

**THE DIVORCE OF LILLIAN ROTH IN *I'LL CRY TOMORROW***

**BY LILLIAN ROTH**

**THESIS**

**BY:**

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**ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE**

**THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG**

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**THE DIVORCE OF LILLIAN ROTH IN *I'LL CRY TOMORROW*  
BY LILLIAN ROTH**

THESIS

Presented to  
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In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
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In English Letters and Language Department

By  
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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE  
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2008

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana's* thesis of Minhajil Qowim entitled "The divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow* By Lillian Roth" has been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners.

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## MOTTO

(هجام ن باو دواو وبا هاور) أَبْعَضُ الْحَالِ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ الطَّلَاقُ

“A Permitted thing that Allah hates most is Divorce”

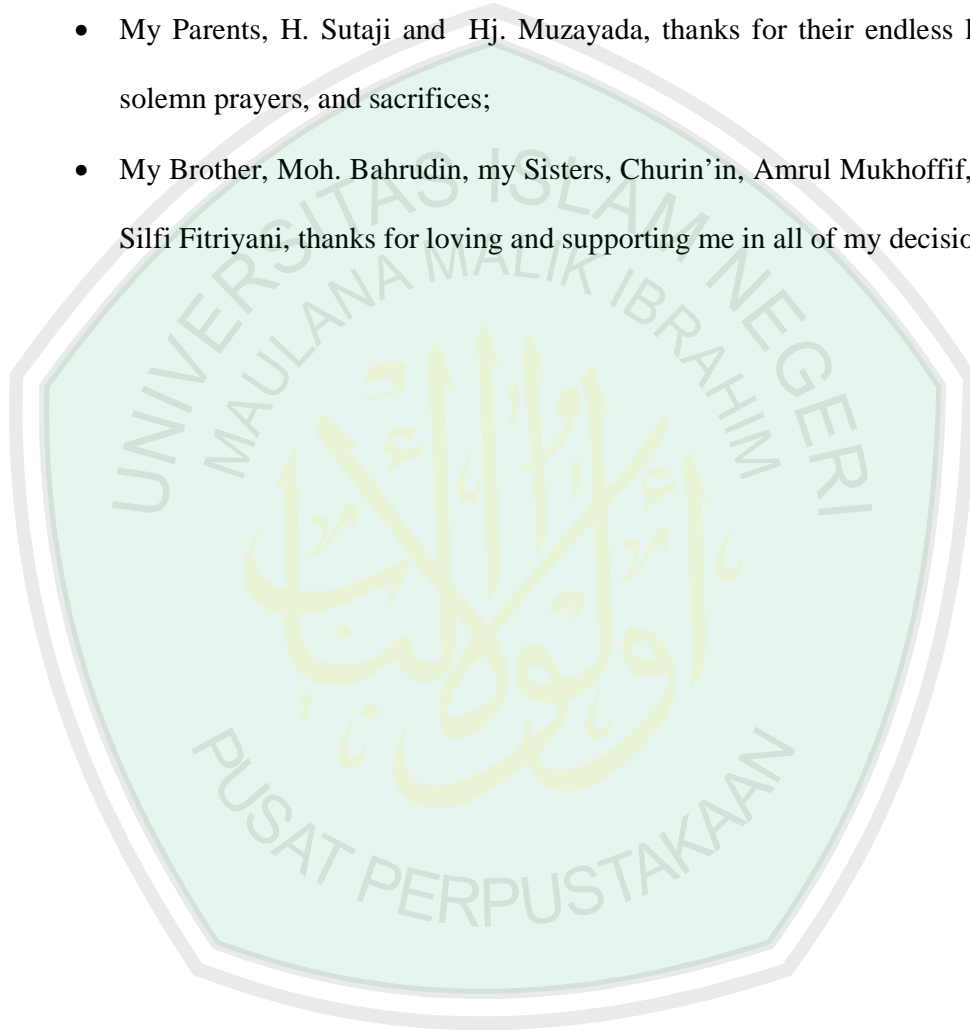
عَلَيْهِمَا جُنَاحٌ فَلَا طَلَّقَهَا فَإِنْ عَيْرَهُ زَوْجًا تَنكِحَ حَتَّى بَعْدَ مِنْ لَهُ تَحِلُّ فَلَا طَلَّقَهَا فَإِنْ  
( يَعْلَمُونَ لِقَوْمٍ يُبَيِّنُهَا اللَّهُ حُدُودُ وَتِلْكَ اللَّهُ حُدُودٌ يُقِيمَا أَنْ ظَنَّا إِنْ يَتَرَاجَعَا أَنْ  
(230: قرقر بل أ

230. So if a husband divorces his wife (irrevocably), He cannot, after that, re-marry her until after she has married another husband and He has divorced her. In that case there is no blame on either of them if they re-unite, provided they feel that they can keep the limits ordained by God. Such are the limits ordained by God, which He makes plain to those who understand.

## DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

- My Parents, H. Sutaji and Hj. Muzayada, thanks for their endless love, solemn prayers, and sacrifices;
- My Brother, Moh. Bahrudin, my Sisters, Churin'in, Amrul Mukhoffif, and Silfi Fitriyani, thanks for loving and supporting me in all of my decisions



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I realize that this thesis is still not perfect; I still open the criticism and suggestion, and I hope that it can be useful for those who want to increase their knowledge.

Malang, 21 April 2008

Minhajil Qowim



## ABSTRACT

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**Key Word:** Autobiographical novel, Divorce.

Literature is human's expression. Literary work is a result of human being thought which tells about life that deals with feeling, ideas, experience, ambition, imagination and problem. Novel is one of literary work. Novel is a book-length in prose, whose author tries to create the sense of actual life. Through reading novel, the readers can get enlargement of experience and a life interpretation. On the other hand, investigating novel gives the readers better understanding on many things to be investigated specifically. In this thesis, the writer focuses on the divorce of Lillian Roth, the main character in the novel "*I'll Cry Tomorrow*".

This research deals with two objectives of the study: to describe the cause and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce in *I'll Cry tomorrow*, and also explore the similarity between the content of the novel and the real life of the writer.

The research design which is used in this thesis is literary criticism as an academic activity should be viewed as the expression of the writer's point of view of what is happening to the text of *I'll Cry Tomorrow* novel written by Lillian Roth. The writer applies biographical approach which insists on finding the references of the author's life, education and socio-cultural environment in a literary work, because the events of the story that are to be described are the causes and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce. The biographical approach is, then, eligible to be applied in this study since it reveals the reflection of the causes and effects of divorce of Lillian Roth's in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*.

As a result, this analysis shows that there are social and personal causes of Lillian Roth's divorce. The personal causes are: poorly prepare for marriage, children of divorce or unhappy parents, childless marriage, couple who cannot tolerate differences, and poor quality of sexual relationship. The social cause of Lillian Roth divorce is changes in gender roles, especially the participation of woman in labor force. Moreover, this thesis also shows that there are personal and social effects toward Lillian Roth's life. The personal effects of divorce to Lillian are psychological difficulties such as; depression, alcoholism and loneliness, besides, she got financial hardship. The social effects are: altered family structure and social dislocation. And the last result it is no wonder to say that the story of the novel truly reflect the real life of Lillian's not only in term of the causes of the divorce but also in term of its effects upon Lillian.

From this analysis, the writer realizes that this study is far from being perfect. The writer hopes that there will be other researchers who concern to this topic and explore the conflict faced by the main characters more details. Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for everyone who is interested in studying of literature.

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides a discussion of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitation, significance of the study, research method, and definition of the key terms.

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Recent literary critics have come into an agreement that there is still no conventional definition, as well as the function, of literature. It commonly happens that a definition of literature given by one critic will soon be debated, challenged, or even refused by others. An attempt of finding a conclusive definition, limitation, and function of literature seems to be an endless effort in the frame work of humanistic studies.

Beyond the debate of the definition, however, lies a generally accepted characteristic of literature. Most critics see literature as a product of human creativity in the form of written or oral work (Wellek & Warren, 1990:3). Therefore, literature undoubtedly occupies a language in which the various elements and components of the text are brought into a complex relation. Through the art of language play, literature offers pleasure and illumination (Kennedy, 1983:15).

In the literary world, there are many kinds of literary work, such as novel, fiction, poetry, poem etc. Novel is one of the literary works which describes human beings' life, attitude, action, and even represents the historical facts. Madden (1997:112) states that the length of novel allows the author to use

multiple structures. There may be plots, counter plots, and subplots; stories outside the main story is often arranged to provide contrast or ironic comment. The author also has more space for social and historical complexity, more psychological background of character, motive, and choice. On the other hand, novel is a fictional narrative, longer than the short story, but with no set length. It organizes character than a story. It shows its characters in more depth than the short story. Novel is able to contain more complicated action than the short story, and it is more likely to introduce subplots (Peck, 1988: 713).

Perrine (1979) divides literature into two categories: *escape literature* and *interpretative literature*. *Escape literature* is a literary work which is written purely for entertainment, to help people pass the time agreeably. It takes them away from the real world; enables them temporarily to forget their troubles. The other category is *interpretative literature*, which is written to broaden, deepen, and sharpen people's awareness of life. It takes them through the imagination, deeper into the real world. It enables them to understand their troubles. Its objectives are to give pleasure plus understanding. It makes people understand the reality of life better.

A Literary work is the result of human beings' thinking which tells life that deals with feeling, ideas, experience, ambition, imagination and problem. One of literary genres is novel, a book-length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense of actual life (Kennedy, 1983). The full length novel may consist of over 100,000 words, containing a number of characters. Some of them are fully developed, have more incidents or episodes, have a number of settings, and may

take place in a long span of time. It may have more than one theme; have both minor and major crises (conflicts) and climaxes (Koesnosubroto, 1988).

There are various things that might be the influential background of the authors in writing their novel (Bakker, 1978:48). Literary art of the novel shows diverse style, may have different background or purpose, or show different artistic trends. Those distinctive purpose and background creates differences of novel. There are historical novel, detective novel, romantic novel, biographical novel, and science fiction novel.

Some authors write a novel in the form of autobiography. Abrams (1933:5) states that autobiography is a biography written by someone about himself or herself. It means that biographical work is a reflection of the author's life. One of the authors who like writing a personal life in the novel is Lillian Roth. Lillian is a struggling woman, but she could not reach a normal life due to her being a star. Lillian did not get adequate education and she did not have many friends in her age. Entertainment world has given a great pressure to Lillian's life and in her thirty she was bankrupt and hopeless drunk.

One of Lillian's novels that is considered to portray her divorce experience is *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. It is one of her works that are categorized into autobiographical novel which tells about her life, marriage, and divorce.

The novel analyzed in this study is *I'll cry tomorrow*, written by Lillian Roth in collaboration with Mike Connolly and Gerald Frank. *I'll Cry Tomorrow* tells about the biography of Lillian Roth, a famous and wealthy singer in Hollywood, but then her career and her life declined. This biography is touching,

shocking, courageous and appalling. In her novel Lillian tells her marriages, her rapid descent to dissipation, her emitted liquor bottles in shabby hotels, her horrors of drunken delirium, her going slowly insane, and she also unable to shake off the demon that was driving her to death.

The more evident show that *I'll Cry Tomorrow* is truly one of autobiographical novel. The story tells about the author is (Lillian Roth) biography. To find out how the fiction portrays the real life of the author, this research is designed to describe the causes and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce which is reflected in the novel and the reflection of the story of the novel in her real life. There are many sides of Lillian Roth's life that are very interesting to be discussed, but the writer of this study focuses only on the failure of her marriage (divorce). The writer chooses the divorce of Lillian Roth because Lillian has married five times and four of her marriages were ended in divorce.

In this study, the writer would like to study the causes and the effects of Lillian Roth's divorce toward her life and the reflection of the story of the novel in her real life by employing biographical approach. Biographical approach is believed to enable the researcher to explain the causes and the effects of divorce of Lillian Roth. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "The Divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow* by Lillian Roth".

## **1.2 Statement of the Problems**

According to the background of the study above, the problems to be answered in this research are formulated as follows:



1. What are the causes and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*?
2. How Does *I'll cry tomorrow* reflect the writer's life?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

In relation to the previous statements of the problems, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To describe the causes and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*.
2. To explore the similarity between the content of the novel and the real life of the writer.

### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

In order that the study is able to answer the formulated problem appropriately, the writer needs to emphasize its scope and limitation. This study is focused on the divorce of Lillian Roth as reflected in Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. Then, the writer tries to find the causes and the effects of the divorce of Lillian Roth from the personal and social point of view. Also, the writer would describe the similarity of the data to the writer's real life.

### **1.5 Significance of the Study**

There are two functional considerations for conducting the research. This study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, the writer expects that the result of this analysis will encourage the English Department students to read literary works, especially novel. It is clear that when the students study literary work, particularly novel, they might not only

enlarge their linguistic competence through its analysis and appreciation, but also enrich their language. Besides, the students can enlarge their knowledge about culture and issues in other countries.

Practically, the students will know how to analyze a novel using biographical approach; in this case the students will get information about divorce as a part of plots in the novel *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. By reading the result of the analysis, the students will get more information about the causes that make the main character in the story decide to get divorce and the effects of the divorce toward her life.

## **1.6 Research Method**

The research method in this section covers research design, data sources, data collection, and data Analysis

### **1.6.1 Research Design**

The study is categorized into literary criticism which, according to Peck and Coyle, includes the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of a literary work (1984: 149). It is stated in *The Encyclopedia Americana* that literary criticism is intended to analyze, evaluate, justify, describe, or judge a literary work (1978: 221). Criticism does not mean "finding fault with". In this study, literary criticism as an academic activity should be viewed as the expression of the writer's point of view of what is happening to the text of *I'll Cry Tomorrow* novel written by Lillian Roth.

Instead of giving evaluation, justification, or even judgment, this study is aimed at analyzing a literary work, i.e. it is Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow*,

based on the intended topic of study that is the divorce of Lillian Roth. In the process of analysis, careful reading and rereading on Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow* is the most valuable starting point of study. The reading on the novel is heavily emphasized on finding the data related to the divorce of Lillian Roth so that it can fully support the objective of the study.

To be able to conduct a literary criticism, the use of appropriate approach is undoubtedly needed. To examine the divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*, the researcher applies biographical approach which insists on locating the real work in reference of the real divorce of Lillian Roth.

The biographical approach is one of the literary criticisms in literature. Biographical approach has lost its appeal for many scholars. Barthes and critics following him have argued that an author's biography is irrelevant since the meaning of a text only emerges in the reading process and the reader thus becomes of the real 'author' of the text. One could argue against this radical viewpoint that there are texts where knowledge of an author's biography can sometimes help us understand the text better because otherwise people would not be able to decipher certain allusions or references. Biographical approach is the systematic study about the process of creativity; creator has to be in the original place of literary work.

The meaning of literary work depends on a study which is relatively the same as the meaning, message, and purpose of the author. Biographical approach should cover the biography, letters, and important information derived from the author, picture, and interview with the author ( Ratna, 2004:56).

The writer applies biographical approach which insists on finding the references of the author's life, education and socio-cultural environment in a literary work (Russel, 1996:54). The events of the story that are to be described are the causes and effects of Lillian Roth's divorce. The biographical approach is, then, eligible to be applied in this study since it reveals the reflection of the causes and effects of divorce of Lillian Roth's in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*.

### **1.6.2 Data Source**

The primary source of this study is obtained from the original novel *I'll Cry Tomorrow* by Lillian Roth in collaboration with Mike Connolly and Gerald Frank. This 225-page novel was written in 1954 but the novel was just published originally in 1956 by Frederick Fell, Inc. New York.

The data presented in the novel are in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. The researcher only focuses on those indicating the causes and effects of divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. Besides the data gained from the text of the novel it self, the writer also needs lots of information related the real life of the writer to support the primary data. Such information is absolutely significant for the sake of data analysis since this study is aimed at analyzing the relation between the phenomena of the divorce within the novel and that in the real life of Lillian Roth. The biography of Lillian Roth in the real life becomes the secondary data of this study.

### **1.6.3 Data Collection**

The data in this study are taken from Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow* which are related to her divorce in the novel. Since the data are in the form of words, phrase, and sentences within the novel, detailed reading, and deep understanding are the most appropriate data collection techniques in this study. These techniques have both comprehensive and interpretative aspects since they can help the researcher to find the characteristics and elements of the novel based on the subject of the study. The next step is that the writer concentrates on the phenomenon of the causes and effects of divorce in the novel. After that, the researcher highlights those data dealing with the aims of the analysis the data are, then, used in the process of data analysis to answer the formulated problems.

#### **1.6.4 Data Analysis**

It is process of searching and arranging the materials that the researcher accumulate to increase his own understanding and to enable him to present his discovery. This step, according to Bodgan and Biklen, refers generally to the process of working with the data, organizing the data, breaking the data into manageable units, synthesizing them, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is to be learned, and deciding what is going to tell to others (1998:157). In this study, the processes of data analysis include the following step: first, organizing the data from the novel into two categories reflecting the first two objective of the study: (a) the causes and effects of divorce in Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow*, and (2) the reflection of the story of the novel in her real life. Second, exploring the real phenomena of divorce of Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow*. Third, finding out the similarities between the content of the novel

and the real condition of Lillian Roth's divorce so that the researcher is able to give a critical judgment whether or not the novel reflects the real life of Lillian Roth. Last, drawing the conclusion and rechecking if the conclusion is appropriate enough to answer the stated problems.

#### **1.6.5 Definition of the Key Terms**

To make the readers understand this study easily, the writer would like to present several definitions of the key terms as follows:

1. *Divorce* is the legal separation of husband and wife affected by the judgment or decree of court, and either totally dissolving the marriage relation or suspending its effects so far as concerns the cohabitation of the parties.  
(<http://www.the3rdjudicialdistrict.com/glossary.htm>).
2. *Biographical novel* is a novel whose story is about the author's moral, intellectual, and emotional development. It is a kind of psychological study of the author him self/her self. (Abram, 1963:15).
3. *Altered Family Structure* is one of the effects of divorce which radically alters the structure of the family. It creates tense conflicts and divided loyalties. It forces parents to drastically adjust their parenting roles and embroils extended family members in a battle to reaffirm loyalties and realign alliances.(Craig, 2005: 23).

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the researcher's elaboration on some references related to the topic of the study of the study. This section covers the author and his work, novel, biographical novel, Biographical Approach, divorce, and the author.

#### 2.1 The Author and His Work

The work of literature has a close relation to its author. In the process of writing, the author is stirred emotionally and intellectually by his life. The external world life, which stirs the author, is anything outside and inside himself: people, nature, man-made, objects, other people's ideas, knowledge, an also his feeling and intellectual activities. The author sometimes uses his imagination in the form of concepts that are expressed in a written work by a certain structure.

According to Connolly (1986: 23-24), there are some background purposes of the author to write his literary work they include:

1. Giving knowledge, which presents or interprets facts, ideas, a happening; a description of a person or a place, an explanation of scientific process, the account of war, or the discussion of political issues. The example of these works can be seen in comprising autobiography and personal narrative, biography and history, and various forms of the essay which appeal primarily to the sense of reason or intelligence. It satisfies the need either for factual

information or for the understanding of ideas that might help men in leading a full social and intellectual life. In other word, the work is a reflection or expression of the author's brain. He/She writes her ideas, facts, and happening based on his/her experience from the real life. So the readers are able to get information about or understand the author's life.

2. Giving imagination, which interprets an experience through a fictitious presentation of persons, ideas, and events. The creative author is not primarily concerned with the actual truth of particular events, as is the historian, or with the abstract relations of ideas and reality, as is the philosopher. The author invents a lifelike image or story that embodies truths of human nature. He/She aims to present the general truth of human nature in a concrete way. It can be understood that the author wants to transfer or express his/her imagination to the readers through his/her work. So they will get the same imagination as the author's. Connolly, quoting Joseph Conrad proposes that creative writers are:

Speaker to our capacity for delight and wonder, to sense of mystery surrounding our lives; to our sense of pity, and beauty, and pain; to the latent feeling of fellowship with all creation of solidarity that knits together the loneliness of innumerable hearts, to the solidarity in dreams, in enjoy, in sorrow, in aspiration, in illusions, in hope, in fear, which binds men to each other, which binds together all humanity-the dead to the living and the living to the unborn (Connolly, 1986: 25).

The author provides the basis for explaining not only the presence of certain invents in a work but also their transformations, distortions, and diverse modification (through his/her biography, determination of his individual perspective, and the analysis of his social position and revelation of same basic designs.). The author serves to neutralize the contradiction that may emerge in a



series of text. The author is also a particular source of expression that, in more or less completed form, is manifested equally well, and with similar validity, in works, sketches, letters, fragments, and so on (Lodge, 1988:204)

According to Perrine (1959:3ff) there are two aims in writing literature, i.e.:

1. To entertain people. It's directed to help people pass the time agreeably. It takes them away from the real world; it enables people to temporarily forget their troubles. Its only objective is pleasure.
2. To broaden, deepen, and sharpen people's awareness of life. It takes them, through the imagination, deeper into the real world; it enables them to understand the troubles. Its objective is pleasure plus understanding. It makes people understand the reality of life better.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that the work of literature has close relation to the author because he/she writes not only anything outside but also anything inside himself/herself. The author has some purposes in writing his/her work, they are: to give knowledge, to reveal the real event in his/her life, to give the imagination, to entertain, and to get knowledge. Indeed, the readers will get the pleasure and better understanding upon reality of life.

## 2.2 Novel

The word novel came into use during the renaissance (14 century to 17<sup>th</sup> century), when Italian writer Giovanni Boccaccio applied the term *novella* to the short prose narratives in his *Decamerone*

(<http://www.historyguide.org/ancient/boccaaccio.html>).

When his tales were translated, the term novel passed into the English language. The word novella is now used in English to refer to short novel. There are many definitions of novel.

According to Kennedy (1983:102), the term *novel* comes from Latin that is *novellus*, which means new. Novel is a long work of narrative prose fiction which provides imaginative reconstructions of experience of greatest complexity. Broadly defined, a novel is a book length story in prose whose author tries to create a sense of experienced actual life.

Novels are long narratives which generally consist of 200 pages. More novelists can tell more richly detailed tales than that the authors of briefer literary forms can do. Many readers consider novel as the most flexible type of literature. For example, writers can produce novels that have the tension of drama (Http://www. Virtuasalt. Com, Robert Harris. 200. *Kinds of novel. A Glossary of Literature Terms*. june 27 2007).

Novel may be built up upon the real basis, but the process of being elaborated is suffused with a romantic streak (Bekker, 1979:105-121). There are three novels that are included in this genre: (1) historical novel, i.e. the kind of novel whose fictional characters take part in actual historical events and interact with the real people from the past; (2) biographical novel, i.e. the novel which is based on the author's life experience, and (3) science fiction novel which serves apparent science as the plot of the novel.

In addition, there are certain novels where the distinctions are blurred. They do not in natural way fit into the one or the other of the classes mention

above (Bakker, 1979:124-127). Those three kinds of novels are treated as “peculiar”:

1. Allegorical novel, which serves the creation of the allegorical atmosphere.
2. Biographical novel, which is like the biographical novel but the biography is written by someone else.
3. Letter novel, which conveys the form of letters written by and addressed to imaginary person.

From the explanation above, it can be understood that there are some definitions and kinds of novel based on the artistic trends. Those novels are categorized as a blending of the characteristic of realistic and romantic. Moreover, novel is a prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is infolded by the action, speech, and thoughts of the character (Mifflin, 2006).

### **2.3 Autobiographical novel**

Autobiographical novel is a work of art, can be judged as the study of man including his moral, intellectual, emotional development and as a kind of the psychological study of the author that has his/her own interest toward the readers (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 75). The Autobiographical frame work will help us on studying the work of art the history of the author (Wellek & Warren, 1956: 78).

The presence of the author is least obvious in what can be called the documentary autobiography, the story of a man’s life presented entirely through the documents in which the evidence of his existence is recorded-legal records, church register, personal letters, newspaper items, and so on.

According to Abrams (1981: 10) autobiography is the history of particular men's lives, involving an attempt to set forth character, temperament and milieu, as well as the facts of experience and activities. A novel can be considered as an autobiography if the author gives the faithful of his/her soul bent on its journey through life in his/her work.

Autobiographical novel is a novel based on the life of the author.

Autobiographical novel is a novel written by the subject about the author himself. The literary technique is distinguished from an autobiography or memory by the stipulation of being fiction. A further distance from the real events is sometimes called a semi-biographical novel. Of course all authors transform the materials of their lives into art, but these novels purport to tell the author's own story.

Usually, the author and other characters are given different names.

While the events of the author's life are recounted, there is no pretense of neutrality or event truth. The life may be reported in the way the author wishes it has been, with enemies more clearly loathsome and triumphs more complete than perhaps they were in the real life

(<http://www.mcgonagall-online.org.uk/life/briefbio.htm>).

In relation to autobiographical novel, the commonly sphere of mood and nostalgia is not alien to the story of this kind. Happening, experience, mankind, nature, all trends to be seen now is a more or less idealized atmosphere of childhood and youth. Many novels, as well as novel about intense, private experiences such as war, family conflict, or sex, are written as autobiographical novel (Bakker, 1979:113).

## 2.4 Biographical Approach

The *literary criticism* is applied to the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of a literary work (Peck and Coyle, 1984:149). The practice of literary criticism is much older than the term, however. It began in the west, as early as the 4<sup>th</sup> century B.C., i.e. when Plato, in his *The Republic*, discussed literary inspiration in moral terms and also Aristotle, in his greatest work *Poetics*, critically defended that artistic imitation was a means of arriving at universal truth.

The ideas of Plato and Aristotle have given a great impact on the development of literature and literary criticism. Their ideas have made a clear of dichotomy, though grossly oversimplified, between intrinsic and extrinsic analysis of literary work, i.e. *Aristotelian criticism* which tends to judge a work by its intrinsic artistic values and *Platonic criticism* which emphasizes on the extrinsic values such as social or moral impact (*The Encyclopedia Americana*, 1978:221-222).

One of the platonic criticisms is biographical approach, which is both fascinating and dangerous in its attempt to apply details from an author's life to his/her work and draw conclusions perhaps about the author's inner mental workings. In any case, the author's personal biography becomes the focus. For instance, this method might lead to a discussion of the fantastic images in *Kubla Khan* as by products of Coleridge's addiction to laudanum: momentarily enlightening. The artist or author aspect of Abrams' quaternary isn't even included in recent a literary criticism which focuses on the text, reader, and world, for the

reason in discussing a text based on the notions of the author's psyche and intent is usually deemed with a heinous crime. Biographical, as with the historical, approach, may be used to illuminate the writer's psychology, or as biographic data. No less than the correspondence, remembered conversations, choice of reading matter, the literary work is analyzed for relevance to its author (<http://www.textetc.com/criticism.html>).

The most important aspect of the artistic work is its creator, the author, and hence an explanation in terms of the personality and the life of the writer has been one of the oldest and best established methods of literary study.

Autobiography is a study of the men as genius, of their moral, intellectual, and emotinal development, which have their own intrinsic interest (Wellek and Warren, 1956:75). Mc. Adam (1990:3) states that biographical approach allows people not only to examine the forms of wisdom but also to identify the actual types of life situations that are seen as eliciting or requiring wisdom.

According to wellek and Warren (1956: 75) the study of biography has some purposes. First, it explains a great many allusions in an author's work. Second, it helps people in studying the most obvious of all strictly developmental problems in the history of literature. Last, it is accumulates the materials for other questions of literary history.

Roland Barthes (1968:86) has announced that the biographical approach has lost its appeal for many scholars. Barthes and critics following him have argued that an author's biography is irrelevant since the meaning of a text only

emerges in the reading process and the reader thus becomes the real 'author' of the text.

One could argue against this radical view point that there are texts where knowledge of an author's biography can sometimes help people to understand the text better because otherwise they would not be able to decipher certain allusions or references. D.H. Lawrence's novel *Sons and Lovers* (1913), for example, draws heavily on Lawrence's own family background. Bearing this knowledge in mind, it is then interesting to see where the literary text deviates from references to the author's real life (<http://www.anglistik.unifreiburg.de/internet/englisbasic/theory02.htm>).

## **2.5 Divorce**

Divorce according to Hornby (1995:340), is a legal ending of marriage. Divorce is also defined as a legal separation of man and wife affected by the judgment or decree of a court, and either totally dissolving the marriage relation, or suspending its effects on the concern of the cohabitation of the parties (Anonymous, 2005).

### **2.5.1 The Causes of Divorce**

Marriage is a long-term relationship. There are a lot of causes that make marriage fail to survive and finally end in divorce.

Goething (in Davidoff, 1987: 421) states that a range of cultural condition is thought to boost divorce rate. There are two factors that increase the rate, i.e.:

1. An increasing emphasis on individuals in society rather than in family units.

For example, when women see themselves primarily as wives and mothers and subordinate their needs to those of their families, divorce is less likely. Divorce rate rises when women focus on their potential for growth and achievement.

2. Churches to be tolerant to divorce and liberalized divorce laws make legal separation easy to obtain.

Bird (1994:382) explains more about the effect of societal trends on divorce: the first is the changes in cultural attitudes and values, and the second is changes in gender roles. At the turn of the century, divorced persons were viewed as somewhat disreputable. In this modern era, divorce is more respectable. Besides, parents are less inclined to stay in an unsatisfactory marriage for the children's sake.

Meanwhile, women's changes in educational attainment and labor force participation are other factors that influence divorce rate. Divorce rates are lower several decades ago, partly because the majority of women were educationally and financially dependent on their husband. Women who can afford to leave an unsatisfactory marriage and manage on their own more choose divorce. In addition, Bird (1994:377) explains that the high divorce rate may mean not that people's marital aptitudes are lower than they used to be, but rather that partners bring different expectation to marriage than their grandparents do. In any sense, then, the divorce rate is high not because people careless about marriage nowadays, but because they care more. They want emotional intimacy, independence, and trust, as well as affection and caring.



White (in Bird, 1994:383) also says that children of divorce are being likely to divorce their partner in their adulthood. Another opinion argues that people decide to divorce because they do not understand the basic need of marriage from the very beginning of their unification. According to Heaton (in Bird, 1994:384);

Young couples have less to gain social experience in dating and to form realistic expectation about adult roles; they have less time to prepare for employment; they have yet to experience the potentially disruptive experience of late adolescence; and they often violate normative expectation expressed by family, friends, or social situation by marrying young.

Furthermore, Spanier and Thomson (in Bird, 1994:381) identify that the center of disagreement are: (1) gender role performance (for example, sharing the household work); (2) quality of the sexual relationship; (3) poor communication; and (4) changes in involvement (for example, values, time spent together).

Moreover, Bumpass (in Bird, 1994:384) proposes that people in their second marriages are significantly more likely to divorce. There are two different opinions about the causes of divorce in second marriage. First, Martin, Bumpass and Teachman (in Bird,1994:385): argues that Individual characteristics are the key influencers of divorce of the second marriage. People who leave a second marriage typically share risk factors like early age at the first marriage, less education, lower income and so forth that carry over into the second marriage and increase the likelihood of divorce. Second, Cherlin, White and Booth (in Bird 1994, 384) contend that what happens within the second marriage is most salient. It means that the popular problems which cause divorce depend on the person

himself/herself because there are many different characters of the husband and wife. They do not keep the differences each other, divorce might happen easily.

From the above explanation, there are two main causes of divorce:

personal causes and social causes.

#### 1. Personal causes

Divorce results from a variety of causes. Divorce is more common among persons with personal causes, such as Poor preparation marriage because of the forced marriage, person who marries to escape from their parents, couples who can not tolerate differences each other, childless marriages, couples who marry early-before the age of-20, pregnant brides before marriage, poor quality of sexual relationship, and Poor communication between the husband and wife.

#### 2. Social causes

Divorce may also be resulted from social causes, such as an increasing emphasis on individuals in society rather than in family units. Divorce is more acceptable in society because churches are tolerant to divorce; liberalized divorce laws make legal separation easy to obtain, changes in cultural attitudes and values and, changes in gender roles due to the increasing number of educated women, and the participation of women in labor force.

### **2.5.2 The Effects of Divorce**

The post divorce period with its emphasis on coping, survival, and recovery leads individuals into radically altered lifestyle and the development of a significantly revised sense of personal identity. Waller Stein and Kelly (in Davidoff, 1987:421) indicate that it takes 2.5 years or more for adults to regain

stability after divorce. Partners tend to agonize over the causes of the break up. About half seeks professional help. Even five years later, only half of the Wallerstein and Kelly's sample from their research is functioning at a minimum level of psychological health.

The stress of separation and divorce of both men and women is prone to for psychological difficulties. Chase et.al. (in Santrock, 2002:462) explains that separated and divorced women and men have higher rates of psychiatric disorders, admission to psychiatric hospital, clinical depression, alcoholism and psychosomatic problem, such as sleep disorder.

In addition Ahrons et.al, (in Ribash, Roodin and Santrock, 1991:316) concludes that following a divorce, women need to overcome loneliness, lack of autonomy and financial hardship. In addition, according to Kelly (in Papalia and Olds, 1985:640) whether a marriage has been good or not, it is almost difficult and painful experience. Most separation come about only after a long and anguished process of mutual alienation from which both partners emerge bruised, their morale depleted, their self-esteem low, their ability to function is damaged by the varied assault of failing marriage.

According to Craig (2005), there are some effects of divorce, such as:

1. Altered family structure.

Divorce radically alters the structure of the family. It creates tense conflicts and divided loyalties. It forces parents to drastically adjust their parenting roles and embroils extended family members in a battle to reaffirm loyalties and realign alliances.

## 2. Psychological and emotional trauma.

The tense of failure and loss that accompanies the marital breakdown frequently results in feeling of intense, disappointment, bitterness, loneliness, and depression.

## 3. Social dislocation and diminished financial recourses:

The economic degradation that accompanies divorce is frustrating and humiliating for both parties. The relocation of family members also means a change in their social networks of support and lost of contact with family and friends who serves only to isolated individuals more, resulting in further hurt, jealousy, and anger.

Otherwise, divorce also gives positive effect. The desire to break-up is seldom mutual. One person usually initiates it, and that person is apt to feel freer, happier and less depressed and lonely than is the other partners, who has to deal with his or her feelings of rejection, as well as the end of relationship that she or he wants to continue (Hill in Papalia and Olds, 1985:641). Kelly (in Papalia and Olds, 1985:64) observes divorce is often a positive step that results in healthier psychological functioning.

Furthermore, Kelly (in Papalia and Olds, 1985:641) explains:

The substantial minority of men and women who were overwhelmed and disorganized beyond their recuperative powers remind us that divorce is not a panacea for all. Indeed there is evidence that divorce results in clear psychological gain for just one spouse in the marriage more often than both are benefited.

Divorce appears to be intensely painful for most people and the pain worsens substantially before subsiding. Hetherington (in Santrock, 2002:462) says

that both divorce women and divorced men complain about loneliness, diminished self esteem, anxiety about the unknown lives, and difficulty in forming satisfactory new intimate relationships.

Papalia and Olds (1985:640) explain that there are some factors that make break-up is rarely mutual. Couples who share mutual interests, educational aspirations, and are similar in age, intelligence, and physical attractiveness are more likely to stay together. When both parties are equally involved each other, the couple are less likely to break-up rather than when there is imbalance in their relationship.

Besides, love influences marriage. Hill (in Haber and Runyon, 1984:289) states that couples who feel more deeply about each other in the beginning of the relationship are not as likely to break up as those who are not as much in love.

Although divorce is painful and gives long effect to a person's life, it can be minimized by preparation before the divorce. Kurdeck (in Davidoff, 1987:421) says that adjustment to divorce is more satisfactorily when the couple are prepared beforehand. Being well off financially and closely involved with friends, relatives, and community alleviate some of the distress.

From the previous explanation, there are two main effects of divorce: social effects and personal effects:

#### 1. Personal effects

The effects of divorce to someone's life tend to agonize. There are three effects of divorce to someone's personal life. (1) Psychological difficulties. It means that divorce can cause psychological barriers, such as diminished self

esteem, loneliness, depression and alcoholism. (2) Financial hardship. Divorce can create financial problem. For example, the husband gets no more profit so that the wife is not pleasant with the husband's condition. (3) Healthier psychological functioning. It means that divorce can disturb the person's psychology.

## 2. Social effects

Divorce not only influences a single life but also reformulates the societal ties. There are two effects of divorce to societal life: (1) altered family structure i.e. divorce involves reformulation of societal ties to ex-spouse, children, and relatives; (2) social dislocation i.e. the relocation of family members also means a change in social networks.

The causes and effects of divorce that very natural depend on the partner between husband and wife. Social and personal effects of divorce not only influence of life, but also from the social and personal effects human can be able to feel die, and does not spirit to life for be better to the future.

### **2.6 The Author and his life**

The biography of Lillian Roth is taken from Internet [http // www. Book page. Com/0007bp/Lillian Roth.html](http://www.Bookpage.Com/0007bp/LillianRoth.html) Tragic songstress Lillian Roth (nee Lillian Rutstein), born in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 13, 1910, was given her first name in honor of singer Lillian Russell. She was the daughter of daunting stage parents who groomed her and younger sister Anne for stardom at an early age. The girls did not disappoint. In 1916, Lillian moved with her family to New York City where the youngsters found work as extras in films. Lillian's precocious talent was picked up on quickly and at age six made her Broadway debut in *The*

*Inner Man*. All the while the girls trained at the Professional Children's School. They became billed as *Broadway's Youngest Stars* after putting together a successful vaudeville tour billed as *The Roth Kids*. In this act Lillian did serious dramatic impersonations of famous stars of the day with Anna delivering amusing satires of Lillian's readings.

The following year she made her Broadway debut in *The Inner Man*. Her motion picture debut came in 1918 in *Pershing's Crusaders*. Together with her sister Ann she toured as "Lillian Roth and Co." At times the two were billed as "The Roth Kids." One of the most exciting moments for her came when she met President Woodrow Wilson. Roth entered the Clark School of Concentration in the early 1920s. She appeared in *Artists and Models* in 1923 and went on to make *Revels* with Frank Fay. During production for the former show, she told management she was nineteen years of age. When she was seventeen, the youth made the first of three *Earl Carroll Vanities* with Ray Dooley. This was soon followed by *Midnight Frolics*, a Flo Ziegfeld production.

Soon the young actress signed a seven-year contract with Paramount Pictures. Among the films she made for the studio were *The Love Parade* (1929) with Maurice Chevalier, *Paramount On Parade* (1930), *Honey* (1930), in which she sang "Sing You Sinners," *Madam Satan* (1930) with Reginald Denny, and the classic comedy *Animal Crackers* (1930) with the Marx Brothers. In 1930, Roth left Paramount to go out on her own. She played the Palace Theatre in New York City and performed in the *Earl Carroll Vanities* in 1928, 1931, and 1932. She continued to make strides as a singer in an era when so much was being set to



music. Unfortunately, her personal life was increasingly overshadowed by her addiction to alcohol. Although her parents were not stereotypical stage parents, as a response to their influence Roth came to rely too much on other people. In her books and interviews, she said she was too trusting of husbands who made key decisions concerning her money and contracts.

Lillian Roth was out of the limelight from the late 1930s until 1953 when she appeared on *This Is Your Life* with Ralph Edwards. In response to her honesty in relating her story of alcoholism, she received more than forty thousand letters. Her theme song, which she began singing as a child performer, was "When the Red Red Robin Comes Bob-Bob-Bobbin' Along." Roth's sensational autobiography *I'll Cry Tomorrow* was made into a hit film starring Susan Hayward. The book became a bestseller worldwide and sold more than seven million copies in twenty languages, and the film renewed the public's interest in her. In 1958, Roth published a second book, *Beyond My Worth*, which was not as successful as its predecessor.

Lillian Roth sufficiently recovered to re-invent herself as a concert and nightclub performer. She appeared at venues in Las Vegas, and was a popular attraction in Australia. In 1962, she was featured in the Broadway musical *I Can Get It for You Wholesale*, but most of the reviews focused on a newcomer in the cast named Barbra Streisand. Roth had begun drinking again but remained with the show for 301 performances. She was also featured in the touring company of *Funny Girl* in 1964.



Lillian Roth was married a number of times. Among her husbands were aviator William C. Scott, David Lyons, Air Force Cadet Willie Richards, Judge Benjamin Shalleck, Eugene J. Weiner, Edward Goldman, and Mark Harris. Lyons and Scott both died and she was divorced from the last five. In 1955 she met Thomas Burt McGuire, scion of Funk and Wagnalls Publishing Company at an Alcoholics Anonymous meeting. Lillian first joined A.A. in 1946. The two were married and McGuire managed Roth until September 1963. At this time she received a note from him stating that their marriage was finished. According to Roth, he left her penniless after withdrawing all funds from their joint bank account. In 1970, Lillian Roth was sharing a penthouse on Manhattan's West Fifty-Eighth Street. Her fellow occupants were another woman, three poodles, a police dog, a Chihuahua, and three Dachshunds. She wanted to act and sing again. Her most recent employment included work as a bakery employee, hospital attendant, and a package wrapper. A year later, she returned to Broadway in the Kander and Ebb musical *70*.

Lillian's daring autobiography, *I'll Cry Tomorrow* was published in 1954 and topped The New York Times Best Sellers List. She left out few details of her sordid past and battle with substance abuse. She would become the first celebrity to associate her name with Alcoholics Anonymous, putting a well-known face on the disease (as Rock Hudson would later do for AIDS, albeit less willingly) while doing her part in helping to remove the social stigma. A bold, no-holds-barred film adaptation of Lillian's book followed. Susan Hayward's gutsy portrayal of Lillian won her a fourth Oscar nomination. Lillian herself would return to films in

her twilight years but only in small roles and to minor fanfare. A beautiful and touching vocalist and actress, she put her own wonderful spin on such vintage songs as *When the Red, Red Robin, I Wish I Had My Old Gal Back Again* and "Eadie Was a Lady." Lillian overcame unimaginable odds and somehow lived to tell about it. She passed away in 1980 at 69 of a stroke. (<http://www.mcgonagall-online.org.uk/life/briefbio.htm>).



### **CHAPTER III**

#### **ANALYSIS**

It has been noted previously that this study is aimed at finding the answer of the statements of the problem which includes the causes and the effects of

Lillian Roth's divorce toward her life and the reflection of the real life of the writer as portrayed in *I'll Cry Tomorrow*.

### **3.1 The Causes of Lillian Roth's Divorce.**

#### **3.1.1 Personal Causes**

##### **3.1.1.1 Poor Preparation of marriage**

The novel *I'll Cry Tomorrow* explains that Lillian Roth has married five times. Two of her marriages are held before she completely recovers from the previous separation or divorce. Besides, in the third marriage, Lillian is drunk when she gets married.

Lillian's first husband is Willie. Lillian loves her fiancé, David, very much, but she marries Willie only three months before she completely recovers from her sadness due to David's death. This statement is supported by the quotation below:

Slowly, a soft, steady knocking penetrated to my brain. I struggled awake. It was 5 A.M, and Willie, on the other side of the door, was pleading in an insistent whisper, "Come on, honey, let's skip and get married before anyone knows what's going on." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.64).

Lillian decides to get married to Willie without any permission from her family, with her love, she does her best to make Willie happy; but actually Lillian life always depends on her mother, Katie. After Lillian's family know about her

marriage they disagree to Lillian's decision. However, Lillian thinks that the marriage is the best path in her life.

Ted listed the reasons against my marriage. The boy had no money; he was too young; it was too soon after David's death. I had seen Willie all of four—or was it five?—times, and anyway, he, Ted, mature and understanding, could take care of me as I needed to be cared for. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.63)

Although Lillian's decision to get married to Willie is refused by her family, she keeps running her marriage. Unfortunately, when Lillian continues her marriage, she is aware that she actually does not love Willie. She cannot lay her feeling that she still loves David. The following quotation supports the statement above:

“After my Canadian engagements, we stopped for a weekend in Atlantic City. I still carried David's pictures: they were on our dresser where Willie could not help seeing them.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.68)  
“I found myself telling Willie that I could never love him: my heart was still with David. I cried, and Willie broke down, too. I was no good for leading him on and he was no good for making me marry him. And now the baby was on its way to complicate matters still more.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.68).

Lillian's statement explains that although she has already gotten married to Willie, she does not love Willie because she can not forget David. Lillian is not ready for this marriage. The dialogue between Lillian and her psychiatrist, Dr. Bill, below reflect the above statements:

“You don't love Willie, do you?” he asked.  
No, but he was sweet, I liked him.

“You married him before you recovered from the shock of David’s death,” Dr. Bill observed. “You weren’t ready for marriage.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.67).

Lillian meets Judge Benjamin Shalleck in the court when she gets divorced from Willie. Ben helps Lillian to divorce from Willie. Surprisingly, from the first time, Lillian is interested in Judge Ben Shalleck and finally decides to marry him. This condition is portrayed as follow:

If Judge Shalleck wants me to divorce Willie, I reasoned, he must want to marry me. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.76)

Lillian realized that she did not love Ben Shalleck when they were sleeping together for the first time. The moment Ben and I were alone in our drawing room, butterflies struck my stomach. I was locked in. It was as it had been with Willie, all over again. Now what have I done? Why did I pursue this? I don’t love him.....(*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.81).

Before her first divorce with Willie, Lillian has already been interested in Judge Ben Shalleck although the process of her divorce has not legally completed yet. In her second divorce, she experiences the same thing. Lillian has been falling in love with Mark when she is going to get divorced from Judge Ben Shalleck. Although Katie, Lillian’s mother, sees Mark as a bad person, Lillian still continues her relationship with Mark. Lillian does not pay attention to Mark’s criminal record. Also, Lillian tries to get a spirit in her life after she marries Judge Ben Shalleck.. Lillian only thinks that Mark has many similarities as her. Both of them like drinking alcohol. The quotation below supports the statements above:

Six months passed in a blur. Mark helped me prepare a statement to the press about my divorce from Ben. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.101).

In my lucid moment, Katie warned me. “He’s borrowing twenties and fifties from you. It will be thousands later. I know his type.”(p.102).

I had missed the newspaper stories about Mark—about his habitual drunkenness, his criminal record. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.102).

My marriage to Mark Harris was annulled on the ground that when I married him I had no cognizance of his criminal activities. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.120).

Lillian is alcoholic. Lillian marries for the fourth time to Victor when she is drunk. The quotation below supports the statement above:

Ann came out for a brief visit. There was a moment when Victor and I were alone. "Let's fly to Nevada and get married," he said. In my drunken state, it seemed an excellent idea. Although I recall Victor's proposal, and remember the flight, the wedding ceremony is a blank. I recall whimpering to myself while Victor lay beside me, *I have done it again. I've done it again.* (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.124).

Lillian is in a hurry when she decides to get married to Willie, Ben, and Victor. When Lillian has to make an intimate relationship, she is not ready and feels depressed.

Katie, Lillian's mother, leaves Lillian because she is disappointed with Lillian's decision to get married to Victor. Lillian does the same mistake, i.e. getting married without good preparation.

Next day she and Ann were gone. The note my mother left read: "You're married, and Ann and I are going back to New York. I have to do it this way, darling. I can't stand to stay here and watch you kill yourself." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.125).

Katie gives some suggestion to Lillian that she is willing to marry to Burt McGuire. Katie hopes that Lillian is more careful with her decision because Lillian has made many mistakes in her marriages.

Katie had met Burt and liked him. "But Lilly," she said, when she realized how I felt about him, "Don't rush into this marriage." So many mistakes so far, so many mistakes!" (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.193).

Katie's suggestion above is a description that the failure of Lillian's marriages is caused by her lack of preparation in her marriages. The poor preparation is indicated by the very short time Lillian spends to build, break, and rebuild her relationships. The second indication is that she gets married not in a stable emotional condition. Two of her marriages are held before she completely recovers from the disappointment of the previous separations, and the other is held when she is getting drunk.

### **3.1.1.2 A Child of Divorced or Unhappy Parents.**

Lillian Roth's parents used to quarrel and finally get divorced when Lillian reaches seventeen years old. The incomplete relationship with her father makes her feel unsatisfactory and insecure. It can be seen in the following quotation:

"My mother had been overprotective, my relationship with my father unsatisfactory because it was incomplete. Even now my thinking was that of an adolescent. I had no sense of security: my constant anxiety about my parents, their quarrels, then separation; the lack of normal association with children my own age; the absence of a normal home life; the traumatic sex experience I had as a child—all these played their part." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.151).

"You were afraid of the world, and you always sought a buffer against it." Dr. Head explained. "You married each time with a subconscious hope that your husband would protect you. Invariably you chose the wrong man." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.151).

Lillian's family asks Dr. Head, a psychiatrist, to help Lillian when she gets depressed. Dr. Head concludes that her unsatisfactory relationship with her father



makes Lillian feel insecure. Whenever she gets married, she always hopes that her husband can fulfill her sense of security. The dialogue below supports the statements above:

“Yes, I had married Willie because of loneliness, hoping he would help me forget David.”

“I married the judge, then, for the respectability and normalcy other women possessed. That failed, too.”

“Then I turned to Mark, thinking a strong, even brutal man, who lived hard daringly, would provide the ballast I needed. And he proved to be a drunken sadist.”

“And Victor? I had not intended to marry him, and I had married him. There it was, period.”

“Dr. Head observed: “You were attached to your father, but you grew up virtually without him. You wished desperately to look up to him, yet you were forced to protect him. And you haven’t forgiven yourself for what you think was your part in separating your parents.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.151).

The preceding dialogue between Lillian and Dr. Head explains that her unhappiness of the divorce of her parents influences her marriages. Lillian feels insecure because of the absence of her father; therefore Lillian tries to find the sense of secure in her husbands.

### 3.1.1.3 Childless Marriage

Lillian decides to marry Ben Shallett with the great respectability possessed by other normal women. However, she feels that her marriage is empty because she does not have any child. This statement is supported by the following quotation:

“When a woman wants a child and can not have it, her yearning can become an obsession. Motherhood, I thought, would bring me the peace I sought. It would dull that indefinable ache, the loneliness that was my other self, the something I wanted I knew not what. Perhaps I would find contentment if I had a child in my heart, the love I could give to no man save David and his memory.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.83)



“I did not know it, but my six unfulfilled years with Ben were coming to an end-empty witness to what might have been.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow* , p.95).

Lillian is very eager to have a baby, but after six years marriage to Ben, the baby does not come. Lillian’s friends try to adopt a baby for her.

Rabbi and Mrs. Stephen Wise, whom I had met through the Charlanna League, knew how much I wanted a baby. They called to tell us about a beautiful five-month-old baby girl, now in England, whose parents had died in Hitler’s concentration camps. Mrs. Wise later showed me a photograph, and I felt in love with the little girl. “If I could only adopt her,” I said. “I’d give her so much love-“ Mrs. Wise put her arm around my shoulder. “We’ll try,” she said. “Perhaps we can make arrangements to bring the child over for you.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.93).

Unfortunately, Lillian can not adopt the baby. This fact makes Lillian shocked.

The letter arrived from Ben. Something had gone wrong. Our little orphan wasn’t coming to America after all. But he and Katie would be with me in six weeks. The news was like physical blow. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.95).

Although living wealthily and respectfully, Lillian feels empty in her marriage. The absence of the child is the main cause of this problem. Finally Lillian and Ben agree to divorce.

Finally I spoke to Ben, “I can’t go back to New York with you. My future is here. M-G-M wants to test me. I must try my career again. I just can’t go back to New York and that empty life... Ben, without the child there’s nothing. Let’s face it.” “Maybe you’re right, Lillian” he said. “But you’ve been drinking. Sleep on it, and we’ll talk it over tomorrow.” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p. 96).

Lillian leaves her carrier as an actress and gets married to Ben Shallett with the hope that she can get a normal life. Unfortunately, after six years

marriage to Ben, Lillian decides to divorce because she feels empty and can not bear a child.

#### 3.1.1.4 Couples who cannot tolerate Differences

Lillian is an artist. She gets married to Judge Ben Shalleck to gain a normal life. Ben asks Lillian to be a housewife and resign from her job as an artist. The statement is supported by the quotation below:

Wrote the New York *Sun*: “The wedding will take place in January. Miss Roth will give up the stage and make her final public appearance at the Broadway Theatre on Sunday night for the James J. Hines Christmas Fund, the proceeds to go to buy Christmas dinners for the poor....” (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.88)

“You understand,” Ben had said, “you’ll have to forget your career.” I know that. I wanted a normal life. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.88).

Lillian’s addiction to alcohol becomes worse because as a housewife she does not have any activities. Ben’s brother asks Lillian to study, but Ben refuses it.

“Maybe she ought to have something to occupy her mind,” said Joe Shalleck, bringing home several law books. “You’ve got a good brain, Lillian. There are only a few woman lawyers. If you were smart, you’d take up law. With our help you’d finish high school and be practicing law before you’re thirty.”

“Why should she do that?” Ben asked. “She’s a good wife, she’s a good hostess, and if she didn’t drink so much, she’d be a great help to me. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.88).

After six years marriage to Ben, Lillian decides to divorce. The following is an explanation to the press about Lillian’s divorce from Ben:

I've been on the stage since I was a child. It is part of me and all my friends are stage people. I love parties—the kind that last until the small hours. However, it is different with my husband. He has to have sleep and a clear mind for his work in court. We had a long talk the other day and decided things just would not work out. I still think he is a wonderful man. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.101).

Lillian feels empty of her marriage to Ben not only because they do not have any children but also because they have different background. Lillian is an artist and Ben is a judge. When Lillian tries to be a good housewife and leaves the stage, she feels frustrated in her life and finally decides to divorce.

#### **3.1.1.5 Poor Quality of Sexual Relationship.**

Lillian's sexual relationship with her husbands is bad. The problem caused by sex-abuse in her childhood and rush into marriage occurs as follows: after gotten married to Willie, Lillian feels unhappy. Her family disagree with her marriage because they realize that Lillian has not recovered from losing her fiancé yet. This condition frustrates her and encourages her to see a psychiatrist. Lillian tells the psychiatrist about her trauma with an old man who abuses her in her childhood.

“Doctor, I'm all mixed up.” I told him about David, of the romance not consummated, of the almost hypnotic hold his memory had. I told him of my dreams, my uncontrollable tears and tantrums. I told him of the pent-up energy that made me, sometimes, feel I would burst. I told him of my

feelings toward men: I was physically attracted to men, but repelled by intimacies. I told him of the man who had painted me when I was five, of my confusion about sex. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.66).

Lillian has sexual problem with Ben Shallett. When Lillian and Ben has to sleep together for the first time, Lillian feels very depressed.

The moment Ben and I were alone in our drawing room, butterflies struck my stomach. I was locked in. It was as it had been with Willie, all over again. *Now what have I done? Why did I pursue this? I don't love him....* Desperately I wanted a drink. "Isn't there any more champagne?" I asked Ben. "You won't need it, darling," he said, as he pulled me to him. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.81).

The time for Lillian and Victor to get to know each other is very short. Even, Lillian decides to get married to Victor when she is drunk. When Lillian has to sleep with Victor for the first time, she feels as depressed as she used to when she sleeps with Willie and Ben.

There was a moment when Victor and I were alone. "Let's fly to Nevada and get married," he said. In my drunken state it seemed an excellent idea. Although I recall Victor's proposal, and remember the flight, the wedding ceremony is a blank. I recall whimpering to myself while Victor lay beside me, *I've done it again. I've done it again.* (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.124).

Lillian has sexual trauma due to her childhood experience. Moreover, Lillian's sexual relationship with her husband is bad because she is only interested in men but she refused to make intimate relationship with them. Lillian can not solve her feeling of trauma when she has to make sexual relationship with her first husband. The trauma keep on to the next marriage and it again makes her depressed. Lillian's mistake to rush into marriage makes her physically and mentally doubtful for sexual relationship.

### 3.1.2 Social Cause

The divorce of Lillian Roth has caused not only because of personal but also social problems. The social problem which causes Lillian's divorce is the changes of gender roles, especially the participation of woman in labor force.

Lillian is a successful artist. During her first three marriages, Lillian is a wealthy and famous artist. When Lillian does not want to continue the marriage, she dares to make decision to divorce because of her economic stability. This is supported by the following quotation:

What under other circumstances would have been ridiculous suddenly seemed a good idea. I must break with the morbid past and begin a new life. And why not with Willie? He was decent, clean-cut, he would not interfere with my career, he was the kind of fine young man with whom Katie could find little fault. And he loved me—wasn't he ready to give up his career for me? I said finally, "All right, Willie. Come ahead." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.63).

Before marrying to Willie, Lillian has thought that Willie would end his flying career for her. Unfortunately, after they are married and he retires from his profession as a pilot, Lillian realizes that she does not like him.

We argued hotly. I didn't like him to fly. He might be killed and I would hold myself responsible. "O.K.," he said dejectedly. "I'll go back to Pittsburgh and see if I can't work out something in Dad's lumberyard." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.71).

I drove him to the airport and saw him off. After he left, I thought, poor Willie. I wouldn't let him accept a pilot's job, and that was the one thing he had been trained for. I was ruining his flying career, and our lives were all mixed up. Our marriage will never work, I thought, as I drove back to town. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.72).

Financially, Lillian does not depend on Willie. Lillian is the person who pays the need out for her marriage. So, when Lillian feels that her marriage is no longer harmonious, she is brave to take the decision to divorce.

In her third marriage to Judge Ben Shalleck, Lillian lives wealthily. When Lillian feels empty of her marriage to Ben, she wants to continue her carrier as an artist.

I had everything a woman could want: youth, position, a handsome, respected husband, and I was financially independent—money I had earned, a bank account of more than a quarter of a million dollars. What more could I desire? (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.82).

Finally I spoke to Ben, “I can’t go back to New York with you. My future is here. M-G-M wants to test me. I must try my career again. I just can’t go back to New York and that empty life. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.96).

### **3.2. The Effects of Lillian Roth’s Divorce.**

#### **3.2.1 Personal Effects**

##### **3.2.1.1 Psychological Difficulties**

The stress of separation and divorce places both men and women at risk for psychological difficulties. After the divorce with her husbands, Lillian faces psychological difficulties, such as: loneliness, depression, and alcoholism. The following discussion describes Lillian’s psychological difficulties she feels after divorce.

##### **3.2.1.1.1 Depression**

One of the effects of Lillian's divorces is depression. Her poor preparation of marriage causes lack feeling of love she possesses upon her husbands. Her depression starts when she realizes that she does not love her husband. Moreover, a bad treatment from her husband also depresses her. Her depression leads her to meet a psychiatrist.

Lillian is suggested to meet a psychiatrist because she gets married three months after her fiancé's death.

When we broke the news at the hotel, Ellen stormed at me. "You're completely out of your mind!" she cried. "David dead three months, and you married! Ted is right. You do need a psychiatrist!" (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.65).

Her psychiatrist finds that Lillian does not love Willie and that she still loves David, her fiancé that has passed away.

"You don't love Willie, do you? He asked.  
No. But he was sweet. I liked him.  
"You married him before you recovered from the sock of David's death," Dr. Bill observed. "You weren't ready for marriage. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p 67).

When Lillian realizes that she does not love Willie, she gets depressed and runs into alcohol.

I drove him to the airport and saw him off. After he left, I thought, poor Willie. I wouldn't let him accept a pilot's job and that was the one thing he had been trained for. I was ruining his flying career, and our lives were all mixed up. Our marriage will never work out, I thought, as I drove back to town. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.72)

At night, after my performance, I drank heavily. I was out to forget something. I wasn't sure it was David any more, though I broke down thinking of him every night. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.72).



Although Lillian marries Mark for only one year, she feels depressed because of Mark's brutal behavior. After being divorced from Mark, Lillian is still shadowed by Mark's criminal activities.

I cared or nothing, yet I had to go on. I was constantly ill. It was impossible to face daylight without sunglasses: light seared my eyes. I walked hurriedly on the street, peering fearfully over my shoulder in expectation that Mark would suddenly materialize from nowhere and bear down on me. If a friend waved at me, I ducked: I had no wish to see anyone, and took to slipping down side streets. I rarely went out before nightfall. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.121)

After facing many failures in her life, including divorces, Lillian gets depressed and has to meet a psychiatrist for recovery.

Dr. Head summed it up: "I think you've had this breakdown because you've reached the age of 34 and nobody loves you". (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.152)

### **3.2.1.1.2. Alcoholism**

Lillian's divorce makes her depressed and one of her ways to throw her pain away is by drinking alcohol.

I drove him to the airport and saw him off. After he left, I thought, poor Willie. I wouldn't let him accept a pilot's job, and that was the one thing he had been trained for. I was ruining his flying career, and our lives were all mixed up. Our marriage will never work out, I thought, as I drove back to town. At night, after my performance, I drank heavily. I was out to forget something. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.72)



Lillian does the same thing after she gets divorced from Mark, a brutal man who tortures and robs her money and dignity; she runs into alcohol. This following statement supports the statement above:

The year I had known Mark seemed one long nightmare. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.121)

I cared or nothing, yet I had to go on. I was constantly ill. It was impossible to face daylight without sunglasses: light seared my eyes. I walked hurriedly on the street, peering fearfully over my shoulder in expectation that Mark would suddenly materialize from nowhere and bear down on me. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.121)

Lillian used to drink before she gets married. Nevertheless, her drinking is worse when she faces her failed marriages. Lillian tries to overcome her depression by drinking.

### **3.2.1.1.3. Loneliness**

In her third marriage, Lillian feels that she is nothing in this world because can not do anything to make better future so she feels very lonely. This statement is supported by the quotation below:

Dr. Head summed it up: "I think you had this break-down because you've reached the age of 34 and nobody loves you. In the back of your mind you're not even sure your mother still loves you. You fell you can turn to no one. You have no children; you have no husband; you feel you're disappointed and utterly shamed your mother; you've lost your father; you've alienated yourself from your sister; finally, your pride is crushed by strangers giving you charity. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.152)

After being divorced from Victor, her fourth husband, Lillian gets depressed and her problem with alcohol becomes more serious. So, her families ask a psychiatrist to help her. Dr. Head, a psychiatrist, finds that Lillian feels lonely.

### **3.2.1.2. Financial Problem**

During her fourth marriage, Lillian's career decreases and she becomes bankrupt. Moreover, when Lillian is married to Victor, Lillian's problem with alcohol is getting more serious than it used to be. Victor does not want to take care of her and leaves her on the street homeless and penniless. Lillian has to face financial hardship after her divorce. This statement is supported by the following quotation:

It was from the lawyer I had seen about Victor's suit for divorce. He had written that I was practically on the streets. Victor had left me. "She's without funds, Mrs. Roth," he wrote "and seems to be a chronic alcoholic. She seems to be taking drugs of some kind. She's not rational. I advise you to come out and get her." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.133)

After the separation divorced with Victor, Lillian could not earn her own life. She sinks to be a chronic alcoholic. Her mother, Katie, comes from New York to take care of her. However, Katie can not support all of Lillian's need; therefore, Lillian looks for any job to fulfill her needs.

This, I thought—my mother working in a five-and-ten—was bottom. My pride, my dignity—both were gone. This was the state to which I had

brought the mother of Lillian Roth—Lillian Roth, whose name had been in lights from Hollywood to New York, who had ridden in gold-plated Hudson and had earned over a million dollars before she was thirty! My mother, whom I wanted to give everything in the world. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.134).

On the lowest morning of all, I went to the California State Employment Office and filled out the necessary blanks. What kind of job, they asked? I could think of nothing I was fitted to do. Finally I wrote, "Receptionist." My tears blotted out the word. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.134)

### **3.2.2 Social Effects**

Lillian's divorce affects her not only personally but also socially. The social effects include the altered family structure and social dislocation.

#### **3.2.2.1. Altered Family Structure**

After the divorce, Lillian's relationship with her ex-spouses and their relatives is automatically cut. After the divorce, the status of spouse is changed.

When Ben Shalleck and Lillian agree to divorce and the divorce is being processed, Ben asks Lillian to return to him. However, Lillian refuses him because Ben does not want the legal marriage.

Later in my apartment, he told me he was glad to see that I had calmed down. Hollywood, he went on, was no place for me. I belonged here, in New York. So saying, he became amorous. "If that's the way you feel," I said, repentant, "perhaps we should go back together again. The decree won't be final for a year, you know."

But Ben wasn't prepared to make it official again. He suggested that we could, however, see each other often, as if nothing had happened. He was ready to take a little house for me in Long Island....  
I exploded. "I was your wife! Do you think I'd become your mistress" I screamed, and pushed him away. (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, p.99).

### 3.2.2.2. Social Dislocation.

Divorce also means a change in social network. After the divorces, Lillian's social network dramatically had changes. Her best social network comes when she is married to Ben.

When Lillian marries Judge Benjamin Shalleck, she lives wealthily in a high-class community. However, when she is divorced from Ben and tries to rebuild her career to be a singer, her high-class friends pretend not to recognize her. This statement is apparent in the quotation below.

To be one place I feared most—Lindy's—I went again, at its most crowded hour. After a sandwich and coffee, on my way out I passed a woman I had known all through my married life with the judge. Her husband was a judge of the New York Supreme Court; she had been our guest many times; they had often taken part in my charity affairs; we had visited their home. We were old friends.

I went over to her and slid into the booth, next to her. I put out my hand. "Hello, Dorothy, how are you?"

"I don't know you," she said icily, ignoring my hand.

I was stunned. "Why, Dorothy, I'm Lillian, I was married to Ben Shalleck. Have I changed so much?"

"I don't know you," she repeated coldly. "Please leave my table." (*I Will Cry Tomorrow*, pp.189-189).

From the above statement it is clear that Lillian has lived in the social surroundings when she divorce from Ben and makes her profession to be a singer in Hollywood. She starts her career again, but she does not meet her husband anymore, Ben Shalleck, until she dies and ends her profession as a singer.

### **3.3 The Relationship between the Stories of Lillian Roth in the Novel and that in the Real Life of Lillian Roth.**

Lillian Roth's *I'll Cry Tomorrow* is a fictional work which reflects the life of Lillian Roth and her experience of alcoholism and mental illness.

Based on the data shown in the novel, it is clear that the story not only describes the personality of Lillian Roth but also explains the real background of Lillian Roth life. This finding becomes the first legitimate source for the researcher to identify the relation between the content of the novel and the real life of Lillian Roth.

When she was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 13, 1910, Lillian Roth was given her first name in honor of singer Lillian Russell. She was the daughter of daunting stage parents who groomed her and younger sister Anne for stardom at an early age. Then, Lillian moved with her family to New York City where the youngsters found work as extras in films in 1916. The above phenomena are well-described in Lillian's *I'll Cry Tomorrow*.

Lillian Roth was building her career as an artist since her childhood. Lillian's parents were unsuccessful artist. Thus they have planned to make Lillian a big star before Lillian was born. Arthur, Lillian's father, was a hopelessly stage-struck who release his disappointment in his career by drinking alcohol and beating his wife. Since six years old, Katie, Lillian's mother, had already brought her to producers and theatrical agent. Then, theater and singing were to be apart of Lillian's life. Finally, Lillian succeeded to be an artist. Lillian's name had been in light from Hollywood to New York. In her twenties, she was one of the

wealthiest, most glamorous movie stars in Hollywood. She got gold-plated Hudson's and had earned over a million dollars before she was thirty. Unfortunately, Lillian could not get a normal life as a risk of being a star. She did not get normal education and did not have many friends in her age. Besides, she forced to be adult by her profession, such as, facing nudity in her teenager. Entertainment world gave big pressure to Lillian's life. In her thirty, she was bankrupt and hopeless drunk.

Moreover, Lillian's personal life was as dramatic as her plays on the stage. During her life, Lillian had married for five times, but four of her marriages ended in divorce. Many causes and effects led her to the failure of marriages. It began from her childhood. Lillian's parents pushed her to be a star. Moreover, everything in Lillian's life is always decided by her mother. This condition made her difficult to make any independent decision in her life. Her incomplete education and unstable childhood made her feel lack of confidence. On the other hand, her unhappy parents influenced not only her childhood but also her adulthood. The divorce of her parents disappointed her. Early separation from her father made her feel insecure. Then, she gets married to many men to fulfill her sense of security.

The causes and effects of divorce in Lillian's life are covering her personal and social life. In the novel *I'll Cry Tomorrow*, most of Lillian's marriages are held with poor preparation. There is an established pattern in Lillian's marriages from the first to the third marriages. She gets married for the first time to Willie when she still loves her fiancé David. This marriage is just an escape from her

feeling of mourning her fiancé. When her divorce from Willie has not legally completed yet, she makes a close relationship with Ben. Lillian marries to Ben to reach such a normal life as other women have, but she does not feel happy because she has no children. After that, Lillian makes a close relationship with Mark just before her divorce from Ben has not legally completed. Unfortunately, she gets married to Victor when she is drunk.

Lillian's poor preparation of marriage affects her sexual relationship with her husbands. She refuses intimate relationship. It is caused by her poor preparation before getting married and her experience of sex abuse during her childhood. From this explanation, it can be concluded that Lillian's divorce is caused by poor preparation of marriage. It is supported by Duval and Glick (in Kimmel, 1990:253) that divorce is more common among persons how are poorly prepared for marriage.

Lillian Roth was unhappy during her childhood. Her parents were unsuccessful artists and, because of that, her parents were eager to make Lillian to be a famous artist. Lillian spent her childhood from stage to stage building her career as an artist. As a result, she did not get a normal life, such as incomplete education and lack of normal association in her age. This condition made her lost of herself. She felt that her life was not her own and felt lack of confidence.

Moreover, she missed a figure of a father due to the separation of her parents. Separation from her father made her feel incomplete and insecure. The unhappy parents that affected her unhappy childhood resulted in the feeling of insecure. These feeling in turn affected her life, even in her adulthood. The lack of



confidence and the feeling secure in her past become the root of Lillian's problem in her adulthood.

Lillian tried to buffer her feeling of insecurity by getting married. She expected that her husband would protect her. Unfortunately, her expectation to marry was not supported by enough preparation and finally she had to face many failures in marriages.

At first, Lillian married to Willie for three months after her fiancé, David, died. She married to Willie because of her loneliness, hoping that she could forget David. The trauma of sex-abuse in her childhood made her sexual relationship with Willie full of depression. Lillian was not ready for this marriage. Thus, when she was pregnant, she decided to have an abortion. She got more depressed after getting abortion. Katie accompanied her through this period. This marriage ended in divorce.

Her second marriage was with Judge Ben Shalleck. In this marriage, Lillian left her carrier because she wanted to live as a normal housewife. In this marriage, Lillian was eager to have a child. However, after six years marriage she felt empty because she could not get a child and she wanted to start her career again

Lillian is an alcoholic after being divorced from Ben, She chose Mark to be her husband because both of them liked drinking alcohol. Besides, Mark had a child already, so her marriage was expected to be perfect. During the third marriage, Mark robbed Lillian's money and treated her brutally. From this marriage, Lillian got nothing other than broken bones, trauma, and losing much



money. She ran her pain with alcohol. Katie, Lillian's mother, accompanied her during this period.

Lillian's fourth husband was Victor. Lillian married him when she was drunk. The trauma of sex abuse in her childhood also interfere this marriage. Katie disagreed with her daughter's marriage and left her. Her problem with alcohol was getting were serious during this marriage. Because of her acute alcoholic, Victor left her.

After the divorce from Victor, Lillian faced the lowest point in her life. She was living as chronic alcoholic, homeless, penniless, and loosing her awareness. Lillian's career was going decreased. Entertainment people did not believe in her because of her serious addiction to alcohol. Once again, Katie accompanied her and supported Lillian's life, mentally and financially. Living famous and wealthy in her youth made Lillian difficult to face her condition.

Lillian's last husband is Burt McGuire. Lillian met him in Alcoholic Anonymous (AA), a rehabilitation organization for people who have alcoholic problem. Burt was an alcoholic either. Burt was a person who had supported her not only to release from addiction to alcohol but also to make her come back in entertainment. Katie supported this relationship and reminded Lillian not to do the same mistakes because the mother was afraid that her marriage would be broken and end in divorce again. With Burt, Lillian did comeback in entertainment world and finally she could live in a normal condition.

### 3.3.1 The Table Marriage of Lillian Roth's

<i>The Married</i>	<i>Novel</i>	<i>Real Life</i>
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First marriage	Lillian married with Willie	Lillian married with Willie
Second marriage	With Judge Ben Shalleck.	With Judge Ben Shalleck.
Third marriage	Lillian married with Mark	Lillian married with Mark
Forth marriage	Lillian married with Victor	Lillian married with Victor
Fifth marriage	Lillian with Burt McGuire	Lillian with Burt McGuire

### 3.3.2 The table divorce of Lillian Roth's

<i>Divorce</i>	<i>Novel</i>	<i>Real Life</i>	<i>Problems</i>
First Divorce	from Willie	from Willie	Her trauma of sex abuse during her childhood makes her sexual relationship with Willie full of depression. She decided to do abortion of

			her pregnancy.
Second Divorce	from Judge Ben Shalleck	from Judge Ben Shalleck	she feels empty because she could not bear a child and she wants to start her career again
Third Divorce	from Mark	from Mark	Mark robs Lillian's money and treats her brutally. From this marriage, Lillian gets nothing other than broken bones, trauma and losing much money.
Forth Divorce	from Victor	from Victor	Her problem with alcohol is

			getting more serious during this marriage because of her acute alcoholic
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During her life, she realizes that she only has three loves in her life: her fiancé David, her father, and her mother. Lillian seeks another love from one man to others to fulfill her insecure feeling during her unhappy childhood. She runs from one marriage to another without solving the previous problem, but she makes another unstable love relationship. In this period she faces many realities of life, from famous to infamous, from wealthy to penniless, from somebody to nobody. The worse condition is that she becomes acute alcoholic which makes her mentally and financially sick.

One of the effects of Lillian's divorce is on her personal life such as her feeling of loneliness, depression, and drinking of alcohol. In all period of in her life, However, Lillian finds that there is someone who is always beside her, she is her mother. Finally she finds unconditional love that she has been looking, i.e. the love of the mother. Katie is her true love.

Besides, Lillian is finally aware of Katie's message to struggle in any condition of life. Katie gives such message when Lillian is still very young. When Lillian faces great disappointment and cries, her mother used to say, "Lilly baby,

don't cry tonight-cry tomorrow.” This means that Katie suggested Lillian not to cry the mother wants Lillie to be a strong woman in facing any problems of life.

From the above explanation, it is known that the unhappy parents affect very much to the children's life. Lillian's divorce influences not only when she was a child but also when she grows up as an adult. In relation to the preceding discussion, Lillian Roth's unhappiness has influenced her to decide for a divorce. It is supported by Duval and Glick (in Kimmel, 1990:253) that divorce is more common to occur among unhappy parent or children of divorce.

Marriage is a long-term relationship between two different persons. Therefore, there are a lot of aspects that have to be thought seriously before deciding to marry. When people get married, good preparations are needed, both mentally and financially. Mental preparation is needed because every human has different characteristics, habits, expectations, strength, and weakness. If two different persons will live together in a long term relationship, mental preparation, that is adjustment, is much needed. From adjustment period, the person will know whether their feeling about each other is going deeper or not and know whether they are compatible or not.

Marriage also needs a stable economic condition. Before a person decides to marry, he/she has to prepare the financial part. The couple who feel more deeply about each other in the beginning of the relationship is not as likely to break up as those who are not as much in love. Moreover, Papalia and Olds (1985:640) explain that a couple who share mutual interest, educational aspirations, and are similar in age, in intelligence, and physical attractiveness are

more likely to stay together. When both parties are equally involved with each other, the couples are less likely to break up than when there is imbalance in the relationship. If only she gave herself more time to recover from the first separation, her problem would not be more complicated. So, when she decided to marry, she was in a stable condition.

Lillian's failure in marriages affects her life. The effect, of divorce in her personal life transform into psychological difficulties such as loneliness, depression and alcoholism. This is supported by Chase, et.al. (in Santrock, 2002:462) that divorced women are very risk, of psychological difficulties.

Besides, Lillian also faces financial hardship after her divorces. It happens in her fourth divorce in which her career decreases and she only depends on her husband. She does not get financial problem in her three previous divorces because she lives wealthy. The divorce also affects Lillian's social life; those are, altered family structure and changing societal network. Finally, it is no wonder to say that the story of the novel truly reflect the real life of Lillian's not only in term of the causes of the divorce but also in term of its effects upon Lillian.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the novel in chapter III, the thesis writer presents conclusion and suggestions in this section. The conclusion and suggestions are presented as follows.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

*I'll Cry Tomorrow* by Lillian Roth is a novel about the divorce experience of Lillian Roth in her real life. The story is taken from Lillian Roth's life especially of her divorce. The novel describes Lillian's way of life to be strong woman in facing her problem, either familial or personal problem. These cover: psychology problem, financial problem, marriage problem, etc. The writer has analyzed all about Lillian's personality, but Lillian has one side of life which is interested to be criticized, i.e. her divorce experience. From the analysis Lillian Roth's personality and her biography in the novel became apparent. After analyzing the novel, the thesis writer finds out that there are some causes of Lillian's marriages and effects of her divorce upon her life as a whole.

One of the causes of Lillian's divorce is Personal Causes, such as Poor preparation of marriage. Most of Lillian's divorces are caused by poor preparation of marriage. Lillian has married for five times and divorced for four times. She tends to make close relationship with a man before she completely recovers from the mourning of the previous separation or before the divorce process is legally

complete. Her addiction to alcohol also plays a part. In her fourth marriage, Lillian gets married when she is drunk.

Becoming the child of divorced or unhappy parents and feeling disappointed with the relationship with her father has made Lillian feel insecure. Whenever she gets married, she always hopes that her husband would fulfill her sense of security. She hopes that her husband would protect her. Furthermore, when Lillian gets married to Ben, she is eager to have a child. After six years marriage without children, she decides to divorce. Due to lack of tolerance upon differences and poor quality of sexual relationship, Lillian feels depressed when she has to make intimate relationship with her husbands. Poor preparation before marriage and the trauma of sex abuse during childhood also contributes much to Lillian's decision to divorce from her husband.

The other cause of Lillian's divorce is from social aspect, such as the participation of woman in labor force. Lillian's divorce from Willie is influenced not only by personal aspects but also by the social ones. When marrying Willie, Lillian is a famous artist and she lives wealthily without depending financially to her husband. Even, Willie has to leave his flying career for Lillian. So, when she wants to end her marriage with him, Lillian could divorce very easily.

The effects of Lillian Roth's divorce toward her life can be viewed from personal aspect, including Psychological difficulties. Lillian's divorces affect her psychological condition. After her separation from her husband, she gets psychological difficulties such as: depression, alcoholism, and loneliness. Because of her psychological problem, she needs psychiatrists' help. Then, Lillian also has



a problem with her financial resources after she gets divorced from her fourth husband, Victor. After being divorced from Victor, she could not live her own life because she has serious problem with alcohol. Her career decreases and her life depend on her husband. Therefore, when Victor leaves her, she completely lives poorly.

After divorced viewed socially, Lillian's relationship with her ex-spouse and their relatives is automatically cut. In her marriages, Lillian does not have any children. Thus, there is no problem of custody. The other social effect is social dislocation. Divorce also means changing in social network. After her divorces, Lillian's social network has changed. When she marries Judge Ben Shalleck, she lives wealthily in high-class community. After being divorced from Ben, Lillian has to face the fact that some of her high-class friends leave her.

From the analysis on the relationship between the stories of Lillian Roth in the novel and that in the real life, it can be, then, inferred that the divorce of Lillian Roth as portrayed in from the novel is the real event which truly occurs in her real life. In the novel Lillian builds her career as an artist since her childhood. Lillian's parents are unsuccessful artist. They have planned to make Lillian a big star before Lillian is born. However, Lillian has many problems which make her life different from what her parents have planned. Lillian should face the problem one by one especially on her divorce. In her real life Lillian had a problem not only of her divorce but also of her family because her parents wanted Lillian to be a famous artist in Hollywood.

The above elaboration on *I'll Cry Tomorrow* has reflected the real life of Lillian Roth in divorce. Indeed, the novel not only presents the causes and effects of divorce, but more important *I'll Cry Tomorrow* also reveals fictionally how human being's should build their future.

#### **4.2 Suggestions**

After analyzing and comprehending the whole story that stresses on the divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow* by Lillian Roth, the writer would like to give some suggestion to the readers.

First, besides the discussion on divorce, there are still many topics that can be discussed within the novel, such as conflict, setting and, theme which are related to literature and are important element of novel. As the writer of this study has experienced, the theoretical knowledge is important. If the students of English Letters and Language Department of the State Islamic University of Malang want to have better understanding on the divorce in the novel, they should not ignore the theoretical knowledge. They can learn it by themselves and from their literary classes.

Second, it is expected that this study can be used to encourage the students of English Letters and Language Department of the State Islamic University of Malang to study more about the novel, especially on the aspect of divorce. This study can be used as a model for those who are going to do literary research.

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## CERTIFICATE OF THE AUTHORSHIP

The undersigned,

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Certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Humaniora (S1)* in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities and Culture, The State Islamic University of Malang entitled " The divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll cry tomorrow* By Lillian Roth" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 2008

The Writer,

Minhajil Qowim

## **Appendix 1: Synopsis of I'll cry Tomorrow**

### ***I'LL CRY TOMMOROW***

Lillian Roth was building career as an artist since her childhood. Lillian's parents were unsuccessful artist. They have planned to make Lillian a big star before Lillian was born. Arthur, Lillian's father, was a hopelessly stage-struck who release his disappointment in his career by drinking alcohol and beating his wife. Since six years old, Katie, Lillian's mother, had already brought her to producers and theatrical agents. Then, theater and singing were to be apart of Lillian's life. Finally, Lillian succeeded to be an artist. Lillian's name had been in light from Hollywood to New York. In her twenties, she was one of the wealthiest, most glamorous movie stars in Hollywood. She got gold-plated Hudsons and had earned over a million dollars before she was thirty.

Unfortunately, Lillian could not get a normal life as a risk of being a star. She did not get normal education and did not have many friends in her age. Besides, she forced to be adult by her profession, such as, facing nudity in her teenager. Entertainment world gave big pressure to Lillian's life. In her thirty, she was bankrupt and hopeless drunk.

Moreover, Lillian's personal life was dramatic as dramatic her plays on stage. During her life, Lillian was married five times, but four of her marriages ended in divorce. Many causes lead her failing marriages. It begins in her childhood. Lillian's parents pushed her to be a star. Moreover, everything in Lillian's life always decides by her mother. This condition made her got difficulties to make decision in her life. Her incomplete education and unstable

childhood made her felt lack of confidence. On the other hand, her unhappy parents influenced not only her childhood but also adulthood. The divorce of her parents made her felt unsatisfactory because it was incomplete. Separated with her father made her felt insecure. Then, she married with the hope her husbands would fulfill the sense of security.

In her first marriage, Lillian married with Willie only three months after her fiancé, David, died. She married with Willie because of loneliness, hoping she could forget David. The trauma of sex abuse in her childhood made her sexual relationship with Willie full of depressed. Lillian was not ready for this marriage. That is why, when she got pregnant, she chose to get abortion. She got more depressed after getting abortion. Katie accompanied her through this period. This married ended in divorce.

Her second marriage is with Judge Ben Shalleck. In this marriage, Lillian left her carrier because she wanted to live as a normal housewife. In this marriage, Lillian was eager to have a child. But, after six years married she felt empty because she could not get a child and she wanted to start her career again

Lillian is an alcoholic. She chose Mark to be her husband because both of them like to drink alcohol. Besides, Mark has a child, so her marriage would be perfect. During the married, Mark robbed Lillian's money and treated her brutally. From this marriage, Lillian got nothing other than broken bones, trauma and loosing much money. She ran her pain with alcohol. Katie, Lillian's mother, accompanied her followed this period.



Lillian fourth husband is Victor. Lillian married him when she was drunk. The trauma of sex abuse in her childhood also interfere this marriage. Katie, disagree with her marriage and left her. Her problem with alcohol was getting serious during this marriage. Because of her acute alcoholic, Victor left her.

After divorce with Victor, Lillian faced the lowest point in her live. She was living as chronic alcoholic, homeless, penniless, and loosing her awareness. Lillian's career was going decrease. Entertainment people did not believe her because of her serious addiction to alcohol. Once again, Katie accompanied her and supported Lillian's life, mentally and financially. Living famous and wealthy in her youth made Lillian difficult to face her condition.

Lillian's last husband is Burt McGuire. Lillian met him in Alcoholic Anonymous (AA), a rehabilitation organization for people who have alcoholic problem. Burt was an alcoholic either. Burt was a person who supported her not only to release from addiction to alcohol but also to make a come back in entertainment. Katie, supported this relationship, and remained Lillian not to do the same mistakes, that is to rush to decide to marry. With Burt, Lillian doing comeback in entertainment world and finally she could life in a normal condition.

Reviewing during her life, she realized that she only had three loves in her life: her fiancé David, her father and her mother. During her life, Lillian seeking love from one man to another to fulfill her insecure feeling in her unhappy childhood. She was running from one marriage to another without solving the problem previous, but made another unstable love relationship. In this period she faced many reality of life, from famous to infamous, from wealthy to penniless,

from somebody to nobody. The worse was her acute alcoholism that made her mentally and financially sick.

From all period in her life, whether she was wealthy or poor, Lillian found that there was someone that always beside her, she is her mother. Finally she found unconditional love that she was looking for during her life, that is her mother. Katie is her true love.

Besides, Lillian realized that Katie's message is one way to struggle in any condition of life. Katie gave the message when Lillian was a little. When Lillian faced great disappointment and cry, her mother would always say, "Lilly baby, don't cry tonight-cry tomorrow." It means, Katie advised Lillian to never cry and to be a strong woman to face any problems in life.

## Appendix 2: The Biography of Lillian Roth

The biography of Lillian Roth is taken from Internet [http // www. Book page. Com/0007bp/Lillian Roth.html](http://www.Bookpage.Com/0007bp/LillianRoth.html) Tragic songstress Lillian Roth (nee Lillian Rutstein), born in Boston, Massachusetts, on December 13, 1910, was given her first name in honor of singer Lillian Russell. She was the daughter of daunting stage parents who groomed her and younger sister Anne for stardom at an early age. The girls did not disappoint. In 1916, Lillian moved with her family to New York City where the youngsters found work as extras in films. Lillian's precocious talent was picked up on quickly and at age six made her Broadway debut in *The Inner Man*. All the while the girls trained at the Professional Children's School.

They became billed as *Broadway's Youngest Stars* after putting together a successful vaudeville tour billed as *The Roth Kids*. In this act Lillian did serious dramatic impersonations of famous stars of the day with Anna delivering amusing satires of Lillian's readings. Lillian's vocal talents also impressed and she was cast in the show *Artists and Models* at age 15. Shy by nature, the ever-increasing thrust into the limelight caused Lillian to develop severe nervous disorders, but somehow she persevered. At age 17, Florenz Ziegfeld Jr. signed her up as an ingénue headliner in his new show *Midnight Frolics*. This attention led to impresario Ernst Lubitsch's invitation to Hollywood for his glossy musical *The Love Parade* (1929) with Maurice Chevalier and Jeanette MacDonald. Lillian was a hit in her second lead role. She also impressed as Huguette in *The Vagabond King* (1930), a rather dated early musical talkie. Paramount cast her in *Honey* (1930), in which she debutEd her signature standard *Sing You Sinners*. Other roles

included Cecil B. DeMille's *Madam Satan* (1930) and the Marx Brothers' vehicle *Animal Crackers* (1930) which countered her vocal stylings with the boys' zany antics.

The sudden death of her fiancé in the early 30s drove Lillian over the brink. She found liquor to be a calming sensation, which led to a full-scale addiction. Marriages, one to renown Municipal Court Justice Benjamin Shalleck, came and went at a steady pace. There would be eight in all. Her career self-destructed as she spiraled further and further into alcoholic oblivion and delirium. Decades would be spent in and out of mental institutions until she met and married T. Burt McGuire, Jr., a former alcoholic in the late 40s. With his support, Lillian slowly revived her career with club work.

She became a singing sensation again and toured throughout the world, receiving ecstatic reviews wherever she went. Lillian's daring autobiography, *I'll Cry Tomorrow* was published in 1954 and topped The New York Times Best Sellers List. She left out few details of her sordid past and battle with substance abuse. She would become the first celebrity to associate her name with Alcoholics Anonymous, putting a well-known face on the disease (as Rock Hudson would later do for AIDS, albeit less willingly) while doing her part in helping to remove the social stigma. A bold, no-holds-barred film adaptation of Lillian's book followed.

Susan Hayward's gutsy portrayal of Lillian won her a fourth Oscar nomination. Lillian herself would return to films in her twilight years but only in small roles and to minor fanfare. A beautiful and touching vocalist and actress,

she put her own wonderful spin on such vintage songs as *When the Red, Red Robin, I Wish I Had My Old Gal Back Again* and "Eadie Was a Lady." Lillian overcame unimaginable odds and somehow lived to tell about it. She passed away in 1980 at 69 of a stroke.



### Appendix 3: Curriculum Vitae of the Writer

#### CURRICULUM VITAE OF THE WRITER

##### Personal Identity

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##### Educational Background

###### a. Formal Education

1. MI Banin-Banat Elementary School Sidayu Gresik 1996 Graduated
2. Kanjeng Sepuh Islamic Junior High School Sidayu Gresik 1999 Graduated
3. Kanjeng Sepuh Islamic Senior High School Sidayu Gresik 2002 Graduated
4. The State Islamic University of Malang (UIN) 2003 until Now

**b. Informal Education**

1. Computer Course “Kanjeng Sepuh” Sidayu Gresik  
1999 Certified
2. English Course “Mahesa” Pare Kediri  
2002 Certified
3. English Course “Rhima” Pare Kediri  
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**C. Organizational Experience**

1. Teater Komedi Kontempore Division of Komunitas Teater Galery 86  
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## Appendix 4: Evidence of Thesis Consultation



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Judul Skripsi : The Divorce of Lillian Roth in *I'll Cry Tomorrow* By Lillian Roth

No.	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda Tangan
1.	20 Februari 2007	Pengajuan Judul dan Outline	
2.	4 Maret 2007	Pengajuan Proposal	
3.	13 April 2007	Seminar Proposal	
4.	14 April 2007	Pengajuan Bab I	
5.	27 April 2007	Konsultasi Bab I	
6.	3 Mei 2007	Revisi Bab I	
7.	17 Mei 2007	ACC Bab I, Pengajuan Bab II	
8.	9 Juni 2007	Revisi Bab II	
9.	18 September 2007	ACC Bab II, Pengajuan Bab III	
10.	11 November 2007	ACC Bab III & IV	
11.	20 November 2007	ACC Bab IV, Abstrak	
12.	29 Desember 2007	ACC Keseluruhan	

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