"SILENCE" AS FORM OF RESISTANCE IN KINCAID'S *LUCY*

a final project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements

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in English

by

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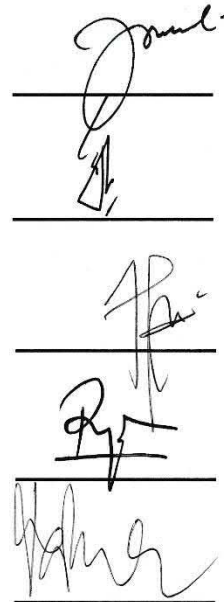
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DECLARATION OF ORIGINALITY

I, Shita Putri Kusuma Wardhani, hereby declare that this final project entitled **"Silence" as a form of Resistance in Kincaid's *Lucy*** is my own work and has not been submitted in any form for another degree or diploma at any university or other institutions. Information derived from the published and unpublished work of other has been acknowledged in the text and a list of references is also given in the bibliography.

Semarang, May 28, 2018

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"If you don't go after what you want, you'll never have it. And if you don't ask, the answer is always no. Also if you don't step forward, you're always in the same place."

-Nora Roberts-

To:

My beloved parents and my brother

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This final project is still far from perfection. Therefore, I need some constructive suggestion to make it better. I hope that it will be useful for the readers and be a reliable reference for the other researchers who concern with this study.

Semarang, May 28 2019

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ABSTRACT

Resistance can be interpreted as an obstacle or defense. This happens because in a person there is a possibility or a strong reason why she is doing defense and obstacles in her life. An example is to fight the patriarchal system in order to defend themselves. The objectives of this study are: 1) To explain silence as a form of resistance described in Lucy. 2) To explain how Lucy show her silence as a form of the resistance as described in Kincaid's *Lucy*. The methodology used in this study was descriptive-qualitative. By using feminst approach, this study analyzed the novel using the concept of public and private patriarchy given by Sylvia Walby. There were two objects of the study, namely material object which was *Lucy* novel by Kincaid and formal object from the analysis of the novel. 1) Resistance is described in Jamaica Kincaid's *Lucy* through its intrinsic elements including character, conflicts, and settings. Lucy as the main character is represented as a daughter who experienced discrimination from her parents. Her parents preserved the patriarchal system. They prioritize the future of their sons than her daughter. Then, the internal conflict whice evoke resistance is in the form of Lucy's silence to resist patriarchy. On the other, the external conflicts that happen in novel of *Lucy* are Lucy against Father and Lucy against Mother. The settings also refers to *Lucy* in terms of setting of time, place, and social. The setting of time is seen from Lucy's confession about the time of resistance. The setting of place happens in Caribbean Island and resist by going to the United States. The setting of social refers to the condition of Lucy in the face of the patriarchal system. 2) Resistance happens because of the patriarchal system that happens to Lucy. Lucy fights the patriarchal system by being silence but she shows it by action. There are several patriarchal structures that occur in *Lucy*'s novel, namely Patriarchal in the Household, Patriarchal at work, Patriarchal culture and Patriarchal Sexuality.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People express their mind, wishes snd ideas by using language. Language is a means of communication with which people use to share ideas with others. Language is not only used for daily conversation, but also used in education, research and science, either in spoken or written. Besides, by means of language, people are able to convey messages, feelings ang thoughts in their minds. We cannot imagine how the world would be without language.

According to Taylor (1981:81), Literature like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act of the writer's imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experience. It can be concluded that literature is reflection in our life and also contains cultural and social values. Literature and society is closely related because literature expresses the situations and social problems existing in society.

The social problem often occurs in literary works as can be found in the novel. Novel is one of the literary works which is represented of human life through written language. The story in a novel describes the situation and the social problem happening in the society at the particular time. The social problem in the novel usually about woman's issues for example in Jamaica Kincaid which expresses the theme of existence of women is considered lower than men.

Women are often seen as weak creatures. This is not separated from the pattern of thinking that women are just a complement. There is a lot of thought that women's duties are limited to taking care of the household, while other things outside are not their rights. Learner (1989:8) states similar "theories" and called males active, females passive. For him female was "mutilated male", someone who does not have a soul. In his view, the biological inferiority of woman makes her inferior also in her capacities, her ability to reason and, therefore, her ability to make decisions. Because man is superior and woman inferior, he was born to rule and she to be ruled. He said "the courage of man is shown in commanding of a woman in obeying". Physical basis to judge women that they have no ability. Meanwhile, men who have a strong physical are seen to have a higher position than women, in terms of social, economic, cultural, educational, and etc.

From the point of view above, a system called patriarchy was born. According to Walby (1990:20), patriarchy as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women. She explains patriarchy as a system because this helps us to reject the notion of biological determinism (which says that men and women are naturally different because of their biology or bodies and, are, therefore assigned different roles) or "the notion that every individual man is always in a dominant position and every woman in a subordinate one". Men are often displayed with a large, aggressive figure, and have a leadership role. Instead, women are portrayed as being small, gentle, subtle, succumbing, and passive. The system patriarchy is slowly making women more

eliminated. It makes women have to follow the system. Low levels of women's education make them unable to make many changes.

In this study, feminism becomes a common issue to explore the domination that exist in patriarchal system. According to June Hannam (2007:22), feminism is a recognition of an imbalance of power between the sexes, with woman in a subordinate role to men. It can be concluded that woman in a subordinate role to men is the oppression of women caused by system patriarchy. Feminism is not a rebellion against men, not an attempt against social institutions. Feminism was born with the aim of seeking a balance between men and women. Women do not want to be seconded, and they do not want marginalized.

Women feel disadvantaged by system patriarchy. Awareness of the inequality of structure, system, and tradition in society then creates criticism of feminism which is manifested in many expressions through attitude, article writing, novel, and other media. This is done to change ideas or views as a form of feminist criticism of the situation and social views of society.

According to the aforementioned statement, the writer is interesting to analyze the novel *Lucy* by Jamaica Kincaid as the object of the study. This novel published in 1990. Lucy is the main character who shows awareness of the role of women. Lucy has her own way to survive and endure all the pain and suffering. Lucy's effort is a natural reaction of her discrimination condition and for her own survival. Her ways of effort resist resist system patriarchy are shown by her silence attitude. In this study, the writer use feminist approach to examine the novel. The feminism approach is based on the problems that exist in Lucy's novel. In addition,

the use of feminism approach is expected to facilitate the writer in analyzing the silence of the main character contained in the novel.

1.2 Reason For Choosing The Topic

The writer chooses this topic because there have been very few studies of literary works produced by women and discussing women's issues. Novel *Lucy* by Jamaica Kincaid produced by woman writer who discussed the issue of how women's position in system patriarchy was chosen as research material. As we all know, family is a fertile place for the growth of the patriarchal system. In the family, men as heads of families tend to control women's movements. The position of men is higher than that of women. Therefore the writer use the feminist approach to analyze how the position of woman through the main character in Lucy's novel who shows a picture of silence as a form of resistance in response to the patriarchal system.

1.3 Statement of the problems

In line with the reason for chooses the title, the statement of the problems are as the follows:

1. How is silence as a form of resistance described in *Lucy*?

2. To what extent does Lucy show her silence as a form of the resistance as described in Kincaid's *Lucy*?

1.4 Objectives of the study

The objectives of this research are:

1. To explain silence as a form of resistance described in Lucy.

2. To explain how Lucy shows her silence as a form of the resistance as described in Kincaid's *Lucy*.

1.5 Significances of the study

The result of this study will useful for:

1. For the writer, by studying this topic, this analysis can give benefits to the readers in understanding the novel. There are, to give a view and knowledge about system patriarchy in literary works.

2. For the students, hopefully, this study would be useful for those who want to learn about feminism. Besides, the research could give accurate and precise information about characterizations of the main character, which reflects basic feminism approach in novel Lucy by Jamaica Kincaid.

3. For the university, this study would make contribution of literature especially the theory of feminist and literary criticism and its use in analyzing a literary work.

1.6 Outline of the Study

The final project is divided into five chapters and each chapter explains something different, depending on the topic to be discussed.

Chapter 1 is Introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and outline of the study.

Chapter 2 is Summary of the Story. This chapter consists of review of previous study, definition of novel, intrinsict elements of novel, definiton of patriarchy,

Chapter 3 is Literary Review. This chapter consists of object of the study, research intrument, data collection, data analysis.

Chapter 4 is Discussion. This chapter consists of analysis and discussion of the research from the beginning until the end of the study.

Chapter 5 Conclusion. This last chapter puts forward some conclusions and suggestions based on the study results.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY

This chapter concerns with the literature review that used as the basis to carry out a research in this study. The literature reviews of this research namely: previous studies, theoretical background, and the theoretical framework.

2.1 Review of Previous Study

In this part, previous studies related to this topic are reviewed. There are some journals that have already become the object of some research, as the following:

First, Hassan (2014) conducted a study entitled Feminism in Arundhati Roy's Novel '*The God of Small Things*. The Study analyzed the position of the women in India. India became a patriarchal society with a general subordination of women and their powerlessness to the patriarchal system. It is a form of social organization in which men are the highest authority in family, caste and descendants of men who are more respected. The author used feminist theory for analysing the elements of patriarchal system in the novel "*The God of Small Things*". The method used is descriptive qualitative method. This method is used to solve problems and answer problems encountered. This method focuses on the content of analysis. In this novel women of three generations are discussed, who grew up and were born under different circumstance. The story involves a troubled relationship of marriage, non marital affairs and harsh punishment for violating social relations

(caste system). Women's personal challenge to seek their identity as human beings, as individuals, but the dominant masculine voice suppresses that these women are silenced in various ways. Women who are treated as such are regarded as soulless creatures, and toys for men. The end of the result is a society that is paralyzed unable and unwilling to grow.

Second, Marliana, Arafah and Herawaty (2015) conducted a study entitled *Patriarchal System in Aborigine Women in Jame Tucker's The Adventures of Ralph Rashleigh*. The study described aborigine tribes who embrace patriarchy. The aborigine is the indigenous people of Australia. *The Adventures of Ralph Rasleigh by James Tucker* is one of the novels that tells of the aborigin population. This study aims to determine the patriarchal system in aborigin women. This study used descriptive qualitative and using the approach of literary sociology by Laurenson and Swingenwood. In this discussion, the researchers analyzed the patriarchal elements of the novel into two categories, there are male domination of women and male oppresion of women. In James Tucker's The Adventures of Ralph Rashleigh, describes aborigin tribes who embrace patriarchy. This novel focuses on the interaction between Ralph Rashleigh and the people aborigine. The aborigine's life styles were describes very clearly through the narrator point of view in this novel. One of the interesting points is the women aborigine. The Aboriginal women have a special role in their society. The role of women was different with the role of man. In *The Adventures of Ralph Rashleigh novel by James Tucker*, the women daily activities clearly explained. The Aborigine tribe embraces the patriarchal system.

Third, Fariha and Choiron (2017) conducted a study entitled *Female Liberation in Javanese Legend "Jaka Tarub"*. The study explores a Javanese well known legend of Jaka Tarub and Nawangwulan. This study addresses the female oppression in a patriarchal society through the potrayal of the heroine Dewi Nawang Wulan, a celestial nymph with supranatural power, who is trapped and deprived of her power by Jaka Tarub. The approach used in the analysis is feminist approach. The analysis focuses on exposing the stereotypical roles and female character and the attitude of male character toward to reveal the ways how patriarchal discourses put men in superior position while disempowering women.

Fourth, Suhadi (2015) conducted a study entitled *The Potrait of Women Resistance towards Patriarchy System in the Movie of Dilema Ijab Kabul*. This study describes the traditions of the community that marry their underage children. Parents show themselves as holders of power over their children. Resistance to the patriarchal system carried out by women in this film can be seen from the phenomenon of early marriage, divorce, and remarriage. This research used narrative film as the primay data in this research. The analysis technique used in this research was the contect analysis approach. The content analysis approach is to analyze the existing transcript of a taped interview in the film Dilema Ijab Kabul. Furthermore, the results of the transcripts were then analyzed by sociological concepts which has been presented by Haslin with the three basic devices instrument. There are structure, symbols, conflict.

Those previous studies are really helpful and give many contibutions to the researcher, although the fourth previous study have different object, but this

research takes same focus in the patriarchy system and women's attitude towards male domination. The research is also different from previous study because even though use feminism, but the branch theories are different. The research uses a more specific branch of feminist theory, which is radical feminism, and uses theory from Walby.This research focuses only on the resistence of women to fight against the discrimination; meanwhile, this research focuses on silence attitudes as a form of resistance. The silence attitudes of woman in facing the discrimination, which are different from another.

2.2 Review of Theoritical Background

2.2.1 Intrinsic Elements of Novel

2.2.1.1 Theme

Theme is the meaning of a particular story that explains most of the elements in a simple ways. Theme synonymous with the main ideas and key objectives. Examples of literary themes are love, war and peace, loneliness in the modern world, communication problems, man and woman, nature and industry, and so on. The theme make the story more focused, united, conical, and influential , so we can know what the theme raised by the author.

According to Stanton (2007:36), theme is the main aspect that is parallel to the meaning of human life, something that made the experience so memorable. Like the meaning of a human experience, a theme illuminates or comments upon some aspects of life, and thus has value outside the story.

Luken (2003:130) divides the theme into two types; they are explicit theme and implicit theme. Explicit theme sometimes the writer states theme openly and

clearly. Explicit themes are easily understood. In contrast, implicit theme is as important and almost as apparent.

2.2.1.2 Character

Duffy and Pettit (1953:24) assume that characters are the person in a story or a play. The characters in the novel are usually shown in more detail, such as a character displayed with physical characteristics, social conditions, behavior, traits, habits and so forth.

Most novels contain major or main characters and minor characters. The major or main characters play an important role in the novel. It can further be analyzed into two groups. They are protagonist and antagonist. According to the Perrine (1978:43), the general character in a story, whether he is symphatic or an unsymphatic person, is related to the protagonist, they forced arrayed against him, whether person or things, they are the antagonist. Minor characters are figure that the properties and behavior characterization serve to support the main character.

2.2.1.3 Plot

According to Aminuddin (1991:86), plot is one of the elements that make up study of a fiction. Actually, plot is a link in a story that is formed by the passes of events in order to compose a story that is presented by characters involved in a story. Kenney (1966:15) in his book, gave an explanation that plot make us aware of events, not merely as elements in a temporal series but also as an intricate pattern of cause and effect. He explained that one event in a series is the effect of the events that have preceded it, the implications of those events, and the impact of events.

Stanton (1965:14) assume that plot is the storycontains the sequence of the events but every events are connected by causal relationship, one event cause or caused to the other events.

From all of writer opinions above plot in a story must be matching between events with other events, such events as told first and then there's the relationship nature of interconnectedness, the link between that event and let the clear, logical, discernible relationships time off from his place in the text of the story that may be at the beginning, middle or end.

Kenney (1966:13) argues the structure of plots divided into three parts. They are the beggining with consist of the exposition of introduction, the middle with consist of conflict, complication and climax and the end which converses denouement or resolution.

2.2.1.4 Conflict

Conflict is a social process between two individuals or social groups where each party seeks to get rid of other parties in order to achieve its objectives by providing resistance accompanied by threats and violence. Conflict must happen in human life. Conflict does not always have negative impact. With the conflict, people can get the best solution in every problem that happens in human life.

According to Luken (2003:99-100), a conflict is a struggle agaidst opposing forces, occurs when the protagonist agaidst an antagonist, or opposing force. Furthermore, Stanton (1995: 31) explains that conflict is a resistance of physics, morale, mind, emotion and destiny among persons, animals or even in our selves.

Conflict is illustrated as an opposition between protagonist's character and antagonist's character.

While, opinion about conflict from Chartes, (1987:84) says as follows:

"Conflict is the opposition presented to the main character (or protagonist) of a narrative by another character (or antagonist) by event, or situation, by fate or some aspect of the protagonist's own personality or nature, the conflict is introduced by means of a complication that sets in motion the rising actions usually towards a climax and eventual resolution".

Based on the conflict definitions above, the writer concludes that conflict is one element make a story more valuable and attracts people to read it. Conflict always arises by characters who play their roles to make any influence to the reader. So, in conflict literary works seems to be an important part to develop a story. It can build up and makes the story interesting to read in literary works.

Based on the above explanation, there are 2 kinds of conflict in a story; internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is struggle between a character and an outside force; character may face several types of outside force. In contrast, external conflict is the conflict if the struggle that takes place in a character's mind.

2.2.1.5 Setting

Nurgiyantoro (2000:75) states that setting is place; time and social condition that become place for figures and affected an event. Setting will influence the action and way of thought of figures.

According to Hudson (1960:158), setting is a whole environment of the story, including the customs and tradition, habits, and the character's way of life. setting is meant to identify the situation illustrated in the story, setting not only states where, when and how the situation of events takes place, but relates also to

the image of tradition, character, social behavior and the views of society at the time the novel was written. Setting is evidence into three parts, namely setting of place, setting of time and setting of social.

1. Setting of Place

According to Nurgiyantoro (2002:227), setting of place can be defined as a place where the action or the event happens. It can be a place with a special name or even some places without clear names or clear descriptions It also can describe a room, a building, a town, a village, a river, a city, etc. Describing names or types of place in the story is very important to make it look realistic. With it, the reader will be easier to imagine and assume that the event actually occurs.

2. Setting of Time

Nurgiyantoro (2002:230) defines that setting of time refers to when the action or event takes place. The problem is usually associated with a factual time. A reader tries to understand and enjoy the story. The similar time is also used to make an impression to the reader that the story is real and happening. The descriptions of time include date, month, year, century, and also natural conditions like morning, afternoon or night. Some people consider that a good story is a story which makes the readers dissolve in the storyline. Most authors also utilize some famous events in the past. They put these events into a story so the readers can easily accept and assume the story really happens.

3. Setting of Social

Nurgiyantoro (2002:233-234), explains that setting of social is related to the behaviour of the social life in a place that is told in a work of fiction. A variety of social life community include habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, way of life, way of thinking and behaving. In addition, Setting of social environment is also associated with social status of the character. Sometimes, the fiction tells or discusses issues relating to the existing norms in the social life of the community. With this kind of description, the reader will easily understand about the conflict in the social life of the community at the time told.

2.2.2 Resistance

Scott (2000: 381-398) states resistance is a rejection of something that cannot be resisted, therefore resistance is itself informal, hidden and irregular. Resistance is an open or covert resistance to policies and activities carried out in a party within the community.

According to Drever (1988: 407), in resistance, the actions taken by women are resistance to get out of the real conditions that occur. Women who are resistant tend not to open a compromise room for their desires.

It can be concluded that resistance is to show the position of an attitude to behave defensively, fighting against, opposing or opposition efforts. Resistance can also be interpreted as an obstacle or defense. This happens because, in a person there is a possibility or a strong reason why she is doing defense and obstacles in her life.

Injustice to women raises feminist awareness to resist resistance to patriarchal domination. Women's resistance is manifested in women's actions and thoughts that are in line with feminist thinking, to change the condition of women's deterioration in the sphere of tradition, society and family. Women's thinking emerged to carry out resistance actions aimed at fighting for women's freedom in determining choices of life without being restricted by caste differences. In addition, women are able to show their extensibility as independent women, potentially in the field of education, and able to carry out their roles in life. Thus, it can be said that women can have the potential to be able to align themselves with men, and be able to be male partners in the family, society and nation building.

2.2.3 Feminism

The unequal treatment that happened to women has been occurred since along time ago, people who thought that women being treated unfairly; they create the ideology to against the unfair treatment or disadvantages situation to liberate women. They call it feminism. Many thinker or feminist define feminism differently.

Feminism is the consciousness from the form of the adverse treatment such as oppression, and exploitation that happened to women in some aspect of life, including with doing a movement to change that situation. As it stated by Bashin and Khan (1999:3);

> "Feminism is an awareness of patriarchal control, exploitation and oppression at the material and ideological levels of women's labor,fertility and sexuality, in the family, at the place of work and in society in general, and conscious action by women and men to transform the presentsituation".

According to Hannam (2007: 6), Feminism is an understand as that arises when women demanded to get equal rights as men. The term was first used in the political debate in France in the late 19th century. The beginning of the 18th century can be called as a starting point in the history of feminism. Although there has been debate for women who have obtained a position recognized society, feminism has not been too much developed at that time. The women who wrote works that demonstrate their demand to get equal rights, particularly in the field of education. Then, women 12 began to be interested in new ideas that emerged after the French revolution. They imagine that the relationship between the genders is currently in effect abolished and appears in the form of various kinds of associations that stopping male dominance and rejected the common perception of how to be a woman at that time.

Based on the theory above, it can be deduced that the movement of feminism made to seek gender balance. Feminism is the women's liberation movement of racism, stereotyping, sexism, oppresion of woman, and phalogosetrisme. Gender balance is to align the masculine position and feminine in the context of a particular culture. This is because, in one certain feminine culture is often considered inferior, not independent and only be subject. For that feminism can also be regarded as a movement to fight for women to be independent.

Feminism was born to defend the rights and roles of women in society, as the development of culture and social structure increasingly distinguish women and men feasible. The difference between women and men develop into discrimination which then triggers harassment.

2.2.3.1 Radical Feminism

This type of feminism spreads out in the United States since 1960s-1970s. They consider that both women and men must be educated to see the tradition as ne of oppression and be encouraged to create a new one based on a female perspective. According to Maggie (1992:26), radical feminism is a branch of feminism that views women's oppression as the basic system power upon which human relationship in society arranged.

According to Mitchell (1971:51), as quoted in The New York Radical Feminist Manifesto, they claim that;

> Radical feminism recognizes the oppression of women as a fundamental political oppression wherein women are categorized as an inferior class based on their sex. It is the aim of radical feminism to organize politically to destroy this sex-class system. As radical feminist we recognize that we are engaged in a power struggle with men, and that the agent of our oppression is man in so far as he identifies with and carries out the supremacy privileges of the male role.

Walby (1990:3) explains that radical feminism is distinguished its analysis of gender inequality in which men as a group dominates women as s group and are the main beneficaries of the subordination of women, this system of domination called patriarchy.

Thus, radical feminism pays more attention to patriarchy as a social system that discriminates women naturally. The patriarchy system exist in some elements such as family, religion, education, state, politic, law, and mass media. The system takes a men as the dominant group which led women's sexuality and gender identity.

In the development of radical feminism, this movement is divided into two parts, radical feminism libertarian and radical feminism cultural. Radical feminism libertarian gives more attention to the concept of feminine issues, to reproductive rights and sexual roles. Radical feminism cultural refuses the origin system of gender. Thus radical feminism cultural refused any subject and its value based on gender. Apart from the separation between libertarian and cultural, radical feminism has similar stone. Both of them argue that any kind of oppression toward women is not immamant, but constructed by patriarchal system.

Walby (1990:24) shows to distinct of patriarchy. There are private and public patriarchy. Private patriarchy is based upon household production as the main site of women's oppression. Public patriarchy is based principally in public sites such as employment and the state. The household does not cease to be a patriarchal structure in the public form, but it is no longer the chief site. In private patriarchy the expropriation of women's labour takes place primarily by individual patriarchs within the household, while in the public form it is a more collective appropriation. In private patriarchy the principle patriarchal strategy is exclusionary, in the public it is segregationist and subordinating.

2.2.4 Patriarchy

The word 'patriarchy' literally means the rule of the father or the 'patriarch', and originally it was used to describe a specific type of 'male-dominated family'; the large household of the patriarch which included women, junior men, children, slaves and domestics servants all under the rule of this dominant male. Now it is

used more generally "to refer to male domination, to the power relationships by which men dominate women, and to characterise a system whereby women are kept subordinate in a number of ways" (Bhasin 2006:3).

According to Walby (1989:213), patriarchy is a system in a social structure, a practice that placed men in a dominant position, to oppress and exploit women. In a patriarchal society, women are considered subordinate to men because of their position in the family and the society. Patriarchy system explains that family is the primary source where the doctrine of patriarchy is applied. This patriarchal system also describes that family, society, and state have relations interrelated to regulate its citizens through the head of family.

Walby (1990:17) has explained the patriarchal concepts thus:

"I shall define patriarchy as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women...the use of term social structures is important here, since it clearly implies rejection both of biological determinism, and the notion thet every individual man is in a dominant position and every woman in a subordinate one...patriarchy is composed of six structures: the patriarchal mode of production, patriarchal relations in paid work, patriarchal relations in the state, male violance, patriarchal relations in sexuality, an patriarchal relations in cultural institutions..."

Patriarchy, in its wider definition, means the manifestation and institutionalization of male dominance over women and children in the family and the extension of male dominance over women in society in general. It implies that "men hold power in all the important institutions of society" and that "women are deprived of access to such power". However, it does not imply that "women are either totally powerless or totally deprived of rights, influence, and resources" (Lerner;1989:239).

In a patriarchal society, women are considered subordinate to men because of their position in the family and the society. Patriarchy system explains that family is the primary source where the doctrine of patriarchy is applied. This patriarchal system also describes that family, society, and state have relations interrelated to regulate its citizens through the head of family.

In this patriarchal system, men and women behave, think, and aspire differently because they have been taught to think of masculinity and femininity in ways which condition difference. Patriarchal system shows in or accept that men have, or should have, one set of qualities and characteristics, and women another. Such as masculine qualities and feminine qualities.

2.3 Theoritical Framework

In this final project the writer focuses on the instrinsic and extrinsic elements of the text are involved to support the data. This study using feminist approach on criticizing a literary work in the novel. According to the goal of the analysis the writer tries to explore the ideas are given in this novel. Specifically this analysis focuses to analyze silence attitudes as form as resistance in novel Lucy by Jamaica Kaincaid. To criticize the object of the study, the writer uses radical feminist and Walby's theory of patriarchy which defines two main forms of patriarchy. They are privat and public patriarchy. In the form of private patriarchy, discrimination of women is found in household production, while in public patriarchy there are work, culture and sexuality. All of the main forms of patriarchy uses to analyze aspect of patriarchy described in the novel.

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┌─────────────────────────┐
│     Lucy by Kincaid     │
└─────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────┐     ┌─────────────────────────┐
│  Intrinsic Elements:    │     │  Extrinsic Elements:    │
│ 1. Character            │     │                         │
│ 2. Setting             │     │  Silence and resistance │
│ 3. Plot and Conflict    │     │  of women               │
└─────────────────────────┘     └─────────────────────────┘

          ┌─────────────────────────┐
          │   Feminist Approach     │
          │  (Radical Feminism)     │
          └─────────────────────────┘

┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Silence as a form of resistance as described in  │
│              Kincaid's Lucy                       │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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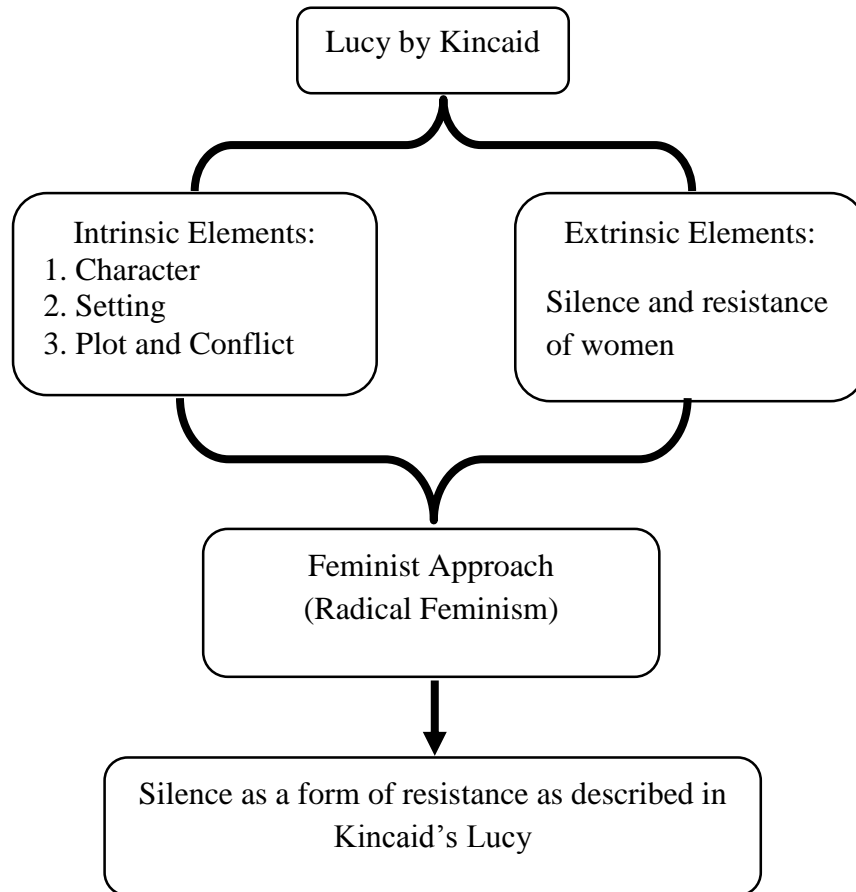
2.4 Theoritical Framework

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Silence as form of Resistance in Kincaid's *Lucy* can be seen through the instrinsic elements in the main character, setting and conflict. Lucy is a female character from Lucy's novel which shows the representation of the main character's silence in response to the patriarchal system. In response to this, Lucy made a rebellion with silence. Silence here does not mean doing nothing but through the actions of Lucy. Starting from disappointment with the behavior of her father, Lucy left her home and migrated to the United States. She becames an au pair. Lucy is a young girl. She is nineteen years old. Lucy left her parents because her parents treated her unfairly. Her parents give more attention to their three sons. Every time her brother was born, her parents always said that they would be sent to England to become doctor or lawyer who would be useful in society. Whereas Lucy is a daughter who does not get attention from her parents. Hearing those words Lucy felt discriminated against. Those words make Lucy to resist. She is very sad and disappointed because she doesn't get love from her parents.

Besides all of that, Lucy experienced internal and external conflicts. The internal conflict that happened in *Lucy* is Lucy's silence to resist patriarchy. Lucy's

most prominent response is her silence, which does not reply her mother's letters. Every year her mother sent a letter to her, but she never answered. She never opens the envelope. This is her silence to resist the patriarchal system. Besides from internal conflicts, there are also external conflicts. The first external conflict is Lucy against her father. Lucy's hatred of hier father because her father left his mother in poor condition. Her father leaves a lot of debt after he died. Lucy also hated her father because her father's attitude who always oppressed his mother. The second is Lucy to her mother. Lucy not only hates her father but also her mother because her mother wants to discriminate by her father. Even though her mother has been treating arbitrary. She remains obedient to her husband. She does not complain about her life which is only spent on taking care of her husband and her three sons. In addition Lucy is still silence when every time she gets a letter from her mother. She never reads even replying to letters from her mother.

There are several levels of patriarchal production that occur in the novel. The first is patriarchal production in relation in the household. The patriarchal system experienced by Lucy is largely causes by households, namely in the family. The family is considered the bigest unit of society that allows the growth and development of a patriarchal system. The family plays an important role in creating a patriarchal system. Lucy's parents are very supportive and provide a great opportunity in preserving the patriarchal system. Not only Lucy's father supports patriarchal values but also her mother. Lucy's mother has a greater role in preserving the patriarchal system. It can be seen when one by one his sons are born and will make them prominent people to continue their studies in England. The

strong example of the patriarchal system in the household can be seen from the attitude of her mother who is surrender and obedient. The second is patriarchy at work. Her Lucy's mother hopes that she can become a nurse someday. But Lucy refused and stopped going to her nursing school. Lucy argues that a nurse has a small salary and can only respond to a doctor whose position is above. She regretts that her mother does not want her to be a person with a higher position. Lucy's parents doesn't give freedom to choose what she wants. Third is patriarchal culture. This patriarchal culture can be seen from the social gap in education problems. Because Lucy's parents does not prioritize Lucy for high school. Whereas her brother will be sent to school in England. This is due to the culture that is still inherent in Indian society that girls do not need high education. The latter is sexual patriarchy. In Lucy's novel, Patriarchal Sexuality is described by the character Lucy who experiences free sex. She does it because he does not want to be motivated by one man. She sees many men in her environment discriminating against women. For example her father, before marrying her mother he has 30 children with other women.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

The position of women with men is the same. Especially in its role. Therefore, men do not deserve to harass women especially treat them arbitrarily such as physically hitting or threatening them.

Parents should not treat / distinguish their son with their daughter because this will be fatal for their daughter. Girls will feel discriminated against, humiliated and harassed so that they will become depressed and feel that they will not be useful. If this is happen, the girl will not have a good future that will eventually trouble her parents. In short, parents must give the same affection to their children.

The writer suggests that women especially wives should try to work in supporting the family economy. Women doesn't just depend on men or husbands because this will make men become arrogant and selfish. Women should be able to be independent in their lives so that men will think a thousand times to oppress women.

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