

**AN ANALYSIS OF THE EFFORTS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
DANIEL DEFOE'S *ROXANA OR THE FORTUNATE MISTRESS* TO
REACH HIGHER SOCIAL STATUS**

Thesis

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Sarjana Humaniora**

By

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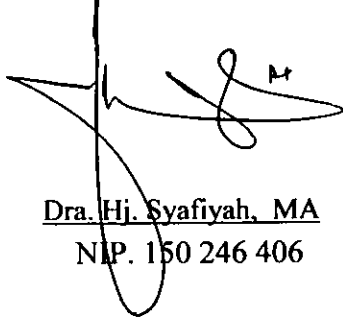
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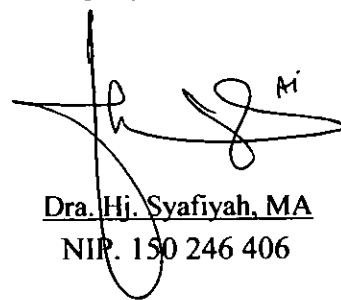
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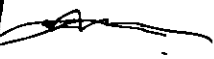
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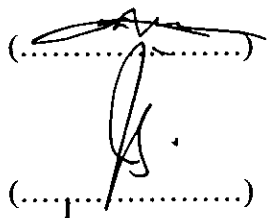
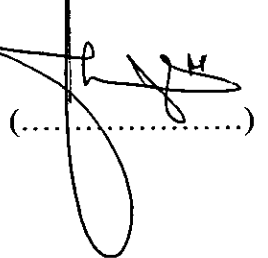
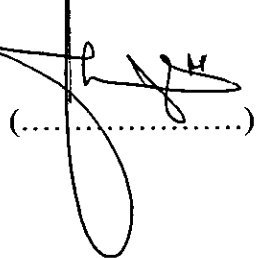
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MOTTO

*Sesungguhnya kita memerlukan harta untuk hidup, tetapi bukan
berarti kita harus hidup demi harta*

(DR. 'Aid Bin Abdullah Al-Qarani)

Dedication

Trough out my life...

I have never done something that made people surround me

Proud of me...

By finishing my thesis with a hard effort

This thesis proudly dedicated to every body who loves me,

Especially...

To my beloved Dad and Mom...

Abi H. Hamid Zuhri and Hj. Umi Hanik Munawaroh

*Who always pour me with their affection, irreplaceable
love and encouragement.*

To my brothers...

Mas Toip and ade'Avien

*To me, there is nothing better than complete family in
which we feel comfortable inside*

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This thesis is not perfect, it still needs critics and suggestions from the readers, the writer will know that incompleteness. It may have contributions and useful values especially for whom the one focuses on this topic. Amin

Malang, 13 Nopember

Masfufatul Hasanah

ABSTRACT

Hasanah, Masfufatul. 2005. *An Analysis of the Efforts on the Main Character in Daniel Defoe's Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress to Reach Higher Social Status*. State Islamic University of Malang.
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Literature is an imaginative writing, which can be used to express many aspects of life such as emotion, ideas, feelings and experiences. The basic aim of literature is to give pleasure and enjoyment. Life deals with feelings, ideas, experiences passions and imagination. Literature is one of the ways of reproducing or recreating the experiences and ideas of the author. For this study, sociological approach is used to analyze a novel entitled *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* written by Daniel Defoe. There are some reasons for the writer in choosing this topic; firstly, the author of this novel is a famous novelist. His works reflect the reality of the society at that time, which is a sign of the growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals. Secondly, the researcher is interested in analyzing this novel because the main character has strong ambition to be a rich woman and tries to find the reason of her efforts to be what she wants although she feels guilt because of her work as a whore.

This study aims at answering the following two research problems. First, why is Roxana very ambitious to reach her social status? Second, how does Roxana reach and change her social status to be higher than before. A qualitative design is formulated and the descriptive technique of analysis is used. The researcher decides to make use of sociological approach to analyze this novel due to the fact that embodies the theories of social stratification because based on the research problems, the main character tries to reach higher social stratification. The way of collecting the data is the researcher understands the novel by reading it. The second, the researcher selected and picked up the data were related with the problems of study, the last is started to conduct and analyze the collected data.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found out that the poverty becomes the main reason for her ambitious to be rich woman. The second, the researcher analyzes her way through the education, economic. She has good intelligence because she got good education from her parents, so, she perfectly well in speaking English and being mistress of the landlord, prince, and the Dutch merchant. Being a mistress or whore, she gets much money. That is the way of the main character to reach her social status.

Eventually, the researcher suggests that this study would be much better to enlarge and enrich the analysis when it is done from other approach.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I. I Background of Study

As we know, there are many literary works that can be analyzed such as poems, novels, films, songs etc. Literature is an imaginative writing, which can be used to express many aspect of life as emotion, idea, feeling and experience. Due to this reason, the writer takes one sort of the literary works, the novel, as the object of this study.

By reading the novel, we will get advantages: firstly, we can enrich our sense of humanity. Second, we will become a wise person when we face some problems with other persons and thirdly, we can respect another person's feeling.

In accordance with literature itself much related with social phenomena as stated by Iswanto (Jabrohim, 2001: 61), that literature is created in a society as an imagination results of the author and his reflection toward social symptom around him. So that it appearances part of life.

Talking about sociology, it can be defined as the scientific study of human society. The sociologist's interest in human relationship; how they are arise, persist and how they change. Unlike the psychologist, who studies individual behavior, the sociologist like Soemardjan and Soemardi (1974) they state that:

“Sociology or social study is the study which learns about social structure and social process. According to them, social institutions groups, social stratification and social process are reciprocal influence between economical

living dimension, living religious dimension, economy, etc. Sociology illuminates the human experience. It invites us to examine aspects of the social environment that we often ignore, neglect or take for granted. It provides a unique perspective that encourages looking behind the outer of social life aspects and discerns its inner structure". In other word, sociology equips with a special form of conciseness.

Actually, the author of literary works lives in leisure that faces many problems. The word "leisure" means that society or social condition. So, it can be said that literature is not able to be independent thing, but it is related to the environment situation and condition where the literary works is made. In other word, literature is consisting of idea and perhaps used in growing a social attitude or creating a certain social event.

The sociology of literature is the literary approach that considers social structures by the authors of literary works. It means that sociological approach has characteristics; it has an attention to the literature as social institution that made by the author as the society (Jabrohim, 2003, 158). Sociology is so broad, according to Wellek and Waren, 1993: 111 (in Dr. Faruk, 2003, 4), they divided in to three categories, and they are (1) the author of sociology; it describes about social status, politic ideology and etc that related with the author as a literary work creator. (2) The literary work of sociology; it describes about literary work, it means that explains what is the intrinsic thing in it and what is the goal and message which will be provided to the reader.

(3) Literary sociology; it describes about the reader and the social influence to the society.

In this study, the researcher tries to analyze novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* seen from social aspects and focused on the effort of the main character in reaching her social status. The reasons of the researcher analyze this novel are: firstly, the author of this novel is the famous novelist. He reflects his story based on the reality of social life at that time. The social life at that time is a sign of growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals.

The second reason, because the main character has strong ambition to be rich woman and tries to find the reason of her efforts to be rich although she feels guilty because of her work as a whore. The content of this novel is related with the real condition at that time is the London capitalist. That novel tells the ambition of the main character to be a rich woman, automatically this is related to the social change or social stratification. According to Sorokin (http://www.e_dukasi-net/modul_online/mo-s1/sos_203_17/htm) that social stratification deals with society differences in a certain classes hierarchal. Actually, the people who have wealth are more appreciated than poor people; educated people are more appreciated than low educated people. Because of that, the society is classified in some groups based on their classes.

Novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* is written by Daniel Defoe. He was born in England 1660 as the son of James Foe. He studied at Charles Morton's Academy, London. Although his father intended him for the

ministry, Defoe plunged into politics and trade. In the early 1680's Defoe was a commission merchant in Cornhill but it was bankrupt in 1691. Then he married Marry Tuffly and they had two sons and five daughters. Defoe is an English novelist, pamphleteer and journalist. The famous novel, which has been written by him, is *Robinson Crusoe* (1791). Then he wrote novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* (1724). The appearance of this novel genre in England around 1700s is a sign of the growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals (www.uea.ac.uk/eas/people/clark/roxintro/shtml). In his writing describes the social condition at that time because he interested in the social issues e.g. welfare reform, religious freedom, science, society and woman's education. It includes a woman (Roxana) who can be construed as a mirror image of him that interested in capitalist modes to transform her in society. Defoe can be characterized as one of the economic men that in the capitalism, improvement and exploitation of new markets along imperialist lines that would favor English trading interest. Because of that he was one of the first to write stories about characters in realistic situation by using a simple prose. This novel tells the simple woman but she gets good education from her parents. When she married with a man and their business is bankrupt, so her husband leaves her and five children. So, because of her circumstances she becomes a poor woman and brings her to the world of whore and faces many problems till she meets a good husband.

There are some researcher analyzed sociological aspects. For example Jamilah (2001) analyzed novel from sociological aspects of *Pygmalion* by

George Bernard Shaw” and focused on drama text and found the kinds of sociological aspects and the way of the main character reaches her social status. The second is Zainuri, who analyzed drama text from sociological and political aspect on Mangir Drama" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (2001). He focused on the drama text and found the sociological and political aspects. The other previous study is done by Snow ([Http://www.las.alfreud.edu/~egl/grove/1998/egl313/reprts/izabelaliticrit.html-13k](http://www.las.alfreud.edu/~egl/grove/1998/egl313/reprts/izabelaliticrit.html-13k)) who explains that the main character is only protagonist who is passive in the face of disaster. The next is Haskell ([Http://www.uea.ac.uk/eas/people/clark/roxintro.shtml](http://www.uea.ac.uk/eas/people/clark/roxintro.shtml)) who explains about capitalism, imperialism and the style of Turkish people where Roxana lives with her lovers.

This analysis is different from the previous ones, because this study analyzes more detail about the changing of main character in reaching higher social status by using sociological approach focused on social stratification. From the explanation above, the study analyzes the effort of the main character in reaching higher social status, because she is an ambitious woman that wants to reach her status and does not want to give up her financial independence although by doing wickedness.

1. 2 Problems of Study

Relate to background of study, the problems can be formulated as the following:

1. Why is Roxana very ambitious to reach her social status?
2. How does Roxana change and reach her social status higher than before around her community and environment?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In conducting this analysis, the writer holds two main aims as follow:

1. Describing the reasons of main character that changes and reaches her social status.
2. Describing the way of Roxana in reaching her social status.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study concentrates on novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* by Daniel Defoe. It focuses on social stratification on the main character in reaching higher social status. This study uses social approach as the based of the analysis. The limitation of this study is the writer cannot keep in touch with the author the novel itself because it has been made since 1700's and the author was died. So, the important information can not be obtained directly.

1.5 Significance of the Study

For the reader of literary work, by knowing the changing of social status on the main character, we can understand of the human life more deeply. This study also valuable for literature itself, it is able to enrich the research on literature and provide us a better understanding of the social condition by

understanding and knowing of the whole story about the main character's ambition to be rich woman well. So, we can more easily to know the role of the story.

For students, this study gives an easy ways to understand the novel deeply and enjoy the story. Through the novel, they know about literary work from different sides especially from the social approach. This study also expected to give important things for the students who are interested in doing similar research field.

1. 6 Definition of the Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding about the terms used, the writer would like to give the definition below:

1. Main character: is the central to action, so continual in their presence
2. Social Status : Social position that is a principle that forms and create the social stratification.
3. Daniel Defoe : The author of novel *Roxana or The Fortunate Mistress* and was born in London 1660.
4. *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress*: The title of the novel that is written by Daniel Defoe in 1724, which describes a woman who can be construed as a mirror of him and a woman interested in capitalist modes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

The reviews below cover the discussion about the concept and the branches of literature, the elements of literature analysis, sociology in general, the object of sociology, synopsis of the novel, and the previous studies.

2.1 Concept of Literature

Todorov in Koesnosubroto (1988:1) states that literature is, and cannot be anything, but a kind of extension and application of certain of properties of certain language. He sees the relationship between literature and language on the basis of the very fact that literary work is a verbal work of art, and this has long provoked investigators to speak language's leading role in literature. Much has been written on the "language" of certain writers, while language is defined here as the material substance of the writer of the writer or of the work.

Furthermore, literature has roots in one of the most basic human desires and the desire for pleasure. Since the invention of language, men have taken pleasure in following and participating in the imaginary adventure and imaginary experiences of imaginary people. The reader derives pleasure from literature power to imitate live. A truly good book talks about the imaginary people, so vividly that they seem more alive than people in the real live, and makes us care about its character as if they were close friends.

Connolly (1955:1), when introducing literature also asks questions for the reasons for reading literature. He answered that we read it because of a hunger for information, or amusement, or solace because an appetite for truth that seems to grow by what it feeds on. Men read to discover themselves and their world, to assess their special rules in the universe, to learn the meaning of the personal struggles in which they are engaged. In other words, we want to share experiences.

Furthermore, in making a classification of literature, Connolly (1955) mentions characteristics of literature and kinds of literature. Under characteristics of literature, he mentions three points: first, that literature has power. The use of language in certain piecework of literature may create a powerful emotional impact in the readers' mind. A work of literature makes use of words producing multiplication of images, which sometimes lead people to action. Second, literature is also vivid. One of its great achievements is (quoting Joseph Conrad); "by the power of the written world to make you hear, to make you feel - it is before all, to make you see." Third, the language of literature is clear. To clarify this, he uses passage describing a character. In this literary description of that character, it is clear that the writer clarifies his definition of a person by showing what he does, why he does, how he does it, or what he would never do.

In discussing the kinds of literature, Connolly (1955) mentions two main divisions, i.e. the literature of knowledge and the literature of imagination.

Both kind of literature differs in function, according to the purposes of the writer.

The literature of knowledge or interprets fact, ideas, or happening, a description of a person or a places the explanation of scientific process, the account of war, or the discussion of a political issues. This type of literature- comprising autobiography and personal narrative, biography, and history, and various form of the essay- appeals primarily to the senses of reason or intelligence. It satisfies the need either for information or for the understanding of ideas that help men led a full social and intellectual life.

The literature of imagination interprets experience by a fictitious presentation of persons, ideas, and events. The creative writer is not primarily concerned with the actual truth of particular events, as is the historian or with the abstract relations of ideas and reality as is the philosopher. The literature writer invents a life like image or story that embodies truths of human nature. He aims to present the general truths of human nature in concrete way.

Based on the concept of literature above, enjoyment alone is not sufficient. Unless literature gives us something more than pleasure, it is hardly justifies itself as something important to our live. Literature expands our refine mind or quickens our sense of live. To have a compelling claim on our attention, it must yield not only enjoyment, but also understanding. This study, the writer takes a novel as an object of the study.

2.2 The Branches of Literature

Keeping in mind the thoughts about the literature and kinds of it that writer has explained above, basically it has some branches as well as the work of literature below:

1. Short stories
2. Novel
3. Poetry
4. Drama

In this study, the researcher takes a novel as object of literary research, and there are some varieties of the novel.

❖ The Varieties of the Novel

According to Samuel Richardson in 1740 in (Koesnosubroto, 1988: 25) said that a familiar kind of fiction that claims a basis in fact is the historical novel; a detailed reconstruction of life in another time, perhaps in another life. There are some varieties of novel, are: the mystery or detective novel, the western novel and the science fiction novel. Novels are sometimes said to belong to a certain category if they contain some recognizable kind of structure or theme.

Another category is a picaresque novel. The name comes from Spanish: *Picaro*, "rascal" or "rogue". Such as Mark Twain's *Huckleberry Finn* owes something to the tradition; this is like picaresque novel and told in a series of episodes rather than in one all-unifying plot and is narrated in the first person.

The next variety developed only recently is the nonfiction novel; the author presents actual people and events in story form.

The novel, which is analyzed by the researcher, is western novel; it includes the high work because it is written in 1700s so this is a classic novel.

2.3 The Elements of Fiction

This study analyzes the novel and focused on the main character, so the researcher explains one of the elements of fiction that is character.

2.3.1 Character

Kennedy (1983:45) in Koesnosubroto (1988:65) tries to define character as an imagined person who inhabits a story. Usually in the main characters of a story, we recognize human personalities that become familiar to us. Stories may happen not only to people but also to elements of nature such as the wind, the wave, or grass or stone, or event animals.

Furthermore, to be believable or convincing, characterization must observe at least three principles. First, the characters must be consistent in their behavior: they must not behave one way on one occasion and a different way on another unless there is a clearly sufficient reason for the change. In other words, a character may remain essentially "stable", or unchanged in his outlook and dispositions from the beginning to the end of work, or he may undergo a radical change, either through a gradual development or as the result of an extreme crisis.

Second, the characters must clearly be motivated in whatever they do, especially when there is any change in their behavior: we must be able to understand the reasons for what they do, if not immediately, at least by the end of the story.

Third, the characters must be plausible or lifelike, credible, realistic, probable. If the writer can meet the second principle, the third will automatically realize.

A character that is introduced as an always-skeptical person cannot suddenly be allowed to make a prompt firm decision unless we are informed about all the possible reason for him to do so.

2.3.2 Kinds of Character

According to E. M. Forster in (Koesnosubroto, 1988: 25-26), an English novelist, in his aspects of the novel (1927) introduced popular new terms for an old distinction in discriminating between flat and round characters. A flat character (also called "type", or "two-dimensional"), according to Foster, is built around "single idea or quality" and is presented in outline and without much individualizing detail, and so can be fairly adequately described in a single phrase or sentence. A flat character is characterized by one or two traits.

A round character is complex in temperament and motivation and is represented. With subtle particularity; those he is as difficult to describe with any adequacy as a person in a real life, and, like most people, he is capable of surprising us. He may require an essay for full analysis. Almost all dramas

and narratives, properly enough, have some characters that serve as mere functionaries and are not characterized at all, as well as other characters that are quite flat. The degree to which a character needs to be three dimensional depends on his function in the plot, and in many types of plot, such as in the detective novel or adventure story or farce comedy, even the protagonist usually possesses only two dimensions.

On the basis of importance, we can distinguish two types of characters, main and minor, and major and minor characters. Major character is the most important character in a story. Basically, a story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own; he needs other characters to make the story more convincing and lifelike (needless to say that he needs other elements of a story such as setting). Minor characters are characters of less importance than those of the main characters.

2.4 Literature as Reflection of Society

Wellek and Warren (1990: 109) state that literature is a social institution using language as its medium. Literature is an expression of life and it consists of social reality. A literary work written in a particular period of time is usually connected with the norms and customs of society at that time. Therefore, what is exposed in literary work is mostly not quite different from what the real condition of society.

The close relationship between literature and social life in general has brought the appearance of sociological orientation into the literary criticism.

Wellek and Warren (1990: 111) states that relations divided into **some classifications:**

First, there is the sociological of the writer and the profession and institutions of literature, the whole question of economic basis of literary production, the social provenance and status of the writer, his social ideology, which may find expression in extra literary pronouncement and activities. Then there is the problem of the social content, the implications and social purpose of the work of literature to themselves. The last, there are the problems of the audience and the actual social influence of literature. Wellek and Warren's classification are not quite different from those given by Ian Watt who classifies the sociological approaches to literature in three orientations: first, the social context of the social, function of literature as a mirror of society; and third, the social function of literature (Sapardi Djoko Damono 1978: 3-4).

The paradigm of sociology of literature has two a history background, are: society and literature (www.kompas.com/kompas-cetak/0307/19/pustaka/436239). The literary work is in the society, in other word, no literary works without society. However, it does not give the good analysis type, the most important goal is give the best proportional quality to the two history background are society and literature.

In conclusion, literature can be considered as a kind of writing that creates and reproduces the experiences of human life in the form of words. Even Hudson states that literature concerns towards aspects and problems of human life.

2.5 Sociology in General

2.5.1 The Definition of Sociology

The review bellow is covering the discussion about the literary sociology, the definition of sociology and social stratification.

In our life, we cannot live by our self. We have to interact with other people and help each other. In our society that is involve social structure such as the relation between main social elements, social norm, social institution groups and social stratification. So, generally sociology may be defined as the scientific study of human society.

Maijor Polak, 1991: 7) stated that sociology is a science that learns about society; the relationship between human being, human and group, group and group, whether formal and material also status and dynamics. For Indonesian sociologist like Selo Soemarjan and Soelaeman Soemardi (in Soerjono soekanto, 1982: 21) they stated that:

“Sociology or social study that learns about social structure and social process, according to them, social structure that is entire relation between main social elements, social norms, social elements groups and social stratification. Social process is reciprocal influence

between various collective living dimension, like reciprocal influence between economical and religious living dimension, economic and etc. one of social process which has own characteristic is in the case of accounting changes in social structure”.

In contemporary readings on society that is by William Feigelman, stated that there are some benefits of sociological knowledge, they are: (a) by helping people to see clearly what their society is, and what it can become. It means that affords them the opportunity to achieve their goals in rational and effective ways. (b) Knowledge of sociology provides the human being with a viewpoints; a way a looking at the word around the society and also to look at the society critically.

From the definition above, we can conclude that the most objects in sociology are the society itself. The researcher in analyzing this novel, using sociological approach and focuses on social stratification. Max Weber in defining sociology, (in K. J. Veeger, 1993: 171) is the science that learns about social attitude in Weber’s book “*Wirrschaft and Gesselchaft*” (*Economy and society*), he stated that sociology is

“eine wissenschaft, wlche socialies handeln devtend verstehen und dadurch in seinen ablaufun seinen wirkungen ursachlich arklaren will (K. J. Veeger, 1993: 171)”

The definition above means that the science which has a goal to understand social attitude through the interpretation, the way of the one’s development and the consequence from the causes.

By studying sociology we can achieve better grasp of how our society is organized, for example every society as a valuable thing; it includes the intelligence, the wealth, social status and etc then human beings are differentiating each other and it will be stratification in their society. If their ability, wealth etc are higher, they will have an upper stratification around their society. But if they just have a small valuable thing, or even they don't have, they will have a lower class.

2.6 Social Structure

The main social structure is social status, because it includes the principle of culture and embraces all the principle of social interaction, which is permanent and stable (Basrowi, 2004: 84). In sociology, social structure often used to explain the regularity of social. It shows the continually of behavior principle by form and the same way.

Social structure embraces to the social relations, which gives the basic form to the society and gives the limitation to the action that is done organizationally.

Based on the explanation above, we can define that social structure embrace all the social relationship between individuals regularly at the certain time, which is in static condition from the social system. So, we can conclude that the function of social structure is as a basic to grow the social discipline because the arrangement of its discipline comes from the group itself. In

addition, social structure is a social arrangement in the life of society that includes the main element of social.

According to Soekanto in (Basrowi and Soenyono, 2004:86) stated that the element of social is a compiler of social structure, they are:

- a. Social group
- b. Culture
- c. Social Institution
- d. Power and Arbitrary
- e. Social Stratification

2.7 The Elements of Social

Based on the problem of studies, the researcher knows that the social status of the main character is a lower status. In this review of related literature, the researcher does not talk much about the element of social, which includes culture. It includes the symbol, language, and value. Those are describing what kind of status, which owned by someone. If we talk about sociology, it can be separated from the word society, because it is very important object in this study. Especially culture, which is influences the changing of social status of human beings. According to Edward Tylors in (William Feigelman, 1980: 29) stated that culture is complex whole, which includes knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, custom, and other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society. Therefore symbol, language and value, it can classify the social status of someone. By using symbol, allows us

to represent objects, events and people to others and ourselves consider rules for behavior. Symbols assume many forms, such as flags, painting, religious, icon, and uniform also serve as social symbols. In addition, as a collection of symbols and rules, language is the basis of all beliefs, values, norms and attitudes.

So, based on this study, the researcher discusses one of the elements of social, that is social stratification.

2.7.1 Social stratification

The important aspect of the social organization of society is social stratification. Stratification exists in every society, whether it is communist society, democratic or capitalist society. The basis of the main of stratification is there is no balance in dividing the rights and obligations also the responsibility of social values and the influence between the members of society (Basrowi and Soenyono, 2004: 75). In addition, the stratification is derived from the word "stratum" that has the meaning of stratification. According to Sorokin in (Soekanto, 2001: 252) stated that social stratification is distinguished as society into hierarchical classes.

The form of social stratification is so many and very different. Every society has valuable things; it includes intelligence, wealth, social status etc. If human beings differentiate, it will be stratification in their society. Generally, social stratification in a society is based on gender, seniority and descent that is the quality of personality.

According to William Jr; 88-89 in (Soekanto, 2001: 254-255) stated that there are two processes the occur of social stratification: (a) The system of stratification based on the controversy system of stratification in a society; this system only give the main meaning for the certain societies that become the object of observation. (b) The system of stratification can be analyzed in some components; (1) the distribution of special rights such as wealth, income, and authority. (2) The system that made by the society itself such as prestige and a ward. (3) The characteristics of the controversy; it is got based on the quality of personality, a certain group of society, possession, prestige or authority. (4) The symbol of status such as the attitude, the way of dressing, home and the member of organization. (5) Easy or difficult to change the status. (6) The solidarity between individual and group in stating the same status in a system of society social. In other word, if the society wants to live in arranged live, the authority and the prestige have to divide regularly. So, it makes a clear where the societies are state their authority and prestige position. But, if they are not divided regularly, it will be a controversy in a society.

Weber's sociology is focused on the causes of social interaction and the attitude of the society itself who wants to achieve his or her goals that is encouraged by the motivation. So, whether it is only the planning, take of decision or the positive and passive intervention. The most important thing the word "attitude" is for the human's deed that has the meaning for them. In addition, the consciousness of their attitude is the real characteristic of

human, without having unconsciousness, the attitude of human being is not be able to be called the human's deed. So, the basic concept of Weber's sociology is the science that learns the social attitude. Weber is the productive scientist and has written some books and essays. One of the most popular books is *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalist (1904)*. That book tells the relationship between the protestant ethic and the emergence of the capitalism in west Europe.

2.7.2 The Characteristics of Stratification System

Soekanto (1982: 256) that stratification system character in the society can be divided into two characters: (1) closed social stratification and (2) open social stratification. The closed system limits the possibility of someone's moving from the stratification to stratification; whether it is up or down moving. In this system, the only way to become a member of certain stratification in society is a birth. We can know that this stratification is very difficult to be vertical mobility, for example: caste system, Sudra people are not able to move to the Brahmana stratification. Racialist people or Negro is considered in a low position that cannot move to the employer position.

The open social stratification is giving more stimulation to the member of society to be a foundation of the society development than the closed system. In addition, this stratification is dynamics because the mobility, whether it is vertical or horizontal. For example, a poor people are become a rich because

of their efforts or the rich people become a poor people, and someone who is not educated, will get an education if he or she has an intention and effort.

The last is a mixture social stratification; the combination between closed and open system. For example, if someone in Bali has a Brahmana caste and gets an appreciate position. But, if he or she moves to another place and be a laborer, so she or he has to adjust with the rules in that society. In conclusion, the social stratification is needed to classify someone's state in order to recognize in her or his society whether they have up or low position.

2.7.3 Dimension of Stratification

There are numerous bases for stratifying people. Max Weber, based on his analysis by using a multidimensional to the class phenomena and showed that the possibility of appearing or not, the solidarity of class intern is depend on the situational factor. He states that there are three factors of social stratification: (1) the wealth/economic (2) Power (3) social status, but also Weber stated the education is one of factors of social stratification (Kaare Svalastoga, 1989: 72). Weber used the term class to refer to the economic stratification. Like Marx, he considers the ownership of property to be a primary index of economic position. Weber used the term party to the political power; recognizing that some people are enjoy in a high standing in society because of their political activities and affiliation, regardless whether their own property. Finally, he used the term status to the honor prestige and difference. To make clear this

dimension of stratification, there are three dimensions according to Weber in (Soekanto, 1982: 263), they are:

a. The economic dimension

Money, and lots of it, it perhaps the dimension of stratification that comes to mind readily. But money is not the only form this dimension takes; but possession can be a source of status. A wealth is a basic that most used in social stratification. So, if someone who has much money, he will get a high stratification. But if he has a little wealth, he is a lower stratification. In addition, there is a statement "the time is money", it is a characteristic that as motivation in order they do not want to lose their time to get money and a wealth, and this characteristic of capitalist (Veeger, 1993: 181).

b. The educational dimension

Soekanto (1982: 263) that education is an important aspect of social stratification, especially in developed societies. All other things are equal; a college graduate has higher social standing than a person with no education.

c. Social status

Generally, status is someone's position in a society based on the rights and obligation. In a sociology theory, the principle of a social stratification system is a status and role. Both of them are the basic

principle in it. In addition, social status is a principle that forms a social stratification that is arranged by social status.

According to Soekanto (1982: 265-266) that some status that the most enduring one's are (1) ascribed status; someone's position in society without paying attention the differences and the ability of spiritual. It can be gotten from a birth, age, race, ethnic and gender. Usually, we can see ascribed status in a closed social stratification such as feudal society or the society where the stratification system is depend on the racial. (2) Achieved status is the state, which is achieved by using the intentional efforts.

Someone's position can be seen from his or her daily life through the certain characteristics. Usually, it is called prestige symbols or status symbol. It can be known from the way of clothing, chooses the house, the interior of furniture, education, etc.

2.7.4 Determination of Social Class

Traditionally social class in capitalistic society is determined into three classes: upper, middle and lower class. According to Marx, in (Cohen, 247) social class is considering of people, which their "life chances" is similar. Moreover, Marx determinates social classes into brogues and proletariat.

a) Upper Class

According to Cohen (247) states the number of wealth, the good affected in the individual sectors, high income, well educated, and the stability of family live can sign that upper class. Sociologists divide class into two groups, firstly is "upper-upper class" which consists of families that has popular name (they have wealth history in the past), and second is "lower-upper class" consisting of the new rich people.

b) Middle Class

Actually, middle class can be categorized into two classes: upper and middle class. The upper middle class can be categorized into high income and well education, less of unemployment and the high appreciation to the saving need and planning to future. Customary staff, little entrepreneur, and middle management can characterize the lower middle class.

c) Lower Class

The members of lower class consist of the lower in society. They are chronic unemployment, the receiver or welfare fund and people who get illiteracy. The lower classes almost can be called have no income or very minimum as poor people. Generally, they have no saving, never school, lack of wealthy, and the hope of life is shorter than another class.

2.8 Synopsis

The novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* tells the beautiful lady which is haunted by the sense of guilty because of the wickedness that has been done.

Roxana is born in Poitiers of Huguenot parents who flee Catholic persecution in 1683 and settle in England. She gets good education from her parents then goes to English school and learns the English tongue perfectly well with all the customs of the English young. At fifteen years she is given a considerable dowry 2.0000 l and married to a brewer who wastes her fortune. Their marriage lasts eight years until he goes bankrupt and abandons Roxana with five children. Because of that, Roxana lives in a distress life then brings her to the wickedness.

After some nine months, Roxana's landlord allowed her to stay in his house without paying any rent and begins to pay systematic court to her and becomes the mistress of her landlord. She receives many gifts from her landlord, eventually, Roxana becomes the mistress based on the sign of contract as if she were a merchant selling goods. From this contract, she gets 7000 l for being the mistress of the landlord. Amy teases Roxana for her still being childless, so Roxana puts her to bed with the landlord because she wants to bring Amy to her level.

The landlord is a wealthy jewel merchant and takes Roxana to Paris where he sells the jewel, but there he is murdered. All the effects of her landlord become hers and she asks Amy to sell everything in the house in London then

join her in Paris. There, she meets with the prince and bringing her fortune up 10.000 l a year as a widow of the jeweler. The prince hears that the jeweler has been murdered then he gives a compliment of condolence to Roxana for the jeweler's calamity. Eventually, Roxana soon becomes his mistress and living with him for eight years. Many of which are spent in near Paris and two of which are spent in touring at Italy. During this affair, she bears the prince three sons but one of them dies in Italy when two months old. There, the prince buys her the Turkish slave from the Maltese. From the Turkish slave, she learns the language, the way of dressing and dancing and some Turkish Moorish songs. Actually, she uses the knowledge of the Turkish woman's material culture in order to get that knowledge to her advantage. Then this affair ends when the prince's wife dies urging his husband to be faithful to his next wife even though he has not and inducing him to repent and give up his mistress. Because of that Roxana wants to leave him and lives free to care her financial assets.

Roxana decides to return in London and she seeks the assistance of a Dutch merchant in moving her financial assets. The merchant shows the Jew and transfers her fortune to Amsterdam. When she goes there, the Dutch merchant proposes marry her but Roxana refuses him. There are two reasons; firstly, she will not give up financial independence, secondly because she is still ambitious for a higher station in society. From the wealth that she has, she buys the apartments for her business. So, when someone wants to dance with her and use the Turkish princess dress, they have to pay her as honor.

After that, she meets Sir. Robert Clayton and he advise her to it out for interest and live handsomely on part of the proceeds.

Fifteen years after living the country, Roxana asks Amy to locate the five children that she had had with the brewer. She asks Amy to set up the daughter as a gentlewoman. Roxana's conscience at her misspent life prevents her from owning herself as Susan's mother. So, she gives up the high life because of the devil instrument that brings her to the wicked and moves to the house of Quaker and adopts Quaker dress.

At the Quaker lodging, she meets the Dutch merchant then marries him and being his lady. Although she has much money, she always haunted by the sense of guilty for the wickedness that ha been done.

Unfortunately, Roxana's daughter Susan has known that Amy has become the benefactress of her brother, so Susan concludes that Amy is her real mother. Susan next appears at the Quaker lodgings to ask clearly the Roxana's identity and to know where Roxana goes. But, the Quaker refuses to help her and warns Roxana that Susan knows her identity. Later the Quaker reports to Roxana that Amy has visited her and assured her that Susan will not trouble her any more. Since then Susan has not called and appeared.

Roxana is overcome with grief at the reality that Amy has murdered her daughter, and is haunted by images of the dead girl. Since that she cannot make contact with Amy but through the agency of the Quaker she is able to see her other daughter. Finally, Roxana and the merchant remove to Holland where they continue to prosper.

2. 9 Previous Studies

The previous study according to this aspect has done by many student of university especially at English letter department in literary study. There are some people analyzed with the same aspects: "An Analysis on Sociological aspects of *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw (2001)" which written by Jamilah. She analyzed sociological aspect include in *Pygmalion* and how does the main character change and reach his social status. She has chosen it, because there some researchers who took same aspects but different field, so she took another subject to analyzed it and same aspect namely sociological aspect.

Her problems of study is what are sociological aspects included in *Pygmalion*? And how does the main character of "*Pygmalion*" change and reach her social status? Related with the objective of her study describes the sociological aspects included in "*Pygmalion*", and describe the way of main character in changing and reaching her social status.

The qualitative descriptive method is being her research design. The object of this analysis is the main character of *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw. The researcher taken data are from the text of drama *Pygmalion* by George Bernard Shaw.

After she analyzed, she found some sociological aspect in the drama including culture and social stratification, which reflect London society in the time. The other results is when person eager to change his social status he has adapt his attitude, what he speaks and what he uses with new social class.

Mad Zainuri, student of STAIN Malang has also conducted thesis entitled "Sociological and Political Aspect on Mangir Drama" by Pramoedya Ananta Toer (2001). Mad Zaenuri interested in drama, because it is the most exciting arts, also the most popular. By considering and looking at the phenomena, he tends to analyze the sociological and political aspects on Mangir Drama by Pramodya Ananta Toer. In his opinion, social and politics are great ideas that influence literary work. Here, he tries to give brief description about conflict between Senopati and Wanabaya. The reason why he choosen that aspect is he would like to explore deeply by analyzing sociological and political aspect on Mangir Drama text. Based on the theories about drama, it is more complexes than others, because clear language and appearance arrange it by actors on the stage. His problem of study is consisting: what are the sociological aspects on Mangir drama by Pramoedya Ananta Toer? And what are political aspects on Mangir drama by Pramoedya Ananta Toer?

Descriptive –qualitative is being his research methodology. The study describes and interprets the conditions or relationships that occur in the plot of the drama. Second, his data sources used the text of Mangir drama by Pramodya Ananta Toer. He read and examined the text completely before taking the data. From that research, he concluded that sociological and political aspect in Mangir drama, social stratification design in the drama is around the Feudal attitude of Mataram people. They, high position, are more respected than common people are. Common people have to follow their role of the high people. Another result is the art the apart of the culture described

on Mangir Drama, they are art, habit, and moral. All of them tell about Mataram and Mangir Culture.

The next previous is from author Malinda Snow who wrote "arguments to self in Defoe's Roxana" and argues that Roxana is only protagonist who is passive in facing disaster. Based on the novel is portrayed as a significant character who is intensely self-aware. From this statement, the writer is absolutely disagreeing, why? Because, when Roxana faces any problem or disaster, she is not only passive anymore to solve her problems. For example when her husband left her with five children, she tries to fulfill her living every day by herself till she decides to be a whore then meets the maid Amy who always company her in her business as a whore. Snow observes and explains that a significant observation about Roxana's standing in the community. In Roxana community, she is a simple woman and also gets good education but because of her circumstances she becomes a poor woman and brings her to the world of whore. The writer agree with her critic about Roxana's community because n the real life of her is Roxana comes from the simple family and gets the good education although in the next of Roxana's struggle of life is full of wickedness as a whore. But her critic doesn't give the important information about the ambition of the main character to reach her social status.

The last previous is from Thomas Haskell, he stated that there is a capitalist modes in that novel because from the author itself he is a business man and also the main character is an ambitious woman to get a much money

although by selling her body. In his critic, he explains about capitalism and the style of Turkish people where Roxana learns their culture. Haskell said that international commerce and empire are part of the overall fabric of Roxana, also evident in the rituals of adornment which Roxana undergoes with each her lovers. According to my opinion it shows that Roxana is expert in business. In other words, she is a carrier woman and very serious in her occupation as a whore. One point that I catch from this is the main character is an ambitious woman to be a fortunate mistress.

Finally, this study is different from those researchers in the object. Because Jamilah and Zainuri analyzed drama, but this study analyzes English classic novel in order to enrich the knowledge about its culture. Malinda Snow, in her critics of the novel only explains the real life of Roxana around her community and Thomas Haskell explains the capitalist modes, which exist in the content of this novel and related with the author of this novel. Based on the previous studies above, this study analyzes in the different topic that is the ambition of the main character in reaching higher social status by using social approach.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The accurate result of a research is obtained under the appropriate method. The important points of the methodology are elaborated on this chapter, namely research design, data sources, research instrument, data collecting and data analysis procedures.

3.1 Research Design

The research conducts a qualitative research and the technique of analysis used is descriptive. Because the primary objective of this analysis is to describe Roxana's efforts in reaching higher social status and some social aspects that appear in that novel based on the theory, which the researcher used. It is qualitative because the data are made up of written description and cannot be treated with statistical procedures.

According to Moeloeng, (2002: 3), that qualitative is the observation procedure, which results the descriptive data such as the written word or the speech and the attitude, which can be viewed. This literary study employs the qualitative research for the following reasons. First, the data cannot treat with statistical procedures for there is no variables like those find in the quantitative research. This style mainly deals with the analysis of the social aspect of the novel. This study uses descriptive to analyze and describe the objects that observed. Second, the

key instrument is the writer herself, and third, results of the analysis of the work itself of the support of the data.

Analytical or structural approach is objective approach that focused on literary autonomy as fiction works by relate the literary work itself to its existence without relating elements that out of the significance structure (Jabrohim, 2003: 60). The problem of this study is about human life, which is ambitious to be rich. Social classes is reflect in the novel, how does the main character's attitude of *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* by Daniel Defoe with the reality because by using social approach is suitable to solve this problem and it concerns with someone's social problems in social status as Roxana's ambition. Although using descriptive qualitative, the nature of this research is literary criticism.

3. 2 Data and Data Sources

The data were words and sentences in the novel *Roxana*. The data source of this study was novel entitled *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* by Daniel Defoe. It was written in 1724 and consists of 299 pages. The data of this study is got by quoting paragraphs or dialogues, which were related to the problems of the study.

3. 3 Research Instrument

In this study, the researcher was the main or key instrument of the study (human instrument), because only the human being can understand

the whole context. One reason is that person is the only instrument with sufficient adaptability to encompass and adjust to the variety of realities that will be encountered when doing qualitative research in natural setting (Gaba and Linlolin in Stainback 1998).

3. 4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, this study used several steps. First of all is by reading and understanding the novel. For the second step, selected and picked up the data that related to the *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress's* novel, which had the problems of the study; why Roxana is very ambitious to reach her social status and how does she change and reach her social status higher than before around her community. And the last way is the researcher started to conduct and analyze the collected data.

3. 5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher continued the next steps; Firstly, the researcher categorized the data that has been selected and picked up from the novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* that related to the focus of the study then the writer presented the data in accordance with the categories, they are dimension of stratification included the economic, the educational dimension and the social status which explains the way Roxana changes and reaches her social status. Secondly, the researcher analyzed the efforts of the main character in reaching higher social status,

which much relate to social aspects by using social approach. The third, the researcher made conclusion of the discussion by answering the two research problems.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

Related to the problems of study, there will be two main discussions are presented in this part; the reason and the way of the main character in reaching higher social status. In this part, the data were categorized by the writer and would be analyzed based on the theory that the writer uses.

4.1 The reasons of Roxana for being ambitious to reach her social status

In this novel, the social issues appeared because the author of *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* (Daniel Defoe) betrays his own obsession with trade, but also seems want to show that his heroine is driven to whoredom by cruel necessity. The content of this novel tells the social issues which makes the main character (Roxana) very ambitious to reach her social status whereas she comes from the good state and gets good education from her parents. She becomes a whore because of her circumstance, which so miserable and her first husband left her with the five children. Because of that, it makes the condition of Roxana and her five children were so miserable and full of distress. Eventually, she left her five children to the parish and taken care by the good woman and the landlord to give them a bread or food. To show the reason why is she very ambitious to reach her social status, as follow:

"But I had liv'd three quarters of a year in his house about that, and had paid him no rent, and which was worse, I was in no condition to pay him any; however, I observ' d he came oftner to see me, looked kinder upon me, and spoke more friendly to me, than he use' d to do; he said, how poorly I liv'd."

(Page: 24-25)

By the explanation of the sentences above, Roxana begins her affair as a mistress. The underlined shows us that she stays at the landlord's house for about three quarters of a year and without paying any rent. The landlord does not ask the rent of his house because he knew that Roxana is the poor woman that does have anything to fulfill her necessities till she left her five children in the parish. From that condition, she will be a mistress or a whore.

"I was surpriz'd, you may be sure, at the bounty of a man that had but a little while ago been my terror, and had torn the goods out of my house, like a fury; but I consider' d that my distress had mollified his temper, and that he had afterwards been so compassionate as give to me leave to live rent-free in the house a whole year. "

(Page: 25)

The landlord takes a pity with the condition of Roxana, so she takes that advantages to get his attention and gives her rent-free for his house. Actually Roxana very surprise when the landlord gives her a bounty. Because only by hearing and knowing her condition, she mollifies his temper and doesn't ask the rent of his house. By and by, the kindness of the jeweler will make her to be a mistress or a whore, as the sentences below:

"Ay, say I, but if he would give me an estate to live on, he should ~~not lye~~ with me, I assure you.

Why look you, Madam, if he would but give you enough to live easie upon, he should lye with me for it with all my heart.

That's a token, Amy, of inimitable kindness to me, said I, and I know how to value it; but there's more friendship than honesty is out of the question, when starving is the case; are not we almost starv'd to death?

I am indeed, said I, and thou art for my sake, I will be a whore, Amy! And there I stop!

Dear Madam, says Amy, if I will starve for your sake, I will be a whore, or any thing, for your sake; why I would die for you, if I were put to it.

Why that's an excess of affection, Amy, said I, I never met with before; I wish I may be ever in condition to make you some returns suitable: but however, Amy, you shall not be a whore to him, to oblige him to be kind to e; no, Amy, nor I won't be a whore to him, if he would give me much more than he is able to give me, or do for me."

(Page: 27-28)

Looking at that point, actually Roxana still in a sad condition because if the landlord will give her an estate and enough live easy, she should not lye her. But her faithful maid Amy wants to be a whore for the sake of her mistress. Roxana's condition at that time is still in distress and she left her five children in the parish because she cannot fulfill their necessities as parents, therefore her husband left her in a bankrupt condition of their work. Because of that, Roxana receives the landlord's bounty and makes him take a pity of her condition in order to Roxana free-rent of the house. She is very fortunate has a faithful maid as Amy, because she wants to be a whore for her sake to oblige him to be kind to her (Roxana), free from starving and a distress condition. But, by and by Roxana becomes a whore and asked her maid to put-bed with Roxana's husband although Amy refuses it.

4. 3 The Ways of Roxana to reach her social status

The author of this novel (Daniel Defoe) describes a woman (Roxana) in reaching her social status. Defoe (the author of this novel) writes this novel as portrait of himself as economic men. He describes the woman (Roxana) who

can be construed as a mirror of himself that the woman (Roxana) interested in capitalist modes, it's mean to transform herself in her society or in other word she wants to change or reach her social status based on some reasons. It can be showed by some ways, how does Roxana change and reach her social status. Firstly, the miserable and the distress of her life become the main reason why does she very ambitious to change her social status and to be a rich woman. Roxana has a husband and five children, but when she lived with her husband (brewer), they were in bankrupt and have many debts that cannot be paid. Because of that condition, her husband left her with five children in Roxana's hand. Her children and Roxana lived in poor condition with seventy pounds in her hand. To take care of her five children, Roxana put them in parish because she cannot fulfill their necessities. After she put her children, she begins her miserable life with their meeting of her lovers. The following sentences are show the way of Roxana reaches and changes her social status and her life to get a wealth.

"He said. That was all he desir'd of me, that his reward would be, the satisfaction of having rescued me from misery; that he found he was obliging one that knew that gratitude meant; that he would make it his business to make me completely Easie, first or last, if it lay in his power; and in the mean time, he bade me consider of anything that I thought he might do for me, for my advantage, and in order to make me perfectly easie."

(Page: 29)

From the underlined sentences above show that the landlord asked her to leave the misery that always haunts her and will give her the advantage. Actually, Roxana wants to receive his offering but her maid Amy always

gives her opinion that makes Roxana confused to be a mistress or not. That is the first way of Roxana being the mistress or a whore.

"Do! Says Amy, your choice is fair and plain; here you may have a handsome, charming Gentleman, be rich, live pleasantly, and in plenty; or refuse him, and want a dinner, go in rags, live in tears; in short, beg and starve; you know this is the case, Madam, says Amy, I wonder how you can say you know not hat to do.

Well, Amy, says I, the case is as you say, and I think verily I must yield to him; but then, said I, mov'd by conscience, don't talk any more of your cant, of its being lawful that I ought to Marry again, and such stuff as that; 'tis all Nonsense, says I, Amy, there's nothing in it, let me hear no more of that; for if I yied, 'tis in vain to mince the matter, I am a whore, Amy, neither better nor worse, I assure you."

(Page: 37)

It describes that the maid Amy asks Roxana to receive what the landlord gives. Amy is the faithful maid although for the first time she refuses to be a whore. But for her mistress, she wants to do anything. The purpose of Amy's will is she does not want to look at her mistress (Roxana) live in tears and always in starving to look for a piece of bread. Amy suggests Roxana to makes use of her beauty and wit to get a wealth because she has a handsome and charming gentleman to be a rich woman in order she does not live in miserable and distress life. The author of this novel (Defoe) is as mirror of him as economic men which interest in capitalist modes because here was a capitalist mode that is induces rapid changes in daily life and social institution. So, the content of this novel is not far from the condition of social life at that time when the author lived. At that time, the social condition is a sign of the growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals.

"But the shorten the story; after supper, he took me up into his Chamber, where Amy had made a good fire, and there he pull' d out a great many papers, and spread them upon a little table, and then took me by the hand,

and after kissing very much, he enter' d into a discourse of his circumstances, and of mine, how they agreed in several things exactly; for example, That I was abandon' d of a husband in the prime of my youth and vigour, and he of a wife in his middle-age; how the end of Marriage was destroy' d by the Treatment we had either of us receiv' d; and it would be very hard that we should be ty' d by the formality of the contract, where the essence of it was destroy' d; I interrupted him, and told him, There was a vast Difference between our circumstances, and that in the most essential Part; namely, that he was rich, and I was poor; that he was above the world, and I infinitely below it; that his circumstances were very easie, mine miserable, and this was an inequality the most essential that cou' d be imagin' d: as to that, my dear, says he, I have taken such Measures as shall make an Equality still; and with that, he shew' d me a contract in writing, wherein he engage' d himself to me; to cohabit constantly with me; to provide for me in all Respects as a wife; and repeating in the preamble, a long Account of the nature and Reason of our living together, and an obligation in the Penalty of 7000 l. never to abandon me; and at last, shew' d me a bond for 500 l. to be paid to me, or to many Assigns, within three Months after his death."

(Page: 39)

From the underlined sentences above describe that the landlord is the second man in Roxana's life. In the explanation above that has been discussed, she doubted to be her mistress but Amy can lay her to receive the landlord kindness to be far from the miserable and distress of life. Then, Roxana received many gifts from her landlord as her mistress received from her husband. In this description, the way of Roxana changes her state is by receiving some money for her living gathered with landlord. The landlord makes the signing of contract of exchange her self as if she is a merchant selling goods. He pays her 7000 l. He promises never abandon and pays her a bond 500 l. to be paid first as a signing then for the rest will pay three months after his death. It can be concluded that Roxana is a mistress or wife (as his landlord call himself to Roxana) by signing a contract as formality for their living together. That is one of the way of Roxana changes the social status as

if she sells a goods, whereas she sells her body. This description is related with the Defoe's condition, that he betrays his own obsession with trade and wants to show that his heroine is driven by the cruel necessity.

"Amy put us to-bed, and my new friend, I cannot call him husband, was so well pleas' d with Amy, for her fidelity and kindness to me, that he paid her all the arrear of her wages that I ow' d her, and gave her five Guineas over, and had it gone no farther, Amy had richly deserv' d what she had, for never was a maid so true to a mistress in such dreadful circumstances as I was in;"

(Page: 42)

It describes that Roxana as a whore or a mistress but she cannot call him husband because she married only on the paper or in contracting way. Part of the honor that has been paid by the landlord is given to the maid Amy as the arrear of Amy wage which could not paid when they in miserable life in looking for a piece of bread.

"Had I look'd upon myself as a wife, you cannot suppose I would have been willing to have let my husband lye my maid, much less, before my face, for I stood-by all the while; but as I thought myself a whore, I cannot say but that it was something design' d in my thought , that my maid should be a whore too, and should nor reproach me with it.

Amy, however, less vicious than I, was grievously out of sorts the next morning, and cry'd and took on most vehemently; that she was ruin' d and undone, and there was no pacifying her; she was a whore, a slut, and she was undone! Undone! And cry'd almost all day; I did all I could to pacify her: a whore says I, well, and am not I a whore as well as you? No, no, says Amy, no, you are not, for you are marry' d; not I, Amy, says I, do not pretend to it; he may marry you to Morrow if he will, for anything I cou' d do to hinder it, I am not marry' d, I do not look upon it as any thing: well, all did not pacify Amy, but she cry' d two or three Days about it, but it wore off by degrees."

(Page: 43-44)

The underlined sentences above show Roxana recognized that she is a whore. And she wants Amy to be a whore too. But her maid refused it and cried almost all day. According to Amy's opinion that Roxana is not a whore

because she got married with her landlord, nevertheless, her leaving together with her landlord is paid as her mistress. But different with Amy, that gentleman is not marrying her. That is make Amy refused the Roxana's offering.

Once upon day, the landlord felt something different that some day there is something, which will happen to him. The following sentences will explain that exposition:

"and I spoke the language perfectly well; so we took a good house in Paris, and my gentleman was, two or three times, going to keep me a coach, but I decline 'd it, especially at Paris; but as they have those conveniences by the day there, at a certain rate, I had an equipage provided for me whenever I pleas' d, and I liv' d here in a very good figure, and might have liv' d higher if I pleas' d."

(Page: 47)

Defoe as the author of this novel also explained the atmosphere of Roxana after getting married with the jeweler. She lived in a good condition not in a distress again. Her good house, which has been bought by them, proves it and she lived at Paris with her master in a very good figure.

For the last underlined sentence proves that Roxana wants to live higher. Mean that she wants to reach her social status by living together with the landlord and as her mistress.

"I still press' d him not to stay late, and he said he wou'd not; but if I' am kept late, says he, beyond my expectation, I' ll stay all night, and come next morning: this seem' d a very uneasie about him, and I told him so, and entreated him not to go; I told him, I did know what might be the reason, but that I had a strange Terror upon my mind, about his going, and that, if he did go, I was perswaded some harm wou' d attend him; he smil' d and return' d, well, my dear, if it should be so, you are now richly provided for; all that I have here, I give to you; and with that, he takes up

the casket, or case, here, says he, hold your Hand, there is a good estate for you, in this case; if anything happens to me, 'tis all your own;

I give it for yourself; and with that, he takes up, the fine ring, and his Gold Watch, all into my hands, and the key of his Scrutore besides, adding, and my Scrutore there is some money, 'tis all your own."

(Page: 48)

From the explanation that has been mentioned, before having calamity which will happen to her gentleman, he gives all his effects to Roxana such as the fine ring, the gold watch and some money. The reason of her gentleman gives all his effects to her because if there is something, which will happen to him, then Roxana will own his effects. Beside that, he wants to make Roxana to be a rich and has a good estate. So, it can be concluded, due to the fact of the murder of her landlord (jeweler), makes her to be a rich woman and continue her financial life till she meets other lovers.

After her husband has been murdered because all his goods robbed in the way, Roxana was very sad in tears because she lost her kindness husband. For the next living, she wants to sell and dispose her effects and her money. Actually, the landlord went to *Versailles* is to meet the prince to sell his jewels. So, after hearing the bad news that the jeweler has been robbed, the prince gives the compliment of condolence to Roxana. From this story, she acquaints with the prince and becomes his mistress and living with him for eight years. They spent her life in touring in Italy. The following sentences are showed how Roxana reach her social status and being a rich woman.

"His Highness return' d, with an air of concern, that he was sorry for it; but he hop' d, if I settled in Paris, I might find ways to restore my fortune; at

the same time he complimented me upon my being very handsome, as he was pleas' d to call it, and that I could not fail of admires: I stood up, and humbly thank' d his Highness, but told him, I had no expectations of that kind; that I thought I should be oblig'd to go over to England, to look after my husband's effects there."

(Page: 54)

The underlined sentence above describes the way of Roxana reaches her estate. The prince asks her to move to Paris and sells her jewels also to restore her fortune, but she refuses it due to the fact she wants to look after her husband's effects. Although Roxana reproach herself for sexual intimacy outside of matrimony, she is able to over look this crime and pride herself on being an honest for her merchant (her landlord).

"Some little time after this, but the same day, his gentleman come to me again, and with great ceremony and respect, deliver' d me a Black Box ty' d with a Scarlet Ribband, and seal' d with a noble Coat of Arms, which, I suppose, was the prince' s; there was in it a Grant from his Highness, or an assignment, I know not which to call it, with a Warrant to his banker to pay me two Thousands Livres a year, during my Stay in Paris, as the widow of Monsieur --- the jeweller, mentioning the horrid murder of my late Husband, as the occasion of it, as above."

(Page: 55)

Looking at that point that the prince wants to ask Roxana stays in Paris. So, the prince asks his gentleman to come to Roxana and gives her two thousand Livers for her stay in Paris as the widow of the jeweler. Roxana received with great submission and being understands the prince by his kindness to her and to the gentleman also.

"When he sent away his Gentleman, I stood up, and offer' d to wait on his Highness while he Eat, but he positively refus'd, and told me, No, To-Morrow you shall be the Widow of Monsieur --- the jeweller, but to-Night you shall be my Mistress; therefore sit here, says he, and Eat with me, or I will get up and serve.

Now, Madam, says the prince, give me leave to lay aside my character; let us talk together with the Freedom of equals; my Quality sets

me at a distance from you, and makes you ceremonious; your beauty exalts you to more than an Equality, I must then treat you, as lovers do their Mistresses, but I cannot speak the language; 'tis enough to tell you, how agreeable you are to me;

How I am surpriz'd at your beauty, and resolve to make you happy, and to be happy with you."

(Page: 57)

The underlined sentences above illustrate that Roxana will be a mistress at that night when they have a dinner. The landlord asks her before she will be widow for the jeweler. Before receiving the honor for her stay at Paris, she is not as widow but for tomorrow she will be. So, the prince asks her to be his mistress that night. Although Roxana claims her self that she was done wickedness, she still remembers with her landlord who was charmed with her beauty and her wit because she is good woman. Her beauty also makes the prince charmed till he said that her beauty exalts his equality as a prince. So, by making of use her beauty, Roxana is able to reach and add her wealth easily.

"I had no poverty attending me; on the contrary, I was Mistress of ten thousands Pounds before the prince did anything for me; had I been Mistress of my resolution; had I been less obliging, and rejected the first attack, all had been safe; but my virtue was lost before, and the devil, who had found the way to break- in upon me by one temptation..."

(Page: 59)

The underlined sentences above show us that Roxana really becomes the rich woman, but because the devil that makes her fall to the world of wickedness and lost her virtue only to get piece of bread.

"However, I say, as to my own part, I enjoy' d my self Tranquility; and as the prince was the only Deity I worshipp'd.; and so, I was really his idol however it was with his princess, I assure you, his other mistresses found a sensible difference; and thou' they could never find me out, yet I good

intelligence, that they guess' d very well, that their Lord that got some new favourite that robbed them of his usual bounty too:
and now I must mention the sacrifices he made to his idol, and they were not a few, I assure you."

(Page: 64)

Based on that explanation, Roxana really becomes a mistress of prince of Paris. So, the solution of Roxana's problem is being a mistress for the man dignity. The next man is the prince, by being a mistress of the prince, she lives and enjoys herself tranquility. Although her prince has many mistresses, Roxana becomes her idol and others found a sensible difference therefore with some his usual bounty that is given for the princess (other mistress).

"I was now return' d to Paris; my little son of honour, as I call' d him, was left at ----, where my last country seat then was, and I came to Paris, at the Prince's Request; thither he came to me as soon as I arrive' d, and told me, he came to give me joy of my return, and to make his Acknowledgements, for that I had given him a SON: I thought indeed, he had been going to give me a present, and so he did the next day, but in what he said then, he only jested with me about Midnight, and did me the honour, as I then call' d it, to lodge me in his arms all the night, telling me, in jest, that the best Thanks for a son born, was giving the pledge for another."

(Page: 87)

Not only by selling her body or being a mistress Roxana receives the wealth, but also for giving a son she got present from her prince. Her prince thanks for Roxana who has been given him a son. Because of that she got some gifts as compliment of thank. It can be concluded, the ambitious of Roxana's willingness not only the miserable life that happened before. But also the tranquility of her life that she has to receives the whisper of devil that brings her to the wickedness.

"He made me sit down, and sat down by me, and after saying a thousand kind things to me; he turns upon me, with a smile, why, will you venture

yourself to Italy with me? Says he; I stopp'd a-while, and then answer'd, that Question; for I would go any-where in the world, or all over the world, wherever he shou' d desire me, and give me the felicity of his company."

(Page: 89)

The underlined sentences above are describing her efforts in adding her wealth. Roxana wants to be invited by the prince to go to the Italy or all over the world she would go anywhere what the prince desires her and also gives her the felicity or honor. In addition, not only selling her body, giving a son, but also go anywhere what the prince wants.

"Here my Lord bought me a little Female Turkish slave, who being taken at sea by a Maltese Man of War, was brought in there; and of her I learnt the Turkish Language; their way of dressing, and dancing, and some Turkish, or rather Moorish Songs, of which I made use, to my Advantage, on an extraordinary occasion, some years after, as you shall hear in its place. I need not say I learnt Italian too, for I got pretty well mistress of that, before I had been there a year; and as I leisure enough, and lov' d the language, I read all the Italian books I cou'd come at."

(Page: 92)

That point describes that Roxana confronts her exotic way to perform her personality changes in the future that she is from the high social status. By the existing of the female Turkish, she learns the Turkish language, the way of dressing, dancing and some Turkish habits. Her traveling at Italy is without her maid Amy, so she uses her slave to put the dress with its various accouterments. It will very useful for her life, by having the Turkish habits, she will continue her life easily in reaching her social status.

Literally, Roxana is using the local knowledge of the Turkish woman's material culture in order to use that knowledge to her advantage.

Roxana asks to the Prince to leave her, because he found other princes. So, it will break her heart, and her prince wants to leave her. But when her prince gets a sickness and she also want to leave him. Finally, the prince decides to stay at the religious house.

After that, Roxana becomes a free woman who takes care of her money. Then, she meets with the Dutch merchant who wants to marry a whore (Roxana). The following sentences will explain more detail about her ambitious that she doesn't want to give up her money and be a rich woman.

"Now I was at liberty to go to any part of the world, and take care of my money my self; the first thing that I resolv'd to do, was to go directly to England ..."

(Page: 100)

The underlined sentence above illustrates that Roxana is really free, does not have a husband and takes care of her money by herself. Then she meets with the Dutch merchant, who helps her in looking for the Jew that understand well about jewels and puts and dispose her money at Amsterdam, but finally, he (Dutch merchant) wants to marry her but she refuses it. The following sentences will make it clearer:

"I was indeed, surpriz'd at that part of his offer, and he might easily perceive it; it was not only what I did not expect, but it was what I knew not what answer to make to: he had indeed, I remov'd my principal objection, nay, all my objection, and it was not possible for me to give any answer; for if upon so generous an offer I should agree with him, I then did as good confess, that it was upon the account of my money that I refus'd him; and that tho' I cou' d give up my virtue, and expose my self; yet I would not give up my money, which, tho' it was really too gross for me to acknowledge, and I cou' d not pretend to marry him upon that principle neither; then as to having him, and make over all my estate out of his hands, so as not to give him the management of what I had,....."

(Page: 131)

The description above tells us that Roxana refuses the Dutch merchant to marry her. Because if she will marry with him. Of course the authority is in the hand of the husband. Because of that Roxana wants to care of the money by her self although she will give up her virtue to get much money. There are two reasons why she refuses the Dutch merchant: firstly because she will not give up financial independence, secondly because she is still ambitious for a higher station in society.

"A while after, the masks came in and began with a dance ala Comique, performing wonderfully indeed; while they were dancing, I withdrew, and left a lady to answer for me, that I wou' d return immediately; in less than an hour I return' d dress' d in the habit of a Turkish princess; the habit I got at Leghorn, when my foreign prince bought me a Turkish slave, as I have said; the Maltese man of war had, it seems, taken a Turkish Vessel going from Constantinople to Alexandria, in which were some ladies bound for Grand Cairo in Egypt; and as the ladies were made slaves, so their fine cloaths were thus exposed; and with this Turkish slave, I bought the rich cloaths too: the dress was extraordinary fine indeed, I had bought it as a curiosity, having never seen the like; the robe was a fine Persian, or India damask; the ground white and the flowers blue and gold and the train held five Yards."

(Page: 155)

The underlined sentences explain that Roxana becomes rich woman. In that condition has showed that Roxana had been in a high position or social status. When the merchant (the fourth lover) gave her a little surprise party, the guests are waited for her for about an hour and half in wearing dress. Then, Roxana dressed in habit of Turkish Princess. That habit is gotten at Leghorn when her prince bought her a Turkish slave. So, Roxana has taken the advantages from them to learn the Turkish language, its customs and the way of the princess dressing.

By learning the habit of Turkish Princess, Roxana looks very beautiful than other, because she used a rich cloth, which has been bought by her. If she is not rich, that is impossible to buy a rich cloth, which embroidered with gold and set with some pearl also some Turquoise stones. It proves that Roxana is a rich woman by supported her perfectly performance as if she is like a princess of Turkish. That is the way of Roxana to reach her social status by adopting the Turkish habits.

"... How soon I might raise my fortune to a prodigious Height, if I would but order my family-Oeconomy so far within my revenue, as to lay-up every year something, to add to the Capital."

(Page: 149)

"As sir Robert frequently visited me, and was (if may say so from his own mouth) very well pleas' d with my way of conversing with him, for he knew nothing, nor so much as guess' d at what I had been; I say, as he came often to see me, so he always entertain' d me with this scheme of frugality; and one time he brought another paper, wherein he shew' d me, much to the same purpose as the former, to what Degree I shou'd encrease my estate, if I would come into his method of contracting my expence..."

(Page: 149-150)

The underlined sentence above describes that Roxana makes a contract with sir Robert 700 l. a year. By coming to his method, she will raise her fortune to the high position. By using this method, she will get 60000 l. when she at fifty years old. But the honor of this contract is no children, so she will not have children.

Roxana has many apartments and there she begins her business. She dances for the guests and pay her of her dancing. The following sentences will explain it:

"I was dress'd in the same Vest and Girdle as before; but the robe had a Mantle over it, which is usual in the Turkish habit, and it was of Crimson and Green brocaded with gold; and my Tyhiaai, or Head-Dress, varri' d a little from that I had before, as it stood higher, and had some jewels about the rising part; which made it look like a Turban crown' d."

(Page: 160)

In some parties, Roxana wears the dress in the same vest and girdle as the Turkish habit. By this dress, she gets many advantages from the guests who arrive in her apartments and ask her to dance with them by having honor. So, we can conclude that this dress and the Turkish habit give her advantages to add her wealth in reaching higher social status.

"I may venture to say, that no woman ever liv'd a life like me, of six and twenty years of wickedness, without the least signals of remorse; without any signs of repentance; or without so much as a wish to put and to it; I had so long habituated myself to life of vice, that really it appear'd to be no vice to me; I went on smooth and pleasnt; I wallow'd in wealth, and it flow'd in upon me at such a rate..."

(Page: 167)

The description above tells us that Roxana reaches her social status by doing wickedness for twenty-six years. Her life is full of vice to get her wish and no woman life like Roxana said her. It shows that Roxana tries to reach and change her social status is by doing the wickedness or as a whore and eventually she feels guilt and sinful.

"As soon as they had shewn their Georgian and Armenian shapes, and danc'd, as I have said, three times, they withdrew, paid their compliment to me, (for I was Queen of the day) and went off to undress.

Some gentleman then danc'd with ladies all in masks, and when they stopp'd, no body rose up to dance, but all call' d Roxana, Roxana: in the interval, my lord had brought another masked person in to my room, who I knew not, only that I cou'd discern it was not the same person that led me out before:"

(Page: 160)

The description above shows us that Roxana is rich woman as if she is a queen at that time. It is indicated that all the people always look for her although they use a mask in dancing. For the dancing, Roxana gets an honor for about sixty-two guineas.

Once upon day, Roxana and Amy got the accident on the sea and they will die. Fortunately, the wind brings them to the shore and they live. Roxana blames herself for her business for twenty-six years in wickedness. So, they go a way from their relations, then go to the Quaker house and stay there. Finally she meets her Dutch merchant then they married privately and no body knows except her maid Amy and her good friend QUAKER. It will explain by the following sentence below:

"When we were marry' d, we came back immediately to my lodgings, (for the church was but just-by) and we were so privately marry' d, that none but Amy and my friend the QUAKER was acquainted with it;"

(Page: 216)

"I think it was the first time that ever I was angry with Amy in all my life; and when always done, tho' she was a devilish jade in having such a thought, yet it was all of it he effect of her Excess of affection and fidelity to me."

(Page: 240)

"Well, notwithstanding this, she insisted, I say, upon it, and which was worse, the longer it lasted, the more she began to drop Amy's Ladyship, and wou'd have it, that the lady Roxana was her mother; and that she had made some enquiries about it, and did not doubt but she shou'd find her out.

(Page: 243)

"I can say no more now, but that, as above, being arriv' d in Holland, with my spouse and his son, formerly mention' d, I appear' d there with all the splendor and equipage suitable to our new prospect, as I have already observ'd.

here, after some few years of flourishing, and outwardly happy circumstances, I fell into a dreadful course of calamities, and Amy also; the very reverse of our former good days; the blast heaven seem' d to follow the injury done the poor girl, by us both; and I was brought so low again, that my repentance seem' d to be only the consequence of my misery, as my misery was of my crime."

(Page: 292)

The description above tells us about the position after reaching and getting wealth, she blames herself and use a perfect disguise by using a QUAKER dress and stay at the QUAKER lodging. The next day Roxana is angry with Amy because she provokes her to murder the girl (her daughter). Actually Roxana absolutely wants to change her life to the truth way and takes care of her children whereas she is her daughter. Then, Suzan knows that her real mother is Roxana but before the Quaker warns Roxana that Suzan knows her identity, Amy killed her. After that Roxana is haunted by images of the dead girl. She cannot make contact with Amy but through the agency of the Quaker she is able to see her other daughter and satisfies her self that she has been brought up modestly.

Roxana and her husband (the Dutch merchant) remove to Holland where they continue to prosper to be a good condition. The end of this analysis is Roxana blames herself why she gives up her virtue to get much money and feels sinful. So, if talk about the status after she tries to reach her social status is that she is still in a high position because she is a rich woman and being the wife of the Dutch merchant.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing the data, it is significant that conclusion and suggestion will be given in this chapter as the last chapter of the study.

5.1. Conclusions

Based on the results of this analysis, the researcher concludes that the main character's reason for being ambitious to reach her social status is Roxana's poverty. She becomes poor woman because her husband left her with five children and only brings seventy Pounds in her hand. She locates her children at the parish because she cannot fulfill their necessities as the parents. Based on that condition, the landlord and his kindness give Roxana many gifts and she does not pay the rent for his house. Eventually, she soon becomes his mistress. From this condition which full of distress and misery, Roxana tries to reach her social status although by doing wickedness. In Roxana's mind is only how to get much money although by doing wrong way, because only that way Roxana is able to continue her life.

This condition of social life in that novel is as mirror of the condition of Defoe's social life at that time, which is signed by growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals. So, Defoe related the story of his novel at the social life at that time.

Furthermore, Roxana is the portrait of a woman lacerated by her sense of guilty and so intoxicated by accumulating wealth. This is an interesting expressing of her desire to make trading money seem clean and honest but got by crime. To get much money, she gives up her virtue and cannot give up her financial independence.

The way of Roxana to change her social status is by selling her body to her lovers. The first, her husband left her then she becomes the landlord's mistress and they make a contract of matrimony for about 7000 l a year. Second, she becomes the prince's mistress and they had three sons when they were in Italy. There, Roxana really becomes mistress because prince always gives her the bounty, buys her the Turkish slave where Roxana makes use of their knowledge to learn the language and its customs till she calls him the bountiful man. By using her money, she buys apartment to her business then some people ask her to dance and give her honor. The third is the Dutch merchant, but Roxana refuses him because she does not want to give up her financial independence but give up her virtue. She becomes rich woman and gets it from the jeweler that has been murdered and he gave all his effects to her. Also the wealth from the prince who is bountiful and always gives what Roxana wants. After that, the Dutch merchant marries her and she becomes his lady.

By this way, Roxana becomes the rich woman and reach the social status although by doing wickedness for twenty-six years. Although she becomes the

rich woman, she is haunted by the sense of guilty and sinful because of the devil instrument that loses her virtue.

5.2. Suggestions

Based on the research findings, it is recommended for the teachers to explain more detail about literary works. For example they can analyze one of kinds of literary works in popular culture not only in high culture.

For English students, they could use this research finding as reference for their research in order to get more information and also compare with other research.

The analysis of literary works can be done from many points of view. This thesis is an example of analysis of literary works from social approach. For other researchers it would be much better to enlarge and enrich the analysis when it is done from other area, for example linguistics point of view.

After reading this novel, we have to consider that if we have an expectation to get it, we have to use the good way because if we use the wrong way it will destroy our expectation. As Roxana' life after getting the wealth, she is haunted by feeling of guilty because the crime that has been done to get the financial independence and for a higher station in her society. In addition, if we want to be rich people, we have to use good way and do not use bad way, because by using good way, God willing we will reach it. And Virtue is the most important thing in our daily life. So, do not ever leave it to get our expectation.

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Appendices

Data Findings

"But I had liv'd three quarters of a year in his house about that, and had paid him no rent, and which was worse, I was in no condition to pay him any; however, I observ' d he came oftner to see me, looked kinder upon me, and spoke more friendly to me, than he use' d to do; he said, how poorly I liv'd."

(Page: 24-25)

"I was surpriz'd, you may be sure, at the bounty of a man that had but a little while ago been my terror, and had torn the goods out of my house, like a fury; but I consider' d that my distress had mollified his temper, and that he had afterwards been so compassionate as give to me leave to live rent-free in the house a whole year. "

(Page: 25)

"Ay, say I, but if he would give me an estate to live on, he should not lye with me, I assure you.

Why look you, Madam, if he would but give you enough to live easie upon, he should lye with me for it with all my heart.

That's a token, Amy, of inimitable kindness to me, said I, and I know how to value it; but there's more friendship than honesty is out of the question. when starving is the case; are not we almost starv' d to death?

I' am indeed, said I, and thou art for my sake, I will be a whore, Amy! And there I stopt.

Dear Madam, says Amy, if I will starve for your sake, I will be a whore, or any thing, for your sake; why I would die for you, if I were put to it.

Why that's an excess of affection, Amy, said I, I never met with before; I wish I may be ever in condition to make you some returns suitable: but however, Amy, you shall not be a whore to him, to oblige him to be kind to e; no, Amy, nor I won't be a whore to him, if he would give me much more than he is able to give me, or do for me."

(Page: 27-28)

"He said. That was all he desir'd of me, that his reward would be, the satisfaction of having rescued me from misery; that he found he was

obliging one that knew that gratitude meant; that he would make it his business to make me completely Easie, first or last, if it lay in his power; and in the mean time, he bade me consider of anything that I thought he might do for me, for my advantage, and in order to make me perfectly easie."

(Page: 29)

"Do! Says Amy, your choice is fair and plain; here you may have a handsome, charming Gentleman, be rich, live pleasantly, and in plenty; or refuse him, and want a dinner, go in rags, live in tears; in short, beg and starve; you know this is the case, Madam, says Amy, I wonder how you can say you know not hat to do.

Well, Amy, says I, the case is as you say, and I think verily I must yield to him; but then, said I, mov'd by conscience, don't talk any more of your cant, of its being lawful that I ought to Marry again, and such stuff as that; 'tis all Nonsense, says I, Amy, there's nothing in it, let me hear no more of that; for if I yied, 'tis in vain to mince the matter, I am a whore, Amy, neither better nor worse, I assure you."

(Page: 37)

"But the shorten the story; after supper, he took me up into his Chamber, where Amy had made a good fire, and there he pull' d out a great many papers, and spread them upon a little table, and then took me by the hand, and after kissing very much, he enter' d into a discourse of his circumstances, and of mine, how they agreed in several things exactly; for example, That I was abandon' d of a husband in the prime of my youth and vigour, and he of a wife in his middle-age; how the end of Marriage was destroy' d by the Treatment we had either of us receiv' d; and it would be very hard that we should be ty' d by the formality of the contract, where the essence of it was destroy' d; I interrupted him, and told him, There was a vast Difference between our circumstances, and that in the most essential Part; namely, that he was rich, and I was poor; that he was above the world, and I infinitely below it; that his circumstances were very easie, mine miserable, and this was an inequality the most essential that cou' d be imagin' d: as to that, my dear, says he, I have taken such Measures as shall make an Equality still; and with that, he shew' d me a contract in writing, wherein he engage' d himself to me; to cohabit constantly with me; to provide for me in all Respects as a wife; and repeating in the preamble, a long Account of the nature and Reason of our living together, and an obligation in the Penalty of 7000 l. never to abandon me; and at last, shew' d me a bond for 500 l. to be paid to me, or to many Assigns, within three Months after his death."

(Page: 39)

"Amy put us to-bed, and my new friend, I cannot call him husband, was so well pleas' d with Amy, for her fidelity and kindness to me, that he paid her all the arrear of her wages that I ow' d her, and gave her five Guineas over, and had it gone no farther, Amy had richly deserv' d what she had, for never was a maid so true to a mistress in such dreadful circumstances as I was in;"

(Page: 42)

"Had I look' d upon myself as a wife, you cannot suppose I would have been willing to have let my husband lye my maid, much less, before my face, for I stood-by all the while; but as I thought myself a whore, I cannot say but that it was something design' d in my thought , that my maid should be a whore too, and should nor reproach me with it.

Amy, however, less vicious than I, was grievously out of sorts the next morning, and cry' d and took on most vehemently; that she was ruin' d and undone, and there was no pacifying her; she was a whore, a slut, and she was undone! Undone! and cry' d almost all day; I did all I could to pacify her: a whore says I, well, and am not I a whore as well as you? No, no, says Amy, no, you are not, for you are marry' d; not I, Amy, says I, do not pretend to it; he may marry you to Morrow if he will, for anything I cou' d do to hinder it, I am not marry' d, I do not look upon it as any thing: well, all did not pacify Amy, but she cry' d two or three Days about it, but it wore off by degrees."

(Page: 43-44)

"and I spoke the language perfectly well; so we took a good house in Paris, and my gentleman was, two or three times, going to keep me a coach, but I decline 'd it, especially at Paris; but as they have those conveniences by the day there, at a certain rate, I had an equipage provided for me whenever I pleas' d, and I liv' d here in a very good figure, and might have liv' d higher if I pleas' d."

(Page: 47)

"I still press' d him not to stay late, and he said he wou' d not; but if I' am kept late, says he, beyond my expectation, I' ll stay all night, and come next morning: this seem' d a very uneasie about him, and I told him so, and entreated him not to go; I told him, I did know what might be the reason, but that I had a strange Terror upon my mind, about his going, and that, if he did go, I was perswaded some harm wou' d attend him; he smil' d and return' d, well, my dear, if it should be so, you are now richly provided for; all that I have here, I give to you; and with that, he takes up the casket, or case, here, says he, hold tour Hand, there is a good estate for you, in this case; if anything happens to me, 'tis all your own; I give it for

yourself; and with that, he takes up, the fine ring, and his Gold Watch, all into my hands, and the key of his Scrutore besides, adding, and my Scrutore there is some money, 'tis all your own."

(Page: 48)

" His Highness return' d, with an air of concern, that he was sorry for it; but he hop' d, if I settled in Paris, I might find ways to restore my fortune; at the same time he complimented me upon my being very handsome, as he was pleas' d to call it, and that I could not fail of admires: I stood up, and humbly thank' d his Highness, but told him, I had no expectations of that kind; that I thought I should be oblig' d to go over to England, to look after my husband's effects there."

(Page: 54)

"Some little time after this, but the same day, his gentleman come to me again, and with great ceremony and respect, deliver' d me a Black Box ty' d with a Scarlet Ribband, and seal' d with a noble Coat of Arms, which, I suppose, was the prince' s; there was in it a Grant from his Highness, or an assignment, I know not which to call it, with a Warrant to his banker to pay me two Thousands Livres a year, during my Stay in Paris, as the widow of Monsieur --- the jeweller, mentioning the horrid murder of my late Husband, as the occasion of it, as above."

(Page: 55)

"When he sent away his Gentleman, I stood up, and offer' d to wait on his Highness while he Eat, but he positively refus' d, and told me, No, To-Morrow you shall be the Widow of Monsieur --- the jeweller, but to-Night you shall be my Mistress; therefore sit here, says he, and Eat with me, or I will get up and serve.

Now, Madam, says the prince, give me leave to lay aside my character; let us talk together with the Freedom of equals; my Quality sets me at a distance from you, and makes you ceremonious; your beauty exalts you to more than an Equality, I must then treat you, as lovers do their Mistresses, but I cannot speak the language; 'tis enough to tell you, how agreeable you are to me; how I am surpriz' d at your beauty, and resolve to make you happy, and to be happy with you."

(Page: 57)

"I had no poverty attending me; on the contrary, I was Mistress of ten thousands Pounds before the prince did anything for me; had I been Mistress of my resolution; had I been less obliging, and rejected the first

attack, all had been safe; but my virtue was lost before, and the devil, who had found the way to break- in upon me by one temptation..."

(Page: 59)

"However, I say, as to my own part, I enjoy' d my self Tranquility; and as the prince was the only Deity I worshipp' d,; and so, I was really his idol however it was with his princess, I assure you, his other mistresses found a sensible difference; and thou' they could never find me out, yet I good intelligence, that they guess' d very well, that their Lord that got some new favourite that robbed them of his usual bounty too: and now I must mention the sacrifices he made to his idol, and they were not a few, I assure you."

(Page: 64)

"I was now return' d to Paris; my little son of honour, as I call' d him, was left at ----, where my last country seat then was, and I came to Paris, at the Prince's Request; thither he came to me as soon as I arrive' d, and told me, he came to give me joy of my return, and to make his Acknowledgements, for that I had given him a SON: I thought indeed, he had been going to give me a present, and so he did the next day, but in what he said then, he only jested with me about Midnight, and did me the honour, as I then call' d it, to lodge me in his arms all the night, telling me, in jest, that the best Thanks for a son born, was giving the pledge for another."

(Page: 87)

"He made me sit down, and sat down by me, and after saying a thousand kind things to me; he turns upon me, with a smile, why, will you venture yourself to Italy with me? Says he; I stopp' d a-while, and then answer' d, that Question; for I would go any-where in the world, or all over the world, wherever he shou' d desire me, and give me the felicity of his company."

(Page: 89)

"Here my Lord bought me a little Female Turkish slave, who being taken at sea by a Maltese Man of War, was brought in there; and of her I learnt the Turkish Language; their way of dressing, and dancing, and some Turkish, or rather Moorish Songs, of which I made use, to my Advantage, on an extraordinary occasion, some years after, as you shall hear in its place. I need not say I learnt Italian too, for I got pretty well mistress of that, before I had been there a year; and as I leisure enough, and lov' d the language, I read all the Italian books I cou' d come at."

(Page: 92)

"Now I was at liberty to go to any part of the world, and take care of my money my self; the first thing that I resolv' d to do, was to go directly to England, ..."

(Page: 100)

"I was indeed, surpriz' d at that part of his offer, and he might easily perceive it; it was not only what I did not expect, but it was what I knew not what answer to make to: he had indeed, I remov' d my principal objection, nay, all my objection, and it was not possible for me to give any answer; for if upon so generous an offer I should agree with him, I then did as good confess, that it was upon the account of my money that I refus' d him; and that tho' I cou' d give up my virtue, and expose my self; yet I would not give up my money, which, tho' it was really too gross for me to acknowledge, and I cou' d not pretend to marry him upon that principle neither; then as to having him, and make over all my estate out of his hands, so as not to give him the management of what I had,....."

(Page: 131)

"A while after, the masks came in and began with a dance ala Comique, performing wonderfully indeed; while they were dancing, I withdrew, and left a lady to answer for me, that I wou' d return immediately; in less than an hour I return' d dress' d in the habit of a Turkish princess; the habit I got at Leghorn, when my foreign prince bought me a Turkish slave, as I have said; the Maltese man of war had, it seems, taken a Turkish Vessel going from Constantinople to Alexandria, in which were some ladies bound for Grand Cairo in Egypt; and as the ladies were made slaves, so their fine cloaths were thus exposed; and with this Turkish slave, I bought the rich cloaths too: the dress was extraordinary fine indeed, I had bought it as a curiosity, having never seen the like; the robe was a fine Persian, or India damask; the ground white and the flowers blue and gold and the train held five Yards."

(Page: 155)

"... How soon I might raise my fortune to a prodigious Height, if I wou' d but order my family-Oeconomy so far within my revenue, as to lay-up every year something, to add to the Capital."

(Page: 149)

"As sir Robert frequently visited me, and was (if may say so from his own mouth) very well pleas' d with my way of conversing with him, for he knew nothing, nor so much as guess' d at what I had been; I say, as he came often to see me, so he always entertain' d me with this scheme of

frugality; and one time he brought another paper, wherein he shew' d me, much to the same purpose as the former, to what Degree I shou'd encrease my estate, if I wou'd come into his method of contracting my expence;
....."

(Page: 149-150)

"I was dress'd in the same Vest and Girdle as before; but the robe had a Mantle over it, which is usual in the Turkish habit, and it was of Crimson and Green brocaded with gold; and my Tyhiaai, or Head-Dress, varri' d a little from that I had before, as it stood higher, and had some jewels about the rising part; which made it look like a Turban crown' d.
"

(Page: 160)

"I may venture to say, that no woman ever liv'd a life like me, of six and twenty years of wickedness, without the least signals of remorse; without any signs of repentance; or without so much as a wish to put and to it; I had so long habituated myself to life of vice, that really it appear'd to be no vice to me; I went on smooth and pleasnt; I wallow'd in wealth, and it flow'd in upon me at such a rate..."

(Page: 167)

"As soon as they had shewn their Georgian and Armenian shapes, and danc' d, as I have said, three times, they withdrew, paid their compliment to me, (for I was Queen of the day) and went off to undress.

Some gentleman then danc' d with ladies all in masks, and when they stopp' d, no body rose up to dance, but all call' d Roxana, Roxana: in the interval, my lord had brought another masked person in to my room, who I knew not, only that I cou'd discern it was not the same person that led me out before:"

(Page: 160)

"When we were marry' d, we came back immediately to my lodgings, (for the church was but just-by) and we were so privately marry' d, that none but Amy and my friend the QUAKER was acquainted with it:"

(Page: 216)

"I think it was the first time that ever I was angry with Amy in all my life; and when always done, tho' she was a devilish jade in having such a thought, yet it was all of it the effect of her Excess of affection and fidelity to me."

(Page: 240)

"Well, notwithstanding this, she insisted, I say, upon it, and which was worse, the longer it lasted, the more she began to drop Amy's Ladyship, and wou'd have it, that the lady Roxana was her mother; and that she had made some enquiries about it, and did not doubt but she shou' d find her out.

(Page: 243)

"I can say no more now, but that, as above, being arriv' d in Holland, with my spouse and his son, formerly mention' d, I appear' d there with all the splendor and equipage suitable to our new prospect, as I have already observ' d here, after some few years of flourishing, and outwardly happy circumstances, I fell into a dreadful course of calamities, and Amy also; the very reverse of our former good days; the blast heaven seem' d to follow the injury done the poor girl, by us both; and I was brought so low again, that my repentance seem' d to be only the consequence of my misery, as my misery was of my crime."

(Page: 292)

Biography of the Author

Daniel Defoe was born in England 1660 as the son of James Foe. Defoe's father was a prominent merchant, a freeman of the city, a liveryman holding a succession of important offices in his company. He studied at Charles Morton's Academy, London. Although his father intended him for the ministry, Defoe plunged into politics and trade. In the early 1680's Defoe was a commission merchant in Cornhill but it was bankrupt in 1691. Then he married Marry Tuffly and they had two sons and five daughters. Defoe is an English novelist, pamphleteer and journalist. The famous novel, which has been written by him, is *Robinson Crusoe* (1719). Then he wrote novel *Roxana or the Fortunate Mistress* (1724). The appearance of this novel genre in England around 1700s is a sign of the growing power of middle class attitudes to money and morals. In his writing describes the social condition at that time because he interested in the social issues e.g. welfare reform, religious freedom, science, society and woman's education. It includes a woman (Roxana) who can be construed as a mirror image of him that interested in capitalist modes to transform her in society. Defoe can be characterized as one of the economic men that in the capitalism, improvement and exploitation of new markets along imperialist lines that would favor English trading interest. Because of that he was one of the first to write stories about characters in realistic situation by using a simple prose.

Defoe's life is seismographic trace of these changes. He wrote his first novel in 1719 when he was 59 and his place in history was already secure as one

of the first and foremost of England is journalist and proponents of capitalist development.

At his point the shape of Defoe's life must have seemed predetermined towards an increase of personal fortune and social standing. Then, at the age of 32, he experienced a reverse of fortunes typical of capitalist entrepreneurs and very much re-experienced in his novels. Where many fictions by his contemporaries read today as generalized and remote, Defoe is narrators emphasize the plain description of events and pragmatic or moral reflection on their implications in a form which makes their experiences and their responses seem remarkably modern even to this today. The last, he died on 26 April 1731 at his lodging in Ropermaker's Alley Moorfield.

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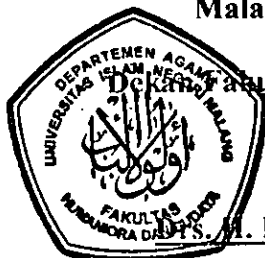
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In *Daniel Defoe's Roxana or the Fortunate
Mistress* to reach higher social status


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No	Tanggal	Materi	Tanda tangan
1	19 Maret 2005	Pengajuan Judul	
2	15 April 2005	Konsultasi Proposal Skripsi	
3	18 April 2005	Seminar Proposal	
4	16 September 2005	Bab I	
5	29 September 2005	Revisi Bab I	
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7	13 Oktober 2005	Revisi Bab I, II dan III	
8	19 Oktober 2005	Bab IV dan V	
9	29 Oktober 2005	Revisi Bab IV dan V	
10	12 Nopember 2005	Revisi Bab I, II, III, IV dan V	
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Malang, 16 Nopember 2005



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