



**THE SHIFT IN WOMEN'S ROLE  
DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR IN 1864  
IN *COLD MOUNTAIN* MOVIE**

a final project  
submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*  
in English

by

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**2009**

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PERPUSTAKAAN Semarang,

UNNES Yang membuat pernyataan,

Lya Irawati

**No pain, no gain**



To my family

## APPROVAL

This final project has been approved by the Board of Examiners of English Department of Languages and Arts Faculty of Semarang State University (UNNES) on August 14<sup>th</sup> 2009.

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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, I would like To Praise Allah SWT, the Most Merciful, and The Most Almighty, who always blesses and guides me so that I was able to finish this final project.

Secondly, I recognize that I could not have completed this final project without the help of others. Many people helped me during the writing of this final project, and it would be impossible to mention all of them. I wish, however, to thank to the board of the examiner (Drs. J. Mujianto, M.Hum) who had been the chairman, the secretary (Drs. Alim Sukrisno, M.A), and the first examiner of this final project (Dra. Rahayu Puji H, M.hum), and Sri Wahyuni, SPd, MPd, and Henrikus Joko Y, S.S, M.Hum, first and second advisors, for all the advices, encouragements and unwavering guidance during the writing of this final project, and I am so much indebted to them.

My appreciation also goes to all lecturers of the English Department of UNNES, for all knowledge having been taught.

The deepest thank is forwarded to my beloved mother and father, who always pray for my success and for their great support, my brother and sister for their love, all classmates of B Regular 2005, REM Crews, boarding friends. My life would be nothing without you all.

Last but not least, to all people who cannot be mentioned one by one and who help me in writing this final project thanks a lot. Hopefully, God gives His blessing to them.

Semarang, August 14<sup>th</sup> 2007

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## ABSTRACT

**Irawati, Lya. 2009. *The Shift in Women's Role during the American Civil War in 1864 in "Cold Mountain" Movie*. Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Languages, Semarang State University. 1<sup>st</sup> advisor: Henrikus Joko Y, S.S., M.Hum. 2<sup>nd</sup> advisor: Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd.**

**Key Words: Shift in Women's Role, Civil War, Cold Mountain**

The final project intends to analyze the term of social problems and the shift in women's role in some characters' life in *Cold Mountain* movie. This final project aimed at analyzing the shift in women's role revealed by the woman characters and finding out the social problems appearing in the society during the war.

In discussing the topic, the object of this study is Anthony Mignella's movie entitled *Cold Mountain*. I used descriptive qualitative analysis. The data of the study are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and dialogues. I collected the data in the forms of utterances and sentences by watching the movie, identifying data, inventorizing data, selecting data, and then classifying data. To answer all questions, all classified data are used.

The analysis on the elements of the story especially plot, character, and setting results in several findings. First, the social problems faced by women in the movie were; violence and law transgressions, social norm transgressions, and poverty. Since the men had to join the war, the women were left with their families. This condition led the change in women's role. Women did not only have to face the horrible situation during the war time, but also rise up to be independent women. Ultimately, they were able to take care of their families and be independent.

On the basis of the conclusion, several suggestions can be offered. First, it would be better for people to take good advice and motivation selectively from any kinds of literary works, since those works often convey many messages. Second, people should be able to face any kinds of condition, either bad or good because problems always arise from time to time and in every age. Third, women should always improve themselves and cope with shortcomings and drawbacks that likely to happen, either in their physical aspects or in their personal traits. In addition, women should be able to be self-reliant and not always depend on men, because basically they are provided with ability to do that. Lastly, independent women should be able to get themselves and take an appropriate role.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Human being is created as a social creature, that is why there is no one who can live by himself in this world. In doing their interaction, people may face differences as they have different characters. When they do not find any agreement, those differences may cause conflicts or even war.

War always brings impacts to human being's life. They can be bad or good. Considering the bad impacts, more people from year to year try to prevent and put an end to any kinds of war. Although in some conditions and cases it can not be avoided. There are many reasons why people or nations have to do wars. They might be related to political, social, cultural, or economic factors.

According to Hornby, war is a state of fighting between nations or groups in which those nations use military force (1995:1339). Wars occurring in the past usually were aimed to defend or conquer territories.

In this modern life, wars still occur in some places because people in those places have different principles and point of views, for example war that is still happening in Iraq. It goes without saying that war causes material, cultural heritage and even people lives to get lost. It often demands men to exert powers to defend and fight. Many of the soldiers were wounded and dead. As a result, many families lost their family heads; children lost their fathers; wives lost their

husbands. This condition makes women be the ones who have to take all the family responsibilities, both being mother and father for themselves and their families. They have to earn money and at the same time they have to look after their children and family members.

For these reasons, more people campaign for world peace and anti-war. Some of them express it through literary works in various forms, such as song lyrics, poems, novels, short stories, movies, and many others.

Movie is a form of audio visual literary work, which is popular as a medium to convey values and messages ultimately. Movie or film, according to Hornby, is a story recorded as a set of moving pictures to be shown on television or at the cinema (1999: 434). Most people from any ages like watching movie, because movies give vivid visual entertainment that attracts them with a depiction of people and place. Language in movies as revealed in the characters' dialogues is usually expressed in a short conversational style, so that it is easier to catch than that of prose fiction. Nowadays, people can enjoy watching movies at home by playing VCD or DVD.

*Cold Mountain* is a movie that tells about the life struggle of women characters' living in hardship as the aftermath of the American Civil War in 1864. In this movie, we can see the condition of American people life and how they struggled for their life, especially women, during the uncertainty of the war time. This bad condition had caused many changes in society.

## 1.2 Reason for Choosing the Topic

Literary work can be an appropriate medium to reveal social phenomena and historical happening in people's life of any ages. Therefore, literature can be a mirror of a certain event that happened in the past or is happening at present time. Movie is one of the literary works in the audiovisual form which presents a story of man and his life just as a novel and drama do.

*Cold Mountain* is a movie which reveals problems that happened in America society during the Civil War in 1864. The problems during the American Civil War at that time caused many changes in the society, for example the uncertainty of economic, law, political lives, and social roles of men and women. One of the interesting changes raised during the war is the role of women.

Considering the importance to discuss the shift in women's role in the movie, the writer assumes that the movie is advantageous to be analyzed. At this movie, we can see the hardship experienced by the female characters that are caused by the changes of the social condition during the war. Thus, the writer intends to analyze the social problems faced by women during the hard situation of the war and the shift in women's role revealed in this movie.

## 1.3 Statements of the Problem

In this final project, the writer has limited the discussion of the movie by presenting the following problems:

- (1) What are the social problems faced by women during the American Civil War in 1864 in *Cold Mountain*?

- (2) How do the female characters' attitudes and behaviors in the movie reflect the shift in women's role?

#### **1.4 Objective of the Study**

Related to the problems above, the purpose of the study can be elaborated as follows:

- (1) To find out social problems faced by women during the American Civil War in 1864 in *Cold Mountain*.
- (2) To discuss female characters' attitudes and behaviors in the movie reflecting the shift in women's role.

#### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

War can cause many destructions and losses; that is why most people campaign and try to make an end of the existing war as soon as possible. *Cold Mountain* is a movie which depicts the war conflicts among the white Americans during the American Civil War in 1864.

The writer chose *Cold Mountain* to be analyzed because of some reasons. Firstly, it has a historical background that the writer can learn. Secondly, it serves as an analysis about the shift in women's role during the American Civil War in 1864 as reflected in *Cold Mountain*. Then, the writer can learn how people, especially women, were able to survive during the crisis time.

To the readers, the writer hopes that this study will be beneficial as it provides knowledge of how the shift in women's role during the wartime was.

Besides, the writer wishes that the movie and the analysis can motivate the readers to learn more about literary works to broaden their knowledge.

## 1.6 Outline of the Report

In order that the readers more easily comprehend, this final project is systematized as follows:

Chapter I is an introduction. It consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, significance of the study, and outline of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. In this chapter the writer presents the elaborations of movie, the American Civil War, women's role in 19<sup>th</sup> century, social problems, and feminism.

Chapter III presents the methods of investigation that contains object of the study, type of the study, source of the data, method of collecting data, techniques of data analysis, and techniques of reporting the result of the analysis.

Chapter IV reveals and discusses the Social Problems Faced by Women and Shift in Women's Role during the American Civil War in 1864 in *Cold Mountain*.

Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion. It presents the conclusion of the whole discussion and provides suggestions to facilitate in learning this final project.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

The second chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. This chapter consists of three subchapters. First, it talks about film. Second it discusses war; it covers the definition of war and civil war, the cause and effects of war. Third, it covers social problems. Fourth, it discusses women roles at the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century. The last, it presents a brief introduction on feminism.

#### **2.1 Film**

This first subchapter of the second chapter talks about film. Each topic has differences from one another. It covers definition, genre, and elements. The elaboration of each topic is presented as follows:

##### **2.2.1 The Definition of Film**

Film is also called movie or motion pictures. There are some definitions of film itself. According to Hornby (1995: 434) film is a story, etc recorded as a set of motion pictures to be shown on television or at cinema. *Wikipedia* (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>, December 1, 2008) source states that films are cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and, in turn, affect them. Film is considered as an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating, indoctrinating citizens. The visual elements of cinema give motion pictures a universal power of



communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue.

From the definition above, the writer concludes that movie is a set of story presented in motion pictures. Today, movie is getting more important, for it is not only as a medium to entertained, but also to educate.

### **2.2.2 Film Genre**

Films are categorized into some kinds, they are as follows:

#### **(1) Action films**

They usually include high energy, big-budget physical stunts and chases, possibly with rescues, battles, fights, escapes, destructive crises (floods, explosions, natural disasters, fires, etc.), non-stop motion, spectacular rhythm and pacing, and adventurous, often two-dimensional 'good-guy' heroes (or recently, heroines) battling 'bad guys,' all designed for pure audience escapism.

#### **(2) Adventure Films**

Adventure films are usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales, very similar to or often paired with the action film genre. They can include traditional swashbucklers, serialized films, and historical spectacles (similar to the epics film genre), searches or expeditions for lost continents, "jungle" and "desert" epics, treasure hunts, disaster films, or searches for the unknown.

### (3) Comedy Films

Comedies use light-hearted plots which are consistently and deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter (with one-liners, jokes, etc.) by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationships and characters. This section describes various forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slapstick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic comedies, black comedy (dark satirical comedy), and more.

### (4) Crime & Gangster Films

Crime (gangster) films are developed around the sinister actions of criminals or mobsters, particularly bank robbers, underworld figures, or ruthless hoodlums who operate against laws. Criminal and gangster films are often categorized as *film noir* or detective-mystery films, because of underlying similarities between these cinematic forms. This category includes a description of various 'serial killer' films.

### (5) Drama Films

Dramas are serious, plot-driven presentations, portraying realistic characters, settings, life situations, and stories involving intense character development and interaction. Usually, they are not focused on special-effects; comedy, or action. Dramatic films are probably the largest film genre, with many subsets. Dramatic biographical films (or "biopics") are a major sub-genre, as are 'adult' films (with mature subject content).

#### (6) Epics/Historical Films

Epics include costume dramas, historical dramas, war films, medieval romps, or 'period pictures' that often cover a large expanse of time set against a vast, panoramic backdrop. Epics often share elements of the elaborate adventure films genre. Epics take an historical or imagined event, mythic, legendary, or heroic figure, and add an extravagant setting and lavish costumes, accompanied by grandeur and spectacle, dramatic scope, high production values, and a sweeping musical score. Epics are often a more spectacular, lavish version of a biopic film.

#### (7) Horror Films

Horror films are designed to frighten and to evoke our fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. Horror films feature a wide range of styles. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens.

#### (8) Musicals (Dance) Films

Musical/dance films are cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance routines in a significant way (usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative), or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography. Major sub genres include the musical comedy or the concert film.

(9) Science Fiction Films

Sci-fi films are often quasi-scientific and visionary. They are sometimes an offshoot of fantasy films, or they share some similarities with action/adventure films. Science fiction often expresses the potential of technology to destroy humankind and easily overlaps with horror films, particularly when technology or alien life forms become malevolent.

(10) War (Anti-War) Films

War films acknowledge the horror and heartbreak of war, letting the actual combat fighting (against nations or humankind) on land, sea, or in the air provide the primary plot or background for the action of the film. War films are often paired with other genres, such as action, adventure, drama, romance, comedy (black), suspense, and even epics and westerns, and they often take a denunciatory approach toward warfare.

(11) Westerns

Westerns are the major defining genres of the American film industry. They are one of the oldest, most enduring genres with very recognizable plots, elements, and characters. Over time, westerns have been re-defined, reinvented and expanded, dismissed, rediscovered, and spoofed (www.filmsite.com, December 2, 2008).

As elaborated above, it can be concluded that is categorized into eleven types. Each of the type has its own characteristics that make different one another. *Cold Mountain* movie is categorized into drama movie which reveals the characters' lives during the American Civil War in 1864.

### 2.2.3 The Elements of Film

There are some important elements in a film. Filmmakers have to prepare some basic elements in making good films. According to Douglass and Harnden (1996:96) some of those elements are:

(1) Characterization

Characterization is the most crucial steps in preparing a film for production. The actors or characters are important elements in a film, because they present the ideas of the director. Film is personal media because they can bring the audience up close to characters. Douglass and Harnden (1996:96) state that generally the development of characters for the audience is as important as the story or content of piece. The combination of physical, sociological, and psychological characteristics is what makes people and characters interesting. In addition, a powerful attraction of some people is their energy, passion, and fire.

(2) Setting

According to Friedman (2004: 507) the two basic kinds of settings are the natural and the studio-constructed. Most members of the audience are not able to differentiate between real locations from the studio stage. In contemporary filmmaking, rear-screen projection and other special technology effects can combine the two, using images of mountains, oceans, deserts, or vast spaces as the background. Further Douglass and Harnden (1996: 110) state that the setting established what kind of story

and characters people would meet and the kinds of conflicts that will occur. The arena also helps to define the characters.

### (3) Story Structure

Structure of the story is very important in making a good film. The basic elements of dramatic structure found in most productions are a beginning, a middle, and an end. Each of the three elements is developed and each has its own characteristics.

Douglass and Harnden (1996: 49) state that the basic of the three-act structure is setup, the struggle, and finally the realization. The filmmakers state the rules of the game in the beginning. It also sets up the themes and devices that the characters will use later in the drama. They further explain that the middle part is the struggle to achieve the solution of the problem defined, discovered, or created in the beginning. Finally, the end is the climax, the resolving problem in a way of satisfactory to the audience. It usually involves some growth either in the characters, the audience, or both.

In conclusion, to present a good movie, filmmakers have to set good and appropriate settings, either the real or studio stage locations. The second, they have to build an interesting story structure, because it is the essence of the work itself. The last but not least, they need to select professional and talented characters to act the story.

## 2.2 War

The elaboration that will be presented in this subchapter is war. It explains about the definition of war and civil war, the cause and effects of the Civil War. The explanation of each is shown as the following elaboration:

### 2.2.1 War and Civil War Definition

War has many interpretations. They can be positive or negative. The positive one is, for example, war against drugs and race discrimination. But war that the writer discusses here is war in general meaning. War is a state of usually open and declared armed hostile conflict between states or nations (<http://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/war>, November 25, 2008).

The term 'Civil War' is confusing, because the war was not a class struggle, but a sectional combat having its roots in; political, economic, social, and psychological elements that were so complex that historians still do not agree on its basic causes. It has been characterized, in the words of William H. Seward, as the "irrepressible conflict." In another judgment, the Civil War was viewed as criminally bad, an unnecessary bloodletting brought on by arrogant extremists and blundering politicians ([www.patriotic-flags.com](http://www.patriotic-flags.com), December 24, 2008). According to Liebman and Young (1966:296) a Civil War is a kind of war that happens between two sides of the same country.

From the definition of war and civil war above, it can be concluded that civil war is a kind of war that involves two or more groups of societies in the same country. This war can be caused by many motives, for example; economic, politic, social, and racism problems.

### **2.2.2 America in the Middle Period of Nineteenth Century**

In the middle period of nineteenth century, thousands immigrants came to America to live and participate in the great experiment of being freemen. Those migrating people turned the wildness into cultivated land. They were hardworking people. They built cities, invented new tools, dug canals, built railroads, and established schools and colleges. They organized a workable government under a writing constitution, to live democratic manner, pursue their best ambitions, and reach towards their ideals (Magenis, 1960:214).

Magenis (1960:216) states that America was growing ever more prosperously as new inventions could speed up crop production, industry, transportation, and trade by welcoming the migrating people to this land. But besides this progress, rumbles could be detected that gave foreboding in near future. That was a sectional struggle. The rapid development and the growth of America made this states become industrialists, especially in the North. In contrast, the South was growing plantation. It made slaves be needed to cultivate the crops. It is because they were cheap labors. It was the reason why slavery became the major problem which brought the different principals between North and South. This basic difference brought forth the starting conflict between the South and the North and was the root causing of the American Civil War.

From the description above, the writer can summarize that America in the middle period of nineteen century had developed better transportations which later brought America into a significant progress of industrialist, especially in the North. In contrast, the South, constantly, developed agricultural economy.



### 2.2.3 The American Civil War

American civil war is the most important event in the history of the United States of America. This war lasted from 1861 to 1865. Although the war was triggered by the different argument about the existing slavery, there were many assumptions about the cause of the war. It is because history is complex. People would have different point of views towards the war according to their positions and principals. In addition, there are many aspects involved in the history itself. As Professor Craven's observation quoted by Stamp (1966: 370) there are always remote or background causes, and immediate causes, and other significant causes of a war. It means that the causes of a war can be medley and complex.

The origins of the Civil War may be traced to a complex mix of causes, some of which can be traced back to the earliest years of American colonization. Principle among the issues was the following: slavery, slavery and control of the government, two regions on separate paths, slavery in the territories, bleeding Kansas", states' rights, and abolitionism (<http://militaryhistory.about.com/civilwa>, November 26, 2008).

The South, which was known as the Confederate States of America, seceded from the North, which was also known as the Union, for many different reasons. One of them was because there were four decades of great sectional conflicts between the two. Between the North and South, there were deep economic, social, and political differences. The South wanted to become an independent nation. All of this was basically different interpretation of the United

States Constitution on both sides. In the end, all of these disagreements on both sides led to the Civil War.

Liebman and Young (1966: 223) say that what was going on in the civil war was that the various states of their country (America) developed different interests, and that those different interests caused people to have different opinions on how they should live as Americans.

The main reason the South wanted to succeed was because something had to do with the North's view on slavery. Most of the Southern states, such as Georgia, North and South Carolina, Alabama, Texas, grew plantation. Cotton was the most important plant in the plantation. It was because the world need of cotton was getting greater. Southern economists believed that the South held the key to universal prosperity by its cotton production and they called it as king (Simkins, 1969: 193). It caused the South to take the slaves as their workers. Slave was much more inexpensive, so that they can suppress the production cost (<http://www.cyberessays.com/History/86.htm>, December 3, 2008). Stamp (1966:371) argues that the blunder culminating in the Civil War came in 1860 when Southerners refused to obey the results of democratic election. He argues that these were the fatal errors of the pre-war generations. And by 1860, after the production of three great blunders, the situation got out of control and the inevitable war finally came.

The Civil War began when the Confederate fired on Fort Sumter, Charleston in South Caroline on April 12, 1861. Lincoln responded the fire by

calling for a volunteer army from each state. This firing required 75,000 troops of the Union to suppress those forces (Hofstadter, 1981:335).

With a large industrial and agricultural base, the Union provided better accoutrements for its soldiers. The Northern states could supply vast quantities of food, clothing, weapons, ammunition, and other equipment necessary for war, while providing for its domestic market as well. On the contrary, with limited financial means, huge government expenses, and shortages, inflation rates soared by the last two years of the war, prices rose so rapidly that many Southern farmers refused to sell their crops and livestock to the Confederate government; the authorized price could not keep up with escalating market prices. In order to feed and supply food and goods to soldiers, many commissary and quartermaster officials simply impressed the goods or foodstuffs and provided receipts to the owner. Throughout the war, but especially in the last few months, soldiers and civilians alike suffered severe shortages (www.military-genealogy.com, December 23, 2008).

This civil war was won by the North. After the end of the war, the ex-Confederate states, after enduring the unsuccessful attempts of Reconstruction to impose a new society on the South, were readmitted to the Union, which had been saved and in which slavery was now abolished. Although the war drew to a close, but this is not the end of all of the problems because the war caused many unwanted problems. According to the record, the war produced about 970,000 casualties (3% of the population), including approximately 620,000 soldier deaths two-thirds by disease. The war accounted for more casualties than all other U.S.

wars combined (<http://www.answers.com/topic/american-civil-war>, November 27, 2008). These destruction and death cause instability in the society. People had to lead unordinary living condition, especially to women who lost their husband and father. They had to earn living by their own selves and face the chaotic situation of the uncertain law.

From the above elaboration, the writer summarizes that the Civil War was the conflict between the Northern states of America and the South. The war lasted from 1861 to 1865. There were many problems behind the war; one of them was the existing of slavery. The war was costly in both lives and dollars since large armies and populations were engaged in supporting the war of both sides.

### **2.3 Social Problems**

Social problems are the fruitage of the process of social development. It means that the problems are properly appearing, if there are not any kinds of obstacles that are wanted towards new inventions or thoughts. There are many social changes that are useful for the society although they can cause shocks, especially when the changes come continuously and quickly. During the adjustment time towards the changes, the society face social problems until the social elements are in stable condition. Social problems are the effects of social interaction among individuals, between individual and group, or between one group and another. Social interaction refers to the custom values, tradition and ideology, which are marked by disassociate social process (Soekanto, 2002: 358). Soekanto (2002:355) further explains some social problems generally faced by society in a

certain time and condition. Those problems are; poverty, violence, family disorder, young generation problems in modern society, war, social norm infractions, demography, and ecological problems. McKnee (1969:645) states that social problems are the conditions or situations that are considered as treating the society's rules by the members of the society. Then he explained that to be a social problem, two things must be present. First, there must be an objective condition (for example; crime, poverty, racial tension); the presence and magnitude of which can be observed and measured by impartial social observers. It is not a part of someone's imagination, but can be varied. Second, there must be a subjective definition by some members of the society that the subjective condition is a 'problem'. Here is where values come into play, for when values are perceived as threatened by the existence of objective condition, and then the objective condition becomes social problem (McKnee, 1969:646).

What people consider as a social problem is very subjective. The definition of a social problem can depend on many variables, including whether or not the problem has affected a significant amount of people, whether or not those people have (political) power. Generally, certain behavior is considered a social problem when substantial parts of the society or an influential part of the society think that such behavior is unhealthy and against the values and norms of society's life. In progress, society or the relevant group agree to change or rectify such situation. Based on the above definition, Sabran (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009) concludes that social problems are subjective in nature and differ according to conditions, locations and

times. An occurrence that was considered as a social problem at one time may not be considered a problem during another time and place and social ideal.

From the above description of the social problems, it can be concluded that not all of the problems in the society can be categorized as social problems. To be defined as a social problem, a problem in society needs certain term and condition.

### **2.3.1 Social Problems Classification**

On this matter, Robert Merton quoted by Sabran (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009) has classified social problems into two segments. He makes distinction between manifest social problems and latent social problems.

#### **(1) Manifest Social Problem**

Merton defines manifest social problems as social problems that are objective in nature and society as a whole is aware and knew the danger and effects of the problem. Examples of manifest social problems are robberies, drug addiction, murders, abuses and kidnapping.

#### **(2) Latent Social Problem**

Latent social problems are social problems that are objective in nature, but the society has not considered the matter as a social problem because it is not against the value, culture and the norms of a particular society. The examples are illegal loggings in forest reserves, weight cheating by traders

and oil spill in our water from tankers which are owned by the world oil giants. Despite these problems are against the values and norms of the societies involved, it is not seen as a social problem. Sabran states that not all issues that cause adverse effects on the society will be labeled as social problems. There are various occurrences that are beyond the power and control of humans such as famine caused by whatever conditions, such as; floods and earthquakes. These problems are not considered social problems but as a fate from the Almighty. There are also problems caused by changes in the human bodies and personalities. Wandering mentally sick people often caused various problems in a society; however, actions are rarely taken to resolve the problem as the society feels that such behavior by a mentally ill person is normal.

Social problem is a problem which affects the entire society, the country. In America, it is the ardent hatred for the dark skinned persons. The rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, sex workers, aids victims, prevention of cruelty to orphaned children, and many such other causes, which becomes a general question for the country's government and the public at large, keep on being a problem for the society (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009).

From the elaboration above, it can be summarized that there are two kinds of social problems; they are latent and manifest social problems. The major difference of those kinds of social problems is the perspective of the society towards the existence of both of the problems. In manifest social problems, the society is aware of the danger and impacts of the social problems happening in the

society. In contrast, in latent social problem, although there is social problem, the society is not aware because it is not against the value, culture and the norms of a certain society.

### **2.3.2 Social Chaos or Uncertainty Theory**

There are some theories about social problems; here the writer would choose the social chaos or uncertainty theory. The history of the Social Chaos Theory began after war. During the period of war, society especially in the United State was in chaos. All kinds of changes were going on such as urban immigration, development of new cities, urban development and advances in development of technology. The society finds the situation chaotic as rules and regulations; they were not able to guide society into functioning as it should. Members of society find the new situations and conditions foreign and unfamiliar.

The lack of rules and laws to guide their daily routine had increased their confusion. Iraq after the fall of Saddam is the latest example of a chaotic and uncertain social condition, when society is not equipped with clear rules and laws. According to Sabran (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009) there are three reasons for this situation, as follows:

(1) **Lack of Guidance**

This situation occurs when there are no rules to guide the behavior of the society in its daily life. Therefore, society is free to act to ensure its survival in the new surrounding. In war time, usually the condition of the society is still unorganized and people are free to do some unusual acts.



(2) Cultural Conflict

Cultural conflict occurs when a situation was created by similar behavior, but it is resulted in different reactions and actions from the society. Under this perception, an individual who follows one set of rules is punished under a different set of rules. As an example, the culture of immigrants often clashes with the rules and law of the adopted nation. Thus, this group will often run violating with the rules of their new home.

(3) Breakdown

This situation occurs when the existing rules and laws could no longer guarantee the safety and well-being of the society. The group who breaks the law may face inappropriate punishment. The consequences from the chaos theory are terrifying as they can destroy an individual or society. The frustration arising from a life without guidance, cultural conflict and breakdown of laws can bring several social problems such as drug abuse, murders, kidnapping and suicides. Subsequently, the problems can cause the paralysis and destruction of the society (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009).

Based on the above explanation, social chaos theory explains the involvement of an individual and a group in social problems. Proponents of the theory espouse that social problems exist because of the failure of regulations to function well and effectively.

## 2.4 Women Roles in 19<sup>th</sup> Century

In more recent history, the roles of women have changed greatly. Traditionally, middle-class women were typically involved in domestic tasks emphasizing childcare, and did not work as full paid employees. For poorer women, especially working class women, this often remained an ideal as economic necessity that forced them to find employment outside the home. The occupations that were available to them were, however, lower in prestige and pay than those available to men.

The women's life had changed one step forward from their old role. In the past, society would think that women's roles were inferior to men, because they were considered as weak creature. Women duties at that time were doing their housework and taking care of their children. But, the process of changing stereotypes and raising the status of women is slow and uneven. Galena quoted in *Young America* (<http://www.connerprairie.org/HistoryOnline>, December 2, 2008) says:

Perceptions of Women during the early 1800s, Americans generally believed that there was a definite difference in character between the sexes; man was active, dominant, assertive, and materialistic, while woman was religious, modest, passive, submissive, and domestic. As a result, these developed an ideal of American womanhood, or a "cult of true womanhood" as denoted by historian Barbara Welter. This cult, evident in women's magazines and religious literature of the day, espoused four basic attributes of female character: piety, purity, submissiveness, domesticity.

The nineteenth century has been referred to as the "Woman's Century," and it was a period of amazing change and progress for American women. There

were great steps forward in women's legal status, their entrance into higher education and the professions, and their roles in public life (<http://www.greenwood.com/catalog/GR3547.aspx>, December 2, 2008). The development of women's roles is different from one place to another because of different aspects. The gains made by women in the United States is generally are not matched by women in developing countries; they encourage changes in other places. Burke states that the shift of women's roles in the society is influenced by the economic changes. In a series of highlighting women's roles in major areas of the world, Wayne traces the 19th century in the US as a great progress for women ([www.greenwood.com/catalog](http://www.greenwood.com/catalog), December 1, 2008). The nineteenth-century American woman was expected to find her strength and meaning of self in her submissive state and in her dedication to home and family. However, as a result of modernization, industrialization, and the accompanying changes in society, women became increasingly, though gradually, more independent. They asserted themselves in the expanding industrial sector. They were drawn into social, political, religious, and literary activities, speaking out on relevant issues of the day.

The American Civil War which lasted in the middle of the nineteenth century had also brought about profound changes for women. It made women come into new situation and occupation and opened careers in the nursing, and public speaking. Simkins (1969:241) writes:

The women of the Confederacy were burdened with more than usual duties. They sent their men forth with gaudy banners, and danced and sang with the soldiers on furlough. They nursed the sick and the

wounded in the numerous ghastly hospitals of the confederacy, even extending their kindly services to prisoners of war.

He asserts that women of all classes felt the awful anxiety for the absent soldiers, suspense for the outcome of the battles, and grief for the dead. Besides, mistress assumed the full responsibilities of the plantations, managing the slaves and directing the planting and harvesting. Brooks (<http://www.helium.com>, May 10, 2009) stated that:

As men from the Union and Confederate armies battled, women were comforting on and off the bloody battlefields. Their sensitivity and elegance helped balance a Civil War's cruelty and bestiality. Their husbands, sons, brothers, fathers and uncles fought and died for states' rights and rights of Man. Women were there to motivate and support them. Their roles weren't small by any means. Those waiting at home did their part, raising the children, taking care of wounded soldiers and being refuge for others.

Brooks (<http://www.helium.com>, May 10, 2009) states that when the Civil War began, men from both sides were called away to join the bloody battles, leaving behind frightened and lonely wives, sisters, mothers, and daughters. In a time when it would have been so easy for women to give up hope, Southern belles and sophisticated Yankee ladies alike chose instead to set to work to support, clothe, feed, and care for their men.

Jones (<http://www.helium.com>, May 10, 2009) states that often times, they became defenders of the home front as enemy troops swarmed into towns where manpower had all but been depleted by soldiers going off to war. These same women served as informal nurses to the ailing and the wounded, sometimes to those from the opposing side. Most importantly, they provided a support system for each other, keeping the home fires burning in hopes that their men would

return. As nurses, women often witnessed the war at its worse. Braving the eminent dangers on the battlefield, they dutifully cared for the wounded and the sick, some losing their lives in the process.

It can be concluded that the women's role in 19<sup>th</sup> century had already developed from the traditional roles they had had a century before. Many women in this century had been able to encourage themselves to be self-reliant. They also developed their roles either in their family or in their society and professional lives.

## **2.5 Feminism**

This fifth subchapter talks about feminism. Each topic has differences from one another. It covers feminism theory and feminist critics. The elaboration of each topic is presented as follows:

### **2.5.1 Feminism Theory**

The change of condition that has influenced the roles of women has brought women to a change. Recently a new theory rises as the implementation of women's strength. It is because traditionally women were considered as men subordinate. Women were considered as the symbol of weakness, because they were physically weaker than men. Long time ago (and even recently happens in some places) women did not have equal rights to men, for example rights of education and votes. This condition makes women become inferior to men. As a

result, feminism came up as a movement which has principle that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men (Hornby, 1995: 428).

Feminism is a movement which had an extended historical dimension since the 14<sup>th</sup> century. Humm (2002:158) defines feminism as a coalition of doctrine that concerns with women's equal rights (an organized movement to attain women's basic rights) and social transformation ideology, which has a purpose to create a women's world exceeding the modest social equality. The appearance of the feminism itself is still debated. Some feminists argue that its emergence is signed by the 'women movement' of the 1960s.

There are many feminists explaining the theory of feminism. Feminist theory is as varied and vast as the women who work with it. It covers a myriad of areas from sexuality to philosophy, from the politics of the home to politics of the world. Those theories although have the same basic understanding, they are different. It is because of the different point of views. *Wikipedia* site (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/feminism>, February 28, 2009) writes:

PERPUSTAKAAN

Feminist theory is the extension of feminism into theoretical, or philosophical, ground. It encompasses work done in a broad variety of disciplines, prominently including the approaches to women's roles and lives and feminist politics in anthropology and sociology, psychoanalysis, economics, women's and gender studies, feminist literary criticism, and philosophy especially Continental philosophy. Feminist theory aims to understand the nature of inequality and focuses on gender politics, power relations and sexuality. While generally providing a critique of social relations, much of feminist theory also focuses on analyzing gender inequality and the promotion of women's rights, interests, and issues. Themes explored in feminism include art history and contemporary art,

aesthetics, discrimination, stereotyping, objectification (especially sexual objectification), oppression, and patriarchy.

Considering women's wishes for changes, Cameron (1992:4) states that women's change should cover many aspects, namely; changes against poverty, economic dependence, sexual exploitation, and vulnerability to violence, poorer health, overwork, lack of civil, and legal rights. From her point of thought of women's changes, it implies that women have been poorly marginalized in almost aspects of life. She further argues that as an intellectual approach, feminism seeks to understand how current relations between women and men are constructed and how they are changed.

Selden states that feminist criticism of the earlier period reflects more of 'first wave' preoccupations than a theoretical discourse of its own. He says:

Feminism in general, of course, has a long political history, developing as a substantial force, in America and Britain at least, throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The Women's Rights and Suffrage Movements were these crucial determinants in shaping this phrase, with their emphasis on social, political, and economic reform-in partial contradistinction to the 'new' feminism of the 1960s (Selden 1997:124).

Furthermore, Selden (1997:125) states that 'Second wave' feminism and feminism criticism are very much product of the liberationist movements of the mid-to-late 1960s. Although the second wave feminism continues to share the first wave's fight for women's rights in all areas, its focal emphasis shifts to the politics of reproduction, to women's 'experience', to 'sexual' difference and to 'sexuality', as at once a form of expression and something to celebrate. The women condition then, led women to make movements as the reaction of the

society judgments towards women and their way of treating women as an inferior male. Recently, feminism is a movement that becomes a great concern. There are many efforts aimed at the emancipation of women, for gender inequality is still happening in some fields.

The writer uses feminism theory to support her analysis as she agrees with what the feminist says that women's role has changed from time to time in many aspects. This change is influenced by many conditions, such as the social or economic condition.

## **2.5.2 Feminist Critics**

Several sub-movements of feminist ideology have developed over the years. There are many feminists critics who have given their ideas and criticisms to the feminism and the entire things related to the women emancipation. Here, the writer discusses some feminist critics.

### **2.5.2.1 Elaine Showalter**

Elaine Showalter is an American literary critic, feminist, and writer on cultural and social issues. According to *Wikipedia* ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine\\_Showalter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine_Showalter), April 2, 2009) in her *Toward a Feminist Poetics*, she traces the history of women's literature. She suggests that it could be divided into three phases:



- (1) Feminine: in the Feminine phase (1840–1880) women wrote in an effort to equal the intellectual achievements of the male culture, and internalized its assumptions about female nature.
- (2) Feminist: the Feminist phase (1880–1920) was characterized by women’s writing that protested against male standards and values, and advocated women’s rights and values, including a demand for autonomy.
- (3) Female: the Female phase (1920– ) is one of self-discovery. Showalter says, “women reject both imitation and protest—two forms of dependency—and turn instead to female experience as the source of an autonomous art, extending the feminist analysis of culture to the forms and techniques of literature.”

Rejecting both imitation and protest, Showalter advocates approaching feminist criticism from a cultural perspective in the current Female phase, rather than from perspectives that traditionally come from an andocentric perspective like psychoanalytic and biological theories, Feminists in the past have worked within these traditions by revising and criticizing female representations, or lack thereof, in the male traditions. In her essay *Feminist Criticism in the Wilderness*, Showalter ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine\\_Showalter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine_Showalter), April 2, 2009) says:

"A cultural theory acknowledges that there are important differences between women as writers: class, race nationality, and history are literary determinants as significant as gender. Nonetheless, women’s culture forms a collective experience within the cultural whole, an experience that binds women writers to each other over time and space."

Showalter's point of view is that feminist critics must use cultural analyses as ways to understand what women write, rather than to dictate what they ought to write. Further, *Wikipedia* ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine\\_Showalter](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elaine_Showalter), April 2, 2009) writes:

However, Showalter's perspective may sound at first, she does not advocate a separation of the female tradition from the male tradition. She argues that women must work both inside and outside the male tradition simultaneously. Showalter says the most constructive approach to future feminist theory and criticism lies in a focus on nurturing a new feminine cultural perspective within a feminist tradition that at the same time exists within the male tradition, but on which it is not dependent and to which it is not answerable.

In the mid-1980s, Showalter extended her critical outlook from literary criticism to cultural history, focusing on embedded conceptions of mental health and the expression of sexual issues in terms of gender. In *The Female Malady*, a study of the sexual politics of British psychiatric history, Showalter argued that a feminization of madness occurred in the nineteenth century, and that women became the primary recipients of psychiatric treatment, serving as the cultural exemplars of insanity (<http://www.britannica.com/EBcheck/topic/541970/Elaine-Showalter>, April 2, 2009).

In conclusion, Elaine Showalter sees feminism from the cultural perspective. Women have to work in concern either inside or outside of male traditions. Then, it would show the independency of the women themselves.

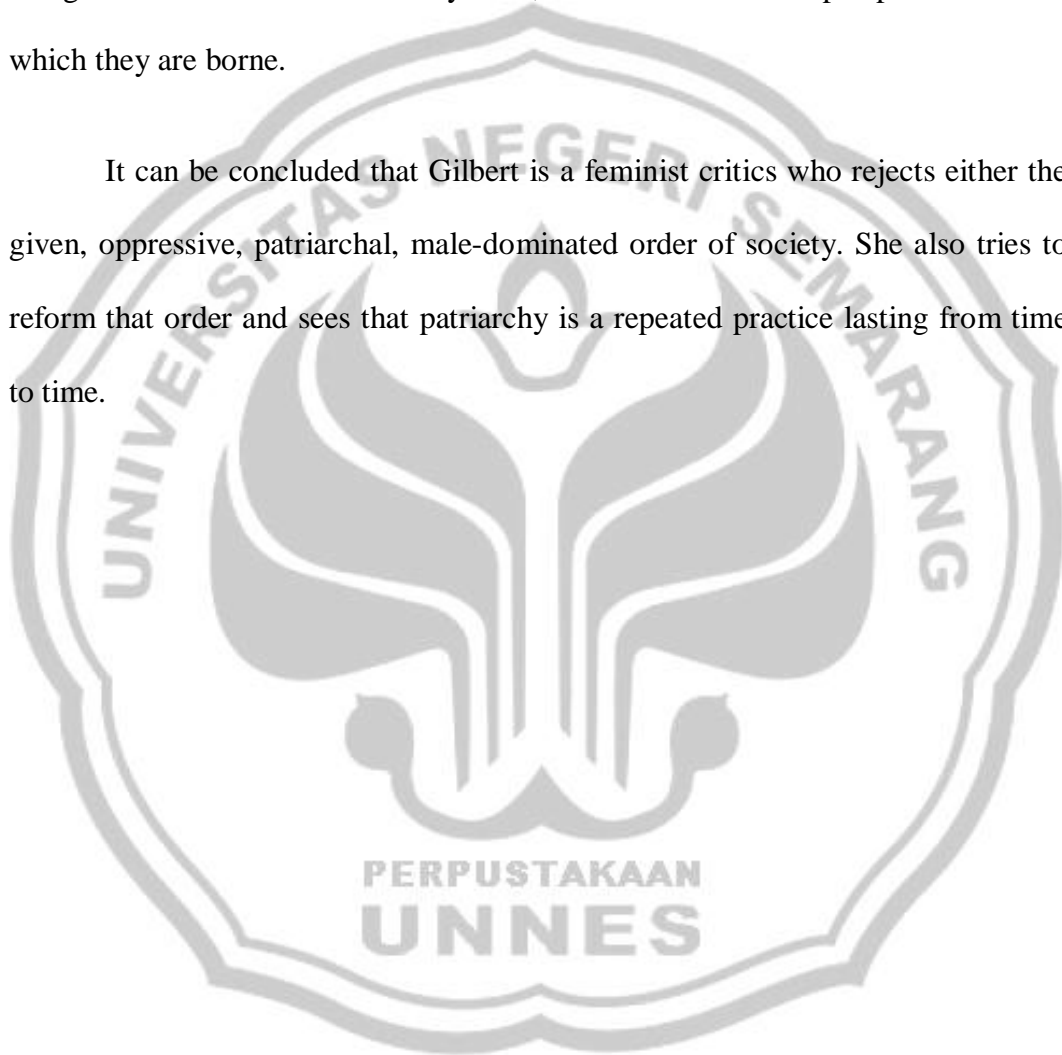
### 2.5.2.2 *Sandra M. Gilbert*

Sandra M. Gilbert is also an influential feminist critic and poet. Gilbert's critical and theoretical works, particularly those co-authored by Susan Gubar, are generally identified as texts within the realm of second-wave feminism. As such, they represent part of a concerted effort to move beyond the simple assimilationist theories of first-wave feminism, either by rejecting entirely the given, oppressive, patriarchal, male-dominated order of society, or by seeking to reform that order. Gilbert's texts also lay themselves open to many of the criticisms leveled by third-wave feminism, or thinkers who regard patriarchy not as an integrated and foundational system, but a set of repeated practices which may vary over time and space.

In *The Madwoman in the Attic*, Gilbert and Gubar take the famous and influential oedipal model developed by literary critic Harold Bloom and adapt it to their own purposes as feminist critics. Bloom's well-known theory of *the anxiety of influence* argues that writers suffer from an oedipal fear and jealousy for their perceived literary "fore-fathers". As such, the unpublished writer puts himself under a great deal of pressure to break free from his most immediate, direct influences, to form his own voice, even to "kill" the threatening and over-bearing "father" of his particular literary experience and inspirations. Gilbert and Gubar (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gilbert-Gubar>, April 2, 2009) argue that this model is male-oriented, as certainly the associations of Oedipus are, and offer for women a theory of "The Anxiety of Authorship". Gilbert is often said to find her theoretical roots in the earlier 1970s works of Ellen Moers and Elaine Showalter, because the

basic premise of her thought is that women writers may categorized just so, that all women share a set of similar experiences and that male oppression or patriarchy is everywhere essentially the same. Her works have not usually been marked out for criticism because of their specific content, but rather, because of the general associations that they bear, and the theoretical perspective out of which they are borne.

It can be concluded that Gilbert is a feminist critics who rejects either the given, oppressive, patriarchal, male-dominated order of society. She also tries to reform that order and sees that patriarchy is a repeated practice lasting from time to time.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF INVESTIGATION**

In this chapter, there are four sub-chapters totally. The first is the object of the study. The second presents the type of data. The third presents the techniques of collecting data. The fourth explains the technique of analyzing data.

#### **3.1 The Object of the Study**

The object of the study of this final project is Anthony Mingella's movie entitled *Cold Mountain*. The film tells the life situation in the aftermath of the American Civil War in 1864. It is the reflection of the social situation and conflict during the war time.

#### **3.2 Sources of the Data**

There are two kinds of sources of data. First, the data are taken from the object of the study, that is the *Cold Mountain* movie. The data are taken from the dialogues and utterances and action or motion pictures. Secondly, the data are taken from the references such as encyclopedias, books, internet, and dictionaries that are related to the topic. These data are used in review of related literature in chapter II.

### 3.3 Technique of Collecting Data

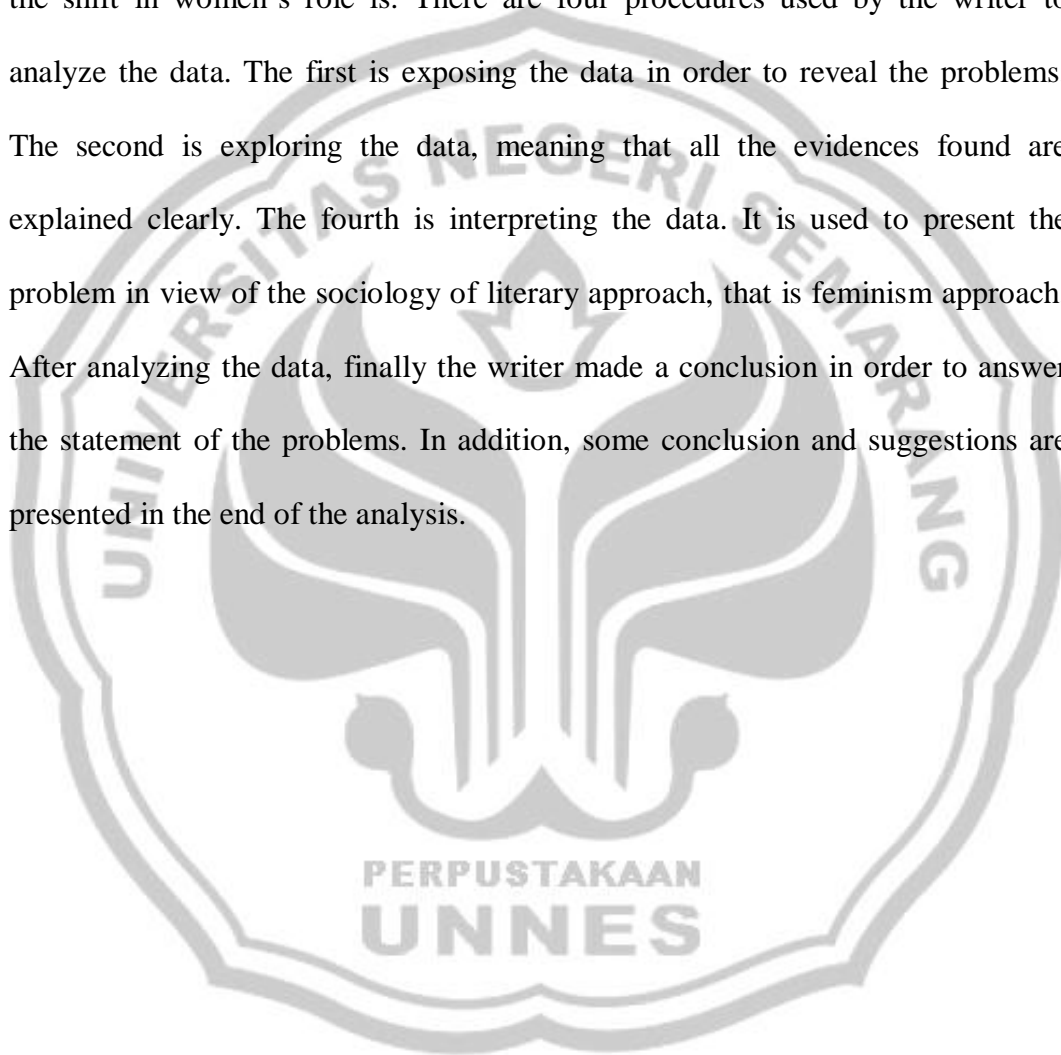
There are six steps in collecting data used in this final project. They are as follows:

- (1) Watching the movie entitled *Cold Mountain* carefully. It is the basic step of analyzing. I thoroughly watch the movie, once and again, to understand and get the deep understanding of the whole content of the movie.
- (2) Identifying the data. It means that the activity of distinguishing between data and non-data by explaining the selected element of the story, such as character and theme related to the topic.
- (3) Inventorizing the components of the movie related to the search for self identity. To inventorize means to list all the identified data and quotation related to the topic and then put them in the table as appendix A. The quotation list is to prove that the data are based on the story. The data table contains columns of number, elements, and explanation.
- (4) Selecting the relevant quotation. As the list is completed, the next steps are selecting all the listed quotations dealing with the topic of analysis and separating them into selected utterances and selected action.
- (5) Classifying the selected utterance and action based on the related research question. The classified utterance and action will be inventorized in two separate table as appendix B and C, since the movie consists of three discs. The first disc will be called as disc A and the second is disc B, and the last is disc C.

- (6) Reporting the selected data and quotation in appendices.

### **3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data is analyzed in order to reach the objectives. The aim is to find out what the shift in women's role is. There are four procedures used by the writer to analyze the data. The first is exposing the data in order to reveal the problems. The second is exploring the data, meaning that all the evidences found are explained clearly. The fourth is interpreting the data. It is used to present the problem in view of the sociology of literary approach, that is feminism approach. After analyzing the data, finally the writer made a conclusion in order to answer the statement of the problems. In addition, some conclusion and suggestions are presented in the end of the analysis.



## CHAPTER IV

### RESULT OF THE STUDY

This chapter focuses on the analysis of the data. The data that have been taken from *Cold Mountain* movie script will be obviously presented in this chapter. This chapter consists of two subchapters which become the main answers of the problem statements stated on the previous chapter. They are the shift in women's role and the social problems faced by women during the American Civil War in 1864 as reflected in the movie.

#### 4.1 Synopsis

The beginning of the movie depicted the events leading up to the American Civil War, and proceeded to a vivid re-creation. A Confederate soldier named W. P. Inman (Jude Law), met Ada (Nichole Kidman), and was at the first stages of a relationship with her when he marched off to war. Inman experienced many battles and losses of friends. As he was recovering in a hospital from a battle wound, he decided to set off on foot for his home at Cold Mountain, in North Carolina, and to the woman he loved. On his journey, he met a corrupt preacher (Hoffman), an old and wrinkled woman, and a young widow (Portman). With these people, he was able to continue his journey back to Ada and found something out about himself.



Ada was a downtown woman who only recently moved to the rural farm named Black Cove. Shortly after she arrived, her minister father died, leaving her alone on the farm and with little prospect for help, as the young men who were able to work were off at war. She was not completely able to work at working the farm, having been raised to become a Southern lady and was struggling to survive at the farm. She managed to survive by relying on her neighbors' support. One of whom eventually sent Ruby (Zellweger) to her. Ruby was a young woman who had lived a hard life since she had been a child and was very adept at the job needed to run the farm. Ruby lived at the farm with Ada and together, they took care of the farm from a state of disaster to working order. The two women form a close friendship and became confidently relied on each other. They were also friends with the Swangers, who lived down the road from Black Cove. During the war, Ada and Ruby, and other members of their community, had several tense situation with men who were members of the Confederate Home Guard. Although the purpose of the home guard was to protect the South and its citizen population from the North, they had become violent vigilantes who hunted and often killed deserters from the Confederate army and terrorize citizens they believed were housing or helping the deserters. Inman eventually found his way to Ada and Cold Mountain. They decided to marry themselves unofficially. They consummated their marriage and started their new lives together. However, the Home Guard soon found them in the mountain, determined to kill Inman, as they know he's a deserter. While fighting off the hunters, Inman was shot. Ada went to him, and found him just as she had seen in Sally's well, some years earlier. He soon died.

Several years later Ada, Ruby and their families celebrated Easter. At the table there was Grace Inman, who was conceived on her parents' wedding night. Since that time Ada became a strong and independent woman who was able to take care of her daughter.

## **4.2 Analysis**

As there are many characters either major or minor ones in this movie, the writer focuses the analysis on some of them representing other female characters. Here, the writer tries to focus on the social problems faced by women and shift in women's role during the American Civil War in 1864.

### **4.2.1 The Social Problems Faced by Women during the American Civil War in 1864 in *Cold Mountain***

Civil War is a big history of America which tested the integrity of the American people in the middle of nineteenth century. The fundamental cause of the war was because of the different point of views among the states towards the existing slavery. The differences brought America to an inevitable war. During the war, the condition of the South was extremely bad and at the end of the war, South had to face its loss. In this movie, the Civil War was something that has to be battled by the Northerners and Southerners for their principles.

Behind the eager desire in the battle, women in Southerners, faced many violations and bad economic condition, for all their property ownerships were worthless; moreover, the condition of the women who were left by their husbands

or fathers. Their men were forced to battle or gave their lives to be taken by Confederate Home Guard and considered as deserters. There are some major social problems that were faced by women in this movie that are analyzed.

#### ***4.2.1.1 Violence and Law Transgression***

Violence was something that could not be avoided in the uncertain condition of this Civil War because of the uncertainty of the law itself. People might face losses and shortages. This condition led people to do violence. The common regulations and rules which were valid in ordinary life sometimes could not be applied. When the Confederate took over the authority, they made some new rules. The authority of the Confederate did violence to enforce their new laws. They were very strict. They are aimed to control their power. This situation was experienced by women who lived in South. Men are forced to join the battle and left their wives and family. If they run away, they would be considered as traitors and punished. This condition led women to struggle and face the bad condition by themselves. When the war news came to the South Carolina, most of men of this state were excited, but the women felt worried. When people of Black Cove gathered in front of the church, Teague and his people came. He gave announcement to the crowd.

- (1) Teague : It's a great day for North Carolina, Those who follow Lincoln or preach abolition... you best keep one eye open when you're sleepin', Ol' boogeyman might get you  
(29:22)(appendix B, datum no. 3)

He announced that people should not have agreed with the Union and warned them. People were curious about what Teague said. They were surprised. Teague used to be an ordinary person who had no authority and then he spoke like a law. People were worried for they knew that Teague and his people would have the heart to do something bad even to women. One of the people who were gathering named Inman asked Teague to make sure.

- (2) Inman : Are you being law instantly Mr. Teague?  
 Teague : That's right, son. (Teague produces a document, which he waves in the air) Home Guard for Haywood County. I'm the law from today. You all go fight now. We'll watch your sweethearts.  
 (29:36) (appendix B, datum no. 4)

It proved that Teague was ruler of Haywood country. It was not good news for people of Black Cove because they had known the nature of Teague and his people who were well-known as austere and cruel people. The women worried because they would be left by their husbands or fathers who used to be their guardian. It could be seen from Monroe and Esco dialogues.

- (3) Monroe : That gentleman (--indicating Teague co.) they helped build the Chapel? Esco?  
 Esco : Him? No, that's Teague, And he's here sniffin' out an advantage, Teague wanted this place bad, and you got it, My farm, your farm, it all belonged to his grandpappy, At one time the Teague family owned the whole of Cold Mountain.  
 (19:32) (appendix B, datum no. 2)

People knew that Teague and his people would take advantage of this bad situation. In addition, he was the ruler who could do bad things. Inman asked Ada to go back to Charleston because Black Cove was no longer safe, for he knew how Teague and his people would treat women.

- (4) Inman : You might be safer back in Charleston.  
 Ada : But then who'll be waiting for you?  
 (30:01) (appendix B, datum no. 5)

During the Civil war, the Confederate soldiers were not allowed to go back to their home. Because of the situation of the war which was getting worse in South, some men tried to go back to their home to meet their wives and families, but the law prohibited Confederate soldiers to leave the battle. Those who determined to go would be punished. In consequence, women had to always be ready to face any kinds of violence that were likely to happen in their environments.

Violence was not only faced by the white women who had to live without guardian, but also to the slave women. On the way home when he was running away as deserter, Inman met minister Veasey. He was near a narrow river heaving a dark skin woman. He was about to kill her by drowning her in the river. Then Inman approached and asked Veasey to get back.

- (5) Inman : Is she dead?  
 Veasey : No, she isn't. I drugged her. Like you would a butterfly. And I care for her, that's heartbreak of it.  
 Inman : Get back!  
 (53:19) (appendix B, datum no. 9)

Veasey wanted to kill the woman slave because she was pregnant of his baby. Killing somebody seemed to be an easy thing for some people who wanted to do anything to get their purpose. This was very bad situation faced by women, for they lived alone. Moreover, in the war time in which law was something that was less strict, the enforcement of the law was laid aside. People would give more of their attention to their own life survivals.

Another violence portrayed in this movie was the robbery and rape done by Union soldiers that were faced by Sara. It happened when Inman was on Sara's house. In the morning, Sara awakened him. She told that there were three Union soldiers. She had known that they would do something that could endanger her and her baby, especially when they knew that a deserter was staying in her house. Sara asked Inman to go. She wished she could handle it by herself.

- (6) Sara : Get up! Get out of here, quick! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees, they're here, If they find you here, things'll go bad on all of us.  
(42:13) (appendix B, datum no. 20)

During the war, women would try to survive and defend their own safety from any kinds of crime and violence that were likely to happen. Inman then, went out of Sara's house. Instead of being good because Sara is alone with her infant, the soldiers take advantage of her weakness. They asked Sara to give her livestock. Sara wanted to give her chickens. But they knew that Sara had more chickens. They threatened her by taking her infant and put her on the ground without proper cover. Then one of them pointed her with a gun. They asked her to give all of her livestock. Finally, because of feeling afraid of their threat, she gave her pig.

- (7) Sara : Please, my baby's sick, (baby coughs) Please, just cover him up,(sobs) Please, I'm beggin' you! Please! Have mercy! I got a hog! (baby cries).  
(04:40) (appendix B, datum no. 21)

Then, another man took Sara inside her house and intended to rape her. In the war time, rape and robbery were common and very likely to happen, since the situation was often insecure. And it gave chance to the irresponsible people to do

violence anytime and anywhere. Women who were alone became the possible targets. The law was also often put aside. According to social chaos theory; when there are no rules to guide the behavior (or lack of guidance) of the society in its daily life, society is free to act to ensure its survival in the new surrounding. In war time, usually the condition of the society is still unorganized and people are free to do some unusual acts (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009).

The chaos as the impact of the war made women be in great shortages. Some irresponsible people thought that they had to do violence to survive. The hunger often caused people to want to do anything to get food. They easily did violence to women. It was also supported by the free using of many kinds of weapon. Bad people would easily do violence without proper punishments, or even were not caught by the laws.

#### ***4.2.1.2 Social Norm Transgression***

The Civil War had made the situation on the South become horrible. This condition led the society life to a great chaos. Women had to face problems and see the social phenomena that are getting worse from time to time since the beginning of the war. People concerns are broken into many things. For that reason, they could no longer pay much attention to the social norm transgression done by some irresponsible citizens. Women often became the targets. There were some norm transgressions faced by women that were done by characters portrayed in this movie. First social norm infraction is done by Veasey. Inman met him

when he held a woman near a gorge. Inman shouted at the man and pointed his gun. Veasey said that he was a preacher.

- (8) Veasey : Don't pull that trigger. I am a man of God.  
 Inman : I've killed several of them.  
 Veasey : I mean I am God's minister.

(52:19) (appendix B, datum no. 10)

Inman ignored his words for he knew that Veasey was going to throw the woman into the ravine. Then Inman asked him to step back and compelled him to go back to his house and put the woman who was drugged by Veasey. Veasey wanted to do that because the slave woman was pregnant of his baby. It was the result of his affair with her. In the chaotic situation, people would be tense. Veasey took advantage of this condition. At that time, slaves especially the women were considered as inferior to the white people. Killing slaves would not be a strange thing, moreover the women. Many slave women were killed and raped in South during the Civil War. There were some reasons why this thing happened, such as because they ran away to North or did not want to work in South. The law in North which did not support slavery made slaves migrate to North. Veasey intended to kill the slave woman and took out of danger. He said to Inman that he was afraid of his family.

- (9) Veasey : She's got my bastard in her belly.  
 Inman : Come on, Back up.  
 Veasey : I'm beggin' you, It's better you blow out my brains than return me to this place.  
 Inman : You're gonna put her back where she sleeps.

(53:34) (appendix B, datum no. 11)



Not only afraid of his family, Veasey was also afraid of his Members. It would be a shame for him if they knew what he had done to his slave women who worked in his house. This kind of situation occurs when there are no rules to guide the behavior of the society in its daily life. Therefore, society is free to act to ensure its survival in the new surrounding. In war time, usually the condition of the society is still unorganized and people are free to do some unusual acts (<http://www.jkm.gov.my/jkm/index.php>, January 20, 2009).

- (10) Veasey : I do that the Members will lynch me. Consorting with a nigger, adultery, siring a bastard while serving as their preacher. We're a strict congregation, playing fiddle on Saturday is forbidden. (53:40) (appendix B, datum no. 12)

Veasey tried to be calm and acted as if there had nothing happening to him before. Because of his anger, Inman tied him on a tree near his house and wrote a note. Veasey was very afraid and begged Inman to free him, but Inman ignored his request. Then he left Veasey there.

Another social norm transgression is a betrayal that was done by Veasey. One day, when Inman and Veasey were on the way of escaping, they met Junior. After helping to take care of Junior's dead bull, they were invited to have supper at his house. There, after the meal time, Junior said that he had to go to look after his trap until dawn. When Junior was gone, Veasey approached the women and tried to tease them. He betrayed his wife who he left. He did that as if it was a normal behavior to be done just like common behavior. His marriage did not prevent him from having boundaries in having affair with other women. The norm in the chaotic society could no longer be applied just like ordinary life. The bad

situation of the war made some new requirements of social situations. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, women were still bordered by pretty strict norms. Because of the uncertain situation of the war, some people did not run the ordinary social order. Moreover, the losses of family members and properties which happened to many people made some people become disconsolate.

#### ***4.2.1.3 Poverty***

It was a general matter that poverty appeared in the middle of war time. It was because the ordinary condition did not support the society; especially the women who became the breadwinners for their family, to do their economic activities, for the unordinary course forced them to make a priority. They had to save the situation in their nearest environment and left their usual activities. In war time, it would be difficult to find ordinary economic activities, especially in traditional war like the American Civil War, in which most of the economic transactions and trade were run directly. In this movie, the writer could see some problems faced by women arising as the portraits of poverty happening during the civil war. The poverty of the South brought sufferings to the women who had to keep their families.

Many women were lack of a square meal and proper clothes because they were not able to earn living. Before the war they had used to be ordinary housewives who had done house chores. The condition was getting worse. With limited financial means, huge government expenses, and shortages, inflation rates soared by the last two years of the war, prices rose so rapidly that many Southern

farmers refused to sell their crops and livestock to the Confederate government; the authorized price could not keep up with escalating market prices ([www.military-genealogy.com](http://www.military-genealogy.com), December 23, 2008). First example of women who faced the poverty was Sara. She lived with her baby only in a small house. She led her life in the bad economic condition during the horrible situation of the war.

- (11) Sara : It's mean food but it's hot.  
 Inman : There's no hunting on the road,  
 (42:13) (appendix B, datum no. 19)

The investments were no longer worthy. It was because the bad condition of the war and its effect towards the economic condition. Women who had investments or bond would find that they had no use in the bad condition of the war. For there were no safe places to stay, the existing properties which were not really needed were not useful.

- (12) Sally : How about your people in Charleston?  
 Ada : There are no people... and there's no money. My father had some bonds and investments. And they are worthless now, off course. This war can not worth anything. And I have no anywhere else to go.  
 (47:12) (appendix B, datum no. 7)

The poverty made women not to be able to make a living as usual. Ada found that it was difficult for her to survive. One day, when she needed something to eat but she did not have anything to eat; she came to Mrs. Castlereagh shop and gave her father's watch to be exchanged with pork.

- (13) Ada : This is my father's watch....  
 Mrs. Castlereagh : I have pork for you. Keep your Daddy's watch.  
 (45:09) (appendix B, datum no. 6)

From the dialogues above, it could be seen that the most important things to possess were the daily needs, such as food, clothes, and house. The situation was getting worse when money was no longer helpful. It is obvious when Ruby came to Ada for the first time. She wanted to make sure that Ada wanted to pay her by giving proper and sufficient food to her.

- (14) Ruby : I ain't lookin' for money, I never cared for it and now it ain't worth nothin', I expect to board and eat, at the same table, I ain't a servant, if you get my meanin', You're not a servant, People's gonna have to empty their own night jars is my point  
 (50:39) (appendix B, datum no. 8)

All the people need during the hardship of this war was the primary needs. Many people even had to feel hunger until they were sick. It was not only felt by the soldiers, but also to the women who were not able to do effort for themselves. Famine became one of the major problems for the women and their family who could not earn living. Ada was another example of women who suffered hunger because of not being able to earn living. It was clear that the famine was a common phenomenon that appeared during the war. It also influenced the condition on the society.

Poverty could lead other women social problems to arise. Because of hunger, people wanted to do anything to get food even doing crime or violence, moreover; in the war time in which law was not enforced fairly and honestly and there were many women who lived without husbands or fathers.

#### **4.2.2 The Shift in Women's Role during the American Civil War in 1864 in *Cold Mountain***

The Civil War had brought many changes to the society, including to the individual roles. As the Confederate men had to battle for their principal, the women had to survive by themselves and did effort for their family. The uncertainty condition of the war made the social situation in South become worse and unsafe, for there were many inspections from the Union army and also from the Confederate Home Guard who checked in case there were deserters escaping from the war.

##### ***4.2.2.1 From Being Housewives to Breadwinners***

When the war was lasting, people in America especially those staying in the South, had to face the fact that they could no longer depend their incomes on the wage of the slaves as usual that was cheap. It caused the South to take the slaves as their workers. Slave was much more inexpensive, so that they can suppress the production cost (<http://www.cyberessays.com/History/86.htm>, December 3, 2008). At that time the situation was out of control. Since there were many soldiers were killed because during the war, women were left by their breadwinners. They had to earn living by themselves, for they could not fire slaves as their workers. Many slaves run away and move to the North which was antislavery. This thing caused Southerners to lose their incomes and began to face shortages.

During this situation, people could not work as usual, especially women who were left by their husbands and fathers who had used to be their wage earners. Women had to earn living for themselves and also for their children. Simkins asserted that during the Civil War women of all classes felt the awful anxiety for the absent soldiers, suspense for the outcome of the battles, and grief for the dead. Besides, mistress assumed the full responsibilities of the plantations, managing the slaves and directing the planting and harvesting (1969:241). On the third year of the war the situation of the South was very horrible. Many Confederate soldiers were dead either in the battlefield or in emergency hospitals. In the war that lasted for around four years, there were about 620,000 soldiers who were killed. For that reason, many women who were left had to face the fact that some of their family members were dead.

(15) Ada : Every house in these mountains touched by tragedy. Each day the dread... of learning who has fallen... who will not return from this terrible war.  
(38:52) (appendix C, datum no. 10)

Many families of the Black Cove were waiting for their sons and husbands. They wished that their beloved persons would come back from the war, including Ada who was waiting for Inman. The war had caused suffering not only for the soldiers who were killed but also for the families who were left. They had to lose their family members and face the hardship of the life during the war all at once. Mothers could not meet their sons, wives could not meet their husbands, and children could not meet their fathers. This was because the rules that were applied by the Confederate. Soldiers who fled from the battlefield would be considered as

deserters and would be punished. The punishment could be very fatal; they would be killed by the Home Guard.

(16) Ada : This war is lost on the battlefield and is being lost twice over by those who stayed behind.  
(39:24) (appendix C, datum no. 11)

Ada actually did not understand the concept of the Civil War for the Southerners. She thought that war was something that was unnecessary because she did not believe in the war idea. She had a thought that war would bring disaster. She was a mature woman who was well-educated. When the war broke out, she concerned about the future of the war that might cause something bad. Although she was a Southerner, she did not think that the war belonged to her, as she said to Inman when the Southern people were uproaring because of the man information that the war would break out and the young people of the South had to joint the battle.

(17) Ada : Well, you have your war.  
(29:13) (appendix C, datum no. 6)

From her dialogue, she thought that the war might be interesting for the men, but not for her. Inman, as the representative of the spirited young men of the South, thought that the war was something that he had to take part in as the responsibility of being a Southerner just like other people did. In contrast, Ada thought that the war was a bad news. Ada came to the Black Cove just before the Civil War. Before the war, she had lived with her father. They had had a good and big house. They also had possessed a vast farm which had been cultivated by some workers, including some slaves. Ada and her father had treated the slaves in a good way.

She had not considered the big boundary among white people and the slaves. It was reflected in the scene when Ada gave the slaves some glasses of beer in the celebration night, just like the beer that was drunk by the white people.

- (18) Inman : You're always carrying a tray.  
 Ada : I was going to take some root beer over to the Negroes.  
 (20:27) (appendix C, datum no. 5)

As other young women from middle class, Ada was good at having broad knowledge and mastering some skills, for example playing piano. She often helped her father who was a church minister by playing piano while other members of the church were singing. She often spent her spare time by playing piano and reading novels. She did not use to do house chores or work as other village women. Her father had brought her up as his companion; she was not like other women who lived in Black Cove in general.

- (19) Monroe : It's my fault. I should have raised you less like a companion and more like a young woman. I'm sorry.  
 (35:53) (appendix C, datum no. 7)

Her father treatments had made Ada become a woman who was not getting used to do house chores. At that time, traditionally, middle-class women were typically involved in domestic tasks emphasizing childcare, and did not work as full paid employees (<http://www.connerprairie.org/HistoryOnline>, December 2, 2008). In contrast, Ada could not cook nor do house chores as other women did in Black Cove. Her father had some people who worked for him and Ada. He also hired some slaves to take care of their land. His father's and Ada's major duties were serving parishioners in the chapel.



After the death of her father on the third year of the war, Ada faced the bitterest thing of her life. She had to stay alone in her house. She freed her all of her father slaves. She had lost her beloved father and also the man she loved. She lived in her father house which was big enough to occupy alone. She, then, began her new life which she had never led before. She had nobody to accompany anymore. As she was not getting used to working in the field herself just like other villagers, she found it hard to make a living. In addition, she had no workers to work on her field and produce crops.

Ada was ashamed because she realized that she could not be an independent woman and often accepted help from people around her. Ada found that she could not do effort for herself. Then she spent most of her time in her house which was wretched and deserted. Her house which had used to be clean and tidy became messy just like an abandoned house. For that reason, she was going out of the house rarely, even when her neighbors visited her; Ada would hide in the house.

(20) Ada :But I find myself alone and at the end of my wits... too embarrassed to keep taking from those who can least afford to give.

(40:08) (appendix C, datum no. 12)

She often was just sitting alone and doing nothing until she acted like a strange woman. She hid and often walked in a hurry when she went out. She did not know what to do with her life. She just waited for Inman. As other women who were left, she wrote many letters to him which often could not be sent or were lost in the delivery. It was because the situation that was terrible during the war and

because of the soldiers and the civilians who often moved from one place to another.

- (21) Sally : Ada! It's Sally! Ada! Look at the state of this place, well, set it on the porch, She let them slaves go free, and now... Poor soul, she's got nobody and nothin', and waitin' on a ghost.  
(40:18) (appendix C, datum no. 13)

Many of her neighbors were sorry seeing Ada's condition. She was introvert and was not like she had used to be. People in Black Cove had known her as a cheerful and energetic woman, but after all the tragedies she experienced; she became a closed and glum young woman. Being depressed, Ada thought that she might be mad.

- (22) Ada : I found myself crouching over Sally Swanger's well... like a madwoman ....  
Ada : There's a rooster, He's the devil, I'm sure of it, He's lucifer himself, I go near him and he is at me with his spurs.  
(49:12) (appendix C, datum no. 16)

She was also afraid of Teague who always tried to take her attention. He did that because he wanted to possess the land in which Ada lived. He often asked Ada to marry him. It was bad for Ada for she knew that he was a bad man who was cruel.

The situation changed when there was a woman named Ruby Thewes came to Ada and offered her to become her worker. Ruby came to Ada because Sally, Ada's neighbor had told her to help Ada. At the first time, Ada felt doubtful to accept Ruby as her worker for she was a woman and not a man. Ada thought that the person who would be able to work on her farm and take care of the livestock was a man. In her opinion, a woman would only be able to do simple and light works not as men usually did. During her life before the war, Ada had used to be a woman who only did something that was common to be done by a

middle class woman, such as reading, writing, or playing piano. She even could not do house chores. She was surprised when she met Ruby who was very independent and full of energy.

Ruby became the new spirit for Ada, since Ruby was an energetic woman and it made Ada find her life again. First, Ruby taught what to do with the farm that had been neglected for years. On the early few days, Ada still could not adapt herself as Ruby did. Ruby taught her to wake up early and do the job since dawn. In her daily life, Ada had used to get up in the morning then had breakfast and did her activities, for example reading novels, playing a piano then working with her father in the chapel. When Ruby asked Ada to work, Ada went up idly then she got a carrot and ate it. When Ada murmured, Ruby only told her to get up earlier.

- (23) Ada : Oh, I-I just have to eat somethin'.  
 Ruby : Well, then, you got to get up earlier, what's that?  
 (50:01) (appendix C, datum no. 21)

Then, Ada ate the carrot while reading a novel. Ruby was little bit strange with Ada's habit, that was reading a novel in early morning, for Ruby used to work since early morning. Then they began their work in the farm. Ada was carrying a book, because she wanted to write what Ruby said and their plans to work on the farm and the livestock.

- (24) Ruby : You wanna carry a book, carry one you can write in, we got our own story, it's called Black Cove Farm: Catastrophe.  
 (55:19) (appendix C, datum no. 22)

Although Ada got a new spirit, she still could not do the farm job. Ruby then, tried to teach Ada little by little, starting from simple things, for example introducing kinds of plant and where they should plant them. Ruby tried to share

her job with Ada, such as cleaning the cow shed, building hedge around their farm, and fixing the roof. At first, Ada found that it was very hard and tiring.

Emotionally she said;

(25) Ruby : What's this wood?

Ada : I don't know,

Ruby : Pine...

Ada : Locust?

Ruby : Pine, where's north?

Ada : North? Uh...

(05:21) (appendix C, datum no. 23)

From the dialogues above we can see that Ada was only able to do light works, and was not used to doing hard work. So when she had to face the tragic time in her life, she could not face it well. Ada realized that she would be in trouble if she could not do hard work. Before that, she had just led her life fatefully, but meeting somebody who was full of spirit had changed her mind and courage to face her life, although it was hard since she had to start it from zero.

(26) Ruby : Name me three herbs that grow wild on this farm.

Ada : I can't, I can't, all right? I can talk about farming in latin, I can... I can read French, I know how to lace up a corset, God knows, I can name the principal rivers in Europe, Just don't ask me to name one stream in this county! I can... I can embroider but I can't darn! I can arrange cut flowers but I can't grow them! If a thing has a function, if I might do something with it.

(05:35) (appendix C, datum no. 24)

From the dialogues above, we can see that she felt nothing, because she could not do hard work. And she had just realized it. Then she began to realize that she could not live as she had used to live before and had to rise up from her poor condition. This situation made Ada think that she had to learn how to survive during the condition in which she was not able to solve her problems by herself and Ruby gave her inspiration. Then Ada began a new life which was full of hope

and spirit, although the condition of the war was still the same. It was in 1864, when the situation of the South was getting worse because of the shortages due to the war itself. She found her spirit of life again.

(27) Ada : After so long, I know I must learn to survive on my own.  
(49:33) (appendix C, datum no. 17)

Then she regained her energy. She shared works with Ruby while learning how to do those works well. She lifted goods, cleaned stables, cooked, planted the farm and took care of her house. She even sold her piano which he loved to get some sacks of wheat and sheep. She began to accept her new condition, although she still wished to meet her beloved man. She filled her days by doing many activities, instead of thinking about Inman all day and night and mourned over her condition without doing something. She also was able to make friends again with some people in Black Cove. She did not show her depressed face. She could hide her bad feeling in front of people she met. She became as kind and friendly as before. Now, Ada was able to do something by herself. She gave Sally coffee. She wanted to thank for Sally's and her husband's kindnesses.

(28) Ada : For all your kindness, coffee... and a pie.  
Ruby : Yeah, and that's real coffee, It ain't chicory and dirt, Found a sack hid in the larder.  
Sally : Mmm... Thank you both, Ruby, I look forward to this, we all do, Esco and me.  
Ruby : She made it.  
Ada : I made it.  
Sally : Good God in heaven.  
(17:41) (appendix C, datum no. 25)

Ada made the coffee by herself. After arising from her condition, Ada could lead her life strongly. She began to recognize her surrounding and how to make it do.

She was able to take care of her farm with Ruby and manage her house. One day, Georgia told Ada and Ruby that Ruby's father was shot by Home Guard, Ada intended to accompany Ruby to go to Cold Mountain.

(29) Ruby : It's five hours' climb from here, He drew a map.

Ada : I'm ready.

(17:35) (appendix C, datum no. 33)

Ada seemed to know how Ruby's feeling because she had lost her father, too. Ada went to climb the mountain with Ruby. Ada took a shotgun, so did Ruby. After getting used to face danger, Ada was able to use weapon. They found Ruby's father and tried to take out the bullet from his body. They did it by using a knife. This phenomenon was one of the new shifts in women's role which had changed from their traditional role. It was because in fact Ada and Ruby were not expert in medical, moreover in doing such surgical operation. Because of the condition they had to do that. Simkins stated that the American Civil War had brought about profound changes for women. It made women come into new situation and occupation and opened careers in the nursing, and public speaking (1969:241). While Ruby kept an eye on her father, Ada looked for food.

(30) Ada : I'll go look for some food.

Ruby : Take the shotgun.

(21:11) (appendix C, datum no. 34)

Ada looked for some food alone through the quiet mountain path. She was able to shoot a big bird with one shot only. She was contented realizing what she could do. She knew that she could not have done it before. Then she saw a man on the opposite direction. She aimed the shotgun at him and asked him to turn around or

she would shoot him firmly. When the man stepped towards her, she gave a warning to him by firing the shotgun to the sky. From the bad situations she experienced, Ada began to know how to defend herself against violence or danger.

- (31) Ada : Turn around! Go back where you came from! Go back!  
 Inman : Ada? Ada Monroe?  
 Ada : Turn around or I'll shoot!  
 (21:53) (appendix C, datum no. 35)

Then she realized that the man was Inman, the man whom she had been waiting for so long during the war. She asked Inman to go with her. Ada, Ruby, Inman, and Ruby's father stayed in two huts for one day. The next morning Home Guard led by Teague found them. Ada faced it bravely. They were engaged in firing. Teague and his people wanted to kill all of them. On the battle, Ada fired a shotgun and hit Teague until he fell down from his horse. Inman was killed in that incident. Ada was sad, but after all of the things that had happened to her, she could face it.

- (32) Ada : What we have lost will never be returned to us. The land will not heal. Too much blood. The heart will not heal. All we can do is make peace with the past and try to learn from it.  
 (42:35) (appendix C, datum no. 36)

She realized that she should not mourn over her sadness as she had done before. Ada was pregnant from her relationship with Inman. She bore a daughter and named her Grace Inman. She led a simple and happy life with Ruby and her family and Sally. Ada taught Grace Inman about nature.

- (33) Grace : Don't kill him.

Ada : I'm not gonna kill him. We have to try somethin' or else he's gonna die too, we're gonna try a little trick. It's all right.  
(42:59) (appendix C, datum no. 37)

Ada skinned a little sheep and put the leather on another little sheep to keep it alive. Ada knew well that she had to survive and take care of her child. Now, she became a strong and creative woman.

(34) Ada : There are days now when I manage not to think of you. When the needs of the farm call with more urgency than my heart... there's so much life everywhere. This time of year...  
(43:34) (appendix C, datum no. 38)

She led a life which was filled with hopes and wishes with people she loved. She became a truly independent woman who was able to do both light and hard work. She was able to earn money for herself and her beloved daughter. Ada's rising spirit to be independent was inspired by the spirit of life which was shown by Ruby. Ruby had been an independent woman since she was young. This was the phenomenon of solidarity among women.

#### ***4.2.2.2 From Being Labors to Owners***

People were occupied with their own life and only few of them were working for other people, for money was no longer the worthiest property to be possessed. For that reason many women from all classes had to work on their own lands. They focused on getting the food for themselves. Most of them had no intention to have other properties as they had used to have. Since she had no money and could not work on her land nor take care of her livestock, Ada began to face shortages in her life. Throughout the war, but especially in the last few months, soldiers and



civilians alike suffered severe shortages (www.military-genealogy.com, December 23, 2008).

- (35) Ruby : Old lady Swanger says you need help.  
 Ada : There's... there's plowing and rough work, I think there's been a misunderstanding, I... I need help but... I need... I do need help, but I need a laborer.  
 (49:57) (appendix C, datum no. 18)

Ada thought that there must be a misunderstanding for the work was men's job. After thinking for a while and listening what Ruby said and acted, Ada began to understand that Ruby might be a woman who could do the job for she made sure that she could do that. After explaining her will and the things that Ada had to do, Ruby began to make a plan. Ruby wanted that they both worked as a partner, instead of an employee and an employer.

- (36) Ruby : And I don't expect to work whilst you sit around and watch, neither.  
 (50:50) (appendix C, datum no. 19)

The dialogue above shows that Ruby wanted to be Ada's partner. She did not want to be Ada's labor. Ruby had used to work as one's labor before the war.

- (37) Ruby : Hey, Ada! You up?  
 Ada : Yes, what...? It's still dark  
 Ruby : Tell that to the cows, It's late  
 (54:48) (appendix C, datum no. 20)

Ruby who used to work hard since she was child, tried to urge Ada to get up early and began to work. In the chaos condition of the war, there were many women working their field by themselves as the owner, for their husbands or fathers or brothers were killed in the battlefield or killed by the Home Guards because they were considered as deserters.

#### ***4.2.2.3 From Being Mother to Both Mother And Father***

Another prominent shift in women's role arising during the war was the role of women in the family. There had been many family led by fathers. There were many soldiers were killed or seriously wounded during the war. It caused women to take role not only as mothers for their children, but also as fathers. Women in this case, had to fill the father figure for their children.

Sara is the example. She was a widow who was living in a small house. She was a kind of a desperate woman who suffered during the aftermath of the American Civil War. She lived with her infant in the small house. Her husband had joined the war and was dead in the battlefield; as a consequence, she had to live without her husband. According to the record, the war produced about 970,000 casualties (3% of the population). The war accounted for more casualties than all other U.S. wars combined (<http://www.answers.com/topic/american-civil-war>, November 27, 2008). In this movie, many of the Confederate soldiers were adult men. Many of them were married, including Sara's husband.

(38) Sara : My man's dead, Took his wound at Gettysburg and never saw his boy.

Inman : I'm sorry.

(41:50) (appendix C, datum no. 27)

From the dialogues below, it shows that Sara hated the war, as Ada and many other women in South Carolina. It is because it had made her husband die and she had to be left and stay alone with her baby.

(39) Sara : Man dead, woman left. It's pretty much what you'll get if you knock on any door of this war.

(41:52) (appendix C, datum no. 28)

It was the situation which women had to face during the terrible war. Many Southerners thought that the war would only last for a short time at first, but then the fact showed different reality. The Civil War was not a short battle; the four year war had caused disaster to many Americans including women and children. For that reason, Sara hated any kinds of weapon. She even was afraid of seeing weapon. Inman showed his gun and offered Sara to take it, but Sara did not want to keep it. She just wanted to make sure that he would not harm her and her baby. From the dialog below, Sara showed that she hated the war.

(40) Sara : If I had my way, they'd take metal altogether out of this world,  
Every blade, every gun. (41:07) (appendix C, datum no. 26)

Sara's baby was sick. In the uncertain condition of the war, she was really worried about the situation. As a country woman, cultivating land and feeding livestock were not difficult for Sara, but staying alone without a husband and taking care of her infant alone in the war-time was not an easy thing for her. She had no one to protect her from any danger that might come. Moreover, she had to survive her and her infant lives. She had to work and sit her infant while always watching out for the danger that was very likely to happen anytime. When Inman stayed in her house, Sara remembered her husband who had been a Confederate soldier, too. She gave him food and clothes. At first, she asked Inman to sleep in a corn barn, but then she asked Inman to come inside.

(41) Sara : Will you come inside? Would you do somethin' for me? Do you...  
think you could...? (45:09) (appendix C, datum no. 29)

Sara was crying thinking about her husband. She wished Inman to stay and accompany her, but Inman could not do. The good feeling of having a partner in her life arose again, but she realized that she could not expect more from Inman. She knew that she could not depend her life on somebody anymore as she had used to be. The next morning she asked Inman to get up and go all of sudden and made Inman shocked. Sara asked Inman to go because she thought that there would be more trouble when those soldiers found a Confederate Soldier staying in her house. And the most worrying thing was about her baby. Then Inman went out.

- (42) Sara : Get up! Get out of here, quick! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees, they're here, If they find you here, things'll go bad on all of us.  
 Inman : I can try and fight 'em.  
 Sara : No, My baby, Please, no, Just... Please, just get!  
 (04:50) (appendix C, datum no. 30)

Three Union soldiers came approaching her house with shotguns. They burst into her house roughly when Sara was about to open the door. Then one of them dragged Sara out of her house and tied her on a pole roughly.

- (43) (Soldier 1): We're Union army! We're lookin' for food! Come on, open up!  
 We're hungry!  
 Sara : I got nothin'! I got nothin'!  
 (Soldier 2): We'll see about that.  
 (05:18) (appendix C, datum no. 31)

They threatened Sara to give all she had and took her baby as the guaranty. Sara begged them to cover and take her baby inside, and as a consequence she would give and do whatever they want. Sara was very desperate because the soldiers

were very cruel, regardless of showing a mercy to her who stayed alone with a baby in a terrible war.

(44) Sara : I got a hog! He's hid out behind the house! Take a look, Please!  
(Sobs) Please, sir, Please, He's just a baby! He's shaking!  
Please, just cover him up. What's wrong with you? What's  
wrong with you? I ain't got nothin' else, I swear.

(06:17) (appendix C, datum no. 32)

Sara said that they might take all she had, but they had saved her baby. Instead of taking the baby inside, one of them intended to rape her, but Inman came inside from back door and shot the man. Inman shot another soldier who came inside, too. Afterwards, Inman asked the last soldier who stayed outside with Sara's baby to run or he would shoot the soldier. Sara came out of her house and took her baby inside her house. All of a sudden, Sara came out again and pointed a shotgun to the soldier. Then she shot the soldier by herself. It was one of women's changes happened during the war time.

It shows that the father's role to protect his family here was shifted by women. Sara had been afraid of any kinds of weapon, but then she realized that she had to be able to use weapons and gathered her courage to defend herself and protect her baby from any kinds of danger which was very likely to happen.

Cameron states that women's change should cover many aspects, namely; changes against poverty, economic dependence, sexual exploitation, and vulnerability to violence, poorer health, overwork, lack of civil, and legal rights (1992:4). The women characters here represent the change in women's role during the American civil war in 1864 reflected in the *Cold Mountain* movie. They

experienced almost the same conditions although they came from different social class. They lost their beloved people and were on a threatening situation. They were able to arise from their difficulties in facing the bad condition, to overcome their economic dependence, to defend themselves from the existing violence, and lack of civil. This phenomenon of change was influenced by the bad social condition which evoked some crucial social problems. Since many soldiers were killed either in the battlefields or because of diseases, many women who were left had to face the situation by themselves.

The horrible situation of the war had made women's role change from formerly being their men's assistants to being the key figure that led lives for themselves and even for their families. Jones argued that the diversity of women was never more evident than during the Civil War. During this critical period in American History, the so-called "weaker sex" stepped up and did what they had to do to survive and to foster their causes. Love them or hate them, for the North or the South, they all played important roles in our history as we know it today (<http://www.helium.com>, May 10, 2009). Although the term of 'feminism' appeared in early of 20<sup>th</sup> century, but the phenomenon of women's struggle to be independent, to be self-reliant, and to get their rights as men had appeared during the middle of 19<sup>th</sup> century.

It can be concluded that the women's exertion to be equal as men had emerged in American society during the Civil War in 1864. This shift further led to the women's role development in many aspects.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After doing the analysis in the previous chapter, here the writer draws some points as the conclusion of the analysis. *Cold Mountain* is a movie by Anthony Mignella that tells about the life struggle of women characters' living during the hard situation of the American Civil War in 1864. This war had caused many shortages and losses. As many other wars, this civil war had brought many changes to the society. It further led to the arising of some social problems that had to be faced by women. Some prominent social problems faced by women revealed in the movie were; violence and law transgression, social norm transgression, and poverty. Those women problems were caused by the bad economic condition, the uncertainty of the laws, and the social disorder.

The women had to face those social problems during the chaotic situation. Men were forced to join the battle. Many of them were killed in the battlefields and many more were dead because of diseases. As a consequence, women were left and had to take the responsibility to take care of their families and earn a living all at once. This condition brought changes to the women's role.

The shift in women's role here means the change women's role from the previous general role to a new role. Before the war, the traditional role of women had been as men's assistant in doing work. Women only had done light job.

Lower class women generally had done house chores and taken care of their children, while higher class women had done light activities, because usually had domestic servants. After the breaking out of the civil war, women were urged to face some social problems arising as the aftermath of the war. The gasp for being able to survive had made women be self-reliant and independent. Then women were able to provide themselves with capabilities to make living and protect themselves and their families. This phenomenon shows us that the emergence of women's struggle to be independent had appeared during the middle of nineteenth century.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion above, some suggestions related to the analysis of *Cold Mountain* movie can be drawn. Firstly, it would be better for people to take good advice and motivation selectively from any kinds of literary works, since those works often convey many messages. Secondly, people should be able to face any kinds of condition, either bad or good, because problems always arise from time to time and in every age.

Thirdly, women should always improve themselves and cope with shortcomings and drawbacks that likely to happen to them, either in their physical aspects or in their personal traits. Fourthly, women should be able to be self-reliant and not to always depend on men, because basically they are provided with ability to do that. Fifthly, independent women should be able to get themselves and take appropriate roles. However, although women are able to step on their



own foot, they have to remain to be ordinary women naturally. Lastly, the rich countries should think about the impacts of the war before they decide to solve problems with a war.

*Cold Mountain* is a great work. From the analysis of the movie, we can take some prominent messages, especially for women. This movie inspires women to believe in themselves to be able to be self-reliant.



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# APPENDIX



## Appendix A

### Overall Data Finding

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
1	Ada : When I came with my father to the town of Cold Mountain, I was so shy of how I looked.	1	05:22	2
2	Sally : Cold Mountain must feel like the end of the world. Ada : Not at all, It's very beautiful. Sally : Well, you put us all to shame.	1	06:41	2
3	Sally : If you was to say a word to one of these fools, I could get my top field cleared. Ada : Any one? Sally : No, um... Him in particular, Up in the rafters, He's been pressin' me since the day you arrived here.	1	07:01	2
4	Monroe : My dear daughter, Ada, who's given up so much for so long to help me in my ministry, and upon whom I rely.	1	18:45	2
5	Monroe : That gentleman - he help build the chapel? Esco? Esco : Him? No, that's Teague, And he's here sniffin' out an advantage, Teague wanted this place bad, and you got it, My farm, your farm, it all belonged to his grandpappy, At one time the Teague family owned the whole of Cold Mountain.	1	19:32	1
6	Inman : You're always carrying a tray. Ada : I was going to take some root beer over to the Negroes	1	20:27	2
7	Monroe : I dragged my poor daughter 400 miles from Charleston	1	26:20	1

	to Cold Mountain because my doctors, they've been sayin' my chest is weak, So the air's supposed to do me good.			
8	Ada : Well, you have your war.	1	29:13	2
9	Tegue : It's a great day for North Carolina, Those who follow Lincoln or preach abolition... you best keep one eye open when you're sleepin', Ol' boogeyman might get you.	1	29:22	1
10	Inman : Are you the law all of a sudden, Mr, Teague? Tegue : That's right, son, Home Guard for Haywood County, And I'm the law from today, Y'all go fight now, we'll watch over your sweethearts.	1	29:36	1
11	Inman :You might be safer back in Charleston. Ada : But then who'll be waiting for you?	1	30:01	1
12	Monroe: That was the last of the ham, It was delicious. Ada : I have to learn how to cook.	1	35:53	2
13	Monroe: I was thinking of saying something in chapel, Perhaps some of the womenfolk will volunteer. Ada : I can't have people coming here and cooking for me.	1	35:59	2
14	Monroe: I so regret... I should have raised you less like a companion and more like a young woman, I'm sorry. Ada, And for dragging you here. Ada : I'm not sorry, I would have	1	36:10	2

	followed you anywhere... To Mongolia. Monroe : Mongolia.			
15	Ada : Every house in these mountains touched by tragedy. Each day the dread... of learning who has fallen... who will not return from this terrible war.	1	38:52	2
16	Ada : This war is lost on the battlefield and is being lost twice over by those who stayed behind.	1	39:24	2
17	Ada : But I find myself alone and at the end of my wits... too embarrassed to keep taking from those who can least afford to give.	1	40:08	2
18	Sally : Ada! It's Sally! Ada! look at the state of this place, well, set it on the porch, She let them slaves go free, and now... Poor soul, she's got nobody and nothin', and waitin' on a ghost.	1	40:18	2
19	Ada : Might I speak with you, please? This was the Reverend Monroe's; I don't know who would want a watch, who can bear to look at the time? Mrs.Castlereagh : I've got a little salt pork you can have, Keep your daddy's watch. Ada : Thank you.	1	45:09	1
20	Mrs.Castlereagh : I was talkin' to some of the other womenfolk about maybe lookin' in on	1	45:43	2

	<p>you at Black Cove, It's hard right now, but...</p> <p>Ada : Oh, no, I manage very well, whatever the talk is, I'm very grateful for the pork, which I intend to pay for, of course.</p>			
21	<p>Sally : Ada, why, Ada, you are skinny as a whippet, girl, You are comin' indoors with me.</p> <p>Ada : No, I can't...</p>	1	46:31	2
22	<p>Sally: What about your people in Charleston?</p> <p>Ada : There are no people, And there's no money, My father had some bonds and investments, They're worthless now, of course, The war... They're not worth anything, I don't have anywhere else to go.</p>	1	47:12	1
23	<p>Ada : I found myself crouching over Sally Swanger's well... like a madwoman staring into its secrets.</p>	1	49:12	2
24	<p>Ada : After so long, I know I must learn to survive on my own.</p>	1	49:33	2
25	<p>Ruby : Old lady Swanger says you need help, Here I am.</p> <p>Ada : There's... there's plowing and rough work, I think there's been a misunderstanding, I... I need help but... I need... I do need help, but I need a laborer.</p>	1	49:57	2
26	<p>Ruby : I ain't lookin' for money, I never cared for it and now it ain't worth nothin', I expect to board and eat, at the same table, I ain't a servant, if you get my meanin', You're not a servant, People's gonna have to empty their own night jars is my point,</p>	1	50:39	1



27	Ruby: And I don't expect to work whilst you sit around and watch, neither.	1	5050	2
28	Veasey :You're my angel, my butterfly, Come fly away, My love... God forgive me for doin' this, I'm so sorry, I'm sendin' you to a better place, You go fly away. Inman : Hey! Don't do that, Don't pull that trigger, I'm a man of God, I killed several of them. Veasey :I mean I'm God's minister. Inman :What part of God's business is throwin' a woman down a gorge?	1	52:36	1
29	Veasey : A slave woman, Can you see that in this light? Black as a bucket of tar, Inman : Is she dead? Veasey : No, I drugged her, like you would a butterfly, And I care for her, That's the heartbreak of it.	1	53:19	1
30	Veasey : She's got my bastard in her belly. Inman : Come on, Back up. Veasey : I'm beggin' you, It's better you blow out my brains than return me to this place. Inman : You're gonna put her back where she sleeps.	1	53:34	1
31	Veasey : I do that, the members will lynch me for sirin' a bastard while servin' as their preacher, we're a strict congregation, we've churched men for pickin' up a fiddle on the Sabbath.	1	53:40	1
32	Ruby : Hey, Ada! You up? Ada : Yes, wha...? It's still dark. Ruby : Tell that to the cows, It's late.	1	54:48	2

33	Ruby : You wanna carry a book, carry one you can write in, we got our own story, It's called Black Cove Farm: Catastrophe.	1	55:19	2
34	Inman : I'd pay a dollar for an egg; I've got no quarrel with you, Hey!	2	01:56	1
35	Ferry Girl : 30 more dollars, we can go over to that cabin and I can pull this dress over my head.	2	04:51	1
36	Ruby : What's this wood? Ada : I don't know, Pine, locust? Ruby : Pine, where's north? Ada : North? Uh...	2	05:21	2
37	Ruby : Name me three herbs that grow wild on this farm. Ada : I can't, I can't, all right? I can talk about farming in latin, I can... I can read French, I know how to lace up a corset, God knows, I can name the principal rivers in Europe, Just don't ask me to name one stream in this county! I can... I can embroider but I can't darn! I can arrange cut flowers but I can't grow them! If a thing has a function, if I might do something with it.	2	05:35	2
38	Ada : For all your kindness, coffee... and a pie. Ruby : Yeah, and that's real coffee, It ain't chicory and dirt, Found a sack hid in the larder. Sally : Mmm Thank you both, Ruby, I look forward to this, we all do, Esco and me. Ruby : She made it.	2	17:41	2

	Ada : I made it. Sally : Good God in heaven.			
39	Inman : I'm a Confederate soldier... on furlough, I need shelter... and food.	2	40:15	1
40	Sara : If I had my way, they'd take metal altogether out of this world, Every blade, every gun.	2	41:07	2
41	Sara : My man's dead, Took his wound at Gettysburg and never saw his boy. Inman : I'm sorry.	2	41:55	2
42	Sara : Man dead, woman left, It's pretty much what you'll get if you knock on any door of this war.	2	41:62	2
43	Sara : It's mean food, but it's hot, Inman : There's been no huntin' on the road.	2	42:13	1
44	Sara : Get up! Get out of here, quick! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees, they're here, If they find you here, things'll go bad on all of us. Inman : I can try and fight 'em. Sara : No, My baby, Please, no, Just... Please, just get!	3	04:50	1 and 2
45	(Soldier#1):We're Union army! We're lookin' for food! Come on, open up! We're hungry! Sara : I got nothin'! I got nothin'! (Soldier#2) : We'll see about that.	3	05:18	2
46	Sara : Please cover up my boy, (Soldier 2) : Just tell us where the food is, Sara : Please, my baby's sick,	3	05:59	1

	(baby coughs) Please, just cover him up,(sobs) Please, I'm beggin' you! Please! Have mercy! I got a hog! (baby cries).			
47	Sara: I got a hog! He's hid out behind the house! Take a look, Please! (sobs) Please, sir, Please, He's just a baby! He's shaking! Please, just cover him up, What's wrong with you? What's wrong with you? I ain't got nothin' else, I swear.	3	06:17	2
48	Georgia : You reckon we could eat this? Hey. Stobrod : Well, you know, you cook somethin' long enough, you can eat anything. Pangle : It's froze, How long it been there for? Stobrod : You hungry? Pangle : Yeah. Stobrod : Not very long.	3	11:22	1
49	Ruby : It's five hours' climb from here, He drew a map. Ada : I'm ready.	3	17:35	2
50	Ada : I'll go look for some food. Ruby : Take the shotgun.	3	21:11	2
51	Ada : Turn around! Go back where you came from! Go back! Inman : Ada? Ada Monroe? Ada : Turn around or I'll shoot!	3	21:53	2
52	Ada : What we have lost will never be returned to us. The land will not heal. Too much blood. The heart will not heal. All we can do is make peace with the past and try to learn from it.	3	42:35	2
53	Ada : There are days now when I	3	43:34	2

## Appendix B

### List of the Data Supporting Statement

of the Problem Number One				
No	The Data (Dialogue/Quotation)	Time	Location	No.
	can with more urgency than my heart... there's so much year...			



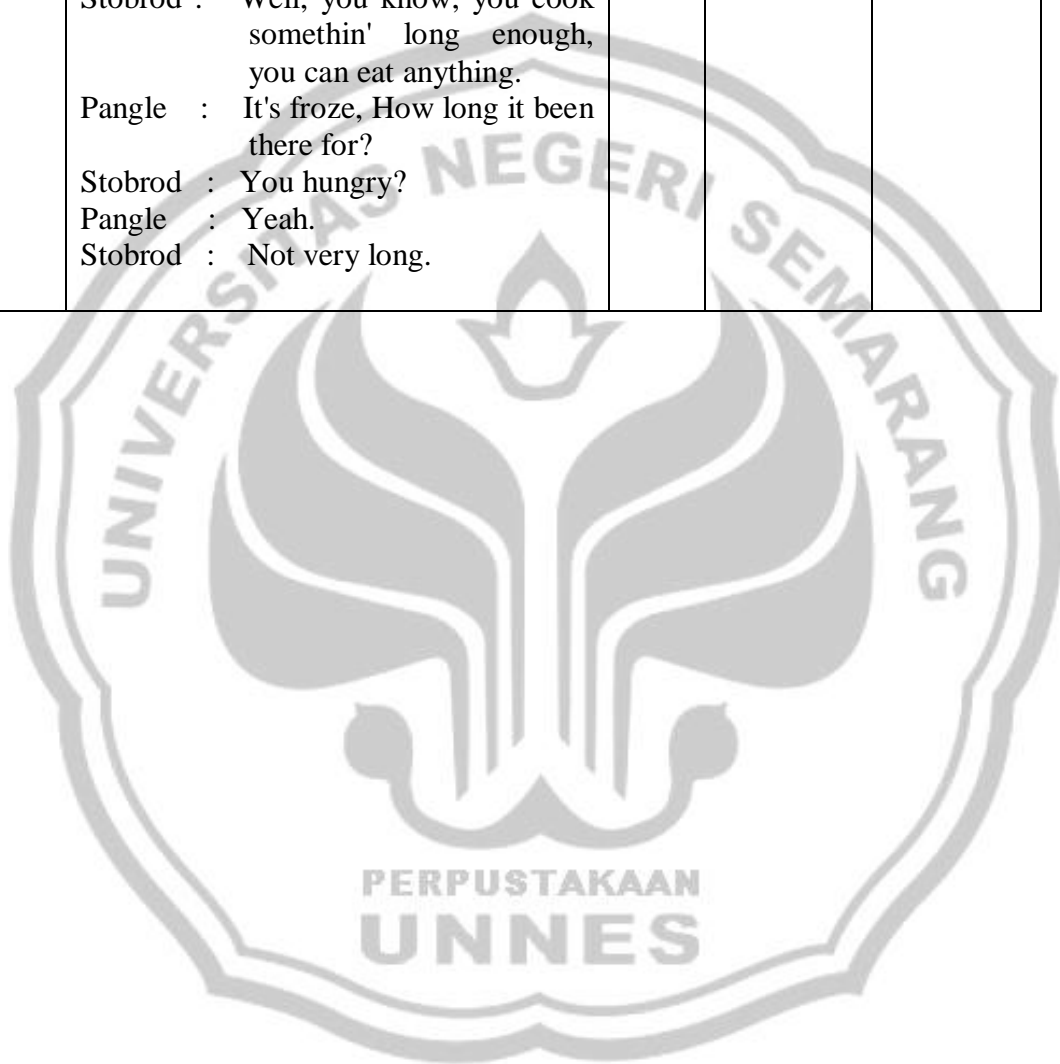
		<b>Disc</b>	<b>Duration</b>	
1	Okley: Got some boots and jackets, You want one?	1	02:37	1
2	Monroe : That gentleman - he help build the chapel? Esco? Esco : Him? No, that's Teague, And he's here sniffin' out an advantage, Teague wanted this place bad, and you got it, My farm, your farm, it all belonged to his grandpappy, At one time the Teague family owned the whole of Cold Mountain.	1	19:32	1
3	Tegue : It's a great day for North Carolina, Those who follow Lincoln or preach abolition... you best keep one eye open when you're sleepin', Ol' boogeyman might get you.	1	29:22	1
4	Inman : Are you the law all of a sudden, Mr, Teague? Tegue : That's right, son, Home Guard for Haywood County, And I'm the law from today, Y'all go fight now, we'll watch over your sweethearts.	1	29:36	1
5	Inman :You might be safer back in Charleston. Ada : But then who'll be waiting for you?	1	30:01	1
6	Ada : Might I speak with you, please? This was the Reverend Monroe's; I don't know who would want a watch, who can bear to look at the time? Mrs.Castlereagh : I've got a little salt pork you ca 86 ,	1	45:09	1

	<p>Keep your daddy's watch. Ada : Thank you.</p>			
7	<p>Sally: How about your people in Charleston? Ada : There are no people, And there's no money, My father had some bonds and investments, They're worthless now, of course, The war... They're not worth anything, I don't have anywhere else to go.</p>	1	47:12	1
8	<p>Ruby : I ain't lookin' for money, I never cared for it and now it ain't worth nothin', I expect to board and eat, at the same table, I ain't a servant, if you get my meanin', You're not a servant, People's gonna have to empty their own night jars is my point.</p>	1	50:39	1
9	<p>Inman : Is she dead? Veasey : No, she isn't. I drugged her. Like you would a butterfly. And I care for her, that's heartbreak of it. Inman : Get back!</p>	1	52:36	1
10	<p>Veasey: Don't pull that trigger. I am a man of God. Inman : I've killed several of them. Veasey: I mean I am God's minister.</p>	1	53:19	1
11	<p>Veasey : She's got my bastard in her belly. Inman : Come on, Back up. Veasey : I'm beggin' you, It's better you blow out my brains than return me to this place. Inman : You're gonna put her back where she sleeps.</p>	1	53:34	1
12	<p>Veasey : I do that the Members will lynch me. Consorting with a</p>	1	53:40	1

	nigger, adultery, siring a bastard while serving as their preacher. We're a strict congregation, playing fiddle on Saturday is forbidden.			
13	Inman : I'd pay a dollar for an egg; I've got no quarrel with you, Hey!	2	01:56	1
14	Ferry Girl : 30 more dollars, we can go over to that cabin and I can pull this dress over my head.	2	04:51	1
15	Lila : go away !He's mine. Dolly : Look, Lilla is married	2	15:11	1
16	Inman: I think I'm crazy; in fact I'm just hungry.	2	33:59	1
17	Ruby : Ain't you got a proper coat? Stobord : Aw, darlin', I'm fine, you know, And you just say the word, I won't come back neither.	2	35:41	1
18	Inman : I'm one man alone. I'm a Confederate soldier... on furlough, I need shelter... and food.	2	40:15	1
19	Sara : It's mean food, but it's hot, Inman : There's been no huntin' on the road.	2	42:13	1
20	Sara : Get up! Get out of here, quick! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees, they're here, If they find you here, things'll go bad on all of us. Inman : I can try and fight 'em. Sara : No, My baby, Please, no, Just... Please, just get!	3	04:50	1
21	Sara : Please, my baby's sick, (baby coughs) Please, just	3	05:59	1



<b>Appendix C</b>					
<b>List of the Data Supporting Statement</b>					
<b>No</b>	<b>The Data</b>	<b>of the Problem Number Two</b>			<b>No.</b>
22	<p>Georgia : You reckon we could eat this? Hey.</p> <p>Stobrod : Well, you know, you cook somethin' long enough, you can eat anything.</p> <p>Pangle : It's froze, How long it been there for?</p> <p>Stobrod : You hungry?</p> <p>Pangle : Yeah.</p> <p>Stobrod : Not very long.</p>	5	11.22	1	



		<b>Disc</b>	<b>Duration</b>	
1	Ada : When I came with my father to the town of Cold Mountain, I was so shy of how I looked.	1	05:22	2
2	Sally : Cold Mountain must feel like the end of the world. Ada : Not at all, It's very beautiful. Sally : Well, you put us all to shame.	1	06:41	2
3	Sally : If you was to say a word to one of these fools, I could get my top field cleared. Ada : Any one? Sally : No, um... Him in particular, Up in the rafters, He's been pressin' me since the day you arrived here.	1	07:01	2
4	Monroe : My dear daughter, Ada, who's given up so much for so long to help me in my ministry, and upon whom I rely.	1	18:45	2
5	Inman : You're always carrying a tray. Ada : I was going to take some root beer over to the Negroes.	1	20:27	2
6	Ada : Well, you have your war.	1	29:13	2
7	Monroe :It's my fault. I should have raised you less like a companion and more like a young woman. I'm sorry.	1	35:53	2
8	Monroe: It was delicious. Ada : I have to learn how to cook. Monroe: I was thinking of saying something in chapel, Perhaps some of the womenfolk will volunteer. Ada : I can't have people coming here and cooking for me.	1	35:59	2
9	Monroe: I so regret... I should have raised you less like a companion and more like a young woman, I'm sorry Ada, And for dragging you	1	36:10	2

	Ada : I'm not sorry, I would have followed you anywhere... To Mongolia. Monroe : Mongolia.			
10	Ada : Every house in these mountains touched by tragedy. Each day the dread... of learning who has fallen... who will not return from this terrible war.	1	38:52	2
11	Ada : This war is lost on the battlefield and is being lost twice over by those who stayed behind.	1	39:24	2
12	Ada : But I find myself alone and at the end of my wits... too embarrassed to keep taking from those who can least afford to give.	1	40:08	2
13	Sally : Ada! It's Sally! Ada! look at the state of this place, well, set it on the porch, She let them slaves go free, and now... Poor soul, she's got nobody and nothin', and waitin' on a ghost.	1	40:18	2
14	Mrs.Castlereagh : I was talkin' to some of the other womenfolk about maybe lookin' in on you at Black Cove, It's hard right now, but... Ada : Oh, no, I manage very well, whatever the talk is, I'm very grateful for the pork, which I intend to pay for, of course.	1	45:43	2
15	Sally : Ada, why, Ada, you are skinny as a whippet, girl, You are comin' indoors with me. Ada : No, I can't...	1	46:31	2
16	Ada : I found myself crouching over Sally Swanger's well... like a	1	49:12	2

	madwoman staring into its secrets.			
17	Ada : After so long, I know I must learn to survive on my own.	1	49:33	2
18	Ruby : Old lady Swanger says you need help, Here I am. Ada : There's... there's plowing and rough work, I think there's been a misunderstanding, I... I need help but... I need... I do need help, but I need a laborer.	1	49:57	2
19	Ruby: And I don't expect to work whilst you sit around and watch, neither.	1	50:50	2
20	Ruby : Hey, Ada! You up? Ada : Yes, wha...? It's still dark. Ruby : Tell that to the cows, It's late.	1	54:48	2
21	Ada : Oh, I-I just have to eat somethin'. Ruby : Well, then, you got to get up earlier, what's that?	1	50:01	2
22	Ruby : You wanna carry a book, carry one you can write in, we got our own story, It's called Black Cove Farm: Catastrophe.	1	55:19	2
23	Ruby : What's this wood? Ada : I don't know, Pine, locust? Ruby : Pine, where's north? Ada : North? Uh...	2	05:21	2
24	Ruby : Name me three herbs that grow wild on this farm. Ada : I can't, I can't, all right? I can talk about farming in latin, I can... I can read French, I know how to lace up a corset, God knows, I can name the principal rivers in Europe, Just don't ask me to name one stream in this county! I can... I	2	05:35	2

	can embroider but I can't darn! I can arrange cut flowers but I can't grow them! If a thing has a function, if I might do something with it.			
25	Ada : For all your kindness, coffee... and a pie. Ruby : Yeah, and that's real coffee, It ain't chicory and dirt, Found a sack hid in the larder. Sally : Mmm Thank you both, Ruby, I look forward to this, we all do, Esco and me. Ruby : She made it. Ada : I made it. Sally : Good God in heaven.	2	17:41	2
26	Sara : If I had my way, they'd take metal altogether out of this world, Every blade, every gun.	2	41:07	2
27	Sara : My man's dead, Took his wound at Gettysburg and never saw his boy. Inman : I'm sorry.	2	41:50	2
28	Sara : Man dead, woman left, It's pretty much what you'll get if you knock on any door of this war.	2	41:52	2
29	Sara : Will you come inside? Would you do somethin' for me? Do you... think you could...?	2	45:09	2
30	Sara : Get up! Get out of here, quick! The Yankees are coming! The Yankees, they're here, If they find you here, things'll go bad on all of us. Inman : I can try and fight 'em. Sara : No, My baby, Please, no, Just... Please, just get!	3	04:50	2
31	(Soldier#1):We're Union army! We're	3	05:18	2

	lookin' for food! Come on, open up! We're hungry! Sara : I got nothin'! I got nothin'! (Soldier#2) : We'll see about that.			
32	Sara: I got a hog! He's hid out behind the house! Take a look, Please! (sobs) Please, sir, Please, He's just a baby! He's shaking! Please, just cover him up, What's wrong with you? What's wrong with you? I ain't got nothin' else, I swear.	3	06:17	2
33	Ruby : It's five hours' climb from here, He drew a map. Ada : I'm ready.	3	17:35	2
34	Ada : I'll go look for some food. Ruby : Take the shotgun.	3	21:11	2
35	Ada : Turn around! Go back where you came from! Go back! Inman : Ada? Ada Monroe? Ada : Turn around or I'll shoot!	3	21:53	2
36	Ada : What we have lost will never be returned to us. The land will not heal. Too much blood. The heart will not heal. All we can do is make peace with the past and try to learn from it.	3	42:35	2
37	Grace : Don't kill him. Ada : I'm not gonna kill him. We have to try somethin' or else he's gonna die too, we're gonna try a little trick. It's all right.	3	42:59	2
38	Ada : There are days now when I manage not to think of you. When the needs of the farm call with more urgency than my heart... there's so much life everywhere. This time of year...	3	43:34	2

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