

THE PORTRAIT OF GENDER INEQUALITIES,  
 AS IT IS REFLECTED  
 IN SIDNEY SHELDON'S *If TOMMORROW COMES*



*Submitted to the Faculty of Letters, Hasanuddin University  
 In partial fulfillment of the Requirements to obtain  
 A Sarjana Degree in English Department*

**YUSBIANTRI  
 F 211 99 011**

PERIODE	HASANUDDIN
Tgl. Pengemb.	31 Juli 2009
Aset	UMHAS
Barang	1 (satu) Exp
Harga	Sumbangan
No. Inventaris	0907 31 031
No. Stok	22964

**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

**MAKASSAR**

**2004**

**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN**

**FAKULTAS SASTRA**

Sesuai dengan Surat Tugas Dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin  
Nomor : 2144/J04.11.1./PP.27/2003, tanggal 4 Juli 2003, dengan ini  
menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini.

Makassar, 12 Mei 2004

Konsultan I,



Dra. Herawaty Abbas, M.Hum, M.A.  
NIP. 131 792 025

Konsultan II,



Dra. Hj. Andjarwati Sadik, M.Ed.  
NIP. 130 803 023

Disetujui untuk diteruskan kepada

Panitia Ujian Skripsi

Dekan

u.b. Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. M. Amir P, M.Hum  
NIP. 131 792 026

**UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN  
FAKULTAS SASTRA**



Pada hari ini, Rabu, Tanggal 15 Juli 2004, Panitia Ujian Skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul :

*" The Portrait of Gender Inequalities As It is Reflected in "Sidney Sheldon's if Tomorrow Comes"*

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir, guna memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris pada Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 15 Juli 2004

Panitia Ujian Skripsi :

1. Hamzah A. Machmoed, M.A.

Ketua

2. Drs. Husain Hasyim, M.Hum.

Sekretaris

3. Drs. Abidin Pammu, M.A.

Penguji I

4. Drs. M. Amir P.M.Hum.

Penguji II

5. Dra. Herawaty Abbas, M.Hum. M.A.

Konsultan I

6. Dra. Hj. Andjarwati Sadik, M.Ed.

Konsultan II

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, the writer would like to express her deepest gratitude to the Almighty God for having blessed and given guidance to the writer during the time of preparing, writing, and finishing this thesis and also for keeping her on the track of a normal life.

A sincere thankfulness to *Dra. Herawaty Abbas, M.Hum, M.A*, as the writer's first consultant and *Dra. Hj. Andjarwati Sadik, M.Ed*, as the writer's second consultant who have given their correction, guidance, suggestion, time, and encouragements during the process of completing this thesis.

The same appreciation is extended to *Drs. Aminuddin Ram, M.Ed*, as the Dean of Faculty of Letters of Hasanuddin University, *Drs. M. Amir P, M.Hum*, as the Head of English Department, the staff of English Department for their supports and guidance, and the library of Hasanuddin University for their permission in using books related to the topic of this thesis.

The writer also would like to extend her special and heartfelt gratitude to her beloved parents '*Yulius Raba - Naham*' who have brought her up, supported her financial and prayers performed for the success of the writer in her study. Last but not least, thanks to her beloved brother and sister '*Robert - Devi*' and the writer's friends: *Lili, Nina, Rahmi, Reni, Sari, and*

*Rita*, for allowing her developed her little personality into something better.  
You are all the writer's inspiration. It would be impossible to complete this  
thesis without your help. God will repay your kindness and integrity.

(Amen)

The Writer

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE.....	i	
APPROVAL.....	ii	
LEGITIMACY .....	iii	
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	iv	
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vi	
ABSTRAK.....	viii	
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
	I.1. Background.....	1
	I.2. The Reason for Choosing the Title .....	4
	I.3. The Identification of Problem .....	5
	I.4. The Scope of Problem.....	5
	I.5. The Statement of Problem .....	6
	I.6. The Objective of Writing.....	6
	I.7. Sequence of Chapter.....	7
CHAPTER II	LITERARY REVIEW	
	II.1. Definition of Gender .....	8
	II.2. Popular Culture (Popular Literature).....	12
	II.3. Genetic Structuralism Theory.....	15

	11.4. The American Women History .....	17
	11.5. Social Condition after World War II.....	19
CHAPTER III	METHODOLOGY	
	III.1. Method of Collecting Data.....	22
	III.2. Method of Analyzing Data .....	23
CHAPTER IV	ANALYSIS	
	IV.1. The Characters.....	25
	IV.2. The Theme.....	33
	IV.3. Setting .....	34
	IV.4. Gender Inequalities and Male Attitudes .....	35
	IV.5. The Influence of Social Environment to the Main Character's life.....	40
	IV.6. The Attitude of the Main Character in Empowering herself.....	44
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
	V.1. Conclusion.....	49
	V.2. Suggestion .....	50
BIBLIOGRAPHY	.....	51
APPENDIX	.....	53

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisis ketidaksetaraan gender yang dialami oleh tokoh utama wanita dalam novel *If Tomorrow Comes*. Penelitian ini memfokuskan hubungan antara proses gender yang terjadi di novel dan dalam masyarakat Amerika tempat karya tersebut lahir.

Dalam menganalisis karya Sidney Sheldon ini, penulis menggunakan metode pustaka serta membaca sejumlah buku yang relevan dengan topik pembahasan. Selanjutnya penulis mencatat data yang diperoleh dari bacaan tersebut untuk kemudian diklasifikasikan dan dianalisis berdasarkan pendekatan Strukturalisme Genetik.

Setelah menganalisis tokoh utama dari novel tersebut, serta hubungannya dengan kenyataan kehidupan, penulis menemukan bahwa perlakuan gender dipengaruhi oleh latar belakang sosial serta jenis kelamin dari tokoh utama, dan perlakuan itu menimbulkan ketidakadilan gender.



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

One of the great achievements of human being is literature. An author creates literature as a medium to express his feeling and emotion and to fulfill his personal sense of beauty. Literature itself covers the whole aspects of human life including social, cultural, religious, economical, and political attitude (Wellek and Warren, 1989:109).

Literary works are the result of artists' imaginations by their experiences, their knowledge and their views about social relations, life and the existence of the universe. One of the most popular works in literature is novel. Novel is a kind of prose, as a product of people's imagination created to be comprehended, understood, and enjoyed by people as members of society (Allen, 1949:22).

Woman as a human being, with all her strength, and weakness, is always being an interesting topic to be discussed, and analyzed. A large-scale revolution of all sorts of lives created some perception about women's position in the world. America as the industrial center is also not able to avoid feminist movement. Women get their rights, but their rights are just

considered from their materialistic and sexuality point of view, therefore, the justice must be put into effect until male and female have the same rights. History of women in all along the human civilization is compiled with suppression and expropriation. They are considered and depend on their families and societies situation at the time, so everyone feel that part of the world population are women, and they have been the victims of violence.

Since the end of World War II up to now, having equal rights between male and female are still being issues in which several ways out have been taken to give the same equal rights for women. The concept about equal rights limitation for male and female and their aspects are very depend on the world view. Women have a limited position and are framed into narrow atmosphere. Female freedom in choosing and determining her own life is based on the situation and condition around her. This situation can be found in customs, citizen law, norms, religion and every single dimension of life. People believe that this fact is a faith that has become an undeniable system of life. Today, women are still deemed as a compliment, their function as housewives are not translated to be a real work but just like other types of works. Women are a large part of population where they live and socialize themselves, and they have to work hard to survive.

Women have often benefited unequally from opportunities and resources of development. Development strategies pursued by many countries in the region are adversely affecting women's position. In many countries they do not have equal access to education, technology, training, beneficial employment and decision making. Women usually located in the lower rank of each group while men are high ones.

The fact above inspires Sidney Sheldon to write about women's. Sheldon is one of the authors who immortalizes nuance of women's struggle in his work. One of the feminist's missions and soul is an effort to build the egalitarian women image. To talk about women is really interesting. Woman is not only people but also a subject one can study.

Sheldon always uses women as major characters in his novels. And if we read his novels they could make us happy, sad and sometimes the plot of the stories influence our imaginations. They can effect the readers' feelings and also arouse pleasure, sadness or anger.

In the literary works, we can find so many women's problem, especially in the novels. Some of the women's problems are found in "If Tomorrow Comes" by Sidney Sheldon. This novel tells about how a woman solves her problems by herself, how strong that woman is, however, sometimes she has to use her feeling to solve her problems.

## 1.2. The Reason For Choosing the Title

Novel is regarded expression of life. It shows happiness, morality, sadness, views of life bound together. Such factors to some extent are not easy to understand only by reading the novel but a special study in the novel itself is needed. In "If Tomorrow Comes", Sidney Sheldon tries to show how woman can do what man can do. The topic of the novel talks about women's problem. Woman in the novel face a hard competition with men in finding jobs. It also talks about woman in movement. We are facing these facts nowadays. That is the reason for choosing this novel. Besides that, this novel uses simple language which makes it easy to understand and it is one of his best seller novels.

Sidney Sheldon is famous today for this exciting blockbuster novel. His other best seller novels are "The Other Side of Midnight", "A stranger in the Mirror", "Bloodline", "Master of the Game", etc. He panned six others Broadway hits and created four running television series including "Hart to Hart", and "I Dream of Jeannie".

The typical woman in Sheldon's novels is a strong and multi functions woman. Sheldon is intelligent, the literary genre of his story is full of imagination, love, ambition, and friendship and woman's way of life.

### **I.3. The Identification of Problem**

- 1.3.1. The attitude of Tracy Whitney (the main character) in "If Tomorrow Comes" faces gender inequalities.
- 1.3.2. Social environment of the societies that influence Tracy's life.
- 1.3.3. The attitudes of male characters to Tracy.
- 1.3.4. The appearance of female figures whose more showed than male figures in this novel.

### **I.4. The Scope of Problem**

There are still many people who believe that women are identical with love and weakness; the inferior figures who live under men's superiority. In this writing, the writer is going to focus gender inequalities to main character in Sidney Sheldon's "If Tomorrow Comes". In this case, the writer uses the Genetic Structuralism approach.

### **I.5. The Statement of Problem**

There are some problems that appear in this novel. They are as the followings.

- 1.5.1. What does the main character do in facing gender inequalities as a woman?

1.5.2. How does social environment influence the main character's life?

1.5.3. How does the main character face the attitudes of male characters?

## **1.6. The Objective of Writing**

1.6.1. To describe gender inequalities of the main character as a woman.

1.6.2. To describe the influence of social environment of the main character's life.

1.6.3. To find some problems that are faced by the main character in facing the attitudes of male characters.

## **1.7. Sequence of chapter**

This thesis consists of five chapters, they are:

Chapter one is an introduction, which consists of background, the reason for choosing the title, the identification of problem, the scope of problem, the statement of problem, the objective of writing, and sequence of chapter.

Chapter two is literary review, which consists of gender definition, popular literature, genetic structuralism theory, the American women history, the social condition of America after the World War II.

Chapter three is methods of collecting and analyzing data.

Chapter four is data analysis.

Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERARY REVIEW



#### II.1. Definition of Gender

Gender is an English term. In dictionary, there is no difference between gender and sex. But there is social element involved in this research, so definitions of gender and sex must be differentiated clearly. Unger in *Women and Gender* defines, "sex is defined as biological differences in genetic composition and reproductive anatomy and function" (1992:17). Fakih also has the same statement in *Analisis Gender*.

*"Jenis kelamin merupakan persifatan atau pembagian dua jenis kelamin manusia yang ditentukan secara biologis yang melekat pada jenis kelamin tertentu. Manusia jenis pria secara biologis mempunyai ciri yaitu memiliki jakala (jakun), penis dan memproduksi sperma, sedangkan wanita memiliki rahim, vagina, alat menyusui dan memproduksi telur. Alat-alat tersebut pada pria dan wanita secara permanen dan tidak dapat dipertukarkan, atau seringkali disebut sebagai kodrati" (1996:7-8).*

In addition, Unger also defines gender as:

*"... Gender is what culture makes out of the raw material of biological sex. All known societies recognize a biological differentiation and use it as the basic for social distinction" (1992:18).*

In our society, the process of creating gendered human beings begins when a baby is born, the presence of vagina and penis represent sex, but the pink or



blue blanket that covers the baby represents gender. The blanket symbolizes a cue that the infant is to be treated as a boy or a girl, not as a "generic human".

To this, Fakih makes the definition of gender:

*"Karena adanya perbedaan biologis antara jenis kelamin pria dan wanita, maka masyarakat menganggap bahwa pria dan wanita juga memiliki sifat-sifat yang berbeda. Sehingga penanda-penanda yang berbedapun diberikan terhadap keduanya. Hal ini kemudian melahirkan konsep gender yang membedakan pria dan wanita dalam kategori maskulin dan feminin. Jadi konsep gender adalah suatu sifat yang melekat pada kaum pria dan wanita yang dikonstruksi secara sosial maupun kultural (bukan kodrati)" (1996:8-9).*

For example, a woman has feminist characteristics, such as soft-hearted, emotional, and maternal while a man has masculine characteristics, such as strong, rational, and powerful. But in certain condition, feminine and masculine characteristics can be exchanged. A man can be soft-hearted and emotional, but sometimes a woman can be strong, rational and brave.

In addition, Unger adds:

*"... So, gender as a cue, to tell us how to think and behave toward others in social interaction, such distinction between boys and girls help to socialize them into what is considered socially correct gender-typed behavior" (1992:22).*

Although much differential treatment on men and women or boys and girls happens outside awareness, research confirms that it is a reality. For example, in elementary school classrooms show that although teacher believe that they

are treating boys and girls the same, but in fact, boys receive more attention, both positive and negative attention, than girls do.

Research shows that the behavior of men or boys is often evaluated more positively than the behavior of women or girls. Even when a woman and a man behave in identical ways, their behavior may be interpreted differently.

Then, Heyser in *Issues and Methodologies for Gender Sensitive Planning* defines, "gender is the socially constructed roles ascribed to men and women" (1991:14). People use gender to classify their social lives in many ways. Social role that are determined by a distinction of gender places differential duties, responsibilities and activities to male and female.

Gender distinction between male and female as the above statements persisted for a long time and multidimensional. They are formed and socialized culturally by religious and government rules. In our society, being emotional is seen as a weakness or limitation, while being cool and rational is seen as a virtue. Gender distinction are not a problem if there is not gender deviation or gender inequalities. But in reality, gender distinction brings about inequalities, especially for women. For example, men's violence to women, such as rape, and hit against women.

Gender can be viewed as a system of social classification that influences manner of lives. Men have more public power in most societies, controlling government, law, and public discourse. But women have limited public power in the Congress and in the law.

The problems of gender are the structural problem, so struggle of women in facing gender inequalities are not struggle in opposing men, rather struggle in facing inequalities system in societies, to create a good relationship between women and men.

Unger conclude the process of gender at three levels (1992:18-19):

1. *The individual level: gender as masculinity and femininity.* Certain traits, behaviors, interests are associated with each sex and assumed to be appropriate for people of that sex.
2. *The interpersonal level: gender as a cue.* Gender cues are used to tell us how to behave toward others in social interactions.
3. *The social structural level: gender as a system of power relations.* All known human societies make social distinctions based on gender. Gender is a classification system that shapes the relations among women and men.

Based on the brief explanation above, it can be concluded that sex are physical while gender are socially constructed. Gender depends on how society views the relation of male to man and female to woman.

Definitions of gender explained by social scientists above are a phenomenon happens in societies. So it is very interesting to know how Sidney Sheldon by his world views this social phenomenon in his works. "If Tomorrow Comes" describes phenomenon of gender with their aspects as Unger's explanation, and this research uses Unger's gender conception.

## II.2. Popular Culture (Popular Literature)

"Popular" was originally a legal or political term, from *popularis* (Latin = belonging to the people). In nineteenth century, American magazine observed: "they have come to take 'popular' as a synonym for good". While Williams in *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society* defines "*popular was being seen from the point of view of the people rather than from those seeking favor or power from them*" (1976:198-199). For example 'popular literature', 'popular press' which is distinguished from "quality press" and 'popular journalism' which is distinguished from "democratic journalism" or "popular entertainment." And this research wants to talk about popular literature or popular culture.

Hansen in the introduction of his collection, *Anthology of Ancient Greek Popular Literature* writes that "*popular literature reflects an aesthetic that values easy and continued engagement, minimizing features that*

encourage," yet "replete with action and sensation" (1998). In this case, popular literature can be created in popular fictions, especially in women's fiction. There are some examples that can be categorized as popular fiction such as confession short stories, other magazine fiction, Harlequin-type novels and soap operas. Popular fiction genres are mystery, suspense, horror, romance and historical fiction.

The 1970s is the period in which men and women began to take an active in writing of fictions. The collection includes first or early editions of the *best-sellers* by both American and British authors of this period, such as Victor Appleton (Tom Swift books), Edgar Rice Burroughs (Tarzan books), Sidney Sheldon ('If Tomorrow Comes' novel), Oliver Optic (various boys' series), Helen Louise Thorndyke (Honey Bunch series), and Stella M. Francis (Campfire Girls series). The authors' writing style is a new kind of literary genre and categorized as *popular literature*. As Abbas quotes what Helwig says that "*writings are considered popular literature if they are part of the mass media and, as a facet of industrial culture, are degraded into commercial objects that must be sold for a profit*" (2001:69).

Then, Abbas adds:

*"They (popular novels) have a typical urban character, in terms of both their (mass) production and consumption and their themes. Most of them are easy reading, with*

*little psychological development or self-reflection geared to the general public" (2001:69).*

The elements of popular culture are manufactured and usually distributed through the mass media (magazine, books, radio and television). Their primary function is to make a profit for those who have and run the companies that produce and distribute the fictions.

Women's fiction is a part of popular fiction and defined as fiction which is written for women, usually with women as the central characters. Because it is an economic commodity, the target audience is very important in determining of the messages. Not only is women's fiction written primarily for women but also for men. To qualify as women's fiction, the writer does not have to be a woman, but the writer can be a man, including Sidney Sheldon.

Sidney Sheldon is one of the authors in the popular literature period. Sidney Sheldon began his tremendous career in writing after winning Academy Award for television, film and the stage during the middle of the twentieth century. Two of his well known writings are "I Dream of Jeannie" and "Hart to Hart". Sheldon went on focusing on novels, and publishing many *best-sellers*. He is the authors of "The other Side of Midnight", "A

stranger in the Mirror", "Bloodline", etc. He has produced 75 million Sheldon's books in print, including "If Tomorrow Comes".



### II.3. Genetic Structuralism Theory

The founder of Structuralism - Genetic approach is Lucien Goldman, a man of letters from France. This approach is able to reconstruct the author's world view.

Structuralism-Genetic approach is the fusion of Structuralism approach and genetic factors. The weakness of structuralism approach is corrected by using the genetic factors in understanding the literary works. The genetic means the history of the literary work. In this case, the existence of author and his background influence the work is created.

Historical background, times and society also influence the process of creation of the work, whether from the content or the structure facet. Therefore, a certain society in which the author lives expressed creates a certain kind of literary work. This tendency is based on the assumption that the society structure has the normative characteristics. It means that the controlling elements must be obeyed. The thoughts, values and behaviors are certainly influenced by the society structure which is valid. These factors also

determine what the author should write, for whom the literary work be written, and what the purpose and the intention of the work.

The world view that is presented through *the problematic-hero* is a global structure which has a certain meaning. The world view is not just an empirical fact directly, but it is an idea, inspiration and feeling that can unite a group of social society. It procures a concrete form in literary work. It does not have an objective existence, but a theoretical expression from the condition and the importance of a certain group of society.

At least, the Structuralism - Genetic approach can be acknowledged to have useful and efficient facets, when the researcher is constantly concerned with the intrinsic elements, besides concerns to the sociological factors and also considers that the literary work is created creativity and uses the imaginations factor.

In short, the result of the research of the Structuralism - Genetic Approach in *Teori Penelitian Sastra* (1994:83) can be formulated as follows:

*First*, the research should be started from the intrinsic element studies completely. *Second*, studying the background of author's social group because he is a part of a certain community. *Third*, studying about social background and history that influence the work that is created by the author.



From the three steps, we will be achieved the author's world view which struggled by *the problematic-hero*.

For more clarify, we can follow the steps in doing the research by using the Genetic Structuralism that is introduced by Lawrenson and Swingewood in *Teori Penelitian Sastra* (1994:83) and supported by Goldman.

They are:

*The first* is the research of the literary work itself. The structure must be studied to proof that the parts are tied together in harmony. *The second* is the relation to the social culture. The factors of literary work are related to the socio-culture and the history, and then to the mental-structure which is related to the author's world view.

#### **II.4. The American Women History**


The first women arrived in America through the Bering Strait. There were twenty thousands of them. Their life which was ruined by the arriving white immigrants began 2000 years ago. Their arrival brought new disease which caused the decreasing of the population drastically in the fifteenth and sixteenth century. In Mexico, they were only five to ten percent who kept surviving. By the division of sexual works, in fact, Indian women could be freely work as "trade mediation" between the indigineous and the

immigrants. Their skill in bargaining, processing animals skin, making canoes, and crossing the jungle, help them to overcome the differentiation in works and to decrease the limit between feminine and masculine world.

The indigeneous more increased than the immigrants in 1740 to 1750, and the difference between the higher and the lower social class appeared in seventeenth century.

In the meantime, British colonialist arrived in groups at the North Atlantic Sea, and the Iroquois Indian had the opportunity to trade European commodities such as, kettle and metal. Besides, skin of animals-trading was particular resources for them. Even though they used European technology, but they took an active in opposing European dominated. Then, in the middle of the eighteenth century, women in America had to work hard to earn their lives. For women, total comprehension in religion with all kinds of fanaticism became a sphere of freedom.

In the middle of the nineteenth century, women begun to show their potency. In 1850, the majority of American women had an education, and began to involve themselves in teaching children. Twenty years later, in 1870, people begun to realize that women have the capability to take an active role in the struggle. And by their participants, they received the "*civic role*" in the "*republican motherhood*." In the early of 1930, stock exchange drastically



decreased, so it caused economic depression. Fortunately, women motivated their community to lighten the load of family, when their husbands were unemployed. And for the first time, "*family planning*" was declared by government. The position of women workers was more improved by Franklin D. Roosevelt as the president of United States of America. He was supported by his wife, Eleanor, to sign an agreement to protect women on a charge of society as a troublemaker. In fact, although working girls were in the same work with working men, but they kept getting minimum subsistence wages. This condition went on until the war was finished.

Women's position was a particular problem after racial discrimination problem in the end of 1950, so in the early of 1970 feminist movement appeared to demand their rights till the early of 1980. They wanted to create the American dreams: *liberty, equality and fraternity* into reality.

## **II.5. Social Condition of America After The World War II**

In the United States, historical changes have weakened the ability of individuals to view their own lives as part of the past, present and future of the social evolution. World War II brought on impacts of social and psychological emotion that were never happened before. Many American's

attitude towards their own society and their future fluctuated sharply. Most Americans seemed satisfied with their lives and the quality of their society.

After World War II, America confronted two great threats. They were the cold war and communism, which were profoundly strong in Soviet Union. President Harry Truman was famous with his "Marshal Plan" during this time to aid European, which suffered from the shortage of food as an aftermath of cold war.

In this period, industrialization its influence encompasses a large part of the American economy. During this great depression, the effects of industrialization created hostility between the major economic classes in the American society. The number of employers and employees were increased. By the mid-twentieth century, inequality in the American society was revealed in the existence of a complex social-class system. And at the time, education became an even more important way to achieve a better career.

In the meantime, the history of gendered spaces and women's status in United States were shaped by this country's development as a capitalist. The combination of capitalist economical structure with patriarchic ideologies formed as society in which control over wealth, lineage and family. Capitalism also confined to gendered spaces within workplace. Industries place women in some rooms doing poorly paid "women's work" and men in

other rooms doing more highly paid "men's work." In this period women's status had not changed.

In the South, a woman's status heavily depended on their race and class. The prevailing ideology for wealthy white women were graciousness. While black women were only slaves for the whites. Even though white women's position more increased than black women, but they were still preoccupied in their domestic roles such as cooked for husband and children.

In the North, under common law system, a wife's earning was the property of her husband. He might receive them and spend them as he pleased. Only he could bring an action to recover wages that were unpaid. As a general matter, this right of a husband has been abolished by statute throughout the United States.

Nowadays, the statute of women's position is always renewed by government in America to give the same rights between feminine and masculine.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

The methods used by the writer in composing this thesis are:

#### III. 1. Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data that is used by the writer is the library research. The writer collects useful and relevant references to the topics.

There are two sets of data are in this analysis:

##### III. 1. 1. Primary Data

Primary data are the data that becomes a major source in this study. These data are obtained from the novel itself. The novel consists of 408 pages and is divided into three chapters. While the collection is done by close reading and the writer notes down everything that is relevant to the exciting problems in this novel. These data were obtained by the followings:

1. Close reading: the writer reads books carefully, such as books about women, gender, popular culture and the novel of "If Tomorrow Comes".
2. Segmenting of topics: the writer selects the segments which are related to the topics.

3. Description: the writer describes those segments related to the secondary data.

#### III. 1. 1. Secondary Data

Secondary data are from various resources that possibly support the analysis. The writer combines the secondary data with the primary data through the Structuralism-Genetic analyzing method. These data can be taken from books, or even just an articles. The data concerns with popular literature, history of American women and social condition of America after World War II. The writer identifies the relevant subject which is appropriate for analysis purpose.

#### **III. 2. Method of Analyzing Data**

Having collected the data related to the object of the research, the writer begins the analysis by using the Structuralism-Genetic approach.

#### III. 2. 1. Intrinsic Approach

In analyzing the novel "If Tomorrow Comes," the writer uses the intrinsic approach in order to get some information from the work itself. By using it, we can get a clear description of the aspect analyzed, namely the analysis of internal and external conflicts of by the characters of the novel.

### III. 2. 2. Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic approach is used to support the analysis dealing with other aspects of the work. In this writing, the writer uses genetic structuralism approach that combines "the intrinsic and extrinsic approach.



## CHAPTER IV

### ANALYSIS

In analyzing the portrait of gender inequalities in the novel of *If Tomorrow Comes*, the writer focuses her analysis by using on intrinsic and extrinsic approach. Intrinsic approach covers the characters, plot, setting, and theme, then, extrinsic covers the biography of Sidney Sheldon as well as history of American Women, in the time when the novel was written.

#### IV.1. The characters

Before describing the analysis, the writer will describe the characters occurred in the novel. This can help us to understand clearly about the female and the male characters and the flow of the story. There are three important characters in the novel. They are as follows:

##### 1. *Tracy Whitney*

Tracy is a beautiful, smart and white woman. She is in mid-twenties, lively, intelligent face, a full sensuous mouth, sparkling eyes and athletic figure. She comes from the middle class of a family that gives her a chance to graduate at university with a Phi Beta Kappa. She is highly educated woman,

so she is easy to find a good position in Trust and Fidelity Bank as a computer operator. She is her father's proud and favorite daughter.

"Just look at Tracy! "Her father boasted in her tenth birthday party. "I'm with the prettiest girl in New Orleans. Everyone is going to be jealous of me." (Sheldon, 1985:55).

However, she does not want to depend on her parents.

"I'm going to Philadelphia, Mother I have a job at a bank there." (Sheldon, 1985:45).

Unfortunately, as the result of living together with her boyfriend in Philadelphia, Tracy is pregnant. She is afraid to tell her boyfriend, Charles, because Charles has never talked about marriage.

The pregnancy had been unexpected, and when it happened, Tracy was filled with uncertainty. Charles has not brought up the subject of marriage and she didn't want him to feel he had to marry her because of the baby. (Sheldon, 1985:10).

But what happens next is Charles agrees to marry her because he wants to avoid the bad publication.

Based on this statement, we can see there is an inequality in which the woman becomes the victim of man. Her pregnancy happens because an 'inter-course' with Charles. But why Charles seems to ignore about this. Is not it unfair?

He raised a hand to stop her. "I want to marry you, Tracy. You'll make a wonderful wife. "He added, slowly. "Of course, my mother and father will be a bit surprised. "And he smiled. (Sheldon, 1985:11).

Tracy's happiness does not persist for a long time. Her mother committed suicide because she could not fight to save her company again from Joe Romano. Tracy loves her mother, so when Tracy knows that Joe Romano causes her mother committed suicide, she asks him to clear her mother's name.

We can see here that woman becomes a victim of a man again.

"Mr. Romano, the district attorney believes that my mother was guilty of fraud. You know that's not true. I want you to help me clear her name." (Sheldon, 1985:29).

It shows that Tracy is an emotional woman. She does everything without planning and thinks that she can solve the problem by herself. Besides, she is honest, so Joe Romano takes advantages of her honesty. Tracy is charged for attempting murder and stealing an art that she does not do. As the district attorney says:

"Your Honor, I see no point in wasting the court's time. This woman broke in Mr. Romano's home, armed with a thirty-two-caliber revolver, stole a Renoir painting worth half a million dollars and when Mr. Romano caught her in the act, she shot him in cold blood and left him for dead."

Tracy felt the color draining from her face. "What\_\_what are you talking about?" (Sheldon,1985:35)

The above statement shows us that in order to fight for her mother, Tracy should pay it with being suspected to murder. In fact, she does not kill anyone. For Romano, this suspicion is a win.

Tracy is a victim of Joe Romano's pride. She has to be in jail whereas in fact she is not guilty. She feels so weak and desperate. She asks a favor of Charles but he does not care. He breaks relations with her and never even gives her a chance to explain.

"There was a long silence. "It doesn't sound like there's much to straighten out. Not if you've confessed to doing all those things. The family can't afford to get mixed up in a thing like this. This has been a terrible shock for us. Obviously, I never really know you."

".... She felt more alone than she had ever felt in her life. There was no one to turn to now, no one. "What\_\_what about the baby?"

"I'm sorry, Tracy. "And the connection was broken. (Sheldon,1985:42-43).

However, Tracy's life changes when she saves Amy's life. Amy is Warden's daughter. Warden is head of the Louisiana Penitentiary. Amy's rescue is exceptionally beneficial to Tracy. She is free. And freedom to Tracy herself is no longer simply an abstract word, it is something tangible, physical, a condition to be enjoyed and savored. Freedom means breathing fresh air, privacy, not standing in lines for meals, not listening for bells. She is free to carry out her plans. Then she takes revenge against Joe Romano and Anthony Orsatti with Ernestine's helping.

Unfortunately, she does whatever to begin a new life although she has to take a wrong way. She is into criminal act and becomes a professional thief until Jeff Stevens asks her to get married and lives in Brazil.

"At dawn, as the canals began to sparkle with the beginning day, Jeff said, "Marry me, Tracy."

She was sure she had misunderstood him, but the words came again, and Tracy knew that it was crazy and impossible, and it could never work, and it was deliriously wonderful, and of course it would work. And she whispered, "Yes. Oh, yes!" (Sheldon, 1985:369).

From the brief quotation above, it shows that Jeff Stevens makes her life happier than before. He loves and helps her to get on her respect herself. Without Jeff's support it is impossible for Tracy to get a better life.

## 2. *Joe Romano*

Joe Romano is an attractive, pleasant-looking man. His voice is low. Romano works for a man named Anthony Orsatti, therefore, he is the right hand of Anthony Orsatti. He is also a cruel and ambitious man. He has to get whatever he wants although it sacrifices someone. One of his victims is Tracy's mother.

Tracy's mother committed suicide because Romano trickery has taken everything from Tracy's mother — the business, the house, even the car. Joe Romano makes Tracy's mother owes half a million dollars. As Otto Schmidt says:

"He sold all the assets and ordered a lot of equipment, selling it off but not paying for it. The supplier weren't worried about the delay payment because they thought they were still dealing with your mother. When they finally began pressing your mother for their money, she went to Romano and demanded to know what was going on. He told her he had decided not to go ahead with the deal and was

returning the company to her. By then, the company was not only worthless but your mother owed half a million dollars she couldn't pay." (Sheldon, 1985:23-24).

Besides, Romano traps Tracy to be in jail. He slanders that Tracy wants to steal an art and tries to kill him. In fact, he himself tries to rape Tracy when she goes to his house to clear her mother's name.

"She tried to scream, but her voice came out in a gasp. "Let me go!" He was squeezing harder, hurting her. She felt herself being forced down to the floor.

"I'll bet you've never been fucked by a real man," he said.

He was astride her now, his body heavy on hers, his hand moving up her thighs. Tracy push out blindly and her fingers touched the gun. She grabbed for it, and there was a sudden, loud explosion. (Sheldon, 1985:30).

As a man, Romano is really cruel. He has ruined Tracy's mother until she dies and now he tries to ruin Tracy's life. In order to depend herself, Tracy tries to shoot him with a gun. It is a reflection on how Tracy empowers herself on the inequality she get from a man.

This inequality happens because Romano never appreciates a woman. He considers woman as a weak human who should do whatever man orders to her. Romano is happy to see Tracy's suffering.

For Romano himself, money is everything. He even bribes Perry Pope as Tracy's lawyer and judges Henry Lawrence to send her into prison

for something that she does not do. Here, Romano shows his power over woman.

As it has mentioned, Romano works with Anthony Orsatti in criminal act. For Romano, Orsatti is like a father. Unfortunately, when finally Orsatti loses his money and he does not know that Tracy has deposited it in Romano's name, Orsatti blames him and wants to send him into prison. But before doing that, Romano has got away and it makes Orsatti so angry. We can see from his statement about Romano:

"I been like a father to Joe Romano. I trusted him, made him my chief lieutenant. And the son of a bitch stabbed me in the back. If that dizzy French dame hadn't telephoned, he might have gotten away with it, too. Well, he won't ever get away with nothing again. Not where he is. If he's so clever, let him fuck around with the fish down there." (Sheldon, 1985:140).

It is contrary to the Romano's life before, now Anthony Orsatti does not trust him anymore, and even Orsatti feels Romano is not a good partner. Romano does not want to finish the problem with Orsatti, but choose to get away. It seems that Romano just wants to have anything easily, and feels happy without suffering.

### 3. *Jeff Stevens*

Jeff Stevens is strikingly handsome. Even the most casual woman observer will instantly notes and approves his gray, well-spared eyes, tall build curly, and dark hair. Men enjoy his wit and his easy good humor.

When Jeff is fourteen, her mother dies in an automobile accident, and Jeff's father marries a nineteenth years-old cocktail waitress. He can not bear to live with his stepmother because his step mother always tries to tempt him if Jeff is alone. Then, his uncle Willie, and his father have made a decision to remain him a carnival. And Jeff always enjoys the time with him. Uncle Willie makes him happy and proud. He gets much experiences with the carnival and learns how to face the life.

Everything changes when he receives the news about Uncle Willie's death. He thinks that the past has last. It is time for him to enjoy the future. For three months, Jeff works in a boiler room, selling phony oil stocks over the telephone. Then a friend offers him a job working on a sailing for Tahiti, and Jeff as a seaman. He signs it because he wants to get a better life than before. The owner of the ship is named Louise Hollander who becomes his wife. Actually Jeff does not love her, but he thinks that Louise needs someone to share the rest of her life. Therefore, he marries her finally. We can see from the statement as follows:



"Marriage had been an alien idea, and suddenly it no longer was. Beneath Louise Hollander's worldly, sophisticated veneer, there was vulnerable, lost little girl. *She needs me, Jeff thought.* The idea of stable home life and children was suddenly immensely appealing." (Sheldon, 1985:199).

According to Jeff, Louise's life is full of loneliness although she has much money. Jeff can give her a protection and he helps her to overcome her difficulties. But he leaves Louise finally, because she is dishonest.

Then, Jeff joins with Conrad Morgan in criminal reform. They run a business fraud and Jeff is one of Tracy's rivals. He is sent by Conrad Morgan to take the jewels from Tracy. But since Tracy is a very clever young lady, she can handle it and it surprises Jeff. At the end, they fall in love each other. It is seen when Tracy is ill, Jeff nurses her until she is well.

As Tracy lay in the bed that night, she remembered again how Jeff had taken care of her, tended to her needs, and nursed her. She was powerfully aware of his presence. It made her feel protected.

It made her feel nervous. (Sheldon, 1985:367).

Jeff always tries to protect Tracy. He tells her about his stepmother and his uncle Willie, about the carnival days and his marriage to Louise. While Tracy also tells Jeff about Joe Romano, Anthony Orsatti, and about Ernestine Littlechap, Big Bertha and Little Amy Brannigan. Jeff never feels so close to anyone. He will do the best thing for Tracy. He asks Tracy to get married.

"At dawn, as the canals began to sparkle with the beginning day, Jeff said, "Marry me, Tracy."

She was sure she had misunderstood him but the words came again, and Tracy knew that it was crazy and impossible, and it could never work, and it was deliriously wonderful, and of course it would work. And she whispered, "Yes. Oh, yes!" (Sheldon, 1985:369).

It shows that he loves Tracy and she is his purpose of life. He wants to make Tracy's life happier, and supports her for her future. For Tracy, Jeff is a part of all her tomorrows.

#### IV.2. The Theme

The term *theme* refers to some general idea embodied in a story. Without a theme, a story is not a literature, but only an entertainment. Robert Stanton (taken Atar in *Anatomi Sastra*, 1988:42) defines, "*theme as the meaning of the story which specially accounts of the largest number of its elements in the simplest way*".

A theme emerges in and through the dialogues, develops events the character, setting and plot. One way of saying what makes up the theme of a novel is to say what significance of all those elements. In fact, the best way to think about the theme of a novel is to ask how a novelist creates them. We can conclude that the setting of the novel can express its themes. In a certain case, the central theme of the story is presented in the title.

The theme of *If Tomorrow Comes* is portrayal of a woman's struggle in facing inequalities in her societies. Although Tracy is oppressed physically and mentally, but she faces her sufferings and problems by herself, and keeps trying to show to the male characters that she is not weak. She tries to prove that she deserves to get a better life.

#### IV.3. Setting

*"If Tomorrow Comes"* is set in 1985 in New Orleans and Philadelphia. The novel covers woman life's span in the American community in a big town, with majority of the blacks. Sexually and physically inequality towards black women and white women always happens.

Black women and white women are discriminated on racism, which makes them as the second class at their home. It means that every man can do everything to the woman. And this situation makes women are being oppressed by men. Both of them cannot enjoy their life and cannot have their human rights especially the right to free from violence and the right to power over their bodies.

#### IV.4. Gender Inequalities and Male attitudes

There are many different views on what woman is, what her function is and where her position is in the society. There are some views about woman from man's point of view. And based on the historical values which are grown up in people's mind, especially men that the world is created by the Almighty God for men only. Women are treated just like the object.

Tracy Whitney, as the major character in the novel *"If Tomorrow Comes"* faces unbalanced treatment. She often becomes the victim of sexual violence. For example, victim is when Tracy goes to Romano's house to ask him to clear her mother's name. Romano tries to rape her.

He was holding her, pinning her arms, and Tracy was blinded and terrified. She tried to move away from him, but he backed her into a wall, pressing against her. He ripped her blouse away. "Hey! Look at those tits" he whispered. He began pinching he nipples. "Fight me, baby" he whispered. "I love it"

"Let go of me!"

"I'll bet you've never been fucked be a real man" he said. He was astride her now, his body heavy on hers, his hands moving up her thighs. (Sheldon, 1985:30)

By reading the statement, we can bear in our mind that Joe Romano needs woman only for biological need. According to Romano, woman has no occupation and must obey whatever he says and never argues.

Rape is not only a crime of aggression against the body. It is a transgression against chastity as defined by men. When a woman is forced

into a sexual relationship, she has, according to the male ethos, been violated. But she is also defiled if she does not behave by maintaining her chastity (Pearsal, 1986:182).

Women are much more than men to be victims of every violent crime except rape. Rape may be a crime of violent more than lust, but the violence is channeled into what is indisputably a sexual act. When a man's sexual impulses are directed toward women, chances are that his sexual aggression will be too (Young, 1999:87).

The existence of rape in any form is beneficial to the ruling class of males. For rape is a kind of terrorism which severely limits the freedom of women and makes women dependent on men.

Dealing with this, we can see in the novel that Tracy has to face sexual aggression from Pietr Negulesco, the greatest chess player.

"I am the greatest chess player in the world. In my country, I am a national hero. He leaned close to Tracy, put a hand on her knee, and said, "I am also a great fuck."

Tracy thought she had misunderstood him. "What?"

"I am a great fuck." (Sheldon, 1985:222).

She also receives the same treatment from Alberto Fornati who has got married.

"Do you ever get to Rome, my dear? "His leg was moving up and down against Tracy's.

He reached across the table and took her hand. "Fornati likes you." he said. "Fornati likes you very much..." (Sheldon, 1985:260).

From this quotation, it is clear that there is an inequality given to woman which positions her to be subordinate to man.

Man does not only dominate in sexual aggression, but also in making the important decision, and woman just receives the result.

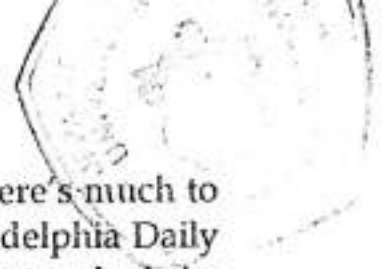
*If Tomorrow Comes* shows that Tracy's pregnancy is unexpected. Therefore, she is confused and fidgety, whether she has to tell Charles or not. She is afraid that her pregnancy will trap Charles into marriage, the point that Charles has not put forward.

The pregnancy had been unexpected, and when it happened, Tracy was filled with uncertainty. Charles had not brought up the subject of marriage, and she did not want him to feel he had to marry her because of the baby. She was not uncertain whether she could go through with an abortion, but the alternative was an equally painful choice. Could she raise a child without the help of its father, and would it be fair to the baby? (Sheldon, 1985:10).

However, considering that Charles should know this, she decides to tell Charles finally, with feeling guilty as if it has happened because of only her.

"I'm so sorry, Charles. I'm \_\_\_pregnant."  
There was an unbearably long silence, ..." I don't want you to think I-you don't have to marry me, you know." (Sheldon, 1985:11).

Unfortunately, Charles then breaks the relation with her and prefers to save his social status and aristocracy class than to help Tracy from imprisonment for something she does not do. We can see from the statement below:



There was a long silence "It was doesn't sound like there's much to straighten out ... you're headline in this morning's Philadelphia Daily News. This is the first time a breath of scandal has ever touched the Stanhope family. The family can't afford to get mixed up in a thing like this. Surely you can see that this has been a terrible shock for us. Obviously, I never really know you." (Sheldon, 1985:42).

Besides breaks off the relation, he really does not care about a child she is carrying.

"What \_\_\_ what about the baby?" "You'll have to do whatever you think best with your baby. "Charles said, "I'm sorry, Tracy. " And the connection was broken. (Sheldon, 1985:46).

If we notice the quotation above, it is clear for us how man's cruel and egoist has victimized woman mentally and physically. She has devoted all, in fact, she is thrown out without feeling guilty.

Although Tracy is disappointed, after she is free, she still has hopes of getting a job in Trust and Fidelity Bank. But Clarence Desmond does not give her back her old job because she is an ex-prisoner and her relation has broken with Charles. As Clarence says:

"You thought I'd give you back your old job?... I'm sorry but you're asking quite out of the question. I would suggest that you try to find employment more suitable to your circumstances. I hope you understand there is nothing personal in this." (Sheldon, 1985:156).

Tracy again has to face inequality in the situation. It is not only by men who are very closed personally to her but also the other men at working place.

According to Clarence, Stanhope and Sons are one of the most important investment houses in the financial community, and it will be a plum if he can get their exclusive account for his branch. Clarence puts Tracy to work at his bank because Tracy is Charles' fiancée, but everything has changed after the relation is broken. Tracy is fired by Clarence Desmond.

In some countries, the aspect of life is still dominated by men. They have the right to determine the important decision, for example, how many children they want and how they arrange a good division of labor in the family. Such a thing resulted in leaving his responsible for children and wives. A man thinks that a woman has been predestined to take care a child and just stay at home.

Furthermore Tracy receives Conrad Morgan's offer to enter into criminal reform, but the colleagues disparage her capability, especially Conrad Morgan. He even sends two men to take the jewelry away from Tracy. She is also disparaged by a man whom challenges to play chess.

"I've never heard of anything so-so- "Negulesco sputtered, at a loss for words. The arrogance!

Who is the she that she thinks she can defeat the top chess master in the world? She must have escaped from some lunatic asylum. (Sheldon, 1985:225).

She receives the same thing from the police. They think that they do not need to watch Tracy because it is impossible for a woman being a



criminal, and he looks Tracy just like a tourist. The police and Interpol deem that a woman is graceful and has no more intelligence to do a criminal than a man. A criminal must be done in groups of women not a woman.

Women and men have equal rights to improve themselves. They know their function, positions and rights. But it does not mean that women are more powerful than men. Women should proclaim that women and men have to walk together in every field because they need one another.

#### **IV.5. The influence of Social Environment to the Main Character's life**

Tracy Whitney is a victim of gender inequality in her circle where social background influence gender treatment to her. Gender inequality is faced by Tracy from Charles' family. Charles, her boyfriend, comes from the aristocracy class, and they have lived together and Tracy is pregnant. Although he promises to marry Tracy but she is welcomed coolly by Charles parents.

It was Mr. Stanhope who said without expression, "Charles informs us you are pregnant. "Oh, how Tracy wish he had not !...No one actually said aloud, "you trapped our son into marriage" ...But their attitude was so nakedly disapproving. (Sheldon, 1985:16).

Actually, Charles parents are forced to approve his fiancée because they avoid bad publication. According to them, Tracy will not be a good wife.

It is because she does not have the same status with them. What they want is Charles marries a woman from a wealthy family. Here, social status is shown very important for them. This social status also influences Clarence's treatment to Tracy.

"I understand that you and Charles Stanhope are engaged to be married." ...Anything the Stanhope do is news. I'm very happy for you. I assume you'll returning here to work with us. After the honeymoon, of course. We wouldn't want to lose you. You're one of our most valuable employees."... there is going to be a nice promotion for you, along with a substantial rise." (Sheldon, 1985:13).

In America, a husband has three dominations over his wife; namely, financial, education and social status. Although a woman is also at work, but her earnings and tasks are lower than a man. It happens because woman in thought to be less productive than man viewed from biological aspects.

In the law system, woman often becomes a victim, like Tracy, who has to be in jail for something she does not do. Joe Romano bribes Tracy's lawyer, Perry Pope, to force Tracy to admit that she is guilty by pretending to ask for forgiveness from Judge Lawrence. Tracy does not have choice and receives Pope's suggestion. But she is shocked when she realizes that Judge Lawrence is also one of Orsatti's accomplice.

"Well, this court... will sentence... that for the next fifteen years you're going to be incarcerated in the Louisiana Penitentiary for Women."

"No!" Tracy cried and she felt her bailiff's grip lighten on her arm. Tracy realized there had been no mistake. She had been tricked. (Sheldon, 1985:40).

The statement above shows that woman does not possess an authority in the law system. It is only man who has the privileges in the law because of his social status and sex. Here, social status or sex differentiation influences the law system which condusively causes gender inequality especially to women.

Meanwhile, the apparatus of Louisiana Penitentiary also treats Tracy and other woman prisoners as slaves and they are not given the chance to protest. They have to do whatever the guards ask them to do. Both of them are even raped by the guards. If they try to escape from the prison, they will be beaten and tortured by them. If one of them is sick, the doctor does not treat her well. He even does not sterilize the instrument.

From this, we can see how women are always be subordinated to men. This subordination bears inequality to them.

Back to Tracy, she is also a victim of politics. The freedom she receives is the political tricks of Governor Harber. Tracy's heroism is exploited by Governor to draw the inhabitant of Louisiana in order to join his party. So, under one political will, Tracy again receives gender inequality.

The governor who was about to announce his candidacy for a new term, ... "Let's play this close to the chest for a bit. "In politics timing was everything." (Sheldon, 1985:120).

In the patriarchy system, women do not have contribution in politics that is just considered by men's. Moreover, women do not have the rights to join the general elections before the twentieth centuries. Although women finally engage in politics in this century, but they do not have rights as equal to men. Women are precisely manipulated only for the sake of men.

Nevertheless Tracy's freedom does not guarantee that societies receive her warmly. No one helps her to work at the bank, also in Trust and Fidelity Bank, and the other banks likewise.

She began sending out applications to New York banks, applying for a job as a computer expert. But Tracy found that the computer had suddenly become her enemy. Her life was no longer private. The computer bank held her life's story ... The moment Tracy's criminal record was revealed, her application was automatically rejected. (Sheldon, 1935:163).

Although Tracy finally works at the hotel, but she has to face the suspicion because of her status as an ex-prisoner, for example, when a visitor lost her ring and Tracy was accused of stealing it.

"Miss Marlowe insist her that the ring was on the dressing table when she left the suite."

"I don't know anything about it."

"No one else has access to that room. The maids have been with us for many years.

...

"I'll have to ask you to please wait in the security office until the police get there. "Tracy felt her face flush. "Yes, Sir." (Sheldon, 1985:170).

The quotation above shows that apparently the societies do not give a chance for woman to prove that she has a good behavior although she has ever been in a crime. Tracy's experience above shows us that the treatment towards a criminal woman is harder than a man, because woman must be graceful and obedient. So it is impossible for woman to do criminal. This causes woman who has done criminal act will be punished, not only cause of her infraction, but also she has deviated from her character.

Women are always expected to have a good moral and obey the laws and orders. Women will be expelled from societies and are labeled to be amoral and as the rebel if they are against the laws.

#### **IV.6. The Attitude of the Main Character in empowering herself**

Woman has feminist characteristics while man has masculine ones. But the characteristics of feminist and masculine can be changed. In the novel, Tracy's characteristic is different from the other women generally. She is fond of engaging in sports while Charles prefer cooking.

Furthermore, Tracy thinks independently and she is not apt to depend upon anyone although when she is in emergency condition. Besides,

she tries to do something perfectly. She has hard attitude like masculine character, even for herself. It is seen when she persists in doing her work although she is sick.


Tracy lay in bed that night, reviewing the next day's plan. She wished her head felt better. She had taken aspirin, but the throbbing was worse. She set the alarm for 5:00 AM, and when the bell rang, she awakened. Her chest felt tight, and the light hurt her eyes ... I can't get sick now, Tracy thought. Not today. There's too much to do. (Sheldon, 1985:351).

She also has firm attitude and is brave. She is absolutely not afraid to go to Romano's house for asking him to clear her mother's name. Her bravery is also seen when she has a plan to escape from the prison that closely guarded.

Tracy is very self-confident and it motivates her to keep survive from the oppression of prison. Bitter experience teaches Tracy how to face the life. She keeps surviving and wants to revenge to her enemy. And it surprises the guards who have taken her outside from the torture chamber. She has proven that she is not a weak woman as they think.

She has a high self-respect and won't let anyone else exploit and make a fool of herself again. We can see from her statement after being free.

Tracy moved towards the exit, held her head high. I can't let them do this to me again. My pride is all I have left, and no one is going to take that away from me. (Sheldon, 1985:157).



She takes the rest of her savings at the bank with her expertise when Clarence Desmond does not give it back. And she success in getting her money.

*"Tracy could not believe it. They were stealing her money, and doing it under the pretext of protecting the morals of the bank! She was outraged. I'm not going to let them cheat me, she vowed. No one is ever going to cheat me again. (Sheldon, 1985:158).*

In this novel, Sheldon tries to show how social construction of gender can be interchanged by showing Tracy's character, who tends to be like the stereotyped man. Although she is a woman, but she can resist to the man's power over her. In here, Tracy is very ambitious to revenge to whom send her into prison.

Her thoughts burned and blazed until her mind was empty of every emotion but one: vengeance. She was after the men who had done it to her, who had destroyed her life, Joe Romano, Perry Pope, Judge Henry Lawrence, Anthony Orsatti, Charles Stanhope III ... (Sheldon, 1985:62).

Tracy's plan trembles Ernestines because Joe Romano and Anthony Orsatti hold the power in that country. According to Ernestine, Tracy cannot revenge to them. She has no money and power to do her plan. She is weak. But finally she proves and does her plan carefully.

Men who have disparaged her capability admit her excesses finally. Her intelligence is seen when she has succeeded to steal the Goya in Prado museum.

Rendell stared at it in awe, "Brilliant!"

"It was miss Whitney's idea, "the hunchback admitted, "she asked whether it would be possible to cover up the original artist's signature with a fake signature and then cover that with the original name." (Sheldon, 1985:343).

Daniel Cooper fails to catch Tracy consequently, he retires from FBI. Then, the police and Interpol close Tracy's case. Tracy Whitney shows masculine characteristic, such as engaging in sports, self-confident, ambitious, and high intelligence. Although Tracy is a woman, she is an idealist.

Some statements above show us that men are not always on the position high. Sometimes women are at the same level with men. Tracy works hard to prove that woman can go along with man.

Tracy's character is seen from her attitude that is described above is the individual aspect. While the interpersonal aspect is described by sexual violence, law system, disparagement in capability, and public opinion. The social structural level shows her role in criminal act that is dominated by men.

Tracy forces herself to make men surrounding her could change their mind about women. Woman is a human being too just like man. Men have to accept the reality that present women are smart, not the fool person anymore.



Woman is not an enemy but a partner, a friend who man can share with, talk with, and laugh with. The Almighty God creates man and woman from the same thing. Therefore, there is no difference between man and women.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### V.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of gender inequality above, it can be concluded that:

1. Gender is a different opinion, treatment, and conception towards male and female that is based on social interaction. Actually, this is the social invention that develops in the societies by social, law, and religion, so it is assumed as male and female character.
2. In the novel, the rules of gender are treated to the main character at three levels such as individual level, interpersonal level, and social structural.
3. Social background influences the establishment of literature by vision du monde (pandangan pengarang), and "If Tomorrow Comes" describes the connection between literature and American social background.
4. Gender aspect of this novel reflects the patriarchy system in America and women are demanded to raise their capability to face inequalities in the patriarchy system.

5. Gender inequalities inhibit the development of women's life.
6. If women and men are given a chance to live by their own character neither male characteristic nor female characteristic without limited rules of gender stereotype, they will be able to develop and achieve their purpose of life.

## V.2. Suggestion

The writer suggests that the readers should pay attention to the background of gender itself in order to help them reading the result of the writer's work. In this case, the writer hopes that through this writing, the readers can get more additional information about gender. Hopefully, through this writing the writer has conveyed the moral messages and useful advices.

The writer would also like also to suggest that the study of novel, particularly in "The Portrait of Gender Inequalities as reflected in Sidney Sheldon's *If Tomorrow Comes* should be intensified among English Department and interest in reading novel is very essential and should be increased for better understanding of literature.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abbas, Herawaty. 2001. *The Notion of Power As It is Reflected in The Edible Women and Karmila: A Comparative Study*. Halifax: Mount Saint Vincent University, Dalhousie University, and Saint Mary's University.
- Allen, Walter. 1949. *Reading a Novel*. London: Phoenix House.
- Evans, Sara M. 1989. *Born For Liberty. A History of Women In America*. Vol. I. Terjemahan: Sri Kusdyantinah Sb. 1994a. Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- , 1989. *Born For Liberty. A History of Women In America*. Vol. II. Terjemahan: Sri Kusdyantinah Sb. 1994b. Jakarta. Yayasan Obor Indonesia.
- Fakih, Mansour. 1996. *Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Hansen, William. 1998. *Anthology of Ancient Greek Popular Literature*. (<http://ccat.sas.upenn.edu/bmcr/1999/1999-05-11.html>) access 19<sup>th</sup> September 2003.
- Hess, Beth B., and Myra Marx Ferree. 1987. *Analyzing Gender. A Handbook of Social Science Research*. USA: Mc Graw-Hill.

- Heyzer, Noeelen. 1991. *Issues and Methodologies for Gender Sensitive Planning*.  
Terjemahan: Kuala Lumpur. Asia Pasific Development Centre.
- Mboi, Nafsiah. 1997. *Perempuan dan Pemberdayaan*. Jakarta: Obor.
- Mukerji, Chandra, and Michael Schudson. 1991. *Rethinking Popular Culture*.  
*Contemporary Perspective Cultural Studies*. England: University of  
California Press.
- Pearsall, Marilyn. 1986. *Women and Values. Reading in Recent Feminist  
Philosophy*. California: Wadsworth.
- Semi, Atar. 1988. *Anatomi Sastra*. Padang: Angkasa.
- Sheldon, Sidney. 1982. *If Tomorrow Comes*. America: Warner books.
- Staff Pengajar UGM, IKIP Negeri, IKIP Muhammadiyah, Staff Peneliti Bahasa  
Yogyakarta. 1994. *Teori Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Masyarakat  
Poetika Indonesia.
- Unger, Rhoda, and Mary Crawford. 1993. *Women and Gender. A Feminist  
Psychology*. USA: Mc Graw-Hill.
- Wellek, Rene, and Austin Warren. 1989. *Teori Kesusastraan*. Dialihbahasakan  
oleh Melani Budianta. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Williams, Raymond. 1976. *Keywords: A Vocabulary of Culture and Society*. (<http://www.theblackbook.net/acad/tag/others/popdefrwilliams.html>)  
access 19<sup>th</sup> September 2003.

## APPENDIX

### A. Synopsis

*"If Tomorrow Comes"* tells about Tracy's life. She works for Trust and Fidelity Bank as computer operator in Philadelphia. Her boyfriend, Charles comes from the aristocracy class. Charles' parents do not agree with Tracy, but she is pregnant so they force to agree for avoiding the bad publication.

Tracy's happiness does not persist for along time. Her suffer begins when her mother committed suicide because Joe Romano makes her company is worthless and her mother owed half a million dollars she could not pay.

Tracy asks Joe Romano's responsible, but Romano traps her. Tracy is accused of stealing and attempting murder, so she is sent into prison. She tries to ask Charles' helping, but he does not care about Tracy again. He never even gives her a chance to explain. Joe Romano bribes Perry Pope, Judge Lawrence to throw Tracy into jail. She gets fifteenth years and is transferred to the Southern Louisiana Penitentiary for Women.

In Louisiana Penitentiary, all apparatus force the prisoners to smoke opium until they are addicted to opium. So they are free to beat, rape them.

Because of her good attitude, Warden Brannigan as the head of the Louisiana Penitentiary gives Tracy his daughter to take care of. When Amy is playing in the river bank, she suddenly slips and sinks. But Amy is given help by Tracy, although she does not know swimming.

Because of rescuing, Tracy is free; afterwards she plans to throw into jail her enemy. Her plan is successful with Ernestine's helping.

Tracy is not received to work everywhere because she is the former prisoner. Then she receives Conrad Morgan's offer to be in criminal reform. She does her fraud business in New York, Hollywood, Paris, London, and Amsterdam. Her aim is the riches.

Tracy is only woman of criminal man who is most wanted by the police and America's Interpol. Daniel Cooper as Interpol of FBI retires from his work because he fails to catch Tracy. Jeff is one of Tracy's rivals. He tries to take Tracy's, but she is always able to handle.

At the end, Tracy retires from criminal act. She then becomes a partner in business and life for Jeff.

## B. Biography of Sidney Sheldon

Sidney Sheldon was born on February 11<sup>th</sup>, 1917, in Chicago, Illinois. His parents are Otto Sheldon and Natalie Marcus Sheldon. His wife's name is Jorja Curtright and died in 1985. He has a daughter, Mary Sheldon Dastin.

He attended Northwestern University briefly during the mid-1930s, but didn't continue his pursue this avenue. He was in the U. S. Army Air Force, was discharged in 1941, at which time he collaborated with Ben Roberts on his first screenplays and Broadway productions. He won an Academy Award for best original screenplay in 1948 for *the Bachelor and Bobby Soxer* (1947), then went on to write a list of screenplays which includes *Easter Parade* (1948), *Annie Get Your Gun* (1950), and *Jumbo* (1962). It seems his early success knew no restrictions, as he also won a Tony Award in 1959 for Broadway Musical "*Redhead*".

Sidney Sheldon began his tremendous career writing award winning works for television, film and the stage during the middle of twentieth century. Well known for shows such as "*I Dream of Jeannie*", and "*Hart to Hart*". Sheldon went on to focus on novels, many of which became instant bestsellers. "*Bloodline* (1977)", "*Stranger In the Mirror* (1976)", "*Windmill of the Gods* (1987)", among others, went on to become television miniseries. He is now considered the best selling novelist in the world, with his books in print



in thirty-nine countries, and was a recipient of a star on the prestigious Hollywood Walk of Fame.

*"The Patty Duke Show (1963-1966)", and "I Dream of Jeannie (1967-1970)"* which received several Emmy Nominations. *"The Naked Face (1970)"* was Sheldon's first novel, and was awarded the Mystery Writers of America Edgar Award for best film mystery novel. This began a consistent novels, which brought him the bestsellers list an extraordinary number of times, and included recently *"Rage of Angel (1980)", "Master of Game (1982)", "If Tomorrow Comes (1982)", "The Stars Shine Down (1992)", and "Nothing Lasts Forever (1994)."*