

**ANNA'S EFFORTS TOWARDS WOMEN'S RIGHTS EQUALITY
IN ELIZABETH HAND'S ANNA AND *THE KING***

A THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the completion for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language specialized in
Literature**



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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify that this thesis is absolutely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Opinions or findings of others are quoted and cited with respect to ethical standard.

Semarang, January 2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dayu Hapsari Ariyati', with a stylized flourish at the end.

Dayu Hapsari Ariyati

MOTTO

Patience, diligence, perseverance and obedience to the Almighty breed succes

(Elisa, 2000)

DEDICATION

To my daughter, my beloved husband, and my parents

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

At this happiest moment, I wish a prayer to my Lord, Allah SWT who has blessed me during writing this thesis.

Furthermore, I would like to express my sincere thanks to:

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9. All my friends in English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University, especially Dini, Tika, Elvira, Gucci, Windy.

Finally, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this I welcome any suggestions and critics.

Semarang, January 2014

The Writer

Dayu Hapsari Ariyati

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled “Anna's efforts towards women's right equality in Elizabeth Hand's Anna and the King” presents Anna Leonowen's effort in Siam Thailand struggling for woman's rights connected to social feminism and cultural feminism. Library research method was used to set the references dealing with the object of analysis. The structural and feminism approaches were used to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The structural approach is used to analyze character, setting and conflict. Feminism approach is used to analyze social feminism and cultural feminism of Anna.

The result of the analysis shows that Anna Leonowen is the main character. She was a widow who was struggling, tough, smart, helpful and wise woman. Anna belongs to round static character since she has more than one specific trait but her characteristic as a struggling person remains the same during the story, who began her new life as a teacher in Siam Palace Thailand.

The setting of this thesis is divided into three parts; they are setting of place, setting of time and setting of social dealing with significant event Anna experience. Anna experiences both internal and external conflicts. The internal conflict happens when Anna could not get her own house outside the palace as King Mongkut had promised in the letter before. In the beginning of the story the external conflict happens between Anna against the interpreter. It is when the interpreter calls her as a “sir” rather than “madam”. Then, the external conflict happens when Anna against the King Mongkut about women slavery. Another external conflict happens between Anna against Kralahome about her house. Last of all, the external conflict happens between Anna against Lady Jao Jum Manda Ung about releasing her slave La Ore.

Finally, here are Anna's efforts towards women's rights in Siam. They are the equality of women's position in society, to release women's slavery, and to make the positive change in Siam culture.

Keywords: women's right, equality, women's slavery, culture.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literature is a literary study connected with the human life, like behavior, feelings, social condition and tradition among them. It also has a relationship with the societies and psychology. Therefore, literature whether in the form of poetry, drama, prose, will always be an interesting matter to discuss.

For some reading lovers, tend to choose written English literature as because writing has a wide expression in diction and language style. Novel is one of the written English Literature, which has a sophisticated language in a free writing. Jassin in Zulfahnur (1996:67) stated that Novel is the remarkable events of the characters, where the events lead to inner turmoil that changed the course of the fate of the characters.

A novel brings a certain imagery for the reader such as horror, criminal, or romance. Thus, the writer raises Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*, which is inspired based on the screenplay by Steve Meerson and Peter Krikes and Andy Tennant and Rich Parks. Unlike the other, this novel offers many interesting conflict inside and enlightenment to know about the feminism.

Think as feminist involves efforts against a lot of things considered as a knowledge. Because historically, living in a society dominated by men, woman mostly became as object rather than a knowledge creator. (Steve Jackson and Jackie Jones, 1998:1)

The quotation above contains a deep sense about women's position against men's in the society. Basically, the main purpose of feminism is to obtain women's rights and opportunities of equality to the men's. Many ways have been done by feminist to achieve women's equality, such as forming an organization to socialize their program towards the society surround. Nowadays along tenth the times, feminism begins to be seen and noticed.

In relation to the writer's thesis about women's equality reflected in Hand's *Anna and The King*, the writer would like to dig out the issue of woman's effort towards the right equality through Anna Leonowen's the main character. She was an English woman, struggle for women's equality in 1862's era.

The King Maha Mongkut himself, actually had a willingness towards the progress of his Country, especially Siam. Despite of that, it is not that simple to make such a progress, knowing that there so many old culture influenced Siamese living society. Reform is vital to many country's survival.

Siamese culture, the King's believe and British Culture, make Anna's effort became challenging and unique. Anna sometimes faced by unfair women's problems because of the Siamese custom, for instance slavery, having some wives, concubines. Even underestimating someone's position.

The main purpose of Anna Leonowens is to teach the King's children, but she could not just stand seeing, many unfair incidences around the palace. Therefore some interesting conflicts happened and one of them is about feminism.

Women and their social matter always be an interesting issue. That is the reason for the writer to explore further about women right equality connected to feminism and in the next chapter we will discuss deeper to reveal Anna's struggle in every conflict she met.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

In this research, the writer wants to limit the discussion by presenting the following problems:

1. What is the general description of Anna as the main character in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*?
2. What are setting described by Anna in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*?
3. What are conflicts experience in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*?
4. What is the effort toward the right equality as reflected by Anna Leonowens in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*?

1.3 Scope of the Study

Based on the statement above, the writer focuses to analyze on the general description of Anna as the main character, setting and conflict experienced by Anna. Besides, the writer analyzes on the effort of the main character towards the right equality, dealing with the era of Siam in 1862's.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

Some objectives that the writer wants to achieve are written bellow:

1. To describe the general description of Anna as the main character in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King* novel.
2. To describe the setting in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King* novel.
3. To describe conflicts experienced by Anna as the main character in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King* novel.
4. To describe the effort towards the right equality as reflected of Anna as the main character in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King* novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

1. The writer

To learn further about literature which is connected with feminism, especially on woman's right.

2. The readers

As a reference for the students who are studying about literature, dealing with feminism.

3. The university

To give a contribution for the library of Dian Nuswantoro University as the additional references, especially in Literary Department.

1.6 Method of the Study

To analyze the novel entitled *Anna and The King* by Elizabeth Hand, the writer uses the following methods:

1.6.1 Research Design

The writer uses qualitative descriptive design to analyze this data. According to Endraswara (2003:7), the important features of qualitative research are: this researcher is the key instrument that reads accurately the literary work, the research has been done descriptively, it means explaining on form of word or picture needed, not numeral form, this qualitative descriptive research is more the priority of process than the result and inductively analysis.

1.6.2 Sources of Data

In this thesis, the writer uses *Anna and The King* by Elizabeth Hand as the object of study and source of data. The writer uses some of literary and feminism theories, which are relevant and related to intrinsic and extrinsic element of the main topic. Besides, the writer acquires from the websites to support the analysis.

1.6.3 Units of Analysis

In the unit of analysis, the writer will focus on the intrinsic element and extrinsic element. The intrinsic elements includes character, setting and conflict, and the extrinsic elements will be focused on the woman's effort towards the right equality.

1.6.4 Techniques of Data Collection

In this study, the writer needs many materials to strengthen her research. Because of that the writer takes data from the library research. Library research is a method of collecting data by reading books and other reference, which are related to the topic. This method was to complete the data needed for this research. According to Nazir (1999: 111):

“Library research is an activity to find and analyze reference. The writer searches and collects all the necessary and important references, information and ideas from significant sources related to the subject matter to support the ideas in writing the thesis.”

Besides, acquires from the websites to support the analysis.

1.6.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

The writer uses two approach, they are structural approach and feminism approach. Structural approach analysis character, conflict and setting, and feminism approach analysis social feminism and cultural feminism.

1. Structural Approach

According to Jabrohim (2003: 60) “structural approach is an approach in literary research which focuses in literary autonomy in a work of fiction”.

The writer uses the structural approach to analyze the structural elements like main character and internal and external conflict experienced by Anna.

Main character is the main topic of the analysis. The characteristic of the main character has a close relation with the topic that the writer wants to analyze

which is about “Feminism”. Conflicts, both internal conflicts and also external conflict, is the element which also important to support the analysis of the main topic of the thesis.

2. Feminism Approach

Feminist theory tries to analyze the conditions that shape the lives of women and investigate a variety of cultural understanding of what it means to be female. And how to explain the conditions of life they lead. Caroline Ramazonaglu states feminism is sharing of social theory that describes the relationship between the sexes in the society and differences between the experiences is experienced by men and women, which is also a theory of political practice (1998, 8)

According to Glover, David, & Kaplan, Cora, (2000), “Feminism refers to political, cultural and economic movements aimed at establishing the greatest rights and legal protections for women. Feminism includes some of the sociological theories and philosophies concerned with issues of gender difference. It is also a movement that campaigns for women’s right and interest. Nancy Colt defines feminism as the belief in the importance of gender equality, invalidating idea of gender hierarchy as a social constructed concept.”

In this thesis feminism approach is used to analyze social feminism and cultural feminism. The writer wants to describe the process of social and cultural feminism of Anna in *Anna and The King* by Elizabeth Hand and the reason and also the purpose of why it happen. Talking about “social and cultural”, it has a

close relation with feminism approach, that's why, by the explanation about social feminism and cultural feminism, the writer want to describe the analysis of this topic.

On the research, the writer does two steps. First step is reading the novel. On it the writer gets the interesting topic to discuss.

The second step is collecting the data related to the topic from this novel. The writer applies reading book and read articles from websites, related to the topic, find some quotations which are also related to the topic, makes some notes which can help the writer when analyze the topic, discuss the topic with friends, and then analyzing the topic.

1.7 Thesis Organization

This thesis is divided into five chapters as follows:

Chapter I is Introduction. It consists of Background of the study. Statements of the Study, Scope of the Study, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Method of the Study and Thesis Organization.

Chapter II is Author and synopsis of the story. It covers biography of Elizabeth Hand and synopsis of *Anna and The King*.

Chapter III is review of related literature. This chapter consists character, conflict, setting and feminism on literature, social feminism and cultural feminism theory of personality by Anna as main character in Elizabeth Hand of *Anna and The King*.

Chapter IV is discussion. It covers general description of Anna, conflict experienced by Anna, setting and the social and cultural feminism experienced by Anna.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter presents the conclusions and suggestion of the study.

CHAPTER II

AUTHOR AND SYNOPSIS

2.1 Elizabeth Hand's Biography and Works

Elizabeth Hand was born in March, 29 1957. She had grew up in Yonkers and Pound Ridge, New York. She studied drama and anthropology at The Catholic University of America. Since 1988, Hand has lived in coastal Maine, the setting for many of her stories. She also lives part-time in Camden Town, London which has been the setting for “Mortal Lone” and the short story “Cleopatra Brimstone”.

Hand's first story “Prince of Flowers” was published in 1988 in Twilight Zone magazine and her first novel “Winterlong” was published in 1990. As an American Novelist, Hand has won several award such as International Horror Guild Awards (2001) and most recently she won the “Shirley Jackson Award” for Generation Loss and The World Fantasy Award in 2008 for “Illyria”.

Elizabeth Hand also writes movie and television spin-offs, including “Star Wars” tie-in novels and novelization of such films as X-Files, Flight the Future, 12 Monkeys, and Ana and The King. Hand is a longtime contribution to numerous publications, including the Washington Post Book World and the Village Voice Literary supplement.

2.2 Synopsis of *Anna and The King*.

Since the first time Anna receives the letter from King Maha Mongkut, She never has a feeling of doubt to accept the request of the King Phra Chom Klao, Rama IV (Maha Mongkut) to give some educations for his family about the knowledge of English, science and literature due to the future of siamese . Anna realizes that there will be a challenging journey for her as a teacher, an English teacher in Bangkok, at the English era, 1862. The story of Mrs. Anna Leonowens is describes by the King's son, Prince Chulalongkorn.

Anna recently spends her life in Bombay and now she must start her new life in Bangkok, a place where she never imagines before. Together with her son Louis, also her two loyal servants Beebe and Moonshee, Anna goes to Siam Bangkok.

When Anna and her family enter the palace, they could not stop being amazed by the beauty of the King's palace. Although the place is far away in the forest but it cannot hide the beautiful classic buildings of the palace. Entering the palace, Anna is welcomed by the interpreter and introduces her to the Prime Minister, His Excellency, Chao Phya Kralahome. He asks Anna some personal questions that suppose these were impolite according to Anna's culture. Kralahome also calles Anna as a Sir rather than Mam. Anna then straight to the

point, she explains that she wants to see the King, but seems Anna has to wait for several days.

The day for Anna to meet the King comes. The kralahome reminds Anna and her son to touch forehead to floor as a manner to greet the King. She kindly Refuse. She does this with her own way. It is not easy to see the King. Anna must hurry runs after the King and tries to have a conversation with him. Anna's effort is not useless, the King finally allows Anna and her son to come into the Children's Garden. It makes Anna amazed.

The King's garden is so beautiful. There, Anna is introduced to the King's twenty three wives, forty two concubines, fifty eight offspring and ten more on the way. "Each one my hope for the future" Said King Mongkut proudly. Louis himself does not understand what is meant by a concubine. Anna is about going to say a word but the King starts to introduce them to his family.

Prince Chulalongkorn, the first son looks worried when he knows Anna will become his new teacher. Chulalongkorn disagree to his father because his father sent the imperialist schoolteacher as the English teacher for him and his brothers and sisters. The king tries to comprehend his son that the main purpose why he sends Anna as the teacher is for teaching and introducing his children about science and literature.

Days went on and Anna has not got her own house, as the king promises her. Anna tries to confirm but still King has made his own decision. Anna keeps

on teaching everyday as she was getting understand the palace and the people surround, she starts to be familiar with Lady Thiang, The King's head wife. Meanwhile, Louis has not found any match with the prince. They often argue and get punishments from Anna.

Another story in the palace comes from Lady Khun Jao Tuptim. She is the new King's concubine comes from another village far away from the palace. Tuptim's family forced her to get married with the King. Lady Tuptim actually has had a lover his name is Khun Phra Balat. But what else could she do, the King's wishes is her command. Tuptim herself is no longer could bare her feeling. She then joins her boyfriend and becomes a monk in the Emerald Buddha Temple. This causes the King feels angry and put Lady Tuptim and Balat into trouble. They must face Siam court that obviously would not be in their side. Anna tries hardly to defense Tuptim and Balat at the King's court, but Siamese law still could not accept her way of thinking. The punishment has been done. Lady Tuptim and Balat died in an execution witnessed by Siamese. That was the hardest day for Anna that she could only cried in her house.

Sadness seems won't go away from the King's palace, a letter brought by Kralahome in the morning really shocks Anna. The King's daughter Princess Fa Ying got Cholera and almost could not hold on against her illness. Princess Fa Ying finally died in 16th May Anno Christy 1863. She has not been the only child to die, by the time the cholera outbreak ends, several of the royal children has been buried, though none with so much ceremony as Princess Fa Ying.

Meanwhile, a rebellion was arranged by some important men of the King. They are Prince Chofa, the King's brother and General Alak. King Mongkut did not realize it even when Kralahome said about the death of Prince Chofa in the Burmese's attack. The rebellion had forced King's family away from the Palace. Together with Anna and her son, they went in a monastery in Non Khai. It is far away in the forest. As General Alak's army came to the bridge, Anna's plan helped by King's children had saved King Mongkut and his men, Nikorn, Noi and Pitak. The explosions that Anna made caused Alak's army ran away as they were afraid King Mongkut had brought the English army. Alak finally left alone in the bridge. The king let Alak alive in humiliation.

In the fine night the King celebrates all of his glory and winning with the royal family and the beloved teacher Anna Leonowens and her family. In a romantic dance, the King has a warm conversation with Anna. Through all these days and events has grown up their feeling of love. But Anna must bury her feeling as she does not want to be his next wife nor his concubines. In the end, Anna and her family come back to England continue her rest of her life along with all of the memories in Siam.

CHAPTER III

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

3.1 Character

Characters are the people told in a story. Moreover, characters talk about an individual's personal characteristic. Although sometimes readers use the word character synonymously with person, human being and literary figure, more often they use it in reference to individual or personal characteristics.

Characters are the most important element in the literary work. Every work use characters to serve it story. As stated by Potter (1967:7) "Characters are basic element in much imaginative literature and therefore, they limit the considerable attention paid to them".

Characters in a story or fiction will be able to change it to be alive and interesting as in a real life. As we know, a literary work is an imitation of reality; story, setting, and event experienced by characters are almost same with characters in fiction, not real. They are only illusion created by the author. A character usually is the imitation of real person's personality. Sometimes he has similar personality to that human being. According to Holman (1980:443) that;

A character is a brief descriptive sketch of personage who typifies some definite quality. The person is described not as an individualized personality but as an example of some vice or virtue types as a busy, a supercilious fellow.

In detail, Taylor (1981:62) states as follows:

A character in a novel or play is not a real human being and has no life outside the literary composition, however well the illusion of reality has been created by the author. A character is merely construction of word meant to express an idea or view of experiences and must be considered in relation to other features of the composition such as action and setting, before its full significance can be appreciated.

3.1.1 Main / Major Characters

A major character is the main part of the story. He or she is the most important character in the story. Usually the actions of the story are focused on this character from the beginning to the end parts. The content of the story is highlighted to these characters' experience. Major character consists of: protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is considered as the central character in a fiction. This character has the important role in developing the story. Morner and Rausch (1998:176) state, "Protagonist is the principal and central character of a novel, short story, play or the other literary work".

3.1.2 Typified and Character development

According to Perrine (1993:71) also divides all fictional characters into two, they are:

1. Static character

Static character is the same sort of the person at the end of the story as it was beginning.

2. Dynamic character

Dynamic character undergoes permanent change in some aspect of his personality, or outlook. The change may be a large or small one; it may be for better or for worse.

It is easy to understand the meaning of the story, because reading for character is more difficult than reading a plot. Furthermore, Perrine (1993:71) also explains that reading character is more complex:

“Reading for character is more difficult than reading for plot, for character is much more complex, variable and ambiguous. Anyone can repeat what person has done in a story, but considerable skill may be needed to describe what a person is. Less experienced reader demand that characters be easily identifiable and clearly labelled good or bad; they must be not complex as to tax the reader’s understanding” (1993:93).

Meanwhile, Perrine (1959:85) classifies the characteristic of fiction into two types, those are:

1. The flat characters are characterized by one or two traits; they can be summed in a sentence, and
2. The round characters are complex and have many sides, they might require an essay for full analysis.

Both types of character can have the vitality that good fiction demands. Round character live by their roundness, by many points at which they touch life. Flat character, though they touch life at only one or two points, may be making memorable in the hands of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance, gesture, or speech.

3.2 Conflict

Characters in a literary work also have problem just like in the real life and their problem will lead to conflict. In real world, the term of conflict often has a negative perception thing. That is why human being always tries to avoid conflicts. According to Ensiklopedia Umum (1991:578), "conflict is the human soul clash which happened because the difference between willingness and reality".

In literature, conflict is the struggle of opposing external or internal forces. Conflict is at the heart of every story. In fact, we don't have a story at least not one most of us would want to hear or read. The impediments and complications of conflict keep us reading. The more important, challenging believable, and coherent the conflict is, the more we are engaged by the story and want to follow it to its conclusions (Madden, 2002: 90).

Conflict is the zone of relations between person and environment feeds back into the mind to affect the regulatory control of internal conflict and the choice of defense against internal conflict (Ackerman, 1958: 73).

Conflict can be classified into two types: internal and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happened inside the character itself. This conflict happens in character's mind and feeling. According to Meyer (1990:46), "conflict may also be internal such as case some oral or psychological issue must be resolved with the protagonist. Inner conflicts frequently accompany external mess".

External conflict is a conflict that happened outside the character. It relates with relationship between one and another characters. According to Meyer (1990:46), "external conflict may place the protagonist in opposition to another individual, nature, or society". In line with Meyer, Drubeck (1982:26) also classifies conflict into two main streams such as follows:

External and internal conflict, the term internal conflict refers to the conflict that took place within the character own mind and consciousness. The battle in the internal conflict takes place in his consciousness.

The theories above are used to analyze the general description of Anna as the main character, the characterization and the conflicts as well as the feminism in *Anna and The King*.

3.3 Setting

In literary work, setting is one of the essential materials that construct a story. Defining the term setting can be started at recognizing where and when the actions of the character occur. The basic definition about setting is the circumstances which the actions of the story take place. Meyer (1990:170) believes that: setting is the context in which the action of the story occurs. The

major elements of setting are time, place, and social environment that frame the characters act. In most stories, they also serve as more than background and furnishings. if we are sensitive to the context provided by setting, we are better to understand the influence to the behavior of the characters and the significance of their action.

Type of setting includes of setting of time, setting of place, and setting of social. Setting of time and place, According to Kenney (1966:38-45) are:

1. Setting of time

Setting of time includes of tradition and morality habitude from certain time which a part of setting spiritual can be very important in fiction that is no history charaterization.

2. Setting of place

Setting of place is fictions which have a dominant place setting generally qualification as a local or regional. The local written investigates the influence of geographical setting of character such as physical and spiritual setting.

3. Setting of social

Setting of social is a good description of setting, where the readers is given about the specific of social life knowledge. Such as; fisher man society, labor man society, etc. Taken from hand-out “ pengantar kesusasteraan inggris” by Sumardjo (1984:59-60).

So setting of time, place, social are the time, location and environment social in which the action of a narrative takes place. Often the setting impacts a story's and helps to develop a story's characters

3.4 Feminism

Feminist theory tries to analyze the conditions that shape the lives of women and investigate a variety of cultural understanding of what it means to be female. And how to explain the conditions of life they lead. Caroline Ramazonaglu (1998, 8), states feminism is sharing of social theory that describes the relationship between the sexes in the society and differences between the experiences is experienced by men and women, which is also a theory of political practice.

According to Glover, David, & Kaplan, Cora, (2000), "Feminism refers to political, cultural and economic movements aimed at establishing greater rights and legal protections for women. Feminism includes some of the sociological theories and philosophies concerned with issues of gender difference. It is also a movement that campaigns for women's right and interest. Nancy Colt defines feminism as the belief in the importance of gender equality, invalidating idea of gender hierarchy as a social constructed concept."

3.4.1 Social Feminism

According to Stevi Jackson (1997) that social theories of feminism to give attention to efforts to understand the fundamental inequality between men and

women, as well as the analysis of male power over women. The idea is male domination came from social, economic, political, and distinctive in particular society.

As well as the theory of Michele Barrett (1990) called the shift as “a reversal of its culture (culture turn)” in feminist theory, namely a change of emphasis from the “things” turned into “words”.

According to Rowbotham 1981 that structure is not flexible and does not provide space or change denial and also implies a universal form of oppression that is based on biological differences between women and men. View women as a monolithic category offers little room for consideration of the differences, complexity, and the ins and outs of the differences in the historical context of women's oppression and the different geographical.

3.4.2 Cultural Feminism

Cultural studies explore the complex relationship between institutions, industry, texts, and cultural practices. According to Morris (1997, 43) "cultural studies include an active relationship with the social creation of standards, norms, and taste." This is an important dimension for the majority of feminist cultural analysis that explores how the study of norm-often times in the right gender.

As well as the theory that Angela McRobbie "Cultural feminism is closely linked to the political economy of culture, cultural policy, and the experiences and we should not ignore the contribution of feminist".

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

4.1 General Description of Anna

In this Chapter the writer would like to discuss one by one about the problems raised from Hand's *Anna and The King*. The main character of this novel is a woman named Anna Leonowens. Anna is the main character who holds an important role in building the story of the novel and every of her brief actions will lead us to Anna's interesting characteristics.

4.1.1 Widow

Hand's *Anna and The King* told that the main character, Anna Leonowens is a widow. She has a son, Louis. Anna's husband was a captain in the British army, he passed away about two years ago. It shows from the conversation between Anna and Kralahome, the prime minister of Siam, when the first time Anna comes to the palace and introduces her self. Kralahome is helped by the interpreter asks whether Anna is a married woman. The quotation as follows:

“Sir is married?” the interpreter translated.
Anna unconsciously twisted her wedding ring.
“I’m...a widow.

(Hand, 1999: 20)

“How long are you in possession of dead Husband? She hesitated “Twenty three months,” she replied at last. The men said nothing but stared at her expectantly. “He... He was a captain in the British army.”

(Hand, 1999: 23)

4.1.2 Struggling

Even though Anna is a widow, she does not have a feeling of lonely, she is a woman with full of struggling, the first struggling is when she did her best for her family and her life. She dedicates herself to be a good teacher by teaching for other countries such as India, Singapore and Thailand, being a mother and a father for Louis as because Anna is a widow. She never wants to show her worried or sad feeling just to make her son feels comfort. It proves from the following quotation:

“Anna on the other hand knew it was not a dream. As the weeks droned on, she grew more and more impatient, but tried for Louis’s sake to retain the outward calm and poise he had grown up with.”

(Hand, 1999: 38, 39)

Secondly, Anna’s struggling is when she keeps demanding her right to get her own house outside the palace. Anna does not have a feeling of afraid towards the king because the king has promised and it is mentioned in the letter he sent. She tells her expectation in a good manner even though she has out of her patient. Anna firstly asks to the prime minister about her house and then in a different time she straightly asks to the king again about her house. Nevertheless both of

them answer the same that in Siam everything has its own time. We can see from the quotation below:

The Kralahome did not glance up. "Sir will be shown to palace quarters."

"I'm sorry, but the King promised us a home of our own outside the palace," said Anna. "It is what was agreed upon."

"In Siam you will learn everything has its own time," Kralahome replied tersely, still ignoring her.

(Hand, 1999:22)

He turned and headed back to the gate.

"And what of our house?" Anna cried after him

Without looking back, he replied, "Everything has its own time."

Silently the garden's vast gates swung open once more, just as silently closed after him. The King was gone. Anna stared, angry yet resolute, at the doors, completely unaware of the hundreds of eyes gazing at her in unrestrained awe and amazement.

(Hand, 1999: 57-56)

The third, Anna's struggling is when Khun Jao Tuptim, one of the king's concubine. Tuptim runs away from the palace because she does not love the king and being sent to the king as a gift from her father towards the king. Just like a close friend, Anna tries to give a solution. When Phim, the Tuptim's servant comes to Anna secretly, she asks Anna to meet Lady Tuptim. From the meeting we can see Anna's struggling that she tries tell Tuptim that Anna would say to the king about Tuptim's wish although it seems impossible for Tuptim as she became a monk to follow her boyfriend. We can see from the quotation below:

“Who is it?” she cried.

“Please,” she whispered. “No one must see me! I am Phim. My Lady Tuptim needs you.”

“Go then.” She commanded in a low voice. “Bring me to her.”

Phim pressed herself against the wall. From the darkness behind her another figure appeared, passing the young girl and stepping out into the square.

A slender figure with a shaved head and eyebrows, wearing the saffron robes of a Buddhist monk. Tuptim.

Anna gasped. “Dear girl, what have you done?”

Tuptim approached her, hand outstretched.

“What I have done is not result of King or intention to dishonor. A concubine’s is of no consequence to man consumed with matters of whole universe.”

Anna shook her head in dismay. “Tuptim, why?”

Why you didn’t come to me? The King might have understood. How could you do this to him?

“If love was a choice, who would ever choose such exquisite pain? This is what I need His Majesty to know, if such does not compromise Mem.”

“I will tell the King anything you wish, but-“

Tuptim smiled. “I thank Buddha for giving me direction, and now, with Mem before me, I thank him for giving me a true friend.”

(Hand, 1999: 227-229)

Moreover, Anna also struggles for Tuptim in the court. The debate could not be bare between Anna and the judges. She does not fear towards Siamese court and the judges though she is a foreigner in Siam. Anna keeps struggling for what she think it is right according to her way of thinking. Unfortunately, Anna’s effort is useless, the court has made a decision and even the King could not change what has become a decision in the court. The quotation is follows:

Another gong echoed through the room. The magistrate raised his head and in a thundering voice proclaimed, “ Khun Jao Tuptim, you are accused of a traitorous act against His Majesty, King Mongkut, which carries the penalty of death.”

(Hand, 1999:232)

There were cries of outraged disbelief from the dowagers as Judge Phya Phrom and his colleagues regarded Tuptim with incredulous amusement.

“I speak the truth!” she said desperately. She turned, searching the courtroom until she found Anna, and pointed. “Mem Anna is here, she will tell you!”

Anna hesitated, unsure of courtroom protocol, then began to stand. But before she could do so, Justice Phya Phrom declaimed, in English. “Mem Leonowens has no voice here”

(Hand, 1999: 236)

“Stop it!”

Heads turned as Anna sprang from her seat, shouting so loudly, her throat ached. “Do you hear me? Don’t you dare lay another hand on her!”

Moonshee watched, speechless, as Anna pushed through the gallery toward Tuptim, past the sputtering Lady Jao Jom and other dowagers. But before she could reach Tuptim, the guards grabbed her. Anna struggled with them, turning to shout at Justice Phya Phrom.

(Hand, 1999:237-238)

“Thank you for seeing me Your Majesty,” she said, curtsying. “The Prime Minister told me this was none of my concern”

“It is none of Mem’s concern,” the King interrupted,” and King is seeing you now tell you same himself.”

(Hand, 1999:238)

Anna's struggling doesn't stop just for Tuptim. She also helps the King defend his country against the enemy. It is when Anna is about going to leave Siam and Kralahome, the Prime minister asks Anna to persuade the King to stay with the children rather than join the army. Anna decides to change her plan, she decides to join the King defend the country, although Anna is only a woman. We can see from the quotation below:

His eyes welled, "Most probably, even should deception succeed, harm may be fatal. Please, Mem you are only one who can persuade him to stay with the children until army returns and palace is secure."

Merriment exploded all around them as Anna stood, silent. Finally she nodded, then turned.

"A change of plans," Anna said, her voice expressionless. She looked at the Kralahome. "Please, lead us to him, Your Excellency."

(Hand, 1999: 255)

Anna then proves that her struggling in joining the King is not useless. Anna's trick in King's was has saved the King and his army. Together with the children she succeeds to force the army to surrender. It can be seen by the quotation below:

"You!" the King cried.

Anna turned, startled. King Mongkut stared down, his expression unreadable, then dismounted and strode over to her.

"Why did you not go to monastery like King order!?"

Clearing his throat, the Crown Prince stepped forward and bowed.

"Mem Anna not fully to blame, Father," he said.

"After all, you did put me in charge."

For a long, long moment, the King was utterly speechless.

And the King smiled, remembering a bit of dinner party conversation.

"To sound English bugles in own defense..." Anna smiled. "Yes"

King Mongkut continued to stare thoughtfully at Louis's instrument. Finally he said, "When King say handful of men could save all Siam, he was most unusually correct."

(Hand, 1999: 280-281)

Anna's struggling in Siam Thailand has made her becomes a tough woman in front of her family and in front of the King. When Anna has not got her own house as the King promised, she kept fulfill her responsibility by teaching the King's children every day. Anna also tough to face the court decision that caused the death of Lady Tuptim. Her heart is broken and she is truly sad but when the King got into trouble, Anna helped the King without any feeling of vengeance.

4.1.3 Smart

Anna is an English teacher. She has been teaching in several Countries like India and Singapore. She is good in teaching English, science and culture. King of Siam, Thailand has sent Anna a letter asking some favors whether she would like to teach his family. It show that Anna is a famous smart woman. Now Anna lives in Siam Bangkok, and becomes a teacher for the King's family. Here is the quotation:

I do not know what Mrs. Leonowens expected to find when she entered Bangkok, Krung Thep, our City of Great Angels. Certainly no Oriental fairytale land such as her countrymen read of in their storybooks and adventuring novels. My teacher had lived in both Bombay and Singapore, though I do not believe her tenure in either of those places could have most readily prepared her for her time with us.

Bangkok is a young capital, its official stature fewer than a hundred years old when Anna Leonowens arrived.

(Hand, 1999:25)

“Dearest family! I desire you all, when a\of appropriate age, to be educated in English Language, science, and literature.”
He paused, for Chulalongkorn’s benefit, then went on, “This is a necessary and practical gift I give to you, and you must never forget to respect your renowned teacher” He gesture dramatically.
“Mem Anna Leonowens”

(Hand, 1999:51)

Moreover, King Mongkut is slightly different from Anna. He likes to judge people from their appearance, rather than their way of thinking. It is shown when Anna tries to answer unusual question from the King. By her smart of thinking, Anna can answer King’s question precisely and in a polite manner. The quotation as follows:

“You do not look sufficient of age for scientific teaching. How many years have you?
Ana fought to maintain her composure. “Enough to know that age and wisdom do not necessarily go hand in hand, Your Majesty.”
The King’s eyes narrowed. He considered whether or not to return this volley, then: “I doubt you would say same for being bold and English.”
Anna smiled ruefully. “They are rather inseparable, I’m afraid.”
The King nodded at this small sign of humility.

(Hand, 1999: 45-46)

In another case, Anna must has a smart way of telling something and smart decision of saying things in relation to Louis’ question dealing with adults

discussions. It is when Anna tries to answer King's question and when Anna answers her son's question:

“Moonshee, why does the king have so many wives? His mother and Beebe exchanged looks. “Because heathens obviously lack restraint,” whispered Anna. “That is an excellent question,” Moonshee replied loudly. “For your mother,” Louis hoped to his feet. “Mother...?” “I heard you Louis.” ...” Well, Siam is a monarchy, just like we have in England. So the power of the throne is passed on from parent to child, just as it is at home. But even royal children are threatened by disease-cholera and smallpox and the like-and there is always the danger of war. And so one way to royal family maintains its control of the throne, in the face of these dangers, is to have as many as children as possible.” Louis brightened. “So he needs a lot of wives to take care of them?” Relief flooded to Anna. “A keen observation, dear. Now off to bed”.

(Hand, 1999: 58)

Based on the conversation between Anna and Louis, this proves that Anna also has a sense of motherly because she has explained smartly and clearly to her son about adult matter so that he can understand what her mother says to him.

4.1.4 Helpful

Anna Leonowens is a helpful woman. Without any doubt accept King's demand to teach in Siam Thailand. Meanwhile she never know the real conditions of the Country. On her way to Thailand, she cruises with Captain Orton. Captain Orton is a man who in charg in the ship. When Anna speaks to the captain about Siam, The Captain tells her, that Siam is more primitive than Bombay. In fact Anna keeps on going. Here is the quotation:

“Mrs. Leonowens, I’m afraid the tide won’t wait. Not even for you,” he added with a gallant smile. Anna forced a smile in return. “Thank you, Captain. You have been more than patient with me.” “I really shouldn’t allow you to disembark without an escort.” The Captain gestured at the door, and Anna swept out, skirts rustling. “Nonsense,” she said, tilting her chin and giving him a flash of her blue-gray eyes. “You should know better, Captain. I’m not one of your wilting English roses! I’ve spent years in India.” The Captain shook his head and peered after her into the dim, narrow corridor belowdecks. “This isn’t Bombay, madam, or even Singapore, for that matter. It is rather more...primitife..out there.” “Which is precisely why I’m here,” retorted Anna with rather more confidence than she felt.

(Hand, 1999: 6)

Anna also helps Lady Tuptim, a woman she never met before. She is there when Lady Tuptim wants to share something and when she needs help. Once Lady Tuptim gets a letter from her lover, in which sent to Anna through a boy. The quotation as follows:

The boy smiled, mimed something that Anna could not comprehend, then with a laugh whirled and raced off. Puzzled, she watched him go, and finnaly examined the tube. It was a sort of envelope, inside which a small parchment scroll could be rolled. Someone had written a name on the outside, in very small, fine back black English letters.

KHUN JAO TUPTIM

Anna frowned. A letter for Tuptim? From the family she had spoken of so fervently?

(Hand, 1999: 165-166)

Anna then gives the letter to Lady Tuptim, firstly Tuptim feels surprised that the letter is in Anna’s hand. Tuptim thanks to Anna and explains that her

family is very important to her. On the other hand, the letter in fact comes from her lover Khun Phra Balat. Here is the quotation:

“Tuptim?”

She started from her reverie, and then turned, palms pressed together as she gazed respectfully at Anna. “I have a surprise for you.”

She handed the bamboo tube to her. As Tuptim read the name inscribed there, her eyes widened.

“How did you...?”

Anna smiled. “Actually, I’m not quite sure.”

Tuptim waied deeply. “Thank you, Mem. My... family is very important to me.”

“Then I shall leave you to enjoy every word.”

As she left, Tuptim stared down at the message from her lover, her eyes welling.

(Hand, 1999: 167-168)

Once again Anna Leonowens gives a hand for Lady Tuptim. Finally Lady Tuptim faces the court, she must do responsibility towards what she has done. Confidently Lady Tuptim says in the court that Anna will explain the truth and she hopes Anna will be able to help her. It shows from the quotation below:

“I speak the truth!” she said desperately. She turned, searching the courtroom until she found Anna, and pointed. “Mem Anna is here, she will tell you!”

Anna hesitated, unsure of courtroom protocol, then began to stand.

(Hand, 1999: 235)

Not only Tuptim gets some help from Anna but she also helps another. Although Anna is a foreigner in Siam, she never feels reluctant to help the innocence people. It shows in the quotation below when Anna tries to help a slave

named La Ore. The slave left outside chained with blood on her feet. It shows from the quotation below:

“It is unconscionable!” Ana cried, whirling to face him. Her cheeks were pale and her hair disheveled, but her eyes glittered dangerously as she strode forward to meet him. “She has been left outside for six weeks, all because she tried to buy her own freedom!”

(Hand, 1999:85)

Anna’s effort in saving La Ore is not useless. The slave finally got her freedom although Anna must lose her precious ring from her husband. She gives the ring to pay La Ore’s freedom, but the Slave’s master Khun Jao Jom Manda Ung throws the ring. The quotation as follows:

“She tricked me! She broke into my own home, set my servant free, then came to me with an offer to buy her and made payment!”
 “La Ore purchased her freedom once, Your Majesty.” The Englishwoman’s voice rang out clearly above the sound of the rain. She did not see Prince Chulalongkorn, standing off by himself behind a pillar and watching her in silence. “I believe had I given this woman my ring first, she would have kept it and continued to hold La Ore captive”
 Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung glared at her as King Mongkut eyed them both wearily.

(Hand, 1999: 96-97)

4.1.5 Wise

Wise is a feeling of having a deep thinking of something important. Just like when Anna decides not to go home and changes her plan to help King Mongkut dealing with the attack of the palace. The prime minister, Kralahome

even asks Anna to pursue the King in order to stay with the royal children at the monastery that located far away in the jungle until the condition save enough for the King and his family. He begs for Anna's kindly hearted because Anna and her family are about going to leave Siam. Hearing Kralahome explanations, Anna then quickly takes a wise decision by seeing the King immediately. It can be seen from the quotation below:

Anna gazed at him without understanding. The crowd jostled them as he went on. "King invented sighting so that he can escort royal family to greet imaginary beast, as is tradition."
 He took a breath. Anna looked puzzled. "I don't understand."
 "Sir, there is a traitor marching on the palace. Deception's only purpose is to hide royal children at monastery in Nong Khai. I have been deeply distrustful of you, but my. King believes you are wise..."
 His eyes welled. "Most probably. Even should deception succeed, harm may be fatal. Please, Mem you are only one who can persuade him to stay with children until army returns and palace is secure."
 Merriment exploded all round them as Anna stood, silent. Finally she nodded, then turned. "Moonshe, Beebe tell then to hold our things, please."
 "Mother?" Louis ran to her side. "What is it?" is it..
 "A change of plans," Anna said, her voice expressionless. She looked at the Kralahome. "Please, lead us to him, Your Excellency."

(Hand, 1999: 254-255)

Anna also behaves wisely when Anna gives a punishment for both Louis and Prince Chulalongkorn, although the one who starts to make mistake is the Princes but still Anna gives a punishment to both of them. The quotation as follow:

At the front of the room Anna Leonowens sat, calmly reading her Siamese primer. Behind her the chalkboard, laboriously filling it with the same sentence:

I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL

I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL

I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL

Beside the other chalkboard, Prince Chulalongkorn sat defiantly and glared at the English boy.

(Hand, 1999:74)

Most interesting, he thought, and looked at Anna curiously. But to Lady Thiang he only said, "Why?"

She hesitated, reluctant to speak the truth. Finally she said haltingly, "Prince insult memory of boy's dead father".

(Hand, 1999:75)

Based on some Anna's characters explained above, the writer could assumes that Anna Leonowens has a round static characters, in which her character may change not dynamic and have many side way of thinking (Perrine, 1959:85)

4.2 Setting

Setting is divided into three parts; they are place, time, and social. Place is where the story taken and happened, it describes the locations of the story. Time is when the story and the actions occur. Meanwhile social is the surround of the story look from the culture and society and social also connects to the outer story such as the readers' knowledge and society.

Hand's *Anna and The King* take several places in Thailand. Here are the explanations of the setting started when the King Maha Mongkut wrote his letter to Anna.

4.2.1 Place

4.2.1.1. Grand Royal Palace

The novel firstly takes place when a letter comes from King Mongkut in Grand Royal Palace, Bangkok. He straightly writes the letter himself to Anna Leonowens confirming his purpose. We can see from the quotation below:

English Era, 1862, 26th February
Grand Royal Palace, Bangkok
To Mrs. A. H. Leonowens

(Hand, 1999: 2)

4.2.1.2. Bombay

In the story is told that Anna had lived in Bombay with her family. Now together with her son Louis, Beebe and Moonshee, they are on her journey to Bangkok Thailand. It is supported by the quotation below:

Bombay had been a daydream... And like a daydream her sojourn there had been too short... Bangkok was no daydream. Indeed as she sat with her stateroom on the steamer *Newcastle*, she could scarcely imagine sleeping here at all.

(Hand, 1999:3-4)

4.2.1.3. Chao Phraya River

Hand's *Anna and The King* secondly take place on the Newcastle deck crossing the Chao Phraya River. Anna and her family truly see a different view along the river. They can see Thailand highway crowded with the clipper ships, schooners, Chinese junks and many flags flutters above the vessels. As stated from the quotation below:

She turned, gazing across the Newcastle's deck to where the Chao Phraya River flowed, a veritable highway crowded with clipper ships and schooners, canoes and Chinese junks. Dozens of flags fluttered above the vessels, from as many nations; and over all of them, like a watchful giant, loomed the vast ramparts and spires of Fort Paknam.

(Hand, 1999: 9)

King Maha Mongkut also announced that Chao Phraya river is the most fertile valley in all of Asia. We can see it from the quotation below:

The Chao Phraya River is lifeline to the most fertile valley in all of Asia, "King Mongkut announced. He gestured at the river loftily, as though he himself had created it.

(Hand, 1999: 109)

4.2.1.4. The Secret City

Another place is described when Anna and her family entering Bangkok Thailand, Anna is amazed by the beautiful of the palace. There are so many

unique ornaments and trees. Not only Anna is amazed, even Louis Beebe and Moonshee could only keep silent in amazement. The quotation as follows:

The carriage jounced along its passengers vying with each other to catch a glimpse of the Secret City outside the hansom's windows. Minute later, they were outside the palace gates. "Oh" Anna's voice was scarcely above a whisper. Beside her, Louis and Moonshee and Beebe were silent. "Oh, my..." Nothing on earth could have prepared her for it. An entire royal compound that was a city unto itself... throne halls and temples, pavilions and gilded columns, arched gateways and carven gables-an endless vista of glittering buildings, extending more than twenty city blocks, as far as the eye could see.

(Hand, 1999: 16)

4.2.1.5. The Prison

The important place in which related to Ana's struggle defending a woman's right is that when Ana looks for Tuptim. Lady Tuptim has leaved the King and runs away from the palace to join her boyfriend Balat in the Emerald temple. Tuptim is in jail, three days after Tuptim comes to see Anna to explain what has going on, unfortunately, somebody find out the meeting. This causes Tutim is in jail. Lady Tuptim is being held in the prison within the royal Palace grounds. Here is the quotation:

"Where is Tuptim?" Anna cried. "What crime is she being charged with?" The Kralahome stopped at the bottom step, turned, and regarded her spitefully. "Her fate is none of your concern." In fact, it was a simple matter to locate Tuptim. She was being held in the prison within the royal palace grounds.

(Hand, 1999: 230)

In Siam prison, it is where the feminism shows up. This is the place when Anna struggle for Tuptim getting her right, unfortunately Anna is not allowed to get involved.

4.2.1.6. Court

Another important place is at the court. Anna's struggle does not stop by looking for Lady Tuptim that put in jail, but Anna also gives her voice at the court to defend Tuptim. With her brave, Anna tries to comes into the court, where there are many members of the royal household, judges both men and women. Here is the explanation:

She entered the Hall of Justice warily, but her trepidation turned at once to genuine dread. The chamber had none of the comfort or beauty she had come to associate with Bangkok; it was a large, sparsely furnished chamber, crowded with members of the royal household. A tribunal of judges, both men and women, sat in tiered rows to one side.

(Hand, 1999: 230-231)

The palace court also becomes a witness of Lady Tuptim's punishment. In the court, the sound of a gong rings before the punishment announced. The quotation as follows:

Another gong echoed through the room. The magistrate raised his head and in a thundering voice proclaimed, "Khun Jao Tuptim, you are accused of a traitorous act against His Majesty, King Mongkut, which carries the penalty of death."

(Hand, 1999: 232)

4.2.1.7. The Field

A field in Siam Palace stands a banner “Siamese Cricket Club”. It is a place where Tuptim and Ballat executed. There is a small platform for the Justice Phya Phrom standing to judge both of them. On the field, there are many crowd roars watching the execution. Here is the quotation:

An ox cart drew Tuptim and Balat through a jeering crowd, onlookers shouting abuse at them from the edge of the field where a tattered banner reading SIAMESE CRICKET CLUB dangled forgotten from a tree. Tuptim’s arms cradled her lover’s broken body. She caressed his bloodstained scalp, her eyes scanning the crowd for Anna Leonowens, but Anna was not there.

(Hand, 1999: 243)

On a smaller platform stood Justice Phya Phrom.

(Hand, 1999: 244)

At the field of Siam Palace the social feminism can be seen. This place becomes a witness of a couple died defending their true love and becomes the witness of King’s superiority.

4.2.1.8. Non Khai Monastery

In Hand’s *Anna and The King* written that Non Khai is a place where the King used to spend half of his life. In Non Khai there is a monastery which used to hide all of the King’s family when there is a rebellion led by General Alak. The quotation as follows:

“There is a monastery in Non Khai. Mongkut spent half his life there.”

(Hand, 1999: 263)

“You and the children must go on to Nong Khai without me. I will meet you there.”

(Hand, 1999: 266)

4.2.1.9. The Grand Terrace

The Grand Terrace become the most touching place in the story. It is where The King and Anna dance tenderly in a farewell party as Anna must go home in the next day. The Grand Terrace also becomes a witness between two lovers than cannot be together because of a complicated matter and culture of their country. We can see from the quotation below:

The King continued to stare at her, searching her face.

“What?” asked Anna.

“I am wondering if, given circumstance, it is appropriate for King to ask...”

He paused.”...Anna to dance.”

Struggling to control herself, she replied, “I have danced with a king before, Your Majesty.”

“And I, an Englishwoman.”

Slowly he held out his hand. Anna placed hers in his, and he guided her down toward the Grand Terrace, his other hand circling her waist.

(Hand, 1999: 288)

4.2.2 Time

4.2.2.1. English Era 1862

Hand’s *Anna and The King* taken time in the English Era 1862. It is written in the King’s letter sent to Anna Leonowens. In that time, Anna together

with her son Louis and her two servants Beebe and Moonshee goes to Siam Bangkok Thailand. It is shown from the quotation below:

English Era, 1862, 26th February
Grand Royal Palace, Bangkok
To Mrs. A. H. Leonowens

(Hand, 1999: 2)

In this era, social and cultural feminism are obviously seen based on the superiority of the King and custom happened in daily life of Siamese.

4.2.2.2. Morning at the Palace

Some of the stories happened in the morning. First is when Anna hardly tried to meet the King. She has been waiting for weeks but the prime minister answer with the same words that Anna now the King is unable to meet her today. But in the next morning, a very surprising news comes from Kralahome that Anna must meet the King immediately. Here is the quotation:

But the next morning, suprising news reached Anna.
“Sir. You are to accompany me now”
“Now?” She stared across the breakfast table to where the Intrepeter stood in the doorway, flanked by an irate looking Moonshee. “But we’ve just”
“If you please, sir. It is now or,”
“Yes! Yes, ofcourse!” In a flurry of silk and lace, Anna jumped up, nearly upsetting the table.

(Hand, 1999: 39-40)

Lady Tuptim is firstly introduced to Anna also in the morning. She is introduced by Lady Thiang in order to study english with Anna. But seems

Tuptim's words arousing a suspicious thinking about what has going on in Lady Tuptim herself. Lady Tuptim then comes to Anna's english class together with the children. She looks like watches carefully towards the lesson but still Tuptim's empty face can not hide her weird feeling as seems that her heart is not as focus as her appearance. We can see it from the quotation below:

“Good morning, Lady Thiang,” Anna said. “How are you today?”
 “I am well. Mem Leonowens, thank you. This is Lady Tuptim, sir. She is new to palace also like your self, but have no son to keep her company.”
 “Hello, Lady Tuptim,” said Anna. “My name is Anna.”
 “I wish also to learn writing of Englih, Mem,” Tuptim replied awkwardly. To please His Majesty, King Mongkut.”
 Anna stared at the young woman with curiosity. Tuptim's empty gaze belied her words. The Englishwoman measured her own before saying, “Of course. But I should hope it would please Lady Tuptim as well.”

(Hand, 1999:102-103)

Others were learning, too. Every morning Lady Tuptim showed up for class with the children, taking her place at the back of the room. For all her promptness in arriving each day, and the serious expression she affected as Anna read excerpts from Shakespeare and Keats and Dickens, still the teacher suspected that Tuptim was not quite as focused upon her studies as she appeared.

(Hand, 1999:105)

In a fine morning, an important story is told. It is the day when Tuptim and Balat get their punishment. Anna has tried hard giving her voice at the siamese court but she fails and the execution becomes a decision. It is stated from the quotation below:

The execution was scheduled for the next morning. A royal edict announced that a parachik a corrupted monk and a nang ham were to die at the fifth hour after sunrise. It was signed by the King.

An ox cart drew Tuptim anf Balat through a jeering crowd, onlookers shouting abuse at them from the edge of the field where a tattered banner reading SIAMESE CRICKET CLUB dangled forgotten from a tree.

(Hand, 1999: 243)

4.2.2.3. Night at the Palace

Some of important events in the novel also happens in the night. First is when Anna gives punishment to both Louis and Prince Chulalongkorn. They have to write a thousand words on the blackboard. This causes them must finish the punishment until late at night. The quotation as follow:

Dust deepened to night, and still the Prince did note move. Behind him his guards stood and occasionally drifted off the sleep, awakening with a start.

(Hand, 1999: 77)

Another event hapens in the night is when Anna and prince Chulalongkorn still outside the children's garden. In silence they hear a sorrowful voice. That voice in fact comes from a slave that chained. It is supported by the quotation below:

“Stay here,” She called to Prince Chulalongkorn.
The night was still, cooled by an intermittent breeze and the gently plashing fountains. Anna stood in the path, listening anf there it came again.

(Hand,1999: 80)

In that night, the feminism is viewed from women slavery abuse. A slave named La Ore is being left outside in a bad condition. Her body is chained like animal.

“And when that woman La Ore offered her the money, her mistress accused her of ingratitude and chained her like an animal in the yard where the Prince and I found her last night!”

(Hand, 1999: 85)

In a different moment when Anna is about preparing an anniversary dinner as told by King Mongkut, an interesting event happens, when Anna instructing servants on how to pour champagne, suddenly the King comes, this causes all of the servants bow down without considering the glasses drop breaking on to the floor. And the King tells them to stand up. He Also announces on that night, that tomorrow when the anniversary is held, they must stand up when the King comes, only for one night. It is shown from the quotation below:

There were a poignant few minutes while Anna was instructing a room full of servants on how to pour champagne. Without warning, they all dropped to the floor, sending silver trays crashing and bottles flying in their wake, as Anna turned to see the King in the back of the hall. She threw her hands up in frustration, but he took no notice.

“Stand,” he commanded loudly. “All of you stand!”

Slowly, with heartbreaking timidity, everyone stood. Anna watched, trying to keep her own emotions in check.

“It is only for a night,” the King reminded her as he gazed disapprovingly upon this room full of upright citizens. “One night” And with a scowl, he left.

(Hand, 1999: 144-145)

Another story that shown Anna's struggles when Anna waiting for Kralahome, the Prime Minister to look for Tuptim. She disappears after that night when Tuptim and Phim, her servant come to meet Anna. We can see from the quotation below:

Two days passed. Each morning Anna presented herself at the door of the Kralahome's rooftop suite; each morning he failed to appear. "Where is Tuptim?" Anna cried.

(Hand, 1999: 229-230)

4.2.3 Social

The setting of social in the novel is meant to describe the social condition happens in the story. This setting of social influenced by life and knowledge which increases in the society. In Hand's *Anna and the King*, the social setting is the one in Siam and British.

In this thesis the writer would like to divide the social setting into three parts, they are social setting viewed from Siamese society, Royal Palace society and British Era.

4.2.3.1 Social setting of Siamese

Siam Thailand in 1862, is a unique society that highly respect to their heritage, custom, and habit. It is precisely called rather primitive. Like when the captain tells Anna not to continue her decision to go to Siam Thailand because of such reason. Here is the quotation:

The captain shock his head and peered after her into the dim, narrow corridor belowdecks. "This isn't Bombay, madam, or even Singapore, for that matter. It is rather more... primitive... out there."

"Which is precisely whu I'm here, " retorted Anna.

(Hand, 1999:6)

The social life in Siamese on that time has raised social feminism toward Anna's life in Siam, Thailand and the women slavery is one of the example. The quotation as follows:

"It is unconscionable!" Ana cried, whirling to face him. Her cheeks were pale and her hair disheveled, but her eyes glittered dangerously as she strode forward to meet him. "She has been left outside for six weeks, all because she tried to buy her own freedom!"

(Hand, 1999:85)

4.2.3.2. Social setting in Royal Palace

According to the writer Kingdom centris influence the living activities at the Palace. First is when all of the people in the Palace bow down to the respect the coming of King Mongkut. Here the quotation:

"Best not to assume too much. "He stepped through the arch. "When presented to His Majesty, you and son will remeber to touch forehead to floor".

(Hand, 1999: 41)

Another event that proved King is fully respected by the people is when all of King's family, Palace military army, officers and servants bow down to the floor seeing the coming of King Mongkut. Even when the King said some words,

the people still bow the head down to the floor. We can see it from the quotation below:

Before she could answer a gong sounded, deafeningly. Like startled antelope, everyone in the garden froze and turned, seeing the King. With near military precision they dropped to the ground, foreheads pressed to the grass. The King regarded them measuringly and clapped his hands.
 “Attention, my most blessed and royal family! We have company. Two who have sailed from far, far away.”
 Once more the assemblage touched their heads to the ground.

(Hand, 1999: 49)

A King in Siam Thailand is also considered to be a god for Siamese. As mentioned in the novel when Anna answer Louis question about King Mongkut and Anna give a brief explanation that people in Siam Reveres The King as a God. Here are the quotation:

“What do you suppose he’s like?” she said. “This King Mongkut?”
 Louis shrugged, too intent on the market to answer. “I’ve heard that commoners used to be forbidden to even look upon King Mongkut’s face. The Siamese consul back in Singapore told me that they are revere him as a god.”

(Hand, 1999:12)

Kingdom centris also shown when King makes a decision of a problem. No one can disobey his wish whenever a decision has been done, this has raised social feminism for example when Anna asking about her House as the King has promised but King Mongkut reject to give Anna the house immediately and tells that in Siam everything has its own time, Anna then does not continue asking again because she does not want to debate the King. The quotation as follow:

“Then Your Majesty realizes why having a home outside the palace is of such importance to me,” she went on quickly. “A home which has been promised but has, so far, not been provided.”

The King tilted his head. “It is my pleasure that you live in the palace,” he said firmly.

Anna’s resolve echoed his own, “But it is not mine, Your Majesty.”

The King’s eyes flashed. He stepped toward her, his voice booming across the tranquil garden. “You do not set conditions of your employment and you shall obey!”

(Hand, 1999: 54-55)

4.2.3.3. Setting social in British Era

Basically the King of Siam realize that the progress of his country can be gained from Learning something outside his country. He therefore proposes Anna to be a school teacher for his family in order to enlarge the knowledge of science and culture. It is supported by the statement below:

“Reform is vital to my country’s survival,” he said.

“This have I seen, in my studies in the monastery, in my visit with farangs and my present duties with ambassadors. But reform must be slow, not to disrupt existing order.”

(Hand, 1999:54)

King Mongkut himself actually loves science and knowledge. He is influenced by the western that tend to have a higher civilization in many things. It shown from Prince Chulalongkorn’s statement, that his father loves children, science, mathematics and astronomy. Here the quotation:

But one thing he loved as much as he did his children, was Knowledge, Science, Mathematichs, Astronomy, Reason these were his wives, his mistresses, his lovers.

(Hand, 1999:28)

4.3. Conflict

Conflict happens when there is a clash between hope and reality. In Hand's *Anna and The King*, conflict begins when Anna arrives in Siam Thailand. Her decision has brought her to many challenging experience for herself and her family. Conflict is divided into two parts, they are internal conflict and external conflict. Internal conflict is a conflict that happens inside the character. Frequently, the internal conflict followed by the external mess that caused external conflict. It is a conflict that occurs outside the character.

4.3.1. Internal Conflict

There are some internal conflicts happened in Anna Leonowens herself during her stay in Siam Palace Thailand. First is when Anna is struggling for her house as King Mongkut has promised. She tries to hold on and hide her feeling of impatient for Louis sake. The statements is as follow:

Anna on the other hand, knew it was not a dream. As the weeks droned on, she grew more and more impatient, but tried for Louis's sake to retain the outward calm and poise he had grown up with. She sat not within the scant shade of a small pagoda shaped pavilion, reading for the hundredth time the well worn pages of her Siamese primer.

(Hand, 1999: 38-39)

Second is when Anna meets Kralahome the prime minister. He asks some questions that precisely impolite according to Western culture. Kralahome asks about personal questions and Anna tries to calm down her feeling of uncomfortable by taking a deep breath. We can see it from the quotation below:

Anna felt herself flush. She took a deep breath, forcing her voice to remain level and said, "Could you please convey to His Excellency that my business here is as tutor to the King's eldest son, and it is not necessary for him to ask me any more personal questions?"

(Hand, 1999: 21)

Third, Internal conflict occurs when Anna faces the court defending La Ore, the slave she finds in the night with Prince Chulalongkorn. The quotation as follows:

She fell silent. King Mongkut studied her, and under his fierce gaze Anna looked away, embarrassed and, yes, perplexed by what she had most uncustomarily revealed about the real reason she'd journeyed to Siam.

(Hand, 1999: 97)

Fourth is relating to another Anna's struggling for woman's right in Siam. She helps Lady Tuptim in defending her right to be with the man she loves. Anna tries hard to give her voice in the court in order to make King Mongkut cancel the decision of the court to give a death punishment. Unfortunately Anna could not succeed and this causes her very disappointed and feel guilty. It is supported by the quotation below:

From Anna's house the drums sounded like muted thunder. When they abruptly grew silent, she was standing in a corner of her bedroom with her arms crossed tightly against her chest. Her breath came in hoarse gasps. In the unearthly stillness that descended, the house around her seemed to grow dark, speared with flashes of white and crimson.

She began to pace mindlessly. A terrible expression crept across her face,

(Hand, 1999: 246)

Fifth, the internal conflict happens when Anna about going to go home. She decides to change her mind to help King Mongkut. Kralahome has told her to pursue the King to stay with the children until the rebellion is over. This has made up her mind that she might able to do something for the King and his family. Here is the quotation:

His eyes welled, “Most probably, even should deception succeed, harm may be fatal. Please, Mem you are only one who can persuade him to stay with the children until army returns and palace is secure.”

Merriment exploded all around them as Anna stood, silent. Finally she nodded, then turned.

“A change of plans,” Anna said, her voice expressionless. She looked at the Kralahome. “Please, lead us to him, Your Excellency.”

(Hand, 1999: 255)

Last of all, internal conflict occurs when Anna look at the King through telescope, riding on his way to the bridge where General Alak the enemy is waiting. Anna then gets an idea although she doubt it and asks the children to wait. It is supported by the quotation below:

Anna turned from where she was repacking their things, Louise’s bugle in her hand’s. “What is it?”

“The King is riding toward the bridge! See?” “What?”

In her shock she dropped the bugle, then found herself staring down at it, the brass shining brightly in the mud like a spark, or a sword.

“wait,” she whispered, and slowly retrieved the instrument. “Just wait..”

(Hand, 1999: 271)

4.3.2. External Conflict

Hand's *Anna and The King* presenting many interesting external conflicts related to woman's right and feminism. Here are the explanations:

4.3.2.1. Anna against Interpreter

In the beginning of the story Anna Leonowens faces a contrary feeling towards the interpreter. He is the man whom Anna firstly meets when she enters the Palace. The interpreter of the palace calls her as a “sir” rather than “madam” or “misses”. The quotation as follows:

The interpreter relayed this information to the Kralahome, who studied her thoughtfully before asking another question.
 “Sir is married?” the interpreter translated.
 Anna unconsciously twisted her wedding ring.
 “I'm.. a widow. And please, can you explain why you call me sir?”
 The interpreter looked at her disdainfully. “Women do not stand in presence of His Excellency.

(Hand, 1999: 20)

4.3.2.2. Anna against Kralahome

Another external conflict happens between Anna and the Prime Minister Kralahome. Anna is asking about her house to him. She tries to explain that the King has promised to give her a house outside the palace. Nevertheless, Kralahome does not give any certain attention. Here is the quotation:

“Mr. Prime Minister! I assure you I meant no disrespect. However, getting here was something of a challenge.”

The Kralahome did not glance up. “Sir will be shown to palace quarters.”

“I’m sorry, but the King promised us a home of our own outside the palace,” said Anna. “It is what was agreed upon.”

“In Siam you will learn everything has its own time,” the Kralahome replied tersely, still ignoring her.

(Hand, 1999: 21-22)

4.3.2.3. Anna against the King

Once again Anna fights for her house by asking to King Mongkut. She asks wisely by explaining that having a house outside the palace is important, Anna also reminds him that the King has been promised the house. We can see it from the statement below:

“Then Your Majesty realizes why having a home outside the palace is of such importance to me,” she went on quickly. “A home which has been promised but has, so far, not been provided.”

The King tilted his head. “It is my pleasure that you live in the palace,” he said firmly.

Anna’s resolve echoed his own, “But it is not mine, Your Majesty.”

The King’s eyes flashed. He stepped toward her, his voice booming across the tranquil garden. “You do not set conditions of your employment and you shall obey!”

(Hand, 1999: 54-55)

Still Anna does not stop trying to get her own house outside the palace. She keeps on arguing with the King. Without any doubt or afraid Anna debates with the King Mongkut by demanding her house. Unfortunately, the King gives a flat by saying that everything has its own time. The quotation as follows:

“And what of our house?” Anna cried after him.
Without looking back, he replied, “Everything has its own time.”

(Hand, 1999: 55)

On the other day, Anna faces a court for La Ore. Anna debates with the King to confirm about King’s letter. It is mentioned that the King wants to build something greater, a country where no man is above the law, but the King denied it. It can be proved from the quotation below:

“Your Majesty”
Anna took a deep breath, then continued. “In your letter confirming my employment, you claimed you wanted Siam to take its place among the nations of the modern world. You spoke of ‘building something greater’ than yourself ‘a country where no man is above the law’. Which is why I chose to come here.
Finally: “Scholteacher has outstanding memory,” said the King.

(Hand, 1999: 97)

In Lady tuptim’s court, Anna also takes part in defending Lady Tuptim, although she has to argue with the King begging for Tuptim’s sake. Meanwhile, King Mongkut states that the descission can not be changed. It means that Lady Tuptim will be executed according to the rule in Siam. Here the quotation:

“Thank you for seeing me, Your Majesty,” se said curtsyng. “The Prime Minister told me this was none of my concern”
“It is none of Mem’s concern,” the King interrupted, “and King is seeing you now to tell you same himself.”
“Forgive me, Your Majesty, but”
“I do not wish for you to talk more on this, Mem. To King or anyone”

(Hand, 1999: 238)

4.3.2.4. Anna against Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung

Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung is La Ore's master who Anna tries to free her by giving her ring to Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung. However she makes another statement in front of the King when this case has come into the Palace court. A conflict then raises between Anna and Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung. Here is the following quotation:

“She tricked me!” She broke into my own home, set my servant free, then came to me with an offer to buy her and made payment!”
 “La Ore purchased her freedom once, Your Majesty”. The Englishwoman's voice rang out clearly above the sound of the rain. She did not see Prince Chulalongkorn, standing off by himself behind a pillar and watching her in silence. “I believe had I given this woman my ring first, she would have kept it and continued to hold La Ore captive.”

(Hand, 1999: 96-97)

All of the conflicts above, has proved Anna's effort as her presence as an English teacher in Siam Palace Thailand. She has struggled for woman's rights equality for the sake of people in Siam.

4.4 Anna's effort towards the right equality to Social and Cultural Feminism.

Anna's effort in Siam Palace Thailand, towards the right equality is mostly related to social and cultural feminism. In this chapter the writer would to discusses further about those two feminism reflected in Hand's *Anna and the King*.

4.4.1. Social Feminism

Social feminism raises from male domination towards female, that happens in the particular society (Stevy Jackson, 1997). In Hand's *Anna and the King*, Anna Leonowens comes into her new society in Siam Palace Thailand. A place where she never imagines before. This causes a big surprise to Anna facing her new society. Moreover Siam Palace is a primitive society on that English Era, 1862.

Social feminism is showed in Anna's position as a woman and a single parent, which fights for her own right and tries to continue her live with her family alone in her new society. No doubt, all of her struggling comes into a social feminism, that comes out from the King's and Palace domination towards Anna that happens in the society. Besides the society surround her, positions Anna on the high level. They calls her "sir" rather than "madam" or "misses". It shows that the people appreciate Anna, eventhough women in Siam is positioned in medi-low level. The quotation as follows:

The interpreter relayed this information to the Kralahome, who studied her thoughtfully before asking another question.
 "Sir is married?" the intrepeter translated.
 Anna unconsciously twisted her wedding ring.
 "I'm.. a widow. And please, can you explain why you call me sir?"
 The intrepeter looked at her disdainfully. "Women do not stand in presence of His Excellency.

(Hand, 1999: 20)

Another social feminism also can be seen from King's wives that was introduced to Anna. Man especially King in Siam tends to have two or more wives. Such thing does not exist in western country. As stated in the quotation below:

“Twenty three wives, forty two concubines, fifty eight offspring, and ten more on the way. Each unique,” said King Mongkut proudly. “Each one my hope for the future.” Anna swallowed, averting her eyes as a woman laughed and parted her silken blouse, exposing a breast for her infant to nurse from. The English woman's expression was not lost on the King. “I understand your surprise,” he said with a meaningful glance. “Not as many emperor of China, but he did not spend half of life in monastery.”

(Hand, 1999:48-49)

At another occasion, Anna has a serious discussion about a marriage with King Mongkut. Anna begins her discussion by asking whether his wives ever get jealous, then she comes to a statement that in her opinion she would not be able to share her husband for another. King Mongkut consider this as a slavery for a man, so he does not agree about this, he also adds that by having such condition, his country will be considered uncivilized. The quotation as follows:

Anna kept herself from smiling but instead looked over at the King through a fringe of windblown hair, and asked, “Don't your wives ever get jealous?”

King Mongkut frowned. “I do not understand significance of question.”

“I'm prying. Forgive me.” The King leaned on his mallet. “No, please. Continue.”

“Most of the world believes a man and woman should have a relationship which is sacred unto them.”

“Each of my wives believes same about King.” Mongkut replied matter of factly.

Anna hesitated. "Not everyone can marry you, Your Majesty," she said, "I could never imagine sharing my husband with anyone."

"Why not?"

"Because...he's mine..."Ha! Like slave."

"No!" Then, laughing, she added, "Well, perhaps, but strictly a voluntary one."

The King shook his head in mock dismay. "A man becomes slave to woman, and they call my country uncivilized."

(Hand, 1999: 214)

In spite of that, King Mongkut still could not understand why a man can stand by having only one wife. He considers that a man deserves being satisfied by some women. Knowing that, Anna could only smile because she realizes that such view can not be change at once. In deed everything needs a process. Here is the supporting quotation:

"Until now, Madam Leonowens," the King wishpered, "I did not understand supposition man could be satisfied with only one woman."

Anna bit her lip. Then, smiling through her tears, she nodded as the King led her out onto the terrace, where they joined their family and friends in the waltz.

(Hand, 1999: 288)

The domination of a man also shown when Prince Chulalongkhorn gives a comment to Louis as he says sorry to her mom about what he has done. Price Chulalongkhorn says that in his country men never says sorry about anything. He also insult Louis by saying if Louis had father he would know that. Like stated in the goutation below:

“Louis,” Anna said warningly. Remember what I said...”

Louis turned to her, red faced but calm. “Sorry, Mother, but he started it.”

Anna glanced at Lady Thiang, whose own eyes were fixed on the Prince’s. Chulalongkorn was glaring at Louis, who stared back unafraid.

“In my country,” the Prince shouted, “man never tell woman he is sorry about anything, ever!” If you had father, you would know that.”

(Hand, 1999:70-71)

Anna Leonowens’s effort does not stuck in her debates between King Mongkut nor Kralahome the Prime Minister, but Anna also struggles in the court. It is proved when Anna gives her opinion in La Ore’s issue in the court. La Ore is the slave she found in the night with Prince Chulalongkorn. In the court Anna reminds the king about his statement about building something greater than himself, a country where no man is above the law. The quotation as follows:

“Your Majesty”

Anna took a deep breath, then continued. “In your letter confirming my employment, you claimed you wanted Siam to take its place among the nations of the modern world. You spoke of ‘building something greater’ than yourself ‘a country where no man is above the law’. Which is why I chose to come here.

Finally: “Scholteacher has outstanding memory,” said the King.

(Hand, 1999: 97)

King Mongkut himself has a lot of wives, He married the women without considering whether she loves him or not. It happens to Lady Tuptim who loves somebodyelse but she can not do anything because Tuptim is given to the King as a present from her family to the King. Tuptim could only express her feeling to

Anna in the night when she intends to meet Anna. We can see from the quotation below:

Anna gasped. "Dear girl, what have you done?"
 Tuptim approached her, hand outstretched.
 "What I have done is not result of King or intention to dishonor. A concubine's is of no consequence to man consumed with matters of whole universe."
 Anna shook her head in dismay. "Tuptim, why?"
 Why you didn't come to me? The King might have understood. How could you do this to him?
 "If love was a choice, who would ever choose such exquisite pain? This is what I need His Majesty to know, if such does not compromise Mem."
 "I will tell the King anything you wish, but-"
 Tuptim smiled. "I thank Buddha for giving me direction, and now, with Mem before me, I thank him for giving me a true friend."

(Hand, 1999: 228)

The description above has come to the conclusion that considering a man majority above a woman in social, political, and distinctive in particular society, in this case Anna Leonowens' effort in Siamese society struggling for woman right is linked to Social Feminism (Stevi Jackson: 1997).

4.4.2 Cultural Feminism

Cultural feminism is closely related to cultural studies which include an active relationship with the social creation of standards, norms and taste (Moris, 1997: 43). In Hand's *Anna and The King*, some story meet the cultural feminism that links toward Anna's effort in defending woman's right. In this section the writer would like to explore deeper by giving some descriptions written in the novel.

Cultural Feminism appears in the beginning when Anna and her family arrives in Siam Palace, she is surprised by the Interpreter's questions. The interpreter asks some personal questions without any permission. Even the Prime Minister explains that it has become a custom in Siam asking personal questions is polite. The quotation as follow:

Anna felt herself flush. She took a deep breath, forcing her voice to remain level and said, "Could you please convey to His Excellency that my business here is as tutor to the King's eldest son, and it is not necessary for him to ask me any more personal questions?" The interpreter regarded her hesitantly. "Please?" Anna added in a softer voice. Tentatively he turned back to the Prime Minister, who made a quick, sharp gesture of dismissal. "In Siam, sir," the Kralahome announced with contempt, "it is custom to first ask questions of personal nature to be polite."

(Hand, 1999: 21)

Another cultural feminism also found in Siam slavery of women. The owner tends to treat their slave uncivilize. When we connect it to the cultural feminism, it is viewed from a woman's struggling. In this case Anna Leonowens who has struggling for a woman's right knows that the consequence she will get is some difficulties in providing her efforts. For example when Anna tries to confirm La Ore which suffer at night chained outside. Anna then tries confirming this to the King but she could only meets Kralahome. He says that such problem will resolve itself in time, moreover the owner Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung is a daughter of very influential family. Here is the supported quotation:

The Kralahome drew himself up, deciding to try another tack. "Mem leonowens," he said in a tone of exaggerated patience, "the Lady Jao Jum Manda Ung is daughter of very influential family" "And when that woman La Ore offered her the money, her mistress accused her of ingratitude and chained her like an animal in the yard where the Prince and I found her last night!" The Kralahome's face darkened. "Heir to throne must never get involved in issue of bond servant. This will resolve itself in time."

(Hand, 1999:85)

The presence of Anna Leonowens has brought cross cultural feminism. More or less King Mongkut is influenced by Anna's custom. It is proved when the King asks Anna to set the similar to English Country. The quotation as follows:

"The King gazed at her. "Thank you, Mem, for humble validation," he said softly. Then, "I, um, have decided to give self anniversary dinner, and invite important English nobles and diplomates." Anna looked confused. "I don't understand." "As if to sound English bugles in own defense." He nodded at her as though something had been decided. "You shall take charge of all formalities, as Mem is obvious choice to make certain guests feel at home."

(Hand, 1999: 140)

Meanwhile, the local custom in Siam that construct people there to bow down on the floor when they meet the King. It is also related to cultural feminism. Anna feels surprised when Kralahome tells her to do so at the first time but she replies that she would honoured the King with outmost respect (Hand, 1999:41). The respect of people to the King, they have to bow their body down even their hand is still holding glasses. We can see it from the quotation below:

There were a poignant few minutes while Anna was instructing a room full of servants on how to pour champagne. Without warning, they all dropped to the floor, sending silver trays crashing and bottles flying in their wake, as Anna turned to see the King in the back of the hall. She threw her hands up in frustration, but he took no notice.

“Stand,” he commanded loudly. “All of you stand!”

Slowly, with heartbreaking timidity, everyone stood. Anna watched, trying to keep her own emotions in check.

“It is only for a night,” the King reminded her as he gazed disapprovingly upon this room full of upright citizens. “One night” And with a scowl, he left.

(Hand, 1999: 144-145)

It also happens when the King asks Anna for dancing with him after dinner. It makes the distinguished guests surprise since the custom seems different from the local custom. The quotation as follows:

A moment as the musicians paused, adjusting their instruments. Then, to Anna’s astonishment, the plaintive strains of a waltz filled the Great Hall.

King Mongkut’s smile broadened at he suprise.

“In honor our most distinguished guests, a waltz, as is European custom of dancing after dinner.”

(Hand, 1999: 159)

Based on the explanation above cross cultural feminism occurs between British and Thailand. Another supporting statemen in the story is mentioned that Anna as an English teacher trains all of here Palace servants how to set table manner and how to pour champagne for the guest (Hand’s, 1999: 144).

Cultural feminism actually is formed from the political, economy, condition and the custom improves in the society. Hand's *Anna and the King* has lead us to the positive point of view about social and cultural feminism, which represented by Anna Leonowens who gives her fully effort to struggling for woman's right. The important part is that Anna Leonowens defending all of this in a new place that becomes a positive change for Siam Thailand.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis entitled “Anna's efforts towards women's right equality in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King*”. Library research method is used to gain the references related with the object of analysis. The structural and feminism approach are used to analyze the intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The structural approach is used to analyze character, conflict, and setting. Meanwhile, feminism approach is used to analyze social feminism and cultural feminism.

The results show Anna as a widow, struggling, tough, smart, motherly, helpful and wise woman. Anna is round static character since she has more than one specific trait but her characteristic as a struggling person remains the same from beginning to the end of the story. Anna Leonowens also experiences internal and external conflicts. Anna's internal conflict caused by a clash of emotional feeling within herself. The external conflict experienced by Anna appears against Intrepreter, Kralahome, the King, and Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung.

The setting in Hand's *Anna and The King* is setting of place, time, and social. The settings of places dealing with conflict, social feminism and cultural feminism of

Anna are Grand Royal Palace, Bombay, Chao Phraya River, The Secret City, The Prison, Court, The Field, Non Khai Monastery, and The Grand Terrace. The settings of time are English Era 1862, February 26, Morning at the Palace, and Night at the Palace. The social setting in this novel is divided into the one Siamese society, Royal Palace society and British era.

Anna's efforts towards women's rights equality in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and The King* are the extrinsic element analyzed using Feminism approach. Social feminism and Cultural Feminism experienced by Anna is used to maintain a woman involvement in her effort for woman's rights.

In the end, Anna's struggling towards woman right equality brings some results, but not all of her struggling in Siam succeeded. First Anna succeeded in defending La Ore, the slave and the second Anna could not succeeded in helping Lady Tuptim saved from the punishment.

Finally, Anna's efforts towards the women's rights in Siam can be described as follow:

1. The equality of women's position in the society from medi-low level to be medi-high level.
2. To release Lady Tuptim and La Ore from women slavery in Siam.
3. Besides, to make the positive change in Siam culture from the traditional culture to be the modern culture.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes there will be further research dealing with feminism viewed from other novel. Because novel is one of most interesting literature that could bring us to the outer world by analyzing the story in many point of view.

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APPENDICES

No	Data	Clasification	Context	Page
1	English Era, 1862, 26 th February Grand Royal Palace, Bangkok To Mrs. A. H. Leonowens	Setting of time: 1862 Setting of place: Grand Royal Palace, Bangkok.	King Mongkut sent a letter to Anna Leonowens in 1862 February 26 th . It is written in English Era at Grand Royal Palace Bangkok. He intended to ask Anna to be an English teacher for his family.	2
2	Bombay had been a daydream... And like a daydream her sojourn there had been too short... Bangkok was no daydream. Indeed as she sat with her stateroom on the steamer <i>Newcastle</i> , she could scarcely imagine sleeping here at all.	Seting of Place: Bombay	Anna Leonowens was on her journey to Bangkok. Unlike Bombay, a place where She ever lived before, Bangkok was far away from her expectation. Right now Anna was in the steamer <i>Newcastle</i> , on her boat together with her family in a boat waiting for her new live.	3-4
3	<p>“Mrs. Leonowens, I’m afraid the tide won’t wait. Not even for you,” he added with a gallant smile. Anna forced a smile in return. “Thank you, Captain. You have been more than patient with me.”</p> <p>“I really shouldn’t allow you to disembark without an escort.”</p> <p>The Captain gestured at the door, and Anna swept out, skirts rustling.”Nonsense,” she said, tilting her chin and giving him a flash of her blue-gray eyes. “You should know better, Captain. I’m not one of your wilting English roses! I’ve spent years in India.”</p> <p>The Captain shook his head and peered after her into the</p>	<p>General Description: Helpful</p> <p>Setting of social:</p>	Captain Orton was the captain of the boat. He assisted Anna while she was on his boat. He actually did not allow Anna to disembark without any escort because He knew that Bangkok was totally different from her expectation. He informed that Bangkok is a little bit more primitive. Anna then explained that was the reason why She was here in Bangkok to help King’s family in getting knowledge.	6

	<p>dim, narrow corridor belowdecks. "This isn't Bombay, madam, or even Singapore, for that matter. It is rather more...primitife..out there."</p> <p>"Which is precisely why I'm here," retorted Anna with rather more confidence than she felt.</p>	Siamese		
4	<p>She turned, gazing across the Newcastle's deck to where the Chao Phraya River flowed, a veritable highway crowded with clipper ships and schooners, canoes and Chinese junks. Dozens of flags fluttered above the vessels, from as many nations; and over all of them, like a watchful giant, loomed the vast ramparts and spires of Fort Paknam.</p>	Setting of Place: Chao Phraya River	<p>When Anna and her family arrived in Bangkok Thailand, She passed through Chao Phraya River. There was many clipper ships and schooners, canoes and Chinesejunks. There were also dozens of flags fluttered above the vessels from many nations.</p>	9
5	<p>"What do you suppose he's like?" she said. "This King Mongkut?" Louis shrugged, too intent on the market to answer. "I've heard that commoners used to be forbidden to even look upon King Mongkut's face. The Siamese consul back in Singapore told me that they are revere him as a god."</p>	Setting of Social: Royal Palace	<p>A King in Siam Thailand is also considered to be a god for Siamese. As mentioned in the novel when Anna answer Louis question about King Mongkut and Anna give a brieve explanation that people in Siam Reveres The King as a God.</p>	12
6	<p>The carriage jounced along its passengers vying with each other to catch a glimpse of the Secret City outside the hansom's windows. Minute later, they were outside the palace gates.</p> <p>"Oh" Anna's voice was</p>	Setting of Place: The Secret City	<p>Anna and her family had come to Palace gate. She was surprised to the beauty of the secret city hidden in the forest of Siam Thailand, so as Beebe and Moonshee, Anna's servants and Louis Anna's only son feels astonished by</p>	16

	<p>scarcely above a whisper. Beside her, Louis and Moonshee and Beebe were silent. "Oh, my..."</p> <p>Nothing on earth could have prepared her for it. An entire royal compound that was a city unto itself... throne halls and temples, pavilions and gilded columns, arched gateways and carved gables-an endless vista of glittering buildings, extending more than twenty city blocks, as far as the eye could see.</p>		the beauty of the scenery around the Palace gates.	
7	<p>The interpreter relayed this information to the Kralahome, who studied her thoughtfully before asking another question.</p> <p>"Sir is married?" the interpreter translated.</p> <p>Anna unconsciously twisted her wedding ring.</p> <p>"I'm...a widow. And please, can you explain why you call me sir?"</p> <p>The interpreter looked at her disdainfully. "Women do not stand in presence of His Excellency."</p>	<p>Conflict: External</p> <p>General Description: Widow</p> <p>Feminism: Social Feminism</p>	<p>Firstly entered the Palace Anna met the interpreter of Siam Palace. The annoying thing was that the Interpreter asked Anna about personal questions such as whether Anna is married. Even the interpreter called her "Sir" instead of "Madam".</p>	20
8	<p>"Mr. Prime Minister! I assure you I meant no disrespect. However, getting here was something of a challenge."</p> <p>The Kralahome did not glance up. "Sir will be shown to palace quarters."</p> <p>"I'm sorry, but the King promised us a home of our own outside the palace," said Anna. "It is what was agreed upon."</p> <p>"In Siam you will learn</p>	<p>Conflict: External</p>	<p>Kralahome, the Prime Minister of Siam Palace also welcomed Anna, She disagree when Kralahome was about going to show Anna's place to stay in the Palace while waiting for the King. Anna was asking for her own house as the King had promised her.</p>	21-22

	everything has its own time,” the Kralahome replied tersely, still ignoring her.			
9	<p>Anna felt herself flush. She took a deep breath, forcing her voice to remain level and said, “Could you please convey to His Excellency that my business here is as tutor to the King’s eldest son, and it is not necessary for him to ask me any more personal questions?”</p> <p>The interpreter regarded her hesitantly.</p> <p>“Please?” Anna added in a softer voice.</p> <p>Tentatively he turned back to the Prime Minister, who made a quick, sharp gesture of dismissal.</p> <p>“In Siam, sir,” the Kralahome announced with contempt, “it is custom to first ask questions of personal nature to be polite.”</p>	<p>Feminism: Cultural Feminism</p> <p>Conflict: Internal</p>	Not only the interpreter asked about personal question but Kralahome also asking same question and this truly bothering Anna. To the contrary, Kralahome answered it calmly that it has become a custom of asking someone with a personal question.	21
10	“In Siam you will learn everything has its own time,” Kralahome replied tersely, still ignoring her	General Description: Struggle	Seemed Anna must be patient to have her own house outside the Palace. Anna had to learn that in Siam everything has its own time.	22
11	“How long are you in possession of dead Husband? She hesitated “Twenty three months,” she replied at last. The men said nothing but stared at her expectantly. “He... He was a captain in the British army.”	General Description: Widow	Although Anna was a bit annoyed, She kept answered the personal question from Kralahome by explaining that her husband was a captain in the British army.	23
12	I do not know what Mrs. Leonowens expected to find when she entered Bangkok,	General Description: Smart	Before Anna went to Bangkok Thailand. Anna ever spent her live in Bombay and	25

	<p>Krung Thep, our City of Great Angels. Certainly no Oriental fairytale land such as her countrymen read of in their storybooks and adventuring novels. My teacher had lived in both Bombay and Singapore, though I do not believe her tenure in either of those places could have most readily prepared her for her time with us.</p> <p>Bangkok is a young capital, its official stature fewer than a hundred years old when Anna Leonowens arrived.</p>		<p>Singapore. She was a smart tough woman. By moving to one and another country, with her talent, she continued her live.</p>	
13	<p>But one thing he loved as much as he did his children, was Knowledge, Science, Mathematichs, Astronomy, Reason these were his wives, his mistresses, his lovers.</p>	Setting of Social: British Era	<p>King Mongkut himself actually loves science and knowledge. He is influenced by the western that tend to have a higher civilization in many things. It shown from Prince Chulalongkorn's statement, that his father loves children, science, mathematics and astronomy.</p>	28
14	<p>"Anna on the other hand knew it was not a dream. As the weeks droned on, she grew more and more impatient, but tried for Louis's sake to retain the outward calm and poise he had grown up with."</p> <p>She sat not within the scant shade of a small pagoda shaped pavilion, reading for the hundredth time the well worn pages of her Siamese primer.</p>	<p>General Description: Struggle</p> <p>Conflict: Internal</p>	<p>Although Anna got impatient struggling for her own house, she kept tough for Louis sake. Her only son that she loved.</p>	38-39
15	<p>But the next morning, suprising news reached Anna.</p>	Setting of time: Morning at the Palace	<p>In the next morning, the interpreter came to meet Anna. To her surprised Anna</p>	39-40

	<p>“Sir. You are to accompany me now”</p> <p>“Now?” She stared across the breakfast table to where the</p> <p>Intrepeter stood in the doorway, flanked by an irate looking</p> <p>Moonshee. “But we’ve just”</p> <p>“If you please, sir. It is now or,”</p> <p>“Yes! Yes, ofcourse!” In a flurry of silk and lace, Anna jumped up, nearly upsetting the table.</p>		hurried to the palace, hoping there will be a hope to see the King and get her own house.	
16	<p>“Best not to assume too much. “He stepped through the arch. “When presented to His Majesty, you and son will remeber to touch forehead to floor”.</p>	Setting of social: Royal Palace	The social life in Siamese on that time has raised social feminism toward Anna’s life in Siam, Thailand and the women slavery is one of the example.	41
17	<p>“You do not look sufficient of age for scientific teaching. How many years have you? Ana fought to maintain her composure. “Enough to know that age and wisdom do not necessarily go hand in hand, Your Majesty.”</p> <p>The King’s eyes narrowed. He considered whether or not to return this volley, then: “I doubt you would say same for being bold and English.”</p> <p>Anna smiled ruefully. “They are rather inseparable, I’m afraid.”</p> <p>The King nodded at this small sign of humility.</p>	General Description: Smart	When the King met Anna at the first time, he seemed to underestimated Anna, but by giving a brief answered, she has proved that Anna was a smart woman.	45- 46
18	<p>“Twenty three wives, forty two concubines, fifty eight offspring, and ten more on the way. Each unique,” said</p>	Feminism: Social feminism	King Mongkut introduced his family, and surprisingly, He has so many wife and concubines. He looked proud	48- 49

	<p>King Mongkut proudly. “Each one my hope for the future.”</p> <p>Anna swallowed, averting her eyes as a woman laughed and parted her silken blouse, exposing a breast for her infant to nurse from. The English woman’s expression was not lost on the King.</p> <p>“I understand your surprise,” he said with a meaningful glance. “Not as many emperor af China, but he did not spend half of life in monastery.”</p> <p>Before she could answer a gong sounded, deafeningly. Like startled antelope, everyone in the garden froze and turned, seeing the King. With near military precision they dropped to the ground, foreheads pressed to the grass. The King regarded them measuringly and clapped his hands.</p> <p>“Attention, my most blessed and royal family! We have company. Two who have sailed from far, far away.”</p> <p>Once more the assemblage touched their heads to the ground.</p>	Setting of social: Royal Palace	to introduce them to Anna. In Siam Palace it had been a common thing for having more than one wife.	
19	<p>“Dearest family! I desire you all, when a\of appropriate age, to be educated in English Language, science, and literature.”</p> <p>He paused, for Chulalongkorn’s benefit, then went on, “This is a necessary and practical gift I give to you, and you must never forget to respect your</p>	General Description: Smart	King Mongkut, the King of Siam Thailand had heard Anna’s great contribution toward education. This was why He sent a letter to Anna. In order to teach his family about language, science and literature of British. Western country	51

	renowned teacher” He gesture dramatically. “Mem Anna Leonowens”			
20	“Reform is vital to my country’s survival,” he said. “This have I seen, in my studies in the monastery, in my visit with farangs and my present duties with ambassadors. But reform must be slow, not to disrupt existing order.”	Setting of Social: British Era	Basically the King of Siam realize that the progress of his country can be gained from Learning something outside his country. He therefore proposes Anna to be a school teacher for his family in order to enlarge the knowledge of science and culture.	54
21	“Then Your Majesty realizes why having a home outside the palace is of such importance to me,” she went on quickly. “A home which has been promised but has, so far, not been provided.” The King tilted his head. “It is my pleasure that you live in the palace,” he said firmly. Anna’s resolve echoed his own, “But it is not mine, Your Majesty.” The King’s eyes flashed. He stepped toward her, his voice booming across the tranquil garden. “You do not set conditions of your employement and you shall obey!”	Conflict: External Setting of Social: Royal Palace	Anna argued with the King. She was demanding her right to get her own house outside the palace. King replied that it was his pleasure that Anna stay in the palace but Anna did not want to stay at the house which was not hers.	54- 55
22	“And what of our house?” Anna cried after him. Without looking back, he replied, “Everything has its own time.”	Conflict: External	Anna kept demanding about her own house because the King had promised her and it is mentioned in the letter he sent.	55
23	He turned and headed back to the gate. “And what of our house?” Anna cried after him	General Description: Struggle	At the end of her conversation between Anna and King Mongkut, she still on her principal by asking her	56- 57

	<p>Without looking back, he replied, "Everything has its own time."</p> <p>Silently the garden's vast gates swung open once more, just as silently closed after him. The King was gone. Anna stared, angry yet resolute, at the doors, completely unaware of the hundreds of eyes gazing at her in unrestrained awe and amazement.</p>		own house.	
24	<p>"Moonshee, why does the king have so many wives? His mother and Beebe exchanged looks. "Because heathens obviously lack restraint," whispered Anna. "That is an excellent question," Moonshee replied loudly. "For your mother," Louis hoped to his feet. "Mother...?" "I heard you Louis." ..." Well, Siam is a monarchy, just like we have in England. So the power of the throne is passed on from parent to child, just as it is at home. But even royal children are threatened by disease-cholera and smallpox and the like-and there is always the danger of war. And so one way to royal family maintains its control of the throne, in the face of these dangers, is to have as many as children as possible."</p> <p>Louis brightened. "So he needs a lot of wives to take care of them?" Relief flooded to Anna. "A keen observation, dear. Now off to bed".</p>	<p>General Description: Smart</p>	<p>In one occasion, Louis asked her mother Anna about the reason why a King had so many wife. Anna then replied wisely in a smart way. She gave the explanation that a child like Louis could understand easily. She explained starting from the government of Siam that the power of the throne was passed on from parent to child just like at home, but in that era there were so many diseases threatened the children like cholera and smallpox therefore the King must have many children. Louis himself is also a smart boy that curious to know everything.</p>	58

25	<p>“Louis,” Anna said warningly. Remember what I said...”</p> <p>Louis turned to her, red faced but calm. “Sorry, Mother, but he started it.”</p> <p>Anna glanced at Lady Thiang, whose own eyes were fixed on the Prince’s. Chulalongkorn was glaring at Louis, who stared back unafraid.</p> <p>“In my country,” the Prince shouted, “Man never tell woman he is sorry about anything, ever!” If you had father, you would know that.”</p>	Feminism: Social Feminism	At the palace when the children took a lesson from Anna, prince Chulalongkorn argued with Louis. Anna then reminded Louis for not to do so and Louis felt sorry, so He did apologize to his mother. To the contrary, prince Chulalongkorn said that a man never tell woman that He felt sorry about anything.	70-71
26	<p>At the front of the room Anna Leonowens sat, calmly reading her Siamese primer. Behind her the chalkboard, laboriously filling it with the same sentence:</p> <p>I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL</p> <p>I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL</p> <p>I WILL NOT FIGHT IN SCHOOL</p> <p>Beside the other chalkboard, Prince Chulalongkorn sat defiantly and glared at the English boy.</p>	General Description: Wise		74
27	<p>Most interesting, he thought, and looked at Anna curiously. But to Lady Thiang he only said, “Why?”</p> <p>She hesitated, reluctant to speak the truth. Finally she said haltingly, “Prince insult memory of boy’s dead father”.</p>	General Description: Wise		75

28	Dust deepened to night, and still the Prince did not move. Behind him his guards stood and occasionally drifted off the sleep, awakening with a start.	Setting of time: Night at the Palace	In the night	77
29	"Stay here," She called to Prince Chulalongkorn. The night was still, cooled by an intermittent breeze and the gently plashing fountains. Anna stood in the path, listening and there it came again.	Setting of time: Night at the Palace		80
30	The Kralahome drew himself up, deciding to try another tack. "Mem leonowens," he said in a tone of exaggerated patience, "the Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung is daughter of very influential family" "And when that woman La Ore offered her the money, her mistress accused her of ingratitude and chained her like an animal in the yard where the Prince and I found her last night!"	Feminism: Cultural Feminism Setting of time: Night at the Palace	In the Jao Jom Manda Ung case, Kralahome told Anna that Jao Jom was a daughter of very influential family which was why she supposed not to be punished.	85
31	"It is unconscionable!" Ana cried, whirling to face him. Her cheeks were pale and her hair disheveled, but her eyes glittered dangerously as she strode forward to meet him. "She has been left outside for six weeks, all because she tried to buy her own freedom!"	General Description: Helpful Setting of social: Siamese	Anna was a helpful woman. She helped people although she did not know them well. Anna defended La Ore, a slave of Lady Jao Jum Manda Ung at the court. She gave her confession.	85
32	"She tricked me! She broke into my own home, set my servant free, then came to me with an offer to buy her and	General Description: Helpful	Lady Jao Jom Manda Ung denied by saying that Anna was tricking her by broke into her own house, set the servant	96-97

	<p>made payment!”</p> <p>“La Ore purchased her freedom once, Your Majesty.” The Englishwoman’s voice rang out clearly above the sound of the rain. She did not see Prince Chulalongkorn, standing off by himself behind a pillar and watching her in silence. “I believe had I given this woman my ring first, she would have kept it and continued to hold La Ore captive”</p> <p>Lady Jao Jom MandaUng glared at her as King Mongkut eyed them both wearily.</p>	Conflict: External	free then came to her with an offer to buy her and made payment. Anna responded calmly by giving an explanation that she had given her ring first and continued to hold La Ore captured.	
33	<p>“Your Majesty”</p> <p>Anna took a deep breath, then continued. “In your letter confirming my employment, you claimed you wanted Siam to take its place among the nations of the modern world. You spoke of ‘building something greater’ than yourself ‘a country where no man is above the law’. Which is why I chose to come here.”</p> <p>Finally: “Scholteacher has outstanding memory,” said the King.</p>	Conflict: External Feminism: Social Feminism	Anna also gave her opinion by putting her reference that in King Mongkut letter, He claimed that He wanted Siam to take its place among the nations of the modern world. Anna also reminded him that He spoke of building something greater than himself, a country where no man is above the law.	97
34	<p>She fell silent. King Mongkut studied her, and under his fierce gaze Anna looked away, embarrassed and, yes, perplexed by what she had most uncustomarily revealed about the real reason she’d journeyed to Siam.</p>	Conflict: Internal	Anna herself sometimes showed a feeling of silent having a new journey in Siam Palace, a place where she never imagined before.	97

35	<p>“Good morning, Lady Thiang,” Anna said. “How are you today?”</p> <p>“I am well. Mem Leonowens, thank you. This is Lady Tuptim, sir. She is new to palace also like your self, but has no son to keep her company.”</p> <p>“Hello, Lady Tuptim,” said Anna. “My name is Anna.”</p> <p>“I wish also to learn writing of English, Mem,” Tuptim replied awkwardly. To please His Majesty, King Mongkut.”</p> <p>Anna stared at the young woman with curiosity. Tuptim’s empty gaze belied her words. The Englishwoman measured her own before saying, “Of course. But I should hope it would please Lady Tuptim as well.”</p>	Setting of time: Morning at the Palace	In the morning, Lady Thiang, King’s wife, introduced Anna to Lady Tuptim. Lady Tuptim was King’s new concubine. Anna greeted her warmly. Lady thiang responded that she wish also to learn writing of English, she also added that she did that to please His Majesty. Seemed Tuptim’s words had an odd feeling but Anna replied wisely that this would also pleased Lady Tuptim.	102-103
36	Others were learning, too. Every morning Lady Tuptim showed up for class with the children, taking her place at the back of the room. For all her promptness in arriving each day, and the serious expression she affected as Anna read excerpts from Shakespeare and Keats and Dickens, still the teacher suspected that Tuptim was not quite as focused upon her studies as she appeared.	Setting of time: Morning at the Palace	Every morning the class begun and Lady Tuptim never missed the class, Her gesture looked serious learning Anna’s lesson but she actually did not quiet focused upon her study as she appeared.	105
37	The Chao Phraya River is lifeline to the most fertile valley in all of Asia, “King Mongkut announced. He gestured at the river loftily,	Setting of place: Chao Phraya River	Chao Phraya River is one of famous river in Thailand. It is lifeline to the most fertile valley in all of Asia, as told King Mongkut.	109

	as though he himself had created it.			
38	<p>“The King gazed at her. “Thank you, Mem, for humble validation,” he said softly. Then, “I, um, have decided to give self anniversary dinner, and invite important English nobles and diplomates.” Anna looked confused. “I don’t understand.”</p> <p>“As if to sound English bugles in own defense.”</p> <p>He nodded at her as though something had been decided. “You shall take charge of all formalities, as Mem is obvious choice to make certain guests feel at home.”</p>	Feminism: Cultural Feminism	King Mongkut felt grateful towards Anna and said thank you. He decided to have an anniversary dinner and invite important English nobles and diplomats. King Mongkut wanted the party was set into western style by confirming that the guests must felt like at home.	140
39	<p>There were a poignant few minutes while Anna was instructing a room full of servants on how the pour champagne. Without warning, they all dropped to the floor, sending silver trays crashing and bottles flying in their wake, as Anna turned to see the King in the back of the hall. She threw her hands up in frustration, but he took no notice.</p> <p>“Stand,” he commanded loudly. “All of you stand!”</p> <p>Slowly, with heartbreaking timidity, everyone stood. Anna watched, trying to keep her own emotions in check.</p> <p>“It is only for a night,” the King reminded her as he gazed disapprovingly upon this room full of upright citizens. “One night”</p>	<p>Setting of time: Night at the Palace</p> <p>Feminism: Cultural Feminism</p>	At night, Anna was preparing the party by giving an instruction to the servants. To her surprised, all of the servants dropped to the floor seeing their King passing by. They did not care about the bottles and glasses dropped crashed on the floor. King Mongkut then cried ordered them to stand, and clarified that this was only for one night.	144-145

	And with a scowl, he left.			
40	<p>A moment as the musicians paused, adjusting their instruments. Then, to Anna's astonishment, the plaintive strains of a waltz filled the Great Hall.</p> <p>King Mongkut's smile broadened at he suprise.</p> <p>"In honor our most distinguished guests, a waltz, as is European custom of dancing after dinner."</p>	Feminism: Cultural Feminism	Anna presence in Siam has brought a bit movement for the King's point of view. It was then the King honored the European custom of dancing after dinner.	159
41	<p>The boy smiled, mimed something that Anna could not comprehend, then with a laugh whirled and raced off. Puzzled, she watched him go, and finnaly examined the tube. It was a sort of envelope, inside which a small parchment scroll could be rolled. Someone had written a name on the outside, in very small, fine back black English letters.</p> <p>KHUN JAO TUPTIM</p> <p>Anna frowned. A letter for Tuptim? From the family she had spoken of so fervently?</p>	General Description: Helpful	A boy sent a letter to Anna. In fact the letter was for Lady Khun Jao Tuptim. Anna then gave the letter to her.	165- 166
42	<p>"Tuptim?"</p> <p>She started from her reverie, and then turned, palms pressed together as she gazed respectfully at Anna. "I have a surprise for you."</p> <p>She handed the bamboo tube to her. As Tuptim read the name inscribed there, her eyes widened.</p> <p>"How did you...?"</p> <p>Anna smiled. "Actually, I'm not quite sure."</p>	General Description: Helpful	Anna Leonowens was a helpful woman. She did not differentiaded anybody and gave a hand to those who needed. She gave the letter brought by a boy to Lady Tuptim, and Tuptim was very thankful for that because it was a letter from her family.	167- 168

	<p>Tupitimwaied deeply. "Thank you, Mem. My... family is very important to me."</p> <p>"Then I shall leave you to enjoy every word."</p> <p>As she left, Tupitim stared down at the message from her lover, her eyes welling.</p>			
43	<p>Anna kept herself from smiling but instead looked over at the King through a fringe of windblown hair, and asked, "Don't your wives ever get jealous?"</p> <p>King Mongkut frowned. "I do not understand significance of question."</p> <p>"I'm prying. Forgive me."</p> <p>The King leaned on his mallet. "No, please. Continue."</p> <p>"Most of the world believes a man and woman should have a relationship which is sacred unto them."</p> <p>"Each of my wives believes same about King." Mongkut replied matter of factly.</p> <p>Anna hesitated. "Not everyone can marry you, Your Majesty," she said, "I could never imagine sharing my husband with anyone."</p> <p>"Why not?"</p> <p>"Because...he's mine."..."Ha! Like slave."</p> <p>"No!" Then, laughing, she added, "Well, perhaps, but strictly a voluntary one."</p> <p>The King shook his head in mock dismay. "A man becomes slave to woman, and they call my country uncivilized."</p>	Feminism: Social Feminism	<p>Anna and King Mongkut were in a serious conversation about marriage. She began by asking whether his wife ever get jealous, because The King had so many wives and concubines. He answered that each of his wives believed the same about him. Anna continued that according to her opinion it was hardly to imagine sharing her husband with anyone because He was hers. King Mongkut wondered and said that was like a slave. In their last conversation, the King replied that it was impossible for him to become a slave of a woman, his country would called his country uncivilized.</p>	214

	for giving me a true friend.”			
45	Two days passed. Each morning Anna presented herself at the door of the Kralahome’s rooftop suite; each morning he failed to appear. “Where is Tuptim?” Anna cried.	Setting of time: Night at the Palace	Unfortunately their meeting that night was followed. Tuptim was caught, and Anna could not see her since then. Anna then came to Kralahome to find out about Tuptim. She knew that Kralahome Knew about it.	229-230
46	Another gong echoed through the room. The magistrate raised his head and in a thundering voice proclaimed, “KhunJaoTuptim, you are accused of a traitorous act against His Majesty, King Mongkut, which carries the penalty of death.”	General Description: Struggle	Anna’s struggle did not stop only by looking for her. Last of all, Anna came into Tuptim’s court session and gave her voice in the court, although it seemed impossible to Anna to save Tuptim, Anna gave her last effort by demanding the King to cancel the court decision.	232
47	“I speak the truth!” she said desperately. She turned, searching the courtroom until she found Anna, and pointed. “Mem Anna is here, she will tell you!” Anna hesitated, unsure of courtroom protocol, then began to stand.	General Description: Helpful	Tuptim tried to defend herself. She wanted Anna to tell the truth but it seemed useless because Tuptim had left the King for another man which was not her husband. This was a big mistake for Lady Tuptim.	235
48	There were cries of outraged disbelief from the dowagers as Judge PhyaPhrom and his colleagues regarded Tuptim with incredulous amusement. “I speak the truth!” she said desperately. She turned, searching the courtroom until she found Anna, and pointed. “Mem Anna is here, she will tell you!” Anna hesitated, unsure of courtroom protocol, then began to stand. But before	General Description: Struggle	Sadly, Anna’s voice did not useful in Tutim’s court session, because Justice Phya Phrom declaimed it in English clearly That Mem Leonowens has no voice in lady Tuptim “s court session.	236

	she could do so, Justice PhyaPhrom declaimed, in English. “MemLeonowens has no voice here”			
49	<p>“Stop it!”</p> <p>Heads turned as Anna sprang from her seat, shouting so loudly, her throat ached. “Do you hear me? Don’t you dare lay another hand on her!”</p> <p>Moonshee watched, speechless, as Anna pushed through the gallery toward Tuptim, past the sputtering Lady JaoJom and other dowagers. But before she could reach Tuptim, the guards grabbed her. Anna struggled with them, turning to shout at Justice PhyaPhrom.</p>	General Description: Struggle	Anna’s struggled for Tuptim’s sake. She wanted the punishment of death could be cancelled. Her emotion filling her heart, she was shouting at the court asking for justice.	237-238
50	<p>“Thank you for seeing me Your Majesty,” she said, curtsying. “The Prime Minister told me this was none of my concern”</p> <p>“It is none of Mem’s concern,” the King interrupted,” and King is seeing you now tell you same himself.”</p> <p>“Forgive me, Your Majesty, but”</p> <p>“I do not wish for you to talk more on this, Mem. To King or anyone”</p>	<p>General Description: Struggle</p> <p>Conflict: External</p>	Anna then came to the King which was there in the court, but King Mongkut agreed to his Primme Minister that thiw was none of her concern. Still Anna give a reply, and before she could finish it, King Mongkut cut her words by saying that He did not wish her talk more to the King nor anyone.	238
51	The execution was scheduled for the next morning. A royal edict announced that a parachik a corrupted monk and a nang ham were to die at the fifth hour after sunrise. It was signed by the King.	Setting of time: Morning at the Palace	The punishment of Lady Tuptim was held in the next morning, She was going to be executed in front of Siamese. Together with Balat. They were brought outside at the field.	243

	An ox cart drew Tuptim and Balat through a jeering crowd, onlookers shouting abuse at them from the edge of the field where a tattered banner reading SIAMESE CRICKET CLUB dangled forgotten from a tree.			
52	<p>From Anna's house the drums sounded like muted thunder. When they abruptly grew silent, she was standing in a corner of her bedroom with her arms crossed tightly against her chest. Her breath came in hoarse gasps. In the unearthly stillness that descended, the house around her seemed to grow dark, speared with flashes of white and crimson.</p> <p>She began to pace mindlessly. A terrible expression crept across her face,</p>	Conflict: Internal	In the same day of Tuptim's execution, Anna was in her house. She was standing in a corner of her bedroom. So many feelings bursting her heart. She was sad, angry and upset.	246
53	<p>Anna gazed at him without understanding. The crowd jostled them as he went on. "King invented sighting so that he can escort royal family to greet imaginary beast, as is tradition."</p> <p>He took a breath. Anna looked puzzled. "I don't understand."</p> <p>"Sir, there is a traitor marching on the palace. Deception's only purpose is to hide royal children at monastery in Nong Khai. I have been deeply distrustful of you, but my King believes you are wise..."</p> <p>His eyes welled. "Most</p>	<p>General Description: Wise</p> <p>Conflict: Internal</p> <p>General Description:</p>	Anna had completed her teaching in Siam Palace and was about on her way to leave Thailand, But Kralahome told her that the King was facing a rebellion and going to face it himself because He wanted to be responsible as a King and a leader for his people of Siam. Kralahome also asked Anna to pursue King Mongkut to join his family to hide in the Nong Khai monastery in the jungle. Hearing that Anna then changed her mind, she would join the King and his army defending Siam Palace.	254-255

	<p>probably. Even should deception succeed, harm may be fatal. Please, Mem you are only one who can persuade him to stay with children until army returns and palace is secure.”</p> <p>Merriment exploded all round them as Anna stood, silent. Finally she nodded, then turned. “Moonshe, Beebe tell then to hold our things, please.”</p> <p>“Mother?” Louis ran to her side.”What is it?” is it..”</p> <p>“A change of plans, “Anna said, her voice expressionless. She looked at the Kralahome. “Please, lead us to him, You Excellency.”</p>	Struggle		
54	<p>“There is a monastery in Nong Khai. Mongkut spent half his life there.”</p>	Setting of place: Non Khai Monastery	The monastery in Nong Khai was the place where the King used to spend half of his life there.	263
55	<p>“What has happened?” cried Anna</p> <p>“You and the children must go on to Nong Khai without me. I will meet you there.”</p> <p>“No! I can see it in your eyes something horrible is happening.”</p> <p>“Was no to be this way, Mam.” The King gazed dully at the telescope. “Alak’s army has found us. If he crosses the bridge, everyone I love will die.”</p> <p>Anna blanched. “But they’re just children...”</p> <p>“Yes, and each one heir to the Chakri throne. Now you must hurry.”</p>	Setting of place: Non Khai Monastery	King Mongkut ordered Anna and the children to hurry to Nong Khai without the children and the King would meet them there, but Anna disagreed, she knew that something terrible was happening. The King explained that General Alak who led the rebellion had found them and if He found them, the King would lose everyone he loved.	266

56	<p>Anna turned from where she was repacking their things, Louise's bugle in her hand's. "What is it?"</p> <p>"The King is riding toward the bridge! See?" "What?"</p> <p>In her shock she dropped the bugle, then found herself staring down at it, the brass shining brightly in the mud like a spark, or a sword. "wait," she whispered, and slowly retrieved the instrument. "Just wait.."</p>	Conflict: Internal	<p>Anna and the children were hiding. They did not go to the monastery in Nong Khai. Louis was pointing at King Mongkut that riding toward the bridge. Anna had arranged a strategy to cheat Alak's army.</p>	271
57	<p>"You!" the King cried. Anna turned, startled. King Mongkut stared down, his expression unreadable, then dismounted and strode over to her.</p> <p>"Why did you not go to monastery like King order!?" Clearing his throat, the Crown Prince stepped forward and bowed.</p> <p>"Mem Anna not fully to blame, Father," he said.</p> <p>"After all, you did put me in charge."</p> <p>For a long, long moment, the King was utterly speechless. And the King smiled, remembering a bit of dinner party conversation.</p> <p>"To sound English bugles in own defense..." Anna smiled.</p> <p>"Yes"</p> <p>King Mongkut continued to stare thoughtfully at Louis's instrument. Finally he said, "When King say handful of men could save all Siam, he was most unusually correct."</p>	General Description: Struggle	<p>King Mongkut surprised for knowing Anna and the children did not go to the monastery. Prince Chulalongkhorn soon answered before Anna. He said that Anna should not be fully blamed. The King could only kept silence as because Anna and the children had saved his life and his army by making a strategy using an explosion.</p>	280- 281
58	The King continued to stare	Setting of place:	The King held a party to	288

	<p>at her, searching her face. “What?” asked Anna. “I am wondering if, given circumstance, it is appropriate for King to ask...” He paused.”...Anna to dance.” Struggling to control herself, she replied, “I have danced with a king before, Your Majesty.” “And I, an Englishwoman.” Slowly he held out his hand. Anna placed hers in his, and he guided her down toward the Grand Terrace, his other hand circling her waist.</p>	The Grand Terrace	<p>celebrate their winning. King Mongkut asked Anna to dance, and this was the second time for them to dance at the palace. The King seemed comfort circling his hand on her weist.</p>	
59	<p>“Until now, Madam Leonowens,” the King wishpered, “I did not understand supposition man could be satisfied with only one woman.” Anna bit her lip. Then, smiling through her tears, she noddod as the King led her out onto the terrace, where they joined their family and friends in the waltz.</p>	Feminism: Social Feminism	<p>In the middle of their dance, King whispered that until now, he did not understand why a man could be satisfied with only one man. Anna gave no reply; she just bit her lip and smiling through her tears. Then they joined their family and friends in the waltz.</p>	288