

**THE LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES IN WOMEN  
CHARACTERS BY ALICE HOFFMAN'S *THE RED GARDEN***

**THESIS**



**BY:  
FANNY NANDA HARDIYANTI  
REG. NUMBER: A73217067**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES  
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA**

**2022**

## DECLARATION SHEET

I am the undersigned bellow :

Name : Fanny Nanda Hardiyanti

NIM : A73217067

Department : English Literature

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis result from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, them I am willing to accept sanctions for such actionin accordance with the aplicable provisions.

Tuban, 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2022

ement  
  
Fanny Nanda

## APPROVAL SHEET

THE LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES IN WOMEN CHARACTERS BY ALICE  
HOFFMAN'S *THE RED GARDEN*

by

Fanny Nanda Hardiyanti  
Reg. Number: A73217067

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,  
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2022

Thesis Advisor



**Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M. Pd**  
NIP. 196906152007011051

Acknowledged by:  
The Head of English Department



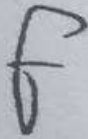
**Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd**  
NIP. 197106072003121001

## EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of Fanny Nanda Hardiyanti (Reg. Number: A73217067) has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on August 9<sup>th</sup> 2022.

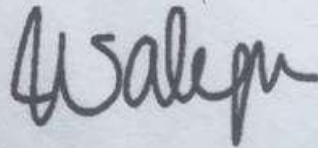
The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1



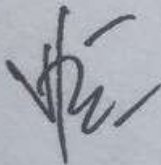
**Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M. Pd**  
NIP: 196906152007011051

Examiner 2



**Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M. Hum**  
NIP: 197002051999032002

Examiner 3



**Sufi Ikrima Sa'adah, M. Hum.**  
NIP: 201603318

Examiner 4



**Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, M.A.**  
NIP: 197604122011012003

Acknowledged by  
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities  
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



**Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag**  
NIP: 196909251994031002



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
SURABAYA

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA  
PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300  
E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI  
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Fanny Nanda Hardiyanti  
NIM : A73217067  
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris  
E-mail address : faninanda2506@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Skripsi     Tesis     Desertasi     Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul

THE LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES IN WOMEN CHARACTERS BY ALICE HOFFMAN'S *THE*

RED GARDEN

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 27 Oktober 2022

Penulis

  
(Fanny Nanda Hardiyanti )

## ABSTRACT

Hardiyanti, F. N. (2022). *The Liberal Feminism Values in Women Characters by Alice Hoffman The Red Garden*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd

Keywords: new criticism, feminism, female characters.

This study discusses the characterization of women in Alice Hoffman's novel *The Red Garden*. Four characters were analyzed, namely, Hallie Brady, Mary Stars, Emily, and Hannah Partridge. There are two research problems in this study: 1) How are female characters presented in Alice Hoffman's *The Red Garden* 2) What are the values of liberal feminism portrayed through female characters in *The Red Garden*.

In conducting this research, the researcher uses a new critical theory to analyze the character of the female characters in the novel. Furthermore, the researcher used liberal feminism theory by Rosemarie Tong to find the values of liberal feminism that exist in these female characters.

The results of the analysis in this study indicate that Hallie Brady has a critical and independent character. Hallie always responds quickly to what is happening and is independent in doing things that she demands are good and not to be done. Stubborn and curious Mary Stars follows the search for her missing sister when all the girls are supposed to be at home. Emily who is smart and brave travels in the forest alone and is not afraid of anything. Hardworking and strong Hannah Partridge has worked her tomato farm all her life and does not want to get married. Each of the four characters above describes liberal feminism. Hallie wants to protect her group from starvation and can do what her husband did. Mary Stars who wanted to live freely left her family and hometown. Emily wants to have freedom when she is in school. Hannah Partridge stands by her choice regardless of what other people think.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A

## ABSTRAK

Hardiyanti, F. N. (2022). *The Liberal Feminism Values in Women Characters by Alice Hoffman The Red Garden*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. Abu Fanani, S.S., M.Pd

**Kata Kunci:** kritik baru, feminis, karakter perempuan.

Penelitian ini mendiskusikan karakterisasi perempuan yang ada dalam novel *The Red Garden* karya Alice Hoffman. Ada empat karakter yang akan di analisis yaitu, Hallie Brady, Mary Star, Emily, dan Hannah Partridge. Ada dua masalah penelitian dalam penelitian ini: 1) Bagaimana tokoh-tokoh wanita disampaikan dalam Alice Hoffman *The Red Garden* 2) Apa saja nilai-nilai feminisme liberal yang tergambar melalui tokoh-tokoh perempuan di *The Red Garden*.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan teori kritik baru untuk menganalisis karakter para tokoh perempuan dalam novel tersebut. Selanjutnya menggunakan teori liberal feminisme oleh Rosemarie Tong untuk menemukan nilai feminisme liberal yang ada pada tokoh-tokoh perempuan tersebut.

Hasil dari analisis dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Hallie Brady memiliki karakter yang kritis dan mandiri. Hallie selalu memberi respon cepat atas apa yang terjadi dan mandiri dalam melakukan hal-hal yang menurutnya baik dan tidak untuk dilakukan. Mary Stars yang keras kepala dan memiliki rasa penasaran yang tinggi mengikuti pencarian adeknya yang hilang ketika semua perempuan seharusnya berada dirumah. Emily yang pintar dan pemberani, melakukan perjalanan dihutan sendirian dan tidak takut dengan apapun. Hannah Partridge yang pekerja keras dan kuat, selalu bekerja dikebun tomat milinya sepanjang hidupnya dan tidak mau menikah. Dari keempat karakter diatas masing-masing menggambarkan feminisme liberal. Hallie yang ingin melindungi grupnya dari kelaparan dan bisa melakukan apa yang dilakukan oleh suaminya. Mary Stars yang ingin hidup bebas pergi meninggalkan keluarganya dan kampung halamannya. Emily ingin mendapat kebebasan ketika dia di sekolah. Hannah Partridge yang mempertahankan pilihannya tanpa mempedulikan pendapat orang lain.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	
Inside Cover Page .....	i
Approval Sheet .....	ii
Examiner Sheet .....	iii
Declaration .....	iv
Aknowledgments .....	v
Abstract .....	vi
Abstrak .....	vii
Table of Contents .....	viii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION .....	1
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Problems of the Study .....	4
1.3 Significance of the Study .....	5
1.4 Scope and Limitation .....	5
1.5 Research Methods .....	6
1.5.1 Research Design .....	6
1.5.2 Data Source .....	6
1.5.3 Data Collection .....	6
1.5.4 Data Analysis .....	6
CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .....	8
2.1 New Criticism .....	8
2.1.1 Character .....	9
2.1.2 Characterization .....	10
2.2 Feminism Theory .....	12
2.2.1 Liberal Feminism .....	14
2.2.2 Values of Liberal Feminism .....	16
2.3 Previous Studies .....	18
CHAPTER III ANALYSIS .....	21
3.1 The Characterization of Female Characters .....	21
3.1.1 Hallie Brady .....	21



3.1.1.1 Critical .....	22
3.1.1.2 Independent .....	25
3.1.2 Mary Star .....	28
3.1.2.1 Stubborn .....	29
3.1.2.2 Curious .....	31
3.1.3 Emily .....	33
3.1.3.1 Smart .....	34
3.1.3.2 Brave .....	35
3.1.4 Hannah Partridge .....	37
3.1.4.1 Hard Worker .....	38
3.1.4.2 Strong .....	39
3.2 Liberal Feminism Values in Female Characters .....	41
3.2.1 Gain to Independent .....	42
3.2.2 Equal Liberty .....	44
3.2.3 Equal in Education .....	46
3.2.4 Equality to Save Choice .....	49
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION .....	52
4.1 Conclusion .....	52
REFERENCES .....	55

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the beginning of the thesis which is part of the research background, problem formulation, scope, and limitations, meaning of research, and research methods.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literary work as a portrait of social life is a literary work that can be enjoyed, understood, and can be used by the community. Literary works are sometimes also created because of experiences that have taken place in the life of the author, occur in the form of events, or are related to the interesting world according to him interesting to tell. So that the ideas of imagination expressed in written form or literary works will contribute to the order and demands of society, this is a reciprocal bond between literary works and society, even though literary works are a form of fiction, literary works are also able to provide benefits in the form of moral values and social for the readers. Millar (1970, p. 18) says “it can also increase human knowledge or insight, enrich their spirits, and make them more civilized”. Literary works will always present a picture of life and life itself is a social reality. In this case, life will include the relationship between community and individuals, individuals, and their God, and it could be an event that occurs in a person's mind.

There are several kinds of literary works, such as essays, poems, plays, and novels. Novels are a form of fictional work that conveys complex life problems.

An author can compose a fictional literary work including novels well and usually, the theme adopted is taken from the life that the author has experienced himself, the experiences of others the author saw and heard, or the imagination of the author.

Women have certain positions in literature. Women can be writers, readers, and figures in literary works. Feminism is one of the topics related to the existence of women. That means the living conditions of women in society.

Women are treated unfairly because of various aspects. Feminists also become one of the problems in a literary work which will always be an interesting topic to discuss. Feminism is inequality between women and men. And feminists show the struggle to attack women to become independent and have equal rights with men.

There are many types of feminism such as Marxist feminism, liberal feminism, radical feminism, socialist feminism, etc. In this study, the authors use liberal feminism to examine female figures. Every human being was created to have the same rights. Men and women have the same rights and opportunities to develop their futures. There is no difference between men and women. Rosemarie Tong (2009, p. 34) said that “Liberal feminists wish to free women from oppressive gender roles”—that is, from those roles used as excuses or justifications for giving women a lesser place, or no place at all, in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace. Therefore liberal feminism proposes women and men determine their future independently, freely, and equally.

In literary works, feminism is an unavoidable topic. Many women writers have started writing about women and the rights that women should have. The

researcher chose the novel because the novel *The Red Garden* because in this novel there are many stories of women who want to fight for their rights.. In the novel, Alice Hoffman not only features one female character but Alice Hoffman can bring to life many female characters in a very independent characters. This literary work can be analyzed through a feminist approach because the literary work is related to a woman as one of the characters in the story and to find out how the female characters in this novel.

In the novel, there are fifteen stories and all the stories are related to each other. There are four characters to be analyzed. Hallie, who followed her husband on an expedition but was trapped in the forest and ran out of food, was underestimated by her husband and rumored by women because they wanted to go out to look for food. Hallie wants to show that she can replace William as the leader of the expedition. Emily has a free soul and feels free when in the wilderness. Ostracized and not valued at school. She wants to show that he also deserves respect when at school. Emily likes wildflowers and travels far to feel freedom. Mary was forbidden to follow the expedition to search for her sister who was lost by her father and brother because the woman should be at home. But he still followed the search and found his missing sister. Hannah Partridge lives alone and does not want to get married and maintain a tomato garden in her yard. Hannah saw many women who were married but still lived alone because they were left by their husbands on the battlefield. Hannah wants to live freely and alone throughout her life. The author chose the novel *The Red Garden* because the

female character in the novel has a strong character as a woman who wants to show freedom in equality to achieve goals.

In the previous study, *The Red Garden* was analyzed together with other Alice Hoffman novels and discussed about the small New England town in the novel. Researcher have not found any research related to the values of liberal feminism that exist in the women characters in novel *The Red Garden*. The researcher wants to show how liberal feminism values in women characters. The researcher found one previous study that discussed the novel *The Red Garden*. This research was conducted by Eva-Jo Jylhä (2014). She researched small the small New England town in Alice Hoffman's novels there are, *Practical Magic* (1995), *The River King* (2000), *Blue Diary* (2001), *The Probable Future* (2003), *Blackbird House* (2004), *The Red Garden* (2011). In her research she shows how Alice Hoffman created the fictional town which was named New England in every novel that was made.

The present researcher wants to analyze the Liberal Feminism values of the female characters in the novel *The Red Garden*. Four characters were analyzed in this study. It uses Rosemarie Tong's theory of Liberal Feminism.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

1. How are the female characters presented in Alice Hoffman's *The Red Garden*?
2. What are the values of liberal feminism portrayed through female characters in *The Red Garden*?

### **1.3 Significance of the Study**

The researcher hopes that this research can contribute theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can provide insight into how liberal feminism is in the four female characters in literary works. Practically, the researcher wants to contribute to the development of literary studies. It might help reference future researchers who will analyze the novel *The Red Garden* by Alice Hoffman. The lack of research on the novel *The Red Garden* and there are still many issues that can be analyzed. It can be an analysis of the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of a novel and so on. For further research that wants to examine the novel *The Red Garden*, the researcher hopes that more researchers will use the novel as research material.

### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research is limited to the analysis of the novel written by Alice Hoffman entitles *The Red Garden*. Many elements in this novel can be analyzed, and this novel has many interesting stories with exciting conflicts. However, the researcher limits this research only to the characteristics of female characters to become women who can express their desires. Alice Hoffman's *The Red Garden* is only the object of the researcher's analysis.

### **1.5 Research Methods**

#### **1.5.1 Research Design**

The method that the researcher used for this study was the qualitative method. The qualitative method was used by researchers to describe the findings of the research.

### **1.5.2 Data Source**

Researchers will use two kinds of data sources, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources. Primary data sources from Alice Hoffman's novel *The Red Garden*. The novel *The Red Garden*, written by Alice Hoffman and published in 2011, consists of 167 pages, and secondary data sources from the internet, e-books, journals, books from libraries, and articles.

### **1.5.3 Data Collection**

The Researcher uses the qualitative research method. The data collection is as follows:

1. The researcher read the novel entitled *The Red Garden* at least three times to understanding.
2. The researcher determines the issues that will analyze
3. The researcher selected, collects the quotation, and complies the data, which shows in female characterization.
4. The researcher classified the data based on the statement of the problem with the related theory.

### **1.5.4 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by following the steps as follow:

1. The researcher divided two significant issues from the research that have to be solved, i.e., the characterization of female characters and the ways female characters the ways liberal feminism values in women characters.
2. The researcher explained women characterization using New Criticism and liberal feminism using Rosemarie Tong theory.
3. The researcher interpreted the result of the analysis.
4. In the final step, the researcher concluded the discussion.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this part of the chapter, the researcher gives a brief explanation of the theories that would be used to analyze the female characters in *The Red Garden* novel and the previous studies.

#### 2.1 New Criticism

New criticism is a flow that developed in the United States. New criticism influences the world of literature in the United States from 1920-1960. This flow assumes that literature must be approached through the structure. As an autonomous structure, literary works must be understood intrinsically (such as plot, character, characterization, setting, theme, message), free from historical background, free from the self, and the intention of the writer. New criticism views literary texts as a system, a whole structure. The principle of structure namely: wholeness, unity, complexity, and coherence. This understanding shows that the elements in a structure form a totality and that between the elements in a structure there are intertwined meanings.

Seeing the work of new criticism, it is not surprising that new criticism considers that in literary works form and content are a unified whole. Every form in a literary work is always subject to meaning. Therefore, for new criticism, it is important to look for the meaning of a literary work because by finding the meaning of a literary work, the form of a literary work can also be recognized.

According to Tyson (2006, p. 137), “the term new criticism is the formal elements of the text, such as symbols, images, characterization, plot, setting, etc”. From the analysis of new criticism carried out, it is known that a literary work will not change the form of the text even though the readers and the way the reading might change. From the explanation above, the researcher decided to explore one of Alice Hoffman's literary works entitled *The Red Garden*, which analyzes the character and characterization by applying the New Criticism theory.

### **2.1.1 Character**

According to Richard Gill (1995, p. 127), “a character is someone who is portrayed in a literary work as having an identity and an identity made from conversation, appearance, names, actions, and thoughts that appear in the head”. It can be defined that a story cannot be called a story when there are no characters that appear in it. A narrative and dramatic story usually use character and characterization as terms.

Generally, literary works have elements contained in them, especially novels, in which there is a character in them. In a novel or a story, the character is a very important component. Everyday events or events that occur in a literary work must be carried out by a character. The events experienced by these characters can be a story that is interconnected with one another.

Readers of literary works can get or conclude the personality of a character through verbal and nonverbal, namely behavior and actions. The relationship between characters or the quality of characters in a novel can be determined by the reader. Abrams (1999, p. 32) mentions that “character is a person presented in

the dramatics of narrative work who is interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do in the story”.

### 2.1.2 Characterization

Murphy (1972, p. 161) says that “characterization is the description of a character by the author to convey to the reader what the character is like in the story”. Characterization is an intrinsic element in literary works such as short stories, novels, and dramas. Characterizations can help the reader to understand and connect to the events or events that occur in the story by explaining the details of what the characters are like in the story.

In addition, in his book entitled *Understanding Unseen*, Murphy (1972, p. 161-173) says that characterization can be seen in several ways to analyze it. He said that the character can be seen from the personal description, character as seen by another, speech, past life, the conversation of others, reactions, direct comment, thought, and mannerism.

#### a. Personal Description

The detailed description contained in the personality of a character can be used to analyze the character itself. The details of the character's appearance in question are clothing, skin color, facial description, and eyes which are important keys to analyzing characterizations (Murphy, 1972, p. 161). This has to do with giving a character a special hint of having an appearance just for themselves.

**b. Character as Seen by Another**

Looking at other people's descriptions is a great way to analyze characterizations. The reader can understand and get the image of a character from the point of view described by other characters in the story.

**c. Speech**

The speech of a character in the story can be used to analyze the characterizations. The author can provide clues and understanding of the character from what is said by the character itself. The author gives instructions from the character's conversation, every time the character has a conversation with another character or each character gives an opinion.

**d. Past Life**

Characterizations can also be analyzed from the past life of a character in a story. Hints can be obtained when the reader can learn something that happened in the past life of the character given by the author in the story. Past life can also be seen from the clues of the character's thoughts, and conversations, or through the media delivered by other characters.

**e. Conversation of Other**

Conversation with other characters is also one way that can be used to analyze characterizations. The character often has conversations with other characters can also provide clues for the depiction of the character.

#### **f. Reaction**

Reactions can also be used by an author to describe a character. The author can provide clues by presenting the character's reaction when a certain event or situation occurs.

#### **g. Direct Comment**

Furthermore, the characterizations can be analyzed from the author's direct comments. The author can tell the description of the character in the story or comment on the character of a character directly from his point of view.

#### **h. Thought**

The thought here is that the author can provide a point of view of knowledge to his readers directly about something that is being thought by a character in the story, what the character is feeling, and what is going on in the character's mind at that time.

#### **i. Mannerism**

Mannerism in a story can also be used to analyze characterizations. The author describes the habits of the character in the story or the character's behavior to describe a person's behavior. The nine elements of characterization above can be used to obtain an appropriate understanding of the characters in the story. Thus this method can help the reader to understand all the characters clearly and in detail.

## **2.2 Feminism Theory**

Feminism is always related to women who struggle against discrimination because of gender, because women are always second in gender. Men will never

experience the pain of giving birth and even risking their lives while giving birth.

Friedan (1963, p. 75) says that “she never knew a woman, when I was growing up, who used her mind, played her role in the world, and also loved, and had children”.

Montagu (1953, p. 23) states that “almost every society has a belief that men are higher and women are inferior, women also think that belief is true because they believe what happened”. This opinion cannot be considered as a reason that the position of women is below the position of men. Handayani and Novianto (2004, p. 163) state that “men are stronger, competent, competitive, active, and confident than women”.

Feminism aims to equalize the position of women with men. Feminism fights for the humanity of women and fights for women as fully independent human beings (women demanding their full rights as human beings). In principle, it is rooted in the position of women in a patriarchal (philosophical, political, economic, cultural, social) world and is oriented to changing patterns of power relations (Arimbi and Valentina, 2004, p. 7).

Because this feminism movement is an ideology that aims to create a world for women to achieve social equality, feminism develops into sections such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, anarchist feminism, postcolonial feminism, postmodern feminism, and socialist feminism. Discussion on Liberal Feminism will be discussed in this study, using the views of Rosemarie Tong.

### **2.2.1 Liberal Feminism**

According to Rosemarie Tong in her book *Feminist Thought*, she said that liberal feminism is about some women being able to do whatever they want, not women doing what men can do. Liberal feminism is feminism that emphasizes the freedoms women can get. In this case, women can also do what men do, exercise equal freedom with men, and express themselves in society. Women can do whatever they want. Women can express themselves as they want because women can be equal to men.

Rosemarie Tong (2009, p. 19) states that “our entire system of individual rights is justified because these rights constitute a framework within which we can all choose our own separate goods, provided we do not deprive others of theirs.” Everyone has the right to choose what they want for themselves, and the choice is voluntary and free from interference by others because humans as individuals should be able to make their own decisions exactly as they wish. Although we have the right to make our own choices, we as humans must be able to respect and respect the choices of others. Everyone can exercise their right to vote without interfering with the choices of others. So it can be concluded that everyone has the same right to make choices. As Wendell says that “committed to major economic reorganization and considerable redistribution of wealth, since one of the modern political goals most closely associated with liberal feminism is equality of opportunity” (cited in Tong, 2009, p. 12).

Since Wendell talked about feminism, especially liberal feminism in the opinion that equality of opportunity is related to the opportunities possessed by men and women who focus on politics and the economy, which means that every

man and woman must have equal opportunities in various aspects, especially in the political field. and economy. Tong (2009, p. 13) also states that “the overall goal of liberal feminism is the worthy one of creating "a just and compassionate society in which freedom flourishes. Only in such society can women and men thrive equally.”

Rosemarie Tong says that in liberal feminism women and men should have the same equality in various aspects, but many people argue about it, the many cases of abuse that occur against women caused by men make people think that there is no equality between women and men. Wollstonecraft (cited in Tong, 2009) argues as follows:

“A woman is not a mere means, or instrument, to one or more man's pleasure or happiness. Rather, she is an "end her self", a rational agent whose dignity consists in having the capacity of self-determination. To treat someone as a mere means is to treat her as less than a person, as someone who exists not for herself but as an appendage to someone else” (p. 16).

Women are often used as objects to please men. In this case, women are despised and oppressed by society as if women are worthless. Many women feel inferior to men because of this case. Due to the many cases of harassment of women perpetrated by men, this is also one of the reasons why many people want to make women and men equal.

The equality that should be owned by women and men is not only in the economic and political fields but also in the field of education. Many people demand equality in the field of education because women also have the right to get the same opportunities in education as men. Tong (2009, p. 18) states that “by receiving the same education, women can become partners for their husbands in



earning a living when married, including in earning a living to meet household needs”. Because to be partners rather than servants of her husband, the wife must earn a living outside the home.

Efforts to get equality obtained by women to get equality with men are still ongoing until now, one of the gender equality movements is called NOW. Several rules can be obtained by women to get equality with men. Tong (2009, p. 25) states that “the purpose of the Bill of the Rights for women NOW is to make women have the same rights as men”.

### **2.2.2 Values of Liberal Feminism**

#### **a. Independence**

Women must realize that they are not inferior and can do what men can and deserve equality. Women must be aware of their rights. Then, women must be able to make decisions in order to be independent. Independent in making decisions and independent in doing what can be done. They are free to choose what job or activity they want to do. Women, too, can enjoy the rights they have as human beings. Women have freedom of argument that makes them free to choose to be independent (Freeman, 1975, p. 39).

#### **b. Liberty**

In the opinion of John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor (Tong, 2009, p. 16) they claim that the usual way to maximize happiness or pleasure is to allow individuals to pursue their desires, provided the individuals do not hinder each other in the process. Women and men are different all individuals have the same rights in all aspects of life. Oftentimes, the idea of the perfect woman stereotype

has been ingrained, who throughout their lives have been dictated what should and shouldn't be done. Women should have the awareness to determine their freedom, women have the right to be able to work according to their wishes, have the right to pursue the highest education, and have the right to refuse themselves to be objects. However, not all women have the same opportunity to claim their freedom.

### **c. Equality in Education**

Mary Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792, arguing that women should have the same access as men to economic and educational opportunities. Contemporary liberal feminists want to make women to eliminate differential access to power and influence over men and women, and thus to achieve equal rights for men and women.

Wellstone strives to find a solution to this and educational generalization is the solution. By equating women's education with men's education, that is what will make a woman an "independent woman", not just a doll and a toy for men (Aribia, 2003, p. 101).

### **d. Equality in freedom to choose**

Feminism is that men and women must be treated equally and gender discrimination must be abolished because men and women are basically created equal. Men and women also have the right to make their own choices. Montagu, argues that men and women need to work together to achieve equality. They should help each other because they depend on each other as reflected in the quote below. Men must help women and women will help men, however, the sexes are

interdependent in such a biologically fundamental way that their functions are essentially reciprocal (Montagu, 1953, p. 152). In this case when women have a choice for their lives, men must not discriminate and must respect each other's choices.

### 2.3 Previous Studies

The researcher found the previous study from the novel entitled *The Red Garden*. The study is from Eva-Jo Jylhä (2014), who explains about the small New England story in some Alice Hoffman's novels. In her research she wanted to describe how the small New England town exist in Alice Hoffman novels.

The researcher found the differences from those previous study above. The research above does not discuss about the liberal feminism values in women characters by Alice Hoffman's *The Red Garden*. This study use Rosemarie Tong theory to analyze the values of liberal feminism.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A

## **CHAPTER III**

### **ANALYSIS**

This chapter discusses the formulation of the research problem to find the liberal feminism portrayed in the novel. The first problem the researcher discuss the characterization of women characters. In this analysis, the researcher will analyze four characters in the novel. There are four women characters that the researcher wants to analyze, namely: Hallie Brady, Mary Starr, Emily, and Hannah Pattridge. The four characters that will be analyzed by the researcher have many similarities, one of which is that they are brave. Dare to take action and accept the risks they will receive. These characters are also related to one another, have almost the same characteristics, and are in the same town.

The second, researcher will discuss and show the values of liberal feminism in female characters and how they convince many people that they are also female characters who can do what male characters do.

#### **3.1 The Characterization of Female Characters**

##### **3.1.1 Hallie Brady**

Hallie is a character who is described as the protagonist in the story. Hallie is a woman who has lived alone since childhood because her parents died. At the age of eleven, Hallie made a living on her own leaving England and heading for Boston. Hallie works in a hat factory. Hallie is a strong and tough woman who will be ready to go anywhere and is never afraid.

One day Hallie met William Brady, a middle-aged man who had come to Boston on an expedition and needed a wife. William needed a wife to help on a long journey. Hallie accepted William's invitation to marry because William was the first man to reach out to Hallie for help. But, William Brady sold Hallie the idea of their marriage to persuade three families to join him on his expedition. Finally departed William Brady, Hallie along with three families who had been convinced by William Brady before.

However, in the end, Hallie and the group run into trouble. Hallie finds a way for her and the rest of the group to survive the chaos that has ensued. And in the end, it was Hallie who managed to save the group, not William Brady, who had planned the trip. In this study, Hallie is described through the author's point of view, the dialogue between the characters, and the actions taken in the novel *The Red Garden*. This is explained below:

### **3.1.1.1 Critical**

Critical is when someone thinks logically based on strong reasons. A person's thinking is based on a reason that can be judged using reason and thought, and can also be accepted by others. It can be seen in Hallie's character. In the novel, Hallie has been through life's problems since she was a child. Until finally Hallie left her hometown and went to Boston to continue her life. Critical thinking is shown when Hallie meets William Brady and decides to get married. Hoffman (2011, p. 8) states that "William was the first man to ask her for her hand, and she quickly agreed. She didn't believe in romance, but she did have faith in her own future".

It was explained above that Hallie was married to William and was going on an expedition to the west. Hallie who does not believe in love and romance ends up marrying William, the first man to ask her for help. Hallie believes in her future, so Hallie marrying William does not make her afraid of limiting her activities.

Hallie is described as a critical woman. This can be seen from the actions of Hallie's character in the novel. Hallie's critical thinking can also be seen when she and the rest of the group get lost. She tries to give a quick response to things that happen suddenly. Hallie tries other alternatives if things do not go according to the plan that was arranged from the start. Hallie's quick response when William was not in charge of the entourage. William did nothing to protect the entourage he was invited to travel with. Hoffman (2011) states as follows:

“.....if Hallie hadn't made her way down to the river one day, driven by hunger and fury. She could not believe how helpless her stranded group was. None of the men were skilled hunters. They knew little about survival. She felt they had all been bewitched by the mountain, ready to lie down on their straw pallets, close their eyes, and give up the one life on earth they'd been granted” (p. 9).

That's how Hallie reacted when William was irresponsible with the entourage and left them all starving. Circumstances that occurred made Hallie think of other ways to survive. When everyone just stood still and didn't act, Hallie trying to get the group to eat had to sacrifice herself to get out of the barn in the cold and the snow high. Hallie looks very dominant in the group because she is the only one who plans and can control the situation that occurs around her. On the other hand, William was silent and did not want to find a way to save the group. William just lets things happen according to Hallie's will even though

Hallie is a person. Hallie's actions (cited in Hoffman, 2011) strongly reflect that she has critical thinking as below:

“Hallie went out on her own. She tramped over the frozen marshes, ignoring the patches of briars. When she got to the riverside, she took a rock and smashed through the skim of ice over the water. Then with her bare hands she reached into the blackness and collected a potful of eels for a stew” (p. 9).

From the quote above, it can be seen that Hallie's critical thinking is evidenced by her actions to find food for the group so that everyone can eat and not starve. None of them were looking for food, even William Brady who led the expedition just kept quiet and did not do anything to protect the group from starving. Hallie always analyzes what happened to her to do something better. It was evident from her critical thinking and her actions that Hallie was able to go home with food that she and her entourage could eat when they were starving.

Another incident that shows that Hallie has critical characteristics is when Hallie argues with William, her husband. Hallie did what she thought through what was happening around her. Hallie had reasons to defend her opinion. When Hallie argued with William, William was silent, meaning that it showed that William agreed with what Hallie was doing as the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“‘Those are my boots’, William Brady said when he saw his wife ready to go into the woods. Hallie already knew her husband was not a generous man. ‘What’s the difference?’ she countered. ‘You’re not going anywhere, are you?’ William Brady was in a fog of regret due to his bad choices. He’d rather be sitting in debtor’s prison than be trapped beneath the western slope of Hightop Mountain. He wasn’t about to pull on his boots and go in search of his own cold death. ‘No’. Hallie nodded when he backed off. ‘I thought not. You’ll just sit here and die’” (p. 11).

The conversation above between William and Hallie Brady shows that they were both arguing about William's boots. William and Hallie's thoughts were opposite. Hallie wanted to use William's boots for hunting and foraging for food, furthermore so that her feet could also be protected from the cold. Hallie looked like she wanted to go out and William didn't say a word. The rest of the group also told Hallie that Hallie had gone crazy even though Hallie was looking for food for the group who had started to starve and lost a lot of food because it was stolen. Hallie seemed desperately looking for a way to get out and hunt so that she and the rest of the group could eat and she was rather silent.

Hallie ignored those around her and did what she thought was right. In arguing the reason used by Hallie, so she can think well. In the end, Hellie was able to save her team from starvation. Hallie uses her logic to help her group.

### **3.1.1.2 Independent**

Independent is an attitude/behavior that is shown to oneself without direction from others. An independent person will do or do something in her ability and does not depend on others. She knows her good and bad, know what to do, and can do everything by herself. Hallie's independent attitude in the story can be seen from the quote “an orphan, long on her own, she'd been forced to find employment at a hatmaker's at the age of eleven. It was an unsavory situation that included more than merely fashioning hatbands out of black ribbon” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 7).



Hallie's independent attitude in living life. Since childhood, his parents left him, and became an orphan. Hallie Goes out of her hometown to work and supports herself financially by working as a hat-making girl. Hallie also looks very independent mentally because she lives alone and faces serious problems at a young age. When the group got lost, Hallie also showed a very independent nature. In the story, Hallie cannot depend on the entourage even on her husband William Brady. When they were trapped no one wanted to go out and look for food so Hallie expressed her anger and went out looking for food alone as the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“They might have starved as well, despairing over everything that had happened in their lives since they’d had the misfortune to meet William Brady, if Hallie hadn’t made her way down to the river one day, driven by hunger and fury. She could not believe how helpless her stranded group was. None of the men were skilled hunters. They knew little about survival. She felt they had all been bewitched by the mountain, ready to lie down on their straw pallets, close their eyes, and give up the one life on earth they’d been granted” (p. 9).

With anger, Hallie left and ignored all those who just gave up and lamented their lives in the warehouse. Hallie is an independent girl so she doesn't depend on William. Judging from the relationship between two William and Hallie Brady, they are a married couple where Hallie uses William's last name at the end of her name. It means that William is very influential and has complete control over Hallie Brady, but on the contrary, it can be seen that Hallie has a more dominant character and can control her own life. Hallie is a woman who has control and strength without depending her life on William Brady and the entourage.

It can be seen from the names of husband and wife, William and Hallie, they are both masculine and feminine forms that share the same name. However, it can be seen very clearly in the story that Hallie has a more dominant character than William Brady. Having the same name they should also have the same strength, but without depending on William, Hallie has an independent trait that is not visible like her husband William.

After a few years, Hallie Brady had twins but one of Hallie and William Brady's children died the first time they were born. Hallie was very sad and lost because of the loss of her son. Hallie is always aloof and looks gloomy until one day she sees a bear coming to her house. Hallie Brady is a woman who has never allowed anyone to oppress her psychologically and physically. Hallie is also a woman who is free to do which way she will take or determine her opinion. As can be seen during the events of the night Hallie was visited by a bear. Harry Partridge who saw the togetherness between Hallie Brady and a bear did the unexpected. Harry shot the bear thinking that the bear was dangerous for Hallie but Hallie's reaction was very scary and looked very angry. Hallie left Blackwell and ran into the woods as the quote "...Hallie Brady was gone. She'd run off to the woods, her dress covered with blood. Although the neighbors sent out a search party, choosing men who knew the woods around Hightop, they didn't find her" (Hoffman, 2011, p. 20).

Hallie left the house because of the incident. Harry Yang accidentally shot a bear making Hallie very angry. Hallie has fond memories of being with the bears when she first traveled west with William Brady and the entourage. Until finally

Hallie and the entourage decided to stay and become a city. The bear saved Hallie from the cold when Hallie nearly died when it was snowing heavily. Hallie who from the beginning had a free spirit and wanted to live in the forest then ran into the forest and never came back since then.

Moments later Harry is running for mayor and proposes an annual Celebration for Halbie Brady. Because of his services and deeds he can save many people Over time many newcomers settle in Hallie's initial place and the group lost their way to becoming a city that has many residents.

### **3.1.2 Mary Star**

The Red Garden also tells the story of Mary Star, a woman who also lives in the city of Blackwell. Mary Star is a daughter born to one of the women who went on the first expedition with Hallie Brady and William Brady, Mary star has two brothers and two sisters.

Furthermore, one night an unpleasant incident occurred. One of Mary Star's two sisters, Amy Star, disappeared. The city of Blackwell was hit by a very heavy snowfall that made it very difficult for the townspeople to search. Even though the City is in a state of the snow, Mary star who is a woman still joins the search to find her missing sister when all those who search for Amy Star are only male residents. Many forbade Mary Star to go home and not participate in the search, but Mary Star still wanted to join in the search for her sister.

In this study, the character of Mary Star is described as a stubborn and curious woman. The way the author describes the character of Mary Star is also through the depiction of the character, the dialogue between the characters, and

the actions taken by Mary in the novel. The following characteristics of the Mary Star character will be explained below:

### 3.1.2.1 Stubborn

According to the online Oxford dictionary, stubbornness is an attitude and trait of a person who shows and has a strong desire or determination and cannot change these attitudes and traits to achieve the things that someone wants to achieve even though there are various good reasons to change them. In the novel *The Red Garden*, Mary is described as a stubborn woman by the author. When joining the search, many people, even her family, her father, and mother, forbade her to follow the search for her missing sister, but Mary continued to follow the search and ignored the people around her. The purpose of all those who forbade it was good so that Mary would not harm herself and stay at home because that night there was a very heavy snowfall. But Mary still wanted to find her sister who was swept away by the swift water of the river. This can be proven from the conversation between Mary and her brother that “‘You shouldn’t be here,’ he said. ‘Go home.’ ‘I’ll be where I like,’ Mary replied. She took Will’s hand in hers. They had been allies in all things, and they were once again on this baffling night” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 33).

This is illustrated through the dialogue between the characters and the actions characters. William warned Mary to go home and stay at home. William is worried that if Mary joins the group, things that are not desired will happen. However, Mary still wants to join the group to find Amy and convince William

that she is doing what she likes. Finally, William let Mary stay in the group and join in looking for Amy.

In the middle of the search for Amy, Mary saw a group of travelers who were camping and lighting a bonfire. Mary knew one of them, Sonia. Sonia is a woman who every morning goes to her house to clean and cook. At the meeting, Sonia introduced Mary to her brother, Yaron. At first, Mary, Sonia, and Yaron went on a quest together but after meeting up with the entourage Mary and Yaron decided to search just the two of them. They both managed to find Amy assisted by a sniffer dog. But Yaron wanted to go and didn't want to tell the group that he found Amy. When Yaron decided to leave Mary had a strange feeling inside of her as described by Hoffman (2011) below:

“Mary thought about the way she'd felt when he'd disappeared into the river. She recalled the look on his face before he dove in. She felt something inside her that was unexpected as Yaron leaned to tenderly close her sister's eyes” (p. 37).

Mary saw Yaron enter the cold river to find Amy, when Yaron disappeared and entered the water Mary felt a sense of fear or fear like what Mary felt Mary felt like she was going to stop breathing. After Yaron came to the surface carrying Amy, Yaron did not want to tell the group because Yaron felt that people would accuse him of being the one who harmed Amy until she drowned. Yaron also left the city of Blackwell in the dark of night. Mary who saw that immediately rushed to follow Yaron to leave the city. From Mary's character, it is very clear that she has a stubborn nature, Mary should not have to go and leave her family because her family has just lost her sister, Amy. But Mary did not care and ignored her

family to stay out of town and follow Yaron. That night Rebecca, Mary, and Amy's mother lost both of their daughters in one night.

### 3.1.2.2 Curious

In the story, Mary also shows the nature of a curious woman. According to Mustari (2011, p. 103), curiosity is an attitude and action that always seeks to find out more deeply and widely from what he has learned, seen, and heard. This relates to obligations towards oneself and the natural environment. Curious or curiosity (Mustari, 2011, p. 104) is an emotion associated with natural picking behavior such as exploration, investigation, and learning. Mary is described as a woman who has curiosity. Mary would find out something until she found out. Mary's curiosity can be seen in her actions that “she was a voracious reader and secretly borrowed her father’s books, even the ones about anatomy. She was bright enough to have frightened her mother with her ideas” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 32).

Mary's curiosity can be seen in the way she reads her father's book secretly. Mary had quite the curiosity. It was explained that Mary had also read her father's anatomy book. Anatomy itself is a book that studies the structure of the body in living things. Even Mary's mother, Rebecca, asked her what it was for a woman to have so much and broad knowledge. Mary lightly and casually answered that both men and women have the right to learn and have extensive knowledge and that men and women can also have equal knowledge regardless of gender.

Until one night Mary's sister named Amy disappeared. Mary was also worried and wanted to find her sister. The quote below (Hoffman, 2011)

illustrates Mary's curiosity as a sister who wants to help the entourage to find her missing sister, Amy:

“The whole town of Blackwell was covered with mounds of snow. Nearly a foot in some places. The world seemed enchanted and strange. Mary could hear the cows in the meadows lowing as she went on to the meetinghouse. Some girls had a fear of the dark and of being out alone, but Mary wasn't one of those. She had long red hair and a wide mouth and an especially curious nature” (p. 32).

With the situation so impossible to get out even the other women did not dare to leave the house and only stayed inside. Mary still came out bravely without hesitation even though she sneaked to get to the meeting place held by the locals. There were only men in the meetinghouse and had already been divided into eight search squads. With Mary's very great curiosity, which at first she only peeked from outside, Mary finally dared to enter the room and follow the search group to find her sister.

Later, when Mary and the rest of the group went on a quest to find Amy, they decided to stop at Band's Meadow for a while. They saw the group of travelers camping and lighting a bonfire. The group then continued the search for Amy while Mary was left behind and approached the travelers as “the search party went forward, and the men from the encampment came to meet the local men in the meadow. Mary lagged behind” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 33).

Mary looks curious as she distances herself from the group and goes to a crowd of travelers she does not know at first and does not know any of them. But as Mary approached as a result of her curiosity, Mary realized that she knew one of the Ladies of the Travelers. Her curiosity to visit the travelers and not to follow

the group finally made him manage to find Amy and was helped by one of the travelers.

### 3.1.3 Emily

Emily is one of the characters who are also in the novel *The Red Garden*. Emily has a very high adventurous spirit. Emily has a different mind from the others, even when she was in school the teachers at her school never appreciated her free thinking.

One day, on the last day of school. Emily felt that she wanted to travel quite a distance before she returned to her house because Emily would not be able to go out again when she was home. Emily went to the forest and traveled by going to the forest on foot and not accompanied by anyone. Emily was not afraid of anything even though she was alone in the forest, but on the contrary, Emily felt afraid when she was in her quiet and dark room.

Emily arrived at the top of the mountain and then she saw there was a village under the mountain. Emily continued walking down the mountain towards the village. He arrived at a village and he kept walking towards the old house belonging to the Brady family. There Emily met a man descended from the Brady family named Charles Straw, a man in his thirties who was sick and being cared for by his cousin. Furthermore, the researcher will begin to analyze Emily's character which is described from the author's point of view, the dialogue between the characters, and Emily's actions are explained as follows:



### 3.1.3.1 Smart

According to the online Oxford dictionary, smart means clever, capable, shrewd, and resourceful. Smart can also be interpreted as adept at doing or doing something. Emily is a student at school Emily is a broad-minded person and that makes her look very smart. Emily also really wanted to express and convey her thoughts in school but she could not do it as “her views were her own, and educators did not always appreciate free thought” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 39).

That's how Emily made people around her including her teacher realize that she was a woman who also had thoughts that should be accepted and wanted to easily convey her thoughts. However, the teacher did not want to listen to her, so she wanted to leave school. Emily went to the forest and found several kinds of flowers because she likes to collect different kinds of flowers. Can be seen the way Emily collected six hundred species of flowers when she is in the forest also reflects that she is an intelligent person. Emily could easily recognize a wide variety of wild species like someone who had found an old friend.

Another quotation that describes Emily as being smart is when she wanted to keep Charles from returning to his hometown. Hoffman (2011) describes Emily as smart with her thoughts and actions:

“Four o’clocks, sweet William, lemon mint, swamp pink, tuberose, trillium, marsh clematis, barberry, witch hazel, mallow, honeysuckle, loosestrife. Emily took only scented plants, specimens that announced themselves with their odor. Each flower would be a part of a blind man’s garden, a thicket of fragrance in which even the poorest weed might be miraculous” (p. 44).

Emily's actions show that she is very smart. Emily tries to make Charlos who is slowly going blind know and feel the beauty of the garden he owns. She

tried to find plants that had a very strong scent so that Charles could smell them and feel their beauty. Emily desperately tried to get Charles to stay at Blackwell, but Charles was a traveler and he wanted so badly to return to his hometown that he could not stay. The way Emily came up with was so creative that Charles who had almost lost her eyesight could enjoy and feel the beauty of the garden by smelling its aroma.

### 3.1.3.2 Brave

According to the Oxford Dictionary, bravery is a condition in which a person can show courage in facing various kinds of dangers and to have strength when there are difficulties. The first evidence found of Emily's brave characterization is the author's description. Emily's courage can be seen when she expresses her opinion to her teacher at school. Emily asked and expressed her free mind even though it was not accepted by the people around her.

The next quote describes Emily's courage when Emily can be considered from the actions that often go to the forest alone. Fearless Emily would often go to the forest if she didn't feel at home as Hoffman (2011) states:

“She went on, hour after hour. She spied red lily, wood lily, trout lily. She crossed two roads, then went into even deeper woods. The forest here was dark and green. The world had become topsy-turvy. Day was night and night was day, and no one on earth knew where she was. She had a wild, careless feeling that made her limbs feel loose and free” (p. 39).

Based on the explanation above, it is very clear that Emily enjoys being outside the room. Emily showed her courage as she walked for hours through the forest and into the deeper forest. Emily felt so calm and free and felt like she had

found an old friend. If seen as an ordinary person, Emily's actions are very brave to be in the forest alone. The forest is very clear that there are many wild animals and the Blackwell forest is famous for the presence of bears, but Emily is very brave enough to walk alone even when at night she sleeps under a tree without a blanket and is just alone. Hoffman (2011, p. 40) said that "Emily felt an odd calm spirit here in the wilderness".

The quote above describes the feeling of Emily who feels very comfortable in the forest rather than in her own home. This courage from Emily's actions is seen when she falls asleep in the forest in a sitting position and ignores the possibility of wild animals that will pounce on her secretly when she is asleep. The next courage is seen when Emily met Charles for the first time and had a conversation as in "were you going to pass without saying good morning?' He had a slight accent, and a charming manner. 'Good morning,' Emily managed to say. She felt as if she had swallowed bees" (Hoffman, 2011, p. 40).

From the quote above, it can be seen from the conversation between the characters that Emily had with Charles. When she first met a stranger, Emily remained brave and answered the question asked by Charles, that after that Emily stayed at Charles's house for the night. A stranger who had never met Emily should have been wary and careful, but not with Emily who was shown at that time she bravely responded to Charlos and was not afraid that anything bad would happen to him. Even when Charlos asked Emily, whether Emily was not afraid of bears and Emily firmly answered as in "I fear myself more than I fear any bear,'

Emily blurted. It was the way she'd felt in her aloneness, the comfort she took in being on the mountain. What might she do next?" (Hoffman, 2011, p. 41).

Emily's courage was obvious. The existence of bears in Blackwell has been known since the first generation, namely William and Hallie Brady with their entourage. Like Hallie, Emily isn't afraid of bears either. Emily even really enjoys it when she is in the forest, but Emily worries if her family finds her because she will be prohibited from even being allowed to go out.

#### **3.1.4 Hannah Partridge**

Hannah Partridge is a resident of the town of Blackwell. Hannah was thirty-five and also a beautiful woman. Hannah is also one of the protagonists in the novel. He lives alone and is also a rice worker. Hannah is the owner of the most extensive garden with a bountiful harvest.

Furthermore, she lives alone because her sister is a volunteer midwife in the battle area, so Hannah feels her life is empty and unattractive. Hannah is very indifferent to her surroundings, is known to be very serious, and very engrossed in her duties.

Hannah, who is too comfortable with herself, doesn't want to get married but still wants to have children. The following are the characteristics of Hannah which can be seen from the actions, dialogues between characters, and the author's point of view as below:

### 3.1.4.1 Hard Worker

According to Narwanti (2011), “hard work is a behavior that shows a genuine effort in overcoming barriers to learning and assignments, as well as completing tasks as well as possible”. From the beginning of the story about Hannah, she is described as a hard worker. She is a woman who has a large tomato garden. Hannah works hard to support herself because she is not married yet. Hannah took care of her garden diligently and harvested the tomatoes she planted just right. time. It can be seen from the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“Hannah Partridge was famous for her garden. That year, she had planted more than eighty tomato seedlings. She’d worked all through June, crouched down on her hands and knees in the dirt. Her tawny blond hair had turned red from the gritty soil. In the evenings, when she showered, the tub needed to be scrubbed every time” (p. 85).

It can be seen that throughout June Hannah tended her garden by squatting and kneeling on the ground, tirelessly every day. Proving that Hannah is a hard-working woman. Until his skin was stained with a reddish head and his skin was like being sprinkled with red earth because of his daily work in tending the garden. Hannah doesn't care about other people's views of her which is clear she is always kind and helps her neighbors in terms of providing food. Further evidence that Hannah is a hard-working woman can be seen from the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“Instead, she went directly to the garden and watered, then set to pulling weeds from the damp, ruddy ground. It was so hot she couldn’t breathe. She hosed off the dirt when she was done, then went inside to look at herself in the mirror” (p. 96).

Hannah left her friends and rushed home. Before Hannah went to the festival she first went to see her garden. Hannah cleared her garden at noon and the sun was shining brightly. Hannah is very hardworking and takes good care of her grave because her garden can support her, who lives alone.

Furthermore, after Hannah's sister came home, Azurine brought her daughter home. Azurine told her that she had married and that her husband had died in battle. After Azurine returns to Hannah's house, the three of them live with Kate. Kate is the daughter that Azurine brought home. Until Kate was seventeen Hannah remained and still worked to take good care of her garden because the produce from her garden could be sold to support the three of them. It can be seen from the quote in “When Hannah found a bone in the garden that same summer, she thought perhaps their food had been contaminated. She had worked in that same garden all her life and had never found anything odd before” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 104).

Hannah tended her garden all her life. She worked to care for his garden until it was old. In the novel, Hannah is described as a hard-working woman. Hannah works to support herself, her sister Azurine, who came home after her husband died, and Kate, Azurine's daughter. Hannah never complained about caring for Kate until Kate grew up and married. But Hannah didn't marry until she was old and chose to live with her sister.

#### **3.1.4.2 Strong**

Strong is an individual's resilience in the face of something that inhibits and is unpleasant or disliked, so how does an individual respond to and deal with a

situation that he or she does not like. Hannah is also described as a strong woman. Hannah has always been strong in dealing with the problems that exist in her life. In the novel, it is told that Hannah's problem at the beginning was that she lived alone and was abandoned by her sister. Even though Hannah is sad, she still respects her sister's decision. Every night Hannah always reads the letters sent by her sister, as described in the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“Hannah sat in the parlor in the evenings to read Azurine’s letters. The windows of the house were open and a fan was set up, yet it was beastly hot. Hannah wore a slip and nothing else. She kept her long, graceful feet in a pan of water in an attempt to stay cool” (p. 86).

It was explained above that Hannah always read every letter sent by Azurine every night. As the eldest child, Hannah seemed to have the responsibility to take care of the garden. She felt trapped, tied to the garden and the house she now lives in. Hannah had to be strong and accept what happened to her, even though what she wanted was to go to Paris and get out of town. Therefore Hannah is described as a strong woman. This can be seen from Hannah's actions in the novel.

Furthermore, Hannah has a strong character as can be seen from the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“Hannah retained a stony aloofness. She had always been known as the serious sister, absorbed in her chores, tending to be somewhat standoffish. Still, people were drawn to her. She had an uncanny ability to gauge who was in need, often appearing at someone’s back door with exactly what they yearned for most: a pot of split pea soup, a bottle of milk, a blanket for an ailing baby, a spray of red phlox from her garden” (p. 86).

The quote above describes Hannah as indifferent, serious about her work, and tends to be a bit arrogant. Even though Hannah looks haughty from the

outside but she is very kind and considerate. Hannah tried to be strong and held on tight. This was because Hannah didn't want to appear weak in the eyes of others. They even give food to their neighbors. Hannah went from house to house to give the food she had and to keep her sadness from being seen by others.

Hannah went about her day as usual. Until finally his sister came home and brought the child. As explained in the quote below (Hoffman, 2011):

“‘What do we want for her?’ Azurine wondered as they watched her, both sisters ready to dart over should she begin to fall. Hannah was about to answer true love, but love alone was never enough. ‘She’ll have us,’ she told her sister. ‘That should do’”(p. 95).

The quote above explains that Hannah seems to love her sister and her new niece. She became a good older sister needed by her sister who had just lost her husband to death. Therefore, the quote above is one of the strengths that Hannah feels. Azurine said that what was thirsty was given to her child. And Hannah answered him with love from his words that arose a very large power from within him. Hannah has a strong character so she can protect her sister and niece.

### **3.2 Liberal Feminism Values in Female Characters**

In the previous character analysis, the female characters in the novel are described as having different characters but can be said to have the same goal. And some of the characteristics of the female characters above, such as independence, stubbornness, and brave, can be classified as liberal feminist characteristics.

Liberal feminism seeks to make women realize that they have an equal position with men. As human beings, men and women are entitled to have the



same rights. Liberal feminism concerns, women must also have an independent nature. Women can also be independent and free to determine anything in their lives without any involvement with men.

### **3.2.1 Gain to Independent**

Sustika (2018) argues that “being independent does not mean that we as humans can live alone and do not need the intervention of others in life”. Humans are social creatures with a mutualistic symbiosis. As social beings, humans need the role of others in everyday life within reasonable limits. In the 18th century, a married woman or a wife could not do things freely because everything was done under the will of the husband. However, Hallie was not completely obedient to her husband. It can be seen from the whole story that Hallie always puts her opinion first and does whatever she wants without asking her husband's permission. When asked to stay indoors, Hallie stays out of the room to look for food alone because her husband is just silent and irresponsible when the group starts to starve. Hoffman (2011) states as follows:

“William Brady laughed at her when she set off. He said women weren't hunters and that she'd freeze her fingers off in the cold, but she went out into the snow, the poorly made door wobbling on its nailed hinges as it slammed shut behind her” (p. 10).

William even laughed at Hallie when Hallie was about to hunt. William also said that Hallie was just a woman which meant that women could not be relied on. According to what was written by Mary Wollstonecraft (1792) that one of the most universal and striking characteristics is the subordination of women over men. At the same time, there was a lot of political and cultural progress,

society still placed women as subordinate to the position of men. Women in the 18th century did not have freedom and the feminist movement in the 18th century aimed to create a just society and care about freedom. Hallie here seems to want to use that freedom, regardless of William and the group around him Hallie came out and left the group who were starving. Hallie's actions can show that femininity is not a weakness, it can even prove the strength of her femininity. Hallie's act of femininity was a method to save her and the rest of the group from starvation.

Although already married Hallie very clearly has the power to fight for her life. Hallie is always looking for independent ways to fight for a better life. Nothing can change Hallie's will even though it is her husband. Even Hallie strongly dragged a carcass without the help of others. The group should be grateful and helped Hallie to find food next time but instead, the group moved away and feared Hallie as in “the women stopped speaking when she came near. The men made certain to avoid her, including her own husband. She didn’t complain or seem put out. She took every chance to escape their company” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 14).

It is based on Rosemarie Tong, “the overarching goals of liberal feminism are those worthy of creating” a just and compassionate society that is free and prosperous (2009, p. 13). This statement means that women and men have the same equal opportunities in society, and even fight for their lives and take responsibility for each other. Hallie did not care what other people thought of her. She isolates herself by doing what she likes, which is to go on mountain adventures and walk through the darkness. The activity kept repeating itself and

made Hallie and the group settle where they were all trapped. They built livable houses and built a city on the land. From this incident, it can be seen that Hallie's independence has been seen and appreciated. Over time the group has realized what Hallie is doing is to save them from starvation.

But even so, Hallie felt deep sadness over the death of her baby son. She was always gloomy and visited his son's grave all the time until one day Hallie was reunited with a bear who suddenly approached her. Her gaze was still the same as before, which looked very happy and seemed to see something that had to be tamed. In this incident, Harry suddenly looked for his rifle and fired at the bear. Hallie's originally happy face immediately turned angry. The bear left quickly and Hallie followed him to Mount Hingtop and never came back.

The important point that can be taken is that it can change the mindset of people today who still think that women are still dependent on men. This can lead to changes in women according to the times. Strong women will not allow themselves to be dominated by men who have gender roles.

### **3.2.2 Equal Liberty**

Everyone has the right to do whatever they want to do, without any restrictions from others. Liberal feminism is mean that a woman fights for their very limited rights to be able to do something they want to do because women just do what is happening in the social environment. Women often did not have the freedom to do what they wanted. The emergence of liberal feminism to fight for the rights and freedoms desired by women. What is meant here is not that women

want a higher position than men, but that women and men have equality in freedom, namely women can also do what men do.

Equal liberty between women and men can be seen in Mary's characteristics. Mary is a woman and as a woman, she has a limited scope. She can not just do whatever she wants, but she tries to do what she wants. In society, a woman only has a private space for herself, but Mary Starr also has a public space and she can do whatever she wants to do. Like her brother William, William had the freedom that Mary did not have as in “‘You shouldn’t be here,’ he said. ‘Go home.’ ‘I’ll be where I like,’ Mary replied. She took Will’s hand in hers. They had been allies in all things, and they were once again on this baffling night” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 33).

According to Rosemarie Tong (2009), “the goal of liberal feminism is to create a just and compassionate society that is free and prosperous”. This statement means that women and men have the right to get the same equality in life. In this case, Mary also wants to get the same equality. If you look at the circumstances around Mary, Mary should not have participated in the search, but Mary refused her brother's wish to send her home. Mary chose to stay on the quest and even confidently continued. Mary loves freedom and here she has the opportunity to show that she can do what men too. Mary is a stubborn girl, she makes her choice to do something or not. She does not depend on his life to do things for other people. William freely joins the quest and Mary wants the same thing. Mary looks for Amy with full responsibility and earnestness. Mary did her

best in the search until she finally managed to find Amy who was drowning in the water with the help of Yaron and a sniffer dog.

From the beginning of the story to the end, Mary is described as a brave girl and among other women, Mary stands out the most. Mary has private and public spaces where when in public she interacts other than with the people she meets when she is at home. Mary met many people, one of whom she just met was Yaron. Mary is also described as a curious girl, but her mother does not like it as in “on more than one occasion, Rebecca had taken her eldest daughter aside to ask, ‘What good can ever come from a girl with so much knowledge?’” (Hoffman, 2011, p. 32).

Based on the quote above, what Rebecca said to her daughter was an act of gender discrimination. In a book entitled *Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction*, Rosemarie Tong (2009) says that “Liberal Feminism aims to oppose sex discrimination and improve the status of women”. From Rebecca's words, it can be interpreted that women are not allowed to have high knowledge. But Mary seems very fighting for her rights. She happily sneaks and hides when he enters his father's reading room. The attitude of discrimination against women may have made many women at that time afraid and did not dare to go against the applicable law so that only Mary was seen as brave and the most prominent.

### **3.2.3 Equal in Education**

Liberal feminism is also concerned with education and liberal feminism also fights for women's rights in obtaining education so that women have the

opportunity to go to school, not only men who have the right to education and schooling. Education also has the right to be enjoyed by women because education is not only given to men.

Rosemarie Tong said, “the society must provide women with the same political rights and economic opportunities and the same education as men (2009, p. 16).” This sentence shows that people demand equality not only in politics and business but also in education. Furthermore, Rosemarie Tong said women are better partners than husbands, not just their servants. In this context, women can also generate income outside the household (2009, p. 18). This means that women should be educated so they can earn money outside the home and that women have space outside the home. It can be seen from Emily's character traits that women have equal educational opportunities.

Not explained in detail about Emily's education. However, Emily was forced to leave her school and help her parents at home. Emily needed at home and her parents always made Emily unable to get out of the house. Emily left her school too because of the unfair attitude she received from the instructors and no one wisely appreciated her opinion. Emily always learns from what happens in everyday life to increase her knowledge. To be critical and intelligent is needed extensive knowledge.

Her intelligence can be seen when she walked down the forest and reached the top of the mountain safely even though she was alone, she could recognize and memorize rapidly wild plants such as meeting old friends. Hoffman (2011) states as follows:

“She could will herself to be invisible. Her family would give up hope and stop their search and here she’d be, safe and alone and free. She could make her clothes out of tablecloths, sleep on a pallet of straw, keep the windows open, leaving behind the overriding fear she carried so close to her bones” (p. 40).

Emily's freedom was taken away by her parents until she intended to disappear so that her family wouldn't find her. Women can also get work outside the home and to get a good job requires knowledge. What Emily's family did to her made her very hurt and made Emily unable to be herself. She will continue to be at home and be able to go out again freely. Emily has the courage and a free mind but she has to obey her family to stay home. When she went and walked through the forest she came to an old house and she stopped to hide so that his family would not find him. She meets Charles or Carlo, a blind man who loves to travel. Even though Carlo is blind, he can still travel while Emily has to obey her family to stay at home.

Emily and Carlo had a conversation and at that moment Emily knew that Carlo was going to South America, his hometown. It occurred to Emily that she wanted Carlo to stay and be with her. Emily makes a way for Carlo to stay as Hoffman (2011) states:

“Emily found herself thinking of a way to keep Charles from leaving. It was a wild, frantic thought. She had no right to it, yet there it was. She rose while it was dark and went outside to sit with the dog. After a while, she took a shovel from a shed, then made her way through the sleeping town” (p. 44).

Emily's idea is very smart, she has the idea to make a garden from the plants planted by Carlo and take some clay plants from the forest. The way she picks and chooses plants shows that he is a smart person. She chose plants that

had a strong scent, and specimens that made them memorable by smell. Emily devised a pretty good strategy, she wanted to make Carlo feel the beauty of the garden he had created even though he only felt it from the aroma. By having the knowledge and courage Emily should be able to have a job outside the home and go to school. Women can also expand their knowledge by interacting with other people they meet outside the home to gain new experiences.

#### **3.2.4. Equal to Save Choices**

Rosemarie Tong (2009, p. 20) in her book says that Mill assumed women's choice of family over career was entirely voluntary and that such a choice involved women consenting to put their other interests in life on the back burner until their children were adults. Choosing was important to Hannah. She chose to stay in the village and take care of the plants rather than having to go and leave the village. She felt the satisfaction he felt when he squatted down tending the plants in the garden. When Hannah is at her house, her membrane has a closer relationship with her neighbors. Hannah is 35 years old and she chooses to live alone and is not married all the women around her are married but many are left by their husbands to fight. Hannah has different thinking from other women that Hannah thinks she does not want to get married. Hoffman (2011) found as following:

“More than anything, she wanted a child. Find a husband, someone might have told her, get married, have a baby or two—all easily accomplished even in a small town such as Blackwell. But Hannah was not interested in men. She never had been. She refused to speculate on what this might mean, or admit to the crushes she'd been aware of. She only knew that if she didn't wish to be



someone's wife, she couldn't have what she yearned for most in this world" (p. 88).

Hannah's wish is to have a child but she doesn't want to marry a man because she doesn't feel interested in getting married. The patriarchal system provides an advantage for men. Many married women complain that most men keep doing what they want to do to make their wives find it difficult. When a woman is married she becomes the responsibility of the man or her husband. Hannah was used to living alone, so she didn't feel like she was fit for marriage. Hannah didn't want marriage to steal women's freedom.

Hannah saw around her that many women were married but abandoned by their husbands. Many women are alone at home and still support themselves. Hannah likes her choice as an independent woman and not married. After her younger sister married her husband also went to war and died. Until finally Hannah took care of her sister and did not marry anyone as in "the garden was old, and Kate's aunt, Hannah, grew tomatoes and red peppers and watermelon and radishes" (Hoffman, 2011, p. 101).

The little Kave who had just arrived with her mother from Paris had become a grown Kate of seventeen and Hannah remained devoted to tending her garden. Hannah doesn't regret her choice to be single. He knows what's good for him. Hannah felt like no one around her had a problem with her status, so she felt fine. Liberal feminism is what demands women to be independent in their lives. Hannah can be said to be a feminist woman because she has control over herself, is independent, and does not depend on others. Hannah also wants equality

between and women man so that they can create the right of women to choose what they believe is good for themselves.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the researcher will conclude the analysis that has been discussed at length in the previous chapter. To find out the values of liberal feminism from the analyzed female characters, it is necessary to first know the characteristics of these figures. The researcher analyzes using a new critical theory to analyze the character. There are 4 female characters analyzed by the researcher, Hallie Brady, Mary Starr, Emily, and Hannah Partridge.

Hallie Brady is a critical person when faced with a problem that is around her, she has a quick response. She can solve the problem quickly. Hallie is also an independent person. She has been independent since her parents died and are looking for a job to support herself. While traveling with her husband and entourage, they got lost. Hallie looks for food on her own for the group and does not depend on her husband.

Mary Starr was a stubborn. When all the girls were in the house, Mary went out to look for her sister who had disappeared in the cold and when it was snowing. The stubborn Mary managed to find her sister who had drowned in the river with the help of a stranger she had just met. Mary is also a very curious person.. Mary's curiosity continued as her search for her sister left the search team and headed for travelers. There Mary first met Yaron who helped her find her sister, Amy Starr.

Emily is a smart person. Emily has intelligence but is not appreciated at school. Emily is adventurous and it is from there that she dares to go on long journeys. Emily has great courage. She is used to traveling. When he was in the dark forest she felt calm and comfortable. When Emily feels out in nature she feels free and like at one with nature.

Hannah Partridge is a hardworking person. She takes care of her tomato garden. Hannah continued to work regardless of others and she felt good about herself. In addition, Hannah is a strong person and she was abandoned by her younger sister. Hannah has always been strong in the face of problems in her life.

To find the values of liberal feminism in the female characters of the novel *Red Garden*, this study uses Rosemarie Tong's theory of liberal feminism.

Hallie Brady to gain independence. Hallie also has the same courage as her husband, William Brady. The way he looks for food to protect the group from starvation. Hallie had the same opportunities as her husband but Hallie was ostracized because of her courage to go out looking for food. Equal liberty was also desired by Mary Starr. When forbidden to go out Mary stays out to join in the search for her sister. Mary felt she too had the freedom to do what she wanted to like her brother. Mary wanted more freedom than just going out to find her sister.

Emily wants to get an education. Emily's intelligence is very unique, she can memorize many species of outdoor flowers that she encounters. Emily gets unfair treatment and ends up leaving school. And finally, Hannah Partridge wants to defend her choice. Hannah saw all the women getting married and being left behind by their husbands for the war, which meant the wives stayed home alone.

## REFERENCES

- Abrams, M. H. (1953). *The Mirror and the Lamp Romantic Theory and the Critical Tradition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Amalia, Euis. (1995). *Pengantar Kajian Gender* Jakarta: Pusat Study Wanita UIN Syahid, University Press.
- Arimbi, H and R Valentina. (2004). *Feminism vs Neoliberalism*. Jakarta: Debt Watch Indonesia.
- Carter, D. (2006). *Literary Theory*. UK: Pocket Essential.
- Cott, N. (1987). *The Grounding of Modern Feminism*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
- Dau, R. (2003). *The Ideas Feminism Revealed through the Main Character in Clewlow's Married Not Bothered*. Undergraduate Thesis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Djajanegara, S. (2003). *Kritik Sastra Feminis*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Friedan, B. (1963). *The Feminism Mystique*. New York: Dell.
- Gill, R. (1995). *Mastering of English Literature*. London: The Macmillan Press.
- Habdayani, C. S., Novianto, A. (2004). *Kuasa Wanita Jawa*. Yogyakarta: LKiS
- Hoffman, A. (2011). *The Red Garden*. New York: Brown, and Company.
- Maharani, N. (1999). *The Ideas Feminism as Seen through the Two Major Characters in Mark Rutherford's Clara Hopgood*. Undergraduate Thesis. Yogyakarta: Santa Dharma University.
- Megawangi, R. (1999). *Membiarkan Berbeda? Sudut Pandang Baru Tentang Relasi Gender*. Bandung: Mizan.
- Montague, A. (1953). *The Natural Superiority of a Woman*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Mustari, M. (2011). *Nilai Karakter*. Yogyakarta: LaksBang PRESSindo.
- Nurgiantoro, B. (2005). *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Filter, J. Whelehen, I. (2004). *Fifty Keys Concepts in Gender Studies*. London: Sage Publications.

- Riyanti, Y. (2000). *The Self-actualization of Morrie Schwartz as revealed in Mitch Albom's Tuesday with Morrie*. Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta. Unpublished.
- Tong, R. (2009). *Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction Third Edition*. Colorado: Westview Press.
- Umar, N. (1999). *Argumen Kesetaraan Gender perspektif Al-Qur'an*. Jakarta: Paramadina.
- Wellek, R., and Warren, A. (1990). *Teori Kesusastaan*. Terjemahan oleh Melani Budianta. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Wollstonecraft, M. (1792). *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: with Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects*. Britain



UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A