

**EXISTENTIALIST FEMINISM ANALYSIS OF
CLEOPATRA CHARACTER IN "ANTHONY AND
CLEOPATRA" BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTEMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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Sarjana Sastra**



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang karakter dari Cleopatra berdasarkan existensialist feminis . Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui karakter dari Cleopatra dan mengetahui sisi existensialist feminis dari Cleopatra. Eksistensialist feminism itu sendiri berarti bahwa wanita sebagai objek yang terkait dengan subjek. Perjuangan wanita untuk mendapatkan hak yang sama dengan pria. Teori yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah teori eksistensialist feminism yang digagas oleh Simon De Beauvoir. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode kualitatif. Untuk teknik pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan dokumentari penelitian yang terbagi dalam dua, primer dan data sekunder. Data primer diambil dari drama itu sendiri, dan data sekunder diambil dari artikel dari buku atau internet yang terkait dengan eksistensialist feminism. Setelah diskusi dan analisis, peneliti menemukan bahwa empat nilai dari eksistensialist feminism yang tercermin dalam karakter utama, yaitu kecenderungan dengan bekerja, menjadi cendekiawan atau terpelajar, dengan mentransfer nilai sosial dalam masyarakat, dan mengidentifikasi dirinya yang paling dominan di masyarakat.

Kata kunci: Eksistensialist feminism, Karakter, Cleopatra

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes about existentialist feminism of Cleopatra character. The aim of this research are to describe the dominant character of Cleopatra in “Anthony and Cleopatra” and know what existentialist feminism values are reflected in Cleopatra character. Existentialist feminism itself means that woman as an object related with the subject. Women's struggle for equal rights as men. The theory applied in this study is existentialist feminism theory proposed by Simon De Beauvoir. Research method which is applied in this study is qualitative method. For technique of collecting data, the researcher uses documentary research which is divided in two, primary and secondary data. Primary is taken from drama itself, and secondary data is taken from the article of book or internet which is related of existentialist feminism. After having discussion and analysis, the researcher finds that four existentialist feminism values that reflected in the main character, those are tendencies by working, becoming intellectuals, by transferring the social value into the society, and identify herself the view of dominant group in the society.

Key words: Existentialist feminism, Character, Cleopatra

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5. All of friends who are studying at Putera Batam University, especially in English Department.

Batam, 24 March 2017

(Anna Maria Sihombing)
NPM: 141210178

PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan:

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Batam, 24 March 2017
Yang membuat pernyataan,

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Anna Maria Sihombing, NPM No. 141210178

Here with declare that the term paper entitled:

EXISTENTIALIST FEMINISM ANALYSIS OF CLEOPATRA CHARACTER IN "ANTHONY AND CLEOPATRA" BY WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 24 March 2017

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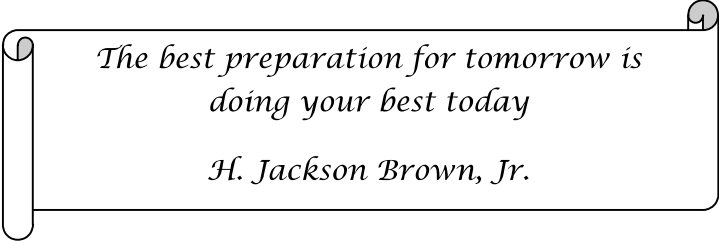
This thesis has been examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 21 March 2017

**Emil Eka Putra, S.S, M.Hum
Advisor NIDN: 0005068009**

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO



*The best preparation for tomorrow is
doing your best today*

H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

DEDICATION

My Lovely Parents: T. Sihombing & R. Nainggolan

My Sister: Elida Sihombing

My Brothers: Johannes Sihombing, Josua Sihombing, and Resto Sihombing

And to all my friends who love me: Astri, Melinova Sidabutar, Ira Hartani

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature has been widely known by many people and experts. The word “literature” is derived from the word “littera” in Latin which means letter. It refers to the written or printed words. However, now the term “literature” is more focused and restricted to merely imaginative works, which comes up from the imaginative mind of the story writers. According to Klarer, (2004:1), “ literature is refer to as the entirety of written expression, with the restriction that not every written document can be categorized as literature in the more exact sense of the word”. The definitions, therefore, usually include additional adjectives such as aesthetic or artistic to distinguish literary works from texts such as newspapers, scientific textbooks, magazines, legal documents, brochures, and so on. Literature can be said as a creative writing by an author with aesthetic values which makes literature regarded as an art.

According to Wellek and Warren, (1963:22), “the term literature seems best if we limit it to the art of literature, that is to imaginative literature”. Literature is also produced by imagination of the author. Literature is not just a document of facts, it is not just the collection of real events though it may happen in the real life. Literature can create it own world as a product of the unlimited imagination. Literature has three general genres, they are poetry, prose, and drama.

The first, poetry is derived from the word “poeta” in Latin which means a form of literary art in which language is used for its aesthetic and evocative qualities in addition to or its apparent meaning. Poetry may be written independently, as discrete poems, or may occur in conjunction with other arts, as in poetic drama, hymns, lyrics, or prose poetry. It is published in dedicated magazines (the longest established being Poetry and Oxford Poetry), individual collections and wider anthologies.

The second is prose. The word “prose” is derived from the Latin *prosa*, which literally translates to “straightforward”. Prose is the ordinary form of written language. Prose is adopted for the discussion of facts and topical reading, as it is often articulated in free form writing style. Roberts and Jacobs, (1995:2), classify prose into two part, fiction prose and nonfiction prose. Fiction, originally meant anything made up or shaped, is prose stories based on the author’s creation and imagination. It includes myths, parables, novels, romances, and short stories. On the other hand, nonfiction is literary works which describe or interpret facts, present judgments, and opinions. It consists of news reports, essays, magazines, newspapers, encyclopedias, broadcast media, films, letters, historical and biographical works and many other forms of communication.

The last, drama is a literary work that is intended to be presented on a stage or-in contemporary times-in a film by actors to an audience and has some sort of conflict that involves some sort of action and a crisis with a resolution all occur within a specified atmosphere. Drama is firstly produced in Renaissance period, and the first English dramatist is Marlowe. Before 16th century, English drama

meant the amateur performance of Bible stories. Drama developed as a result of the evolution of theater as an art. The emergence of actors at the forefront, who combine pantomime with the spoken word, heralded the rise of drama as a type of literature. A number of elements contribute to the specific nature of drama. It has a plot that reproduces a course of events, the action has dramatic tension and is broken down into scenes and episodes, the utterances of its characters have continuity, and the narrative principle is lacking or subordinate. Intended for group perception, drama has always dealt with the most topical issues, and its most brilliant models have become popular.

According to Pushkin, (1958:214) the purpose of drama is to “have an effect on the crowd, the many, and to attract their curiosity.” Drama is characterized by deep conflict. The fundamental principle is the tense and *active* experience by people of sociohistorical or “eternal” contradictions common to mankind. A dramatic quality, which is found in all forms of art, prevails inherently in drama. There are several types of drama such as, comedy, farce, melodrama, and tragedy.

The first, comedies are lighter in tone than ordinary writers, and provide a happy conclusion. The intention of dramatists in comedies is to make their audience laugh. Hence, they use quaint circumstances, unusual characters and witty remarks. For examples, *Much Ado About Nothing* is the most frequently performed Shakespearian comedy. The play is romantically funny in that love between Hero and Claudio is laughable, as they never even get a single chance to communicate on-stage until they get married. Their relationship lacks development and depth. They end up merely as caricatures, exemplifying what

people face in life when their relationships are internally weak. Love between Benedick and Beatrice is amusing, as initially their communications are very sparky, and they hate each other. However, they all of sudden make up, and start loving each other.

The second is farce. Generally, a farce is a nonsensical genre of drama, which often overacts or engages slapstick humor. For examples, Oscar Wilde's play, *The Importance of Being Earnest*, is a very popular example of Victorian farce. In this play, a man uses two identities; one as a serious person Jack (his actual name) that he uses for Cesily, his ward, and as a rogue named Ernest for his beloved woman, Gwendolyn. Unluckily, Gwendolyn loves him partially because she loves the name Ernest. It is when Jack and Earnest must come on-stage together for Cesily, then Algernon comes in to play Earnest' role, and ward immediately falls in love with another Ernest. Thus, two young women think that they love the same man an occurrence that amuses the audience.

The third, melodrama is an exaggerated drama, which is sensational and appeals directly to the senses of audience. Just like the farce, the characters are of single dimension and simple, or may be stereotyped. For examples, *The Heiress* is based on Henry James' novel the *Washington Square*. Directed for stage performance by William Wyler, this play shows an ungraceful and homely daughter of a domineering and rich doctor falling in love with a young man, Morris Townsend wishes to elope with him, but he leaves her in lurch. Author creates melodrama towards the end, when Catherine teaches a lesson to Morris and leaves him instead.

The last, tragedy is an imitation of an action that is serious, complete, and of a certain magnitude, in language embellished with each kind of artistic ornament, the several kinds being found in separate parts of the drama, in the form of action, not of narrative, through pity and fear effecting the proper purgation of these emotions. The researcher applies the tragedy to be analyzed.

In 18th and 19th century, there are also a lot of women wrote some literary works although it is not comarable with men writers, among them Jane Austen and Charlotte Bronte. Most of them create woman as the main characters in their works and put her as the strong woman. Nevertheles, there is also some men writer that woman character in their drama such as William Shakespeare. He takes a woman character in his works. Some of the woman character that he made can be categorized as feminist. Shakespeare also put a woman's name as a title in his drama, such as *Romeo and Juliet*, and *Anthony and Cleopatra*. It poves that he interested in presenting a woman as the main character.

The greatest works that Shakespeare has made that describing the feminist character is in the drama of "*Anthony and Cleopatra*" (1606-1607) the drama that raised a real story about love, lust, and the power among the Roman leader and great general Mark Antony and the queen of Egypt Cleopatra who had a victorious at her period in Egypt, Roman ,and Greek.

In the drama of "*Anthony and Cleopatra*" is very interesting to analyze the character of Cleopatra as the queen. She is a woman comes from richest country and has the power in Egypt. There are so many things that make her become the superior woman and existing her feminism values. Feminism is generally have

begun in the 19th century as people increasingly adopted the perception that woman are oppressed man in society. It is belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. It is the reason for the researcher to choose and analyze the existentialist feminism from the drama and make it as reference in making paper.

The researcher chooses the aspect of main woman character in the drama of “*Anthony and Cleopatra*” and analyze the life of main character to prove that her character is expressing a feminism values which has caused her position and her status are the same as a man.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the problem above,then the several thing to be research are:

1. The method of characterization of Cleopatra .
2. The dominant character of Cleopatra in “*Anthony and Cleopatra*”.
3. Cleopatra reflects the existentialist feminism values.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

The limitations based on the problem as below:

1. The dominant character of Cleopatra in “*Anthony and Cleopatra*”.
2. Cleopatra character reflects the existentialist feminism values.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The certain problems which be analysing problem as below:

1. What are the dominant character of Cleopatra “ *Anthony and Cleopatra*”?
2. What are the existentialist feminism values reflected in Cleopatra character?

1.5 The Objective of the Study

In this paper, the researcher is expecting the benefit for the reseacher herself and also for the readers of the drama “ *Anthony and Cleopatra*”:

1. To describe the dominant character of Cleopatra in “*Anthony and Cleopatra*”.
2. To know what existentialist feminism values are reflected in Cleopatra character.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Significance of the research is expected to be very usefull for all people who are interested in literature especially tragedy “*Anthony and Cleopatra*”. The drama was written by William Shakespeare who wrote about women that become the superior woman. The are two significance of this study consist of theoretical and practical significance.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to become scientific report which can express knowledge in the form of written thesis in analyze existentialist feminism in

“*Anthony and Cleopatra*”. It is also a medium to explore knowledge that has been learn before.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

The researcher hope for readers to take positive aspects of existentialist feminism thought and enrich knowledge of existentialist feminism approach. Existentialist feminism is the existence of woman as an object related with the subject. In this world no woman express herself freely without depend on men as subject. So, women can get equal right as the men in society.

1.7 Defenition of Key Terms

To avoid any different perceptions between researcher and readers in understanding the study, it is important to give some defenitions of the key terms used in this study. Here are the key terms explanation:

Feminism is the awareness of over roles on woman in the society such as in the work place, in the family also the awarenness action by woman or men to change the circumtances, (Bhasin and Khan,1986:87). They also brought up that a lot of woman declare that they are suspressed in so many aspect and have become marginal in the society for centuries. Most of them even experience direct suspressed on them, maybe the tradition that put men over woman or by the viewed that explain woman as an object. Despite all of that, lots of woman refused feminism.

Existentialist Feminism is the theory existence of woman as an object related with the subject. In this world no woman express herself freely without

depend on men as subject. Beauvoir is someone who believed in women being subjects. She is well known for her book entitled "*The Second Sex*", that published in 1948. Beauvoir explained the existence of women as an object related with the subject. In this book, she views both men and women, and how the women minimized and seen as objects throughout many instances.

Women described as human with no consciousness, which depend on the other human (men), have no freedom, so women are often called as the other. The existing of these women can be archived by the tendencies as follow; by working (despite of having two roles, women will be getting equal opportunity as men who work in the public sector, and the opportunity will become an extra value if their role not only as a homewife), becoming intellectuals (the intellect activity will bring changes on women. They will become the subject instead of the object), by transferring the social value in to the society (such as Sartre, Beauvoir forgot the hope to end the roles as subject-object, self-other in the general human relationship and the relation of men-women in particular).

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Approach Used

Etimologically, feminism derived from the word “*femme*” means woman who fight for the rights of women. This matter is necessary to make a differences between male and female (as the aspect of biological differences, as natural term), masculin and feminine. In other words, male female leading to sex. In more extensive understanding, feminism is women movement in resisting to be marginized.

The feminism fights for the equality of men, to demand their full right as human being. Principally, their position based on the woe’s position (in philosophy, politic, economy, culture, and social), and oriented in the pattern of changes on power relationship. For that matters, the hierarchy society’s rules and giving pressure on women, in the aspect of class, culture, and social contract must be changed heading for new social relationship. Such as in family, community, society, where women equal as men became a full subject in making a decision related to the allocation of power and it is resources. This kind of changes did not happenied by itself, but it must be fight for. The feminism belief that women are independent of their body, soul and their life. A woman is a full subject who owns the same rights as men. That feminist main goal does not create groups victory among others, or the centre of over on one side only, but to gain a recontruction in the society without putting their side a side. The point of feminism goal is to

equalize the women's position with men's, related that the equal rights movement appeared in the society. Among the other way is to release women from domestic environmental bond or families and house environment. This called as women's liberation movement, or known as women emancipation movement.

Feminism also related to men in the sense that all gender based equality is in fact a balance between the male and female with the intention of liberating the individual. In that sense the definition of feminism also includes all movements and campaigns that target men and boys for gender sensitisation with a goal to end gender based discriminatory practices and achieve gender based equality.

According to Bhasin and Khan, (1986:87), "feminism is the awareness of over roles on woman in the society such as in the work place, in the family also the awareness action by woman or men to change the circumstances". They also brought up that a lot of woman declare that they are suppressed in so many aspect and have become marginal in the society for centuries. Most of them even experience direct suppressed on them, maybe the tradition that put men over woman or by the viewed that explain woman as an object. Despite all of that, lots of woman refused feminism.

Further, Ilyas, (1997:88), said that "feminism is an awareness of the gender unfairness, which is felt by woman, either in the family or society also the conscious action done by either woman or men to change the state of condition".

This purpose based on the awareness and fact that the patriarchy system, which applies in the majority of society in the world actually in gender. Is not egaliter and creates unfairness against woman so that it is necessary to have a transformation towards fairness.

2.2 Theory of Character

Researcher has been stated in the previous subchapter, this study is focused on existentialist feminism values, which is seen from dialogue and action by the Cleopatra character. So, to find the answer of the problems, the researcher cannot ignore the importance of the character it self. According to Roberts and Jacob (1995;10) state that a character in a play is a person created by playwright to carry the action, language, ideas, and emotions of the play.

In a story, there are several categories of character based on some aspect such as the reader's interest or sympathy, based on the role of the character itself, and etc, it might divided as;

2.2.1 Major Character

Major character is that has a big part in the story. It always develops in the story and mostly appear on the text. Another term of major character is the central character. The character refers to the people who take part in most of the events.

2.2.2 Minor Character

Meanwhile, minor character does not develop nearly as fully as the major character and it does not have demand or sympathy. Minor character only complete the story and seldom appear on the text and have small part in the story.

According to Sujiman (1988:19), said that minor character is not a central position of the story but it is an important character to build up the story. Thus, the major character is the important of the novel and the minor character is supporting character.

2.2.3 Protagonist Character

Protagonist character is the central character engaging the reader's interest and sympathy mostly. According to Sujiman,(1988:19) said that "the term of protagonist usually means main character, but the protagonist is also someone who fights for something.

2.2.4 Antagonist Character

Antagonist character is the component of protagonist character, Sujiman, (1988:19). The antagonist is usually a person, but also nonhuman force or even an aspect of the protagonist, his or her tendency toward evil and self-destruction. We can say that protagonist is the character who forces the story. It means that the readers are in lack sympathy to the antagonist character.

2.2.5 Flat Character

According to Sujiman,(1988:19) said that "flat character is the expressed through characterization, attitude, and obsession of the character". Thus, flat character is static due to having no any altering from beginning to the end of the story. He said that flat character is built around a single idea or quality and presented in an outline without much individualizing detail, and so can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence.

2.2.6 Round Character

Round character is complex and many sides. They might require an easy for full analysis. It undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality and outlook. Major characters are likely to be round, while minor characters are to be flat. Through the language and actions of the characters, readers will learn whether the personages are multidimensional characters, which simply developed characters or perhaps merely foil which have main purposes to shed light on more important characters.

The readers will also learn about the emotion, attitudes, and values of characters such as their hopes and fears, their strengths and weaknesses in a drama. From explanation above, characters have connection of existentialist feminism, and here more explanation about existentialist feminism.

2.3 Existentialist Feminism

The theory of feminism divided into few parts, among of them are the theory of psychoanalysis feminism, post modern feminism, socialist feminism, and existentialist feminism.

The first, psychoanalysis and gender feminists believe “women’s way of acting is rooted deep in women’s psyche.” For the psychoanalytic feminism, the ideal human person is a blend of positive feminine and positive masculine traits, contrary to popular belief in his time that children are “sexless” (sexuality-less). S.Freud, (2009:71) argued that children were quite sexual and, in fact, experienced three sexual stages of infancy: oral, anal, and phallic. During the last of these stages, the child discovers the pleasure potential of the genitals and either resolves or fails to resolve the so-called Oedipus and castration complexes.

The second, Postmodern feminism is an approach to feminist theory that incorporates postmodern and post-structuralist theory, seeing itself as moving beyond the modernist polarities of liberal feminism and radical feminism. Feminism has been seen as having an affinity to postmodern philosophy through a shared interest in speech acts. Postmodern feminism's major departure from other branches of feminism is perhaps the argument that sex, or at least gender is itself constructed through language, a view notably propounded in Judith Butler's 1990 book, *Gender Trouble*. She draws on and critiques the work of Simone de

Beauvoir, Michel Foucault, and Jacques Lacan, as well as on Luce Irigaray's argument that what we conventionally regard as feminine is only a reflection of what is constructed as masculine.

The third, socialist feminism was increasingly used during the 1970s to describe a mixed theoretical and practical approach to achieving women's equality. Socialist feminist theory analyzed the connection between the oppression of women and other oppression in society, such as racism and economic injustice. Socialists had fought for decades to create a more equal society that did not exploit the poor and powerless in the ways capitalism did. Like Marxism, socialist feminism recognized the oppressive structure of capitalist society. Like radical feminism, socialist feminism recognized the fundamental oppression of women in patriarchal society.

However, socialist feminists did not recognize gender and only gender as the exclusive basis of all oppression. Socialist feminists wanted to integrate the recognition of sex discrimination with their work to achieve justice and equality for women, working classes, the poor and all humanity. Among the activist groups that at some point defined themselves as socialist feminists.

Jean Paul Sartre is the person who served the theory of existentialist. It is by him, the philosophy of existentialist known world wide. It is happened because of his extraordinary ability as literature expert. He brought his philosophy in a form of roman and played in a language which can explain its intention to all his reader.

In his theory, he is focus on Being and Nothingness. Being consisted of being in itself (exist in oneself, the unconscious existing by itself), being for itself (exist for oneself, exist on human have thought and able to do so, because of the criticism humans are face into choices of consequences of their freedom curse),

and being for other (exist for others, the existing with other people, the fully conflict of subjects relationship). Nothingness is mind dependent aspects of reality, such as values. Sartre focused on many things as a philosopher that very much intrigues and has also influenced Beauvoir's writings on the existentialist feminist. She focused on the ideas of subject/object.

Some of the strategies that Beauvoir gives to women for being subject are interesting to say the least. Beauvoir, (2005:11) stated that, women must be economically independent by having careers and jobs outside of the home. The second, women should be conscious of what society is telling her what to do and how to be. She needs to free herself from her body by being a self and not spending all her time at the beauty salon and should engage in creative-oriented projects.

Beauvoir is someone who believed in women being subjects. She is well known for her book entitled "*The Second Sex*", that published in 1948. Beauvoir explained the existence of women as an object related with the subject. In this book, she views both men and women, and how the women minimized and seen as objects throughout many instances. Women described as human with no consciousness, which depend on the other human (men), have no freedom, so women are often called as the other.

The existing of these women can be archived by the tendencies as follow; by working (despite of having two roles, women will be getting equal opportunity as men who work in the public sector, and the opportunity will become an extra value if their role not only as a homewife), becoming intellects (the intellect activity will bring changes on women. They will become the subject instead of the object), by transeferring the social value in to the society (such as Sartre, Beauvoir

forgot the hope to end the roles as subject-object, self-other in the general human relationship and the relation of men-women in particular). He agrees more on Sartre's opinion that one of the key of setting women free of their dependency on men is by the economic power, refused to internalize the other status and identify herself through the view of dominant group in the society.

2.4 Woman Condition In Elizabethan Era

Shakespeare's era or Elizabethan era actually began 1485, when Elizabeth's grandfather Hendry Tudor defeated Richard III. But, before the researcher explain about women condition in Elizabethan era, the researcher will start from biography of Elizabeth I, that women has so many influences in Elizabethan history.

2.4.1 Biography of Elizabeth I

The reign of Queen Elizabeth I is often referred to as The Golden Age of English history. Elizabeth was an immensely popular Queen, and her popularity has waned little with the passing of four hundred years. She is still one of the best loved monarchs, and one of the most admired rulers of all time. She became a legend in her own lifetime, famed for her remarkable abilities and achievements. Yet, about Elizabeth the woman, we know very little. She is an enigma, and was an enigma to her own people.

Elizabeth was the daughter of King Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. She was born on 7 September 1533 at Greenwich Palace. Her birth was possibly the greatest disappointment of her father's life. He had wanted a son and heir to succeed him as he already had a daughter, Mary, by his first wife, Katherine of Aragon. He had not divorced Katherine, and changed the religion of

the country in the process, to have only another daughter. Elizabeth's early life was consequently troubled. Her mother failed to provide the King with a son and was executed on false charges of incest and adultery on 19 May 1536. Anne's marriage to the King was declared null and void, and Elizabeth, like her half-sister, Mary, was declared illegitimate and deprived of her place in the line of succession.

The next eight years of Elizabeth's life saw a quick succession of stepmothers. There was Jane Seymour who died giving birth to the King's longed for son, Edward and Anne of Cleves who was divorced, Catherine Howard who was beheaded; and finally Catherine Parr. For generations, historians have debated whether the constant bride changing of her father was responsible for Elizabeth's apparent refusal to marry. It is certainly possible that the tragic fates of Anne Boleyn and Catherine Howard impressed upon her a certain fear of marriage, but there may have been other reasons for the Queen's single state, such as a fear of childbirth, which claimed the lives of a significant number of women in this period. Even if the Queen had no personal reservations about marriage, there were political problems with almost every contender for her hand. Religion was a major divisive issue, and there was also the problem of whether Elizabeth would have to relinquish any of her royal powers to a husband in an age when the political sphere was exclusively male.

As a child, Elizabeth was given a very impressive education. It had become popular amongst the nobility to educate daughters as well as sons and Elizabeth excelled at her studies. She was taught by famous scholars such as William Grindal and Roger Ascham, and from an early age it was clear that she was

remarkably gifted. She had an especial flare for languages, and by adulthood, she could reputedly speak five languages fluently.

2.4.2 Elizabethan Family Life

Elizabethan family life was very tight. Many of the major elements of Elizabethan family life were determined by whether the family was poor and belonging to the lower classes or whether the family was wealthy. The main exception to this was religion, whether rich or poor, young or old, everyone in the family was expected to attend a Protestant Church Service every Sunday. Elizabethan family life was determined by the many laws of the land which dictated not only religion but also the types of clothes members of the family were allowed to wear.

2.4.3 Elizabethan Family Life for Women

The Elizabethan family life for women was dominated by the men in the family. Elizabethan women were seen as inferior to men. They were subservient to the men in the family all of their lives and expected to obey the men in all aspects of their life. Disobedience was seen as a crime against their religion. Marriages were arranged to suit the family.

Education in Elizabethan era was only deemed necessary for boys to attend schools or Universities. Girls were not allowed in such places of education. Only the most wealthy families allowed their daughters to be taught at home. The Protestant Anglican Church and its teachings were an important part of the school curriculum.

Elizabethan engagement and marriage customs were an important feature of Elizabethan family life. Elizabethan women were expected to marry to increase the wealth and position of the family and then to produce children preferably male

heirs. Elizabethan women were expected to bring a dowry to the marriage. A dowry was an amount of money, goods, and property that the bride would bring to the marriage.

Elizabethan women were expected to marry to increase the wealth and position of the family and then to produce children preferably male heirs. There were no careers for women and women and there were no schools for girls, so the majority were illiterate. Family and home life depended on the skills of the women in relation to good house keeping and the health of the family was determined by the ability of Elizabethan women to produce medicines from the herbs available to them.

2.5 Review of Previous Study

After doing some research, the researcher has read many research. First, Khodijah with thesis entitled “*An Analysis on Equality of Rights and Positions of Men and Women Reflected in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s The Hound of the Baskerville*”. Her research focused on the detail descriptions about women’s right and positions reflected by female characters in the novel such as women’s right in speaking, women’s right in social affairs, and women’s right in making decision.

Second, Rahmah the student of The State University of Malang 2006, with entitled “*The Hidden Feminism of Cleopatra in William Shakespeare’s Anthony and Cleopatra*”, that focused on the patriarchal Rome oppression to Cleopatra. Cleopatra struggle to faces the patriarchal Rome, and victories in facing the patriarchal Rome.

Third, Maulaini with thesis entitled *A Character Anaysis of Cleopatra Based on The Existentialist Theory*, a paper the departement of english letters,

faculty of adab and humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, S1 Degree, 2006. However, the researcher analysis character of Cleopatra by using existentialist feminism and using descriptive qualitative analysis as the method.

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the researcher discusses about methods and procedures that are used to answer the question based on the problem. A method is a kind of systematical work plan in order to make the research work become easier, so that it can achieve its main purpose, Sudaryanto, (1993:9). The researcher discusses about several method such as research design, method of collecting data, method of the analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

3.1 Research Design

In this chapter, the researcher gives more details about what the researcher does in this research. It is started from reads the print play “*Anthony and Cleopatra*” by William Shakespeare and finds interesting phenomena. The researcher finds out that the phenomena in this play is related to feminism showed by the main character itself, and finally applies existentialist feminism theory proposed by Simon De Beauvoir. As has been stated in previous subchapter, the theory of Simon De Beauvoir added from his friend, Sartre Jean Paul.

According to Kothari, (2004:31) the meaning of research design itself is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted, it is also constitutes the blueprint for the data collection, after that doing a measurement and finally analyzing the data. In other words, research design consist of the answer of what, where, when, and how much related to the research.

This research uses descriptive method that is aimed to describe systematically the fact, and accurate description of a situation of area. Beside descriptive method, the researcher also applies qualitative method. This method is based on the data which are words or sentence and not about the number (Sudaryanto, 1993:62). This study is a literary criticism and uses existentialist feminism theory to deal with the data. It is literary criticism which is applied to the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of a literary work (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149) and in this study the researcher conducts discussion of literature, including description, analysis, and interpretation of a literary work in the play “*Anthony and Cleopatra*” by William Shakespeare.

Basically, feminism is the women movement that struggle for women rights. Feminism grows from the fact that women always get discriminations in the social structure. So, the history of women are different from the history of men, it seems that women become the second sex, or only become servant of men and are exploited on their social relation. To analyze the data, the researcher applies existentialist feminism theory because the play describes about women have the same right as men.

Existentialist feminism explains of women as an object related with the subject. In this world no women express herself freely without depend on men as subject.

According to existentialist feminism theory, the existing of these woman can be achieved by the tendencies as follow by working, becoming intellects, by transferring the social value into the society, and refused to internalize the other status and identify herself through the view of dominant group in society.

3.2 Method of Collecting Data

According to Arikunto (2002:236) stated that documentary method can provide information and documentary technique is the way to get information related to the variable and data from books, newspaper, magazine, or the other references. Documentary technique means reading, studying and analyzing all references related to the study.

The researcher collect the data from reading all the script of the drama and underline the dialogue related to the topic of the thesis and making some notes from the dialogue of the drama and explanation about them. She also collects the data from the opinion of the experts from many sources to give an accurate theories to analyze the research problem these data became secondary data. While the data from the script of the drama is the primary data. Futher, explanations about these two kinds of data source will be explained as follow:

3.2.1 Primary Data Sources

Primary data is the main source that researcher uses. As the primary data source, the writer uses the play entitled "*Anthony and Cleopatra*" by William Shakespeare. Before writing this research, the researcher had read this drama many times regularly. In order to get the idea of existentialist feminism that reflected in his drama and to catch the author's purpose of create the drama. After that, the researcher categorizes the related data on Beauvoir's theory.

3.2.2 Secondary Data Sources

To support the primary data is secondary data source. The secondary data is normally uses to provide the writer material in this research such as related theory and any relevant information which has relationship with the topic. To strength

the data, the researcher uses some book, and articles from internet, film which relevant and supported this analysis.

3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher focuses on two components that are discussed intrinsic and extrinsic component. For more explanation of these two components as follows:

3.3.1 Intrinsic Component

Intrinsic component consists of some elements of fiction. Those are plot, character, setting, theme, and point of view. In this research, the reseacher only focuses on character rather than other intrinsic element. Feminism values is clearly show her character based on her characterization. Based on the play, there were so many characterizations of Cleopatra.

According to F.C, Lucas, (1967:67), there are six methods to understand the characterization as; direct statement, action, externals (may be a clue to develop perception of the character through the use at physical detail, incuding voice, walk and clothes), speech, reactions from the others, and enviroment (the presentation of a person's surrounding, particularly those she or he deliberately chooses, including the reactions author's prefer, contributes to an understanding of the character). Characterization of cleopatra has shown her character. After finishing read the print of play "*Anthony and Cleopatra*" the reseacher found her character based on characterization as; beautiful and exciting, emotional and easily changing, and ambitious.

3.3.2 Extrinsic Component

The extrinsic element of literature is the things that can not really be found inside the story itself. It was not the material but the facts and information that supports and surrounds the story. It could tell about the author, inspiration, life experiences. It could also tell about the world situation, past, present or may be the future, and many other supporting facts.

In extrinsic components, the researcher applies the existentialist feminism theory proposed by Simone De Beauvoir in her book *Second Sex*. In this book, she actually added opinion of expert in feminism Jean Paul Sartre.

3.4 Method of Presenting Research Result

There are two kinds of presentation method of data analysis result, they are formal and informal presentation method Sudaryanto, (1993:145). Formal presentation method is the researcher presents the data analysis result by using symbol, signs, table and diagram. While informal presentation method is the writer presents the data analysis result by using words or sentences without symbol, signs, table, and diagram.

In this research, the researcher uses qualitative method to analyze this data, the researcher chooses informal method to report the data. Then this data will be presenting based on the real data in the form of words and paragraph. The result of this resesarch are narration and dialogue in play which related to existentialist feminism values and how those values reflected in the main character of the play itself. Afterward, the researcher takes a conclusion from this research.