

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The writer uses *The 19th Wife* as the object of the research. In this chapter, there are two main topics. First, the writer analyses character and characteristics of Ann Eliza which are described in the novel by using New Criticism theory. Second, the writer analyses the fight against to rebel the polygamy law system by using liberal feminism theory

The first characterization of Ann Eliza is stubborn. Her decision to hate polygamy law has surprised and confused many people. She does not want to get married with polygamy man and just going to marry a man who does monogamy. The other evidences that Ann Eliza is stubborn when she debates about polygamy with her mother and Brigham. She never changes her mind about polygamy that bring sadness to all of Mormon women especially her mother, Elizabeth.

The next is caring. It can be proven when she helps her brother to solve his problems, she helps Gilbert to be free about his debt and sacrifice her to be married by Brigham. Ann Eliza also depicted as a dauntless woman. Ann Eliza is the only woman in Utah who is brave to answer back and argue with Brigham and the other men. She was doing that to survive about all of accusation and also suppression to her. The characteristic of Ann is optimistic. She always believes that what happens in the

next will happen if only she is optimist. She always believes and optimists about her decision to rebeled the law.

Second, the researcher concludes that Ann Eliza has some motives to lead the rebellion. In this chapter, the researcher divides motives with two parts, before and after marriage.

Before marriage, Ann Eliza has been thought about polygamy after she saw her mother cried when her husband wanted to take a new wife. The next are factor of needs and search of freedom after she gets married. The writer divides factor of needs become two; psychic need and physical need. The explanation of psychic need is Ann Eliza wants to make clearly her status of marriage. She is always pretending to everyone that she does not marry with Brigham. Ann Eliza needs confession about her marriage. The next is physical need. Before they get married, Brigham promises to Ann's family and her to fulfill all of her needs. In fact of after the marriage, Brigham does not fulfill her rights as a wife. The last motive is about search of freedom. After she gets married, her freedom is limited. She cannot go to everywhere freely. She cannot keep longer her emotion up.

The third, the writer concludes that her fight against the polygamy suppression into three way; being first Mormon lady who rebel the law, oration, and contributed to change the polygamy law in America. Ann Eliza is being first Mormon lady who rebel the law, she is just want make sure that women are freely to deliver

her own thought and get freedom as men do. She never changed her mind to rebelled the law. She inspires the people and almost success in her mission to save women from polygamy law system.

The next explanation is oration. Ann Eliza takes some adventures to express her freedom. She takes the journey into some places such as Wyoming Institute and some countries in America. She speaks out her mind, ideas, experience to all of her audiences. She wakes her audiences' thought up to realize that polygamy bring the sadness. The last explaining of this chapter is contributed to change the polygamy law in America. Ann Eliza proposes some ideas to the government to change polygamy law. It is proven when she gives speech in front of congress, they rethink about the polygamy law. After that, they change the law and ban all of the polygamy activities.