

**REPRESENTATION OF FEMINISM SPIRIT BY LUCIA SARTORI IN
ADRIANA TRIGIANI'S *LUCIA, LUCIA***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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THESIS

Presented to

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in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

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2022

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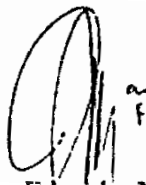
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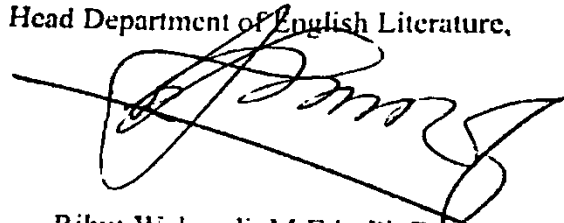
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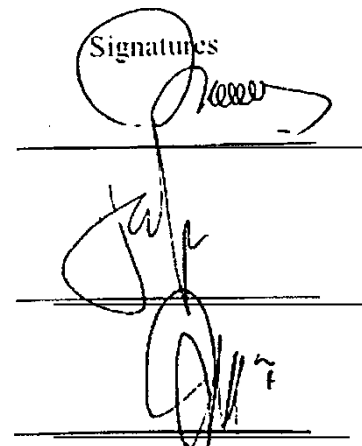
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MOTTO

“If it ain’t rough, it ain’t right”.

DEDICATION

It's an honor to dedicate this research to:

Everyone who is fighting for their rights, and
everyone who feels uncomfortable about gender inequality

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Alhamdulillah Robbil 'Alamiin.

Praise be to the Almighty, Most Gracious, and Most Helpful, Allah SWT who has endlessly provided enlightenment and paths for researcher to complete this thesis. *Shalawat* and *salam* are always dedicated to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who is a role model for all Muslims. The researcher also expresses his gratitude to all parties involved, They are:

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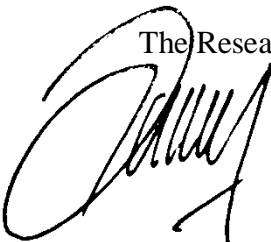
Muhammad Fajar Arifianto, my beloved brother, who also pushed me with all his might so that this thesis can be completed as quickly as possible.

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The researcher is fully aware that this thesis is not perfect and there are many shortcomings in it, therefore suggestions, criticisms, and positive input will be highly accepted by the researcher as a material for personal evaluation of the researcher, and the goodness of research carried out in the future.

The Researcher


Muhammad Ardy Rahmawan

ABSTRACT

Rahmawan, Muhammad Ardy. 2022. **Representation of Feminism Spirit By Lucia Sartori in Adriana Trigiani's *Lucia, Lucia***. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Asni Furaida, M.A.

Keywords: Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Feminism Spirit

Women's participation in economic activities in Indonesia is still quite low. This happened due to several factors, such as the lack of confidence of women to participate in the world of work, to the public who did not trust women to be involved in economic activities. The aim of this study is to explore the values of feminism spirit contained in the main female character named Lucia Sartori through the perspective of liberal feminism. Another purpose of this study is to convey that women also have the opportunity to participate more in economic activities. This research is designed in literary criticism with a liberal feminism approach promoted by John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill to answer the research questions. This study will explain how Lucia Sartori, as the main character, represents the feminism spirit. The data source used in this study is a novel by Adriana Trigiani entitled *Lucia, Lucia*. The novel used was the e-book version that published in The United States by Random House, Inc., New York in 2003, it has 12 chapters divided into 237 pages. From this study can be found that the main character named Lucia Sartori is a young woman who is brave, tough, and independent in an effort to achieve her dream as a career woman. The feminism spirit contained in Lucia's character is included in the liberal feminism thought popularized by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill about how a woman gets an equal position with men in economic matters, especially in work.

مستخلص البحث

رحمان، محمد أرض. 2022. تمثيل همّة النسوية عند لوسيا سارتوري في أدريانا تريجياني لوسيا، لوسيا. بحث العلمي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المشرفة: (1) الأستاذة الدكتور أصن فريدي الماجستير.

كلمة السرّ: النسوية، نسوية الليبرالية، همّة النسوية

مشاركة المرأة في الأنشطة الاقتصادية في إندونيسيا منخفضة. لذلك إلى عدة عوامل، مثل عدم ثقة المرأة للمشاركة في عالم العمل، حتى لا يصدّق المجتمع بالمرأة للمشاركة في الأنشطة الاقتصادية. وأما أهداف من هذه البحث للاستكشاف قيم همّة النسوية المتجسدة في الشخصية الأنثوية الوجيه المسماة لوسيا سارتوري بنظر النسوية الليبرالية. ولبّغ أن النساء تملك فرصة أيضاً لأكثر المشاركة في الأنشطة الاقتصادية. وأما هذا البحث بالنقد الأدبي مع نهج نسوي ليبرالي عند جون ستيوارت ميل وهاربيت تايلور ميل للإجابة على مسألة البحث. سيشرح هذا البحث كيف تمثل لوسيا سارتوري همّة النسوية بصفقتها الشخصية الوجيه. وأما مصدر البيانات في هذا البحث هو قصّة لروائي أدريانا تريجياني بتسمية لوسيا، لوسيا. قصّة نسخة كتاب إلكتروني نشرت في الولايات المتحدة عند راندوم هوس انج، نيويورك عام 2003، وتتألف من 12 فصلاً مقسمة إلى 237 صفحة. عند هذا البحث، يمكن ملاحظة أن الشخصية الوجيه المسماة لوسيا سارتوري هي امرأة شابة شجاعة وقوية ومستقلة في محاولة لتحقيق حلمها كامرأة عاملة. همّة النسوية المتجسدة في شخصية لوسيا في فكر النسوية الليبرالية التي أشاعها ج. ميل وتايلور ميل عن كيفية حصول المرأة على مكانة متساوية مع الرجل في الأمور الاقتصادية، وخاصة في التوظيف.

ABSTRAK

Rahmawan, Muhammad Ardy. 2022. **Representation of Feminism Spirit By Lucia Sartori in Adriana Trigiani's *Lucia, Lucia***. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Asni Furaida, M.A.
Keywords: Feminisme, Feminisme Liberal, Semangat Feminisme

Partisipasi perempuan dalam kegiatan ekonomi di Indonesia masih cukup rendah. Hal ini terjadi karena beberapa faktor seperti kurangnya kepercayaan diri perempuan untuk berpartisipasi dalam dunia kerja, hingga masyarakat yang tidak mempercayai perempuan untuk terlibat dalam kegiatan ekonomi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggali nilai-nilai semangat feminisme yang terkandung dalam tokoh utama perempuan bernama Lucia Sartori melalui perspektif feminisme liberal. Tujuan lain dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menyampaikan bahwa perempuan juga memiliki kesempatan untuk lebih berpartisipasi dalam kegiatan ekonomi. Penelitian ini dirancang dalam kritik sastra dengan pendekatan feminisme liberal yang diusung oleh John Stuart Mill dan Harriet Taylor Mill untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Penelitian ini akan menjelaskan bagaimana Lucia Sartori sebagai tokoh utama merepresentasikan semangat feminisme. Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah novel karya Adriana Trigiani berjudul *Lucia, Lucia*. Novel yang digunakan adalah versi *e-book* yang diterbitkan di Amerika Serikat oleh Random House, Inc., New York pada tahun 2003, terdiri dari 12 bab yang terbagi menjadi 237 halaman. Dari penelitian ini dapat diketahui bahwa tokoh utama yang bernama Lucia Sartori merupakan seorang wanita muda yang pemberani, tangguh, dan mandiri dalam upaya mewujudkan impiannya sebagai wanita karir. Semangat feminisme yang terkandung dalam karakter Lucia termasuk dalam pemikiran feminisme liberal yang dipopulerkan oleh J.S. Mill dan Taylor Mill tentang bagaimana seorang perempuan mendapat kedudukan yang setara dengan laki-laki dalam urusan ekonomi, khususnya dalam pekerjaan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Women's participation in economic activities in Indonesia is still quite low. This happened due to several factors, such as the lack of confidence of women to participate in the world of work, to the public who did not trust women to be involved in economic activities. According to Minister of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection of the Republic of Indonesia Bintang Puspayoga, the female labor participation rate is 53.13%, much lower than that of men, which reached 82.41%. In addition, discrimination, stigmatization, stereotypes, and violence in the workplace are still the reasons for the low participation of women in economic activities (Dewi, 2021).

Although it is not known what percentage of Indonesian society's reading interest in American novels, especially the novel that is the object of this study, namely Adriana Trigiani's novel *Lucia, Lucia*, through this study the researcher would like to convey that women also have the opportunity to participate more in economic activities through the spirit of feminism represented by a character named Lucia Sartori in a novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani. The novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani talks about the struggle of a woman named Lucia Sartori. Lucia is the daughter of an Italian merchant who lives in Greenwich Village on the west side of Lower Manhattan in New York

City. Lucia is the only daughter of the Sartori family. She was also an intern at the B. Altman Department Store on Fifth Avenue, where she worked for a man named Delmarr as a fashion designer.

Problems occur in a disagreement between the Sartori and De Martino families, in which Lucia Sartori is Dante De Martino's fiancé, and the engagement was forced to be canceled since Mrs. De Martino's wishes differ from Lucia Sartori's. Mrs. De Martino hopes that after marriage, Lucia would be a decent wife and a housewife that capable of serving and caring for her kid. Lucia, an independent woman, denies and insists on continuing her career as a fashion designer.

There is one more reason that makes this novel interesting to study further, after the dispute between the Sartori family and the De Martino family, Lucia continued her work as usual, until at one moment Lucia met a handsome, rich, and luxurious looking man named John Talbot. This time Lucia truly fell in love with him, like discovering something new after losing something precious. The relationship leads to something more serious, but unfortunately John Talbot is not what he seems, he is actually not a good man, and John Talbot ends up leaving Lucia with Lucia's money for months. Realizing that she had been cheated, Lucia didn't lament about it too deeply because in her opinion, a man like John Talbot was not worth crying over. After that incident, Lucia still struggles to continue working to fulfill her life and take care of her family.

So far, Lucia Sartori is seen as a woman who is tough and persistent in fighting for her right to achieve what she wants. She also represents that a woman

has the right to make her choice without being bound by the people around her. Lucia also proved that a woman can also fight for her job to fulfill her own life and that of her family, not different from a man who is always synonymous with the breadwinner of the family.

This study uses the liberal feminism theory popularized by J.S. Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill, they were feminists who continued Mary Wollstonecraft's thought on women's education rights, J.S. Mill is also an economic politician, so his theory focuses on the opportunity for women to get a proper education, the opportunity to participate in the economy, and the opportunity to be recognized for their civil rights. As according to Mill in (Tong, 2017), that if women are recognized as fully-rational and entitled to civil liberties, as well as economic opportunities like men, society will also feel the benefits.

The researcher uses the theory of liberal feminism belongs to J.S. Mill and Harriet Tylor Mill because the theory is relevant to analyze Adriana Trigiani's novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia*, in which J.S. Mill is a liberal, economic politician, and also a feminist. Here is the following previous studies contain research that uses the theory of liberal feminism which is used to analyze a novel. There is not many which have used the novel *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani as the object of research. Previous studies related to the novel are placed at the top, then the others which are the previous studies related to liberal feminism theory.

The first study is a journal entitled *Personality, Struggle and Destiny: Feminism in Lucia Lucia* written in 2016 by Yige Chen from Qingdao University of Science and Technology, Shandong, China. This journal contains two main

focuses to discuss, the first is on how Adriana Trigiani as a well-known female writer conveys the values of feminism in her work, and the second focus is on some of the values of feminism represented by Lucia Sartori's character in the novel, such as personality, struggle in get rights, and goals to be achieved.

The second study based on the object is a thesis written in 2010 by Nur Atiqah Anggawasita *An Analysis of the Main Character Through Feminism Approach in the Novel Lucia, Lucia by Adriana Trigiani*. The purpose of this study is to determine the characteristics of Lucia Sartori as the main female character and how Lucia represents the values of liberal feminism. This research was completed with a descriptive method and resulted in a conclusion that Lucia was able to prove that women are also capable of being in an equal position with men. This study uses the same novel object, but the researchers of this study are more inclined to explore the intrinsics of the novel and describe feminism in general through the feminism theory promoted by Soenarjati Djajanegara.

The third study is based on the liberal feminism theory with the title *Analisis Kebebasan Tokoh Utama Perempuan Dalam Novel Si Parasit Lajang Karya Ayu Utami (Kajian Feminisme Liberal)* written in 2015 by Dhesy Permata Sari. This descriptive study focuses on how the author describes the characters in his novel about freedom of thought and behavior in the view of liberal feminism, which is technically different from the research currently being carried out by researchers.

The fourth study is a journal published in 2021 by Pande Made Gunawati, Dewa Komang Tantra, and Putu Adi Krisna Juniarta *An Analysis of Liberal Feminism in The Notebook Novel (1996) By Nicholas Sparks*. The study attempts

to determine the characteristics of Noah Calhoun and Allison Nelson, the novel's main characters who represented Betty Friedan's liberal feminism who was one of the early leaders of the women's rights movement of the 1960s which focuses on issues faced primarily by white, middle class, educated, heterosexual women. This study used textual methods to analyze the characteristics. Linguistics unit corpora collected in written form were used to collect data. According to the findings of this study, Noah Calhoun and Allison Nelson were classified as liberal feminists.

The fifth study is a journal written in 2021 by Purwarno Purwarno, Sylvia Mardhatillah, and Andang Suhendi entitled *Liberal Feminism in Ika Natassa's Novel Critical Eleven*. The results of the study show that of the three issues that are the focus of liberal feminism as stated by Helen Lewis who is a modern era feminist writer, journal, and activist who is well-known through her books *Difficult Women: An Imperfect History of Feminism*. This study discuss about women in the workplace and education clearly in the novel *Critical Eleven* by Ika Natassa's by a character named Anya who has a prestigious education and also have a good career as a management consultant.

The sixth study is *Liberal Feminism: Emphasizing Individualism and Equal Rights in Meena Kandasamy's When I Hit You* written in 2022 by J. Sangeetha, S. Mohan, and R. Kannan. This research focuses on the perspective of liberal feminism through the views or leading ideas of liberal thinkers; Mary Wollstonecraft, Betty Friedan, and J.S. Mill in Meena Kandasamy's *When I Hit You*. In addition, the results of this study also found that the concepts of liberal feminism can be found in Kandasamy's *When I Hit You* very clearly.

The seventh study is *Liberal Feminism in the Novel Sepenggal Bulan Untukmu* by Zhaenal Fanani written in 2018 by Musrifah. This study also uses J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill's liberal feminism theory so that it is relevant to be used as a reference for this research. The aim is to describe the struggle of women in achieving equality in obtaining education and rights in the economic field.

The eighth study is *Analysis of Liberal Feminism in Mulan's Secret Plan* by Tessa Roehl written in 2021 by Ni Kadek Lolita Dewi, I Wayan Resen, and Wayan Sidhakarya from the English Study Program of the Faculty of Foreign Languages, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University, Denpasar, Bali - Indonesia. This study aims to explain the values of liberal feminism in the novel entitled *Mulan's Secret Plan* by Tessa Roehl through the views of liberal feminism written by Rosemarie Putnam Tong in *Feminism Thought*.

The ninth study is a scientific journal entitled *The Representation of Liberal Feminism in A Woman is No Man* by Etaf Rum written in 2019 by Mega Dwi Wulandari, Supiastutik, and Hat Pujiati from the English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Jember University. This study describes how strong the women's movement in the 21st century is through the perspective of liberal feminism promoted by Stuart Hall which is juxtaposed with Michel Foucault's discursive approach and supported by Betty Frieddan's feminist theory as an analytical tool.

The tenth study is *Analyzing How Liberal Feminism in the Novel The Best of Me* By Nicholas Sparks written in 2021 by Ayu Puspagita and Budi Tri Santosa. This study aims to examine and describe the limitations of liberal feminism that

occur in the main character in the novel. This study uses Mary Wollstonecraft's liberal feminism theory which is designed in a descriptive qualitative method.

The ten previous studies above are expected to be a comparison between the current research and other studies that use the novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani as an object, the gap found through this study with the first two previous studies is in the use of theory and research results. In the first previous study, the researcher used general theory of feminism to analyze the character of Lucia Sartori, so that the findings did not only focus on one aspect, then the second previous study used liberal theory, but what was different was that the second study tended to be more towards intrinsic analysis. the character of Lucia Sartori through the perspective of liberal feminism, then eight other previous studies that used the theory of liberal feminism became the basis for the researcher that it was common for this theory to be used in analyzing novels.

B. Research Questions

To find out how the main female character named Lucia Sartori represents feminism spirit through the perspective of J.S. Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill, the researcher formulated two research questions relating to the two aspects contained in J.S. Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill's liberal feminism theory as follows:

1. How is Lucia's effort to participate in the economic endeavour in the novel *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani?
2. How does Lucia's struggle to get a proper education in the novel *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani?

C. Significance of the Study

This research is designed to give readers with insights and understanding about how the characters in the novel express the ideologies inherent within it. The aim of the research, in particular, is to depict the character of women who struggle for their freedom as evidence that women are also able to compete with men in education and the economy. In practice, this research is intended to raise the confidence of women in competing in the fields of education and the economy.

D. Definition of Key Terms

1. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism was the earliest variant of mainstream feminist thought. Liberal feminism, as the name implies, adapts the basic ideas and objectives of Liberalism ideology. This variant of feminism theory makes the political view of liberalism as the basis for its establishment. The goal of liberal feminism is to fight for women for their rights and make them equal to men. Liberal Feminism is a movement that is reflected in every struggle carried out by women to demand their right to freedom. Some liberals believe a woman should work outside the home and earn his own income, to prepare himself to equalize themselves with men. Taylor in (Tong, 2017).

2. Feminism Spirit

Feminism spirit is an urge that comes from a woman to get her rights, especially regarding equality of rights with men as is the goal of the feminism movement in general. According to Asni Furaida and Mazroatul Ishlahiyah,

feminism spirit is the attitude of a woman which refers to the nature of being independent, able to stand alone, able to protect themselves and their own kind (Asni Furaida, 2019).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Feminist Literary Criticism

Etymologically, Feminism derived from the word femme (woman), which means women who fight for their rights in a social class. Feminist goal is equality, gender interrelation. In a larger sense, feminism is a women's movement to reject everything that is marginalized, subordinated, and denigrated by the dominant culture, both in the political and economic spheres as well as in social life in general. Feminism is an awareness of the oppression and exploitation of women that occur both in the family, at work, and in society as well as conscious actions by both men and women to change the situation is lexical. Feminism is a demanding movement full equality of rights between men and women (Najmah, et al., 2003).

From a historical point of view, feminism as a philosophy and movement is related to the Age of Enlightenment in Europe which was pioneered by Lady Mary Wortley Montagu and the Marquis de Condorcet. After the American Revolution of 1776 and the French Revolution of 1792, the idea that women were less fortunate than men in social reality. This European-centered movement moved to America and has grown rapidly since John Stuart Mill's publication *The Subjection of Women* in 1869. Their struggle marked the birth of First Wave feminism.

Towards the 19th century, feminism was born into a movement that received enough attention from white women in Europe. Women in European colonial countries fought for what they called universal sisterhood. In 1960 it was the beginning for women to get the right to vote and then to participate in the realm of state politics with the inclusion of women in parliamentary voting rights. This second wave was pioneered by French feminists such as Helene Cixous and Julia Kristeva.

Then the feminist movement began to emerge at the end of the 19th century which was a response to the fact that women were inferior to men, and as a protest against the excessive exploitation of women by men. At that time, women, whether from the upper, middle or lower classes, did not have rights such as the right to have a proper education, politics, property rights and jobs.

Feminism evolves over time, responding to changing situations and forces, giving rise to several branches or variant of feminism. Because of its adaptability, feminist is easily merged with other ideologies. Feminism, which is considered a cultural movement, is also considered as one of the literary theories used to express the views of women in literary studies. In literary theory, feminism is a women's movement that occurs almost all over the world. This movement started because of the awareness that women's rights are the same as men's.

Apart from being a movement, feminism in literature can be directly related to two aspects, namely cultural studies aspects and literature itself. In relation to cultural studies, women's problems are more related to gender equality. Feminists, especially issues concerning women in general are associated with emancipation,

the movement of women to demand equal rights with men, both in the political and economic, as well as socio-cultural movements in general. In relation to literature, relevant studies include: female literary traditions, female authors, female readers, characteristics of women's languages, female characters, and so on.

According to Lisa Tuttle, feminist literary criticism is a new question to old texts. Some of the objectives are, to develop and open the tradition of women's writing, interpreting symbols of women's writing, revealing old literary works, analyzing female authors and their essays based on a female perspective, and to oppose sexism in literature (Tuttle, 1986). To find out whether a literary work is in favor of women or not, it takes a critique that refers to the basic principles of feminism to used as a benchmark, such is the role of feminist criticism in literature

The important goals in feminist analysis according to (Endraswara, 2008) are as far as possible related to: (1) uncovering the works of past and present women writers; (2) reveal the various pressures on female characters in literary works written by male authors; (3) reveal the ideology of female and male authors, how they see themselves in real life; (4) examining the gynocritic aspect, understanding the creative process of feminists; and (5) reveal aspects of feminist psychoanalysis, why women prefer things that are subtle, emotional, loving and so on.

B. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism was the earliest variant of mainstream feminist thought. Liberal feminism, as the name implies, adapts the basic ideas and objectives of Liberalism ideology. This variant of feminism theory makes the political view of liberalism as the basis for its establishment. The main purpose of liberal feminism is to fight for women for their rights and make them equal to men.

This study uses the liberal feminism theory popularized by J.S. Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill, they were feminists who continued Mary Wollstonecraft's thought on women's education rights, J.S. Mill is also an economic politician, This made it possible for Mill to bring the influence of thoughts from an economic perspective into his feminist theory, this influence made his feminist theory have three main aspects that were always emphasized, these aspects were; the right for women to get a proper education which in this case J.S. Mill adopted from Mary Wollstonecraft's thought, next is the right for women to have the opportunity to play a role in the economic field or at least get equal rights with men in the scope of work, and the third is the right for a woman to be recognized for her civil rights as society recognizes rights male civil. As according to Mill in (Tong, 2017), that if women are recognized as fully-rational and entitled to civil liberties, as well as economic opportunities like men, society will also feel the benefits.

However, in this study the researcher only used two aspects, namely the right for women to get proper education and the right for women to have the opportunity to participate in the economy. Because only these two aspects are considered to be very relevant for analyzing a novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani which carries the topic of a woman who is struggling to get the

right to participate in economic activities, which indirectly implies that basically women and men have the same rights.

CHAPTER III

METHOD

A. Research Design

This research is designed in literary criticism with a liberal feminism approach promoted by John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor Mill to answer the research questions. The researcher will explain how Lucia Sartori, as the main character, describes the spirit of feminism in the novel *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani, as well as what efforts Lucia has made to achieve equality.

B. Data sources

The data source used by the researcher in this study is a novel by Adriana Trigiani entitled *Lucia, Lucia*. The novel used was the e-book version that published in The United States by Random House, Inc., New York in 2003, it has 12 chapters divided into 237 pages.

C. Data collection

The process of collecting data carried out by the researcher in conducting this research is divided into several steps. First, the researcher reads carefully to understand the story. Next, the researcher marked the parts of the novel that explained the feminism spirit in Lucia Sartori's character, then the researcher noted the marked parts for further analysis and divided into two parts according to the research questions, namely the first about how Lucia Sartori's efforts to participate in the field of economics and the second about how Lucia Sartori's

efforts to get a proper education. The last step, the researcher reread the summary that has been made.

D. Data analysis

From the data collected, the researcher then analyzes by identifying the data, then sorting the data based on the research questions raised in this study, and the last step the researcher cross-checks to get an accurate relevance between the data that has been collected and the theory used in the research study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains findings in the form of conversation fragments or quotes in the novel *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani which indicate the feminism spirit represented by Lucia Sartori as the main character in the novel which will be discussed in accordance with the research questions. The researcher answers the research questions using the theory of Liberal Feminism by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill.

Because there are two research questions, the discussion will be divided into two parts which will be presented in two sub-chapters. The first is to answer how Lucia Sartori struggles to participate in the economy, and the second is to answer how Lucia Sartori is trying to get a proper education. As written by Tong, that Mill and Taylor also departed from Wollstonecraft's thought, that if society wants to achieve sexual equality, or gender justice, then society must provide (to women) equal political rights and opportunities, as well as education enjoyed by men (Tong, 2017).

A. Lucia's Effort in Economic Endeavour

As the thoughts of Wollstonecraft agreed by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill as a reference written in (Tong, 2017) which says that if the society wants to achieve sexual equality, or gender justice, then society must give equal political rights to women and the same economic and educational opportunities enjoyed by men.

Liberal feminists argue that apart from education, women should also get the same economic opportunities as men.

The efforts in the economic endeavour carried out by Lucia Sartori are how she struggles in her work, how she earns her own income without depending on others, especially a husband, and how she fulfills her family life after the death of her father. This confirms that Lucia Sartori's character argues that a woman also has the right to get her dream job, finance her own life, and love her job. And most importantly according to her, a woman should not be bound by a man or by anyone else. In the following, the researcher will describe fragments from the novel which indicate that Lucia Sartori is an independent person in determining her work and how Lucia is so steadfast in maintaining her freedom in making her choices without being bound by anyone.

The first, comes from the words of Lucia Sartori who is introducing her father's character, in the fragment it can be seen that the only daughter of Mr. Sartori is a career girl.

"Papa, why do you worry about me?" I ask, but I know the answer. He worries about everything, his family, his business, and the world that is changing too fast for him. Since the war, business has doubled, his daughter has become a career girl, and his sons have developed big mouths and lots of opinions.(p.17)

From this fragment, Lucia labels herself as a career woman, which means a woman who has a job and is financially independent, either working for other people or having her own business. In this case, Lucia Sartori is a fashion designer who works at the B. Altman Department Store. The next, Lucia Sartori alludes to women who are in the world of art and design (perhaps the meaning is like

celebrities) where they already have jobs to support their own lives before marriage.

*"It's 1950. There are plenty of women who don't change their names."
"Sure, they're called spinsters," Ruth says. "No, married women,
especially in art and design. Actresses. Women in the public eye who had
a life before meeting their future husbands."(p.21)*

This section implies that women do not always have to depend on a husband or other men, in other words, women are also able to work on their own in the economic field to meet their needs. More or less that is the thought and spirit of feminism that Lucia Sartori is trying to transmit to Ruth Kaspian.

The next was when Lucia Sartori denied the opinion of Claudia DeMartino, her future mother-in-law. Mrs. DeMartino asked that when she married Dante DeMartino, Lucia no longer worked at the B. Altman department store, because according to Mrs. DeMartino, a wife should always be at home to serve her husband.

*Mrs. DeMartino : "You're not going to work at the department stores."
No, you'll be a housewife. You marry my Dante, and you live with us, and
you help me at home. We're giving you the street-level apartment. We put
in a new kitchen, and it's very nice. You'll be very happy there."
Lucia Sartori : "But I have a job."(p.30)*

Apart from not wanting to be tied down by her in-laws and husband, Lucia Sartori's struggle can be seen when she tries to keep her job at the B. Altman Department Store. Lucia really loves her job, and at the same time she wants to prove that women also have the right to participate in the economy. In the next dialogue, Mrs. DeMartino tries to make an offer so Lucia can still work. But what Mrs. DeMartino is Lucia working as a home seamstress at the DeMartino family home.

However, Lucia Sartori remained firm in her stance and refused the offer on the pretext that her job at B. Altman was more valuable than just being a home tailor waiting for customers to arrive.

*"You can sew from our house," Mrs. DeMartino says.
"I don't take in sewing. That's not what I do. I'm a seamstress at B. Altman's in the Customs Department. I've been there for six years, and someday I hope to run the department, if I'm lucky and they choose me. Am I expected to resign?"(p.30)*

From the dialogue fragment, it can be seen that Lucia Sartori is trying to defend her decision to continue working as a regular income employee in a reputable company, rather than choosing to be a home worker who has to share with other household tasks. It could also be said that Lucia Sartori is a fighter who is able to voice her rights to freedom and avoid someone who wants to bind her will. According to Taylor, even if a woman is married, she will not be able to equate herself with her husband, unless the woman has feelings confident and also contribute materially in meeting needs their family (Tong, 2017).

Next, coming from Mrs. Sartori, Lucia's mother, who confirmed to Claudia DeMartino that her daughter is a career girl who is also able to take care of household matters. According to Taylor, even if a woman claims to be financially supported by a man, it's better that the woman can be a productive woman even though the income she gets is not too much, rather than depending on the income she received from the man. At its core is women not only just serving your husband, but you should be able to become a husband's partner, by earn income outside the home in order to equalize himself (Tong, 2017).

"Claudia, my daughter is a career girl. That doesn't mean she can't take care of a home." She looks at me. "That doesn't mean she won't take care of a home. These are skills she has had from an early age. She cooks, she

irons, she cleans. She has been a full partner helping me here at home”(p.31).

Furthermore, in a dialogue that took place between Lucia Sartori and Claudia DeMartino, in which Lucia talked about a system that refers to liberalism but Lucia did not mention it explicitly.

But things have changed. We want to determine our future. We want a partnership, not a dictatorship.(p.32)

In this piece of dialogue, Lucia represents spirit of feminism by struggling to achieve their dreams in a career. Also in this passage Lucia uses the word “*partnership*” which is identical to the thought of Harriet Taylor Mill quoted by Rosemarie Putnam Tong, women not only just serving your husband, but you should be able to become a husband's partner, by earn income outside the home in order to equalize himself (Tong, 2017).

Lucia also represents that women do not always have to be restrained or dependent on their husbands or anyone, which also means that women also have their own paths and choices to fulfill their life needs. According to Harriet Taylor Mill, women have three choices in running: life, being a housewife, nurturing and being responsible for caring for children, and working outside the home or a career. The reason a woman should have a job and have their own income, because even if a woman is married, she can't equate herself with her husband, unless the woman has feelings confident and also contribute materially in meeting needs their family (Tong, 2017).

I won't put my dreams behind those of my husband, mother-in-law, and father-in-law. And why should I? I make my own living. I have always known that if I walked out of my parents' home, I could get my own apartment and live a good life.(p.33)

From this passage, it can be seen that the spirit of feminism is represented by Lucia Sartori by trying to make ends meet through her own work without depending on anyone, including a husband, which should be a husband's obligation to provide for his wife's life. Furthermore, in the closing of chapter 2, Lucia Sartori contemplates the diamond ring given by Dante DeMartino which no longer adorns her finger, then she realizes that she has chosen to be a career woman, not a wife.

I look down at my hand where the white diamond nestled in gold used to rest on my finger. How plain my hand looks without it! These are the hands of a seamstress, not a wife, I think as I study them. Maybe there are times when the curse lands on the right girl (p.43).

The meaning is, Lucia Sartori realizes that she loves her job more than choosing to bear the status of a wife. This is not an unpreparedness, it is a choice of a woman who has the spirit of feminism within the scope of freedom to participate in the economic field without being restrained by any party, in accordance with the liberal theory of feminism promoted by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill. Referring to Taylor's statement, that women have three choices in running life, namely, being a housewife, nurturing and being responsible for caring for children, and working outside the home or a career. The reason a woman should have a job and have an income of their own, according to Taylor in (Tong, 2017), even if a woman is married, she will not be able to equate herself with her husband, unless the woman has a confident feeling and also contribute materially in meeting needs their family.

Another one that is based on Taylor's thoughts above, is a fragment of dialogue spoken by Lucia Sartori which asserts that total surrender is only for women who really want to be wives, and that is not part of a career girl.

Sometimes I've felt guilty, but then I remember that complete surrender is for wives, not for betrothed career girls (p.40).

In addition to being steadfast in maintaining her desire to work and maintaining her freedom, Lucia Sartori also has dreams that she needs to fulfill both in her personal life and regarding her work. It is a reference to women's rights to play a role in economic matters.

But we're not the same, Pop. I can't get along with Mrs. DeMartino just because I'm supposed to. I don't feel any duty toward her! How dare she tell me that I must quit my job as though it's her decision to make. If she decides that, what else will she say and do? I'd be miserable on First Avenue with her. I want so much more. I have so many goals (p.51).

In this snippet, it can be seen how Lucia is very sensitive to anyone who wants to restrain her, especially to people who want Lucia to leave her job. This reflected how firm Lucia was in defending her right to participate in economic matters.

In chapter 4, in a conversation between Lucia Sartori and Ruth Kaspian, several times Lucia is seen trying to get Ruth to be open-minded and reconsider her options before she decides to marry. In this effort, Lucia describes the risks that a woman will face after marriage, including losing her dreams, jobs, and plans that have been built for a long time. So, besides Lucia fighting for her own rights, she also tries to invite people in her environment (especially women) to keep fighting for the rights that should also be obtained by women in terms of careers,

education, as well as the freedom to participate in the economy. Here are some excerpts of the dialogue.

*Oh, Ruth. Can't you see what's happening? Everything is changing.
"That's how it goes, Lucia." It doesn't have to be like this! I hate what's
happening to us, the way we throw our dreams away as though they're
nothing (p.76).*

From this fragment of dialogue, Lucia Sartori reflects on Taylor Mill's thoughts as quoted in (Tong, 2017), that she opposes assumptions in society about the tendency of women to prefer marriage and motherhood over career and work. In this case, Lucia Sartori very emphatically stated to Ruth Kaspian that marriage could be a limiting factor for a woman to continue her dream or pursue her job.

In the continuation of the dialogue fragment above, Lucia Sartori really struggles to awaken her female friend, Ruth Kaspian to remember about her dreams and dream job, about the struggles in the past that were carried out only to get a job that will soon disappear when Ruth chose to marry and become a housewife. Lucia Sartori doesn't want the struggles a woman has gone through to be in vain just because of marriage. That's how Lucia Sartori represents the feminism spirit in her role.

*Ruth, we get married and lose everything.
"You're upsetting me," Ruth says quietly.
Good! Get mad! Aren't you angry at a world that thinks so little of your
talent? You're going to go and do Harvey's books, which anybody can do,
and leave a job here that nobody else can do like you. Think of all the
nights we've worked overtime, not for the money but because our
department was the best, better than Bonwit's, Saks, Lord and Taylor's.
We weren't just sewing. You were going to be the next Claire McCardell!
Come on, Ruth. "I don't know what to say. You're asking me to choose."
(p.76-77).*

One more thing that is no less important, Lucia Sartori regrets that Ruth Kaspian's talent that she might have learned while attending school had to be wasted.

Good! Get mad! Aren't you angry at a world that thinks so little of your talent? (p.77).

In that sentence, Lucia Sartori expresses her feminism spirit by admonishing Ruth Kaspian to rethink, is it fair if the talent possessed by a woman is only underestimated by the world? This line of sentence also implies that women also have the right to be seen by the community, recognized for their existence, and then given a place to study or in terms of work to participate in economic matters in order to create equal rights between women and men.

As J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill in (Tong, 2017) agree with Wollstonecraft's idea that if in the community wants to achieve sexual equality, or gender justice, then society must give equal political rights to women and the same economic and educational opportunities enjoyed by men. Liberal feminists argue that apart from education, women should also get the same economic opportunities as men. Tong continued, that the general goal of liberal feminism is to create a just and fair society care where freedom thrives. Liberals themselves believe that in a just society will enable an individual, whether female, and men can show their independence. And that in order to achieve equality itself, a woman must be able changing existing systems, structures, and attitudes of oppression (Tong, 2017).

In the sequel, Lucia Sartori urges Ruth Kaspian to choose what she will become, before going too far and getting caught up in the circle of husbands and

in-laws who she thinks will tend to have the potential to curb Ruth's freedom in her role in the economy.

That's all we have. If you don't choose, believe me, there's a line of people, starting with Harvey and ending with his mother, who will choose for you. Do you want that? Do you want to give away everything you've worked for to make them happy?(p.77).

From the dialogue, Lucia Sartori represents the feminism spirit within the scope of J.S. liberal feminism. Mill and Taylor Mill on choosing what a woman will become after marriage. As referring to Taylor's statement, that women have three choices in running life, namely, being a housewife, nurturing and being responsible for caring for children, and working outside the home or a career. The reason a woman should have a job and have an income of their own (Tong, 2017).

Lucia Sartori continued the emphasis by telling Ruth Kaspian to reconsider her decision to just let go of all the dreams, efforts, and struggles that went through for a marriage.

*Ruth : Well, I can't not marry Harvey. I love him.
Lucia : That's not what I'm asking you to do. I'm asking you to consider how you really feel. Do you ever think about why it's so easy for you to give up your dreams?(p.77)*

Lucia's assertion implies that women can be independent in all things, especially in earning an income. As Lucia is trying to convey, that even without getting married a woman is able to fulfill her life, this is evidenced by Ruth's life before marriage and working at B. Altman Department Store as a colleague of Lucia Sartori.

Ruth is a brilliant artist, she can draw anything, she has excellent taste and an eye for what works.(p.22)

Lucia Sartori once again represents her feminism spirit by making an impact on the people in her environment, they are her school friends who were recommended one by one to work at B. Altman Department Store because Lucia knows that her friend is talented and has the skills that support her to work at the B. Altman Department Store. good place and Lucia didn't want to let her friend's talent go to waste.

The four of us are practically a club. We call ourselves the Flappers because we were all born in 1925. We've been dedicated to one another since we met seven years ago at Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, the first stop for any New York girl out of high school who wants to develop her business skills and put something official on her résumé. I knew I would rent for a living, thanks to the careful training of my grandmother, but I didn't know the first thing about business. A few classes that included typing, accounting, and shorthand made me irresistible to B. Altman's, which likes to hire a well-rounded girl. I was hired first, then I put in a good word for Ruth; Ruth recommended Helen, and then Helen recommended Violet (p.56-57).

As referring to Taylor's statement, that women have three choices in running life, namely, being a housewife, nurturing and being responsible for caring for children, and working outside the home or a career. The reason a woman should have a job and have an income of their own (Tong, 2017).

Told in the novel, in her old age, Lucia Sartori told Kit Zanetti about her young life, in which Lucia said that all her life she spent working, and all that she had was really her work, not inherited from her parents.

How should they know how to take care of these properties when everything they have was handed to them? I worked my whole life, so I know the values of things (p.14).

Furthermore, Lucia Sartori also said that she had worked at the B. Altman Department Store the longest than the other employees. The reason she stopped was because the B. Altman Department Store was already closed. In addition, she also shared that during her work he had also received awards.

I retired in 1989 when B. Altman's closed. Of all the employees, I had been there the longest, since 1945. They even gave me an award.(p14)

It is clear that the feminism spirit of Lucia Sartori has lived her whole life by working to fulfill her own life. In addition, Lucia Sartori also chose one of three options presented by Taylor Mill in (Tong, 2017), that women have three choices in running life, namely, being a housewife, nurturing and being responsible for caring for children, and working outside the home or a career. The reason a woman should have a job and have an income of their own.

Because she was a worker, Lucia Sartori would definitely get paid. It is also stated in the novel that Lucia Sartori receives her wages in the form of a check on the second and fourth Fridays of the month.

I still can't believe that this is where I work, that every second Friday I receive a paycheck printed on pale blue paper with my name typed neatly in black. PAY TO THE ORDER OF: MISS LUCIA SARTORI. The bottom right corner bears the official stamp of R. Prescott, Vice President, and in the bottom left corner, "Custom Department" is neatly handwritten (p.18).

The fragment of the monologue proves that Lucia Sartori participates in the economy by working and being properly paid as a worker, not a slave. It is also explained in the novel, that Lucia Sartori collects wages from her work as a provision for her life in the future because Lucia does not want to depend on her husband in the future.

It's hard to believe that I've saved \$8,988.78 in the six years I've been working. I never went on vacations, other than the ones with my family, or splurged on jewelry or a car. I made most of my clothes, and the things I couldn't make I bought at Altman's sales with my employee discount. I knew that someday I'd need a nest egg (p.142).

Lucia Sartori also has a plan to set aside the money from her work as an additional cost to build a house with her future husband. This effort indicates that Lucia Sartori applied Taylor Mill's "partnership" principle.

I plan to spend about a thousand dollars on furnishings in Italy, and I will keep 500 dollars in the savings account as a little emergency fund. The rest I put into the down payment for the construction of our house in Huntington Bay (p.142).

One more passage that explains that Lucia Sartori applies Taylor Mill's thoughts in her life about being a partner to her husband in any form.

On July 5, 1951, I wrote a seventy-five-hundred-dollar check to John for the house. My nest egg is gone. If the department closes, I will have to rely on John for money. I don't want to rely on anyone! (p.166).

Then the fragment is supported by a dialogue between Lucia Sartori and Ruth Kaspian, which Lucia openly says that she wants to be a partner of her husband in future.

"Eventually we would combine all our money, anyway," I tell her, justifying my position. "I wanted to be a full partner in everything. Is there anything wrong with that? (p.168).

Furthermore, as Taylor Mill puts it in (Tong, 2017), even though a woman claims to be financially supported by a man, it's better that the woman can be a productive woman even though the income he gets is not too much, rather than depending on the income he received from the man. At its core is women not only just serving your husband, but you should be able to become a husband's partner, by earn income outside the home in order to equalize herself.

Why? We can talk about this now. I don't believe your mother should be misled. I intend to keep working (p.31).

The fragment above is evidence that Lucia Sartori represents Taylor Mill's thought that has been described previously, by choosing or having an intention to work outside even she is married and earn her own income to support the family's economy, or what Taylor calls "*Partnership*".

There is also Lucia Sartori's attempt to keep her job at the B. Altman Department Store by refusing her mother-in-law's request to become a home

tailor. Lucia refused because she thought being a home tailor in 1950 was a setback, because her job at the B. Altman Department Store was far prestigious, of high quality, and required qualified skills to do so.

Chores! Take in sewing? Not in 1950! Not in New York City! Claudia DeMartino is crazy if she thinks I'm going to put up hems at a pittance for the women on Avenue A. No thank you!(p.31)

As in general, the reason a wife chooses to keep working outside the home is to be able to contribute in meeting the family's economic needs, as well as Lucia's dream that when she marries John Talbot, she wants to be a partner in everything, including contributing to the family's economic fulfillment. This is evidenced by a dialogue fragment between Lucia Sartori and Ruth Kaspian who was discussing money management in the family.

Eventually we would combine all our money, anyway," I tell her, justifying my position. "I wanted to be a full partner in everything. Is there anything wrong with that?(p.168)

Furthermore, Lucia Sartori represented her feminism spirit through a monologue which explained that Lucia really loves her job and she is very ambitious for it. He is also confused about how to explain this to other people who certainly do not understand how much ambition and love she has for her work.

How can I tell him that when I'm at work, time seems unimportant, that I see my life ahead of me, full of exciting things to learn, and a world where the creative possibilities are endless? He wouldn't understand. I remember his face when I told him about my raise. He was pleased for me, but he wasn't proud (p.40).

Lucia Sartori's ambition does not stop at the B. Altman Department Store, she also has high dreams of working in a more luxurious and classy place, as she often tells her friend, Ruth Kaspian.

"Dante is a catch below Fourteenth Street, but Lucia has bigger fish to fry," Ruth says in my defense.(p.58)

Lucia's ambition is directly proportional to her dreams, struggles, and feminism spirit. Evidently, in one passage Lucia Sartori believes that her future husband, Dante DeMartino is a good person and is also considered capable of fulfilling Lucia's needs, but that is not enough to change Lucia's thoughts and dreams in her work, it does not make Lucia complacent and chooses to leave her job. and being a housewife, she still has high and luxurious dreams to achieve.

Good sense would tell me to go ahead and marry Dante because he'd be nice to me and provide well. But that's not what I'm looking for. Maybe I want to be Edith Head and create costumes for the movies, or Claire McCardell and design sportswear for the masses.(p.58)

This desire to continue to grow and thrive in the workforce after marriage is in line with Taylor Mill's statement in (Tong, 2017) even though a woman claims to be financially supported by a man, it's better that the woman can be a productive woman even though the income he gets is not too much, rather than depending on the income he received from the man. At its core is women not only just serving your husband, but you should be able to become a husband's partner, by earn income outside the home in order to equalize herself.

There is also an allegation about marriage and work that is given in the form of satire or swearing in Lucia Sartori's monologue which is to refute the common view that a woman's life after marriage will definitely change, from a career woman turning into a housewife, for example, or as happened to her. Lucia Sartori, who is a fashion designer at the B. Altman Department Store who was forced by her future in-laws to become a home tailor.

Exactly. You see, Dante's life after our wedding day would not have changed one bit. We'd have a Mass and a dinner dance, and we'd go to his home. I'd move into the room he grew up in, and into his bed, where I'm sure he'd be happy to have me for the next fifty years. But he wouldn't have to give anything up. I, on the other hand, would be

giving up everything. The day I married Dante, I would no longer work for B. Altman and Company; I would sign on to Claudia DeMartino Enterprises: washing, cooking, cleaning, and it's better (p.75).

The monologue fragment explains an imbalance between the lives of a man and a woman after marriage, men will not experience changes in their lives, while women must sacrifice everything after marriage, including their profession. However, the point in the passage is how the feminism spirit is represented by Lucia Sartori through her attitude of refusing Claudia DeMartino's request for Lucia to become a housewife.

In the next section, Lucia Sartori represents the feminism spirit which is indicated by Lucia Sartori's optimism to have her own business so that she doesn't just become an employee.

I wonder what will become of me. Ruth is being kind by offering to open a shop with me, but that's only a dream. Once she's married, she'll work for a while, and then she and Harvey will have a baby, and she'll quit and stay home to raise her family. I could open my own shop, I guess (p.78).

Then there is a line of sentences which shows that at that time the inequality between men and women was not only in the sphere of marriage, but also in the scope of work, what Lucia explained was that at that time most business jobs were only done by men. men and Lucia Sartori with her feminism spirit are trying to break the inequality.

But how? I'm not a businesswoman; I sew. Maybe it's because I grew up with brothers, but I see the business world as belonging to men. There are women who do it, though, women like Edith Head in Hollywood. I read in PhotoScreen magazine that Miss Head has a husband but no children. There aren't many women who work and have children. Motherhood is certainly difficult, but impending motherhood is not easy, either (p.78).

Feminism spirit is also represented in this novel through friends in arms of Lucia Sartori. It is seen in a passage that explains that Lucia Sartori prefers to be

friends with friends who struggle with her, rather than befriend rich people who may get their wealth from the inheritance of their parents.

Still, I would choose my friends over any of the daughters of privilege whose clothes I have rented. My girls have the kind of character that comes from having earned their place in the world (p.128).

In one passage, it is seen that Lucia Sartori agrees with Taylor Mill's thoughts on the choice of a woman to be what they want, whether to be a wife, a working woman, or as a mother, by not blaming the choice of a woman who decides to be single for the rest of her life just to cultivate her career.

Hey, don't knock the original career girl," I say, feeling a need to defend the old battle-ax. "What's wrong with being a lifer, a career girl first and always? Without her, we wouldn't be working at Altman's (p.129).

Not only agreeing about Taylor Mill's three choices, Lucia Sartori once again agrees with Taylor Mill's thoughts about partnership in the relationship between husband and wife, where a wife still gets the freedom to keep her job to support the economy both of them.

With John there's never any talk of me quitting my job, no assumptions like Harvey has about Ruth's career, only ideas about how he and I can work in tandem, partners in all things. I would make him a beautiful home (131).

From the two thoughts of Taylor Mill, namely about the three choices of women after marriage and about partnership, of course it is sustainable if the choice chosen is for the wife to continue her work or career. This is the path that Lucia Sartori dreams of in her marital relationship, she wants to continue her profession, but will not let household matters be neglected.

From the excerpt above, it can be seen that Lucia Sartori's desire after marriage is to commit to being a good wife and keep doing her job outside the

home, Lucia is ready for that as her mother said that Lucia is not incapable of doing housework, she will still do it when she wants.

"Claudia, my daughter is a career girl. That doesn't mean she can't take care of a home." She looks at me. "That doesn't mean she won't take care of a home. These are skills she has had from an early age. She cooks, she irons, she cleans. She has been a full partner helping me here at home"(p.31).

It is quite evident that Lucia is capable of doing two jobs, as a worker at the B. Altman Department Store and also doing household chores. Lucia just wasn't ready to have children, which is why having and caring for a child is one of the three choices in Taylor Mill's principle. The following excerpt shows Lucia Sartori's unpreparedness to become a mother and have a child.

I don't think our future will include children. Maria Grace's passing changed my perspective on that forever, and John doesn't show much interest in child rearing, either. I can see him taking my nieces and nephews for ice-cream sundaes at Rumpelmayer's and carriage rides in Central Park. our lives will be filled with socializing and careers. Where would children fit in that pictures? (p.131).

Even though Lucia's thoughts were refuted by Delmarr, her boss at work, Lucia persisted in hoping and trying to make it happen.

I know that Delmarr is right. Nobody can be a career woman and a housewife. I kept hoping I would figure out a way to do both But only men get the luxury of a magnificent career and a good home life (p.166).

In another part, Lucia Sartori's Feminism Spirit is represented through a desire to get a higher job which of course with the aim of getting more income to support the economy in her life.

I want to go to Hollywood more than I want a husband," I announce with such conviction that the ladies at the next table look at me (p.208).

For her, the number one priority is working to earn money, getting equal recognition with men, and participating in the economy, of course. It is evident

that Lucia Sartori prefers not to marry at all rather than having to leave her job, because she feels that she is able to compete economically with anyone.

The desire to achieve equality as described in the passage above is followed by another passage which confirms that Lucia Sartori's dream is to improve her quality of work so that she is considered equal to men. Lucia also added that the only thing that could comfort her from the turmoil of her annulled marriage was her job.

I want to work like a man. No one puts it that way, but that's the truth. That's my dream. When I look back on all I've been through, my working life is the one thing that has never let me down (p.208).

The two excerpts above show how passionate Lucia Sartori's desire to achieve a higher level in her work is a prove that she struggle to maintain her contribution in terms of the economy. Although not all of Lucia's dreams come true, at least she is able to maintain her choice to work for the rest of her life and pay for her needs independently. But there is at least one point that makes it seem as if Lucia's dream has been achieved, which is about the award she gets from her struggles and hard work. One of them was when New York magazine ran an article about B. Altman Department Store, Lucia Sartori's name was displayed as the headline. This is a tribute to Lucia Sartori's dedication and contribution in her work, as well as showing the quality of Lucia Sartori in carrying out her work at B. Altman Department Store.

Lucia shows Kit a framed article from New York magazine featuring the B. Altman bridal shop. The headline reads, LUCIA SARTORI, MOTHER TO THE BRIDES. How ironic that a jilted bride-to-be became a mother of sorts to hundreds of New York girls seeking the perfect wedding gowns (p. 217).

The passage confirms that Lucia Sartori is the most sought after person in terms of fashion design in New York City, which also means that Lucia Sartori's expertise is unquestionable, as well as showing Lucia Sartori's dedication to work, she pours out all ideas, puts in all her efforts, and everything. which she has for her work.

B. Lucia's Effort in Getting Proper Education

The education referred to in this sub-chapter is education that can support a person to get his dream job or to have a career, so that education in this context is continuous with the previous sub-chapter on how the main character named Lucia Sartori struggles to play a role in the economy sphere.

In the novel it is stated that Lucia Sartori is a graduate of Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, which means that Lucia Sartori is a woman who has the opportunity to get a good education. While at Katharne Gibbs, Lucia Sartori also had time to take several skills-based classes which would be a provision for Lucia Sartori's skills to work when she graduated. In the following, the researcher will present a fragment of conversation in the novel that shows one of the educations that Lucia Sartori has taken.

The four of us are practically a club. We call ourselves the Flappers because we were all born in 1925. We've been dedicated to one another since we met seven years ago at Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, the first stop for any New York girl out of high school who wants to develop her business skills and put something official on her résumé. I knew I would rent for a living, thanks to the careful training of my grandmother, but I didn't know the first thing about business. A few classes that included typing, accounting, and shorthand made me irresistible to B. Altman's, which likes to hire a well-rounded girl. I was hired first, then I put in a good word for Ruth; Ruth recommended Helen, and then Helen recommended Violet (p.56-57).

From that fragment it is very clear that Lucia Sartori is a well-educated woman, as it is known that where she goes to school, Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School is a non-profit school in the United States founded by Katharine Gibbs as an institution for young career women. A right choice for Lucia Sartori by choosing a school dedicated to honing skills that can later be used to support herself in getting a decent job.

The education that Lucia Sartori gets is not only formal education, but there is support from a family who believes that a child should get a good education and standard for a better life. In this case, Lucia received support from her mother to study at a standard school so that she could compete with anyone.

I worked so hard to teach my children to be decent, to have morals, to have standards, to be responsible and ... aware.(p.49)

Although it is not clearly stated the level of education of their children, from the fragment it can be concluded that the word "*to have standard*" means that the children of Mrs. Sartori is very qualified, considering Lucia Sartori is an alumnus of Katharine Gibbs School. There are also fragments that show Lucia Sartori's pride in the education she received, not because of the high level, but because the education she received at school actually trained skills that could be really applied in work.

"Did you graduate from Vassar?" another of the young men asks me. No, I didn't go to college. I went to Katie Gibbs Secretarial School and then got a job as a seamstress at B. Altman's," I say with pride (p.112).

Although proud of her talent, Lucia Sartori shows her feminism spirit through ambition and dissatisfaction with what she currently has, in the sense that

Lucia Sartori still wants to get a higher education than she got before because Lucia believes that higher education is coupled with skills. what she already has will bring better future.

I've never spent time with such an educated woman, and I see what I've missed by not furthering my education. I'm proud of my training and schooling, but I see now that I could have done more. I remember the night at the Plaza when Christopher's friend asked me if I'd gone to Vassar. How I would have loved to go away and live in a dormitory with lots of other smart, ambitious girls. I've done very well with my talents, but I haven't pushed myself. I have ideas and the passion to execute them, but there is a whole world that I haven't experienced, and it would have allowed me to rise to the top (p.175).

As J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill turned to Wollstonecraft's thoughts on education, that if in the community wants to achieve sexual equality, or gender justice, then society must give equal political rights to women and the same economic and educational opportunities enjoyed by men. Liberal feminists argue that apart from education, women should also get the same economic opportunities as men. Followed by Rosemarie Putnam Tong in (Tong, 2017), education is the best way for women in order to equalize their position in society so that women are no longer underestimated and oppressed. Education is also a way to equalize the thinking abilities of women and men by teaching rational thing, so that women can be independent and not dependent on men.

Furthermore, at the end of the story in chapter 12, the narrator surprisingly mentions that Lucia Sartori had studied art at the New School for Social Research, which means that after graduating from Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School, Lucia Sartori continued her studies to a higher level.

The view from the train to Ossining is so tranquil that Kit isn't surprised

when Lucia tells her that there was an entire movement in painting called the Hudson River School. It turns out that Lucia took courses in art at the New School for Social Research with the encouragement of Arabel Dresken (p.222).

Unfortunately, the novel does not explain how Lucia Sartori's journey at the New School for Social Research is, nor does it explain how Lucia Sartori completed her studies, whether Lucia Sartori finished it or not, was also unknown. However, the researcher argues that Lucia Sartori did not have time to complete her studies at the New School for Social Research, it is because based on previous findings, Lucia Sartori admitted that she regretted not continuing her studies at university.

No, I didn't go to college. I went to Katie Gibbs Secretarial School and then got a job as a seamstress at B. Altman's," I say with pride (p.112).

It is clear that Lucia Sartori is a woman who is well educated and worthy, as she was educated at a classy school, namely New School for Social Research and Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School. With that, Lucia Sartori deserves to be called a female figure who has a feminism spirit to struggle to get a proper education, as J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill so that women get a proper education like men in order to get recognition and equality.

There are many things that can be explored from the point of view of feminism in the novel, but in chapter 4, the researcher focuses on how Lucia's struggle as a female main character to get a proper education and work as a form of women's participation in the economy sphere as initiated by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill, so that the content of the analysis presented in this chapter only

covers how Lucia Sartori tries to participate in the economic field and is supported by proper education.

In her struggle, Lucia Sartori sacrificed many important things in her life to achieve her dreams and defend her thoughts. One of her biggest sacrifices was when Lucia Sartori chose to annul her marriage and chose to continue her life as a worker. That's how big the feminism spirit in Lucia Sartori's character, which is described as an independent woman who doesn't depend on anyone for her life, instead she is able to become the breadwinner when her father dies.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the concluding chapter. The researcher will present a brief summary of chapter IV regarding the results and discussion, in which the first paragraph is the answer to the first research question regarding Lucia's efforts to participate in the economy and the second paragraph contains what efforts have been made by Lucia to get the highest education to support her dreams. Furthermore, the researcher also includes suggestions to be used as a reference for further researchers.

A. Conclusion

The researcher found that the main character named Lucia Sartori is a young woman who is brave, tough, and independent in an effort to achieve her dream as a career woman. The feminism spirit contained in Lucia's character is included in the liberal feminism thought popularized by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill about how a woman gets an equal position with men in economic matters, especially in work. Moreover, Lucia is also a woman who is willing to sacrifice big things in her life to pursue her dreams. For Lucia Sartori, work is her main priority, so she is willing to do anything for her job. As told in the novel, Lucia was willing to cancel her marriage because the marriage would have the potential to have a negative impact on Lucia's career at B. Altman Department Store.

Lucia's desire to become a career woman is supported by the education she received at school. The second research question answers how the efforts taken by Lucia to take part in economic affairs, namely through proper education. It is known that Lucia Sartori is a graduate of Katharine Gibbs Secretarial School and had taken art courses at New School for Social Research.

B. Suggestion

In the process of reading and analyzing the novel entitled *Lucia, Lucia* by Adriana Trigiani, the researcher finds many things related to literary criticism and other information. However, in this study the researcher focuses his analysis only on the feminism spirit possessed by the main female character named Lucia Sartori through the view of liberal feminism popularized by J.S. Mill and Taylor Mill. From that, further researchers who may conduct research on the same object, are very likely to research with other feminist perspectives, such as Marxist and socialist feminism, psychoanalytic feminism and gender, or existentialist feminism.

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