

**FAMILY VALUES IN LORRAINE HANSBERRY'S A  
*RAISIN IN THE SUN***

**THESIS**

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# **Family Values in Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun***

## **THESIS**

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**2019**

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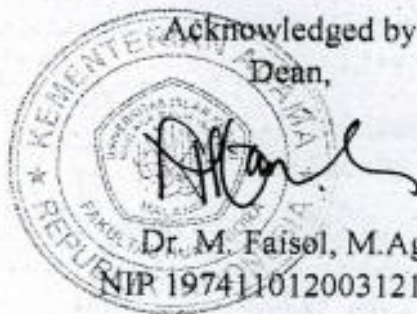
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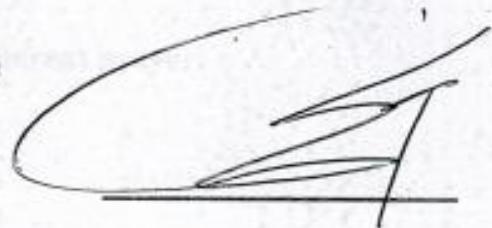
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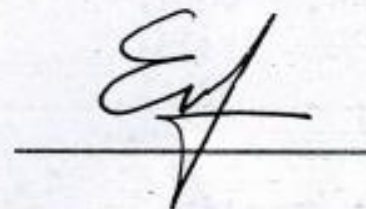
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## **MOTTO**

**If you want to be successful get out of your comfort zone then you will find a path to your success. ( Ahmatius Andriyanto , 2019 )**

**Nothing is more valuable than parent prayer.**

**We can only pray and try, the results remain in the hands of God.**

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is presented to:

My Beloved parents,

Sudarto and Musdalifah

My beloved brother,

Irfan Dwi Juliyanto

My advisor:

Muhammad Edy Thoyib, M.A

And also special thanks to all people who support and accompany me in

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My all hobby communities, Blacky Single Fighter, Ebes E-Sport, Ebes Caffe Shop and Love Bird Lovers. And big thanks to Mom Suryati, Sir Pamo'i, and

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My special friends Maghribi Tahta Nalendro Sakti, Ananda Dinantari, Muhammad Hilman, Shulhan, Iskobar Santany, and many more that I can't mention all of them.

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Last but not least, thank to my friends who made me happy and meaningful and the Department of English Literature 2015, and all those whom I cannot mention. Finally, I aware of this thesis still has many shortcomings. Therefore, I need constructive criticism and suggestions from readers to make this thesis better. I hope this thesis can inspire readers and be a reference for better analysis in other fields.

Malang, 29 Oktober 2019

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## ABSTRACT

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**Keywords:** Family Values, Personality

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*A Raisin in the Sun* (1959) is a play by Lorraine Hansberry that debuted on Broadway in 1959. The title comes from the poem "Harlem". The story tells of a black family's experiences in south Chicago. There is some values of family on their live and applied the values on this research. This study hopefully useful for reader and reviewer, especially for students of English department who takes the same major.

The research employs literary criticism especially new criticism theory. The approach that used is family value approach to the brother and sister event that occur in the drama. In conducting the research, the researcher proposes a major problems that will expose the issues of Family Values. The first is How is family values portrayed in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*. Second is How do the values affect Walter's personality as the main character in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*.

In this study it was found that that the family values includes : sense of belonging, kindness, tradition, love, desire of knowledge, religion, and to be manhood. Furthermore, the researcher also found the result that these values influences brother personality, such as, her desire for knowledge makes her become a protester man, the respect shown in the family makes himwise.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

The family is the smallest group of individuals in the society, even so, the family is the primary basis of the formation of human resources that can influence the condition of society. Therefore, it is very important to provide good counseling for each of its individuals so that a family that is in accordance with the norms and benefits the community. To understand family, normally basic family knowledge is required. Family science itself is a discipline that consists of several comparable sciences such as sociology, economics, biology, management, and ecology. Each of these sciences embodies theories that talk about differences or understandings of the family. A lot of family stories contained in literature. The plot is also different from one another.

There is a slogan that says, “family is the worthless and valuable wealth”. The term of “family value” exists in the ‘80s when Mario Cuomo delivered his speech in Democracy convention in 1949 (Safire, 1992 p.006014), and he stressed the words “family” and “values” in a forum of the convention, he brings them in caringly positive logic. In Early Reformation Humanist, to be exact in around 1530s, Family values only about a concept that was developed from Program Moral Control that was written in 1530s and its idea was from initiators such as

Desiderius Erasmus (Swiss) and Juan Luis Vives (Spain), and thus established the stage for the future (Stone, 1994:72).

The term family values consist of two words, “family” and “value”, According to the Oxford Dictionary definition, a family is a group of human being, which is consist of one or two parents with their child or children and close relations (2008,160). And value is standard or quality considering of being useful, meaningful, or important (2008, 490). Another definition family values are values especially of a traditional or conservative kind which are held to promote the sound functioning of the family and to strengthen the fabric of society ( Meriam-Webster, 2018)

Literature can be viewed as a path for human beings to express their convictions, experiences, and ideas. That is the reason literature contains many aspects of life. It contains the document of the values, considerations, issues, and conflict. As indicated by Warren and Wellek ( 1956: 216 ) literature can be considered as a depiction of reality, habits, and time in which it was composed. Therefore, many issues that occur in individuals living in a specific time can be seen through literature. The reader of a literary work may understand the socio-culture of the society where and when the writer lives. However, it depends on the writer himself to focus on the aspect of life which is going to be emulated in the form of a literary work.

There are many ways in the effort of learning family values for example by reading literary works ( novel, short stories, poems, movies, etc. ). These

literary works usually provide a message or some of its to the readers or viewers which is known as values brought within the works. Among those literary works, family values can be easily learnt from reading novel, such as *A Raisin in the Sun* written by Lorraine Hansberry.

Play, as a work of literature, also imitates many aspects of life for there are problems, values, thoughts, and conflicts which can be seen from it. Danziger and Johnson (1961) in *Introduction to Literary Criticism* state that diverse experiences of living people can be imitated in the form of literature. It means that reading a literary work such as play not only gives the reader an enjoyment but also deepens and broadens important knowledge about social reality. The incarnation of the social reality in a play depends on the writer's view toward reality. Hence, a literary work can be regarded as an assimilation of both reality and imagination.

Each written work like play, poem, poet, novel, drama script, book, that has the objective of telling a story or comforting, as in a fictional novel, comes under the term literary text. It offers aesthetic pleasure as well as political messages or convictions. Some text lies in the category of enlightening text, for example, science and history books. Literature is an umbrella term that covers all the literary works like poet, novels, drama, short stories, prose, and anything written. In reality with an obvious reason, as opposed to just to impart data or anything composed and inspected as though it had an artistic purpose. Not all works establish literature. Literature alludes to the historical improvement of writings in writings in prose which provides entertainment, enlightenment, or

instruction to the reader as well as the improvement of the literary techniques used in the correspondence of these pieces.

In the last two years, the writer who has black skin has contributed significant work to African-American literature. That is an African-American drama. The role of African-American drama: 1. The responses of slave trade victims in North Africa. 2. Retained the performance tradition. 3. Influencing American Culture ( Early performance is around the 18-19 century. The performance is held in the Home's plantation. And also the development of African-American Drama, the development of African-American Drama divide into 4 periods: The Minstrel Shows, After the American Civil War, Harlem Renaissance, After World War II.

African-American literature is a body term of literature generated in the United States by literates of African heredity or can be defined as literated by people of African heredity living in the United States. The genre traces its origins to the works of such late 18th century writers Phillis Wheatley and Olaudah Equiano. African-American literature has ordinarily concentrated on themes particular readability to colored people in the United States, between the themes and issue canvassed in African-American Literature are the part of African-American within the major America society, African American culture, racism, slavery, gender, and equality ( Jerry W. Ward. Jr., : 1998 ).

On the other hand, In the world, there are many social problems and conflicts between human beings. One of the great conflicts that have ever

happened is the issue of slavery, which happened in America. This issue brought America to the civil war, the war between South America and North America (Reitz, part. 1, 2012). In broad terms, African-American literature can be defined as writings by people of African descent living in the United States. It is highly varied. (Darryl Dickson-Carr : 2005) African-American literature has generally focused on the role of African Americans within the larger American society and what it means to be an American. ( Katherine Driscoll Coon : 1998 ) As Princeton University professor Albert J. Raboteau has said, all African-American study "speaks to the deeper meaning of the African-American presence in this nation. This presence has always been a test case of the nation's claims to freedom, democracy, equality, the inclusiveness of all." African-American literature explores the issues of freedom and equality long denied to Blacks in the United States, along with further themes such as African-American culture, racism, religion, slavery, a sense of home, segregation, migration, feminism, and more. African-American literature presents experience from an African-American point of view. In the early Republic, African-American literature represented a way for free blacks to negotiate their identity in an individualized republic. They often tried to exercise their political and social autonomy in the face of resistance from the white public. Thus, an early theme of African-American literature was, like other American writings, what it meant to be a citizen in post-Revolutionary America ( Drexler, Michael : 2008 ).

The racial, slavery, family values, sociological condition, matrilineal towards African-Americans is one of the social issues that often



imitated in the form of literature. There are many famous writers such as Ralph Ellison, Langston Hughes, Richard Wright, and Alice Walker who often deliver the problems of racial toward African-Americans in their works. Among those famous writers, Lorraine Hansberry can also be considered as one of the important writers in the twentieth century. Her play *A Raisin in the Sun* became the first play that was written by an African-American woman to be produced on Broadway; it made her won New York Drama Critics Circle Award for the best play (Burris, Par.1, 2014).

Lorraine Hansberry's novel *A Raisin in the Sun* was the main play by a dark lady to be performed on Broadway. After two years, the generation went to the screen, co-ordinated by Daniel Petrie. The first stars—including Sidney Poitier and Ruby Dee—repeat their jobs as individuals from an African American family living in a confined Chicago flat, in this profoundly resounding story of dreams conceded. The Youngers anticipate an extra security check they expectation will change their conditions, yet strains emerge over how to utilize the cash. Distinctively causing Hansberry's sharp perceptions on generational clash and lodging segregation, Petrie's film catches the high stakes, moving flows, and assortments of experience inside dark life in midcentury America ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994 )

This is the most complete edition of *A Raisin in the Sun* ever published. Like the American Playhouse production for television, it restores to the play two scenes unknown to the general public, and several other key scenes and passages staged for the first time in twenty-fifth anniversary revivals and most notably, the

Roundabout Theatre's Kennedy Center production on which the television picture is based ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994 )

“The events of every passing year add resonance to *A Raisin in the Sun*. It is as if history is conspiring to make the play a classic”;” one of a handful of great American drama's *A Raisin in the Sun* belongs in the inner circle, along with *Death of a Salesman*, *Long Day's Journey into Night*, and *The Glass Menagerie*.”So wrote The New York Times and the Washington Post respectively of Harold Scott's revelatory stagings for the Roundabout in which most of these elements, cut on Broadway, were restored. The unprecedented resurgence of the work (a dozen regional revivals at this writing, new publications, and productions abroad, and now the television production that will be seen by millions) prompts the new edition ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994 )

Produced in 1959, the play presaged the revolution in black and women's consciousness-and the revolutionary ferment in Africa- that exploded in the years following the playwright's death in 1965 to ineradicably alter the social fabric and consciousness of the nation and the world. As so many have commented lately, it did so in a manner and to an extent that few could have foreseen, for not only the restored material but much else that passed unnoticed in the play at the time, speaks to issues that are now inescapable; value systems of the black family; concepts of African-American beauty and identity; class and generational conflicts; the relationship of husband and wives, black men and women; the outspoken (if then yet unnamed) feminism of the daughter; and , in the

penultimate scene between Beneatha and Asagai, the larger statement of the play-and the ongoing struggle it pretends ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994 ).

When the play was presented, the rich variety of Afro styles introduced in the mid-sixties had not yet arrived, the very few black women who wore their hair unstraightened cut it very short. When the hair of Diana Sands who created the role) was cropped in this fashion, however, a few days before the opening, it was not contoured to suit her, her particular facial structure required a fuller Afro, of the sort she adopted in later years. Rather than vitiate the playwright's point-the beauty of black hair-the scene was dropped ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994 ).

Some cuts were similarly the result of happenstance or unpredictables of the kind that occur in any production; difficulties with a scene, the "processes" of actor, the dynamic of staging, etc. But most were related to the length of the play: running time. Time in the context of bringing to Broadway the first play by a black (young and unknown) woman, to be directed, moreover by another unknown black "first," in a theater where black audiences virtually did not exist-and where, in the entire history of the American stage, there had never been a serious commercially successful black drama ( Robert Nemiroff, 1994).

## **B. Problems of the Study**

According to the rationale above, the formulated question of the study as follows:

1. How is family value portrayed in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*?

2. How do the family values affect to the Walter personality as a main characteristic in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*?

### **C. Objectives of the Study**

Aligned with the problems mention above, the objectives of the study are :

1. To describe the family values in drama Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*.
2. To explain the effect of the family value toward Walter personality in drama Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*.

### **D. Significances of the Study**

This research has two significances. Theoretically, this study is expected to show how to apply the social theory toward literary work and the structural aspect of literary work and family values of the literary work, especially in the drama Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, and how the theories applied in the drama script. It also could be a reference in another researcher in developing research in the same area.

Practically, this study tries to apply one of the literary theories to describe family value be useful as references for the next researchers. It will help to provide a new perspective towards and also wished this researchable to assist the next researcher especially in developing the related study

## **E. Scope and Limitation**

The topic of this study focuses on certain issues since there is a lot of aspect in literary work analysis. Therefore the writer makes scope and limitation to avoid the study run out topic or unclear study.

In this subchapter, the researcher must limit the objects of research. So, the researcher can avoid any discussion that is out of topic. As it has been mentioned in the problem of the study, this thesis is concerned on a study of family values in Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*. The analysis focused on the Walter as main character of the story in the sense of the effect of the values toward her personality and several characters in the drama with supported an explanation

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

In order to provide sufficient understanding to this research, several definition key terms will be provided as follows:

### **1. Family Values**

Family values is the moral and ethical principle traditionally that related to the family's construction, functional, roles, rules, belief, attitudes, and ideas. As like the name, values of the family have many of perception version in Socio Scientist or Socio Researcher. According to Kathy Slattengren in Priceless parentthing.com (2019), there are fourteen points or values in her opinion article that provide to readers: Acceptance, Com- passions, Courage, Fairness, Generosity, Honesty, integrity, kindness, Perseverance, politeness, respect, responsibility, and self-control. But, she recommends to readers to take only five

values that most valuable and become the priority, according to readers decided and perception.

## **2. Personality**

Personality is the dynamic organization within the individual of common traits, behavior patterns, values, interests, plans and motives, self- understanding and worldview, abilities, and emotional patterns that determine characteristic behavior and thought. All the systems within the individual that develop and interact to create the unique and shared characteristics of the person. (Matshumoto, 2009, 371)

### **G. Previous Studies**

Rahmawati, the student from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, wrote a research entitled *Black's Representation in Lorraine Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun*. Wati finds out that black people in the 1950s represents a lower class and victim of discrimination but also a person who has a vision and became a struggling person to get it. There are many intimidations experienced by black people, not only from white but also from black people itself. The ideology of the drama is black power, it can see from three prominent characters of raisin in the sun.

The second researcher Aulia, student from Islamic State University of Surabaya, wrote a research entitled *Family Values in Johanna Spyri's Heidi*. This study discusses and analyze a Children Classic novel *Heidi* written by Swish author Johanna Spyri. This novel tells about the main character's, Heidi, life and experience. Here the researcher focused on the main character, Heidi as the main

object of this study, and found some values of family on her lives and applied the values on this research. This study hopefully useful for reader and reviewer, especially for students of English department who takes the same major.

The third researcher Centola, from Literature Resource Center entitled Family Values in Death of Salesman. Studies of Arthur Miller's *Death of a Salesman* invariably discuss Willy Loman's self-delusion and moral confusion in relation to Miller's indictment of the competitive, capitalistic society that is responsible for dehumanizing the individual and transforming the once promising agrarian American dream into an urban nightmare. While Miller clearly uses Willy's collapse to attack the false values of a venal American society, the play ultimately captures the audience's attention not because of its blistering attack on social injustice but because of its powerful portrayal of a timeless human dilemma. Simply put, Miller's play tells the story of a man who, on the verge of death, wants desperately to justify his life. As he struggles to fit the jagged pieces of his broken life together, Willy Loman discovers that to assuage his guilt, he must face the consequences of past choices and question the values inherent in the life he has constructed for himself and his family. Willy's painful struggle "to evaluate himself justly" <sup>2</sup> is finally what grips the play's audiences around the world, for everyone, not just people who are culturally or ideologically predisposed to embrace the American dream, can understand the anguish that derives from "being torn away from our chosen image of what and who we are in this world"

The third study are relevant to this study because they discuss about new criticism theory. The books are related to the research, for instance Literary theory, New Criticism and Human characteristics book. Journal articles consist of articles of previous studies related to this research. Moreover, regarding to the main Islamic scholar, Murtadha Muthahhari chosen in this research, the researcher utilizes four Muthahhari's books concerning human being characteristics; *Membumikan Kitab Suci: Manusia dan Agama* (2007), *Manusia Sempurna: Pandangan Islam tentang Hakikat Manusia* (2001), *Perspektif Al-Qur'an tentang Al-Qur'an dan Agama* (1992) and *Manusia dan Alam Semesta* (2002).

Therefore, the third study were considered relevant for this study. This study is important because there is no one research were same with the tittle of this study.

## **H. Research Method**

### **1. Research Design**

This research is categorized into literary criticism because the researcher used a literary work as an object, According to Abrams (1981 cited in Siswanto,2005), literary criticism is a study about the restriction, classification, analysis, and assessment of literary works. Also, literary criticism perceived as a discipline holds a variety of opinions—and, indeed, contradictory ones—concerning the purpose and applicability of textual interpretation, several theoretical trends, and methodological approaches characterize the field (Klarer, 2005). Literary criticism contains many theories, but design this research is



discovered any point of family values in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*, took and made some categories according to new criticism theory which is seek the text and acquired some highlighting or pointing what have decided by writer.

Moreover, this research is qualitative descriptive, the purpose of this research is to reveal events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, variables, and circumstances that occur when the study takes place by presenting what happened. According to ( Nazir, 1988 ), a descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, and a set of conditions, a set of conditions, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. ( Whitney, 1960 ) stated that the descriptive method is the search for facts with the right interpretation.

## **2. Data Source**

The source of the data in Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*" drama script. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the drama. The source from the drama script. This drama published by A Division of Random House, Inc. New York. Originally published in hardcover in somewhat different form by Random House, Inc., New York, in 1956.

## **3. Data Collection**

Data collection is done by careful reading and study literature, that is by looking for materials that support this research. The material used is the drama *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry which is a literary work under study, In presented material and analyses, the writer used a descriptive qualitative method. The research followed step.

- a. The first the writer took read the novel to get complete and comprehension of the whole of the story, it can be got the understanding of material and topic of the story.
- b. Second step is found the data inside the story of the drama as writer research project.
- c. Finally, selected, collected, and classify data in the form of narration of the story and involved conversation of all character in the drama.

#### ***4. Data Analysis***

The writer begun analyzing the data from the chosen the drama, then the writer analyzed some of the data from comprehend read and understanding and already collected based on the statement of the problem and the last is the writer found the family values based on the data analysis and provided the best conclusion. Thus, the writer took an analyze through the research used the new criticism theory for find the value of family from the drama.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

In this part, the writer only focuses on researching and studying family values according to the writer's perception and applying theory, the new criticism. In this chapter, the researcher wants to explain the Study Framework and Review Related research literature. In this study, the writer analyses the Family values from the plot of *A Raisin in the Sun* and the Personality of the Main Character, Walter. The writer needs to apply the New Criticism theory in part of the Character and Characterization approach by exploring and reflecting in the literary work, *A Raisin in the Sun*. To make this study comprehensive, the writer also categorizing the Family Values, such as a Sense of Belonging, Respect, Honesty, forgiveness, etc. the writer also did not forget about the main character, Walter, that discovering and explaining the effect or influence of Walter personality from Deeping of Character and Characterization, thus, the Values of Family reflecting in personal of Walter. So, here the writer applies the same approach of the theory, The new criticism in part of Character and Characterization.

#### B. New Criticism

According to a term of David Mikics (2007, 203) in *A New Handbook of Literary Terms* that The New Criticism theory presented the practice of close reading: looking at a piece of literature as an elaborate and accurately functional

object, whose parts interact with one another, and whose words bear an exact connotative weight. For New Criticism, the primary question to be asked about is how it works ( rather than, for example, the previous literary works it draws on, the historical situation of the writer, or the values of family statement that the author intended to make ). So, the writer can easily take a point of the story that has decided by the writer and take some of family values points.

The origin of New Criticism can be trace in regarding to the British criticism of T. S. Eliot, the theory of I.A. Richards, and the practice of William Empson, it impacts most potent was in America ( Newton, 1990:39-40 ). A book entitled *The New Criticism* published by John Crowe Ransom in 1941, and later become the remarkable influence on American. The other New Critics were Keneth Burke, R.P. Blackmun, Cleanth Brooks, Allen Tale, Robert Penn Warren and W.K. Wimsalt. The New Critics' attitudes to literature were formed by certain twentieth-century tendencies of thought, one of them is Marxism. Similar to Russian Formalism, the significant aim of American New Criticism was to create a critical alternative to impressionism and historical scholarship.

American New Criticism concerned about 'intrinsic' criticism ( literary was as an independent object ) and opposed 'extrinsic' complaint ( involved on authorial intention, historical, moral or political considerations, and audience response ). The New Critics believed that the text contain irony, tension, paradox, and ambiguity, which suit the semantic language. Moreover, all of that is a part of knowledge but significantly different from scientific knowledge. They specify their preference for metaphysical figurative language. New critics stated that

figurative language conveys a meaning beyond itself while common language only functions contextually within the contextualism ( understanding the definition of a sentence due to sentences before and after, oxf. )

Richard and new critic, Brook emphasized the unique nature of poetic language, produces contradicting elements and necessitate critical terms like irony and paradox. In contrast with Richard, who tends to discuss these poetry aspects concerning the reader's emotions and psychology, Brook emphasized the poem as an objective structure. Another New Critic, Kenneth Burke, was in line with Brook's formalism type but argued that literary work cannot leave sociological and psychological factors.

In short, according to Newton ( 1990:39 ), New Criticism mostly focuses on metaphysical figurative language in which irony, tension, paradox, and ambiguity interact with the semantics of the language. Newton also states that New Criticism concerns the analysis of 'intrinsic' criticism ( close reading ) – an impersonal concern for the literary work as an independent object. Hence, New Criticism is significantly appropriate in analyzing figurative language in the literary work due to their metaphysical and philosophical values.

Practically, New Criticism can be used to ally genre of literary work through utilizing the analysis of explication. However, before the explication is conducted, there should be a step that eases the researcher and reader to understand the text that is paraphrasing. Paraphrasing is an activity for picturing a

text into a sequence of linked topic or story into vivid image that reader is easy to imagine and understand the text literally.

A paraphrase doesn't attempt to re-create the full effect of a text; it only tries to map out clearly the key images, actions, and ideas. A map is no substitute for a landscape, but a good map often helps us find our way through the landscape without getting lost ( Kennedy & Gioia, 2002:19 ).

According to the definitions above, technically, paraphrase can be concluded as a restatement of the words to decipher the text for being understandable. Generally, rendition is longer than the real text due to the phrase elaboration of particular images or complicated words. However, the restatement or description of the paraphrase is not profound but only on the surface or implicit because the main function of the paraphrase is to retell the image of a text to be more understandable.

In accordance with an article in a webpage titled 'Paraphrasing and Summarizing' (n.d.), there are several points which have to be concerned for establishing a good paraphrase:

(1) A good paraphrase captures every single word in the original without leaving out any ideas, description, or phrasing.

(2) A good paraphrase does not merely repeat parts of the original using the same words.

(3) A good paraphrase might re-order the lines slightly to improve the ease of understanding.

- (4) A good paraphrase might be longer than the original passage.
- (5) A good paraphrase helps you understand a confusing passage.
- (6) A good paraphrase helps you see multiple possible meanings in a passage you thought you understood on the first reading.

In order to achieve a full understanding on the literal meaning and the plot, the researcher conducts a paraphrase toward two objects of the research.

Unlike paraphrase, which solely describes the text literally (focusing on the plot), explication is not simply restating (paraphrase is possibly practiced in explication) but more likely explains a text in prodigious detail description. Detail description means that every single complexity in the text is revealed.

Accordingly, X. J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia (2002) elaborate about explication briefly in a quotation below.

The writer of an explication tries to examine and unfold all the details in a text that a sensitive reader might consider. These might include allusions, the denotations or connotations of words, the possible meanings of symbols, the effects of certain sounds and rhythms and formal elements (rime schemes, for instance), the sense of any statements that contain irony, and other particulars. Not intent on ripping a text to pieces, the author of a useful explication instead tries to show how each part contributes to the whole (609).

Therefore, explication is conducted in the research toward two object in order to achieve implicit and full meaning of the text.

## **C. Intrinsic Aspect of Drama**

### **1. Theme**

The theme in a story is its underlying message or 'big idea.' In other words, what critical belief about life is the author trying to convey in the writing of a novel, play, short story, or poem? This belief, or idea, transcends cultural barriers. It is usually universal. When a theme is universal, it touches on the human experience, regardless of race or language. It is what the story means. Often, a piece of writing will have more than one theme. Think about some T.V. sitcoms you have seen that you have found trite and boring. Was there a significant problem in the T.V. show that needed to be solved? Probably not. In much the same way, if a piece of writing doesn't have a more profound meaning than we can see on the surface, it is just as shallow as the T.V. sitcom. For writing to be meaningful and lasting, it needs to have a theme.

### **2. Plot**

One of the vital points also important of the literary work is Plot, especially in any Fiction. The Plot is just like the story is rolling on, and some of the authors cannot leave or lose it.

According to Klarer ( 1999, 15 ), plot is the logical interaction of the various thematic elements of a text which change of the original situation(s) as presented at the beginning of the narrative.

Following the rules of plot, only two variations of Plot ( Klarer, 1999 ):



(1) Traditional role play

(2) Flashback role play. The Traditional plot encompasses in four sequential events: (a) the exposition or introduction of story, (b) Complication, the beginning of appearing of the problem and conflict in Story, (c) Climax or Returning Point, and the last is (d) Resolution, which this point work in resolving the problem and conflict and ending of conflict. Whereas the Flashback plot is foreshadowing introduce information cornering the past or future into narrative, eventhood-in many cases-the stories has Linear Plots.

### **3. Character and Characterization**

Characters are the life point of literature; they are the objects of reader curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration, and condemnation. Indeed, the reader is often called by 'objects' ( Bennett and Royle, 2004, p.60 ). According to John Mullan ( 2006, 84 ), in *How Novels Work*, Character, and Characterization is something different, something as much to do with the outer appearance of a person with the inner being. So, the means is Character, and Characterization is impossible to separate it, special and only for Character that is chosen by the author. Another terminology of character and characterization is coming from Kennedy ( 1995, 45 ) In an *Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama*:

Then, is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story- although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. (In George Stewart's novel *Storm*, the protagonist is the wind; in Richard Adam's *Watership Down*, the central characters are rabbits.) But usually, writer recognize in the main character of a story, human personalities that become familiar to us. If the theory seems "true to life," we generally find that its character's

acts in a reasonably consistent manner and that the author has provided them with the motivation: sufficient reason to behave as they do.

Based on the statement above, the character is imaginative of an object in the form of person who inhabits the story. The Character also imaginary of the author itself, so Characterization as the point of development of the Story. Another function of Character is not only as of the object of the reader or as the main of story player, but also as the media introduction to the theme, idea, and plot.

#### **4. Dialog**

The story of a play is taken forward by means of dialogs. The story is narrated to the audiences through the interaction between the play's characters, which is in the form of dialogs. The contents of the dialogs and the quality of their delivery have a major role to play in the impact that the play has on the audiences. It is through the dialogs between characters that the story can be understood. They are important in revealing the personalities of the characters. The words used, the accent, tone, pattern of speech, and even the pauses in speech, say a lot about the character and help reveal not just his personality, but also his social status, past, and family background as given by the play. Monologues and soliloquies that are speeches given to oneself or to other characters help put forward points that would have been difficult to express through dialogs. "What's in a name? That which we call a rose By any other name would smell as sweet" from *Romeo and Juliet* in

which Juliet tells Romeo of the insignificance of names or “To be, or not to be”, a soliloquy from *Hamlet* are some of the greatest lines in literature.

## **5. Setting**

The time and place where a story is set is one of its important parts. The era or time in which the incidents in the play take place, influence the characters in their appearance and personalities. The time setting may affect the central theme of the play, the issues raised ( if any ), the conflict, and the interactions between the characters. The historical and social context of the play is also defined by the time and place where it is set. The time period and the location in which the story is set, affect the play’s staging. Costumes and makeup, the backgrounds and the furniture used, the visuals ( colors and kind of lighting ), and the sound are among the important elements of a play that dictate how the story is translated into a stage performance. *The Merchant of Venice* has been set in the 16th century Venice. *Romeo and Juliet* has been set in the era between 1300 and 1600, perhaps the Renaissance period which is the 14th and 15th centuries.

## **D. Family Values**

According to explanation before, the family values is the moral and ethical principle traditionally that related to the family’s construction, functional, roles, rules, belief, attitudes, and ideas. As like the name, values of the family have many of perception version in Socio Scientist or Socio Researcher. According to Kathy Slattengren in Priceless parentthing.com ( 2019 ), there are fourteen points or values in her opinion article that provide to readers: Acceptance, Compassions, Courage, Fairness, Generosity, Honesty, integrity, kindness,

perseverance, politeness, respect, responsibility, and self-control. But, she recommends to readers to take only five values that most valuable and become the priority, according to readers decided and perception. In another research social authored by Kenan Demir and Aysel Kok ( 2012 ) under title Students' Families and Family Values, there are nine values: Power, Achievement, Hedonism, Stimulation, Self- direction, Universalism, Benevolence, Tradition, conformity, and security. Thus, the authors provide the comparison and going percentage to Parent-mother and father-that as the object of research. Related to article and research journal above to this study, the researcher will take some point or Values of the family that suitable and relevant through this study on the selection of author for this research

### **1. Sense of Belonging**

The reason for the writer is to put this value in the first stage is reasonable because each member of the family that they loved, so they feel they belong too. It can make a family tie stronger and bonding. Being an interconnected family could mean that we be able to spend every time or every spare minute together doing a family activity but keep in mind that everyone is different. Creating a strong family is from activity that explores in allowed the space and freedom by a family member that they think they may appreciate or enjoy. Every people wondering and willing the save place to come back to when things don't quite work out, and the final solution is the family support needed.

## **2. Respect**

The act of the acknowledgment or recognition of the worth of another person in relation to that person's or his or her group's worldview and beliefs is the mean of the word of Respect ( David, 2009, 442 ). To inculcate the soul of veneration to a young family member or adult family member if necessary is Honor to take friendly manner to everyone, fair, and avoid any underestimating and hoaxing that make a feeling of respect is negative on the person and give a feeling of support. Every people have different of sense or the feeling, so, carefully not to offend other that can hurt the feeling of someone, and the way to earn and keep someone's respect is first to show them respect yourself.

## **3. Honesty**

When a person or child keep commit to telling the truth and taking the consequences does not magically emerge in childhood, that is mean Honestly (Greer & Kohl:152 ) This is the foundation of any relationship that to last for all member of the family. Without honesty, a profounder connection will not form and certainly won't last. Encourage honestly by practicing understanding and respect when someone tells you of their wrong action

## **4. Forgiveness**

Forgiving people who have wronged you is a significant choice to make. Yes, forgiveness is a choice. It is not some feeling th randomly washes over you when you feel the other person has "suffered" enough. It can be tough since a lot of us tend to equate forgiveness with saying what you did was okay. They are not

the same thing. Holding a grudge is not conducive to a close family with mutual respect.

## **5. Kindness**

Equivalent feeling, the ability to reach out and understand someone else on her or his own terms ( Greer & Kohl,152 ). Through the kindness such as empathy, we build empathy since we tend to think more about what people want or need. Being generous doesn't mean simply handing over money to someone in need. It can also include giving your time, love, attention or even some of your possessions.

## **6. Desire of Knowledge**

According to Greer & Kohl in A Call to Character ( 1995, 157 ) Generosity is an open and giving attitude toward others is one of the gifts of childhood. Children have a natural curiosity. If you've ever watched a toddler even for a couple of minutes you'd see that quality shine through. For some that interest diminishes. The writer perceives it's imperative to encourage and push our kids and even ourselves to be curious about things.

## **7. Communication**

A failure to communicate will like going to unhappiness and misunderstandings. Small issues grow into larger ones, and when they eventually sore to the surface it's unlikely they will have solved calmly. Communication is a lot more than basically speaking the somebody mind. In addition to spoken words, it also extends to tone, volume, expression, eye contact, body language,

and pay attention. The writer would claim that this is the most significant value for families to have. When people feel they can talk openly about anything – hopes, dreams, fears, successes, or failures – all without judgment, it’s encouraging and strengthens the bond.

## **8. Responsibility**

Responsibility is a state in which an individual perceives her/his own moral obligation or duty as less than usual because it is shared by a group of people. We’d all like to be considered responsible people, which according to David Matsumoto in *The Cambridge Dictionary of Psychology* ( 2009, 44 ). Some of us are, and some of us are decidedly less so. Responsibility is something that learn. As a child, you may have shown how to put your toys away after playing, how to tidy your room, or how and when to feed the dog. This sense of responsibility extends well into adulthood. An adult who has an intrinsic logic of accountability doesn’t require a lot of prodding to show up to work on time, return phone calls, or meet deadlines. Setting out individual responsibilities for family members works to instill this quality in everyone.

## **9. Tradition**

The tradition is activity that handing down from generation to generation, and something, custom, or thought process that is passed over time ( Graburn. 2001, 6 ) Doing some Traditions don’t need to be expensive, elaborate, or a lot of work. It can be something as simple as a lazy Saturday morning drinking coffee and chatting or an annual fondue dinner to ring in the new year. If you don’t currently have traditions in your family, create them.

## CHAPTER III

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains intrinsic elements to help understand the main analysis, analyze the structure of the intrinsic elements of *A Raisin in the Sun* drama only limited to characterizations, and settings. This is because of these elements provide the information needed to analyze disharmony to the family in *A Raisin in the Sun*. Beside this chapter provides the analysis on the collected data to find out the answer of the problem of the study. The researcher analyzes the text through Karen Horney's theory. Horney divides ten neurotic needs which are caused by basic anxiety suffered by individuals in their childhood.

#### A. Family Values in A Raisin in the Sun

In this chapter the writer applied and accepted family values in *A Raisin in The Sun*. The analysis went after take textual reading, thus, the result is discovered many kind of family values that expressed in the Raisin in the Sun literary work. The family values based on the action of almost all character in the story.

##### 1. Sense of Belonging

The reason for the writer is to put this value in the first stage is reasonable because each member of the family that they loved, so they feel they belong too. It can make a family tie stronger and bonding. Being an interconnected family



could mean that we be able to spend every time or every spare minute together doing a family activity but keep in mind that everyone is different. Creating a strong family is from activity that explores in allowed the space and freedom by a family member that they think they may appreciate or enjoy. Every people wondering and willing the save place to come back to when things don't quite work out, and the final solution is the family support needed.

All family member must have the sense of loving and belonging. It made family more bonding and strong the main character, Walter, also got this value from temporary family.

*“WALTER (At the window) Just look at em down there ... Running and racing to work ... (He turns and faces his wife and watches her a moment at the stove, and then, suddenly) You look young this morning, baby.(p.05)*

According from quotation above, Walter wife feel happy because her husband was saying that the wife is look younger than usually. Walter understood the condition of his wife, everyday she had to prepare Walter and her son's food and uniform of her son. Walter felt fortunate to have a wife like Ruth, she was a beautiful and caring wife. Ruth here felt she could not provide what Walter needed.

The quotation in the bottom show Ruth is the one who cares for her husband Walter. Because Ruth really love Walter.

*RUTH No. Mama, something is happening between Walter and me. I don't know what it is – but he needs something – something I can't give him anymore. He needs this chance, Lena.(p.20)*

Here Ruth felt that she could not comply with the wishes of her summit due to the improper circumstances. Ruth debates with Lena, Lena is Walter's

biological mother, and also Lena is the head of the family in the house. Everything that happens in that house is Lena's right and responsibility. Lena is also a wise and responsible mother. He did not want his son Walter to fall into negative things, as Walter wanted, which was to invest in his friend's liquor store. Lena did not want her son to often get in touch with his friend who owns the liquor store, because it could make his son Walter a drunkard. Lena did it because she didn't want to lose her son. He does not want to lose his baby because of things that are not worth doing. Other quotes that show ownership in the drama:

*MAMA Ain't nobody said you wasn't grown. But you still in my house and my presence. And as long as you are – you'll talk to your wife civil. Now sit down.(p.49)*

Lena as a mother and also the successor to the head of the family acted decisively if the child who was educated did arbitrarily against his wife. He tried to advise and explain what had happened to his wife and resuscitated Walter from thoughts that had been filled with alcohol. Lena shows the way she loves and the sense of belonging in that way. The sentence that show sense of belonging is “But you still in my house and my presence” that sentence has meaning Walter is my son or family member. And continued with the words of his wife who also wanted to make Walter aware.

*RUTH (Suddenly) Oh, let hi go on out and drink himself to death! He makes me sick to my stomach! (She flings her coat against him and exits to bedroom).(p.49)*

Ruth as a wife certainly does not want her husband to become a drunkard because it is not good for his health and also harms herself. Ruth said that of course there was a purpose and goals. Ruth forced to make Walter aware that he

would not fall into the wrong path because Walter soon had a child with both of them. Of course a wife will feel that her husband is a nice and kind man. And also the wife will feel ownership and love with all her heart even though Walter is a person who has a stubborn character as described in the drama. Quotes that show that his wife has a sense of belonging, because she defend her husband :

*RUTH He sure was a fine man, all right. I always liked Mr Younger. (p.23)*

Followed by his mother's words. The mother explained that his wife was very fond of Walter and did not want a husband to fall into the wrong path and could not be an example for his children. His mother here represented Ruth's feelings to explain to Walter what was wrong with Walter. His mother said that Walter was a man who was manly, wise, attractive, had a good job, had a good wife, and was also a loving man. Lena also explained that Ruth really loved Walter. The quote is shown in the dialogue that took place between Walter and Lena. It will provide motivation so that Walter's heart, mind, and behavior can change.

*MAMA Seem like you getting to a place where you always tide up in some kind of knot about something. But if anybody ask you 'bout it you just yell at 'em and bust out the house and go out and drink somewheres. Walter Lee, people can't live with that. Ruth's a good, patient girl in her way – but you getting to be too much. Boy, don't make the mistake of driving that girl away from you.*

*WALTER Why – whats she do for me?*

*MAMA She loves you. (p.49)*

Lena was worried about Walter's condition acting like a person who lost his mind / crazy. Because worry about someone loved is needed. If Walter lost his mind it is make him dangerous, surely about his life. This of course makes Lena

confused and anxious. Lena kept asking Walter questions. And until finally Lena's mother from Walter will give the responsibility of the head of the family to Walter. And also the insurance money will be the responsibility of Walter. This was done by Lena because she loved and loved her son Walter. He did not want Walter to be what Lena was afraid of, like crazy or the most frightening Walter ended his life. The quotation is pointed on:

*MAMA I'm telling you to be a head of this family fro now on like you supposed to be.*  
*WALTER (Stares at the money) You trust me like that, Mama?*  
*MAMA I ain't never stop trusting you. Like I ain't never stop loving you.*  
*(p.83)*

In the drama there are still many acts of sense of belonging that occur. Not only happened to Walter but happened to all members of Walter's family. An example is a mother's love for her child, Ruth, with her child named Travis. Ruth tried to educate her children early on about how to manage finances. Ruth does it in a way of love and love. This is shown by giving input and advice to Travis with love affixes in the advice. The quotation is printed on:

*RUTH (Mocking; as she thinks he would say it) Oh, Mama makes me so mad sometimes, I don't know what to do! (She waits and continues to his back as he stands stock-still in front of the door) I wouldn't kiss that woan good-bye for nothing in this world this morning! (The boy finally turns around and rolls his eyes at her, knowing the ood has changed and he is vindicated; he does not, however, move toward her yet) Not for nothing in this world! (She finally laughs aloud at him and holds out her arms to him and we see that it is a way between them, very old and practiced. He accroses to her and allows her to embrace him warmly but keeps his face fixed with masculinity rigidity. She holds him back from her presently and looks at him and runs her fingers over the features of his face. With utter gentleness--) Now-whose little old angry man are you? (p.8)*

And also attention from Lena as a family before Lena surrender the rights and responsibilities of her family to Walter. The sentence contains a sense of belonging and love. The dialog is listed on:

*MAMA Girl, you better start eating and looking after yourself better. You almost thin as Travis. (p.19)*

Lena paid attention to her son-in-law Ruth, who played Walter's wife. Lena paid attention to Ruth because Ruth's body looked thinner than before. And worse, his body was almost as thin as his son Travis. Lena told Ruth to have a large portion of breakfast so that her body would be filled again as before.

The reason for the writer is to put this value in the first stage is reasonable because each member of the family that they loved, so they feel they belong too. It can make a family tie stronger and bonding. It can be said that it is a way to shows love in Walter family.

## **2. Respect**

Respect is a positive feeling or action shown towards someone or something considered important, or held in high esteem or regard. It conveys a sense of admiration for good or valuable qualities. Everyone understood how to say it but sometime still difficult to do it. From the respect attitude, family will be loved by all family member and all man kind. Not only loved by all family member, but also make peace and calm atmosphere in the house the value of respect shines through the habits of his family.

On quotation below, Walter showing her respect to stranger or guest in their house.

*WALTER (Freely, the Man of the House) Have a seat. I'm Mrs. Younger's son. I look after most of her business matters.(p.89)*

There Walter say have a seat shows respect for panjandrum, respect for older people and people who are not yet known. He guests from his mother to enter the house and invited to sit. And Walter suggested that the goods carried to be put first so as not to interfere. And continued with conversation as usual between the host and guests. Starting from offering a drink to the guest to ask that his sister so as not to cut off the conversation from the guest. These words clearly show that Walter gave respect to his mother's guests. The excerpt is shown at:

*WALTER Girl, let the man talk!. (p.91)*

There Walter showed respect for his mother guests to open speak. Because his mother guest is panjandrum, he is a house sales manager. Walter family must be polite and respectful to his mother guest.

*MAMA Yes – I taught you that. Me and your daddy. But I thought you something else too ... I thought you to love him.(p.119)*

Here Mama is reminding Beneatha that she taught her not only to respect her brother in the sentence “I taught you to love him”. At this important moment in the play, Walter has reached his lowest point. He says he will take Mr. Lindner's money in exchange for not moving to Clybourne Park. In extreme emotional distress, Walter puts on an act as a black servant, identifying himself with the role in which Mr. Lindner's offer has symbolically placed him. Beneatha, disgusted with Walter's decision, says he is no longer her brother. However,

Mama believes that even when a family member is at their lowest point, they still will prevail as a family who loved each other.

Not stopping there, respect for Lena was also carried out by her family members, from boys, girls, daughters-in-law, and grandchildren. They gave a surprise in the form of a gift. At that moment there is happiness that is felt by all family members. The prize was given to Lena or Mama. The prize is a set of gardening tools because Lena has a hobby of planting flowers and plants. There are many ways that can be used. Even though it's just a gift, these data are found in:

*WALTER (Sweetly) Open it, Mama. It's for you. (MAMA looks in his eyes. It is the first present in her life without its being Christmas. Slowly she opens her package and lifts out, one by one, a brand-new sparkling set of gardening tools. WALTER continues, prodding) Ruth ade up the note—read it...*  
*MAMA (Picking up the card and adjusting her glasses) "To our own Mrs. Miniver—Love from Brother, Ruth, and Beneatha." Ain't that lovely...*  
*TRAVIS (Tugging at his father's sleeve) Daddy, can I give her mine now?*  
(p.98)

Here, mama is depicted inculcate the way of respect to a young family member or adult family member. It is also implied honor to take friendly manner to everyone, fair, and avoid any underestimating and hoaxing that make a feeling of respect is negative on the person and give a feeling of support.

### **3. Kindness**

Through Kindness we can construct empathy since we have a habit of to think about helping a people and think more about what people desire or needed

something. Empathy towards the environment or living creatures is an example of her kindness is evident through her care about Ruth's condition; she truly cares about Ruth's health and happiness. Care in there includes in the people kindness. One of the first things that Mama does when we meet her in the play is to ask after Ruth's health and to offer to do some of the ironing.

*MAMA My children and they tepers. Lord, if this little old plant don't get ore sun than it's been getting it ain't never going to see spring again. (She turns from the window) What's the matter with you this morning, Ruth? You looks right peaked. You aiming to iron all the things? Leave soe for me. I'll get to 'em this afternoon. Bennie honey, it's too drafty for you to be sitting 'round half dressed. Where's your robe? (p.18)*

*MAMA Girl, you better start eating and looking after yourself better. You almost thin than Travis. (p.19)*

Other's depiction of Lena kindness to Ruth is showed when she told Ruth not to go to work first because of the condition of her body that was not fit. And Ruth also needed enough rest. Ruth is important to Mama as the rest of the family. Mom cares deeply about the family and has spent her life protecting it. The dialogue is listed at:

*MAMA Then you better stay home from work today. (p.21)*

Lena's quote contained a kindness to Ruth after learning that Lena would have a second grandchild. Mama showed happiness and joy when she heard the news that Ruth was pregnant. And inevitably Lena's kindness increased, she told Ruth to get more rest and eat hot and healthy food. The quotation is printed on:

*MAMA (To RUTH) Come on now, honey. You need to lie down and rest awhile ... then have some nice hot food. (p.37)*

It hasn't ended there, Lena's kindness. He always greets and greets guests who come to his house. It doesn't matter if it's the guest of his child or his guest.



He gives a friendly and kind attitude to every guest who comes. This attitude clearly shows that Lena or Mama is a good person and always spreads goodness everywhere. The dialog is shown on the page:

*MAMA Hello, George, how you feeling?*  
*GEORGE Fine-fine, how are you?*  
*MAMA Ohh, a little tired. You know them steps can get you after a day's work. You all have a nice time tonight?*  
*GEORGE Yes-a fine time. A fine time.*  
*MAMA Well, good night. (p.73)*

The dialogue which shows Mama's kindness, The dialogue shows that Mama told Ruth to give a piece of sweet potato cake and milk. He gave a statement to Ruth, there clearly showing the kindness that Lena did to others who were not her own family. Mis Jhonson is the neighbor of the apartment where he currently lives.

*MAMA Ruth, give Mis Jhonson a piece of sweet potato pie and some milk. (p.76)*

She did not hesitate to ask Ruth to make a glass of coffee for Mis Jhonson. Even though Mis Jhonson was just joking that meaning Lena still have a kindness in their heart, she still made a glass of coffee to accompany his evening.

*MAMA Ruth, why don't you give Mis Jhonson some coffe? (p.77)*

### **3. Tradition**

In the tradition of the family not only do special activities even somewhat increase spending costs, be it as little or a lot or even a massive amount in sparetime. but also do simple activities and will become a habitual activity in

thehousehold. such as: reciting prayer before activities like eating, working, sleeping, admiring something beautiful and other positive activities. In the quotation below, the researcher shows that there is a bad habitual activity is always do it by Walter. Bad habitual always happen in family life.

*RUTH (Almost matter of factly, a complaint too automatic to deserve emphasis) Why you always got to smoke before you eat in the morning? (p.5)*

The quote above is a bad habit that is done by Walter. Ruth as a wife would not want her husband to do that. Ruth seemed to say in her sentence that had another meaning. He seemed to forbid Walter not to do the habit. Of course that's not good for Walter's health. Ruth said that of course it had its own meaning. It was as if Ruth had persuaded Walter not to smoke before he had breakfast. Another quote that shows that Walter and his family always visit the church every Sunday morning. These activities become routine activities that are the familyreligion tradition. The word or sentence that show the Christian tradition is “Me and your father went to trouble to get you and Brother to church every Sunday”.

*MAMA It don't sound nice for a young girl to say things like that-you wasn't brought up that way. Me and your father went to trouble to get you and Brother to church every Sunday. (p.28)*

Besides being good, Lena was also a person who had high trust in her god. Before her husband died every Sunday morning she, her husband, and Walter carried out routine Christian worship activities. Lena's quote above is a tradition that has been running until now and Lena tried to make her daughter (Beneatha)

aware of the misguided teachings of Christians. Mama also gave lessons in the form of physical actions against her daughter in the form of a slap on her cheek. Other quotes showing daily habits practiced by Walter's extended family members:

*WALTER A job. (Looks at her) Mama, a job? I open and close car doors all day long. I drive a man around in his limousine and I say, "Yes, sir;no, sir;very good, sir; shall I take the Drive, sir?" Mama, that ain't no kind of job ... that ain't nothing at all. (Very quietly)Maa, I don't know if I can make you understand. (p.50)*

The quote above shows the daily work done by Walter. Working is also even a massive amount in spare time. It is become simple activities and will become a habitual activity in the household. Every day he drives a taxi. By saying things that are repeated all the time. This is certainly an activity carried out by Walter every day. Even though Walter was tired of his current job. Other quotes are shown in:

*RUTH Oh, Walter, and you with your mother working like a dog everyday – (p.80)*

The dialogue explains that Walter and Lena work like dogs every day. The parable is like the fact that black people in America have been claimed as slaves. Slaves here are defined as people who work every day under the leadership of white people. This has become a tradition in America. The work is carried out as if people were looking for money to support their family members, but in America black people are claimed to be slaves. Supporting quotes:

*MAMA Son – I come from five generations of people who was slave and sharecroppers – but ain't nobody in my family never let nobody pay'em no money that was a way of telling us we wasn't fit to walk the earth. We ain't never been that poor. (Raising her eyes and looking at him) We ain't never been that—dead inside. (p.117)*

Mama's quote above explains that it is true that the family has descended into slaves. Already 5 generations in the family have become slaves. It is undeniable that black people in America became slaves. In addition to the above quote, there is another quote that shows that his family is a hard worker. Yes because it is a simple activities and become a habitual in the black family.

*RUTH Oh, Walter, and with your mother working like a dog everyday -. (p.80)*

#### **4. Communication**

Understanding each other between family members is through communication is a bridge to happiness, harmony between family members, providing peace, mutual understanding of the situation of family members, and so on. building good communication will have a positive impact on a family and also create a comfortable and peaceful atmosphere for the family. the way of good communication is not only from verbal or speaking but also followed by gestures, eye contact, emotional, good understanding and effective. Good communication is reflected in the family which is contained in a quote from a conversation between Travis and Ruth :

*RUTH (Mocking; as she thinks he would say it) Oh, Mama makes me so mad sometimes, I don't know what to do! (She waits and continues to his back as he stands stock-still in front of the door) I wouldn't kiss that woan good-bye for nothing in this world this morning! (The boy finally turns around and rolls his eyes at her, knowing the mood has changed and he is vindicated; he does not, however, move toward her yet) Not for nothing in this world! (She finally laughs aloud at him and holds out her arms to him*

*and we see that it is a way between them, very old and practiced. He accrosses to her and allows her to embrace him warmly but keeps his face fixed with masculinity rigidity. She holds himback from her presently and looks at him and runs her fingers over the features of his face. With utter gentleness--) Now-whose little old angry man are you? (p.8)*

The conversation has a very good meaning and purpose for the child Travis. Ruth tried to advise so that Travis forgot the money he had to get to buy snacks at school. The conversation also gave awareness that at this time Ruth did not have more money to give Travis allowance. The trick was successful in persuading Travis. The sentences that show that Travis has been persuaded by Ruth are:

*TRAVIS (The masculinity and gruffness start to fade at last) Aw gaaale— Mama (p,8)*

Ruth even gave a good understanding of the form of gestures that she hugged( this is include a example of the way of good communication ), the way of good communication is not only from verbal or speaking but also followed by gestures, eye contact, emotional. Travis and gave encouragement so that Travis departed immediately and did not oversleep to go to school. There managed to make Travis happy and happy and immediately went to school. Quotes that show a good understanding of mother to child, there are :

*RUTH (Mimicking) Aw gaaaaaaallleeeee, Mama! (She huge and pushes him, with rough playfulness and finality, toward the door) Get on out of here or you going to be late. (p.8)*

Good communication was then carried out by Walter and Beneatha, they were brothers, Walter was an older brother, while Beneatha was a younger sister.

They were talking about how his sister's school was going. Brother Walter asked Beneatha curiously. That question made Beneatha excited to answer it. He responded with enthusiasm that Biology was the best and the best. This certainly makes Beneatha proud and happy, because he is a diligent student, because in this dialog between Walter and Beneatha has a good emotional and can make a sense of harmony between brother and sister. The communication excerpt is printed on :

*WALTER How is school coming?*

*BENEATHA (In the same spirit) Lovely. Lovely. And you know, Biology is the greatest.(p.14)*

Another quotation show in Mama. Lena also discussed and planned the insurance money to be used appropriately. He said he would not let his child fall into the wrong business. As Walter wanted, the money wanted to be used to invest in his friend who was in the liquor business. Of course her mother did not want Walter to do business with illegal or illegal goods as Walter wanted. Lena strongly disagrees if Walter will invest Walter's father's death insurance money into the liquor business. Supporting quotes are:

*MAMA (Frowning deeply) But liquor, honey –*

*RUTH Well—like Walter say—I spec people going to always be drinking themselves some liquor.*

*MAMA Well—whether they drinks it or not ain't none of my business. But whether I go to business selling it to'e is, and I don't want that on my ledger this late in life.(p.20)*

Furthermore, Lena as the head of the family in the family provides understanding or advises on a rather rude way, because her daughter is not

obedient and has violated religious norms. Lena tried to ensure that her child was not wrong to hold fast to the religion he professed. Lena physically provides sanctions or punishment and provides rules that the house is under the protection of God. Because this is Lena show the building good communication will have a positive impact on a family and also create a comfortable and peaceful atmosphere for the family.

*(MAMA Absorbs this speech, studies her daughter and rises slowly and crosses to BENEATHA and slaps her powerfully across the face. After, there is only silence and the daughter drops her eyes from her mother's face, and MAMA is very tall before her)*

*MAMA Now—you say after me, in my mother's house there is still God. (There is a long pause and BENEATHA stares at the floor wordlessly. MAMA repeats the phrase with precision and cool emotion) In my mother's house there is still God. (p.29)*

After several dialogues, Mama here began firmly to face her son who insisted on getting his father's death insurance money. He firmly told Walter that the money he would never give to be used by Walter. This makes Walter angry and emotional, but Lena's actions here are very wise. Lena does not want her child to fall into things that are not good for her. He gave a good understanding but was ignored by Walter who was stubborn. In this dialog Lena trying to building good communication to their son Walter. Supporting quotes:

*MAMA (Quietly) I don't low no yellin in this house, Walter Lee, and you know it – (WALTER stares at them in frustration and starts to speak several times) And there ain't going to be no investing in no liquor stores. (p.48)*

Continued with the sentence spoken by Ruth, she was so angry with Walter, until she said a sentence that was inappropriate to say. Ruth tried to make

Walter realize that what he had done was wrong and endanger himself. The sentences spoken by Ruth are positive meaningful words when viewed and analyzed correctly. But the sentence was a little success in making Walter aware of his actions. Excerpts listed are at:

*RUTH (Suddenly) Oh, let him go on out and drink himself to death! He makes me sick to my stomach! (She flings her coat againts him and exits to bedroom)(p.49)*

Lena kept trying to give understanding to her son Walter. As where should parents so that their children become right and not wrong in making decisions on nature to selfishness that is owned by Walter. Lena said that she could be an example for her son Travis. And also for the child that is being conceived by Ruth. And can guide his wife not to stay away from Walter. The quote is found at:

*MAMA Seem like you getting to a place where you always tied up in some kind of knot about something. But if aybody ask you 'bout it you just yell at'em and bust out the house and go out and drink somewheres. Walter Lee, people can't live with that. Ruth's a good, patient girl in her way—but you getting to be too much. Boy, don't you make the mistake of driving that girl away from you.  
WALTER Why—what she do for me?  
MAMA She Loves you.(p.49)*

Good communication was also shown by Lena in the dialogue conducted by Lena and Walter. Lena told Walter that his wife was pregnant with Walter's second child. Lena told in a good way of communicating before she said that she advised Walter first so she could receive it well. After dissolving in advice Lena revealed, namely Ruth was pregnant. The dialog can be found at:

*MAMA Son—do you know your wife is expecting another baby? (Walter stands, stunned,and absorbs what his mother has said) That's what she wanted to*



*talk to you about, (Walter sinks down into a chair) This ain't for me to be telling—but you ought to know. (She waits) I think Ruth is thinking 'bout getting rid of that child.(p.51-52)*

Not only that, but Lena also kept trying to suppress Walter by giving him the understanding to be better. He continued to give direction and advice to Walter. He uttered all the words that contain advice even though the word used was a little offensive to Walter. Lena wants to see how Walter responds when he finds out that Ruth is pregnant with her second child. These words are found in:

*MAMA (Presently) Well—(Tightly) Well—son, I'm waiting to hear you say something ... (She waits) I'm waiting to hear you to be your father's son. Be the man he was ... (Pause. The silence shouts) Your wife say she going to destroy your child. And I'm waiting to hear you talk like him and say we a people who give children life, not who destroys them—(She rises) I'm waiting to see you stand up and look like your daddy and say we done give up one baby to poverty and that we ain't going to give up nary another one ... I'm waiting.*

*WALTER Ruth—(He can say nothing)*

*MAMA If you a son of mine, tell her! (WALTER picks up his keys and his coat and walks out. She continues, bitterly) You ... you are a disgrace to your father's memory. Somebody get me my hat! (p.52)*

Besides Lena, Ruth also advised Walter. He tried to talk to Walter in a very subtle way, the conversation was carried out in the room when Ruth was alone with Walter. The words contained that Ruth wanted Walter to be like before. He opened the memories of his past when he had just had his first child, Travis. Memories of that when Walter was still a very wise husband. Walter, who used to not know money. Who is not obsessed with being a very successful person. The memory has now disappeared since Walter began to change. The dialogue is shown in:

*RUTH (Coming to him, gently and with misgiving, but coming to him) Honey ... life don't have to be like this. I mean sometimes people can do things so that things are better ... You remember how we used to talk when Travis was born ... about the way we were going to live ... the kind of house ... (She is stroking his head) Well, it's all starting to slip away from us ...*

*(He turns her to him and they look each other and kiss, tenderly and hungrily. The door opens and MAMA enters—WALTER breaks away and jumps up. A beat) (p.65-66)*

The conversation with Walter by Lena did not end there. Lena began to feel something had changed in Walter. Walter here shows a very strange behavior towards Lena, strange behavior resembles someone who lost his mind. Lena was afraid of this, she was afraid that her child would become a crazy person. And finally, he began to talk to Walter about what Lena was afraid of, he said he would leave all decisions in his family to Walter including the death insurance money would be given entirely to Walter.

*MAMA Listen to me, now. I say I been wrong, son. That I been doing to you what the rest of the world been doing to you. (She turns off the radio) Walter—(She stops and he looks up slowly at her and she eets his eyes pleadingly) What you ain't never understood is that I ain't got nothing, don't own nothing, ain't never really wanted nothing that wasn't for you. There ain't nothing worth holding on to, money, dreams, nothing else—if it eans—if it eans it's going to destroy my boy. (She takes an envelope out of her handbag and puts it in front of hi and he watches her without speaking or moving) I paid the an thirthy-five hundred dollars down on the house. That leaves sixty-five hundred dollars. Monday morning I want you to take this money and take three thousand dollars and put it in a savings account for Beneatha's medical schooling. The rest you put in a checking account—with your name on it. And from now on any penny that come out of it or that go in it is for you to look after. For you decide. (She drops her hands a little helplessly) It ain't uch, but it's-all I got in the world and I'm putting it in your hands. I'm telling you to be the head of this family from now on like you supposed to be. (p.82)*

From the words of Lena above little by little Walter began to change for the better. Walter is no longer such a frustrated person. He began to show the happiness he would experience. Walter also promised not to start drinking again. Walter's statement stated in:

*WALTER (Sweetly, more sweetly than we have ever know him) No, Daddy ain't drunk. Daddy ain't going to never be drunk again. (p.83)*

Not only that, but Lena also kept trying to make Walter aware of being a strict and like father. And also educate Travis to be a good and wise person. Lena let Travis take part in seeing Walter make a decision. The method was used by Lena so that Walter immediately realized that he was a father to Travis. Of course Walter didn't want his son Travis to imitate his father's behavior and deeds. The method succeeded in making Walter realize his decision.

*RUTH Travis, you go downstairs—  
MAMA (Opening her eyes and looking into WALTER) No. Travis, you stay right here. And you make him understand what you doing, Walter Lee. You teach hi good. Like Willy Harris taught you. You show where our five generations done come to. (WALTER looks fro her to the boy, who grins at him innocently) Go ahead, son—(She folds her hands and closes her eyes) Go ahead.(p.121)*

After getting enlightened words from Lena, Walter finally realized and made a very wise decision. Eventually Walter became the person Lena wanted. Walter decided that his family would continue to move into the house that his family had bought. That decision made his family very happy. This is show that Walter build a good understanding and communication to their son Travis. The decision was found on:

*WALTER And we decide to move into our house because my father—my father—he earned it for us brick by brick. (MAMA has her eyes closed and is rocking back and forth as though she were in church, with her head nodding the Amen yes) We don't want to make no trouble nobody or fight no causes, and we will try to be good neighbors. And that's all we got to say about that. (He looks the man absolutely in the eyes) We don't want your money. (He turns and walks away)(p.122)*

### **B. Effect of the family value toward Walter's personality**

In every activity or every action has an impact or effect on the own Personality' personal, in good side effect—the mean is positive—or got the bad—get negative—one. In this research, writer provide the effect of family value on Walter's personality. In the early of the drama or the story Walter are stubborn, drunkard, grumpy, and childish. Every value of family on the previous explanation it has some effects of personality on main character, Walter. Finally after getting some family values Walter become a wise man, and grown man. In this part writer want to show the effect of family values toward Walter's personality in every value of family.

Some of the family values shown in the drama affected Walter. From the beginning to the end of the story many family values are explained and shown by each family member to Walter. From the value of kindness, love, respect for people, traditions in the family, religion, and also good communication. These values can make people change, even though they are not given to those who have not yet grown up. These values have an impact on people's minds becoming better and more mature. Whether it's to make a decision, whether it's for someone's

future. That value is of course important to be instilled in someone. Moreover, someone is a person we love. The effect is seen in Walter's character in the drama:

*WALTER (At last crosses to LINDNER, who is reviewing the contract)  
Well, Mr.Linder. (BENEATHA turns away) We called you—(There is a  
profound, simple groping quality in his speech)—because, well, me and  
my family(He looks around and shifts from one foot to the other) Well—we  
are very plain people. (p.121)*

In the quote Walter is a little aware of the importance of his family. Walter realized he and his family from among people do not have or can be called ordinary people. Walter's movements there showed that he had changed. He is now more assertive in leading his family. He was witnessed by all his family members, Travis, Ruth, Beneatha, and Lena Mama.

*WALTER I mean—I have worked as a chauffeur most of my life—and my  
wife here, she does domestic work in people's kitchens. So does my  
mother. I mean—we are plain people.(p.121)*

Walter said clearly above that he and his family were ordinary people. His whole life depends on people out there. He seemed to realize that his family was simple. Walter's words seemed to be possessed by a good angel who awakened Walter to his stubborn nature. Not only that, but the dialogue is also getting wiser:

*WALTER (Really like a small boy, looking down at his shoes and then up  
at the man) And—uh—well, my father, well, he was a laborer most of his  
life...*

*LINDNER (Absolutely confused) Uh, yes—yes, I understand, (He turns  
back to the contract)*

*WALTER (A beat; staring at him) And my father—(With sudden intensity)  
My father almost beat a man to death once because this man called him a  
bad name or something, you know what I mean?(p.122)*

Little by little he began to be touched by his heart, he opened his father's past which is now gone. Walter seemed to have no ambition to invest the money of his father's death he had wanted. Thoughts that were filled with drinking were now gone. Awareness of the importance of family does not stop there.

*WALTER (A beat. The tension hangs: then WALTER steps back from it) Yeah. Well—what I mean is that we come from people who had a lot of pride. I mean—we are very proud people. And that's my sister over there and she's going to be doctor—and we are very proud—(p.122)*

Walter continues to show that he is and is very proud to have a family like them. Walter, who used to disagree with Beneatha, doesn't. Walter upholds the dignity of his family in front of Lindner, especially his younger sister named Beneatha. Walter explained to Lindner that he and his family were proud of Beneatha, who would become a doctor. This is very contradictory since Walter continues to get the family values given by all members of his family. Walter, who used to fight with Beneatha, now he is aware of it. Walter saw Travis that he would be the 6th generation of his family.

*WALTER What I am telling you is that we called you over here to tell you that we are very proud and that this—(Signaling to TRAVIS) Travis, come here.(TRAVIS crosses and WALTER draws him before him facing the man) This is my son, and he makes the sixth generation our family in this country. And we have all thought about your offer—(p.122)*

Last dialogue Walter become a wise man. He refused the offer to move out of the house Lena had bought. The stubbornness in Walter is now gone like in the swallow of the earth. The miracle happened because of the family values that

Walter had heard and got. He said that he would be a good new neighbor. And he does not want that money. The quote is found at:

*WALTER And we have decide to move into our house because my father—my father—he earned it for us brick by brick. (MAMA has her eyes closed and is rocking back and forth as though she were in church, with her head nodding the Amen yes) We don't want to make no trouble for nobody or fight no causes, and we will try to be good neighbors. And that's all we got to say about that. (He looks the man absolutely in the eyes) We don't want your money. (He turns and walks away)(p.122)*

After a very wise dialogue Walter said, all members of his family feel happiness will come. Especially, Ruth and Lena, they are members of the Walter family who care deeply about Walter. They continue to support Walter to be a good and wise person. They finally got excited that Walter, who had been stubborn, had become a wise person like his father. Happiness is shown in:

*RUTH (Looking arround and coming to life) Well, for God's sake—if the moving men are here—LETS GET THE HELL OUT OFF HERE!(p.123)*

The quote shows that Ruth was very happy she had returned to the peace and happiness of her life. Even Lena she felt freedom and felt enormous happiness. He has transformed his son into an adult and wise like Big Walter. Lena is also happy that her family will move to a house where the family lives.

The quote is found at:

*MAMA (Into action) Ain't it the truth! Look at al this here mess. Ruth, put Travis' good jacket on him ... Walter Lee, fix your tie and tuck your shirt in, you look like somebody's hoodlum! Lord have mercy, where is my plant?(She flies to get it amid the general bustling of the family, who are deliberately trying to ignore the nobility of the past moment) You all start on down ... Travis child, don't go empty-handed ... Ruth, where did I put that box with my skillets in it? I want to be in charge of it myself ... I'm*

*going to make us the biggest dinner we ever ate tonight ... Beneatha, what's the matter with them stockings? Pull them things up, girl ... (The family starts to file out as two moving men appear and begin to carry out the heavier pieces of furniture, bumping into the family as they move about)(p.123-124)*

Lena is very relieved, she can educate children properly, despite the many trials that come to her. Lena can get through it all. As if he had passed a very long storm. And also he said there would be happy that came after the tribulation. He said it in wise words.

*MAMA (Quietly, woman to woman) He finally come into his manhood today, didn't he? Kind of like a rainbow after the rain ... (p.125)*

After the long journey of life that Walter and his family experienced, a change would occur. All of that takes a long process. Not all results change immediately. Some need a short amount of time and also some of the old ones. Like this drama the struggle to change someone is not easy. There will be many obstacles and obstacles that will be overcome. Not everyone can overcome these obstacles and obstacles. In this drama Walter completely changes with time and effort by his family.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

There are two parts only in this chapter. The first part is about the conclusion according to the analysis result. Then, the second part is suggestions for the next researchers who are interested to develop and explain research using the same theory or topic.

#### A. Conclusion

*A Raisin in the Sun* is a popular drama in the 90s. It is popular in a manner and to an extent that few could have foreseen. The storyline raised the issues that passed unnoticed in the play at the time. It is the issues that are now inescapable such as value systems of the black family, concepts of Afro American beauty and identity, class, and generational conflicts, the relationships of husbands and the wives, black men and women, the outspoken feminism of the daughter (Beneatha). *A Raisin in the Sun* focused on the Walter as a main character who get violence experienced based on several specifications. The treatment that received by the main character is specifically divided into two. Supported by Galtung's theory, there are violent triangles experienced by main character and also the perpetrators motivation doing the violence based on their version.

In this chapter, the writer will draw a conclusion about family values that expressed in Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*. In line with the previous analysis, the writer found two classical family values in the novel. The first one is

family values through *Lorraine Hansberry's* novel in several characters and the last is the effect of family value toward Walter's personality. To justify the research findings, the writer provides an explanation about values of family that contained within the drama. The analysis was initially proceed by analyzing the kinds of family values that happen in the drama. The values of family that happen in the drama includes the sense of belonging, respect, forgiveness, communication, tradition, kindness, and honestly. Then, the analysis continues on the effect in Walter's personality on the family values. Interestingly, the researcher finds that the values of family that happen in the drama is not only lead to the positive effect on Walter's personality that appear in a whole of story. It is also negative impact to Walter personality that make story is interesting.

## **B. Suggestions**

Basically, this drama has many topics to study. Therefore, researchers hope that this research is useful and contributes greatly to further studies and literary worlds. Especially, for other researchers who are interested in doing similar research. According to explanation above, the writer would like to give suggestion for the reader and the supplementary research of researcher. Aimed at the readers, this research or study is hopefully to enrich knowledge about family Values that can be important thing for our life. So, enrich reader knowledge by reading science book and reads of many literary book, especially novel. For the forward researchers, it is expected that the study of family values in the Lorraine Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* can be inspired continuing research in the different literary work, especially novel by similar and relevant study.

The next researcher can analyze the personality of the writer *A Raisin in the Sun* with literary works or character. It could be the focus on the type of identity and feminism the writer made of this drama. Also, this can also discuss the psychological character. The characters of Beneatha Younger and Walter Lee Younger are the most dominating, prominent, and influential characters towards the drama.

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



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