THE CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF REBECCA SHARP IN ‘VANITY FAIR’ BY USING MARXIST-SOCIAL FEMINISM APPROACH

BY:
SITI QAUSUN NASRI
104026000968

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
“SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
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THE CHARACTER ANALYSIS OF REBECCA SHARP IN ‘VANITY FAIR’ BY USING MARXIST-SOCIAL FEMINISM APPROACH

A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Strata One Degree (S1)

BY:
Siti Qausun Nasri
104026000968

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ABSTRACT


In this research, the writer analyzed the film ‘Vanity Fair’ directed by Mira Nair. This research is related to the Feminism in which focuses on the Marxist-Social Feminism. The writer used descriptive qualitative method. ‘Vanity fair’ tells the main character Rebecca Sharp that presents her characterization categorizing the Marxist-Social Feminism.

In the film, the issue of Marxist-Social Feminism is reflected on Rebecca Sharp characterizations. Her four characterizations are charm, quick wit, ambitious, and strong minded: Each of characterizations shows the Marxist-Social Feminism. First, Charm leads her into the alienation of sexuality referring to Social feminism; and for Marxist concept that the man who tried to rape her can be categorized as capitalist and Rebecca is a labor that he has everything she has. Second, quick wit means having the intelligence that leads her into the alienation of intellectuality since Mrs. Pinkerton oppresses her to not to have the educational chance for she is the poor girl and it is as Marxist sees that the people who do not have nobility can not have the educational chance even though she has wit. Third, her ambitious characterization leads her into the alienation of motherhood as the social feminism belief. Alienation of motherhood means the every single mother sees her children as her products and wants to create them as the society wants. The last but not least, her strong-minded characterization is made up since she is little girl where the capitalism leads her own country as the result its characterization leads her life to have the better life. It can be seen when Marxist sees the capitalism as the main problem of the women oppression.
APPROVEMENT

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A Thesis
Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Letters Scholar

Siti Qausun Nasri
104026000968

Approved by:

M. Supardi, SS
Supervisor

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY “SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH”
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LEGALIZATION

The thesis entitled “The Character Analysis of Rebecca Sharp in ‘Vanity Fair’ by Using Marxist-Social Feminism Approach” has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on June, 04 2009. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Letters Scholar.

Jakarta, June 04 2009

Examination Committee

Chair Person, Secretary,

Dr. H. Muhammad Farkhan, M.Pd Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 299 480 NIP. 150 261 902

Examiner 1, Examiner 2,

Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum Drs. Asep Saefuddin, M.Pd
NIP. 150 317 725 NIP. 150 261 902
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 award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, May 2009

Siti Qausun Nasri
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In the name of Allah SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Beneficent, and the Most Merciful.

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The writer
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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People create literary work and use it as a media to express an idea, feeling or to describe someone or something. Literary work has the significant influence in the
real society. It can be used as an intellectual movement, entertainment, art or a symbol from tradition and faith.

Literary work is much to reveal an idea, opinion and message as social value. Therefore, it has a great influence to send the values to the people through the literary lover.

As an issue which is much to be discussed in literary work is about gender that revealed an imbalance of gender problem. Gender is defined as a psychological, social, and cultural domain of being male or female.¹ Gender is a social constructions and system of meanings with multiple dimensions including gender identity, both personal and social. Gender identity is interpreted as including components of both personal identity and social identity. Gender identity has been defined as the sameness, unity, and persistence of one’s individuality as a male or female (or ambivalent), in greater or lesser degree, especially as it is experienced in self – awareness and behaviour.² In addition, gender is the feature that closed to the men and the women. It is made both social and cultural factors, so there is the assumption of the social and cultural roles of the men and the women; on the other words, it is a social concept differentiating (in the meaning of choose or separate) the men and the women roles.³

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¹ Sabrina Petra Ramet, Ed. *Gender Reversal &Gender Cultures Anthropological and Historical Perspective.* (Great Britain: Clays Ltd. 1996). p. 24
² Ibid.
There are many approaches to do the research; one of them is feminism approach. It studies the women and their reflection in the literary work. The writer can not only get the information from the written or audio media, but also she can get from audio-visual media since a film is of kind literary work. Film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at cinema/movie theater; moving pictures of real events, shown for example on television.\(^4\)

Throughout the 1960s the significance of the media emphasized more strongly than any other period in history. The world of film was no exception, and thus emerged as a major concentration for the second wave of feminism.\(^5\) As with other systems and processes, feminists recognized a subordination and oppression in the predominately patriarchal film world.

Feminism is a social movement which has had an enormous impact on film theory and criticism.\(^6\) The main purpose of feminist movement is to make the same equality between men and women,\(^7\) or as an effort to make the same relationship

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\(^5\) After the Second World War was identified by the birth of new countries getting the freedom from the European colonizer, The Second Wave Feminism was born in 1960. And the women have their vote in the parliament. This is the year of the beginning for the women to get their vote and join the world of politic in the country. ([http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminisme Sejarah retrieved 8 January 2008](http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminisme Sejarah retrieved 8 January 2008))


\(^7\) Soenarjati Djajanegara, *Kritik Sastra Feminis*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 2003), p. 4
between men and women. The movement focused on injustice gender through the analysis from many aspects of the life.

Feminism became a movement of liberation rather than reform, a movement of breaking away and creating the new.\(^8\) The media was a resourceful tool for consciousness-raising, and feminism was now preparing to utilize this to the full. Similarly, film was a forum for bringing female issues to the forefront. Feminist films strongly and seriously approached matters of women’s social and economic status, gender characterization and the struggle of juggling both family and career roles.

In this opportunity to do the analysis, the writer watches the “Vanity Fair” movie. Vanity Fair is a modern adaptation of the novel by William Makepeace Thackery.\(^9\) The film captures Rebecca “Becky” Sharp (Reese Witherspoon), a young woman who sets her every ambition on climbing the social ladder of London society in 1820. No penny to her name and merely the title of governess, she relies on her sexual allure, guile and quick wit; she does rise eventually to a Queen of High Society, though not for long and without much of a purpose; only a soul wrenching cost.\(^10\)

\(^8\) [http://www.bristol.ac.uk/Depts/History/Sixties/Feminism/film.htm - _ftn5](http://www.bristol.ac.uk/Depts/History/Sixties/Feminism/film.htm) retrieved 14 January 2008


Becky, her short name, is a daughter of a struggling painter. Her mother, a France is a woman working as an opera singer that has died when Becky is a small child. Becky Sharp spent most of her childhood as an unloved orphan. Despite this however she grew up into a very strong-minded young woman with great plans for herself. Her struggle to find the same status in the patriarchy society did not make in pain. It began after she grew up and the institution where she lived before, even though she tasted no much knowledge, she is kind of a smart student. The bright and witty Sharpe sets her lofty sights on crossing the class divide. Her determination in this goal is blatant enough to be spotted by the prickly Aunt Matilda, whose path she crosses when Sharpe enters the employment of Sir Pitt Crawley (Bob Hoskins) as a governess. "I had seen her as a mere social climber," observes Matilda. "I see now she's a mountaineer."\(^{11}\)

According to the problems above, the writer interested to do the research by Marxist-social feminism theory since in the Marxist-social feminism approach has a main problem of the oppression in the capitalism and patriarchy, and the making of the women and men relationship within a man image have the first position and women in the second position. Moreover, the writer takes out her four characterizations and it can be categorized as Marxist-Social feminism. They are Charm, Quick Wit, Ambitious, and Strong-minded that reflect the social feminism concept of the alienation; and also they can be categorized as Marxist since

\(^{11}\) http://www.tiscali.co.uk/entertainment/film/reviews/vanity_fair.html 8 January 2008
Capitalism is Marxist’s main problem. In this film shows how capitalism leads her country.

B. Focus of the Study

This research is focused on “Vanity Fair” film with its director Mira Nair and limit merely on analyzing the characterization of Rebecca Sharp with her issues of Marxist-Social feminism.

C. Research Question

The writer takes the one interesting question out based on the background of the study and the focus of the study.

1. How are the characters of Rebecca Sharp in ‘Vanity Fair’ seen from Marxist - Social feminism approach?

D. Significance of the Study

This literary research is expected to vary the references in this literary critic and approaching, especially, in the feminist approach; however, it can be variety and especially for the students who love the studying of feminism. This research can be used as of the references. Beside that, this literary research can give the up to date information about Marxist-social feminism theory.

E. Research Methodology
1. Objective

The objective of this research is to reveal the feminism on the character of Rebecca Sharp in “Vanity Fair” film directed Mira Nair. In this research, the writer wants to explain the characters of Rebecca Sharp in ‘Vanity Fair’ seen from Marxist-Social feminism approach.

2. Method

The method that is used in this research is descriptive qualitative. This method describes and analyzes the collected data from the film. In analyzing the data, the writer uses the concept of Marxist-Social Feminism.

3. Instrument

The instrument of the research is the writer herself as a tool to get data, by watching the film and note the text which is existed in the film; mainly what text that showed how the main character is developed in the film and to find other sources as the references to support the research.

4. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze Rebecca Sharp’s character in the “Vanity Fair” film, the writer will analyze by using technique of qualitative analysis. In this analysis, the writer will explain the data in the film and try to figure the relation out with the Marxist-social feminism theory. By watching the film, the writer will analyze the character and Marxist-social feminism values both textual and visual data in “Vanity Fair” film.
5. Analysis Unit

Analysis unit that is used in this research is the film “Vanity Fair” released in 2004 in the United Kingdom; directed Mira Nair. The film showed the struggling of the social status equality played by a woman from the lower social class.
CHAPTER TWO
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Characterization

The people in a fictional text or a fictional and non-fictional cinema are known as character. Character is a personage in a novel, short story, drama, poem, and also in cinema. The term “character” also denotes the essential qualities and personality traits of a fictional or real individual. Character is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story, either story of novel or story of film.

To be interesting, characters must seem real, understandable, and worth caring about. For the most part, the characters in a story are believable in the same way that the story is believable. If characters are truly credible, it is almost impossible to remain completely neutral toward them. We must respond to them in some ways. We may admire them for the heroic actions and their nobility or pity them for their failures. We may love them or identify with them for their ordinary human qualities. We may laugh at them for their ignorance or laugh with them because theirs is a human ignorance that we all share. If we have negative reactions toward them, we may detest them for their greed, their cruelty, their selfishness, and their underhanded methods. Or we may scorn them for their cowardice.

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Characterization is character development and the process of creating character. It is the presentation of attitudes and behavior of imaginary persons in order to make them credible to the author’s audience.\textsuperscript{13} Here are some categories to recognize the characterization; characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and character through choice of name.\textsuperscript{14}

1. Characterization through Appearance

Because most film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting. A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. The minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial, features, dress, physical build, and mannerism and the way they move.

2. Characterization through Dialogue

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice. Actor or actress use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and


\textsuperscript{14} Ibid pp. 50-57
particular dialects (if any) reveal a great deal about their characters’ social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes.

3. Characterization through External Action

Although appearance is an important measure of a character’s personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are person’s actions. It must be assumed, of course, that real characters are more than mere instruments of the plot that they do are what they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality. Thus, there should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her action; the actions should grow naturally out of the character’s personality.

4. Characterization through Internal Action

There is an inner world of action that normally remains unseen and unheard. Inner action occurs within characters’ mind and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and the most obvious way in which the filmmaker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the mind so that the audiences see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about.
5. Characterization through choice of name

One of important method of characterization is the use of name possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. This technique is known as name typing.\(^\text{15}\) The “sn” sound, for example, evokes unpleasant associations, because a large majority of the words beginning with that sound are unpleasant- *snide, sneer, sneak, snake, snail, sneeze, etc.*

B. Feminism

The word ‘feminism’ itself originated from the French word *feminisme* in the nineteenth century, either as a medical term to describe the feminization of a male body, or to describe women with masculine traits.\(^\text{16}\) Kamla Bhasin Akhmad and Night Said Khan on their book tell that a main problem of feminism and its relevance explained feminism is an unconsciousness of women oppression and exploitation in the society whether in public sphere (work) or private sphere (family) and a conscious conduct by women or men to change it. Another definition of feminism comes from Yunahar Ilyas that say it is conscious of gender inequality on women whether in family or in the society a conscious conduct by women or men to change it, Wardah Hafidz says that feminism is social theory and women freedom movement attaining social institution transformation in gender’s view that more equal. In brief,

\(^{15}\) Ibid. p. 57

feminism is an ideology rooting its idea on effort to live the consciousness of women oppression and inequality in the society and there is a conscious conduct doing by a man or group of men whether women or men to change it.

Feminism movement is begun in 1848, the Convention in Seneca, America. The Convention tried to represent the women right, because the Convention declared that “all men are created equal”. As the result of the convention does not support the women, finally another declaration is made that mention “all men and women are created equal”. It is the beginning of feminism movement which is known in the history as Women Great Rebellion. It is born from an idea which is tried to reveal the pressing ideology in the name of gender, looking for the base of women oppression, and creating the true women freedom. Feminism is base theory of women freedom movement. Allison Jaggar, a feminist, as quoted by Gadis Arivia said that.

1. Bahwa perempuan secara histories merupakan kelompok yang tertindas.
2. Bahwa keterpurukan perempuan sangat meluas dihampir seluruh masyarakat manapun.
3. Bahwa ketertindasan perempuan merupakan bentuk yang paling dalam dan ketertindasan yang paling sulit untuk dihapus dan tidak dapat dihilangkan dengan perubahan-perubahan social seperti penghapusan kelas masyarakat tertentu.
4. Bahwa penindasan terhadap perempuan menyebabkan kesengsaraan yang amat sangat terhadap korbannya, baik secara kualitatif maupun kuantitatif, walaupun kesengsaraan tersebut tidak tampak karena adanya ketertutupan, baik yang dilakukan oleh pihak penindas maupun tertindas.
5. Bahwa pemahaman penindasan terhadap perempuan pada dasarnya memberikan konseptual untuk mengerti bentuk-bentuk lain penindasan.

Feminism as an equality movement between men and women has some ideologies as well as Radical feminism, Liberal feminism, Marxist-Socialist feminism.

1. Marxist-Socialist feminism

   a. Marxist feminism

   Though Marxist and social feminism often categorize the same, basically, they are different. Marxist feminisms tend to identify classism and capitalism as the main problem of women oppression instead of sexism. Capitalism becomes a must fight thing, because there is a parasite politic and hegemony taming humanity. It is an inherence part of creating women oppression. It has meaning that economic system based on property right repressing on the freedom of production field, freedom to spend the income, monopolization etc. and the tools of production is in capitalist. Capitalism, according to socialism view, divides two classes in the society; the capital owner and working class as labors in the factory of the capital owner. These both classes, by Marx as socialist figure called Bourgeois and

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19 One of the branches of feminism that its theory flourished in America has the same goal with other feminism, but has different view of the biology aspect.

20 The trend came up as a critic of liberal political theory that is generally held on high autonomy value, equality and morale value and individual freedom.

proletariat. Socialism is a way of view someone onto the world that they had through equality and balance.\textsuperscript{22} Marxist conception of class is possible to comprehend another important concept. In the feminism case, Bradley usefully summarizes the defense of the conventional position on class and gender; “it was argued that women took their class from husbands or fathers, that to include women would make it difficult to compare findings with other studies which had also omitted women, or that since women’s social roles were primarily domestic, occupational class was not relevant to women.\textsuperscript{23} Marxist feminists have blamed women’s problems on capitalism and class-structured society and advocate an end to capitalism.\textsuperscript{24} They believe that the women oppression is not the result of intentional action from one individual, but the product of politic, social and economic structure where the individual lives.\textsuperscript{25}

Marxist concept of the characteristic of human is also present in the Marxist feminist idea. Marxist, who claims what the things will make us to be the human, is that we can produce our way to stay alive.\textsuperscript{26} Richard Schmitt urges on his writing

\textsuperscript{22} Asmaeny Aziz. ‘Feminisme Profetik’. (Yogyakarta: Kreasi Wacana, 2007) p. 87

\textsuperscript{23} Jane Pilcher and Imelda Whelehan. \textit{op cit.} p. 15


\textsuperscript{26} \textit{Ibid.} p. 140
titled *Introduction to Marx and Engels*, that the statement “human create their own selves”. He claims that it is not read “men and women individually create themselves”, however, it shall be read “men and women through the production; create the society on turning to create them to be what they are now in collective”.  

Another concept is in either Marxist feminism theory or Marxist theory, and it is alienation. In the Karl Marx book, Allen Wood signalizes that we are in alienation “if we experience our life as a meaningless or consider ourselves meaningless or we are not able to maintain the sense of meaningful or appreciation of ourselves except with the illusion aid of ourselves or our condition.”  

Campbell as quoted by Rahmat said that the alienation is the existence where the men feel more as an object to themselves than to feel as a subject of the creature of their own history. Robert Herlbroner defines that the alienation is a deep experience causing the sense of fragmentation or becoming divided, the things or human shall make the relation significantly, on the contrary they are considered separately. According to Heilbroner, the sense of fragmentation and meaningless can be felt strong under the capitalism. There is an idea in the capitalist society that human relationship form

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28 *Ibid.* p. 146


30 Putnam Tong. *loc cit*
the characteristic of alienation, it means an individual feels herself separately from others.\textsuperscript{31}

Ann Foreman has the argument that the situation can be worse to the women than the men. She writes \textsuperscript{32} if the women are in alienation because the women do not experience themselves as themselves, her opinion the sense of womanhood fully depend on the family and friends appreciation. Women also embrace the standards of women’s place in this regime as “our own” to varying degrees and in varying voices _ as affirmation of identity and right to pleasure, in order to be loved and approved and paid, in order just to make it through another day.\textsuperscript{33} So that, Marxist feminism create the world of the women that can experience themselves as totally human; as the human that is integrated and fragmentation; as the human that can be happy even they can not brings the happiness to their family and friends.

\textbf{b. Social feminism}

Social feminism is begun to know in 1970. This ideology, according to Jaggar, is doing synthetically between historical materialistic method of Marx and Engels with the idea “personal is political” from radical feminism,\textsuperscript{34} it is the

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{31} Putnam Tong. \textit{ibid.} p. 147
  \item \textsuperscript{32} \textit{Ibid}
  \item \textsuperscript{33} Catharine A. MacKinnon. \textit{Toward A Feminist Theory of the State}. (USA: Harvard University Press. 1989). p. 137
  \item \textsuperscript{34} Asmaeny Aziz. \textit{op cit} p. 90
\end{itemize}
synthetic of class analysis relating the production (Marxist) and gender analysis relating intersexes (Radical). According to theirs, women oppression can be happened to any classes, either pre-capitalist or post-capitalist, even though social sex revolution is not enough to change and integrate women status. Social feminism existence widely is rooted of feminist dissatisfaction to Marx classic view of the women and family. Socialist feminism regards equality for women within capitalist society as impossible.

Allison Jaggar writes, by social feminism perspective, worrying that Marxist feminism does not discussed the women oppression by men. Marxist feminism tends to Engel’s text, which is said the women and the men have the important roles to keep the family matter and to consider traditional biological family as the ideal shape of family. On the other words, Marxist feminism mostly speculate that in the real society or fully social, the men will marry women, but the women will be equal to men; heterosexual couple will have biological children, but these children regard as every people social responsibility; and each people will build the household even it will only accommodate the part of wholeness of cooking, cleaning, and nursery activity. Jaggar presents a concept as the class concept of Marxist. On the book

35 Rahmat Hidayat *op cit* p. 101


37 Putnam Tong. *op cit.* p. 170
Feminist Politics and Human nature, Jaggar identifies “alienation” as the strong concept to accommodate the main thought of Marxist feminism, Radical and Liberal.

.........liberal feminism ... believes that women oppress as long as women feel the discrimination; traditional Marxist believes that women oppress in marginalization of public production; radical feminism see the women oppression because the men control in sexual capacity and women procreative in universal; meanwhile social feminism characterizes women oppression in the frame work version revised on Marxist theory of alienation.\(^{38}\)

Jaggar arranges the discussion of alienation and women fragmentation in the heading of sexuality, motherhood and intellectuality. How the labor alienates or separates from her production, a woman is alienated from her result product _ her body. The woman may persist in beautifying herself to make her happy, however, in the reality it is for men’s joy. Her effort that is done to her body makes her body as the object of man and herself. Jaggar says that woman oppression is caused by the closeness of her body which is not avoided \(^{39}\) and Susan Brown miller mentions that subordination of woman is rooted in the reality that men has the ability to rape the women biologically.\(^{40}\)

Motherhood is alike sexuality, it is an experience alienating the women. The woman is alienated from the work of production of her reproduction. In the children nursery process, mother’s pressure is very big because they do it without any help

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\(^{38}\) Ibid p. 182

\(^{39}\) Rahmat Hidayat. *op cit* p. 266

\(^{40}\) Ibid
and work longer than the man. Quoting Adrienne Rich’s words of woman born, Jaggar explains how the nursery practices alienate the women in the end.

The extreme mutual dependence of mother and children push the mother to define her children only tending to her necessity to get the recognition, both in the means of love and social recognition. She sees her children as her production, instead. The children against her as the priceless thing which is considered the cheap by society, social relationship of the contemporary motherhood may the women see their children a complete people; the part of the big community, both children and the mother are the part of community.\(^\text{41}\)

The women are alienated from her intellectual capacity. They are alienated and are made to feel the uncertainty to themselves, the fear ness that they only pretend to have knowledge, and they are not the real owner of knowledge. If the women understand the sources of their unhappiness, they will move on the position against it.

As Allison Jaggar, Iris Young offers the strength conceptual to transform Marxist feminism theory to be social feminism theory that is able to discuss the whole women condition; it is the women position in the family and the work place, reproduction and sexual woman role, and the woman productive role. Young analysis is work divided, young considers that it can replace Marxist class analysis. Capitalism now, ago, and later essentially and fundamentally is patriarchy. Young

\(^{41}\text{Putnam Tong.  op cit. pp. 184-185}\)
writes “my thesis is that the women marginalization and because that, our function as the second worker is the essential and fundamental characteristic of Capitalism.  

According to young, capitalism realizes the gender of its job, and it realizes the race and ethnic of its worker. Capitalism has the implicit and explicit criteria to determine who the people can be primary worker that is hired, and who the second worker that is not hired. Capitalism criteria identify the men as the primary material worker, and the women as the second material worker. It is like patriarchy that believes that the men feel freer to work outside the house than the women do.

Social feminism adapts the capitalism class relation analysis from Marx as the explanation one of the main oppression structure and they endorse Radical feminism argument and to prove that when the patriarchy interact economical condition is the dependent oppression structure. Social feminism calls the oppression under the capitalism and patriarchy onto the total explanation of social oppression form. The term that always uses to describe is the capitalist patriarchy. However, the term, may be used widely, is domination defined as the relation where one of the dominant side make another subordinate side to be the intentional tool of dominant side; they deny to recognize independent subjectivity from subordinate side.

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42 Ibid. p. 180

According social feminism, the women is the central aspect of the two important things. First, like other feminisms, the women oppression becomes the main topic to be analyzed. Second, the women location and experience of the world function as the essential point of view to the all form of domination. However, the final theories are connected all the oppression experience either the women or the men. They also explore how some oppressive women participate to oppress other women; one of the social feminism strategies is to face the prejudice and oppressive practices in the community.\textsuperscript{44}

In brief, the point of ideology socialist feminism according (Suharto: 2006):

1. Women are not included in class analysis because there is a view that women have no special relation with tool of production.
2. Capitalism enforces sexism, for differentiating public work and domestic work, and makes women to do domestic work.

C. Mise en Scene

From all the technique of cinema, mise en scene is the one with which we are familiar. After seeing a film, we may not recall the cutting or the camera movement, the dissolves or off screen sound. But we do remember the costumes, chilly lighting

\textsuperscript{44} Ibid
and retain vivid memories of the rainy, gloomy streets, etc. In short, many of our most sharply etched memories of the cinema turn out to the center on *mise en scene*.

What is *mise en scene*? The term *mise en scene* (pronounced “meez ahn sen”) originated in the theater and literally means staging an action\(^{45}\) that includes setting, lighting, costume, and behaviour of the figures. In a film, the *mise en scene* is designed by a production designer, working in collaboration with the film director.\(^{46}\) Each element of *mise en scene* influences the viewer’s of the story, characters, space, and time. Filmmakers use details in a systematic, integrated manner not only to create a world on screen, but also to indicate character development, present motifs, amplify themes, and established mood.\(^{47}\)

*Costume*

Costume can have specific functions in the total film, and the range possibilities in huge. It provides information about time and place, but, more importantly, they express social milieu and personal style. It cannot be simply taken at face value, but must be interpreted in the context of the film.

Clothing is a highly personal matter. Characters wear their clothes on their bodies; they are literally attached to their wardrobe. To successfully transform an actor into his or her character requires that actor feel a comfortable sense of rightness


\(^{47}\) *Ibid.* p. 60
with the clothing. Clothing also carries cultural implications. Since the filmmakers usually wants to emphasize the human figures, setting may provide a more or less neutral background, whiles costume helps pick out the characters.

Color holds a powerful position among the elements of film structure. A kind of universal language, it appeals equally to the illiterate and the sophisticated, to the child and the adult. Its function on the screen is both utilitarian and aesthetic. When made relevant to the picture’s subject, color offers an immediate resonance that vivifies mood, delineates character, enhance meaning. When structured to further movement from sequence to sequence, color adds a new richness of film expression that immeasurably deepens the total work. (Lewis Jacobs, Critic)

Color design is particularly important here because it attracts and hold our attention; our eyes are more quickly attracted by color that any shape or form. Individual responses to color vary, for color is purely human perception if visual quality that is distinct from light and shade.

Production designers develop a color appropriated to the subject matter or the mood of film. Filmmakers choose to incorporate colors into sets, costumes, and props according to the effect they are seeking to create. Color in the mise en scene may function as a motif. While conventional cultural association may attach to certain colors that appear in the mise en scene – black mourning, for example – it is important in forwarding interpretations to consider the contextual use of color in relation to cultural norms, narrative elements, and other visual techniques.49

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48 Ibid. p. 86
49 Ibid. p. 88
CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH FINDINGS

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the film through two ways which are data description and data analysis. In the data description, the writer attempts to describe the explanation of the character’s characterizations of Rebecca Sharp, which are formed into some lists that consist about the Marxist-Social feminism. In the data analysis, the writer analyzes the data that has been described in the data description by using Marxist-Social feminism.

A. Data Description

‘Vanity Fair’ is a film that tells about a woman named Rebecca Sharp/Becky, which showed her characterizations that can be categorized as Marxist-Social feminism. The whole film is not only to show her characterizations but also shows the others characters, which relating to her.

As it mentioned previously, the writer describes Rebecca’s characterizations, which are formed into some lists that consist of the issues of Marxist-Social feminism.

The writer takes out four Rebecca’s characterizations that can be categorized as Marxist-Social feminism. They are Charm; Quick Wit; Ambitious; and Strong-minded. Here is the explanation below:
Table:

The Issues of Rebecca’s Characterization through Marxist-Social Feminism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Rebecca’s Characterizations</th>
<th>In Term of Marxist Feminism</th>
<th>In Term Of Social Feminism</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Charm</td>
<td>Capitalism can take anything she has including her body. Here the capitalist is presented by Marques of Steyne, a rich man who said I have paid every single of her body.</td>
<td>Leads into the concept of alienation of sexuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Quick Wit</td>
<td>Capitalism never lets any poor people to get educational chance. Here the capitalist is presented by Miss Pinkerton who treated her as a slave in where she leads the governess school. Capitalism differentiates the work field for Becky can work as the private teacher of Crawley that it is as well as the domestic work that means she can not go out and socializing.</td>
<td>Leads into the concept of alienation of intellectuality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Ambitious</td>
<td>Capitalism sees the people depending on their nobility, wealthy, etc.</td>
<td>Leads into the concept of alienation of motherhood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Strong-minded</td>
<td>Capitalism leads her country where everything has the price so that she tends to have the better life.</td>
<td>It refers the quotation of Marxist feminism that believes the women oppression is not the result of the intentional action from one individual, but the product of politic, social and economic structured where she lives.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Analysis

Characterization is character development and the process of creating character. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character. The presence of behavior of persons in film is in order to make them believable to the audience.

1. Charm

‘Vanity Fair’ movie is starring Reese Whiter spoon as a charm. She can attract every one around her whether they are younger or older than her. The choice of name can identify characters’ characterization, ‘Rebecca Sharp’ starring Reese Whiter spoon is always called by Miss sharp. ‘Sharp’ means in Bahasa ‘tajam’; but in slang words sharp-looking means charm, and good looking.\(^{50}\)

External action can lead her into her characterization that is charm. When she moved to London and had lived with Miss Crawley and Rawdon, Sir Pitt who has her worked at the his house and is older than her asks her to marry her since he fallen in love with her. We can see from dialogue:

Sir Pitt: It’s – it’s not Miss Crawley I want to see, it’s you. You have to come back to Queen Crawley. You’ve heard my news?
Becky: Only just know. I’m very sorry. If there’s anything, I can do.
Sir Pitt: There is. There’s plenty for you to do. Everything’s wrong since you left. You must come back! Well … marry me. Come back as

\(^{50}\) John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily. *Kamus Inggris Indonesia*. Cet. XXIII (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia) 1996. p. 519
Lady Crawley If you like. But do come back. Don’t leave me down here forever.
Becky: Oh, Sir Pit ... I can’t
Sir Pit: Can’t or won’t? Wouldn’t you like to be an old man’s darling?
Becky: No, Sir Pit, I really can’t. The truth is, I’m married already
Suddenly Miss Crawley comes out.
Miss Crawley: Married?
Sir Pit: Oh well, it was worth a try
Miss Crawley: Well, what a chance is lost. Never mind my dear, we’ll set him up. Won’t we brother? I’ll buy him a shop or commission a portrait whoever he is. He and his family are very lucky to have you
Becky: I hope you think so
Miss Crawley: indeed I do
Becky: Then if you cannot take me a wife and sister, will you not love me as daughter and niece?
Sir Pitt: What?
Becky: Dear Sir Pitt. Dearest Miss Crawley. It’s true. I’ve married Rawdon
Sir Pitt: Rawdon
Miss Crawley: My Rawdon

In the film, there is kind of rejection from Sir Pitt and Miss Crawley when we see from their expressions that is very surprises to hear that she married already with Rawdon their beloved son and nephew. See the figure (1b)

They knew that Becky is only a girl without any kind fortune and title on her name. They only knew what they can see. As we know on a movie showing England society and it is identified by their class social structure where Capitalism monopolized social life. Only the people that have power in property and wealthy can choose what they want to do. Social Feminism adapted the idea that women can choose whoever they want marry and work for etc. Becky chooses to marry with a
guy named Rawdon, a younger son of Sir Pit Crawley who is a man where she works for.

In addition to analyze that she is charm when Captain George Osborne who had married Amelia is also attracted by Becky’s charming way. Once there is a party where Rawdon and Becky; Amelia and George meet each others. In a party George asked Becky to dance with her without paying care to Amelia. They involved in conversation. At last he gave her a letter that asked her to runaway with him. The dialogue shows:

Becky: George Osborne loved no one but himself. He’d have jilted you but for Dobbin and left you if he’d lived
Amelia: stop, silence! Dobbin was right. Wherever you go, you trail wickedness and heartache in your wake
Becky: I came prepare for this. George gave this to me at Duchess of Richmond’s Ball
Amelia: whatever it is. I will not read it
Becky: (reading the letter) my darling, Becky. Won’t you save me from a life of dreary toil? Fly with me. We will dance our way across Europe your George. That is the man you have made your life a shrine to.
Amelia: (smiling sad) I’ve been a fool
Becky: we have all been fools but you may still remedy your folly. Go!

From the dialogue above, the writer concludes that George attracted to Becky because she is given by him a letter, which tells her that he loves to run and leave their country with Becky ignoring his own wife Amelia. It proves that a man having a wife also can attract to her.

Another man named Marques of Steyne also attracts to her charm. One a day, Becky is lent money for paying her debt to a creditor by a rich man Marques of
Steyne. They engage in transaction, as a result she will pay by giving him an entertaining in coming of Famous Aristocrat. In the end of the party, Marques of Steyne comes to her house and he tries to rape her; luckily her husband comes and stops him to do that. Becky is getting in oppression because Marques of Steyne wants her body to pay back of his help by giving him her body. It refers to Jaggar who says that woman oppression is caused by the closeness of her body which is not avoided and Susan Brown miller mentions that subordination of woman is rooted in the reality that men has the ability to rape the women biologically. It shows from the Marques Quotation that he said “…in my pay on every your tricked body”. It also refers of the Jaggar’s concept of alienation, Allen Wood signalizes that we are in alienation “if we experience our life as a meaningless or consider ourselves meaningless or we are not able to maintain the sense of meaningful or appreciation of ourselves except with the illusion aid of ourselves or our condition. Alienation is the existence where the men feel more as an object to themselves than to feel as a subject of the creature of their own history. According to Jaggar’s alienation concept of sexuality, Becky is alienated by Marques of Steyne that means the woman’s body can be taken away freely without any condition and is like belongs to others men. Becky is a wife of Rawdon, but Marques sees her different just because she has his money so he can rape her as the prostitute woman. Marques is a rich man,
the writer concludes that he is a rich man is from the costume that he is wearing the color of blue almost purple dress that symbolizes the wealthy and the nobility. See figure (1).

Robert Herlbroner defines that the alienation is a deep experience causing the sense of fragmentation or becoming divided, the things or human shall make the relation significantly, on the contrary they are considered separately. The sense of fragmentation and meaningless can be felt strong under the capitalism. From the explanation above those Marques is not only an oppressor but also the capitalist that urges Becky to do what he wants.

See dialogue below:

- **Becky**: tell him I’m innocent
- **Marques of Steyne**: you’re innocent in my pay on every your tricked body.
- **Rawdon**: you’re a villainous liar (he hit Steyne)
- **Becky**: Rawdon stop stop what are you doing?
- **Rawdon**: open the desk I want to know you or he is lying. A thousand pound, you can share to me a hundred
- **Becky**: we’ve already shared (she saw him leaving) Rawdon Rawdon please wait wait. I made a grave mistake. I’m sorry ........

From the condition above, we can see how the woman is treated like their kind of property and where the capitalism really controls woman’s life. Marques feels that because he has already helped her financially so that he can do anything what he wants to her, even though she already gives an entertainment dance in front

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of the guesses. It refers Marxist feminists who believe the capitalism is a power relation system and bartered relation. So capitalism is described as a social commodity or market which is everything including the strength of human work has the price, and all the transactions basically form bartered transaction. Clearly seeing from what Marques has done to Becky shows that socialist feminism credit that women often get oppression from capitalism. Marques is as a capitalist asking her to do what he wants even though his will can be contrasted to her. Becky is an oppress woman being a labor, who has to do what the capitalist wants. Marques wants more than only an entertainment, he feels as if he already pays much money to her, and she only gives him back little so that she must barter with her body, and it will be end. The domination defined as the relation where one of the dominant side make another subordinate side to be the intentional tool of dominant side; they deny to recognize independent subjectivity from subordinate side. Marques does the domination and claims Becky as her tool for receiving his money and denies Becky’s wish that asks him to say that she is innocent to her husband. He denies Becky’s wish since he is right to have her body so that Rawdon has to know his wife is wrong if she does not have his money.

2. Quick Wit

Wit is intelligence; understanding; quickness of mind to see what happening; alert and already to act. In making the characterization, there could be to know that the characterization through reaction of others is prominent. Besides knowing from
the dialogue the way other characterizations towards main character is also important. It can be seen when Miss Crawley, sister of Sir Pit who is the owner house where Becky is working as a private teacher of his two daughters, asks her to join them in dinner since she has sympathy to know her difference from her others family. See dialogue below:

**Miss Crawley**: is Miss sharp not to dine with us?
**Sir Pit**: Well, don’t ask me. Ask Pitt
**Miss Crawley**: Mm…nephew? I hope she’s not banished in my honor
**Pitt**: You know I’m nothing if not democratic
**Lady Jane**: (whispering to Pitt) It’s no great sacrifice in the cause of peace
**Pitt**: of course. Miss Sharp must dine with us if you wish it aunt.

Another dialogue shows Miss Crawley praises Becky

**Mrs. Sheepshanks**: Mm…you set no store by birth, then?
**Miss Crawley**: Birth? Look at this family. We’ve been at Queen’s Crawley since Henry II but no one of us here as clever as Miss Sharp.

In the dialogue below, Becky shows her intelligence because Amelia laughs on her father’s question to Becky. She knows that Becky knows everything in fact she learns not as much as she did.

**Becky**: India? I cannot think of anywhere I’d rather see. The places of Delhi. The Taj Mahal. The burning Ghats.
**Mr. Sedley**: Have you made a study of India Miss Sharp? (Amelia laughs)
**Becky**: Not so much as I would like. I’m enraptured with every scent and flavor of the east.

In the house of Miss Crawley

**Amelia**: I am glad to see Miss Crawley knows your worth.
**Becky**: as long as George knows yours
Amelia: of course he does

In choosing the name also can interpret her characterization, Characterization through choice of name is one of important method of characterization which is the use of name possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation. Rebecca Sharp, ‘Sharp’ means in Bahasa’ tajam’, an idiom sharp-witted has also the meaning of having intelligence.55 We also can say that the synonym smart person is sharp person. In addition, we can say that she has the wit when she asks a dictionary to Miss Pinkerton and it is called the sacred dictionary of Governess, but she throws away the dictionary in front of Miss Pinkerton.

In this movie, Becky as a main character has a quick wit. Her intelligence can be seen when she finished her governess school at female school. There is scene when Becky has had a conversation with Mrs. Pinkerton (a teacher at school) using French language that Mrs. Pinkerton exactly did not know but she pretended to know it. See the dialogue below:

Miss Pinkerton: (scoffs) Don’t be too sure. Miss Sharp, life can be unpredictable
Becky: Oh I do hope so. Miss Pinkerton
Miss Pinkerton: Miss Sharp, I can’t pretend to understand why you prefer the post of a country governess to your position here
Becky: Can you not, Miss Pinkerton?
Miss Pinkerton: And you feel quite ready to leave us?
Becky: (speaking French) the meaning “Every slave wishes to escape if he can, you stupid cow
Miss Pinkerton: I’m glad to hear it. Then good day to you Miss Sharp
Becky: Good day …

55 John M. Echols and Hassan Shadily, Loc. cit.
Dialogue above shows us that there is a contradictive of what is Becky said
and what is the answer from Miss Pinkerton. When she speaks in French and it has
the meaning ‘every slave wishes to escape if he can, you stupid cow’, and Miss
Pinkerton replies ‘I’m glad to hear it’. It shows very clearly that Becky has a wit
even though she does never to learn well. She is treated as a slave in the governess
school without giving her as well as the other girls deserved that every girl comes to
governess school, she will have educational services. Becky is alienated from her
intellectuality because she is only a girl without parents (poor family), she is not
deserved to have the intellectual services. The women are alienated from her
intellectual capacity. They are alienated and are made to feel the uncertainty to
themselves, the fear ness that they only pretend to have knowledge, and they are not
the real owner of knowledge. If the women understand the sources of their
unhappiness, they will move on the position against it.

Referring to dialogue above between Becky and Miss Pinkerton, according to
socialism view, Capitalism divides two societies; the capital owner and working
class as labors in the factory of the capital owner. Miss Pinkerton as the Capitalist
does the domination to Becky by giving no intellectual services because she gets
opinion that they are different social classes and she participates to do the oppressive
action. Miss Pinkerton as the capital owner who lead the Governess school and
Becky who is sent there is only a working labor in the governess school. According
social feminism, the women location and experience of the world function as the
essential point of view to the all form of domination, Becky’s location and experience shows that she live where Capitalism lead the country and social classes is the important thing to have.

However, Becky understands what the thing will make her happy, she against the place and hopes to go to the happiest place the Crawley family where she teaches the girls of Crawley as their private teacher. According to young, capitalism realizes the gender of its job, and it realizes the race and ethnic of its worker. Capitalism criteria identify the men as the primary material worker, and the women as the second material worker. It is like patriarchy that believes that the men feel freer to work outside the house than the women do. Referring to Suharto that is the Capitalism enforces sexism, for differentiating public work and domestic work; and makes women to do domestic work. Still, we can see the Capitalism creates Becky life because of the private teacher as well as domestic work. For the reasons, first, she works at the house without going outside and socializing. Second, it is like nursery practice where she takes care of the girls. Third, she works hard, but Mr. Crawley does not serve her well; it can be seen when Mr. Crawley comes to her room and blows up the candle lighting her room for the reason no light after nine even though she is writing the letter. See the figure (2).
3. Ambitious

Every one has an ambition to get what she really wants in her own life. She has not only variety of ambitions but also how the way to get. Ambitious is having ambition. Becky is an ambitious woman to be accepted since she is from lower class, but she shows a different character from another woman. She can not stay as sweet as sugar to get something from others esp. men. She persists to be recognized as an honor woman.

On the other hand, she is a curious woman when she wants to know something new that is out of her reach. Her ambition comes up when she involves in conversation by Joss, a brother of her best friend Amelia. Joss just comes home from India where he has nice position working as an army there. The writer knows him from India because he brings his own servant Biju who has special characteristics India either appearance or names. See figure (3) in appendix. Becky is curious to know India and she can do any things to realize her will. There is a figure where she eats curries or little green chili (those curries are symbolized or as part of India) that Joss prepares to her and claim if you really want to know India so that it is not a problem to you. See figure (3a) and dialogue below:

**Mr. Sedley:** Do you know the county at all?
**Becky:** No, but it is not frighten me. I love to visit new places

**Joss:** Really?
**Becky:** Oh indeed! How I envy men who can explore for themselves all the wonders of the world

**Joss:** and, uh, should you like to visit India, do you think?
**Becky:** India? I cannot think of anywhere I’d rather see. The places of Delhi. The Taj Mahal. The burning Ghats.
Mr. Sedley: Have you made a study of India Miss Sharp?
Becky: Not so much as I would like. I’m enraptured with every scent and flavor of the east.
Joss: Oh ... God. If you think so, Biju fetch a plate
Amelia: Becky, be careful! Those curries can burn!
Mrs. Sedley: So Miss Sharp. How do you find your first taste of India?
Becky: ...delicious

From dialogue, Becky shows her ambition in wanting something. It means she urges herself to do any thing to realize her ambition.

Mrs. Sedley: she is not only a social climber but she’s a mountaineer

We assume that from Mrs. Sedley’s quotation; Becky cannot only get see whatever before her eyes but she can take it home. The quotation above shows how ambitious Becky gets something.

Becky: ......you cannot know the journey that I have made
Rawdon: oh ... I should. I traveled with you
Becky: not from the beginning ........

Dialogue above shows that Becky really has a long journey to realize her ambition. She cannot accept if somebody denies her journey that is only a usual journey.

Marxist concept of the characteristic of human is also present in the Marxist feminist thought. Marxist, who claims what the things will make us to be the human, is that we can produce our way to stay alive. Richard Schmitt urges on his writing titled *Introduction to Marx and Engels*, that the statement “human create their own selves”, and it shall be read “men and women through the production; create the society on turning to create them to be what they are now in collective”. Becky’s
ambition shows how she creates her way to stay alive, for example; she decided to leave the governess where she lived since she were children, then she works at Crawley’s family as private teacher, finally she marries the man with the great honor Sir Rawdon Crawley because she thinks that she will have the nice class for she is nothing in class. In the feminism case, Bradley summarizes the defense of the conventional position on class and gender; “it was argued that women took their class from husbands or fathers, that to include women would make it difficult to compare findings with other studies which had also omitted women, or that since women’s social roles were primarily domestic, occupational class was not relevant to women. On the other words, Marxist feminism mostly speculate that in the real society or fully social, the men will marry women, but the women will be equal to men; heterosexual couple will have biological children, but these children regard as every people social responsibility; and each people will build the household even it will only accommodate the part of wholeness of cooking, cleaning, and nursery activity.

As Becky’s ambition to build her family well on the eye of society, she sees her son (Rawdy) as her product. She sees that Rawdy has the chance to live better than her, and he is has the responsibility to the society. She is alienated in the motherhood when she has the chance to send him to school; she does it even though Rawdon (her husband) does not agree with her decision. Rawdy also does not agree because he thinks too little to go to the school. In nursery practices, she thinks if
Rawdy gets a good education, he will have the good honor as the society sees the person’s title and wealthy. She loves him much but the society does not think so. We can see Rich’s words of woman born; Jaggar explains how the nursery practices alienate the women in the end.

The extreme mutual dependence of mother and children push the mother to define her children only tending to her necessity to get the recognition, both in the means of love and social recognition. She sees her children as her production, instead. The children against her as the priceless thing which is considered the cheap by society, social relationship of the contemporary motherhood may the women see their children a complete people; the part of the big community, both children and the mother are the part of community.

It means that she needs the recognition from the society because she thinks that she is right for sending her only one child to school earlier. The society will not see them different because she has already done it.

*Mise en scène* means staging an action that includes setting, lighting, costume, and behaviour of the figures. Each element of *mise en scène* influences the viewer’s of the story, characters, space, and time. Costume is one of the element of *mise en scène* can have specific functions in film, and the range possibilities in huge. It provides information about time and place, but, more importantly, they express social milieu and personal style. Clothing is a highly personal matter. Characters wear their clothes on their bodies; they are literally attached to their wardrobe. The filmmaker usually wants to emphasize the human figures while costume helps pick out the characters.
The term of costume is close to color; it is particularly important. Color holds a powerful position the elements of film; a kind of universal language, it offers an immediate resonance that vivifies mood, delineates character, enhance meaning (Lewis Jacob). In the movie, Becky always wears the red gown exceptionally in particular scene. Her old-fashioned gown shows the time where the movie takes a place; it is around eighteenth century because there is a signal by showing us the year. See the figure (3c). Her red clothes of which sometimes is befitted with orange color generally means the braveness, struggle, ambition so that we can conclude that Becky has her braveness way to live and to realize her ambition, for example she really wants to get the title name like baroness etc. Becky’s red gown can be seen when she leaves her governess institution, at Vauxhall party, at Duchess of Richmond’s Ball in Germany etc. The director perhaps wants to emphasize her character as a result the audiences feel her with the red gown color. See the figure (3b).

4. Strong-minded

Analyzing the actor or actress characterization is as well as that we want to know her life deeply. Some characters have different characterization so that the movie is going to be interested to watch. For example one of ‘Vanity Fair’ character, Becky has a strong-minded characterization in her movie life.

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Strong-minded means having a great plan on the life. There is a way how to analyze the characters’ characterization. First at all, characterization through internal action means we can know the characterization for there is an inner world within characters’ mind and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies; and the most obvious way in which the filmmaker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the mind so that we see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about.

There is a figure where Becky shows her hope on someone to take a good care of her life. It can be seen when she writes a letter to her best friend Amelia. She comes to Sir Pitt Crawley as his daughters’ teacher; she wants a better life as well. However, her hope is not going to work as smooth as she thinks; she finds a baronet family that is truly different to others. There is an impolite man Sir Pitt Crawley, a dirty wife, uneducated daughters, and a freak Pitt.

Becky (she is writing a letter): to be honest, dearest Amelia Sir Pitt is not what you and I would think a Baronet should be more ancient stable than ancient fable. All in all, my hopes for the family lie with Sir Pitt’s younger son. Captain Rawdon Crawley who will soon back from his regiment, hmm? His brother Mr. Pitt Crawley mean while has the charm of an undertaker and the humor of a corps.

Another figure

Becky’s voices: you’ll be happy to hear. I’ve found a way to make myself indispensable to Sir Pitt. There is to be visitor at Hun drum Hall. Sir Pitt has a half-sister as rich as Croesus or should I say which, he adores, and now he is all of a dither to make the house ready to receive her. We are quite a party Mr. Pitt’s intended. Lady Jane Sheepshanks has arrived with her mother the Old Countess of
Southdown whom Sir Pitt detest I promise you dearest Amelia that by the time I have finished the old man will have a very proper sense of the merits of his latest employee. I will bring order from chaos and light from darkness. They say Miss Crawley means to leave her fortune to Captain Rawdon Crawley who will accompany her for the journey.

The writer concludes from Becky’s thought above that she has already had a plan to her own life. She will repair her broken life and pick the pieces into the beautiful shape of her life like prosperity, chances, wealthy, and happy things.

Becky’s characterization, strong-minded, is formed since she is a girl. The Capitalism takes away her life that means Capital system has already given no change to improve her life. Capital is the wealthy (money and other assets), it controls little Becky life for she is only from the poor family. In short, Becky characterizes herself by including the characteristic of strong-minded because of her bitter life when she is a girl. It also refers the quotation of Marxist feminism that believes the women oppression is not the result of the intentional action from one individual, but the product of politic, social and economic structured where the individual lives. Her color of the costume also support the idea that she is strong-minded as the writer discusses before that she is in almost film; she wears the red gown that befitted the orange, the writer concludes in the book of *Tips and Tricks Computer Graphics Design* that her costume color symbolizes the strong-minded characterization.
A. Conclusions

‘Vanity Fair’ movie starring Reese Whiter spoon as Rebecca Sharp directed by Mira Nair shows how Rebecca Sharp ‘Becky’ gets the oppression of Marxist – social feminism. Marxist – Social feminism believes that Capitalism and patriarchy is a main problem causing the women get the oppression.

After analyzing Vanity Fair movie, the writer concludes that the Characteristics of Rebecca Sharp (Becky) is influenced by Capitalism as a human and a woman. The charm characterization is on her who attracts Marques of steyne and he sees her as the different woman when he forces her to sleep with him by the reason that she has had his money to pay her body. It is appropriate to social feminism according to Jaggar’s alienation concept of sexuality, Becky is alienated by Marques of Steyne that means the woman’s body can be taken away freely without any condition and is like belongs to others men. Becky is a wife of Rawdon, but Marques sees her different just because she has his money so he can rape her as the prostitute woman. Moreover, it refers to Marxist feminists who believes that the capitalist is a power relation system and bartered relation that means Marques gives a help to pay her debt but he will have her body.
The movie shows the social feminism thought that does not deny the action of oppression from women to other women and how the alienation of intellectuality applied. When Becky can not taste the world of education well because she is only a poor family; in fact she has the unusual capacity of knowledge. However, the society condition is far to recognize her for Miss Pinkerton makes her to be a cleaning services. Her intelligence is showed when she works as the private teacher of Crawley Family. However, it is kind of the smooth oppression according to young the socialist feminism who giving an idea that capitalism realizes the gender and makes her only can work consisting of domestic work for she works as the private teacher of Crawley Family that gives her the unwell contribution and the private teacher as the mother nurseries her children to behave well.

Becky experiences the alienation of motherhood. The process of nursery her child is given to the society. In the Social feminism perspective the child will be assumed by a mother as her product and wants him to get what she does not have as the class and wealth. Mirror in Becky’s ambitious character when she sends her son to school assumed by his father that he is undersize. We refer how the way she lives in the movie, she decides to leave governess where she has lived since she was a child, the she works at Crawley family.; she marries the man with a great honor Rawdon Crawley even though it happens with the big rejection from his father and aunt; she divorces and remarries with other expected guy named Joseph Sedley. The
way she lived presents Marxist feminism thought that claims the thing which will make us to be the human is that we can produce our way to stay alive.

Becky is a strong-minded person because she has a great plan for her life. It does wonders where the end movie shows her marrying with Joseph Sedley. In addition she was born in a poor family when capitalism means the capital (wealthy) controlling little Becky’s life. It refers the quotation of Marxist feminism that believes the woman oppression is not the result of intentional action from one individual but the product of politic, social, and economic structured where the individual lives.

In brief, Becky’s life is dominated by Marxist-Social feminism. She gets the alienation of sexuality; alienation of intellectuality; and alienation of motherhood so that the writer analyzes that it has made Becky presenting social feminism character because she gets those alienations. She creates the way she lives and how the capitalism that presented not only by Miss Pinkerton who controls her childhood but also Marques of Steyne who treated Becky as his own property for she has his money presenting the Marxist feminism ideas.

**B. Suggestions**

Movie is media which can anaesthetize millions of people at the same time because in it there will be one story with the interesting theme. Watching movie is interesting, however, if the moviegoers want to analyze it; they must watch it
carefully for movie is a story with the moving object. They can analyze it relating the intrinsic and extrinsic theory such as cultural studies, feminism etc. when they choose the movie to be analyzed, they must take it seriously for we have to be aware what the thing will happen and what the strongest idea relating to our subject.

The writer suggests that whoever interest in doing the same research particularly concerning about feminism and movie to read more various references about it in order to get wider and deeper knowledge and analysis.

Finally, the writer has the great expectation the thesis can give the positive contribution in literature study, especially for the students of English Letters Department, Letters and Humanities Faculty, State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta.
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