. In a specific objection, the second wave of the feminist movement tried to condemn the sexual discrimination, sexual insulting and get a fairer house job-description.14

Finally, the movement of feminism rises into the third wave. The Third-wave of feminism began in the early 1990s. The movement arose as responses to perceived failures of the second-wave. It was also a response to the backlash against initiatives and movements created by the second-wave. Third-wave feminism seeks to challenge or avoid what it deems the second wave's "essentialist" definitions of femininity, which (according to them) overemphasized the experiences of upper middle class white women. A post-structuralism interpretation of gender and sexuality is central to much of the third wave's ideology. Third wave feminists often focus on "micro politics", and challenged the second wave's paradigm as to what is, or is not, good for females.15

Some of the general characteristics of the new women included:

- The achievement of a satisfactory education—primary, secondary, and preferably some college—and to be able to use that knowledge wisely.
- The ability to earn her own money and thus be financially independent.
- Participation in political discussion and decision making processes.
- The willingness to decide for herself if, when, and whom she wants to marry and how many children to have (if any).
- A demonstration of her difference by wearing less traditional and less constricting clothing, where comfort is privileged over fashion.
- Overall, a desire to defy convention and social norms in order to create a better for all women (and men as well).16

Therefore, all educated feminist tried to absolve the women from all oppression and science restrictions. One of their efforts is to make them as an object of study. The gender studies, women studies or women assessment are appeared in all sorts program of studies. These assessments enhanced our knowledge about experience, importance, and women’s life. Women study includes many topics that are related to women studies, such as women history, women labor, women psychological, lesbianism, etc.17

In the beginning of the 20th century, the issues of women ideal feminist were found among novelist, playwrights, journalists, pamphleteers, political thinkers, and suffragettes. These writers and thinkers created a body of work that explored the new social and psychological possibilities in women’s lives as well as the limitation. The literary images of the women ideal feminist is varied, they are included: women trapped by social conventions and whose lives were devastated by a lack of choice; women who challenge the racial and political

orthodoxies of the day; and women who re-imagine history and myth from the feminist perspectives.

C. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist literary criticism tried to liberate women from their inferior knowledge. They did their struggle by making women as a field of study, so that gender studies or women studies has occurred in the relationship to literature, there is a new mainstream that tries to discover about women in literary work and anything related to women in literary work. The study aims to enrich the knowledge about the experiences, needs and life of women. Afterward, the study that makes women as a field of study that occurred in literary work is known as feminist literary criticism.¹⁸

Since the problems of the women are very complex, it must be very naïf, if there are no more details specifications. Soenarjati has three subdivisions that focused in literary work or known as the feminist ideological criticism. They are the critic about women author in the literary works, the reference critic of literary standard based on women’s viewpoint and the analysis of women’s description in literary itself. In the other hand, this critic tries to make an analysis about how the image of women built in literary works, which are dominated by men. This critic called feminist ideological criticism.

Feminist ideological criticism has aim to research about misunderstanding and bias about women and all of the caused why they are marginalized or even not regarded as significant component of the society in the literary work. Soenarjati

¹⁸ Ibid, pp. 16-17.
has stated about the feminist ideological criticism; literary critic that is used by many people is ideological criticism. The feminist literary criticism is values of women, especially feminist activist as reader. The main focuses of the women’s reader is the image and stereotyped of women in literary work. This critic also tries to find out the misunderstanding about women often are not appreciated, but is ignored in literary critic.¹⁹

An outstanding analysis about the image of women in literary work has delivered by Virginia Woolf, in her book *A Room of One’s Own* (1929). Woolf has discerned in some cases, like classical literary work, that women were marginalized as a creature with no education, no money, an ideological antipathy, unoriginal, private and domestic has a housewife, a girl, or servant who taken care of the household.²⁰ Feminism needs to accept its enlightenment legacy and its basis in humanism. This implies a set of moral values based on respect for the freedom and autonomy of individual human subject.

The gender order is imagined generally in agrarian society and women’s role as mother are guardians of culture identity, symbolizing stability in the face of change. Men are creative in the public sphere; women are centered in private domain where culture continuity is guaranteed along with the identity of family, community and nation.²¹

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¹⁹Ibid, p. 28.
Women are refusing to be cast in the role of passive and problematically complex territory for men to fight over. They are self-determining subjects, and many often pay a high price.\textsuperscript{22}

According to Annette Kolodny, feminist literary criticism is a tool to help in analyzing text which tells about women sexual stereotype in literature as literary criticism and it shows that ideology or ways, which is not satisfy, are used to analyze women’s writing unfairly and insensitively.\textsuperscript{23}

There are so many theories that can be used in literary criticism, but according to the statement of Soenarjati who assumed that a work which questions about unbalance gender relationship and promotes the creating of a more balance social order between men and women as a feminist literary work, \textit{Lucia, Lucia} for example can be categorized as the feminist one.\textsuperscript{24}

It is clear enough that feminist ideological criticism is an effort to interpret the text and to know more about the image of women throughout the text. Through this, it can be considered much how do this critic is needed in order to analyze the phenomena of women revealed in literary work. Without this approach, it must be hard to understand more.

\textsuperscript{22}Ibid. p. 5.
\textsuperscript{24}http://www.Suarakarya-online.com/news.html, Gunoto Saparie, \textit{Kritik Sastra Dalam Perspektive Feminisme}. 
A. Introduction

Characters are people in the story. They are the important elements in building a story. In narrative or dramatic work, they do some actions according to their part and role in the story. The presentations of the character can be flat, round or dynamic. These types depend on the role of the characters in the story. The way that is presented character is called characterizations. Characterizations mean how the person is told in the story. The description of the characters can be done by words or shown in actions or through the comments given by other characters.

This chapter will focus on answering the research question. It will analyze the main female character and the feminism value reflected in the main character. By paying attention to words describing Lucia Sartori (her thought and action) the research question will be answered. Lucia Sartori is a daughter of an Italian traditional family which is lived in Greenwich Village commerce street New York. As the main character in this novel, she struggle her voice and her acquisition for the identifying woman. At the beginning of the novel, Lucia is described as a carrier woman in B Altman Department store on fifth avenue New York. Since Lucia has engagement with Dante, her future mother in law asks her to stop working and become a housewife. But Lucia refuses it because of her ambition to be carrier woman, not just to be a wife. In the time of her retire she is
B. Character Analysis

After reading and understanding the novel deeply and comprehensively, the writer gives some marks in some words as evidence of characterizations. Then the writer classifies Lucia’s character into several characteristics.

Here are the characteristic of Lucia Sartori and the evidence of her characteristics based on the novel Lucia, Lucia written by Adriana Trigiani.

1. Lucia as an educated woman.

As already known in traditional society, women are proposed only to be good wives and mothers who stay in private and domestic sphere to take care of the household.\footnote{Soenarjati Djajanegara (2003), Op.cit. p.6.} Women are not allowed to have higher education; they assume that it is enough for women to have ability of writing, reading and counting. Even though women have opportunity for having higher education, it is only for supporting their part as wives and mothers.

In this case, Lucia has been given an opportunity for having higher education. She is able to reach a business education; she could prove her good qualities and after finishing this business school, she can get a good job in a big department store in New York.

“The four of us (Lucia, Ruth, Helen and Violet) are practically a club. We call ourselves the flappers because we were all born in 1925. We’ve been devoted to one another since we met seven years ago at Katherine Gibbs Secretarial School, the first stop for any New York girl of high school who wants to develop her business skills and put something official in her resume”.\cite{Trigiani2003}

In another situation, as a carrier woman Lucia has guidelines in carrying out her job. As a woman who works in service department, Lucia is able to create
guideline of serving customer and giving them pleasant experience when they are served. Like when costumers come in for fitting, Lucia offers coffee or tea with a pastry; it’s a personal service that’s important. This guideline is so successful that her boss, a male boss imitates her guideline. This indicates that Lucia is a smart and educated worker and that her boss explicitly admits her intelligence in business strategy by copying her technique.

Beside described as educated woman, Lucia is also described as someone who enjoys to hang out with educated people. When Lucia has a trip to Italia, Lucia meets with an educated people, Charlie and Arabel Dresken. They spend several days together visiting historical sites.

“When we have to say good-bye to Arabel and Charlie the next morning, I’m sad to see them go. I’ve never spent time with such an educated woman, and I see what I’ve missed by not furthering my education. I’m proud of my training and schooling, but I see now that I could have done more. I remember the night at the Plaza when Christopher friend asked me if I’d gone to Vassar. How I would have loved to go away and live in a dormitory with lots of other smart, ambitious girls. I’ve done very well with my talents, but I haven’t pushed myself. I have ideas and the passion to execute them, but there is a whole world that I haven’t experienced, and it would have allowed me to rise to top.” (Trigiani 2003, 176)

Getting a friendship with this couple make Lucia realize that she still have many things to learn, that she was regret not to continue her study.

Besides that, she ever takes an art course based on someone that she met in her vacation to Italia Charlie Dresken and Arabel Dresken.

“It turns out that Lucia took courses in art at the new school for social research with the encouragement of Arabel Dresken”(Trigiani 2003, 249)

From those statements it can be seen that Lucia has a strong desire in terms of education. She feels that she supposes to continue her education to higher
education, despite the fact that Lucia did not do it. This indicates that Lucia has passion to update herself and realize that woman has equal opportunity in education.

2. Lucia as an independent woman

Independent is the quality of someone, which is not dependent on other people or thing; it is not controlled by other people or thing. A woman who does not depend on other anymore is called an independent woman.

Based on this definition, Lucia can be called as an independent woman in every aspect, such as independent in financial and mentally. It can be seen from her daily live as a carrier woman who’s not depend on her family or other.

Lucia Sartori is a daughter of a prosperous Italian grocer in Greenwich Village. Even though her father has a prosperous grocery, Lucia doesn’t work there. Lucia doesn’t want to depend on her family wealthy. She gets a job in a big department store in Fifth Avenue. In this case, even Lucia has a family wealthy, she could be independent in financial.

“I still can’t believe that this is where I work, that every second Friday I receive a paycheck printed on pale blue paper with my name typed neatly in black. PAY TO THE ORDER OF MISS LUCIA SARTORI. The bottom right corner bears the official stamp of R. Prescott, Vice President, and in the bottom left corner, “Custom department” is neatly handwritten”. (Trigiani 2003, 19)

From the explanation, we can conclude that Lucia is independent in finance. She doesn’t depend on her family even though she lives with her family, she could buy anything with her own money. Moreover being independent in term of financial is something that really fascinates her. Her first phrase “I still can’t believe” indicates how independence was seemed far away to be reached. Since
now she is independent, she still feels as if it is a dream come true that she needs to remind herself of her independence.

In her personal life, Lucia always uses her own money to her needs. In addition Lucia can also raise money for future planning. One of her planning is to build her own home.

“It’s hard to believe that I’ve saved $8,988.78 in the six year I’ve been working. I never went on vacations, other than ones with my family, or splurged in jewelry or a car. I made most of my cloths, and the things I couldn’t make I bought at Altman’s sales with my employee discount. I knew that someday I’d need a nest egg. I plan to spend about $1000 on furnishing in Italy, and I will keep $500 in the saving account as a little emergency fund. The rest I put into down payment for the construction of our house (Lucia and her fiancé, John) in Huntington Bay.” (Trigiani 2003, 158)

Lucia knows that someday if she gets married, she will have her own home with her husband.

Other that, Lucia also feels that no one can give her anything that she cannot buy by herself.

None of the fancy things I have been given in my live, from Papa’s gift of coral enlace on my sixteenth birthday to John Talbotts mink coat, meant nearly as much to me as the things I bought myself with the $48.50 a week I made at B Altman and Company. There isn’t a man who can come along and buy me anything that I cannot earn myself. “Never let the man know that,” Mama used to say to me, but the lesson didn’t take. I’ve spent wisely and never splurged. I remember the radio, the hairdryer with deluxe bonnet, and the canopy bed from the interior Decoration that I bought with my own money. I calculated how many hours I had to work against the value of the purchase. I could practically tell you how many stitches I’d need to sew to walk out of B Altman’s with whatever item my heart desired. (Trigiani 2003, 233)

Lucia felt that no man can give any valuable thing, only that she could buy by herself with her own money from her work.
Besides being financially independent, she is also mentally independent. It can be seen when Lucia stays at her parents’ home. Lucia feels that she can live on her own outside from her family. Her staying in her parent’s home is not because she cannot live by herself, because she likes her room, and loves her parents.

“I have always known that if I walked out of my parents’ home, I could get my own apartment and live a good life. I stay here because I love my room with the window overlooking Commerce Street. And I love my mother and father, until I marry; I want to be with them”. (Trigiani 2003, 35)

As in her life she had once engaged to a nice young man from the neighborhood, Dante De Martino. However, romance does not run smoothly because there is demand from Dante’s parents that Lucia has to stop working later when she marries with their son. But Lucia rejects it. After Lucia breaks the engagement with Dante she meets another man, John Talbot. Lucia loves John, but her father does not approve this relationship.

“I go back into the living room. Mama has sunk into her chair and Papa stands, looking down at the garden with his back to me “You know something?” I say, talking to Papa’s back. “If one of your sons had come home with a girl tonight and she was wearing a new diamond ring, you never would behave toward her the way you did toward John. You ruined the most beautiful day of my life. Rot in hell.”(Trigiani 2003, 154)

“I take the stairs up to my room two at time. I hear my father calling to me angrily from the bottom of the stairs. No matter how old I am, he still is the leader of this household and will not tolerate disrespect. But I can’t tolerate his disrespect of me, either. I get into my room and lock the door. I go to my vanity and turn on the small lamp and open the drawer. I remove my saving register from the Chase National Bank and remind myself that I have the means to live my live outside of this house. The long row of deposits written in blue ink soothes me. I’m independent woman, I tell myself, and when I look in the mirror, I believe it.”(Trigiani 2003, 154)
From the explanation above, it can be seen that Lucia feels confident if she had to leave the house because of her relationship with John was forbidden by her father. She also felt that she could live independently out there with everything she had, including her saving. In this case Lucia also compared with her brother, who would be given a lot of priority by her father in every way, because women do not always have the right to express his opinion.

One of Lucia’s characteristics that stood out among is the independency. She knows how she can be happy without a partner even in a bad situation (after John leaves Lucia).

My biggest problem with the opposite sex is that I know how to be happy on my own. It’s in my nature to make the best of a bad situation. Even now, with the department closing, there are opportunities to pursue for a worker of my caliber and experience. I may have to travel across the country to seize an opportunity, but still, it’s mine for the taking.”(Trigiani 2003, 233)

When Lucia is trying to build her life again after John leaves her, the department where she works is closed and Lucia is very sad. But she knows that there will be a lot of job for her, because she knows that she has a good ability. Even she has to find a job across the country or not.

3. Decisive woman

In patriarchal society, women have no excuses to decide what they want, because everything is controlled by men and only men who have authority. In other word, women are subordinate through men’s greater power. But it doesn’t work for Lucia. One of Lucia character is a decisive. Decisive is having or showing the ability to decide quickly. Although she has a fiancé, Dante De Martino and she has a family, she remains to have rights to choose what she likes.
It is proven when she breaks engagement from her fiancé. Dante’s mother submits the requirement, if later Lucia married with Dante, she has to stop working and only serve her husband. But Lucia rejects it, whereas she doesn’t discuss it with Dante and her family. No one could influence her decision even though all people eventually become sad and disappointed.

“I don’t take in sewing. That’s not what I do. I’m a seamstress at B. Altman in the custom department. I’ve been there for six years, and someday I hope to run department, I’m lucky and they choose me. Am I expected to resign?”

“I remember my grandmother telling me the story of her betrothal and a marriage, arranged by her parents in Italy. There was no mention of love or romance, only obligation and duty. Chores! Take in sewing? Not in 1950! Not in New York City! Claudia De Martino is crazy if she thinks I’m going to put up hems at a pittance for the women on avenue a, thank you!”(Trigiani 2003, 59)

From the quotation above, Lucia could prove that she had courage to refuse Dante’s mom to stop working after her marriage. It is because she loves freedom, the feeling of deciding something for her, the feeling of independent.

In another situation, after she broke up with Dante, she meets someone else, John Talbot, a handsome stranger who promises a life uptown luxury that carrier girls like her only read about in the society pages. Lucia loves him very much, but her father refuses that relation. Lucia firmly rejects the ban, because Lucia sure if John is her soul mates.

“I am furious. I put down my glass and follow him. “Papa how dare you ruin this moment for me? You say you want me to be happy. Stai contenta! Stai contenta! You say it every day, but you don’t mean it. Be happy, Lucia, but you can only be happy if I tell you to! You couldn’t care less what I want. Nobody is good enough for me, but I find someone to love someone I truly love, you humiliate him. He didn’t do anything wrong! This is 1951, and your silly peasant traditions belong back on the farm where they come from. I can take care of myself, and I don’t need your blessing!”(Trigiani 2003, 154)
From the quotation above, we can see that she was free to decide anything she wants, even her father disagree with Lucia decision.

4. **An Obstinate woman**

Lucia was an obstinate woman when she faced the bitter reality that her fiancé left her in the altar at their wedding. This situation drove her to despair, because she had to undergo so many sweet memories that she passed by with John Talbot. Lucia and her family are very sad and feel so embarrassed with the neighbor. But with the strength in herself, she survives and tries to build her life again.

“Papa’s right-mama is dramatic, Barese down to her soul. “Mama I’ll eat. But I want to come down to the kitchen.” I’ve been lying in bed long enough. The more I stew about John, the angrier I get. I’m not a girl who is content to let things lie, I want to know why he did this to me. And the answer won’t come here in my room.”(Trigiani 2003, 205)

In this event Lucia appears to become obstinate woman. She would not let herself down, she is aware that her family still need her. Although John was deceiving her, she must move on for herself and her family. She knows very well what she has to do, it means she never gives up and always be obstinate to face problems.

**C. Lucia Sartori as Main Female Character Viewed From Feminist Theory**

From the explanation of Lucia Sartori above, the writer tries to relate her character and feminism. Feminism is women movement of demanding full equality between women and men, equality rights that covers all aspects of life, both in the political, economic, social and cultural. A woman is included into
subordinate one, in the patriarchy, who has born to be a servant of men as the member of the ruling class.

The main goal of feminism is to improve women's position in order to be equal with men’s position. There is a variety way to achieve this goal; one of them is the women struggle for having the same right and opportunity that men’s have.

Based on the feminist movement existed in Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani, the writer analyzes through feminism approach. All of women problem never stop up to now. Women have been struggling for equal right over the past 150 years and growing successfully. This struggle is to show their existence in public, in order to get their right and their identity, as in independent women. Therefore, feminists’ critics struggle to destroy the patriarchal system that is believed as the root of women’s oppression.

This novel describes Lucia Sartori, as a main character, with some characteristics such as educated, independent, decisive and obstinate women and all characteristics that the feminist submit for all the women in the world. So, women are able to be in the same position as men, to stand up in their own feet and to be proud of her self.

In traditional society, women do not have opportunity to get higher education, to hold office, or to have a certain job. Traditional society assumes that it is enough for women to have the ability of writing, reading, and counting even tough when a woman has given an opportunity for having higher education. Usually it is only just for supporting her part as a wife and mother.
Wollstonecraft in *Feminist thought* by Rosemary Putnam Tong explains that society must give an education to all women, just like men, because all human beings have an equal right to get an opportunity to expand the capacity of their intellectual activity and the morality, so they can become a personhood.²

The feminist uses education to free themselves as people who are able to achieve the happiness and pleasure fulfillment. With education women can get a job that she really likes and also can show herself, her ability and her capacity. Feminist is fully aware the only way to enter social life or working life is by education. That proved when Lucia becomes an employee in a big department store in New York, although she had no experience before, but with her education and cleverness she can enter the working fields.

Lucia’s characteristic reflects the feminism value that does not depend on anything. Independent is the quality of someone, which is not dependent on other people or thing; it is not controlled by other people or thing. She is independent in financial and also in mentally. Financially, she could prove that she can make her own money by working. For mentally, It can be seen from Lucia’s life that she never married until her old age and also based on her statement:

“My biggest problem with the opposite sex is that I know how to be happy on my own. It’s in my nature to make the best of a bad situation.” (Trigiani 2003, 233)

In patriarchal society, women have no excuses to decide what they want, because everything is controlled by men and only men who have authority. In other word, women are subordinate through men’s greater power. But it doesn’t

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work for Lucia. One of Lucia character is a decisive. Decisive is having or showing the ability to decide quick and confident. That proved when Lucia chooses her love for John than her father ambition to not marry with John.

When Lucia gets down from John’s love, Lucia appears to become obstinate woman. She would not let herself down, she is aware that her family still need her. Although John was deceiving her, she must move on for herself and her family. She knows very well what she has to do, it means she never gives up and always be obstinate to face problems.

However to become a feminist, Lucia has to sacrifice something that she loves. For example, she has to sacrifice her wedding for her job.

“How can I tell her that this trip has changed me? I met Arabel, who lives in a world of literature and art and infused me with her passion. I saw craftsmanship so exquisite that it made me think about how I could become a better seamstress. Why, though, do my aspirations sadden me? Why do I always feel that I have to give up something I love in order to climb higher?” (Trigiani 2003, 176)

Although Lucia could prove to people that she can do what man can do. But Lucia has another side in her life. Without realizing Lucia is not feels happy and not marries until her old age. But when Lucia realizes that she has to find her happiness. She looks for her ex fiancé, Dante and tries to start a new life.
A. Conclusions

From this research, the writer concludes that Lucia Sartori is an educated, independent, decisive and obstinate woman. As the main character in this story; she can prove that she can be as equal as other people do. She is able to have a good education and job to earn her own money, so that she can manage her life independently.

After analyzing Lucia’s character, the writer found out what makes Lucia as a feminist character caused by the environmental discrimination of men. So, it can be concluded that Lucia Sartori represents the feminism values, such as equal in the work rights, freedom of speech, and equal to get education. It is implied in her characterization based on the dialogue and behavior in the novel.

Although the novel represents feminism values through the main female character, this novel questions the values. Her independence does not make her happy. She seems to lack of something. She then searches her happiness by seeing Dante, her first love whom she leaves due to her fear that by marrying Dante would influence her freedom. When seeing Dante she does not think about her independence and freedom, what she thinks is she is finally happy. It shows that Lucia still cannot leave the stereotype of woman of feeling complete by having man on her side.
B. Suggestions

The writer suggests for those who are interested in this study about literature, especially in the novel Lucia, Lucia, they can use feminism approach in comprehending and enhancing the image of women in the novel. Anyone who is interested to do deeper study about character and characterization that related to feminism values, can also use feminist perspective as an approach in analyzing the literary work. The writer also expects that the research will be useful to the reader who wants to analyze characters and their characterizations in any type of the novel.

Finally, the writer hopes this study will enrich readers’ knowledge of literature, especially for the students of English Department, faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Jakarta, as an additional reference.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Appendix

Synopsis of Lucia, Lucia Novel

In the fifties, the Second World War had just ended. War veterans return and marry their lovers. The women stay at home taking care of all domestic needs. Cooking, washing dishes and clothes, taking care of their children, while their husband work outside to meet all their household needs.

Lucia comes from Italian immigrant family who lives in Greenwich Village, Commerce Street, New York. She is the youngest of five children. They are four brothers, which make Lucia is much protected. Her family is very close and intimate traditional Italian family. Well, although the eldest sometimes fight with his father about how to take care Groceria, grocery store run by Giuseppe Antonio Sartori since he came in New York.

After completing the senior high school, Lucia continues her education into business school. After she finished business school, Lucia finds a job and she gets it.

Her fiancé, the handsome man who loves Lucia so much is Dante De Martino the owner of the family bakery. Lucia works as a fashion designer in the department of special orders for manufacturing and sewing clothes in B. Altman department store.

But human plans do not always go smoothly. Claudia De Martino, her future mother-in-law doesn’t like when Lucia still works after marrying her son. But Lucia refuses and remains in her desire that women have the same rights as men to work. In the end, their plan to get marry is canceled. Than Lucia return her engagement ring with heart pain.

But a woman like Lucia never linger single. One day, Lucia is introduced by her boss, Delmarr to a handsome and charming man, John Talbot. John Talbot is the rich entrepreneur. And then Lucia loves him very much, but there is any obstacle from Lucia’s father, he doesn’t like john Talbot. Lucia’s father eventually forced to accept john because he doesn’t want to see Lucia sad. But who would have thought that John Talbot is a deceiver. John left Lucia in the altar of their wedding day, after robbing Lucia’s saving.

After this embracing incident, Lucia is drowning in grief. But Lucia can rise and set her life back. She feels that John is only her past. Then, she continues her life with her activities. During Lucia set her life back, there is something that makes her very sad. The department of special order and sewing clothes in B.Altman department store is closed.
However, his boss offers a great opportunity to develop Lucia’s career in Hollywood and she accept it. But the way in reaching her dreams in Hollywood Lucia hampered by family problems of her mother's fell ill. So, Lucia can’t go to Hollywood because she loves her mother very much. After that in B. Altman department store there is a new vacancies and Lucia start to work again until her retirement.

After John left Lucia, Lucia doesn’t think about looking for a partner again. Because, she thinks that she can live in any condition and without partner. In the end of the novel, Lucia is looking back her ex fiancé, Dante De Martino who had she left. And they are having a dinner together.