



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

JOURNAL ARTICLE

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

By:

**DAYU HAPSARI ARIYATI
HARYATI SULISTYORINI**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIAN NUSWANTORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2014**

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

Dayu Hapsari Ariyati

English Department, Dian Nuswantoro University

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.

Skripsi yang berjudul "Anna's efforts towards women's right equality in Elizabeth Hand's *Anna and the King*" mengulas tentang perjuangan Anna Leonowens di daerah Siam, Thailand. Ia memperjuangkan hak-hak perempuan yang dalam strategi ini dikaitkan dengan sosial feminisme dan kultural feminime. Penelitian pustaka digunakan dalam skripsi ini untuk mendapatkan referensi

terkait dengan objek analisis. Pendekatan struktural dan feminisme digunakan untuk menganalisa elemen intrinsik maupun elemen ekstrinsik. Pendekatan struktural digunakan untuk menganalisis karakter, setting, dan konflik. Pendekatan feminisme digunakan untuk menganalisis sosial feminisme dan kultural feminisme, yang terjadi pada Anna dalam novel tersebut.

Hasil dari analisis tersebut menyimpulkan bahwa Anna Leonowens adalah karakter utama. Dia adalah seorang janda yang tegar, pandai, suka menolong dan bijaksana. Karakter Anna tergolong dalam karakter yang berubah-ubah sejak dia mengalami berbagai macam cobaan., tetapi karakter Anna tetap sebagai seorang yang teguh dalam berjuang adalah tetap sama dari awal cerita hingga akhir, yang ia awali sebagai Guru di istana Siam, Thailand.

Seting dalam skripsi ini dibagi menjadi tiga bagian, yaitu seting tempat, seting waktu dan seting sosial, yang saling berkaitan dengan berbagai peristiwa penting yang dialami oleh Anna. Anna mengalami dua konflik baik internal konflik maupun eksternal konflik. Internal konflik terjadi ketika Anna tidak mendapatkan rumahnya diluar istana seperti yang telah dijanjikan oleh Raja Mongkut dalam suratnya sebelumnya. Pada awal cerita eksternal konflik terjadi antara Anna dengan penterjemah. Hal itu terjadi ketika penterjemah memanggil Anna “Tuan” daripada “Nyonya”, kemudian eksternal konflik yang terjadi antara Anna dengan Raja Mongkut, mengenai perbudakan perempuan. Konflik eksternal lainnya terjadi antara Anna dengan Nyonya Jao Jum Manda Ung tentang pembebasan budaknya bernama La Ore.

Akhirnya, berikut adalah perjuangan Anna tentang hak-hak perempuan di Siam, yaitu persamaan derajat perempuan dalam lingkungan sosial, pembebasan perbudakan perempuan dan membuat perubahan positif pada budaya di Siam.

Kata kunci: Hak-hak perempuan, kesetaran hak, perbudakan perempuan, budaya.

INTRODUCTION

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 Zulfahur (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.

METHOD

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.

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.

Units of Analysis

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

Structural Approach

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.

Feminism Approach

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. 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.

DISCUSSION

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.

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)

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)

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:

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)

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.

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:

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)

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:

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:

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's effort in saving La Ore is not useless. The slave finally got her freedom although Anna must loses 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:

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)

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 bellow:

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, You Excellency.”

(Hand, 1999: 254-255)

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)

Setting

Place

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)

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:

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.

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.

(Hand, 1999: 230-231)

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)

Time

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.

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.

Social setting of Siamese

Siam Thailand in 1862, is a unique society that highly respect to their heritage, custom, and habit. 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)

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)

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

Anna's internal conflict 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 cancels the decision of the court to give a death punishment. Unfortunately Anna could not succeed and this causes her very dissappointed 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 againts her chest. Her breath came in hoarse gasps. In the unearthy 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)

External Conflict

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

Anna against Intrepreter

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 intrepeter translated.

(Hand, 1999: 20)

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.

(Hand, 1999: 54-55)

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 decision could not be changed. It means that Lady Tuptim will be executed according to the rule in Siam. Here the quotation:

“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.”

(Hand, 1999: 238)

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.

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

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:

“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 Exellency.

(Hand, 1999: 20)

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.”

(Hand, 1999: 288)

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).

Cultural Feminism

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?"

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)

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:

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)

Based on the explanation above cross cultural feminism occurs between British and Thailand. Another supporting statement in the story is mentioned that Anna as an English teacher trains all of her 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.

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.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ackerman, Nathan W.M.D.1985.*The Psycodynamics of Family Life*. USA: Basic Books
- Barret,Michele, 1980. Women's Oppression Today"
- Brah, Avtar, 1991, " Questions of difference and international feminism" in Jane Aaron and Sylvia Walby (ed), *Out of the Margins: Women's Studies in the Nineties*, (London: Falmer) Carol Divjak and Peter Symonds
- Endraswara, Suwardi.2003. *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyagama
- Holman, Clarence Hugh.1985. *A Hand Book to Literature*. United States Of America: The Bobs-Merrill Company Inc.
- Hollows, Joanne.2000. *Feminism, Femininity, and Popular Culture*, Manchester University Press.MM
- McRobbie, A. (1997a) The Es and The Anti-Es: new Question for Feminism and Cultural Studies, dalam M.Ferguson dan P.Golding, eds, *Cultural studies in Question*, London, Sage.
- Morner, Kathlen & Rausch, Ralph.1998 *NTC's Dictionary of Literature Terms*. United States of America: NTC Publishing Group
- Nurgiyanto, Burhan.2002. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Nurgiyanto, Burhan.2010. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University.
- Said, Edward.1978. *Orientalism*, Harmondsworth: Penguin.
- Soenarjati Djajanegara, 2000 *Kritik Sastra Feminism*. Indonesia.
- Sholwater, Elaine, 1997, *A Literature of Their Own: British Women Novelists from Bronte to Lessing*, London: Virago
- Stanton, Robert.1965.*An Introduction to Fiction*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.
- Stacey,Jackie,1993," I" in D.Richardson and V.Robinson (ed), *Introducing Women's Studies* Basingstoke Macmilan
- Elizabeth Hand Biography by Wookieepedia the Star wars Wiki. (available online at) http://starwars.wikia.com/wiki/Elizabeth_Hand (retrieved on) 12 April 2013
- Elizabeth Hand Biography by Encyclopedia of World Biography. (available online at) <http://www.notablebiographies.com/newsmakers2/2007-Co-Lh/Hand-Elizabeth.html>. (retrieved on) 15 April 2013
- The Moral Value in the Movie "Anna and the King" by Shvoong. Publish October 9, 2010. (available online at) <http://www.shvoong.com/entertainment/movies/2060906-moral-value-movie-ana-king/#ixzz2AlzxSqfe>. (retrieved on) 1 Mei 2013
- Literature By Esther Lombardi. (available online at) http://classiclit.about.com/od/literaryterms/g/aa_whatisliter.htm. (retrieved on) 7 September 2013