

PATRIARCHY AND INDEPENDENT WOMEN IN ELIZA SOMMERS' CHARACTER IN *DAUGHTER OF FORTUNE*

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ABSTRACT

This paper discusses patriarchy happened in Victorian Era told in Eliza Sommers' Daughter of Fortune. Qualitative research method was applied in this research. In analysing the data, structural approach is use to scrutinize the intrinsic element such as plot, character and setting; while feminism approach was applied in analysing patriarchy and woman struggle to be independent and equal with man trough Eliza Sommers character.

The result shows, Eliza as the main character is talented, dependent, fainhearted, imaginative, obedient, stubborn, strong and tough, assertive, aggressive and rebellious person. Eliza character is clasiffied as round dynamic character since her character has changed as the story flows. She has change from the fainthearted to be a brave person, dependent to independent woman, her love obsession also change become her obsession of being free, the appearance of Eliza also has changed. The setting of time, social, and place indicates the period when patriarchy still exist and also indicates the life of women during Victorian Era and Californian Gold Rush.

The changes in Eliza character described as feminism. there will be no one who will dictate her about what it means to be a woman. As an independent woman, Eliza free to make a decision about her life. She finally wore her gown back with no fear. When she wear her gown back, she choose not to wear the corset as it is a symbol of her captivity, in patriarchy system or in Victorian Era. She does not want to go back to Chile, because she knew that she will not get the freedom, the equal right that she has gained in California. In fact she already has a plan to open her own French Restaurant. She wants to start her new life in San Francisco.

Key words: *Feminism, "Daughter of Fortune", independent woman, patriarchy,*

INTRODUCTION

For century after century, men's voices continued to articulate and determine the social role and cultural and also personal significance of women. Mary Wollstonecraft authored *A Vindication of The Rights of Women* (1792) believing that women along with men should have a voice in the public arena. She maintained that women must stand up for their rights and not allow their male-dominated society to define what it means to be a women, they must take the lead and articulate who they are and what role they will play in society, and also they must reject the patriarchal assumption that women are inferior to men (Bressler 1994:181).

Patriarchy is a system of male domination to women in every aspect of life, according to Tong. Men dominates in all things and dominate decision and social role of women where they do not have their own opinions. Women are not allowed to make decision for the future of their life without interference from men, including in finding a partner for their future husband. In earlier times, they who had their own mind and independent were considered breaking the values and norms existing at that time such as forbidden to attend school. According to Tong (1998:2), society has the false belief that women are by nature less intellectually and phisycally capable than men; it excludeds women from the academy the forum and market place.

During the Victorian era, the woman life was generally centered on family commitments. Women were seen as pure and clean. Women are required to preserve the norm, customs, and traditions. They are not allowed to have opinions or even to express their feelings, and only graciousness may appear from women. The only role of women in this era was to get married and look after the homely chores. The young women were educated in French, history, geography, singing, dancing, and playing piano in order to get a perfect suitors for them. Men always have the domination or masculine roles and that women always have the subordinate of feminine ones. This distinction of masculinity and femininity is called gender. Gender is not about sex.

According to Jackson and Sorensen (1999), gender is the behaviour and expectation that socially learns which distinct between masculine and feminin.

According to dictionary, Feminism means a belief in the principle that women should have the same right as men. The goals of feminism are: (1) To demonstrate the importance of women, (2) To reveal that historically women have been subordinate to men, (3) To bring about gender equity.

In the present, the women's role has changed greatly. They have equal rights with men. They get the same education as men. Even today women also work outside the home, such as working at office and having a career and a good position. They do not then forget their natures as women primarily as mothers.

Women have a double role in the recent time; they worked well in caring their children doing housework and serving their husband. This proves that the women are not weak and helpless.

Furthermore, women tend to be more independent. They pay her-own bill, buy their own things, and do not allow man to affect their stability or self-confidence. They support themselves and are proud to be independent.

Daughter of Fortune tells the story of Elizabeth Sommer, the main character, an orphan who was raised by The Sommers' Brother, Jeremy, John, and Miss Rose Sommers, the British colony in Chile. She is young and talented girl. While she was growing up, she met and fell in love with Joaquin Andieta.

Gold was discovered in the hills of northern California, and Joaquin took off for San Francisco to seek his fortune. Eliza, with her pregnancy, decides to go after him. Her search for Joaquin gradually turns into another kind of journey that transforms her over time.

The writer wants to analyze the life of Eliza Sommers which she lived in a family with patriarchy system and influenced by the tradition in Victorian Era. How did Eliza survive in a world full of men domination and that she becomes a different person.

METHOD

This is qualitative research. In qualitative research, descriptive analysis has an important role and aimed at describing intrinsic and extrinsic elements found in the novel.

The data were collected from primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the novel *Daughter of Fortune* written by Isabel Allende. The secondary sources are from books, articles, and the internet relevant to the topics.

There are two approaches applied in this research namely structural and feminism approaches. Structural approach was applied in scrutinizing the intrinsic element such as plot; Eliza Sommers's character, and setting in the *Daughter of Fortune* written by Isabel Allende. Furthermore, feminism approach was applied in analyzing patriarchy and woman struggle to be independent and equal with man through Eliza Sommers's character.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Plot

Plot is the literary element that describes the structure of a story. It shows the casual arrangement of events and action within a story. In *Daughter of Fortune*, the plot is divided into:

The Exposition

This story begins by the presence of a baby, on the doorstep of the British Import and Export Company, Limited. Eliza was raised by Rose and Jeremy Sommers. She was raised with strict and discipline. This can be seen from the following excerpts.

Excerpt 1:

...to leave you in a basket on the doorstep of The British Import and Export Company, Limited...." (Allende, 1999:4)

When Eliza appeared and Rose insisted on keeping her, Jeremy did not dare oppose her.... (Allende, 1999:8)

"Then you would do well to learn to play the piano like a little lady.

Do you understand me?" (Allende, 1999:11)

Inciting Incident

Inciting incident in *Daughter of Fortune* is when Eliza got her first period at the age of thirteen. Miss Rose sent Eliza to Madame Colbert School and gets more lessons from the teacher she hired, so that Eliza can marry to a good man. Miss Rose tries to arrange a marriage and finding a perfect suitor for her. Eliza was very surprised when she found that Miss Rose try to arrange a marriage for her.

Excerpt 2:

In 1845, when she was thirteen ... (Allende, 1999:43)

Instructors hired by Miss Rose taught her French, writing, history, geography and a little Latin.(Allende, 1999:44)

...find her nightgown stained with red she went to Miss Rose to tell her she was bleeding “down there”. It is time for you to attend Madame Colbert’s school for girls.”(Allende, 1999:45)

...., but her education was complete and soon she would be ready to marry....., Miss Rose concluded, but she must act decisively so that a more quick-witted girl did not snatch away the candidate.(Allende, 1999:74)

The idea struck like dagger to her heart-it took her breath away-because the last thing in this world she wanted was a marriage behind her back.(Allende, 1999:78)

Rising Action

Rising action in *Daughter of Fortune* shows when Eliza at the age of sixteen. She met Joaquin Andieta and fell in love to him. They met secretly and Eliza lose her honor. The news of gold rush in San Francisco reached Chile, Joaquin went there to seek his fortune.

Eliza, with her pregnancy decided to go after her boyfriend, Joaquin, to San Francisco. In her voyage, she became ill and lost her baby. In San Francisco, Eliza disguised herself as a man. In order to survive, she sold empanadas, made breakfast, offered service to read and write letter for the miners, and work as piano player. She heard a rumor that there is man named Joaquin Murieta, and he is a famous bandit. She could not believe that her lover turned into a bandit and she continued searching him.

Excerpt 3:

Eliza Sommers saw Joaquin Andieta for the first time one Friday in the May of 1848 when he came to the house... (Allende, 1999:79)

They left summer drapes stained with warm sweat, virginal blood, and semen,....(Allende, 1999:112-113)

The news of the gold discovered in California reached Chile in August. (Allende, 1999:120)

, he kissed Eliza and his mother good-bye, and the next morning set off for California.(Allende, 1999:127)

I Haven’t had my period.”.....”I am going to marry him.”.....”I will have to find him.”(Allende, 1999:128)

... spread a large pool of blood....., a miscarriage,....(Allende, 1999:201)

...first touched the soil of San Francisco on Tuesday in April of 1849, at two o’clock in the afternoon...(Allende, 1999:222)

Eliza organized a business in empanadas, delicious meat pies, .., Eliza’s pastries and cookies enjoyed the same success, she put out a sign offering breakfast, (Allende, 1999:244)

Eliza offered her services ...; she read the letters and answered them. (Allende), 1999:282)

..., where she played the piano and shared her tips fifty-fifty with the madam. (Allende, 1999:294)

..., a brief news item was published in the local newspaper about a ... bandit named Joaquin Murieta,(Allende, 1999:328)

Climax

Climax in *Daughter of Fortune* is when Eliza knew that she was at a definitive fork of her road. She was tired of chasing Joaquin Andieta shadows. Until she heard news that Joaquin Murieta had died, his head and body was displayed in San Francisco. Eliza went there to see the head of Joaquin Murieta. She stared at the head in silent.

Excerpt 4:

As for Eliza, she knew that she was at a definitive fork in her road and that direction she chose would determine the rest of her life...Not only she was tired of looking for him, but deep down she did not want to find him.....

(Allende, 1999:370)

...and was met with six-column headline: Joaquin Murieta had been killed.

(Allende, 1999:396)

For weeks the remains of the presumed Joaquin Murieta...were exhibited in San FranciscoEliza was one of the first to go,...(Allende, 1999:398)

... she gulped a mouthful of air and opened her eyes. She stared at the head for a few seconds (Allende, 1999:399)

Falling Action

The falling action in *Daughter of Fortune* happens after Eliza saw the head of Joaquin Murieta. After a few second staring the head of Joaquin Murieta, she stepped outside.

Excerpt 5:

....and then let herself be led outside.(Allende, 1999:399)

Resolution

The resolution in *Daughter of Fortune* showed in Eliza statement after she left the room. She said that she was free.

Excerpt 6:

“I am free,” she replied, holding tightly to Tao’s hand.(Allende, 1999:399)

Character

The General Description of Eliza Sommers as the Main Character

Eliza Sommers, an orphanage girl that adopted and raised by the British Family who live in Chile, Jeremy Sommers and Rose Sommers. They do not know about Eliza’s origin, until later known that Eliza’s father is John Sommers, brother of Jeremy and Rose, while her mother remain unknown; she believe to be a prostitute. She was recognized as John daughter because of the jacket wrapped around her, which was the one he uses to cover up the prostitute with month before.

Excerpt 7:

... the baby came into their lives on March 15, 1832, ..., and they adopted that date as her birthday.(Allende, 1999:5)

“Yes, Jeremy, she belongs! Eliza is one of us,” Miss Rosa repeated sobbing and burying her face in her hands. “She is John’s daughter.”(Allende, 1999:256)

“Who is Eliza’s mother, John?”...“I don’t remember her name-“...“You don’t know her name!....”“She was a girl from the port, a young Chilean...When rose showed me the sweater a couple years a later, I remembered that because it was cold, I had given it to the girl....“That’s possible. When I learned that Eliza was my daughter, I tried to find the mother, but she had disappeared, she may have died. I don’t know.”(Allende, 1999:258)

Eliza is a very talented girl. She has a good sense of smell and a good memory. She uses her first skill to recognized smell of various herbs, spices, and other ingredients without seeing the object itself. Eliza is a very good cook. In her early life at the Sommers’ house, her cook ability is only to serve the guests or simply exchanging the main dishes and dessert; and in the next few years, during her adventures in San Francisco, her cooking passion become one of her income.

Excerpt 8:

Everyone is born with some special talent, and Eliza Sommers' discovered early on that she had two: a good sense of smell and a good memory. (Allende, 1999:3)

With her prodigious nose, she was able to identify herbs, spices and other ingredients with her eyes closed..... She had a rare culinary gift; at seven, without turning a hair,.....(Allende, 1999:12)

...she was in charge of refreshment for the Wednesday musical evenings...the local custom of exchanging main dishes and dessert to the category of an art. (Allende, 1999:71-72)

Eliza organized a business in empanadas, delicious meat pies, which she sold at the price of gold..., first to Chilean and then to North Americans, who quickly became addicted to them..... Eliza's pastries and cookies enjoyed the same success as the empanadas..., she put out a sign offering breakfast, and men would stand in line... (Allende, 1999:244)

Eliza also loves to read and write. She used to read all kinds of books in the Sommers' house, as well as her hobby in writing. She writes in her diary; and later she uses this as a way of earning money during California Gold Rush, by reading and writing letters for the miners.

Excerpt 8:

She wrote in her diary that a fisherman had found her on the beach ... (Allende, 1999:6)

She spent hours huddled behind the drapes in the living room, devouring the classics in Jeremy Sommers' library one by one, along with Miss Rose's romantic novels, out-of-date newspapers-anything that fell into her hands, however dull.(Allende, 1999:43)

Eliza offered her services in English and Spanish; she read the letters and answered them.(Allende, 1999:282)

There is a rebellious side in Eliza. Like one day when Eliza did not want to learn to play piano, Miss Rose grabbed her arm and took her to a shelter home for abandoned children. Since that, Eliza learns to play piano with discipline. It was one of the other skills that she had which brings benefits to her to survive in a bordello house.

Excerpt 9:

The day Eliza threw a tantrum because she didn't want to practice the piano, Miss Rose grabbed her by an arm....., you could read a letters faded by salt air: "Foundling Home.".... This is where little bastards and abandoned children end up. Is this what you want?"...Speechless, the girl shook her head...."Then you would do well to learn to play the piano like a little lady. Do you understand me?"(Allende, 1999:11)

Eliza Sommers stayed with the caravan of Joe Bonecrusher, where she played the piano and shared her tips fifty-fifty with the madam.(Allende, 1999:294)

Miss Rose raised Eliza with strict and discipline. She learns ballroom dance and walks with the book on top her head. Eliza studied French, write, history, geography, and a bit of Latin. She sends Eliza to Madame Colbert School. Eliza become accustomed with such harsh discipline, and it made her become an obedient, strong and tough woman. She can survive in San Francisco. She could adapt well with her surroundings when she had to find Joaquin by herself.

Excerpt 10:

... Thank to the implacable vigilance of Miss Rose.(Allende, 1999:43)

Instructors hired by Miss Rose taught her French, writing, history, geography and a little Latin.(Allende, 1999:44)

She also attended an academy of ballroom dancing,...obliged her to walk for hours balancing a book on her head, the purpose of which was to teach her to stand up straight.(Allende, 1999:52)

She learned to imitate Perruvian and Mexican accents...She also changed her British English for American and adopted certain indispensable sweawords in order to be excepted among them...if she talked their lingo they respected

her; the rules were to not offer any explanation, to say as little as possible.....
(Allende, 1999:272-273)

...; she could find her way and estimate distance; she knew poisonous snake....;
she read the weather; she knew what to do if she came across a bear....
(Allende, 1999:277)

The rebellious side of Eliza is also showed when Eliza falls in love to Joaquin. Miss Rose and Mama Fresia believed that they had a relationship behind them. She ignored Miss Rose prohibition and Mama Fresia advice. They met secretly once in a week and finally she lost her honored as woman. Knowing that she is pregnant, she escape to San Francisco finding Joaquin.

Excerpt 11:

Eliza Sommers saw Joaquin Andieta for the first time one Friday in the May of 1848 when he came to the house(Allende, 1999:79)

“Go and change your dress....” she added sharply. Eliza, did not move, locked to Joaquin Andieta’s eyes,....until Miss Rose took her by one arm and led her inside....“I told you child; any man, as miserable a man as he may be, can do whatever he wants with you,” the Indian reminded her that night....“I don’t know what you’re talking about, Mama Fresia,” Eliza replied.(Allende, 1999,81-82)

“.... Tell Eliza to go in the house and don’t let her out for any reason,” she ordered. “Lock her up if you have to.”(Allende, 1999:103)

They left summer drapes stained with warm sweat, virginal blood, and semen, but neither of them noticed those signs of love...They established the routine of making love at least once a week...(Allende, 1999:112-113)

“I have to go to California to look for Joaquin.”.....“I am going to tell Miss Rose everything!”...“If you do, I’ll kill myself,....” the girl returned with fierce determination.(Allende, 1999:142)

..”.....”I am going to marry him.”.....”I will have to find him.”(Allende, 1999:128)

She is a happy and independent person. She has a special gift to be unseen and blending with the surroundings, which later on, is very useful during her disguise in California; so that people unnoticed her presence. She also uses her ability to disappear to meet Joaquin secretly.

Excerpt 12:

..; she had a happy and independent temperament, she never ask for help, and she had the rare gift of making herself invisible at will, blending into the furniture, curtains, and flowered wallpaper.(Allende, 1999:44)

...but had improve her talent of making herself invisible. She could ride into a town without attracting attention, blending into groups of Hispanics where a boy of her looks would go unnoticed.(Allende, 1999:272)

...and was surprise that others accepted her disguise without asking questions.

“Men never really look at other men, and the women think I’m an effeminate boy,” she had written in one letter. (Allende, 1999:317)

Eliza’s daily activity is not varied. She rarely go out. She spent most of her time to study and reading, so that she becomes an imaginative person.

Excerpt 13:

Eliza’s random reading, as well as Captain Sommers’ tale, gave wing to her imagination.(Allende, 1999:44)

Eliza had little contact with other girls her age; she lived in the closed world of her benefactors’ home, in the eternal illusion of being in England rather than Valparaiso.(Allende, 1999:44)

Eliza is assertive, aggressive and stubborn. When Eliza is playing card and domino with Michael Steward-Eliza’s suitor-,she refuses assertively to pretend to lose. When she knew that she was pregnant she insisted to go to follow Joaquin.

Excerpt 14:

..”.....”I am going to marry him.”.....”I will have to find him.”(Allende, 1999:128)

...“If you don’t help me, I’ll do it alone.”...“I am going to tell Miss Rose everything!”...“If you do, I’ll kill myself,.....” the girl returned with fierce determination.(Allende, 1999:142)

...., Eliza stoutly refused to let anyone beat her....”You must allow the man to feel superior, child,” Miss Rose patiently explained....“That is very difficult,” Eliza, unmoved, responded.(Allende, 1999:75)

“A mule? We already have one. You! How stubborn you are!”...“Not as stubborn as you!”(Allende, 1999:235)

Eliza is a brave woman; she traveled by herself to California, even though she knew that it was not a place for a lady like her. In fact, when Tao did not want to accompanying Eliza to find Joaquin, she went alone.

Excerpt 15:

“To look for Joaquin.” “I have no interest in finding him. I’m staying.”....”....“Very well. I will go.”...(Allende, 1999:245)

“...I have to go to California,” she explained....”Why? that’s no place for women, only bandits.”... he had never seen a woman capable of such extremes in real life,....(Allende, 1999:147)

Eliza’s character is classified as round and dynamic character. Eliza’s character changes as the story flows. In the beginning of the story, it is told that Eliza is a brave, strong, though and independent woman. However, at some point, Eliza felt hopeless as she miscarriages the baby and she became very ill. Tao, a Chinese traditional healer man, who helped her smuggle into the ship off to California, encourages her to be strong. He also takes care of Eliza. The journey to San Francisco seemed endless, and Eliza battled against madness. She also feels lost and desperate when she has to find Joaquin in San Francisco.

Excerpt 16:

“Am I going to die, Tao?”....”I can’t move, I can’t survive this voyage, Tao, I would rather die,” Eliza sobbed,....”Be brave girl....and you have not come this far to die in midjourney.”(Allende, 1999:208-209)

For a time that seemed endless, Eliza fought her way through delirium,... (Allende, 1999:210)

“How am I going to find Joaquin in all this uproar?” Eliza asked, feeling lost and helpless.....”I’m not planning to leave you, Tao.”... (Allende, 1999:225)

Setting

Setting of Time

Setting of time refers to when or the historical periods in which the action develops. In *Daughter of Fortune*, the story begins one morning at the end of summer on March, 15, 1832, with the presence of baby Eliza in the Sommers’ house. It can be seen from the following quotation:

Excerpt 17:

...when she opened the door one morning at the end of summer, she had found a naked baby girl in a crate.(Allende, 1999:4)

...the baby came into their lives on March, 15, 1832,....(Allende, 1999:5)

Eliza’s age is thirteen on 1845. During that year she spent most of her time in the house, and on that age, she has got her first period.

Excerpt 18:

In 1845, when she was thirteen and beginning to show....(Allende, 1999:43)

Eliza had little contact with other girls her age;...to find her nightgown stained with red she went to Miss Rose to tell her she was bleeding “down there”.(Allende, 1999:44)

Eliza Sommers met Joaquin Andieta for the first time one Friday in the May of 1848 in the autumn morning. She thought that she had met her destiny and on that day she offers him a glass of drink.

Excerpt 19:

Eliza Sommers saw Joaquin Andieta for the first time one Friday in the May of 1848 when he came to the house...(Allende, 1999:80)

That day in May, Eliza placed the tray on a bench and offered the cooling drink first to the laborers....and only then to Joaquin Andieta.(Allende, 1999:81)

Wednesday, at nine, is a setting of time when Eliza had a secret meeting for the first time and soon it becomes the routine meeting; once in week every Wednesday.

Excerpt 20:

Joaquin was to present himself...at 9.00...Eliza had chosen...and the date because it was Wednesday...by seven, Joaquin was already waiting impatiently...At nine exactly he felt the girl's presence and saw her silhouette...(Allende, 1999:104)

They met the next few Wednesday, always at a different time and for only brief intervals.(Allende, 1999:105)

Until on the night of the fifth Wednesday they kissed on the lips...(Allende, 1999:106)

Their meeting becomes intense. They now meet at two in the morning and last before dawn. It can be seen from the following quotation:

Excerpt 21:

At two in the morning, when no one was awake in the city..., Joaquin Andieta managed to sneak like a thief..., where Eliza was waiting for him in her nightgown...(Allende, 1999:109-110)

Before dawn, Joaquin Andieta left by the same library window and Eliza went back to bed, drained.(Allende, 1999:112)

The month of August and December is a setting of time when Joaquin heard the news about gold discovered in San Francisco and went there.

Excerpt 22:

The news of the gold discovered in California reached Chile in August.(Allende, 1999:120)

On the night of December twenty-second, he kissed Eliza and his mother good-bye, and the next morning set off for California.(Allende, 1999:127)

Eliza with her pregnancy went to California to find Joaquin. She went to California in February 18th 1849.

Excerpt 23:

She sailed from Valparaiso on the radiant morning of February 18, 1849...(Allende, 1999:148)

The voyage to San Francisco took months. It was a long journey. Finally Eliza arrived at San Francisco on a Tuesday in April of 1849, at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Excerpt 24:

...Eliza Sommers' feet first touched the soil of San Francisco on a Tuesday in April of 1849, at two o'clock in the afternoon.(Allende, 1999:222)

In June during her stay in Sacramento, Eliza that sells empanadas and makes breakfast for the miners had earns money. She uses the money to buy what she needed for her quest for finding her lover. She left Sacramento.

Excerpt 25:

In June a merciless summer set in...(Allende, 1999:243)

Eliza organized a business in empanadas, delicious meat pies, which she sold at the....., first to Chilean and then to North Americans, who quickly became addicted to them..... Eliza's pastries and cookies enjoyed the same success as the empanadas....., she put out a sign offering breakfast, and men would stand in line.....(Allende, 1999:244)

Eliza left early to buy what she needed for her quest,...I am leaving tomorrow... (Allende, 199:245-246)

Summer and autumn is setting of time in Daughter of Fortune. It can be proved by this following quotation:

Excerpt 26:

During the summer and autumn months of 1849, Eliza rode the length of the mother lode from south to north,...(Allende, 1999:271)

Eliza spent summer in the town because with one thing...(Allende, 1999:326)

During that time, a brief news items was published in the local newspaper....bandit named Joaquin Murieta, who was becoming famous up and down the mother lode.(Allende, 1999:328)

..., she left twice, during the summers, to search for Joaquin Andieta,.. In the summer of 1852 she started out again, but after retracing the route she had followed previously,...(Allende, 1999:359)

By the end of November, Eliza went to newspaper office. She wants to talk to Jacob Freemont about Joaquin Andieta.

Excerpt 27:

By the end of November her anxiety was too great, ... she visited the newspaper office to speak with the famous Jacob Freemont.(Allende, 1999:370-371)

Setting of Place

Setting of place refers to where or the location in which the action develops. Valparaiso, Chile; San Francisco, America, are two different countries where Eliza spent her life.

Eliza spent her childhood in the Sommers' house in Valparaiso, Chile. Eliza spent most of her time in the Sommers' house; she reads book behind the drapes in the living room, she likes to cook and she could be in the kitchen for all day. In the storeroom of the Sommers' she lost her honor.

Excerpt 28:

Eliza grew up watching the Pacific Ocean from the balcony of her adoptive parents' home. Perched on the slopes of a hill overlooking the port of Valparaiso,..(Allende, 1999:6)

..., she sent the child to the kitchen with Mama Fresia...(Allende, 1999:11)

Eliza had spent the day with Mama Fresia, preparing dinner. The kitchen was at the back of the patio,...(Allende, 1999:24)

She spent hours huddled behind the drapes in the living room, devouring the classics in Jeremy Sommers' library one by one...(Allende, 1999:43)

Finally came the night the lovers did not meet at the shrine but in the Sommers' home...The storeroom where Eliza and Joaquin made love on the huge...(Allende, 1999:109,111)

...at least once a week in that same room with the armoires...(Allende, 1999:113)

San Francisco, Little Chile, Sacramento and El Dorado are the setting of place in Daughter of Fortune. Eliza traveled through those city for finding Joaquin.

Excerpt 29:

Eliza Sommers' feet first touched the soil of San Francisco...(Allende, 1999:222)

...set off to look for Little Chile,...(Allende, 1999:230)

"Then we're going to Sacramento, Tao," Eliza decided as soon as they left Little Chile.(Allende, 1999:231)

Did anyone here know how to play the fucking piano? She asked. That was when Eliza, ... stepped forward without a moment's hesitation...(Allende, 1999:285)

For weeks the remains of the presumed Joaquin Murieta....were exhibited in San Francisco....(Allende, 1999:398)

Emilia, the French ship is the setting of place in Daughter of Fortune. Eliza went to San Francisco by ship and she was in the hold of Emilia ship, in the storeroom for months.

Excerpt 30:

The Emilia was a ship of French registry,...she sailed from Valparaiso on the radiant morning,...Eliza was also aboard...(Allende, 1999:148)
Curled in her burrow in the storeroom, Eliza....(Allende, 1999:199)

Setting of Social

Setting of social refers to social surrounding in which the action develops. Daughter of Fortune describe Eliza Sommers and Joaquin Andieta social class. Both of Eliza and Joaquin have different social class. Although Eliza was not English woman, she was raised by the British family with their tradition. Eliza is wearing beautiful dresses while Joaquin only wear simple shirt. She also lives in a big beautiful house.

Excerpt 31:

,... although they were still separated by a social and economic abyss,...
(Allende, 1999:106)

Andieta was wearing his one suit, out of style, dark, and threadbare, and he had no hat or umbrella.(Allende, 1999:79)

Eliza grew up watching the Pacific Ocean from the balcony of her adoptive parents' home. Perched on the slopes of a hill overlooking the port of Valparaiso,..(Allende, 1999:6)

His steps led to a wretched house on one of those narrow alleys so typical of the city.(Allende, 1999:61)

Miss Rose wanted that Eliza have a good education, but her brother, Jeremy Sommers did not agree, because Eliza's origin was unknown.

Excerpt 32:

"They will never accept Eliza in Madame Colbert's academy. Only proper girls go there, girls from well-to-do families. Everyone knows that Eliza is adopted."(Allende, 1999:49)

In gold rush fever, many people come from around the world to seek for fortune and soon they made a group of their own based on their origin. Latin people are called Hispanic; Chinese people lived in China Town, the Chilean in Little Chili. Discrimination is happened in Californian among them.

Excerpt 33:

The Chinese, on the other hand, got a head ... because they were frugal; ... worked like ants eighteen hours a day... the *fan wey* were indignant about the success of the Chinese,...(Allende, 1999:229)

... but racial hatred, which exploded in deadly fights on the least pretext.
(Allende, 1999:261)

The discrimination not only happens among the miners. In prostitution there is also racial or ethnic tension. French prostitute for example, they got paid higher in other word the price of French women are expensive. The very structure of pay rank also furthered racial tension-the lighter a woman was, the higher she was paid.

Excerpt 34:

..., although the Frenchwoman was more costly, and she had no truck with Chinese or blacks.(Allende, 1999:227)

Patriarchy, Women in Victorian Era, and Independent Woman in *Daughter of Fortune*

The patriarchy and women in Victorian Era experienced by Eliza can be seen from the plot in exposition and inciting incident. Eliza is raised with strict and discipline, she was told to play piano, and sent to Madame Colbert School; and get more lesson from the teacher that Miss Rose hired in order to get a perfect suitor. During Victorian era and in patriarchy women are not allowed to have higher education. Only those skill that women may have to please and serve her husband and raise their children. In inciting incident also stated that Miss Rose try to arrange a marriage and finds her a perfect suitor, because in patriarchy and Victorian era, women can not make a decision over their life. The influenced of patriarchy and Victorian era also reflected on Eliza

character as an obedient girl. As an obedient girl she has to do what Miss Rose wanted to do. Like when she has to walk with book on top of her head so she could walk and stand upright.

Excerpt 35:

“Then you would do well to learn to play the piano like a little lady. Do you understand me?” (Allende, 1999:11)

”. It is time for you to attend Madame Colbert’s school for girls.”(Allende, 1999:45)

Instructors hired by Miss Rose taught her French, writing, history, geography and a little Latin.(Allende, 1999:44)

“...obliged her to walk for hours balancing a book on her head, the purpose of which was to teach her to stand up straight.(Allende, 1999:52)

...., but her education was complete and soon she would be ready to marry....., Miss Rose concluded, but she must act decisively so that a more quick-witted girl did not snatch away the candidate.(Allende, 1999:74)

She had grown up clad in the impenetrable armor of good manners and convention, trained from girlhood to please and serve, bound by corset, social norms and fear.... (Allende, 1999:275)

Feminism is shown in her disguise as a man. She tried to get into masculine role that she finds freedom in it. In her childhood she only told that women are required to preserve the norms, she bound by the corset-symbol of captivity-that make her could not breath.

Excerpt 36:

..., but the man’s clothing gave her an unfamiliar freedom; she had never felt so invisible....Accustomed to the prison of her petticoats, she could now breathe deeply.(Allende, 1999:222)

She fell in love with freedom...she had lived shut up within four walls, in a stagnant atmosphere...She had grown up clad in the impenetrable armor of good manners and convention, trained from girlhood to please and serve, bound by corset, social norms and fear.... (Allende, 1999:275)

However, in those last months of riding across the golden landscape of California she felt she was flying free, like a condor.(Allende, 1999:276)

“...., and in my role as a man I have to watch everything I say.....it is tedious to be man, but being a woman is worse still.”(Allende, 1999:277)

She felt so comfortable in men’s clothes that she wondered whether she would ever able to dress like a woman again.(Allende, 1999:295)

Setting of place Daughter of Fortune was in Valparaiso Chile, a Spain colony that gain their independence on 1810. The English are coming and stayed in Chile. They soon made their own society and their British tradition. The Chilean itself, they also applied patriarchal system and in a sense they got influenced by the British tradition in Victorian era; for example, the Agustin Del Valle, one of Chilean family. It can be seen on this following quotation:

Excerpt 37:

...since its independence in 1810 Chile had opened its doors to immigrants....the English quickly made fortune...; many brought their families and stayed to live. They formed a small nation within the country, with their own customs, ... they were considered an example of civility... (Allende, 1999:15)

....Agustin delValle, the owner of agricultural holdings....and flocks of sheep in the south....(Allende, 1999:40)

His wife was in her forties but she looked like an old woman, tremulous and hangdog, always dressed in mourning for the children.....squeezed breathless by the pressure of her corset, her religion, and the husband fate has dealt her.....while the girls floated like mysterious nymphs...they had been trained since early childhood for a life of virtue, faith, and abnegation; their faith was a marriage of convenience and motherhood.(Allende, 1999:41)

The setting of time in Daughter of Fortune in 1843 to 1853. That year showed the patriarchy and Victorian era. The Victorian era was the period of Queen Victoria reign from 1837

to 1901. During this year, there is an assumption that smart women are troublesome. Jeremy Sommers' brother of Miss Rose, also has the same opinion. Miss Rose, deep down in her mind, she wants the freedom of herself as a woman. But she realized that it was impossible. Because the nature of women are marriage and taking care of their family and Miss Rose convinced Eliza so that she knew her position of being a woman. She as got much influenced by the vicorian era, was not allowed to express her feelings, because only graceiousness which may appear from a woman.

Excerpt 38:

She herself could not see the advantages of marriage; a wife was the husband's property, with fewer rights than those of a servant or a child; on the other hand, a woman alone and without a fortune was at the mercy of the worst abuses....."I would happily give half my life to have a freedom a man has Eliza. But we are women, and that is our cross. All we can do is try to get the best from the little we have."(Allende, 1999:51)

'It is man's nature to be savage; it is woman's destiny to preserve moral values and good conduct," Jeremy Sommers pontificated.(Allende, 1999:13)

"Intelligence is a drawback in woman. Rose wants to send her to Madame Colbert's school, but I am not in favor of that much schooling girls; it makes them unmanageable. 'Let us always know our proper station,' that is my motto."(Allende, 1999:47)

"What do you want me to do? My life is built on appearances, not truths....."(Allende, 1999:255)

Feminism also can be seen in Eliza character as a brave woman. She breaks the common perception that women who came to California alone is an unhonored women, while Eliza who went alone to California had succeed. She proved that women, without supporting by men still can survive and not becoming of prostitute. Later she finds out that making money is easier than to find a man to pay her bill.

Excerpt 39:

...and found that earning a living was easier than she had suspected,....Without a man to protect her and support her, a woman is lost,.... (Allende,1999:281)

In rising action and through Eliza Sommers character as an independent woman, the feminism is reflected that she has the equal right in having a career n earning money by herself. As an independent woman, Eliza uses her skill in cooking, her hobbies in reading and writing, and her ability to play piano that she learned from Miss Rose. The cooking itself showed Eliza femininity which formed by the society because one of the feminine role of a woman is cooking. Cooking is in domestic realm. Eliza tried to bring that on the public realm, and she made it. The minners like her cook, and she got money by cooking. The letter is the medium for the miners with their family. It is show Eliza's role to enter the public realm that allow her to have a relation with the miners and gained their trust. She also use her ability to play piano in earning money.

Excerpt 40:

Eliza organized a business in empanadas, delicious meat pies, which she sold at the price of gold..., first to Chilean and then to North Americans, who quickly became addicted to them.... Eliza's pastries and cookies enjoyed the same success as the empanadas..., she put out a sign offering breakfast, and men would stand in line.... (Allende, 1999:244)

Eliza offered her services in English and Spanish; she read the letters and answered them.(Allende), 1999:282)

Eliza Sommers stayed with the caravan of Joe Bonecrusher, where she played the piano and shared her tips fifty-fifty with the madam.(Allende, 1999:294)

"So am I. If I don't find Joaquin, I'll stay here and open a restaurant... Mine would be a French restaurant, the best in the city."(Allende, 1999:364)

California is the setting of place in Daughter of Fortune. From the setting known that women who came in California during gold rush era are identical as not honored women, except they who came with their husband and family. Eliza with her disguise breaks in public perception;

as a single woman who came in California, she could make money by using her skills instead of being a prostitute.

Excerpt 40:

"...I have to go to California," she explained...."Why? That's no place for women, only bandits.(Allende, 1999:147)

"...in a single day you can make hundreds of dollars. The miners pay with pure gold. They go for months without seeing a woman, they're desperate....."....."I am not one you," Eliza replied,....(Allende, 1999:212)

..., very few women were going to San Francisco, and all of them of light morals, with the exception of an occasional captain's or businessman's wife. (Allende, 1999:254)

There wasn't a single woman for miles around, but occasionally a mule-drawn wagon would pass through filled with prostitutes.(Allende, 1999:264)

"I see very few women in the mines, but there are some with enough pluck to accompany their husbands in this dog's life.(Allende, 1999:279)

"The only women who have come here alone are prostitutes."(Allende, 1999:294)

CONCLUSION

The result shows, Eliza as the main character is talented, dependent, fainhearted, imaginative, obedient, stubborn, strong and tough, assertive, aggressive and rebellious person. Eliza character is clasified as round dynamic character since her character has changed as the story flows. She has change from the fainhearted to be a brave person, dependent to independent woman, her love obsession also change become her obsession of being free, the appearance of Eliza also has changed. The setting of time, social, and place indicates the period when patriarchy still exist and also indicates the life of women during Victorian Era and Californian Gold Rush.

The changes in Eliza character described as feminism. there will be no one who will dictate her about what it means to be a woman. As an independent woman, Eliza free to make a decision about her life. She finally wore her gown back with no fear. When she wear her gown back, she choose not to wear the corset as it is a symbol of her captivity, in patriarchy system or in Victorian Era. She does not want to go back to Chile, because she knew that she will not get the freedom, the equal right that she has gained in California. In fact she already has a plan to open her own French Restaurant. She wants to start her new life in San Francisco.

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