

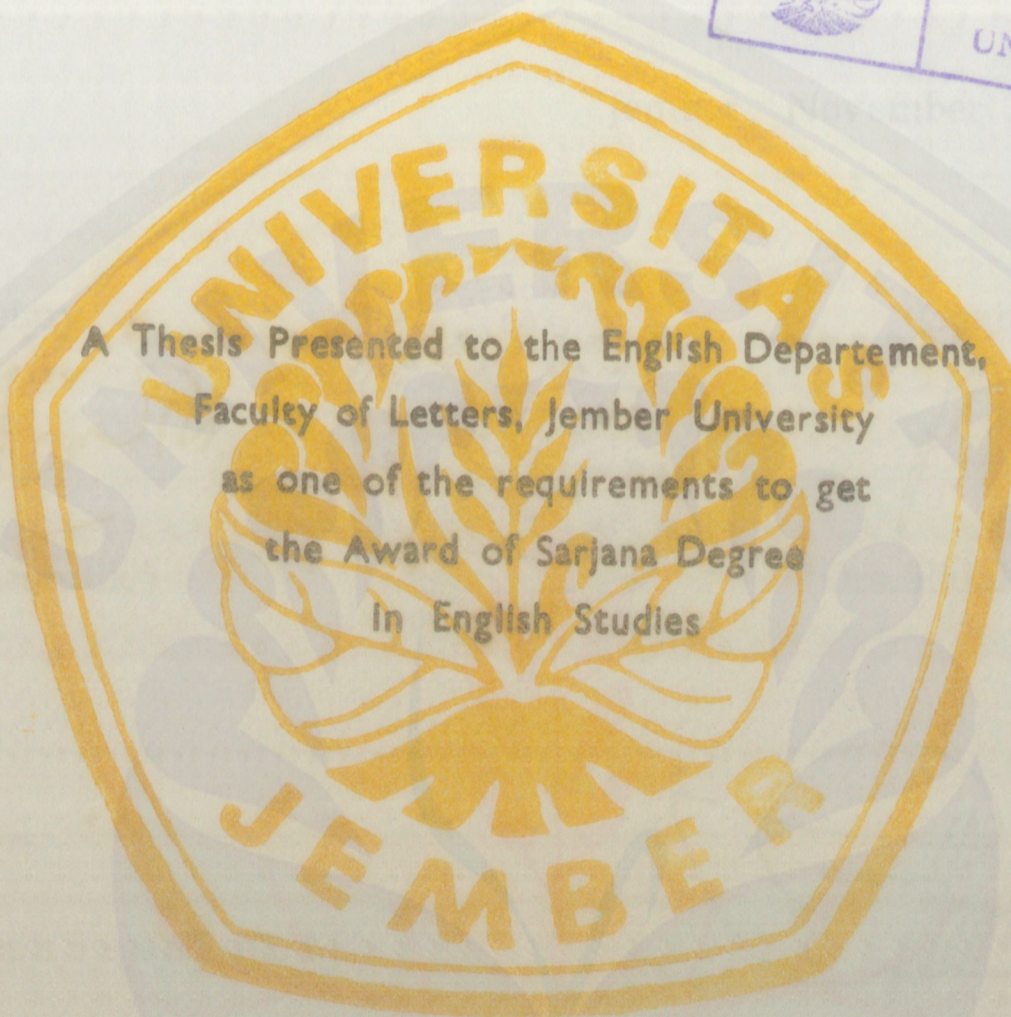
APPROVAL SHEET

FEMINISM ON VIRGINIA WOOLF'S

MRS DALLOWAY

Approved and received by the Committee of the English

Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University



By :

Nugraheni Dancaningtyas

NIM ; 9401101072

ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY

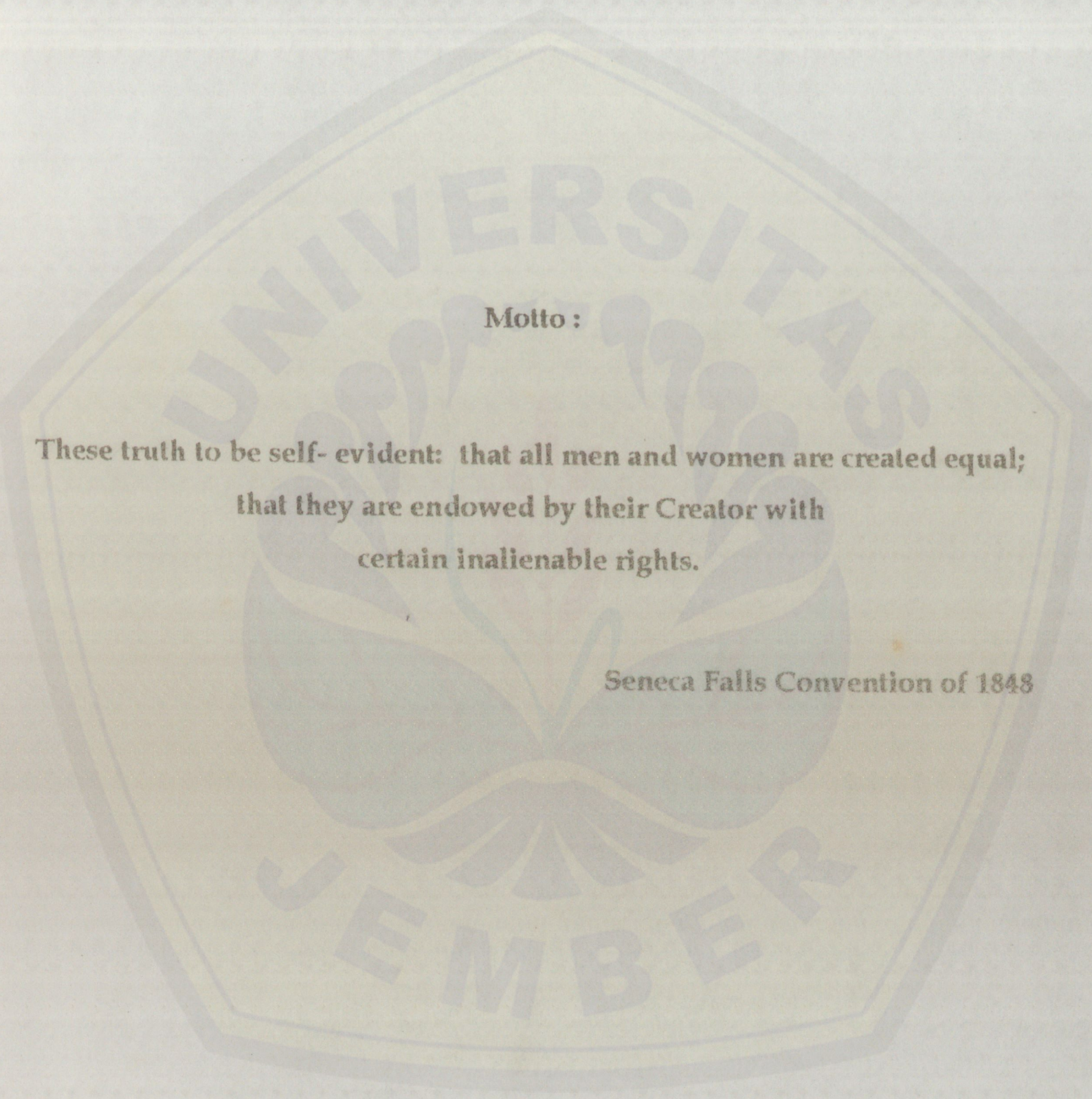
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With great love and respect, I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

- My beloved father Sapari Hadi Wijono and my mother Maria;
- My beloved brothers and sisters: Agus, Icha, Endah, Joko, Noeng, Baskoro, Dyah, Banta, and Kelik;
- My beloved Helmi Buyung Nasution.



Motto :

These truth to be self- evident: that all men and women are created equal;
that they are endowed by their Creator with
certain inalienable rights.

Seneca Falls Convention of 1848

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The blood flows. The life keeps going. There are many events in the world. Everything changes, but the condition of women does not improve. Thanks to God, my Creator who gives me a chance to live in this beautiful earth and pours His blessing upon me, so finally I could finish my thesis.

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There are many people who accompany me and give contributions during my life :

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2. The gank of Teratai 16 A who understands with my activities in this six years;
3. My friends in DKK FS UJ;
4. My friends in UKM Seni Unej;
5. My friends in Villa Makar;
6. The people of Ketajek;
7. All my friends in YES 94.
8. My friends in Urban Poverty Project.

My God give the happiness to all of them. Finally, I hope this thesis will be useful to contribute futher study about feminism in literature.

Nugraheni Pancaningtyas

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale

Literature is closely related to human life because it is the work of human creature. It represents some aspects of life such as human problems, human experiences and human actions. Literature also gives us a perception of life through the writer's imagination. Harpham in his summary of *Literature's Ethical Utilities* says:

Literature, it is said, articulates goals, instructs people on how to picture and understand human situations, moralizes action by showing its ends, provides models of motivation, and a set of character types and decisional models.

(in Whitebrook 1996:39)

Novel as one of literary forms besides drama and poetry influences the readers to understand lives. It is not only a personal form of imagination but it is a manifestation of a certain thought. A writer may convey his idea through a novel. Although novel is a fiction, the readers care about plot, the representation of characters, then sometimes they identify themselves with the characters in the novel.

Mrs. Dalloway is one of Virginia Woolf's novels. It was published in 1925. This novel tells about Clarissa Dalloway



who is preparing her party. It also describes the condition of London's society after the World War I. Female characters in the novel are depicted as independent women, clever, able to make their own decision concerning to their body and life.

As a feminist, Virginia often expresses the idea of feminism in her works such as *A Room of One's Own*, *Three Guineas*, *To The Lighthouse*, *Mrs. Dalloway*, *The Voyage Out*. She hopes that improvements in the economic and educational conditions of women will encourage better depiction of women in fiction (Pinkey 1987 : 3). Virginia treats her female and male characters fairly. She has the courage to express her idea of feminism although the position of women at that time brings disadvantages and the society cannot accept the idea. To be a feminist is assumed as man-hater, rejects femininity and being like a man.

From the statement above, it is interesting to discuss the idea of feminism through the female characters in the novel. Feminism influences women's life and makes better position for women. Besides that the idea of feminism brings the equality so that women have the equal position as men.

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

Literary study as well as the other knowledge always develops from time to time. Many writers set up a certain literary standard which, according to their point of view

considered to be good. Feminist study also wants to set a standard whether literary works are good or bad from the feminist's point of view.

Accordingly, the study focuses on the following problems: what the idea of feminism is applied through the female characters in the novel; how the female characters depicted in the novel and how far Virginia Woolf conveys her idea of feminism in *Mrs. Dalloway*. The field of feminism analyzed in this novel are political rights, economic rights, view about marriage and the representation of female characters as the intellectual women.

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The scope of the study limits the analysis in order to avoid broader and unfocussed discussion. The analysis is focused on the idea of feminism as reflected through the female characters. It describes representation as well as the problems of intellectual women, the view about marriage, the political and economic rights.

1.4 The Goals of the Study

The purpose of writing this thesis is to gain and to increase understanding on *Mrs. Dalloway* and its author, Virginia Woolf, especially to give a complete and appropriate understanding about feminism. It also tries to show how the

representation of female characters in the novel. The other aim of writing the thesis is to give a clear and detailed evidence of the idea of feminism in the novel. It is also hoped to explain the interesting idea in Virginia Woolf's works, focused on *Mrs. Dalloway*.

1.5 The Approach to Use

The approach is a method of understanding the problems in order to find the ways of solving them. This thesis uses feminist approach to analyze the idea of feminism in the female characters. It wants to deconstruct male domination, literary values, and to attack misrepresentation and stereotyping in fiction. Feminist critic argues that a good literary criticism that claims universality must include the feminist consciousness. (Selden, 1986)

Cheri Register in *The Bibliographical Article* identifies three subdivisions of feminist criticism:

1. the analysis of the images of women, nearly always as it appears in work by male authors;
2. the examination of existing criticism of female authors;
3. setting standards for literature that is good from the feminist's viewpoint. [Guerin 1979: 247]. This thesis wants to analyze whether *Mrs. Dalloway* is good from the feminist's point of view.

Feminist criticism wants to deconstruct the complacent certainties of patriarchal culture and to create a less oppressive climate for women writers and readers. (Selden 1986:128) The approach is used to know the female characters' in having their position in the novel and how they are represented.

1.6 The Method of Analysis

The thesis bases on a library research since the data are collected from some books and references which are appropriate and suitable for conducting the research. Virginia Woolf's novel, *Mrs. Dalloway*, is the prime data.

The inductive method is used to analyze the novel. It is the method to draw a conclusion from particular events to the general one. (Hadi, 1980: 2) It starts from the representation of female characters in the novel. Referring the above phenomena, it is concluded that there is feminism idea in the novel.

1.7 The Organization of the Thesis

The thesis is divided into five chapters. Chapter I is the introduction of the thesis. Chapter II describes about the biography of Virginia Woolf and the synopsis of the novel. Chapter III is the meaning of feminism. Chapter IV is the analysis on the feminism as reflected through female characters in *Mrs. Dalloway*. And chapter V is the conclusion of the thesis.

CHAPTER II
THE BIOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA WOOLF AND
THE SYNOPSIS OF *MRS. DALLOWAY*

2.1 The Biography of Virginia Woolf

Adeline Virginia Woolf was born at Hyde Park Gate on 25 January 1882, the second daughter of Sir Leslie Stephen and Julia Prinsep Stephen. They were not rich, but they were good and welfare enough. Woolf's father, Leslie Stephen was a distinguished literary person. He was the editor of *The Cornhill Magazine* and then the editor of *The Dictionary of National Biography* as well as the author of numerous critical, biographical, and philosophical studies. His friends regular visited the Stephen household, including the American poet and ambassador James Russell Lowell, the English poet George Meredith, and the American novelist Henry James.

Woolf's lovely and beautiful mother, Julia Stephen, also had important artistic connections. As a young widow she had seriously devoted herself to the profession of nursing, and these encouraged her to write a useful little book entitled *Notes From Sick Rooms* (1883).

Leslie Stephen and Julia Prinsep were widower and widow. As a young person, Leslie had married to a daughter of the Victorian novelist William Makepeace Thackeray. From this marriage, he had one retarded girl who lived at home with the

Stephen family during the years when Virginia was growing up. Similarly, Julia Prinsep had married at the age of nineteen to a promising attorney, Heberth Duckworth. They had three children: Stella, George and Gerald who gave big influence in Virginia's life. From their second marriage, they had four children: Vanessa (who became a painter), Thoby (who died at the age of twenty-six, after a promising university career), Virginia (who became a novelist) and Adrian (who became a physician).

In the Winters they got the standard Victorian pedagogical routines: the boys were sent away to school, the girls were taught at home by their mother and by a series of tutors and governess. Virginia read many books of her father's and London library. Unfortunately, her father did not allow her to go to school as her brothers. Even her parents did not encourage her to be the best. An inequitable education that later inspired considerable bitterness in Woolf.

The novelist's childhood was distinctively intellectual: not only she was continually brought in touch with her father's genius and recognized friends. Leslie Stephen also gave her freedom to read books in his extraordinarily well stocked library. She was quite young when she demonstrated her own imaginative talents. Virginia wrote stories that her mother proudly circulated to her friends, and edited (at first with her

brother Thoby and later alone) a family bulletin called *The Hyde Park Gate News*.

The first and perhaps most significant trauma of her life was the death of her adored mother in 1895. An event from which she would not recover until it influenced her to drive out her mother's spirit through her characterization of Julia Stephen as Mrs. Ramsay in *To The Lighthouse*. After the death of her mother, Stella Duckworth (her step sister) replaced Julia as a mother and host in the Stephen's house. Three months after her marriage she died because of complications of pregnancy and appendicitis. For the next seven years Virginia and her sister Vanessa were guided by her father and her half brother George Duckworth, who became the central subject of her autobiographical sketch *22 Hyde Park Gate*.

She suffered a major breakdown on the death of her father in 1904. Virginia remarked in the diary that her life was ended with him, so no writing and no books. The four youngest Stephens- Thoby, Vanessa, Virginia and Adrian left Kensington and settled at 46 Gordon Square in Bloomsbury, where at last they freed from the constraints of the Victorian society. They quickly joined a group of Thoby's most brilliant Cambridge friends as Lytton Strachey, John Maynard Keynes, Leonard Woolf, and EM Foster. Later they became prominent in English intellectual circles.

After the movement to Gordon Square, Virginia Woolf had been engaged in a number of radical projects, studying Greek, teaching in a working women's college in South London, doing things for the suffrage movement, and writing reviews for the prestigious *Times Literary Supplement*. One more trauma darkened her life in this period was her brother Thoby's sudden death from typhoid fever on a trip that the four Stephens took to Greece in 1906. Like the loss of her mother, this family calamity may well slow her aesthetic growth, certainly it weakened her own mental and physical health. Perhaps for this reason, she was able to finish her first novel *Voyage Out* in 1915.

The Woolves, as Leonard and Virginia were called in the circle, was an unusual couple. They remained childless. Leonard kept faith to the sensitive powerfully ambitious literary person he had married. He had great attention to nurse her through periods of mental illness and to support her works. Together they set up The Hogarth Press, the famous publishing house in 1917. It produced editions of notable works as the poems of T.S. Eliot, the short stories of Katherine Mansfield and the writing of Sigmund Freud in translation.

In the years after her marriage, Virginia Woolf produced a series of novels that made her as one of the best known innovative literary artists in England in the middle twenties. *The Voyage Out* was followed by *Night and Day* (1919). She tried

to release her style of writing from the traditional style to modern one as it was showed in her short essay *Monday or Tuesday* (1921). Then she composed *Jacob's Room* (1922) a fragmented thoughtful on the life and death of young man as a confident inheritor of the patriarchal culture. The novel was much influenced by the death of her brother, Thoby. *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925) was a daringly story about post-World War I in London society that shifted from one character to another even while it focused on a single day in the life of well-born Westminster host, Clarissa Dalloway and Septimus Warren Smith a shell-shocked veteran. *To The Lighthouse* (1927) a nostalgic memoir of Woolf's own childhood summers at the Talland House included a critique of Victorians moral principles.

Virginia had been obsessed with reconstructing a female heritage. A heritage, that she implicitly opposed the predominantly male tradition represented by her father's *Dictionary of National Biography*. When she met and fell in love with a younger writer Sackville-West, her commitment to women's lives and works dramatically intensified. Sackville-West was a lesbian poet-novelist who had married for some years to a sympathetic diplomat, Harold Nicholson. They had two sons. Virginia's relationship with Vita or Sackville-West inspired her to write *Orlando* (1928), a parodic biography of

Rodmell. Virginia left a note for Leonard said, "I feel certain I

am going mad again" but concluded with "I don't think two people could be happier than we have been."

2.2 The Synopsis of *Mrs. Dalloway*

The novel pictures twelve hours in the lives of two people, Clarissa Dalloway and a thirty-years old Septimus Warren Smith, a veteran who is a victim of World War I. Eventhough the story tells about their life, both of them never meet. The plot of the novel is irregular, often jumps to and fro. Clarissa Dalloway prepares for one of her grand parties and she wants to buy the flowers for herself. Although she is over fifty but she is still charming and a positive woman. What she loves is live in London and this moment of June because the World War I was over.

In the Park Clarissa meets her old friend Hugh Whitebread and she invites him to her party. This meeting brings her back to the memory with Peter Walsh, her ex boyfriend. Peter often makes Clarissa very angry. However beautiful the day might be, the trees, the grass, Peter never sees a thing all of those. He is much impressed in Pope's poetry, people's character eternally and the imperfect of his girlfriend own soul. They often argue about marriage until now she still believes that her decision not to marry him is right. She must break with him or they will destroy, both of them ruin. It likes horror when someone tells her that Peter married

a woman met on the boat going to India, never she forgets all that.

Then she enters a book store to find any book for Evelyn Whitebread in her nursing home. Clarissa Dalloway notices Lady Bexborough who is opening the bazaar. She most admires her, a lady with beautiful eyes, interested in politics like a man, very dignified and sincere. Clarissa goes home and finds the pad with the telephone message told that Lady Bruton invites Clarissa's husband to get lunch in Lady Bruton's home. Clarissa gets disappointed because Lady Burton does not invite her.

Thinking about her cold relationship with Richard reminds her to Sally Seton. The first impression of Sally is when she sits on the floor with her arms round her knees and smokes a cigar. Sally is a girl who likes to read Plato, Morris and Shelley. They often talk about life hour after hour, how they want to reform the world, and how they try to abolish private property. Sally's power and her personality are amazing. She often does something ridiculous and strange. Once Sally runs along the hall naked when she forgets her sponge bath. Clarissa's feeling for Sally is pure, not like woman's feeling for a man. It is a kind of unordinary relationship. They love each other.

Clarissa inspects the preparation for her party including her evening dress. After five years in India, Peter Walsh comes

to her unexpectedly. It's so surprising. He kisses and both her hands trembling. Peter notices that Clarissa grows older, he thinks there is nothing in the world so bad for some women to marry. They talk dryly about their youth at Bourton, but it makes Peter bitter because of her refusal to marry him. They hurt and wipe their eyes. The tears is running down Peter's cheeks. After saying hello to Clarissa's daughter, Peter leaves the room quickly without looking at Clarissa.

Clarissa thinks all Peter's life , he has been fooled; first being sent down from Oxford; next marrying the girl on the boat going out to India; and now the wife of a Major in Indian army. Thanks heaven she refused to marry him. Clarissa always enjoys her life, enjoys to practice new things. She damns God and becomes an atheist when her sister killed by the falling tree.

At the same time, on the other sides tells about Richard's lunch with Lady Bruton, Hugh Whitebread and Lady Bruton's secretary, Milly Brush. They talk about their old fellow coming in town. All remember the same thing, how passionately Peter loves Clarissa but it has been rejected.

In his coming home, Richard buys red and white roses for Clarissa to show how he loves her. Richard is jealous with Peter. Clarissa so surprises receiving this flower. Richard and Clarissa stay in separated room because they respect each of

their privacy. He always keeps hot water bottled in his bedroom.

Dalloways takes a private teacher, Miss Killman to teach lessons for her only daughter, Elizabeth. Miss Killman is very clever. She teaches everything such as law, medicine, politics. She says to her that all professions are open to women. Elizabeth wants to be a doctor, a good farmer or a member of Parliament.

Peter Walsh is in a hotel, he receives a blue letter from Clarissa. He wants to go to her party. There are a lot of people coming, all wear beautiful dresses. The Prime Minister also presents. Peter and Richard talk about India. They are jealous each other because of Clarissa. Actually Clarissa does not like her party, everytime when she is in a party, she has a feeling of being something not herself. She is so suprised when Sally Seton steps her feet in Clarissa doorway without her invitation. Clarissa comes and talks to her guests. Bradshaw, one of her guests, tells about Septimus' death who throws himself from a window in the middle of her party. This story gives much influence her.

CHAPTER III

THE MEANING OF THE TERM

Before having further discussion, it is very important to give clear descriptions about the term used in this thesis. It will help the readers both to understand the given explanation in the study and to avoid misunderstanding about the topic. Explaining the term makes easier in analyzing the matter of feminism in Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway*. Feminism in literature is also discussed here in the different subchapter after the description of feminism in general to have a more comprehensive analysis. The term will be discussed in detail in the following part.

3.1 The Meaning of Feminism

Women all over the world experience discriminations and oppression in the family, workplace, society and the political rights. This condition is still existing up to now. Their rights as citizens and human being have been denied. Within patriarchy (rule of fathers), women have been treated as the second class and they have unequal position to men. They have weak authority concerning with their physical condition and lives. This authority is taken over by their fathers and husbands after they married.



Women have less access in education, equal employment opportunity, controlling their own reproductive lives, political rights and rights in property. Women have been taught to believe that their aim in life is to be a wife and a mother. If this does not happen, they could not feel as perfect women. So, they do not need high education. Women's place is at home or private sphere as doing housekeeping, rearing children not in public sphere. Politics and professional life are defined as the male sphere.

These unequal conditions encourage women to oppose and to improve for reaching equal of rights between men and women as so called feminism. Theresa Billington- Greig says (in Ruth 1995: 5)

feminism is a movement seeking the reorganization of the world upon a basis of sex- equality in all human relations; a movement which would reject every differentiation between individuals upon the ground of sex, would try hard to set up the recognition of the common humanity of women and man as the foundation of law and custom.

Feminism is a social movement that seeks to change the traditional role and image of women, to end sexism and to reach women equal rights with men (Mackenzie 1993: 156). Feminism does not accept the cultural images of women as

incompetent, irresponsible, weak, submissive, passive, and irrational creature.

Mary Woolstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792 drove out the first feminist's movement. It claimed the rights of women as human creature: right to vote, right in education as men, equitable law, not force on domestic concerns, right in marriage based on their own decision, and civil rights (in Ruth 1995: 470-475). Mary tried to improve the condition of women at that time because they were completely object. They had no rights in property nor to their own children, no education, no civil rights, no entrance into any profession and their role as plaything or slave and sexual object. But at the same time, they were expected to have qualities, good behaviour and charming.

Many women attended The World Anti -Slavery Convention in 1840 in London but they were prohibited to join in the name of morality. After very long and hard debates, women were finally allowed to attend, but they sit in the separated room, were forbidden to speak and not to actively participated in the discussion. Seneca Conventions issued in 1848 desired to gain control of women's property and earnings, guardianship of their children, rights to divorce, etc (in Ruth 1995: 486-488)

The first women's suffrage committee was formed in 1865 in Manchester. It was led by Emmeline Pankhrust. Women's

suffrage movement was generally accompanied by other social reform movements such as the abolition of slavery, temperance, and equal opportunity of education. The rights to vote became the basic demands of the movement because the election was considered to be the fundamental act of political life.

The suffragists in 1867 presented to Parliament a petition signed by 1500 people to claim women's right to vote but it lost. In spring 1914, Emmeline Pankhurst was arrested as she broke out of a crowd and rushed toward Buckingham Palace. By such a challenge (and as a result of women's contribution to the War) Britain's suffragettes finally won votes for women in 1918 (Drabble 1995: 103-107).

John Stuart Mills publishes his *Subjection of Women* in 1869 told that men and women should be equal in all legal, political, social and domestic relations (Huxley 1976: 294).

Feminist movement in 1800s was focused on education. Feminists tried to open opportunity for women to have equal education. At that time feminists spoke of women's freedom and abolition of slavery. They broke the rule of prohibition for women to speak in public. The press did not encourage feminist movement. They often attacked feminist's activities in their newspaper by writing that public arena was not the proper place for women. Then feminists founded women's journal to counter the unsympathetic reportage about feminist movement and to campaign their idea(Ruth, 1995).

Bill of Rights issued in 1966, told about the feminists' demand for equality of rights under the law, maternity leaves rights in employment, equal employment opportunity, equal education, established child care facilities and right to control their own reproductive lives (in Ruth, 1995: 532 -533).

Feminism then grew in many branches. The differences lay on the way of looking on the root of women's oppression, but basically they had the same goal to improve women's conditions. According to Alison Jaggar and Paula Rothenberg (Ruth 1995: 452) in the introduction to the first edition of their book *Feminist Framework* outlines four basic feminists theoretical orientation. The following is the description of the four basic feminist theories.

1. liberal feminism (some call it moderate feminism) essentially seeks opportunities for women's advancement in existing society through institutional changes in education and the workplace.
2. Marxist feminist locates the source of women's oppression on the problems of capitalist society.
3. radical feminism places the source of women's oppression on patriarchy.
4. socialist feminism explains about a combination of the last two, which holds both economic and patriarchy equally responsible in women's oppression.

criticism. The goal of feminist
politic changes and to decompose
to create equal relations between

3.2 Feminism in Literature

To reach deep understanding about the topic chosen, it is significant to explain feminism in literature. Literary studies always develop simultaneously with the development of knowledge. The growth of feminism and the rising of women's consciousness influence literary studies. Many critics make questions about the objectivity of literary studies. All the years literary studies have been dominated by men, assumed that theory is sexist and based on men's point of view. Theory that claims universality must include the feminist consciousness. Feminists want to attack misrepresentation and stereotyping in fiction. They want to build healthier representation of women in fiction. As literary values and conventions have been shaped by men, the male writers address their readers as if they are men.

In literary works, women are depicted as sexual object, weak, submissive and passive creature, and often shows male supremacy. The representations of women are negative. Selden (1986: 128) says that feminist criticism wants to disturb the certainties of patriarchal culture and to create a less oppressive climate for women writers and readers. They wish to escape from a definite theory and to develop female discourse. Many feminist critics reject the idea of a totally disinterested

criticism. The goal of feminist criticism is promoting social and politic changes and to deconstruct male's domination. It wants to create equal relations between men and women.

There are three subdivisions of feminist's study according to Cheri Register (Guerin 1979: 247). First, the analysis of the image of women, nearly always as it appears in work by male authors. The theory underscores about how male writers depict female characters in their works. This depiction will construct the image of women in general. It happens if the writers represent female characters being negative such as dependent, incompetent, no civil rights, sexual object, their proper life in domestic concern. The constructed image of women is negative as well.

Many literary works especially written by male authors represent their female and male characters unfairly. They often expose women's sexuality in order to attract the readers. Some major male writers perpetuate sexual stereotypes by potraying male power and domination as natural.

Second, the examination of criticism of female authors. It is the study of the literary representation in women's writing. The domination of literary culture by men has meant that historically many women have written within the constraint of patriarchy. They follow the conventions of an essentially male culture.

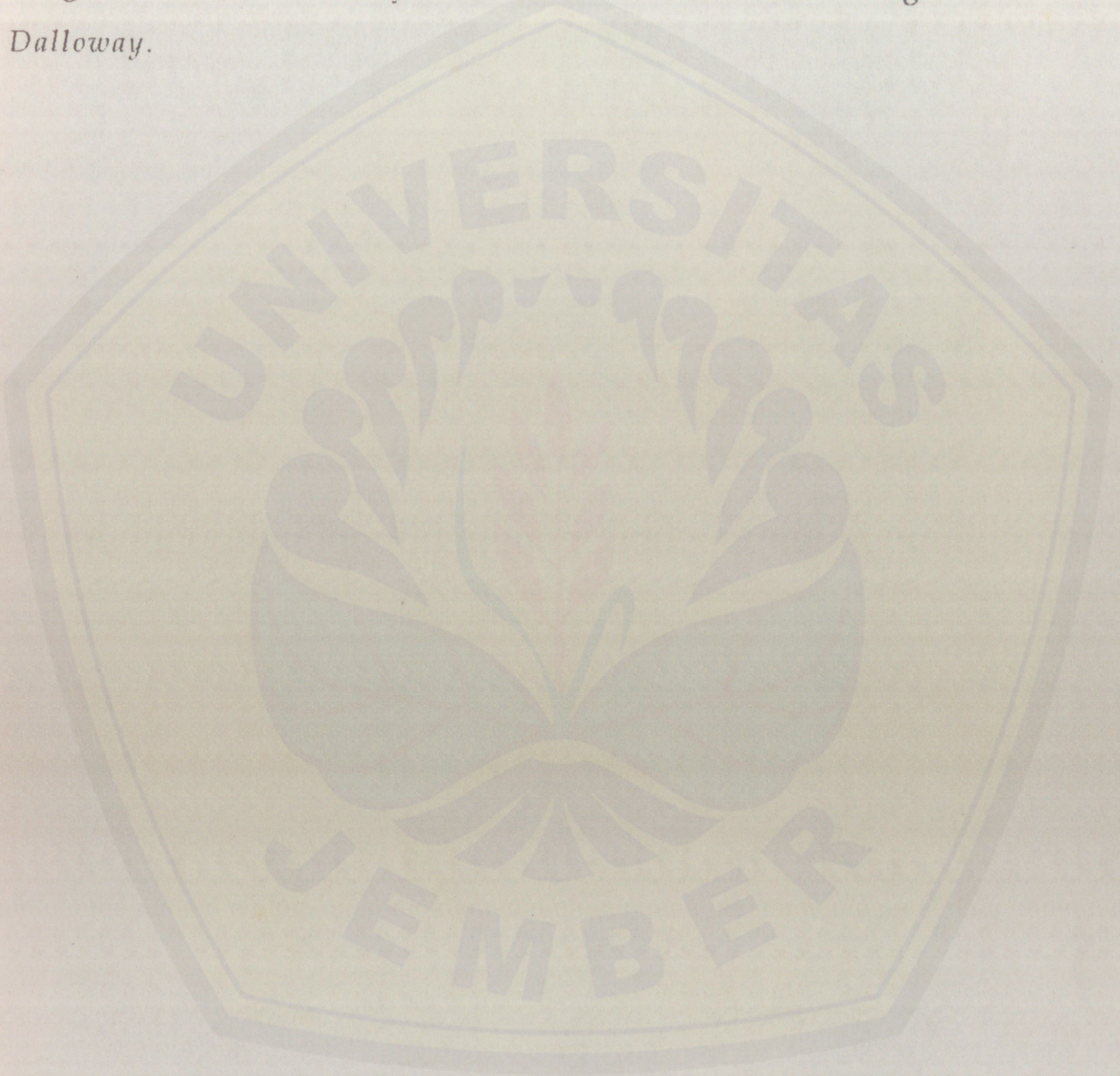
The experiences of life between men and women are different. Virginia Woolf, a distinguished feminist, argues that the conditions under which men and women produce literature are materially different. This condition influences the form and content of what they write. She says that women write differently not because they are different psychologically from men but because their social experiences are different. Women have always faced social and economic obstacles to their literary ambitions (Selden 1986:136).

These differences influence women in writing literary works. How female writer depicts and treats her female characters are different from male writers. Virginia Woolf says that to be a successful writer, a female writer must have her own room and money. She attempts to write about the experiences of women and to discover linguistic ways of describing the lives of women. She believes that when women achieve equality with men, there is no barriers for women to develop freely their artistic talents.

Third, setting standards for literature that is good from feminist's point of view. Since literary values and conventions have been dominated by men, there are less space for female writers to develop their imaginative creativities. The feminists want to change this condition by setting standard for literature that is fairer for women writers and readers. The literary works are good appreciated if they include feminist

consciousness. As there is no fix interpretation in literature, many feminists do not believe that theories are free from values and interests.

This thesis wants to analyze the representation of female characters and to show how the author of the novel, that is Virginia Woolf, conveys her idea of feminism through *Mrs. Dalloway*.



CHAPTER IV

THE ANALYSIS OF FEMINISM AS REFLECTED THROUGH THE FEMALE CHARACTERS

Some critics say that Virginia Woolf conveys feminism through novel. Holtby comments about the women in Virginia's novels that the women whom Mrs. Woolf knew exploring the professional world, the political world, the world of business (1978:91). Female characters in Virginia's novel Mrs Dalloway are interesting. As a feminist Woolf uses her characters to carry out the idea of feminism through their speech, feeling, thought, and action. Virginia states (in Breen, 1990: xi), she tries to write a woman as a woman which never has been written before. Until then women in literature are the creation of men. Women begin to respect their sense of values.

The discussion of the thesis presents certain fields of feminism. There are views of marriage, economic rights, political rights and the representation of female characters as intellectual creatures. More detail analysis will be described as follows.

4.1 The Views of Marriage

4.1.1 Clarissa Dalloway

The idea of marriage according to Tallman (1992: 1118) in *Encyclopaedia of Sociology* is a join of a man and a woman in a

special kind of social and legal dependence to construct and maintain a family. It is a legal relationship between a man and a woman. Marriage is an institution that traditionally provides women with social identity. In this novel, marriage is given in a different meaning and a space for human being to keep the independence.

Clarissa feels that her decision not to marry Peter Walsh, her boyfriend, is right. She is very rationale in choosing Richard Dalloway who is a member of Parliament. If she gets married with Peter, he will insist her on sharing an intimacy with Clarissa, not only intimacy in sexuality but a kind of intimacy that exists between close friends. Clarissa wants to keep her privacy. Marrying Peter will cost much all her private thought and feelings. Although she will feel happy and cheerful to live with Peter, in fact, she prefers Richard to marry. Carey (1978:29) says in *Mrs Dalloway Notes* that Clarissa rejected Peter because he wanted everything which must be shared between a husband and a wife. For her, the idea of sharing means surrender. She wants her husband to respect on her independence and privacy. Then she will do the same to Richard. It is explained in the following quotation:

For in marriage a little independence there must be between people living together day in day out in the same house; which Richard gave her, and she him. (Where was he this morning, for instance? Some committee, she never asked what). But with Peter

everything had to be shared; everything gone into.
And it was intolerable... (Woolf, 1996:10)

Clarissa never asks Richard where he will go and what he will do. For her, it is her husband's independence. Richard feels it is a miracle for him that Clarissa wants to marry him. Besides she is charming, lovely and a capable woman; many gentlemen fall in love with Clarissa. They love and respect one and another. This is proved by the quotation below:

And there is dignity in people, a solitude; even between husband and wife a gulf; and that one must respect; thought Clarissa, watching him open the door; for one would not part with it oneself, or take it, against his will, from one's husband without losing one's independence, one's self respect something, after all, priceless. (Woolf, 1996:132)

This statement shows that Clarissa has liberal view about marriage. She assumes, in marriage there must be independence between wife and husband. There are some private rooms in one's life that nobody may interfere, even her husband. In a traditional marriage, a wife must be submissive and obey all her husband's will, prepare his food, clothes, also serve him physically. But Clarissa does not have the same opinion about husband and wife, especially about a traditional wife does:

Lying awake, the floor cracked; the lit house was suddenly darkened, and if she raised her head she could just hear the click of the handle released as

gently as possible by Richard, who slipped upstairs in his socks and then, as often as not, dropped his hot-water bottled and swore! How she laughed!
(Woolf, 1996:37)

Richard and Clarissa sleep in the separated room because they take respect each privacy. In his bedroom, Richard always sleeps with hot bottled-water to keep him warm. Clarissa does not want to be disturbed, even by her husband at night. Clarissa's room is her most private place so that there she can be all alone. In a common marriage it is very usual for a husband and wife to sleep in the same room day after day.

Virginia's opinion about male-female sexual relationship is influenced by sexual opinion of Women's Liberation:

To have the right to sleep alone is essential A woman needs time alone- after a day of being a public servant to the rest of the family To then have to touch, caréss, comfort yet another person is too much Oh God, he wants his rights again.
(Lerner, 1979:177)

From this quotation, it can be seen that a wife has the right to sleep alone. It also means that a wife has a choice to refuse her husband whenever he asks to have sexual intercourse if she does not want to. The demand for greater sexual equality in marriage concerns with the frequency of sexual intercourse and who initiates it; concerns for woman's

pleasure; greater privacy (a room of one's own); abolition of the double standard (faithfulness or freedom for both).

Clarissa has sexual equality that it showed by her separated room from her husband's. Germaine Greer states the four possibilities of idea of sexual emancipation that only one of them admits marriage. There are more equality in physical and emotional, relationship within the existing institutions, the replacement of marriage by free unions, promiscuity and sex without men (Lerner, 1979:176). It is the idea to reach sexual emancipation for women. It means that in marriage the couple must get equality in sexual intercourse. Besides that, sexual emancipation can be reached by living together between couple without getting married, make sexual intercourse with more than one man and sex without men, or lesbian relationship.

The idea of feminism can be seen in Clarissa's view of marriage. She says that in marriage there must be independence and equality between a couple. Moreover she asks to sleep in the separated room from her husband in order to keep her privacy.

4.1.2 Sally Seton

Sally Seton has an opinion that having a baby before getting married is not a problem. But in many societies, there are norms of having an illegitimate child is an embarrassed thing and a sin. She conveys her brave comment in front of

many people. This makes the tea party disturbed. Many people do not agree with her words:

Then somebody said- Sally Seton it was- did it makes any real difference to one's feeling to know that before they'd married she had had a baby? (In those days, in mixed company it was a bold thing to say) ... and saying, "Oh, I shall never be able to speak to her again!" Whereupon the whole party sitting round the tea table seemed to wobble. It was very uncomfortable. (Woolf, 1996:66)

For centuries, culminated in the Victorian period a woman is taught to be especially sacred like Virgin Mary. A woman must hold tightly her virginity until she gets married and dedicates this only to her husband. She has the responsibility to keep her life pure because she is a keeper of morality. It is sinful if a woman has a baby before getting married. Marriage has not seen as a sacred institution anymore.

Further the perspective about marriage in the novel is showed by the conversation between Sally Seton and Clarissa. For them a marriage means losing their independence and keeping them away from achievement of self-expression. This quotation shows Sally and Clarissa's opinion 'They spoke of marriage always as a catastrophe' (Woolf, 1996:39). Foster states (1985) that married women cannot act independently in court proceedings; they are legally and economically dependent

on their husbands and they can claim divorce only with great difficulty and at great expense.

Marriage for Sally Seton just places woman in isolation from the outer world, where a man controls woman's life. She cannot do activities as the youth. Everything must be under the control of her husband. Sally Seton and Clarissa do not want to involve with old ladies who teach them how to make cups of tea and how to be a perfect hostess. The opinion is strengthened by Peter Walsh who says that there is nothing in the world so bad for women as marriage (Woolf, 1996: 46).

Women, since their childhood have been taught to be good women, how to cook well, how to serve her husband, how to please him and how to bear as well as to take care children. Marriage is represented as a natural order. From infancy, the average girl is told that marriage is her ultimate aim of life; therefore her training and education must be directed toward marriage so they do not have the experience in high education. A woman's responsibility is to make a happy home and to devote herself to the service of others. Their noblest occupations are in the household sphere.

Virginia has liberal view about marriage that there must be an independence, respecting each privacy between married couple. A marriage is not assumed as a sacred institution anymore. The feminists in 1890s rejected marriage because it tends to benefit men and harmful for women, or men dominate

women such as: women must change her surname to her husband's name; do all domestic works all the time without payment (bear children, cook, serve all family need), give her independence on husband's authority; no right in property (Lerner,1979).

Tuttle states (1986:127) in *Encyclopaedia of Feminism* that feminist theory addresses several aspects of marriage: as the site where categories of gender are reproduced; as the site of sexual division of labour and women's subordination; and as the model for other social institutions of sexual norm.

Virginia, as a feminist sees a marriage through her characters in progressive manner. According to her, as stated by Sally Seton, she will get married when it suits her to marry (Woolf, 1996:80). For her, marriage is not an obligation or natural order for women but a choice of her life. Unmarried women are not strange, as it is represented by Miss Dorris Kilman and Miss Parry, or vice versa. It is reflected by Clarissa who accepts equality in marriage. Virginia does not reject marriage openly. As long as it does not oppress each spouse, does not place wife in subordinate position or they are equal in all aspects, marriage can be undergone.

4.2 Political Rights

4.2.1 Sally Seton

Sally Seton in this novel is an interesting character who concerns with women's movement. She often argues about women's rights, property, reforming the world for a better condition for women, and the right to vote. Sally often loses her temper when someone says that women's proper place is at home and does not deserve to get their rights. Sally does not care that her saying of women right to vote makes someone angry:

She accused Hugh Whitebread, of all people (and there he was, her old friend Hugh, talking to the Portuguese Ambassador) of kissing her in the smoking room to punish her for saying that women should have votes. Vulgar men did, she said (Woolf, 1996:199).

Women have no political rights at all for centuries included the right to vote. Men get this right in 1884 but women have to wait until 1928. Previously only women over thirty who have the political rights (Okland 1989:71). In the 15th century, women petitioned for the right to vote. The first woman's suffragette committee was formed in 1865. An amendment on right to vote for women were lost, 73 of Parliament's members support the right while 193 members

are against it. This losing does not discourage women's suffrage even they increase their activities.

Emmeline Pankrust is one of feminists who keeps fight to reach women's right to vote. It is a long and hard struggle. This movement is called Women's suffrage. Then to organize this movement, Women's Social and Political Union was founded in 1903 at Manchester by Mrs Pankrust that campaigned for the women's vote and an increased female role in society. The right to vote becomes the basic demand of the movement because the election is considered to be the fundamental act of political life.

After many delays and defeat, an increasing number of women were ready to support Emmeline Pankrust in her effort to organize women for more dramatic more actions in the early 1900's. Finally women reached their right to vote in 1918, but it just covered women over thirty. They gained this full right for all women over twenty-one on the same basis as men in 1928.

Virginia says at the Guildswomen Conference that makes her get depression to know that among all women who worked, who cooked, bore children have no right to vote. She is aware of the impotence and indignity of disenfranchisement. Having vote is an essential thing in political life because in the political arena the basic decisions are made that form the

patterns of society in which women live; once gained it could be used to eliminate other discrimination (1974: 103).

The author of *Mrs. Dalloway* has feminist's perspective in vote through Sally Seton. She says in the novel that all women, not only for women over thirty in all classes should have to vote. It is an advancing thought because the novel is composed three years before women get their full right to vote.

4.2.2 Elizabeth Dalloway

Women are never involved in decisions making, even if the policies relate with their destiny. There is less representative of women in Parliament. *The House of Commons* consists of 651 members, who represent the citizens in Parliament, only 60 of the members are women. Women face problems in being selected as parliamentary candidates and winning seats in Commons (Oakland, 1995:84). Having a vote and being a member of Parliament is very important for women because the Parliament is a place to make policies. So women have an access in the process of making up policies that all the time has been ignored. It is very ridiculous if the Parliament decides the policies concerning with women's lives without involving women as citizens. It is proved by Elizabeth's statement ...' In short, she would like to have a profession possibly go into Parliament' (Woolf, 1996:150)

Elizabeth wants to be a member of the Parliament although she is just seventeen years old. It is proved by the following quotation:

For the Dalloways, in general, were fair-haired; blue eyed; Elizabeth on the contrary, was dark; had Chinese eyes in a pale face; an oriental mystery was gentle, considerate, still. As a child, she had a perfect sense of humour; but now at seventeen, why, Clarissa could not in the least understand, she had become very serious (Woolf, 1996: 135).

Being Parliament's member is impossible to achieve at that time because women have no political rights but it is a brilliant idea to do. Women at that time have been prohibited to speak in public, because women's noblest place is in domestic sphere not in public area.

Elizabeth spends much of her time with her governess. Miss Kilman teaches her everything especially history. She tells her about The World War I, politics, Russian, Austrians. Many people get starving and lost their houses, property. Also she teaches Elizabeth to be an independent woman who could earn her own living and have sensibility to the poor. Elizabeth and Miss Kilman has close relationship.

Elizabeth Dalloway prepares anything to support her ideals to come true. She reads any books that Miss Kilman lent her. Together with Miss Kilman, she often attends in meeting and committee. There are other point of view of

life which enlarge her mind. Elizabeth is fond of discussing knowledge with Mr. Whitetaker and talking about the war with Miss Kilman.

Feminists look that being a member of Parliament is the strategic way in reaching a better condition for women. They want to participate through their voice in shaping the history and to change prevailing practices that are damaging the present and future generations (Gilligan, 1993:129). There are less female members of Parliament where men make decisions on contraception, abortion, pornography and divorce (Barnard and Burgess, 1996:66).

4.3 Economic Rights

Women anywhere in the world have little access to professional world. On the other hand men hold the better jobs, get higher wages although they are in the same job, have more opportunity for success. Oakland (1995: 194) states in *British Civilisation* that women have entered the workforce greater, but their average weekly wage is only 79 percent of the average paid to men. The majority of female workers are badly paid, work as part time and often unprotected by the trade unions or the law. Although women form a 52 percent of the population, and are increasing their numbers in higher education, the professions and white-collar jobs, they have problems in progressing to the senior ranks.

Moreover he says that since 1960s, women have been campaigning for greater equality with men in job opportunities and rates of salary. Equal Pay Acts states that men and women who do the same or similar kinds of works should receive the same wages (1995: 194-195).

Financially women depend on men. Married women have no right in her property, which has been the legal possession of their husbands. Men are to be the providers, women and children are dependent. This view assumes that men will work and support women and children who remain at home.

The traditional role of women in all classes has been confined to be good mother at home. Their place is in domestic sphere. As it states by Oakley (in Barnard and Burgess, 1996:200) that a woman's place was at home. This condition is considered to be natural. Women do all countless domestic works for 24 hours in her lifetime without being paid at all. The domestic works are not counted as a job. Everybody always considers the domestic works that women do is a natural.

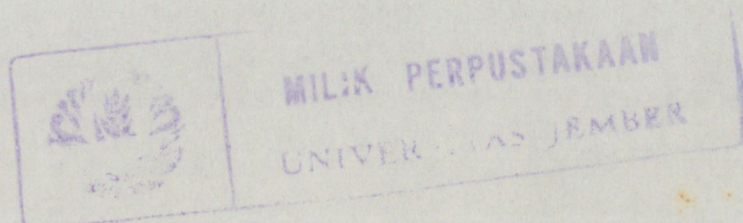
The economic rights for women in this novel is represented by Elizabeth Dalloway who wants to enter the professional world. Lady Bruton, on the other hand, is a lady who holds strong position and is financially independent.

4.3.1 Elizabeth Dalloway

There are less opportunities for women to enter the professional life. Elizabeth's primary goal is to have a profession although she is the only daughter of Richard Dalloway, a respectable and rich member of Parliament. She shall not be worried about her future, her wealth. For fulfilling her life, Elizabeth does not need a job but she takes these facilities aside. Moreover she is very charming and beautiful with oriental face. Everybody falls in love with her, but she is really awfully bored. The decision to choose what kind of husband she wants to have is at her own hand. She is angry when someone compares her beauty with lily flower. It is a silly thing. And it makes her life a burden for her. According to her human cannot be defined in one word.

What she wants is to stand on her own feet. She prefers being left alone to do what she likes in the country. Elizabeth says her ideals to her governess, Miss Dorris Kilman, with whom she always discusses everything especially about knowledge. 'Law, medicine, politics, all professions are open to women of your generation'... (Woolf, 1996: 144). She also learns about business, law, administrations. This quotation is strengthened by the next sentences:

She liked people who were ill. So she might be a doctor. She might be a farmer. Animals are often ill. She might own a thousand acres and has people under her. She would go and see them in their



cottages. This was Sommerset House. One might be a very good farmer - and that, strangely enough, though Miss Kilman had her share in it, was always entirely due to Sommerset House. It looked so splendid, so serious, that great grey building. And she liked the feeling of people working. (Woolf, 1996:150)

Elizabeth has an obsession to own a big farm where she can control people who work there. She wants to live in a very big manor and everything is under her control. Whatever her mother wants, she is delighted to be free to make the way of her life. Sometimes her mother treats her as a child and she does not like that. Elizabeth knows what she wants. Her ideal is helping other people, checking on the health of her workers. She would love, she would help others.

4.3.2 Lady Bruton

Lady Bruton is a wealthy and well-known woman. She is financially not dependent on men's income. Economic independence is essential thing for women because it strengthens women's position over men. It makes women have power, raises women's bargaining in family's decision, reduces the responsibility of domestic works on women's hands, saves financial needs for her future to the continuance of marriage or getting divorce. With dependent children, no savings, no jobs, and limited marketable skills bring calamity for women. Lady Bruton is a powerful woman. She has

everything which makes everybody obey her order. It can be proved in the next statement:

Those kind good fellows, Richard Dalloway, Hugh Whitebread, had gone this hot day through the street whose growl came up to her lying on the sofa. Power was on hers, position, income. She had had good friend; known the ablest men of her day. Murmuring London flowed up to her, and her hand, lying on the sofa back, curled upon some imaginary baton such as her grandfathers might held, holding which seemed, drowsy and heavy, to be commanding battalions marching to the territory of theirs... (Woolf, 1996-124).

For centuries women and their property have been the legal possessions of their husband. Women have no right to manage and to own their property. Women are not given the opportunity to get jobs. There is Married Woman's Property Act of 1857 to arrange wife's right ill property, but the implementation step into reality after thirteen years because it is arising controversy (Lerner, 1979). If a wife is independent financially, a husband will have less power to control his wife.

Lady Bruton is a powerful woman. By her own money, she is able to travel around the world such as make an expedition to South Africa. She has many servants to serve her. Lady Bruton also takes Milly Brush to be her secretary to help her in managing her schedule.

4.4 Intellectual Women

Stereotyping of men in society is that their proper place is in public sphere. Men are best to go out into competitive world, work and politics, that need serious responsibilities. On the other hand women are assumed to be weak in their intellectuality and incompetent. The women's right in education has been ignored.

There is existing assumption in society that women do not need education because women's place is at home. Ruth states (1995:8) that reading and studying are dangerous for women related with their role as wives and helpmates. Too much learning, it is said, will drain away their energies that women's need for procreation process.

The images argue that women do little thing in society, make small contribution in culture. They are excluded from the intellectual power centres. Historically, the mind of woman has always been sited to second place whenever a man is existing (Ruth:1995). Women have less intelligent, less intellectuality, less competent, less physical ability. Their goal in life is to get married and to bear children.

Women are not permitted to enter formal education. Cheltenham Ladies College is the college for women in the late nineteenth century, but the subject material of the study is how to compose comfortable home, how to be a good wife, how to bear children, how to cook well or in short,

domestic sciences. The motive behind educating women is that they should become either good companions for men if they are from middle class or they are able to do domestic works if they are from lower class. The first women's higher education college, Queen's College in London, was an institute with the sole aim of training governess. The fact indicates that women were not allowed to take degree at the University of London until 1878, at Oxford until 1920 and at Cambridge until 1948 (Barnard 1996: 167).

Virginia is Victorian upbringing, the most regretful in her life. She has an experience that she is allowed to enter formal school as her brothers. Governess teaches her and her sisters at home and she gets many valuable books from her father's library. In this novel, the characters do not experience formal school like her. She depicts them as intellectual creatures that is very fond of reading, writing and discussing about politics, economic, literary works, women's rights, philosophy and so on.

4.4.1 Sally Seton

Sally Seton is a progressive, an extraordinary beautiful an intellectual woman. Virginia describes her as a naughty, and cheerful girl. She is the best friend of Clarissa, and they grow together as friends. Once Sally lost her temper when they discussed about women's rights in Sunday morning. Her

power, daring and personalities are amazing. She likes to read Plato, Morris, Shelley:

... when Sally gave her William Morris, it had to be wrapped in brown paper. There they sat, hour after hour, talking in her bedroom at the top of the house, talking about life, how they were to reform the world. They meant to find a society to abolish private property, and actually had a letter written, though not sent out. The ideas were Sally's of course- but very soon she was just as excited- read Plato in bed before breakfast; read Morris, read Shelley by the hour. Sally's power was amazing, her gift, her personality. (Woolf, 1996:38)

Virginia Woolf depicts Sally not as a traditional woman who obeys all the rules, does not talk too much and unintellectual but she is as a girl who has many brilliant ideas such as abolishing private property, women's right to vote, and comments about Plato. Everyone adores her. Sally makes Clarissa fascinate. Sally can do everything that Clarissa cannot. Clarissa obeys all the rules while Sally breaks them out. Sally runs naked out of the bathroom to fetch a sponge she forgot, smokes cigars, steals a chicken from the larder when she is hungry at a night, rides a bicycle round the parapet on the terrace, leaves a priceless book in the punt, orders many gentlemen by saying aloud to take a walk outside for looking at bright stars after having dinner. She did

everything that well-mannered young girls at the century did not do it.

From the quotation it is indicated that Sally often discusses about important things such as politics, the works of Plato, Shelley, Morris. She does not talk about domestic works, gossip, and the newest fashion. She does not like her friend, Hugh Whitebread who always thinks nothing except his appearance. Hugh feels nothing, reads nothing, thinks nothing. Sally cannot understand a man who uses his body rather than his mind as the main aspect to live. Beside reading valuable works, make some paintings, she also writes some poems. It shows high grade of her intellectuality.

Everybody adores Sally Seton, her warmth, her vitality. Old women in the village never forget to ask Clarissa about Sally by asking "where is your friend in the red cloack who seems so bright". Sally is capable of doing with daring, her melodramatic love of being the centre of everything and creating scenes.

4.4.2 Miss Doris Kilman

She is a governess of Elizabeth Dalloway, Clarissa's daughter. Doris teaches Elizabeth all subjects. Previously she was a teacher of a formal school in Germany but it was burnt before the World War I. Meanwhile she does not keep

it in her grievance. Her cleverness makes her admired. The evidence of her intellectual capacity is mentioned as follow: ...',but Miss Kilman was frightfully clever'. (Woolf, 1996:144). She is a woman with great ability. That is why Dalloways chooses her to be their daughter's governess.

If someone is with Miss Kilman, she is never in the room five minutes without making someone else feels her superiority, showing his inferiority. She makes one feels so small. Many people in her neighbourhood call her as a blood-sucking because of her talent. She is competent to persuade other people to follow her mind.

However, she was Doris Kilman. She had her degree' She was a woman who made her way in the world. Her knowledge of modern history was more than respectable.(Woolf 1996:146)

She knows perfectly clear what she wants. Miss Kilman masters modern history. What she likes most is books. Her perspective of life is influenced by the idea of socialist. Miss Kilman wants to starve herself for the Austrians, will do anything for the Russians. She hates the snobbish who always acts like an aristocrat. Miss Kilman cannot accept why someone is very rich, and the other is very poor. Everyone should be the same in wealthy. It makes

her feel bitterness in life. Miss Kilman is a clever and a good governess.

4.4.3 Lady Bruton

She has many followers who always take respect on her. Lady Bruton is a well-descended, well-nourished, advancing, and a strong woman in her society. Lady Bruton has only to nod and everything will run as she wants. Richard Dalloway has a great respect on her. He wants to serve her willingly. Richard will write about the history of Lady Bruton's family. At that time woman is not allowed to lead a troop, although the woman has great capability and very keen. Lady Bruton had ever been a general of troops. If ever a woman could have wear the helmet and shoot the arrow, rule with indomitable barbarian hordes, that woman is Lady Bruton, but it is barred by her sex. In her mind, she wants the Empire is at her hand.

Lady Bruton raised the carnations, holding them rather stiffly with much the same attitude with which the General held the scroll in the picture behind her; she remained fixed, tranced. Which was she now, the General's great-granddaughter? Richard Dalloway asked himself. Sir Roderick, Sir Milies, Sir Talbot- that was it. It was remarkable how in that family the likeness persisted in the women. She should have been a general of dragoons herself. And Richard Would served under her, cheerfully; he had the greatest respect for her; he

cherished these romantic views about well-set up old women of pedigree, and would have liked, in his good-humoured way, to bring some hot-heads of his acquaintance to lunch with her; as if a type like hers could be bred of amiable tea-drinking enthusiasts! (Woolf, 1996: 116)

Lady Bruton often invites her reputable and intellectual friends to come to her house to make some valuable discussion about important things in order to enlarge her vision. She wants to interchange the knowledge among her friends.

Indeed, Lady Burton had the reputation of being more interested in politics than people; of talking like a man; which was now beginning to be mentioned in memoirs. (Woolf, 1996: 117)

She also has a talent in writing that she usually sends to *The Times*. Before sending them, she often discusses her writings with her friends. Once when Lady Bruton and her friends are discussing the World War I, she makes a warning to her companions not to talk about personal business of other people.

... And she had to write. And one letter to *The Times*, she used to say to Miss Brush, cost her more than to organise an expedition to South Africa (which she had done in the war), (Woolf, 1996-120)

Making an expedition to other countries is one of her hobbies, which will add her experiences. Lady Bruton likes to

know different cultures the world. Many people appreciate all she has done in South Africa.

4.4.4 Aunt Helena

She is a figure of an intellectual, formidable and independent woman. Miss Parry is a single woman. Aunt Helena or Miss Parry is Clarissa's aunt. She is a great botanist that is intensively doing research of plants. This is proved by the following:

There she sat in her white Cashmere shawl, with her head against the window- a formidable old lady, but kind to him, ... She was a great botanist, marching off in thick boots with a black tin collecting between her shoulders. (Woolf, 1996:68).

Miss Parry finds some rare flowers. Her references about wild flowers are incredible. She loves flower. Once Miss Parry is angry with Sally Seton when Sally cuts the head of flowers off and makes them swim on the top of the water in the bowl.

Aunt Helena also writes books about orchid as follows:

'... Ah she could not resist recalling what Charles Dai-win had said about her little book on the Orchid of Burma ...

... No doubt it was forgotten now, her book on The Orchids of Burma, but it went into 3 editions before 1870',... (Woolf, 1996:197).

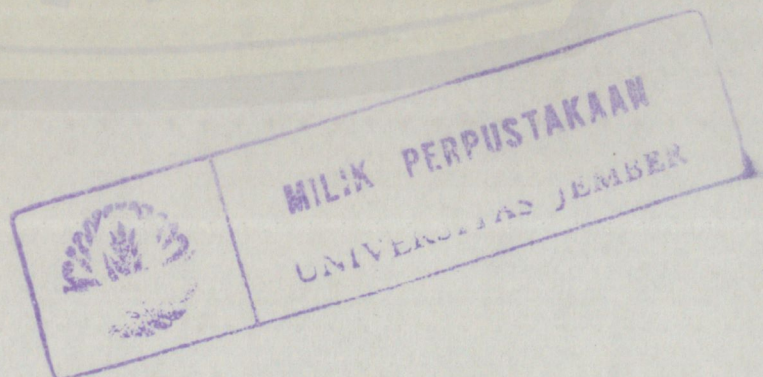
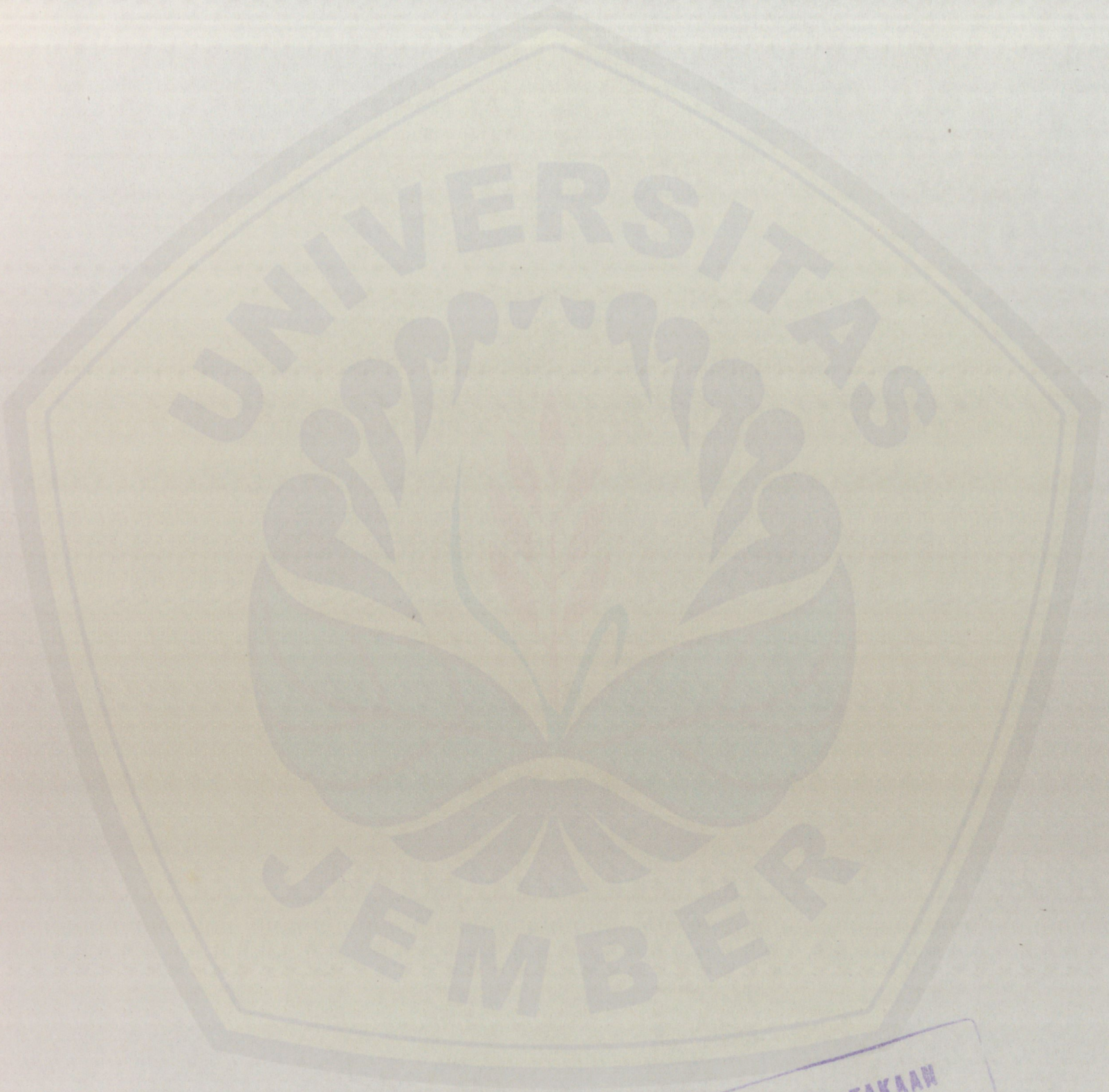
Women have been barred from the possibility of contributing to intellectual and scientific worldview. They have been dominated by men who control academic disciplines, the universities, the learned society, the media, and the research foundations. But Virginia shows the important role woman in science through Miss Parry.

Aunt Helena (in this novel) is over eighty who walks by a walking stick but she remembers everything about flora and fauna in India. She had been there for a long time where she stayed with three Viceroys and the Indians.

People who had known Burnia in the 'seventies were always led up to her... For at the mention of India, or even Ceylon, her eyes (only one was glass) slowly deepened, became blue, beheld, not human beings - she had no tender memories, no proud illusion about Viceroys, Generals, Mutinies- it was orchids she saw, and mountain passes, and herself carried on the backs of coolies in the sixties oversolitary peaks; or descending to uproot orchid (startling blossoms, never beheld before) which she painted in water-colour; an indomitable Englishwoman, fretful if disturbed by the war, say, which drooped a bomb at her very door, from her meditation over orchids and her own figure journeying in the sixties in India..., Woolf, 1996:196)

From this quotation, Miss Parry is proved to be a real scientist. She does not care about the circumstances of her neighbourhood as long as she is not disturbed on her

examining plants. Even she does not care about her own safety while she is working. Miss Parry gives great contribution in science especially about the world of orchids.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

There are a greater number of women than men in this world, meanwhile women have less social, economic, political and domestic power than men. Feminism wants to create better condition for women. This idealism is expressed in literary works. The goal of feminist criticism is to make less oppressive climate for either writers or readers. After analysing Virginia Woolf's novel *Mrs. Dalloway* the writer of this thesis concludes that female characters of the novel represent certain fields of feminism such as the views of marriage, economic rights, political rights, and depiction of female characters as the intellectual creatures with certain capabilities.

Virginia uses her characters to convey her idea about feminism. She also depicts the characters fairly. Virginia differs from other authors who often depicts male characters as superior, bread winner, rational creatures, and being subjects. On the other hand female characters are stereotyped as inferior to men, beautiful but less intellectual, weak, submissive creatures, sexual object, good wives and placed in domestic sphere.

Virginia believes that novel is one of the ways to widespread feminism that may influence readers' minds. Marriage in this novel is the choice of life for women not as a

natural order or obligation. So, it is no matter at all if women make decision get married or not. There is equality in all aspects includes sexual relationship between a husband and a wife. There must be no oppression in marriage.

Political rights for women are represented through Elizabeth Dalloway and Sally Seton who struggle hard to have the right to vote and being a member of Parliament. Right to vote is essential because it is a fundamental act of political life. To be a member of Parliament is very important in order women can get involved in the decision making that concerns with policies of the country.

Mrs. Dalloway also conveys women's rights in economic fields. There are opportunities to enter any kinds of jobs. Elizabeth accounts to the possibility of a professional career that she will be able to take an equal place in the world with men. The novel also shows that a woman has a strong position and economic independence. It is represented by Lady Bruton who has many men working under her order.

Virginia appreciates her female characters as intellectual creatures. The female characters are considered important because of their intellectual capability, their influencing ideas and their influencing ideas and their talents in a certain field.

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