

COSMOPOLITANISM AS SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON AMERICAN LIFE IN THE ERA OF 1980-1990s THROUGH RAE LAWRENCE'S JACQUELINE SUSSAN'S SHADOW OF THE DOLLS

Paham Kosmopolitan Sebagai Perspektif Masyarakat Pada Kehidupan Bangsa Amerika Di Masa 1980-1990an Melalui Novel Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls Karya Rae Lawrence

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ABSTRAK

Artikel ini membahas paham kosmopolitan sebagai perspektif pada kehidupan masyarakat Amerika di masa 1980-1990an melalui novel Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls karya Rae Lawrence. Dalam artikel ini terdapat dua pertanyaan yang juga menjadi tujuan dilakukannya penelitian ini. Pertanyaan pertama adalah gaya hidup tokoh-tokoh. Pertanyaan kedua adalah tentang pandangan masyarakat Amerika pada paham kosmopolitan di tahun tertentu berdasarkan novel tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif sosiologi dalam memahami bentuk paham kosmopolitan dari gaya hidup para tokoh berdasarkan teori Swingewood. Penelitian ini dikelompokkan pada penelitian kualitatif. Metode dokumenter digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data dan metode induktif digunakan untuk menganalisis novel tersebut. Setelah menganalisis novel tersebut, kami menemukan bahwa tokoh-tokoh dalam novel digambarkan sebagai kosmopolitan yang memiliki pilihan-pilihannya sendiri dalam menjalani kehidupan. Selain itu kami juga menemukan bahwa gaya hidup sebagai perspektif masyarakat membawa masyarakat untuk memilih kosmopolitan sebagai jalan hidup mereka.

Kata Kunci: *Paham Kosmopolitan, Perspektif Sosiologis, Gaya Hidup*

ABSTRACT

This article discusses cosmopolitanism as sociological perspective on American life in the era of 1980-1990s through Rae Lawrence's **Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls**. This article has two questions asked as the main problems which are also be the main goals in doing the research. The first question asks about the characters' life styles. The second question is about American perspective on cosmopolitanism in certain era based on the novel. This research uses sociology perspective in understanding the form of cosmopolitanism from the characters' life styles based on Swingewoods' theory. This research is a qualitative research and a documentary method is used to collect the data, as well as the inductive method which is used to analyze the subject matters. After doing the research, we found that the characters in the novel are represented as cosmopolitan who have their own choices in life. Besides, we also found that life styles as society's perspective lead society to choose cosmopolitan as their way of life.

Keywords: Cosmopolitanism, Sociological Perspective, Lifestyle

1. Introduction

Literature is one of social change tendency and closely related to human life, because most literary works are based on the man's life experience. According to Levin (cited in Scott, 1962:126), "Literary work presents the human life experience through the characters." The statement means that novel as one of literary

works shows the realities of human life in certain society, time and place.

In social perspective, Durkheim states "Cosmopolitanism in which societies can have their pride, not in being the greatest or the wealthiest, but in being the most just, the best organized and in possessing the best moral constitution." (1992:74-5). It means

cosmopolitanism refers to the belief that a well organized society that has high moral standard and constitutions is a cosmopolitan. In other words, cosmopolitan is defined as a highly civilized society. This condition makes them begin to think a step ahead because of the influences of modernization.

Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls is a novel written by Rae Lawrence. In this novel, she discusses the society's perspective which is called Cosmopolitanism. This novel tells about Anne and Neely who are competitors in the world of entertainment. Anne as fabulous actress is more interesting than Neely, that is why no one ever asks what happen to Neely O'Hara. From society's perspective, Neely's life, including her marriage failure and suicidal trial is more interesting than her job as an actress. Her job brings her fame and success, but now she craves acceptance in social circles where her kind of being celebrity means nothing at all. That is why people never know and have to ask about her. Neely's life is different from Anne's life who gets everything. Her dream comes true, she has married Lyon Burke who is a successful man in America and she also lives with her daughter happily. Not only Anne and Lyon but also Neely live in glamour and make them change their social status or it is called cosmopolitan.

We question two main problems which are also the goals of the study. The first problem is how the characters' life styles are depicted. The second problem is how American perspectives on cosmopolitanism in the era of 1980-1990s through the novel are represented. As the two problems are presented as the main discussion in the novel, it indicates that perspective, especially cosmopolitanism as American perspective, is needed in conducting the research.

The discussion about cosmopolitanism as society's perspective in the novel leads to the representation of American life that leads society's perspective in their way of life. The representation may enrich the way of analyzing the relationship between literary work and society. Therefore, Swingewood's theory about sociology of literature is used to describe the characters' life styles on American life in certain era, which is focused on cosmopolitanism as American perspective. Swingewood talks sociology which concerns with processes whereby society changes, gradually, or cataclysmically as in revolution, from one type of

society to another, which shows the way in which men and women experience society as feeling (1972: 12).

2. Research Methodology

We use qualitative research in this article. In this research, the data used are narrative, non numerical data. Denzin and Lincoln (2005: 2) define qualitative research as a research that uses natural background, aiming to interpret the phenomena, and is done by involving various methods, including content, narrative and semiotic strategies. The primary data in the research are proofs about cosmopolitanism as sociological perspective taken from the novel. The secondary data are the facts and information about cosmopolitanism as sociological perspective which are collected from journals from British Journal Sociology entitled "*The Cosmopolitan Perspective – Sociology Of The Second Age Modernity*" and Daedalus Summer journal by the American Academy of Arts & Sciences "*Cosmopolitanism in Modern Social Imaginary*".

This article uses inductive method as the method of doing the analysis. Inductive method is the process of reasoning goes from particular to a whole group of ideas, phenomena, or situations (Young, 1982: 10). It is a process of general thinking that sets out from particular data relating to the novel to the general data.

3. Result

The result of this research shows that characters' life styles in the novel are described to have choices in their lives. Thus, they can choose whether they want to be cosmopolitan or not. Their life is determined by the people and its surroundings. Finally, their life styles lead society's perspective in their way of life.

4. Discussion

The discussion is categorized into three parts. The first part tries to map the main character's life styles about being an actress and the other characters' descriptions. We also analyze how the main characters think about themselves and how they manage their life by using Swingewood's concept of sociology. In the second part, Swingewood's concept of sociological perspective is used to analyze cosmopolitanism on Americans life through the characters in the novel.

The characters who are described in this subchapter are Anne Welles, Neely O'Hara and Lyon Burke, the main characters of *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of The Dolls*.

The first character is Anne Welles, a woman and an actress who lives in happiness and gets everything she wants.

Her life styles that represent cosmopolitan perspective in the novel are proven from her glamorous life that pursues happiness and high social status. It is shown in the following quotations.

"...It was only seven blocks from her apartment on Fifth Avenue in the Senties to the doctor's office on Park in the Eighties. ...Anne could never manage to get through these dinners without at least one glass of Scotch and two or three glasses of wine.

Inside, the walls were covered with excellent copies of obscure paintings by famous Impressionists. Anne sat on a leather of sofa and filled out the usual forms. ...Her ash-blond hair was pulled back into a chignon, and on her ears were enormous square sapphires" (Lawrence, 2001:25-26)

"Anne was starting to see what the summer would be like. ...The parties and weddings he had been hired to plan were written in thick yellow chalk. Work that had been contracted to someone else was written in green chalk. Work that was still up for grabs was in pink. And in white chalk: every social event he had heard about-family barbecues, golf tournaments, cocktail parties, fund-raisers-anything that might generate a last-minute telephone call for a bartender or a few platters of canapes" (Lawrence, 2001:82-83)

Those quotations above show her luxurious life, such as her place of living which is

near from doctor's office which means she can get healthy care easily. Besides, the decoration of her house like well known paintings, leather sofa, and her accessories such as chignon and very expensive dark-blue precious stone, sapphire earrings show her glamorous life. The other is the usage of color mark. Anne uses colour marks to attend any party or wedding in order to manage her schedule or to show her high standard of life. All of her life styles above are done to get happiness and attention from society.

This corresponds with Swingewoods' statements that literature is a direct reflection of various facets of social structure, family relationships, class conflict, and possibly divorce trends and population composition (Swingewood, 1972:13) which means that novel is literature which gives characters' position of being an object of reflection in reality. Anne represents the reality of American life in that era, such as living in luxury and glamour.

In the era of 1980-1990s, American marketed fashion enormously, glamorously and luxuriously and branded products were released by American designers such as Nike and Adidas. Those products were highly sold than European products. The novel *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls* portrays that phenomena which are represented in its characters. One of its characters is Anne who lives glamorously and luxuriously by using some branded products.

The second character is Neely. She is also an actress in America. She is competitor of Anne Welles, but she never tries to give up on her faith that she can't compete with Anne. She also lives like Anne. There are some proofs that show Neely's life styles in order to get high social status, such as being materialistic after her marriage fails. It is shown in the quotation below.

"Neely loved East Hampton. She loved Dave's big house, which he'd been able to keep after the divorce by giving his wife the house in Beverly Hills, the apartment in Greenwich Village, and the condo in Aspen. She loved all the party invitations, as many as dozen a day." (Lawrence, 2001:42)

The quotation above shows her materialistic character. She likes Dave because he

has everything such as big house in the city which Neely loves. By getting married to Dave, she becomes an important person because she will get a lot invitations in a day.

By seeing all of the quotations above, we relate the characters' life styles and theory on Swingewood's book. It is said:

“For society is more than an ensemble of social institutions that make up social structure, which contains both norms, the standards of behaviour which individuals come to accept as right ways of acting and judging, as well as values which are consciously formulated and which people strive to realize socially” (Swingewood, 1972:15)

That statement means society is the place where norms and standard behaviour are formulated and accepted socially. Therefore, people who live in this society follow such ways.

In addition, she also has many ways to get attention from somebody else, especially from a man whom she loves. She always dreams and wishes to get someone like she dreams of. The quotations below prove that.

“Neely had always been attracted to men who were older than she, who took care of her and gave her advice and looked after her every need. (Lawrence, 2001:126)

“Neely realized that there was always going to be a better man out there... someone more attractive...someone richer... someone more powerful...she would always be able to talk herself into waiting until the perfect man came along” (Lawrence, 2001:127)

The quotations above prove that Neely wants a rich, good, attractive and powerful man and a man who gives her advice and everything she needs. All of her wishes and dreams never

come true. Thus, it can be seen that one of her life styles is to gain her satisfaction.

Neely's life is always being people's attention. Neely's ambition is about to propel her into a world she always wants, that is Anne's world. At least, she seems to be like Anne, including her life styles. She takes branded clothes, chooses a kind man and chooses something to satisfy herself. Those are her way to reach her ambitions to be like Anne.

The third character is Lyon Burke, a successful and busiest man in America. He had spent years hustling other people's dreams at the expense of his own. It is shown in the quotation below.

“Lyon recognized Casey's picture in *Entertainment Weekly*: She was the actress who looked so much like Jennifer North. He hid the magazine before Neely could see it, but soon more photographs appeared. Lyon knew a full-court publicity press when he saw one. Casey was getting a five-star buildup, including a full-page portrait in *Vanity Fair*” (Lawrence, 2001:245)

“... ,Lyon was on the phone to the coast. With the time difference, there were still several hours of work to be done” (Lawrence, 2001:267)

The quotations above show that Lyon wants people's dreams come true such as Casey who wants to be successful in modeling. His efforts result in the success of Casey's pictures in getting five stars in public magazine. His work makes him be the busy man ever when he always gets some calls from the other country.

The other life style in Lyon's life is his style that makes him always remember what he has done. It is well said in the quotations below.

“I thought back to the sixties. I was in my late twenties, just arrived in New York from London to work at Henry's agency, and the city was one

nonstop party, a party where there were no rules except one: everyone had to have a good time. Those were my glory years” (Lawrence, 2001:196)

“Lyon went to a restaurant where his specialized in single-serving pizzas with unusual toppings. He told his friends stories of his early days in New York – the clubs, the music, the clothing, the hair cuts but never his love” (Lawrence, 2001:197)

The quotations prove that he remembers his life in the past. There is his first career when he was young at New York where it was full of parties. He also shares everything to his friend but he never talks about love.

On the other side of his life styles, he never uses drugs although he drinks less alcohol. It is different from Neely and Anne who always use drugs to lessen their burden. It is proven in the quotation below.

“He took a sip of the vodka, took a chunk of ice and crushed it between his back teeth. “I like the cold,”he said, stretching his arms in a yawn, rolling away from her” (Lawrence, 2001:201)

The quotation shows that he just drinks vodka with ice to make his body relaxed and to forget her women either Anne or Neely.

Unfortunately, on his life, he does not live in happiness. Because he does trust to Neely, he ignores his wife, Anne. At last, all of his wealth have fallen into Neely. It is shown in the quotation below.

“There was an account in Lyon’s name only: half a million dollars free and clear. There was another account for Neely: a million dollars she could spend as she pleased. The rest of their assets, including their stock portfolio, could not be touched by either of them. The houses were heavily mortgaged, but the stocks, mostly high-growth tech

investments, had multiplied in value many times over. Lyon made a down payment on a condo in Brentwood and lived there with rented furniture. He didn’t want to see anything that reminded him of past” (Lawrence, 2001:328)

It shows that Neely is successful to get Lyon’s wealth like some million dollars and assets. Lyon goes bankrupt and his house has been mortgaged. Finally, he decides to leave them all to live in peace.

Lyon’s habit of buying and drinking alcohol represents one of characteristics of American life in that era of 1980-1990s. Consuming alcohol is seen as an action of against the law. The following quotation shows it.

“The focus of this era has been marked as individualism also, however, has been to criminalize behaviors associated with alcohol, rather than attempt to prohibit consumption outright. “New York was the first state to enact tough drunk-driving laws in 1980, since then all other states have followed suit”

(www.druglibrary.org/TheAmericanDrugPanicofthe1980s.html)

The above quotation ends the first discussion elaborating the characters' life styles. The second discussion is about cosmopolitanism as sociological perspective. It is shown in the American daily activities and lives which are represented in their works of art, such as literature. In *Jacqueline Sussan’s Shadow of the Dolls*, there are a lot of proofs about American perspective on Cosmopolitanism by Rae Lawrence as the author of the novel. This discussion explains how Rae Lawrence re-imagines the main characters in the novel. The analysis is using Swingewood’s theory of sociology of literature about social perspectives.

There are three categories about Cosmopolitanism styles. The first style is sampling style. The second is immersive style. The third is reflexive style. All of those categories are put into different discussions and

each of them is explained with proofs taken from the novel.

There are many perspectives in America in 1980-1990s. There are “Historical Perspective”, “Policy Perspective”, and “Sociological Perspective”. Each of them represents different view of American in that era. Start from historical perspective, this perspective is divided into two perspectives, economic and cultural perspective.

Historical perspective shows that the change of American economy decreased year after year. The downside of economy happened since Reagan was elected as President. He used supply-side economy system to manage America’s economy in that era but everything ran difficult and more complicated than the previous years. Society was one of victims who suffered poverty, such as farmers in the 1980s. Deficit in America continued until autumn in the 1987 came and led many questions to the stabilization. At last, in 1990s, financial industry such as bank and insurance companies still plagued with problems although a stock market started to be stable while technology industry showed the continuity of growth.

On the cultural perspective, it is shown that American behaviour in that era is contrast to the economic value. The contrast lies on the perspective between government and society about economic issues.

That era shows some artists that are also known as billionaire who lives in a luxurious and glamorous life. The richest people like the artists get more attention than companies which need contribution to prevent bankruptcy. Eventhough the economic condition becomes worse from time to time because of the increasing double inflation and unemployment, the artists do not show any tolerance to the almost bankrupt companies. Instead, they spend their money on shopping.

Those phenomena are also represented in literary work, such as novel that becomes the object of this research. The characters’ life styles in *Jacqueline Sussan’s Shadow of the Dolls* in the next discussion show the representation of American life in the era of 1980-1990s about artists that live in luxurious and glamorous life and do not care about the economy and their surroundings.

The next perspective is about policy perspective that concerns with the restriction especially in law. An example of this perspective

is the crime in the era of 1980-1990s which exists in America. The policy perspective such as law becomes one of many perspectives in America. The law represents how crime in America is dangerous for society. It creates unpleasant environment for society if the government does not take action to reduce the crime. The role of parents in guiding the young people is also important to prevent high-risk youths.

The last one is sociological perspective. This perspective is created by the society itself. The perspective exists because there are opinions and judgments from the society about new issues in their surrounding.

In this case, we take cosmopolitanism as an example since it becomes this research view to analyze the novel. After knowing the perspectives in America, we take cosmopolitanism which belongs to sociological perspective. To get clear understanding about cosmopolitanism, we explore some definitions about cosmopolitanism from some authors. Fojas stated,

“the “other” cosmopolitanism was a kind of cultural transvestism, a taking on of the markers and characteristics of major foreign urban centers in a way that would alter and “modernize” gender/sexual self-representation. This cosmopolitanism was a way of experiencing the city either by writing about it or reading about it. Literature was key to creating sympathy and empathy through identification while it promoted the values of diversity and of open-mindedness to the modern, the new, the outrageous, and the queer—all things found in the modern metropolis” (2005:viii)

Her statement means cosmopolitanism is society’s perspective. One of their perspectives is cultural transvestism which is being their characteristics which are imitated from majority. Cosmopolitanism is also represented into literary works. Literary works become the media arousing sympathy and empathy where the value of diversity, open-mindedness, the new, the outrageous and the queer exist. Similarly, according to Kendall

“Cosmopolitanism, is not, however, purely an individualistic state of mind; but is also understandable as having a social-processual and contextual dimension. It is a behavioural repertoire which can only emerge under certain material conditions, and thus something like habits of body and mind that are available in and activated by particular setting” (2009:1)

Kendall wants to show briefly that cosmopolitanism itself is not only a state of mind personally but also the society's behaviour. Society's behaviour here is stimulated by certain condition and formed as habit.

At least, either Kendall or Swingewood's statement says not only cosmopolitanism as a state of mind but also as society's everyday experience to get standard of human response to social forces. At last, the standard of society's experience lead them to grow more complex in modes of socialization, change, and even social structure.

There are three styles of cosmopolitanism in Kendall's book which are related to the research goals to prove some styles on cosmopolitanism in literary work and it is also related to Swingewood's theory about society's perspective.

“The first category of cosmopolitanism proposes perhaps best captured by the idea of “sampling”(Kendall, 2009:115). It is said perhaps because to sample something implies engagement and contact as form of temporary. It is shown in the quotation below which says that sampling styles engage many terms of user in cultural otherness.

“Sampling styles of cosmopolitanism engage with cultural otherness on the terms of the user, frequently as a consumer, and are often about symbolic appropriation of cultural otherness in order to show mastery, or demonstrate competency via breadth of cultural tastes, and engage with

what might be identified as a contemporary norm of taste” (Peterson cited in Kendall, 2009: 115-116)

Most people in this style will be exposed through global media to various types of cultural difference. However, it also reveals an unreflexive engagement with the other. “This style purposes to facilitate and enable infrastructure of globality that concerns less on what such infrastructures might mean for collectivities, ethics and politics which are at cosmopolitan ethos” (Kendall, 2009:117).

The elaboration of sampling style above is represented in the novel *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls*.

“Anne had married Lyon Burke and moved into a ten-room apartment on Fifth Avenue with a glorious view of the park. The Bellamy, Bellows and Burke agency represented some of the highest-paid movie talent, so there was no need for her to work. ...Anne filled her days the way so many other women did on the Upper East Side: exercising, shopping, getting facials and manicures, redecorating apartment, entertaining her husband's business friends” (Lawrence, 2001: 11)

Anne lives in luxury. It is shown from the quotation above. She lives in happiness by doing whatever she wants. She does not need to work because she lives in well environment for the rich that provides a living near some agencies which give highest-paid talent and the access to many facilities on her apartment and its surrounding (e.g exercising, shopping, and etc).

“ ”Booze-ness dinners” is what Lyon called them. He always ordered a few bottles of wine, and by the end of the dinner everyone was happy, and telling their best stories, and feeling like best friends, and pretty much agreeing to whatever plan Lyon

had unveiled sometime between when the main course was cleared and the coffee arrived” (Lawrence, 2001:26)

“..... Lyon was making a decent living as a writer, enough to be comfortable, but not nearly enough to take on a wife and family” (Lawrence, 2001:52)

Both Anne and Lyon represents sampling style. The first quotation shows that Lyon ever experienced glamorous life like having party with his friends. Later, he decides to be a writer because he feels more comfortable to live alone than to build a family.

On the other hand, Nelly does not represent sampling style. It is shown in the quotation below that Neely has different interest from other people at Hamptons.

“That was another thing Neely had noticed about the Hamptons. People had opinions about everything under the sun: television, movies, books, politics, fashion, music and most of all the stock market. For people who considered themselves artistic, Neely had never heard so much talk about the stock market” (Lawrence, 2001:44)

By seeing all quotations above, the characters’ life styles pose sampling style. The sampling style refers to globalization era which shows the freedom to pick and choose whatever they want.

As we mentioned before, sampling style is perhaps ‘best captured’ in cosmopolitanism but not all people are represented in it. Neely, for instance, has different opinion.

The second category of cosmopolitanism is represented by the term immersive. This is a type of cultural engagement and exchange that is deeper, more strategic and desiring than the sampling variety (Kendall, 2001:119). It means this type reflects a conscious pattern of action which is based on learning and cultivating engagements for the purpose of change, self-knowledge or improvement.

In *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (Hornby, 1995:593) “immersive come from the word ‘immerse’ which means to become completely involved in something”. It is related to what Kendall states in his book, “this type of immersive style may be characterized as strategic in nature, in that cosmopolitan objects and experiences are things looked for and ‘visualized’ as a matter of routine cultural practice” (2001:119) which means this style makes people act and enjoy their life even show on public what they had.

“An unbelievably fantastically fabulous summer. “Lucky us,” said Anne. She had stopped following the stock market. They had long ago divided their labor. Lyon took care of the business and their stock portfolio and the taxes and all the insurance.” (Lawrence, 2001:33)

“...Lyon had given the broker orders to sell and then put the money aside to cover the balloon payment. ...Anne could still picture Lyon laying eight crisp new hundred-dollar bills on the black-and-white-checked tablecloth. “We did, but then something else came up. An incredible opportunity, this little electronics firm I heard about. We just have to sit tight for a few months” (Lawrence, 2001:52)

“Neely found the man she was looking for at a fundraising dinner for local Democratic candidates. The campaigns weren’t terribly important, but the host ran one of the top-notch agencies and the guest list was guaranteed to be pure A-list. ... Neely did a quick clockwise sweep of the table, starting with herself. Neely, Dave Feld, the hostess, one of the high profile candidates, an actress with a current box-office hit, a big-name criminal lawyer, the wife

of a studio chief, an actor who'd been active in the Democratic Party for years, a television producer, someone from some big consulting firm in Washington. The second-best table. Pretty good for a crowd this big, but still. It made Neely crazy that you weren't supposed to ask where you'd be seated before you attended these things. It was unbelievable to her that someone could ask a big star like Neely O'Hara to show up and to write a check, and there was never any guarantee where she'd be seated" (Lawrence, 2001:40-41)

The quotations above show how Anne manages her life. She manages her life by practicing her ability to fulfill her own needs. Besides, the quotation also shows that Lyon took care of the business, stock portfolio and the taxes and all the insurance. Both characters are different from Neely who concerns more on looking for a man by following some invitations on party, such as Democratic party which presents some rich guys with good job and look. Her aims are not only to get a man who will be her husband in the future but also to get everything that she wants.

The three main characters immerse themselves into their life. They show their experience either in their life or job. Neely, as an actress should find an ideal man to support her life although she is already rich. On the other hand, Lyon and Anne are busy with their job to pay their debt.

The third style is named reflexive style. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, reflexive comes from "reflex" word which means "a movement or an action that one cannot control, made in response to something" (Hornby, 1995:960). Reflexive itself means "showing that the action of the verb is performed on its subject" (Hornby, 1995:960). Additionally, Kendall states that,

"The reflexive cosmopolitan shows a genuine commitment to living and thinking beyond the local or nation and is more likely

to act in cosmopolitan ways that are ethically directed" (2009:121)

Reflexive cosmopolitanism refers to a kind of commitment to live, to think, and to act in globalization era by adopting cosmopolitan ways that are ethically directed.

On *British Journal Sociology*, Beck writes an article entitled "*The Cosmopolitan Perspective – Sociology of the Second Age of Modernity*" about reflexive learning process. He states.

"reflexive learning process is gaining in importance, perhaps even becoming dominant; it is the aim of this learning process to test, how in one's own life, in a world without distance, ways of relating to the otherness of others can be learned. This includes, in particular, issues of shifting perspective and transnational conflict resolution" (2000:100)

It means that reflexive comes from the process of learning to test the ways of someone's life related to the otherness of others that can be learned without distance. It includes perspective movement and the resolution of transnational conflict issues particularly.

By seeing those meanings from any sources, I present the reflexive meanings by giving some quotations in the novel which are related to the meaning of reflexive style as one of cosmopolitanism types. Some quotations are given below.

"Those are the ones who put the most pressure on their wives. Men think they're marrying a perfect physical specimen, they're really into this idea of their wives being the most beautiful woman in the room, and then when things start changing, as they inevitably do, sometimes the men can't make the transition"

"My husband isn't like that," Anne said. "This is for me." (Lawrence, 2001:29)

The quotation above directs to men's desire to have perfect match for them. They demand their wives to be always beautiful despite their wives' age. However, Anne disagrees with the opinion because she thinks that her husband is different from other men.

"But American mothers tell their daughters nothing about marriage," someone was saying. "American girls think marriage is all about orgasm!"

"American girls are not very practical, which is why they are always so disappointed."

"American girls are practical, but about other things."

"Such as?"

"Shoes and underwear. You see them wearing running shoes right on Madison Avenue! And then the cotton underwear, the white cotton underwear!" everyone laughed. (Lawrence 2001:58)

The quotations above show the conversation between a daughter and her mother. The daughter said that American mothers think something positive about marriage, but American girls think something negative about it, eventhough, not all of American girls think about marriage like what the daughter has said. She thinks broader than what American girls think about it generally. She thinks positively about other things such as fashion although it is ridiculous.

Those quotations above show the statement and the reaction of someone either to the other or themselves. People have awareness to encourage themselves to learn something new. The proofs in the novel are evidence how many unpredictable reaction either from themselves or the other.

Cosmopolitanism as Sociological Perspective in *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls* cannot be separated from the role of the author. The life of the author and her experiences in continuing the previous authors' work can give values to what she writes in her literary work.

However, although the novel tells about the characters' sex relationship and drug, the characters in the novel portray the characteristics of American life in that era. The characteristics of

the characters' life styles are the way to be cosmopolitans.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

From analyzing the novel, this research draws conclusion that cosmopolitanism as sociological perspective exists in America in the era of 1980-1990s. In society's view, cosmopolitan are people who have luxurious and glamorous life to fulfill their own needs. The characters of the novel become the example of cosmopolitans who see themselves as luxurious and glamorous people in their life. As cosmopolitans, the characters are described as if they feel on the top of life. Their life is full of working hard, using drugs to lessen their burden, and getting happiness.

In this novel, the characters' life styles are represented on their habits. Their life styles are the result of their experiences in the social environment which is portrayed on American life in reality in that era. Cosmopolitanism in America is represented on the characters in the novel which are described as high class society because they fulfill their own needs by working as artists who have glamorous and luxurious life. The characters' characteristics in the novel are shown by the characters' life styles which live in luxury, glamour, and high standard of life. They are also sex and drug lovers. The characters' life styles in the novel are examined by their way of life.

Cosmopolitanism is marked by American people who live in luxury and glamour, especially artists. They live in contrast with the condition of USA in that era where the economy of USA in that era decreased. The real condition of USA is also represented in the novel *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of the Dolls* which is drawn by the characters' characteristics. They show their life styles which are related to three styles of cosmopolitanism namely sampling, immersive, and reflexive styles. Their life becomes perspectives in society, especially in the American life.

We hope that this article would help and inspire the other researchers to analyze Rae Lawrence's works, especially because *Jacqueline Sussan's Shadow of The Dolls* has never been analyzed before in English Department Faculty of Letters, Jember University. Hopefully, this article can also be used as one of many references for

other researchers in writing about society's perspective, especially cosmopolitanism.

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