

**THE STRUGGLE OF WOMEN IN *O PIONEERS!* BY WILLA
CATHER AND *BUMI MANUSIA* BY PRAMOEDYA ANANTA
TOER: A COMPARATIVE STUDY**



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
In English Literature Program*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY
MAKASSAR
2020**

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AND *BUMI MANUSIA* BY PRAMOEDYA ANANTA TOER: A
COMPARATIVE STUDY

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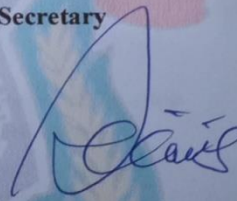
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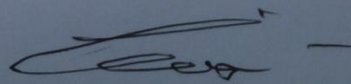
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Submitted in fulfillment one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, 11th August 2020

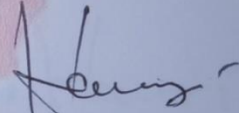
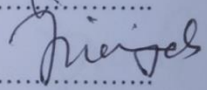
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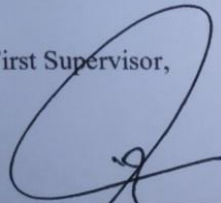
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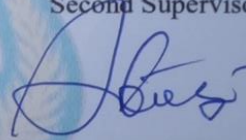
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As the conclusion, the writer hopes this thesis will give a contribution for the students of English Department also for the future study that related with this topic. The writer realize that this thesis is still for being perfect, so any suggestion or criticism will be very much appreciated for the improvement of this writing.

Makassar, August 2020

The Writer

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ABSTRAK

Nurfadillah, *The Struggle of Women in O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer: Comparative Study (Dibimbing oleh **Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum.** and **Abbas, S.S.,M.Hum.**).

Penelitian ini membahas perbandingan perjuangan karakter tokoh utama wanita yang ada dalam novel *O Pioneers!* karya Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan persamaan dan perbedaan dari dua novel yang berasal dari dua negara yang berbeda dan memiliki latar belakang budaya serta kehidupan sosial yang berbeda.

Di dalam menyelesaikan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme. Penulis menggunakan penelitian kepustakaan dalam mengumpulkan data dan menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Data tersebut dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan teknik catat. Setelah data terkumpul, kemudian dilakukan pengklasifikasian untuk selanjutnya dianalisis persamaan dan perbedaan untuk dibandingkan hingga kemudian dilakukan penyimpulan hasil penelitian.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa persamaan dan perbedaan perjuangan wanita yang ada di dalam novel *O Pioneers!* karya Willa Cather dan *Bumi Manusia* karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer adalah sebagai berikut: (1) Perjuangan dalam menerima fakta kehidupan, Alexandra Bergson dalam novel *O Pioneers!* dengan Nyai Ontosoroh dalam novel *Bumi Manusia* sama-sama harus menerima kehilangan sosok ayah dan tidak akan pernah bertemu lagi denganya. Perbedaannya ayah Alexandra meninggal dunia dan pergi untuk selama-lamanya sedangkan Nyai Ontosoroh memutuskan tidak ingin bertemu lagi dengan ayahnya karena merasa kecewa atas perlakuan ayahnya yang telah menjual dirinya ke pria Belanda. (2) Perjuangan untuk mencapai mimpi, Alexandra Bergson dalam novel *O Pioneers!* dengan Nyai Ontosoroh dalam novel *Bumi Manusia* sama-sama ingin mencapai mimpi mereka yaitu membuat pertanian dan perusahaan mereka sukses. Perbedaannya Alexandra mewujudkan impian ayahnya untuk membuat berhasil sedangkan Nyai Ontosoroh ingin membuktikan kepada orang-orang bahwa statusnya sebagai Nyai bukanlah penghalang untuk membuatnya mandiri dan tidak bergantung pada yang lain. (3) Perjuangan dalam bentuk kasih sayang, Alexandra Bergson dalam novel *O Pioneers!* dengan Nyai Ontosoroh dalam novel *Bumi Manusia* sama-sama ingin membahagiana orang yang mereka cintai, dan mendidik mereka untuk mandiri dan tidak bergantung pada orang lain. Perbedaannya Alexandra berhasil mendidik ketiga adik lelakinya menjadi mandiri dan memiliki pertanian sendiri sedangkan Nyai Ontosoroh berhasil mendidik putrinya mandiri akan tetapi terlalu memanjakannya. (4) Perjuangan untuk mendapatkan cinta, Alexandra Bergson dalam novel *O Pioneers!* dengan Annelies Mellema dalam novel *Bumi Manusia* sama-sama berjuang untuk mendapatkan cinta pertama mereka. Perbandingannya Alexandra mendapatkan cinta pertamanya dengan setia menunggu Carl. Sedangkan Annelies Mellema mendapatkan cinta pertamanya dengan perhatian dan kasih sayang serta mengandalkan ibunya.

ABSTRACT

Nurfadillah, The Struggle of Women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer: Comparative Study (Supervised by **Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum.** and **Abbas, S.S.,M.Hum.**).

This research discusses the struggle of women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. This study aims to find similarities and differences of the two novels that come from two different countries and cultural background and have different social lives.

In completing this research, the writer used structuralism approach. The writer used literature study for data collection and qualitative descriptive analysis for data analysis. The data is collected using the note taking technique. After the data is collected, classification is then performed to further analyze the similarities and differences to be compared until the conclusion of the research results.

The results showed that the similarities and differences of women struggle in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer are as follows: (1) The struggle in accepting the facts of life, Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* with Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia*, they must accept the loss of the father and never see him again. The difference Alexandra's father died and went away forever while Nyai Ontosoroh decided not to see her father again because she was disappointed at the treatment of her father who had sold her to a Dutch man. (2) The struggle to achieve dreams, Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* with Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* together want to achieve their dream of making farm and their companies successful. The difference between Alexandra is realizing her father's dream to make success while Nyai Ontosoroh wants to prove to people that her status as Nyai is not a barrier to making her independent and not dependent on others. (3) The struggle in the form of affection, Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* with Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* together want to make their loved ones happy, and educate them to be independent and not depend on others. The difference was that Alexandra succeeded in educating her three younger brothers to become independent and owning their own farms while Nyai Ontosoroh managed to educate her daughter independently but spoiled her too much. (4) The struggle for love, Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* with Annelies Mellema in the novel *Bumi Manusia* together struggling to get their first love. The comparison Alexandra gets her first love faithfully waiting for Carl. While Annelies Mellema get her first love with attention and affection and rely on her mother.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The struggle of women always become serious topic to be discussed and this issue have given big result to women independency in society. In the position of being a member of society, women always want to show their struggle by developing the potential and abilities that are within themselves. The struggle of women is not only shown through strength, energy, and wealth, but also through their ideas and thoughts. It is this power that they can rely on in their daily lives. Women have emotional strength and tend to be sensitive to the environment around them so that women easily feel what others feel. Women struggle has many important roles in people's lives so it cannot be ignored. Therefore, some authors define the struggle of women as the main point in each of their literary works.

A literary work can define social phenomena and human social conditions. Literary work is not only an essay of imagination but also the reality of life. Literature reflects the various experiences, ideas, passions, of human beings in their daily life that express on several forms and styles of literary works as Fananine states in the following as:

Literary work is a social phenomenon and a product that is seen in a literary works a public entity that moves, whether in relation to the pattern, structure, function, or activity and social conditions of human culture as a background on current literature was created (2002: 73).

One particular kind of literary work is novel. It does not only reflect today's living but it also can reflect a memory and teach us lessons for the future. The novel tells in full the life of a character, that is an extraordinary life in his entire life that

gives rise to conflict then leads to a change in the fate of the character, it also illustrate the problems of life as mentioned Kosasih (2003: 250) says, *“The novel is not only a literary work, but a novel is also an imaginative work that tells the whole side of the problematic life of a person or several figures.”*

Novel as a type of literary work is one of the most representative media in expressing ideas or experience of the author. A novel largely depicts human life, including all happiness and sadness of life. It gives and enriches some experiences and knowledge about life. By reading novel, the readers can find the character and experience of one's soul. A reader can understand the human condition and events that occurred at that time by reading novel. For this reason, the writer of this thesis decided to choose the novel out of all other forms of literary works as a subject matter worth to be analyzed particularly.

As a long time, novels in the world develop quite rapidly. Each of these novels represents the spirit of each age in which the novel appears. Each novel has a diverse theme, whether it is purely the work of the author's imagination or describes the social background at that time. One of the themes raised by the author is about women. The topic of women lot was designated as a theme in literature since the 18th century. This theme is one of the themes that have been raised because it describes equality between women and men at all times. Women themes are very interesting to discuss because we can see how the transformation of the treatment and work of women in the colonial period with the present. There are many literary authors who raise the theme of women in their work. Some works of literature discuss the theme of women. Therefore, the writers are interested in choosing the topic of women, especially the struggle of women in this research.

Talk about the theme of the struggle of women in a novel. The writer decides the two novels made by two authors from different cultural backgrounds. The novels are *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Talk about the author, Willa Cather is an American writer familiar figure in intellectual and literary circles. Her work, title *O Pioneers!* was first published in 1913 in New York. In the novel, the female character is very clearly described by the author. The female character depicted struggle of women to make her family farm a big business is describing very well by author. Meanwhile, Pramoedya Ananta Toer is an author of nationality Indonesia. His work, title *Bumi Manusia* were first published in 1979, like the work of Willa Cather, the struggle of women in this novel is clearly illustrated by the author.

There are several reasons in this research, why the writer choose Willa Cather's work as the object of this research is one of the female writers who raised many stories the struggle of women in each of her works such as *O Pionners!*, *My Antonia*, *My Mortal Enemy*, and the writer was very interested in discussing it. Because the struggle of women described in each of Willa's works is inversely proportional to the current female character. She raised a lot of the themes of tough women and the struggle of a woman in her time, how the strength of women, perseverance of a woman in her day even though in strong female characteristic. Willa's writing style is very interesting to discuss by readers.

While the reason the author choose Pramoedya Ananta Toer's work as a work comparison with the Willa Cather's work because Pramoedya was one of the famous national author in Indonesia. His work raised a lot of women character in each of his novels such as *Bumi Manusia*, the best work of Pramoedya. In addition,

one characteristic of each of Pramoedya's works is that he always raised the theme of the struggle and strength of a woman in his day in each of his works. This is the same as most of the works from Willa Cather which raise the tenacity, hard work, struggle and strength of a woman in her day in each of her works. This is the reason why the writer interested in comparing the work of the novelist.

Although this novel tells about the life of people different background. However, the themes discussed in the novel is the same, namely about the presence of women in society. Therefore, the writer will to find some similarities and differences of the struggle of women are told in the novel. These similarities and differences will be seen from the way of struggle of women in socialize with people's lives in each novel, and struggle of women in social life. *O Pioneers!* is depicting the background of American society while *Bumi Manusia*, depicting the life of the people of Indonesia in the colonial era. Thus, in order to achieve these objectives, the writer uses a comparative study in this research. To analyze the literary work that will be using to a comparison, the writer uses a comparative study as proposed by Rene Wellek & Austin Warren (1956: 47) that comparative study which include aspect namely the study relationship between two or several literary works.

Comparative study is used to compare two objects or more. The benefit of using a comparison technique is the result to be obtained from this study will not only describe the similarities of the two object of research. However, the results of this study will also present the differences of the two objects are discussed. In this case, the writer will compare the struggle of women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

1.2 Identification of Problem

There are some problems found by the writer after reading the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusiaby* Pramoedya Ananta Toerin the following as:

1. Characteristics of women in novel *O pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*.
2. The struggle of women depicted in novel *O pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*.
3. Injustice that occurs in female characters in the novel *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*.
4. The strength of women in novel *O pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*.

1.3 Scope of the Problem

In order to avoid misunderstanding between the writer and readers, it is necessary to limit the problem. Therefore, the writer focuses on characteristics of women and also similarities and differences the struggle of women character in the novel *O Pioneers!* named Alexandra Bergsons and the novel *Bumi Manusia* named Nyai Ontosoroh and Annelies Melemma by using comparative study.

1.4 The Questions of Research

Based on the background, the writer formulates the questions of this research in the following as:

1. What are the characteristics of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer?
2. What are the similarities and differences struggle of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia* ?

1.5 Objective of Problem

The writer determines two purposes in this research according to the research questions as follow:

1. To describe the typical characteristics of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.
2. To present the similarities and differences struggle of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*.

1.6 Sequence of Writing

In order to present clear descriptions to the reader, the writer arranges a systematic organization of this thesis into five chapters. Chapter I Introduction consists of the background of the study and reason for choosing topic, identification of the problem, scope of problem, research question, objective of research, and composition of chapter. Then, Chapter II Literary Review contains the previous study and theoretical background that are used to analyze the data. Beside that explain about the synopsis and biography of both novels. After that, Chapter III Methodology discusses the research methodology of the study, including data collecting, instrument of research, data analyzing and procedure of research. Next, Chapter IV Finding and Discussion presents the findings and the analysis of the research. Here the writer to show the readers about analysis the characteristics of women and comparative (similarities and differences) of women's struggle in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Finally, Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion appears the main idea of this research and some suggestion for future analysis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

The writer finds some previous research related to the comparative study in the literary works. Those researches are done by Taufik (2006), Yulianto (2012), Achmad Fawzy (2014), and Eka Serli Sudarni (2017).

Taufik conducted a study entitled *A Comparative Study of "Hero" Between Achilles in Homer's "The Iliad" and Andi Patunru in Matthes' "Sinrilikna Kappalak Tallumbatua"*. He discusses about similarity and difference between two heroes without do limitation but he tends to read between the line of many heroic acts in the novels or history and myth. According to him, comparative is combine between the fiction and history or opinion in society that really close with the story without ignoring the main idea about the central character in the novels. Differences of name and history usually happen in order to compare with history or rumor in society.

Yulianto conducted a study entitled *The Female Characters In Pride Prejudice By Jane Austin And Bumi Manusia By Pramoedya Ananta Toer*. In the study, he discussed about female characters in two novels that have different of set a time and place. He explained about the female characters in the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and *Bumi Manusia* facing the same problems in society. The problems are that there is a large dependence on women to men linked to the economy. In the case of marriage, women are required to find a man who is financially secure so that women no longer need to worry about their daily lives. He also examines the disparities between women and men in economy terms in society.

Achmad Fawzy held a research title is *The struggle of Fate in Martel's Life of PI*. He examines how the main character of the novel *Life Of Pi*, can survive in the ocean and how the character can overcome the situation that happened to him. He examines aims to determine the main character's attitude in view of the psychology of the character. He conclude the psychological aspect is very important to approach applied in him research related to the character of the main character in a novel that concern the way a person survive a variety of circumstances.

Eka Serli Sudarni conducted a study entitled "*Struggle of Woman in the Novel Sing Me to Sleep by Angela Morrison (The Analysis of Feminism)*". She discusses the kinds of women's struggle and how main character struggles to get her love in the novel *Sing Me to Sleep* by Angela Morrison using feminism theory.

This current study entitled *The Struggle of Women in O Pioneers! by Willa Cather and Bumi Manusia By Pramoedya Ananta Toer: Comparative Study*. This study discusses about the characteristics of women main character, also the similarities and differences struggle of women in each novel. The difference of this study with previous studies is this study discusses about the strength and struggle of women in two novels that have different cultural backgrounds. Although there are differences of these two novels, however, the theme is told in this novel is the same, which is the life of women in society. This is what distinguishes this study with previous studies.

The advantages of this study are that we can get a picture of the life of women in the world through stories in the novel *O Pioneers! and Bumi Manusia*. In addition, through this study, we can know about the problems faced by women in the early 19th century and even until the early 20th century. It can be known because

the two novels discussed in this study using the same settings century despite the differences in different years. Through this study, we can also learn about the similarities and differences in problem faced by women in the society within the different social background in two different communities. Through this study, we can gain knowledge about the strength and struggle of women living in two different countries. In general, besides we can learn about foreign literature then we can also study the local literary works so that it can make us to love our local literature.

2.2 Theoretical Background

In this study, the writer uses the structuralism approach by focusing intrinsic elements of the literary works such as the characters' analysis. Then, the writer examines the contents of novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer by using a comparative study according to the explanation of Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. This study is used to explore the similarities and differences of struggle of women through both the novel that have different background.

2.2.1 Structuralism Approach

The structure is basically a set of elements between elements or a set of elements that are in a relationship. Pradopo (1987:118) says, "*Struktur adalah bangunan unsur-unsur yang bersistem, antara masing-masing unsur tersebut terjadi hubungan timbal balik yang saling menentukan.*" It means that structuralism as an approach in literature focuses on the literary work itself autonomously, and is a rounded unity consisting of parts that is interconnected coherently.

The structure of literary works consists of form and content. The form is writing style of the authors, whereas the content is the idea expressed by the authors in their works. The form and the content cannot be separated, because both of them are similarly important, literary works structure consist of plot, character and characterization theme, setting, and messages. Those elements build the literary work as Wellek and Warren (1948: 141) states, *“Structure is a concept including both content and form so far as they are organized for aesthetic purpose. The work of art is, then, considered as a whole system of signs, or structure of signs, serving a specific aesthetic purpose.”*

Structural approach is a literary theory that starts from the assumption that literary work consists of several elements which are bound together as a whole. The elements influence each other and ultimately function as an autonomous structure. The principle of structuralism approach is structural analysis which aims to disassemble and describe carefully, detailed, and deep as possible the interrelation and intertwining of all aspects and elements of literary work together to produce and form a holistic and complete meaning.

The structural approach is the first priority task before the others, or a preliminary work in literary research. Yunus (1981:81) mentions that by using the principle of structuralism, it can be arranged the structure of a work namely how the elements in a work are interconnected, and the strength of a work can be assessed namely through the function of each element. Structural approach is a means for analyzing elements of literary works in relation to other elements as a whole. Without this analysis the unanimity of meaning that can only be sought from the work is not be revealed.

The concept of structuralism in certain aspects in analyzing literary works brings brilliant results. This is due to efforts to understand and explore literary works on the basis of its structure forcing literary researchers to free themselves from various concepts of methods and techniques that are actually beyond the reach of literary experts, such as psychology, sociology, history, philosophy, and others. The structuralism approach focuses in the intrinsic elements of the literary works such as character, plot, setting, theme, point of view, diction, rhyme, sentence structure, and soon. Novel has elements that are related to each other closely with mutually dependent. The intrinsic elements in a novel are the elements that directly have contribution to build the story.

2.2.2 Comparative Study

Comparative theory is a way of showing the similarities and differences between two objects or more. The writer analyzes the problems in a literary work by comparing one work to another work by using theories. Its terms include the relation between two works or more and widely comparing the work of country to another country. It means the study of literature forms an international point of view according to Wellek and Warren say as follows:

Comparative literature has the following explanation: 1) Comparative literature is used for the study of oral literature and folklore and its migration, and how and when it is included in literary writing, in other words closer to folklore culture. 2) Comparative literature is the relationship between two or more literature. 3) Study of literature is equated with the study of literature as a whole. So are same as world literature, general literature, or universal literature (1990: 47-51).

The convention, for example, is the intrinsic aspects of literature that include unanimity of meaning, diction, rhyme, sentence structure, theme, plot, setting, and character. What is clear, the assessment given is seen from the extent of the strength

or value of the literary work based on the harmony of all its constituent elements. Villemain (Damono, 2005: 7) mentions that the comparative literary term with literature compare. Through comparative literary studies, the analysts can find out the parallels, similarities, and differences in the literature of the two countries. Remark in Damono (2005: 2) says, “*Sastra bandingan merupakan studi karya sastra antar-negara, bangsa di satu pihak, dan studi bandingan antar bidang di pihak lain.*” It means that, comparative literature is the study of literature that analyzes and studies the relationship between literature and the comparison of literature with other science.

Comparative literature is a medium used to compare two or more relevant literary texts. The relationship among literary works with other literary and literary works with other disciplines could be seen by either from their relationship or connection. The study of comparative literature does not stop just to the influence among them. There is another factor that also examine the appearance of one work namely background concept. It is a concept that bounds to the era of literature, which is applied to compare a literary work, based on the cultural history and ideas history. Relationship or connection is not meaning they must have historical data. Endraswara (2011: 148-149) mentions that the relationship or connection of two literary works can be textual, namely the existence of similarities from two or more literary works which are solely based on the texts of these works.

Comparison is a method commonly used in all literary criticisms and branches of science. Teeuw (2003: 200-201) says that the comparative literature is study the concrete literary phenomena that are interrelated in historical development. Comparative literature is oriented towards symptoms or a phenomenon according to

Endaswara (2013: 128) that comparative literature is one of the scientific disciplines in literature that specifically studies world literature. In comparative literature, research emphasizes the history of the emergence of thought in literary works that transcends national literary boundaries.

Based on all these expert views, the writer discusses the literary structure consisting of intrinsic elements (characters, plots, settings, themes) built by the writer to direct the reader and researcher of literature to find some facts from the reality of life as outlined in the literary work so that the reader can know social meaning contained in the work. The literary works can be understood the meaning by readers from their structures such as character, plot, setting, theme, point of view, stylistic, figurative language, symbols, and others.

The structural literary research procedure according to Nurgiyantoro (2000: 36) can be carried out in three stages, namely:

- a. Identifying the intrinsic elements that construct literary works in a complete and clear manner, which are the themes and which are the characters.
- b. Studying the elements that have been identified so that known themes, plot, characterizations, and settings in a literary work.
- c. It connects each element so that it captures the full meaning of a literary work.

In this research, the writer understands that the comparative study of literature is a medium used to compare two or more relevant literary texts. The main point of attention in comparative literary studies is to see the relationship between the literary works with literary works and between literary works with other

disciplines. The writer compares the literary works that have different country backgrounds is a novel from America and Indonesia, namely *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramudya Ananta Toer. Before a comparative study is carried out, the writer first analyzes the structural elements, namely the characterization of women in each of these novels.

2.3 Definition of Struggle

Struggle is effort and hard work to be able to survive and achieve good things, or can be interpreted as the key to success. It is a line with Marsam (2000: 181) mentions that the struggle comes from that word that means struggle a fight for survival or independence of the state. The struggle in this research referred to interpreted as a woman to defend the rights and dignity of an oppressed woman because of the arbitrary injustice considerable cultural flourishing in society. The meaning of struggle is hard work and effort in achieving good things as the key to success.

Beauvoir Tong (1998: 264) says, "*The figure of the other women are defined negatively, women is a person who lacks strength*". The weakness was then regarded as a destiny that must be accepted without any women could be changed. Women then symbolize by night, chaos and immanence. Their inability to understand the realities associated with the lack of logic and ignorance. Meanwhile, Ratna (2010: 409) describes, "*Gerakan feminis yaitu gerakan perempuan untuk menuntut persamaan hak dengan kaum laki-laki, baik dalam bidang sosial, politik, ekonomi, maupun bidang kebudayaan pada umumnya.*" It means that the nature of women, are generally associated with the emancipation of women, namely women's

movements to demand equal rights with men, both in the social, political, economic, and cultural fields in general.

Nugroho (2008: 1-8) states that “gender” in the Indonesian term actually comes from the word in English gender. In English, it is not clearly differentiated from the meaning of 'sex' and 'gender'. Gender is often equated with sex or gender. Gender can be interpreted as ideas and expectations in the broadest sense that can be exchanged between men and women, ideas about feminine and masculine characters, abilities and expectations about how men and women should behave in various situations. These ideas are socialized through family, friends, religion and media intermediaries. Bruynde, et al (1997: 7) says, “*Through these intermediaries, gender is reflected in the roles, social status, political and economic power between men and women*”. Based on the understanding according to the figures, it can be concluded that the struggle is an effort, hard work, to get ahead, trying as best possible to achieve the aspired success, both materially and not material.

Sunardi in Luh Ketut Suryani (2017: 16-19) divided four kinds of struggle such as as the struggle to accept the facts of life, the struggle to achieve a dream, the struggle in the form of affection, and struggle to get love.

1. The struggle to accept the facts of life

Frankl (1970: 45) explains that the meaning of life should be seen as a very objective because it relates to the relationship of individuals with experience in this world, though the meaning of life itself is an objective, meaning that there really is and experienced in life. The meaning of life as something that is personal experience, and can change over time as well as the situation changes life goes on. Individual asked what the meaning of life at any time or situation and then be

accountable. Believe that the struggle to find meaning in one's life is the main motivator of that person. Strive and be responsible within yourself by providing opportunities to choose, for what, or to whom to feel responsible. Each individual must decide whether the duty is responsible to the community, or your own conscience.

2. The struggle to achieve a dream

Kaisiepo in the book Cultural Studies Association prepared by Eddy Subandrijo (2000: 90) view of life reflects the person's self image as a view of life that reflects the ideals or aspirations. Every human being has a worldview. It is the natural way of life. Therefore he determines one's future. Similarly it is necessary to explain what the meaning of life. View of life means that the opinions or considerations used as a handle, guidance, direction. Opinion or judgment was the result of human thinking is based on the experience of history according to time and place of his life.

3. The struggle in the form of affection

Fromm (2005: 24-27) in his book Love Art mention that love is primarily member and not accept, and the members are the highest expression of ability. The most important members are the things that are human, not matter. Love always includes certain basic elements, namely parenting responsibility, attention and recognition.

4. Struggle to get love

Sunardi (2017: 19) defines that love is feeling of a person to the opposite sex because of an interest in something that is owned by the opposite sex such as the nature, faces and other. However, the necessary understanding and mutual

understanding to be able to continue the relationship should be mutually cover the shortfall and receptive partner is, without coercion by either party. Share likes together and sharing grief together.

In this research, the struggle of women characters in each novel is a struggle in life. The meaning of the struggle in this study is defined as the effort and hard work of a women character to accept everything that happens in her life. The struggle carried out not only accepts everything that has happened in his life, but also the struggle in reaching dreams, the struggle in the form of affection, and the struggle to get love. The struggle faced by the women character from the two novels has similarities in the problems at hand. Besides similarities, there are also differences in solving problems. In this study, the writer explained the struggle of women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

In this chapter consists of the method that is used by the writer in analyzing the comparative literature between novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The writer uses methodology of research that contains Methodological Design, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Analyzing Data, and Procedure of Research.

3.1 Methodological Design

The research methodology is a set of rules, activities, and procedures used by the perpetrators of a discipline. The method used to simplify the problem, so that it is easier to solve and understand. In a research data analysis method is divided into two namely quantitative and qualitative. Quantitative method is a method that produces numerals. Meanwhile the qualitative method is a method that produces a quality.

By the two methods that have been described, the writer in this research used descriptive qualitative method according to Endraswara (2011: 5) says that descriptive qualitative method is the method in research that is described in word form or picture if necessary. This method aims to describe the Alexandra Bergsons's struggle as the main character in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and to show the fictional character of Nyai Ontorosoh's and Annelies Melemma's struggle as the women character in the novel *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

3.2 Method of Collecting Data

To collecting the data that used by the writer to support the completion of this writing, the writer takes several steps to assist the process. Data on this analysis

is novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather, a Trilogy Novel, published since in 1913, the novel consists of 5 part and 230 pages, and novel *Bumi Manusia* by Promoedya Ananta Toer, a Tetralogy Novel, published since in 1979, the novel consists of 20 chapter and 538 pages. The writer collects the research data from these novels according to step in structuralism approach as follows:

1. Reading the novel repeatedly to understand the story.
2. Scoping the problems which have been identified. This is needed because the identified problems in the novel are still broad.
3. Determining the characters that be analyzed
4. Classifying and determining the relevant data.
5. Collecting some supporting data from other references that are related to the topic.

3.3 Method of Analyzing Data

The activity to comprehend the literary work needed suitable approach. In this research, the writer used structural analytical approach as the data analysis. The data of the research are paragraph and dialogue in the novel. The analysis of the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Promoedya Ananta Toer are done by the writer according to step in structuralism approach as follows:

1. reviewing the data that have been collected.
2. reviewing the theories that will be used to analyze.
3. writing the conclusion based on the data analysis.

In analyzing the data, the writer used qualitative descriptive. This technique uses words that are descriptive because it describes the method of the object to be

examined. This method helps the writer to describe the problem to be investigated and classified and to limit the object to be examined.

3.4 Procedure of Research

In order to procedure this analysis, the writer applies certain steps to arrange this thesis as follow:

1. Reading the novels *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusi* carefully to obtain primary data.
2. Identifying the main of the problems to be analyzed.
3. Writing down the important things related to the main problems of the research.
4. Collecting the data, including text, theses and some others sources from books and internet that relating to the object of research and other related aspects, then classifying the data according to the problem.
5. Analyzing the data and making some notes.
6. Writing the data using tools such as a data card.
7. Writing the result of data analysis.
8. Forming all parts of the analysis into a thesis.
9. Examining the thesis to obtain the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presents the finding and the analysis of the research. The writer also shows the analysis of the characteristics of women and the comparative women's struggle such as similarities and differences of in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

4.1 Finding

In this chapter, the writer found the answer of the research question to the characteristics of women and the comparative women's struggle such as similarities and differences of in the both novels.

4.1.1 The characteristics of women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

Character is a person, who we know through a figure and personality in the story. It is presented by appearance, dialogue, action, name and (possibly) their thoughts. This chapter is discussing the analysis of main characters found especially women characters in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer. Those are Alexandra Bergson, Nyai Ontosoroh and Annelies Melemma.

a. The characteristics of women in *O Pioneers!* "Alexandra Bergson"

This novel tells about the journey of immigrant families who still survive on the land they have. The main character in this novel is Alexandra Bergson. Alexandra Bergson is the daughter of Mr. Bergson and Mrs. Bergson. She is the eldest daughter and the three younger brothers namely Lou Oscar and Emil. Alexandra Bergson described as a strong women character. Alexandra Bergson is a

model of emotional strength, courage, and resolve. As the eldest child of the Swedish immigrant John Bergson, she inherits her farm and makes it profitable. Particularly suited to the toil of prairie life, she is a prototype of the strong American pioneer and an embodiment of the untamed American West. From that characteristic, the writer presents some characteristics of Alexandra Bergson. The character is presented in the form of a description table that can be selected in the table as follows:

Table 1. The characteristics Alexandra Bergson in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather

No.	Characteristic	Explanation	Quote or Dialogue	The Datum
1.	Strong and powerful	Alexandra Bergson is a strong and powerful character. This can be seen from how she spoke and behaved and also she was given a mandate by his father to continue and control of all of his family's farm and farm problems.	a) "His sister was a tall, strong girl, and she walked rapidly and resolutely, as if she knew exactly where she was going and what she was going to do next" (2012: 9) b) "And to be thankful that there was one among his children to whom he could entrust the future of his family and the possibilities of his hard-won land" (2012: 21)	1
2.	Intelligent	Alexandra Bergson is described as intelligent women because of her curiosity and extensive knowledge. Since childhood, she often	➤ "Before Alexandra was twelve years old she had begun to be help to him, and as she grew older he had come to depend more and more upon her resourcefulness and good jugment. His	2

		<p>read newspapers and books of any kind, and discussed with her father about the farm. Until she learned much about farming and was entrusted to continue her father's farming.</p>	<p>boys were willing enough to work, but when he talked with them they usually irritated him. It was Alexandra who read the papers and followed the markets, and who learned by the mistakes of their neighbors. It was Alexandra who could always tell about what it had cost to fatten each steer, and who could guess the weight of a hog before it went on the scales closer than John Bergson himself” (2012: 20).</p>	
3.	Leader	<p>Alexandra Bergson has a leadership character. Alexandra is the eldest and only daughter of the three younger brothers. She was entrusted to continue and develop the farm after her father died and was entrusted with guiding her three younger brothers to run the farm.</p>	<p>➤ “Boys,” said the father wearily, “I want you to keep the land together and to be guided by your sister. I have talked to her since I have been sick, and she knows all my wishes. I want no quarrels among my children, and so long as there is one house there must be one head. Alexandra is the oldest, and she knows my wishes. She will do the best she can. If she make mistakes, she will not make so many as I have</p>	3

			made. When you marry, and want a house of your own, the land will be divided fairly, according to the courts. But for the next few years you will have it hard, and you must all keep together. Alexandra will manage the best she can” (2012: 23)	
4.	Workhorse	Alexandra Bergson has a workhorse character. This is seen from how she tried to develop her father's farm. She did various ways so that her father's farming could be successful. When the people in Devide despaired and sold their land until they moved to the city, she tried to stay afloat on the land and tried various methods to make her land successful.	➤ “The second of these barren summers was passing. One September afternoon Alexandra had gone over to the garden across the draw to dig sweet potatoes- they had been thriving upon the weather that was fatal to everything else” (2012: 38)	4
5.	Brave	Alexandra Bergson has a brave character. This was illustrated by Alexandra as a woman who brave to make decisions. She who decided not to sell her father's	➤ “I want you boys to go down yourselves and look it over. Nothing will convince you like seeing with your own eyes. The river land was settled before this, and so they are a few	5

		farm and remained in the village and tried to find a solution to the farm's problems faced in her village. She dared to take risks to develop her own farm.	years ahead of us, and have learned more about farming. The land sells for three times as much as this, but in five years we will double it. The rich men down there own all the best land, and they are buying all they can get. The thing to do is to sell our cattle and what little old coin we have, and buy the Linstrum place. Then the next thing to do is to take out two loans on our half-sections, and buy Peter Crow's place; raise every dollar we can, and buy every acre we can" (2012: 49)	
6.	Independent	Alexandra Bergson has an independent character. This is seen from who became the head of the family after her father was edited. Take care of family needs and family welfare to become successful farmers and breeders.	➤ "But as sure as we sitting here to night, we can sit down here ten years from now independent landowners, not struggling farmers any longer" (2012: 50)	6
7.	Loving	Alexandra has a loving character. She was very fond of her family, when her father was still	a) "Alexandra, you will have to do the best you can for your brothers. Everything will come on you"	7

		<p>alive,she often helped him to run the farm, and after her father died,she promised to do the best for her father and three younger brothers. In addition, Alexandra was also very fond of three younger brothers. She taught of three younger brothers to be independent and not depend on others. Especially Emil, since childhood she was very caring and loved Emil and when she grew up, she tried and worked hard to run her family's farm so she could make Emil happy and continue his studies at university. Likewise with Alexandra's loyalty to her first love, Carl Lingstrum, her little friend to adulthood, she was very sad when Carl and his family decided to move to the city, Alexanda was afraid of losing. After Carl moved to the city, Alexandra was very</p>	<p>“I will do all I can, Father”</p> <p>“Don’t let them get discouraged and go off like Uncle Otto. I want them to keep the land.”</p> <p>“We will, Father. We will never lose the land” (2012: 22)</p> <p>b) “She put her hand on his arm. “I needed you terribly when it happened, Carl. I cried for you at night. Then everything seemed to get hard inside of me, and I thought perhaps I should never care for you again. But when I got your telegram yesterday, then it was just as it used to be. You are all I have in the world, you know” (2012: 216)</p>	
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		faithfully waiting for Carl to come to Devidé and still to love Carl. Although her two younger brother, Oscar and Lou did not like their relationship, Alexandra retained Carl, until they were reunited and married.		
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From Table 1 above, it can be seen that the character of Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* has diverse characters. Alexandra is described as a woman who has a characters including: strong and powerful, intelligent, leader, workhorse, brave, independent, and loving.

b. The characteristics of women *Nyai Ontosoroh* and *Annelies Malemmain* the novel *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

The main female characters in this novel are Nyai Ontosoroh and Annelies Malemma. Nyai ontosoroh was thirty years old. She is the wife of Herman Mallema, an official Administrator of a factory owned by the Dutch. She has two children, each of them is a daughter named Annelies Mallema and son named Robert Mallema. Nyai ontosoroh is described as a strong woman in dealing with the injustices experienced by herself and her daughter. Meanwhile, Annelies Mallema is the daughter of Nyai Ontosoroh who is very beautiful. Annelies Mellema is described as a woman who has childishness and spoiled. She was deeply in love

with a man named Mingke and was crazy about him to become someone who was very important in her life.

1) The Characteristics of *Nyai Ontosoroh*

In the novel *Bumi Manusia* presented by the writer in the form of a description the characteristics of *Nyai Ontosoroh* in the following as:

Table 2. The Characteristics *Nyai Ontosoroh*

No.	Characteristic	Explanation	Data Citation or Dialogue	The Datum
1.	Intelligent	Nyai Ontosoroh is an intelligent woman. This can be seen from the pronunciation of Dutch characters who are fluent, master many European terms, love to read European books, have knowledge and skills in trading and are able to explain like a teacher in school.	➤ “Dan segera muncul seorang wanita Pribumi, berkain, berkebaya putih dihiasi renda-renda mahal, mungkin bikinan Naarden seperti diajarkan di E.L.S dulu. Ia mengenakan kasut beledu hitam bersulam benang perak. Pemunculannya begitu mengesani karena dandanannya yang rapi, wajahnya yang jernih, senyumnya yang keibuan, dan riasnya yang terlalu sederhana. Ia kelihatan manis dan muda, berkulit langsung. Dan yang mengagetkan aku adalah Belandanya yang baik, dengan tekanan sekolah yang benar”	8

			<p>(2005: 32-33)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“and soon after, there emerged a Native women, wearing a kain, a white blouse embellished with expensive lace, perhaps made in Naarden as we had been told about in E.L.S. She had on black velved slippers embroidered with silver thread. Her neat attire, her clear face, her motherly smile, and her very simple adornments made a deep impression on me. She looked lovely and young, her skin was like langsats. And what surprised me was the good Dutch, with the right school pressure.”</i></p>	
2.	Leader	<p>Nyai Ontosoroh has a Leader character. This can be seen from how she became the head of her own farming company and runs her own company and farm without being dependent on others.</p>	<p>➤ “Dia mengurus perusahaan besar secara Eropa! Dia menghadapi sulungnya sendiri, menguasai tuannya, Herman Melemma, bangunkan bungsunya untuk jadi calon administrator, Annelies Melemma dara cantik idaman semua pria (2005: 106)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“She takes care of big</i></p>	9

			<p><i>companies on a European basis! She faced her own eldest, mastered her master, Herman Melemma, wake up her youngest to become a prospective administrator, Annelies Melemma beautiful girl dream of all men."</i></p>	
3.	Workhorse	<p>Nyai Ontosoroh has a workhorse character. Despite his position as Nyai, she works hard to be able to prove to others that he can take care of and run her company.</p>	<p>➤ “Semua, kecuali pekerjaan kantor. Mama sendiri yang lakukan itu.”</p> <p>Jadi Nyai Ontosoroh melakukan pekerjaan kantor. Pekerjaan kantor macam apa yang dia bisa?</p> <p>“Administrasi?” tanyaku mencoba-coba.</p> <p>“Semua. Buku, dagang, surat-menyerat, bank” (2005: 45)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“Everything except office work. Mama did it herself.”</i></p> <p><i>So Nyai Ontosoroh does office work. What kind of office job does she get?</i></p> <p><i>"Administration?" I asked trial and error.</i></p> <p><i>"Everything. Books, trade,</i></p>	10

			<i>correspondence, banks ... "</i>	
4.	Brave	<p>Nyai Ontosoroh has a brave character. She will dare to fight the injustices experienced by herself and her daughter. This can be seen from the fact that when ontosoroh dared to oppose the Amsterdam White Court, Ir. Maurtis Mallema, son of Mr. Mellema who wants to seize all the treasures of Nyai and her son, Annelies. In addition, when her husband (Mr.Mellema) make mistakes she will be very angry and brave against him.</p>	<p>a) "Tutup mulut! bentak Nyai dalam Belanda dengan suara berat dan kukuh. "Ia tamuku."</p> <p>Mata tuan Melemma yang tak bersinar itu berpindah pada gundiknya. Dan haruskah akan terjadi sesuatu karena Pribumi seorang yang tak diundang ini?</p> <p>"Nyai!" sebut tuan Mellema.</p> <p>"Eropa gila sama dengan Pribumi gila," sembur Nyai tetap dalam Belanda. Matanya menyala memancarkan kebencian dan kejiikan (2005: 65)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p>"Shut up!" snapped Nyai in a deep, firm voice. "He is my guest."</p> <p>Mr. Melemma's unshining eyes moved to his mistress. And should something happen because of this uninvited Native?</p> <p>"Nyai!" call Mellema.</p> <p>"Crazy Europe is the</p>	11

			<p>same as crazy Native,” Nyai blurted out in the Netherlands.</p> <p>b) Aku terkejut mendengar jawaban Nyai yang kasar:</p> <p>“Apa Pengadilan juga sudah memutuskan mulutku tak dapat dipercaya?”</p> <p>“Baik,” jawab hakim dengan wajah merah. “Nyai semestinya bisa lebih sopan.”</p> <p>“Apa masih perlu orang yang akan kehilangan segalanya bersikap sopan menghadapi kehilangannya? Katakan saja apa hendak Tuan maui.” (2005: 510)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“I was surprised to hear Nyai's rude answer:</i></p> <p><i>“Has the court also decided that my mouth cannot be trusted?”</i></p> <p><i>“Fine,” the judge replied with a red face. “Nyai should be more polite.”</i></p> <p><i>“Do you still need someone who will lose everything be polite to face the loss? Just tell me what you want.”</i></p>	
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5.	Independent	<p>Nyai Ontosoroh is described as independent women. Nyai Ontosoroh that a woman figure does not depend on her husband, can do all office work and the company with her own hands, and is able to take care of the interests of herself, family and company with her own hands and abilities. Also, Nyai Ontosoroh is a mistress who is much admired by people because of her independence and does not depend on her husband running her farming company (Boerderij Buitenzorg).</p>	<p>➤ “Papamu tetap orang asing bagiku. Dan memang Mama tak pernah menggantungkan diri padanya. Ia tetap kuanggap sebagai orang yang tak pernah kukenal, setiap saat bisa pulang ke Nedrlan, meninggalkan aku, dan melupakan segala sesuatu di Tulangan. Maka diriku kuarahkan setiap waktu pada kemungkinan itu. Bila Tuan Besar Kuasa pergi aku sudah harus tidak akan kembali ke rumah Sastromo. Mama belajar menghemat, Ann, menyimpan.” (2005: 129)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“Your dad is still a stranger to me. And indeed Mama never relied on him. He still regarded me as someone I had never known, at any time could return to Nedrlan, leave me, and forget everything in Tulangan. So I put myself every time at that possibility. If the Great Lord Authorities leave, I must not return to</i></p>	12
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			<i>Sastromo's house. Mama learned to save, Ann, save."</i>	
6.	Loving	Nyai Ontosoroh has a loving character. She loved her daughter Annelies Melemma so much that she did everything she wanted for her happiness. She also educated Annelies to become an independent woman.	<p>➤ “Yang sekarang ini aku tak tahu. Yang ada hanya kekuatiran, hanya ada satu keinginan. Tak ada sangkut paut dengan kebahagiaan yang kau tanyakan. Apa peduli diri ini berbahagia atau tidak? Kau yang kukuatirkan. Aku ingi lihat kau berbahagia ...” (2005: 109)</p> <p>Translation: <i>“Now I do not know. There is only concern, there is only one desire. It has nothing to do with the happiness you ask. Is this self care happy or not? You are the one I'm worried about. I want to see you happy.”</i></p>	13
7.	Friendly	Nyai ontosoroh has a friendly character. She is very friendly with everyone even though she is someone she has just met and is not discriminating.	<p>➤ “Dan aku ragu. Haruskah aku ulurkan tangan seperti pada wanita Eropa, atau aku hadapi dia seperti wanita Pribumi, jadi aku harus tidak peduli? Tapi dialah justru yang mengulurkan tangan. Aku terheran heran dan</p>	14

			<p>kikuk menerima jabatannya. Ini bukan adat Pribumi; Eropa! Kalau begitu caranya tentu aku akan mengulurkan tangan lebih dahulu.</p> <p>“Tamu Annelies juga tamuku,” katanya dalam Belanda yang fasih. “Bagaimana aku haru panggil? Tuan? Sinyo? Tapi bukan Indo...” (2005: 33)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“And I doubt it. Should I reach out like a European woman, or do I face her like a Native woman, so I must not care? But it was he who reached out. I was surprised and awkwardly accepted his position. This is not Native tradition; Europe! If that's the way, of course I will reach out first.”</i></p> <p><i>"Annelies' guest is also my guest," she said in a fluent Dutch. "How should I call? Sir? Sinyo? But not Indo"</i></p>	
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From Table 2 above, it can be seen that the character of Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* has diverse characters. Nyai Ontosoroh is described as a

woman who has characters including: intelligent, leader, workhorse, brave, independent, loving, and friendly.

2) The Characteristics of *Annelies Mellema*

In the novel *Bumi Manusia* presented by the writer in the form of a description the characteristics of *Annelies Mellema* in the following as:

Table 3. The Characteristics *Annelies Melemma*

No.	Characteristic	Explanation	Quote or Dialogue	The Datum
1.	Workhorse	Annelies Mellema has a workhorse character. She was entrusted to be the foreman of her mother's farm, and immediately took care of the workers and livestock needs.	<p>➤ “Gadis kekanakan yang belum pernah menamatkan sekolah dasar ini tiba-tiba muncul di hadapanku sebagai gadis luarbiasa: bukan hanya dapat mengatur pekerjaan begitu banyak, juga seorang penunggang kuda, dapat memerah lebih banyak daripada semua pemerah.” (2005: 48)</p> <p>Translation: <i>“This childish girl who had never finished primary school suddenly appeared before me as an extraordinary girl: not only could she manage so much work, also a horse rider, could blush more than all the milkers.”</i></p>	15

2.	Loving	<p>Annelies Malemma has a loving character. This is seen from how she loved and always wanted to be with her first love, Mingke and was crazy about him.</p>	<p>a) “Lihat, Nyo, dia sudah mulai bekerja lagi, mendapatkan kegesitannya yang semula. Kedatangan Sinyo buka sekedar membantu kelancaran perusahaan, terutama untk kepentingan Annelies sendiri. Dia mencintani Sinyo. Dia membutuhkan perhatianmu.” (2005: 100)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“Look, Nyo, she has started working again, getting her agility back. Sinyo's arrival was only to help smooth the company, especially for Annelies' own interests. She loves Sinyo. She needs your attention”</i></p> <p>➤ “Sudah gilakah aku? Mengapa kau juga yang selalu nampak, Mas? Dan mengapa aku senang di dekatmu, dan merasa sunyi dan menderita jauh daripadamu? Mengapa tiba-tiba merasa kehilangan sesuatu setelah</p>	16
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			<p>kepergianmu?” (2005: 108)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“Am I crazy? Why are you always the one always visible, Mas? And why am I happy around you, and feeling lonely and suffering away from you? Why suddenly feel something missing after your departure.”</i></p>	
3.	Friendly	<p>Annelies Melemma has a very friendly character. This can be seen from the first time she met Mingke, she had a friendly attitude towards people she just met and wanted to be her friend.</p>	<p>➤ “Itu topeng-topeng cerita Sie jin Kuie,” ia menerangkan, “Pernah dengar ceritanya?”</p> <p>“Belum”</p> <p>“Suatu kali akan aku ceritai. Mau kau kiranya?”</p> <p>Pertanyaan itu terdengar ramah dan semanak, meneggelamkan seluruh kemewahan dan perbedaan yang ada</p> <p>“Dengan senanghati”</p> <p>“Kalau begitu kau tentu suka datang lagi kemari”</p> <p>“Suatu kehormatan” (2005: 31-32)</p> <p>Translation:</p> <p><i>“Those are the masks of Sie Jin Kuie's story,” she explained, “Have you heard the</i></p>	17

			<p><i>story?"</i></p> <p><i>"Not yet"</i></p> <p><i>"I'll tell you one time. Do you want it?"</i></p> <p><i>The question sounded friendly and lively, drowning out all the luxuries and differences</i></p> <p><i>"With pleasure"</i></p> <p><i>"Then you certainly like to come here again"</i></p> <p><i>"An honor"</i></p>	
4.	Childishness and spoiled	<p>Annelies Malemma has a childish and spoiled character. This is very visible from the nature of Annelies towards her mother and her lover, Mingke. Everything depends on her mother and is childish. Besides that, she is also very spoiled towards Mingke so that what she always wants must be obeyed by Mingke.</p>	<p>a) "Nampaknya kau tak suka pada sepakbola. Aku pun tidak. Mari duduk di tempat lain," ia berdiri menyalakan, mengulurkan tangan, dengan manjanya minta digandeng" (2005: 30)</p> <p>Translation: "Seemingly you don't like soccer. I don't like it either. Let's sit somewhere else," she stood up, reaching out, spoiled asking for a hand."</p> <p>b) "Itulah, Ann," ia menambahi, "kau, tidak punya pergaulan, maunya di dekat Mama saja; sudah besar, tapi tetap, seperti bocah cilik" (2005:</p>	18

			39) Translation: "That's it, Ann," she added, "you, don't have a relationship, just want to be near Mama; already big, but still, like a child"	
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From Table 3 above, it can be seen that the character of Annelies Mellema in the novel *Bumi Manusia* has diverse characters. Annelies Mellema is described as a woman who has characters including: workhorse, loving, friendly, and childishness and spoiled.

4.1.2 The Similarities and Differences Struggle of Women In *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*

In this section, the writer explains the similarities and differences of the struggle of women from the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusiaby* Pramoedya Ananta Toer. The struggle is related to the problems faced by the female characters of the two novels. The writer has arranged the struggle of the female characters from each novel is the struggle to accept the facts of life, the struggle to achieve dreams, the struggle in the form of affection, and the struggle to get love. Similarities and differences in the struggle of women in *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia* are presented in the table as follows:

Table 4. Similarities and differences the struggle of women to accept the facts of life “Alexandra Bergson” in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and “Nyai Ontosoroh” in *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

No.	Character	The Struggle to Accept the facts of life	The Datum	Character	The Struggle to Accept the facts of life	The Datum
1.	Alexandra	The struggle	19	Nyai	The struggle	20

	Bergson	to accept the facts of life from Alexandra Bergson can be seen how she must accept the fact that she must lose her father forever. Her father died and gave responsibility to Alexandra to guard the land and continue her father's farm. Alexandra is the eldest of three younger brothers, so she gives confidence to guide three younger brother to developing agriculture together.		Ontosoroh	to accept the facts of life from Nyai Ontosoroh can be seen from how she must accept the fact that she lost her father forever with her own decision to never see her father again. This was done because she felt disappointed with her father who had sold himself to a Dutch man.	
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Based on the table above describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling with the facts of life. The similarity of struggle in facing the facts of life is that they must be willing to lose and will never meet their father. In addition, because of the facts of life in the past that made them struggle to live their lives to be better than before. They must be patient, work hard and struggle to run the farm and

the company with the capabilities they have in order to make people they love happy.

Besides the similarities in the struggle to face the facts of life there are also differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra lost her father because he had died and struggled to continue her father's farm for the happiness of three younger brothers. While Nyai Ontosoroh lost his father because of his own decision not to want to see her father again. Because she was disappointed she had been sold to a Dutch man. From that incident, she continued to live her life by running her husband's company in order to make her daughter happy, Annelies Mellema.

Table 5. Similarities and differences the struggle of women to achieve a dream “Alexandra Bergson” in *OPioneers!* by Willa Cather and “Nyai Ontosoroh” in *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

No.	Character	The Struggle to Achieve a Dream	The Datum	Character	The Struggle to Achieve a Dream	The Datum
1.	Alexandra Bergson	The struggle to achieve a dream from Alexandra Bergson can be seen how she tried to make her father's farm successful. She worked and studied early about farm and carried out various experiments so that her father's	21	Nyai Ontosoroh	The struggle to achieve a dream from Nyai Ontosoroh it can be seen how she tries to run her husband's own company. Despite her status as Nyai, she continues to study and work hard to make the company successful without her	22

		farming was successful. When her neighbors in Devide despaired and sold their land until they moved to the city, Alexandra tried various ways to stay on the land. Until finally she can realize the dream of her father to make farm successful.			husband's help. Until she can prove to others that the status of Nyai is not a barrier for him to be independent and not depend on others.	
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Based on the table above describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling to achieve their dreams. They both have a dream to make the farm and company successful. They do it by learning and working hard with the ability they have to reach their dreams.

Besides the similarities in the struggle to achieve dreams there are also differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra struggled to achieve this dream on the grounds of wanting to realize the dream of her father who could not make his land win. While Nyai Ontosoroh struggled to achieve her dream with the reason to prove to people that her status as Nyai was not a barrier to making her independent and not dependent on the others.

Table 6. Similarities and differences the struggle of women to in the form of affection “Alexandra Bergson” in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and “Nyai Ontosoroh” in *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

No.	Character	The Struggle to in The Form of Affection	The Datum	Character	The Struggle to in The Form of Affection	The Datum
1.	Alexandra Bergson	The struggle to accept the form of affection from Alexandra Bergson, it can be seen she loved her father and three younger brothers. Before her father died, she promised to do the best for three younger brothers. She taught the three younger brothers to become independent and develop farming together. Everything she did was for the good of three younger siblings, especially Emil so he could	23	Nyai Ontosoroh	The struggle to accept the form of affection from Nyai Ontosoroh can be seen from how she very loved her daughter, Annelies Mellema. She is very affection of her daughter, and will try to do everything that her daughter wants for the happiness of her daughter. She also educated her daughter to become an independent woman.	24

		continue his studies at university.				
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Based on the table above describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in the form of affection. They are equally struggling for the happiness of their loved ones, and educating them to be independent and not dependent on others.

Beside the similarities in the struggle in the form of affection, there are also differences in the struggle between Alexandra and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra managed to educate three younger brothers to become independent and have their own farms. While Nyai Ontosoroh educate her daughter to be independent by making her daughter as a foreman and overcoming workers, but in another side, Nyai Ontosoroh does everything her daughter wants and spoils her daughter too much, which makes her daughter spoiled.

Table 7. Similarities and differences the struggle of women to get love “Alexandra Bergson” in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and “Annelies Melemma” in *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

No.	Character	The Struggle to Get Love	The Datum	Character	The Struggle to Get Love	The Datum
1.	Alexandra Bergson	The struggle to get love from Alexandra Bergson can be seen how she loved Carl Lingstrum. After Carl moved to the city,	25	Annelies Mellema	The struggle to get love from Annelies Mellema it can be seen how she really loved Mingke. Treat Mingke with privilege.	26

		Alexandra remained faithful waiting for Carl to return to Devid and still to love Carl. Although two younger brothers, Oscar and Lou did not like their relationship, Alexandra still loved Carl, until they finally married.			After the first meet with Mingke, she had fallen in love so she could not be far from Mingke.	
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Based on the table above describes Alexandra Bergson in the nove *O Pioneers!* and Annelies Mellema in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in getting their love. They are both struggling to get their first love.

Besides the similarities in the struggle for love, there are also differences in the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Annelies Mellema. Alexandra falling in love with a childhood friend and her neighbor is Carl Lingstrum. Alexandra's struggle to get her love is faithfully waiting for Carl. Carl decides to move to the city and leave Alexandra. Alexandra still loved and faithfully waited for Carl's return and the struggle was not in vain Carl came back and got her love back. Meanwhile Annelies Mellema falling in love with a Native is Mingke. Annelies Mellema's struggle to get her love was with attention and affection, but Annelies relied on her mother's ability, Nyai Ontosoroh who was good at persuading Mingke to keep Mingke by her side.

4.2 Discussion

After the research results are presented in the table and a description of the results of the study, further discussion is carried out to obtain clearer information from the research results. In this study, a more detailed discussion was carried out on the characteristics of women and comparatives (similarities and differences) the struggle of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer.

4.2.1 The characteristics of women in *O Pioneers!* by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer

a. The characteristics of women in the novel *O Pioneers!* “Alexandra Bergson”

Based on research data contained in table 1 above, it can be seen variation in characterization of the character Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!*. In the table can be seen some characters that are very dominating from Alexandra characters including strong and powerful. The strong and powerful character of Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* appears in the following data quote, “*His sister was a tall, strong girl, and she walked rapidly and resolutely, as if she knew exactly where she was going and what she was going to do next*” (2012: 9).

Based on the datum 1(a), Alexandra Bergson is a strong woman. This can be seen from how she talks and behaves. Strong character can also be seen from her being given a mandate by her father to continue and control of all her family's farm and farm problems, which can be seen in the following data quote, “*And to be thankful that there was one among his children to whom he could entrust the future of his family and the possibilities of his hard-won land*” (2012: 21).

Based on the datum 1(b) illustrates that Alexandra's strong and powerful character because she was entrusted by her father so that the future of his family's land could be developed and made successful. Alexandra is also described as an intelligent woman. Alexandra has curiosity and extensive knowledge. These characters can be seen in the following data quote.

Before Alexandra was twelve years old she had begun to be help to him, and as she grew older he had come to depend more and more upon her resourcefulness and good judgment. His boys were willing enough to work, but when he talked with them they usually irritated him. It was Alexandra who read the papers and followed the markets, and who learned by the mistakes of their neighbors. It was Alexandra who could always tell about what it had cost to fatten each steer, and who cold guess the weight of a hog before it went on the scales closer than John Bergson himself (2012: 20).

Based on the datum 2, it can be seen that since childhood Alexandra often reads newspapers and any book, and discusses with her father about the farm. Sometimes she spends a whole day experimenting and learning many things. Until she learned much about fariming and was entrusted to continue her father's farming.

Alexandra Bergson has a leadership character. Alexandra is the eldest and only daughter of the three younger brothers. After his father died, Alexandra was entrusted with continuefarming and guiding three younger brother. So they could develop the farming together. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

“Boys,” said the father wearily, “I want you to keep the land together and to be guided by your sister. I have talked to her since I have been sick, and she knows all my wishes. I want no quarrels among my children, and so long as there is one house there must be one head. Alexandra is the oldest, and she knows my wishes. She will do the best she can. If she make mistakes, she will not make so many as I have made. When you marry, and want a house of your own, the land will be divided fairly, according to the courts. But for the next few years you will have it hard, and you must all keep together. Alexandra will manage the best she can” (2012: 23).

Based on the datum 3, it can be seen that Alexandra's father has high hopes for his daughter. Alexandra is the oldest child entrusted by her father to continue and guide the three younger brothers to run the farm together. And Alexandra did her best for her father's wishes. Alexandra Bergson also has a workhorse character. This is seen from how she tried to develop her father's farm. This character can be seen in the following data quote, "*The second of these barren summers was passing. One September afternoon Alexandra had gone over to the garden across the draw to dig sweet potatoes- they had been thriving upon the weather that was fatal to everything else*" (2012: 38).

Based on the datum 4, it can be seen that Alexandra did various ways so that her father's farming could be successful. When the people in Divide despaired and sold their land until they moved to the city, she tried to stay afloat on the land and tried various methods to make her land successful.

Alexandra Bergson has a brave character. This was illustrated by Alexandra as a woman who brave to make decisions. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

"I want you boys to go down yourselves and look it over. Nothing will convince you like seeing with your own eyes. The river land was settled before this, and so they are a few years ahead of us, and have learned more about farming. The land sells for three times as much as this, but in five years we will double it. The rich men down there own all the best land, and they are buying all they can get. The thing to do is to sell our cattle and what little old coin we have, and buy the Linstrum place. Then the next thing to do is to take out two loans on our half-sections, and buy Peter Crow's place; raise every dollar we can, and buy every acre we can" (2012: 49).

Based on the datum 5, it can be seen that she who decided not to sell her father's farm and remained in the village and tried to find a solution to the farm's problems faced in her village. She dared to take risks to develop her own farm.

Alexandra Bergson has an independent character. This is seen from who became the head of the family after her father was edited. Take care of family needs and family welfare to become successful farmers and breeders. This character can be seen in the following data quote, *“But as sure as we sitting here to night, we can sit down here ten years from now independent landowners, not struggling farmers any longer”* (2012: 50). Based on the datum 6 can be seen that Alexandra is very independent in her choice. She believes that the opportunity she does now will make her successful in the future.

Alexandra has a loving character. She was very fond of her family and three younger brothers. She will do everything her father wants and do the best for the three younger brothers. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Alexandra, you will have to do the best you can for your brothers. Everything will come on you”
“I will do all I can, Father”
“Don’t let them get discouraged and go off like Uncle Otto. I want them to keep the land.”
“We will, Father. We will never lose the land” (2012: 22).

Based on the datum 7(a), it can be seen that Alexandra promised to her father, doing the best for three younger brothers as his father wanted. In addition, she was also very fond of her little friend, Carl Lingstrum. Carl Lingstrum is Alexandra's neighbor in Devide, and he is Alexandra's first love. These characters can be seen in the following data quote.

“She put her hand on his arm. “I needed you terribly when it happened, Carl. I cried for you at night. Then everything seemed to get hard inside of me, and I thought perhaps I should never care for you again. But when I got your telegram yesterday, then it was just as it used to be. You are all I have in the world, you know (2012: 216).

Based on the datum 7(b), it can be seen that Alexandra really needs Carl, she can't be far from Carl. After Carl moved to the city, she felt very lost. Alexandra was very faithfully waiting for Carl to come to Carl and still to love Carl.

b. The characteristics of women in *Bumi Manusia* “Nyai Ontosoroh and Annelies Malemma”

1) The characteristics of women in *Bumi Manusia* “Nyai Ontosoroh”

Based on research data contained in table 2 above, it can be seen variation in characterization from the character Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia*. In the table can be seen some character that are very dominating from Nyai Ontosoroh including intelligent. The intelligent character of Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* appears in the following data quote.

Dan segera muncul seorang wanita Pribumi, berkain, berkebaya putih dihiasi renda-renda mahal, mungkin buatan Naarden seperti diajarkan di E.L.S dulu. Ia mengenakan kasut beledu hitam bersulam benang perak. Pemunculannya begitu mengesani karena dandanannya yang rapi, wajahnya yang jernih, senyumnya yang keibuan, dan riasnya yang terlalu sederhana. Ia kelihatan manis dan muda, berkulit langsung. Dan yang mengagetkan aku adalah Belandanya yang baik, dengan tekanan sekolah yang benar (2005: 32-33).

“and soon after, there emerged a Native women, wearing a kain, a white blouse embellished with expensive lace, perhaps made in Naarden as we had been told about in E.L.S. She had on black velved slippers embroidered with silver thread. Her neat attire, her clear face, her motherly smile, and her very simple adornments made a deep impression on me. She looked lovely and young, her skin was like langsung. And what surprised me was the good Dutch, with the right school pressure.”

Based on the datum 8, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh is an intelligent woman. Not only in terms of appearance but also in terms of knowledge, as well as fluent Dutch. Nyai Ontosoroh has a Leader character. This can be seen from how she became the head of her own farming company and runs her own company and farm

without being dependent on others. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Dia mengurus perusahaan besar secara Eropa! Dia menghadapi sulungnya sendiri, menguasai tuannya, Herman Melemma, bangunkan bungsunya untuk jadi calon administrator, Annelies Melemma dara cantik idaman semua pria (2005: 106).

"She takes care of big companies on a European basis! She faced her own eldest, mastered her master, Herman Melemma, wake up her youngest to become a prospective administrator, Annelies Melemma beautiful girl dream of all men."

Based on the datum 9, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has a leader character. She is the head of the company and looks after her own company, caring for and teaching her daughters to be independent and not dependent on others.

Nyai Ontosoroh has a workhorse character. Despite his position as Nyai, she works hard to be able to prove to others that she can take care of and run her company. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Semua, kecuali pekerjaan kantor. Mama sendiri yang lakukan itu."
Jadi Nyai Ontosoroh melakukan pekerjaan kantor. Pekerjaan kantor macam apa yang dia bisa?
"Admnistrasi?" tanyaku mencoba-coba.
"Semua. Buku, dagang, surat-menyurat, bank" (2005: 45).

*"Everything except office work. Mama did it herself."
So Nyai Ontosoroh does office work. What kind of office job does she get?
"Administration?" I asked trial and error.
"Everything. Books, trade, correspondence, banks ... "*

Based on the datum 10, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has a workhorse character. She does all the work himself, and not just one job but many things.

Nyai Ontosoroh has a brave character. She will dare to fight the injustices experienced by herself and her daughter. Likewise when facing her husband Mr.

Mellema, she will brave to fight when making mistakes. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Tutup mulut! bentak Nyai dalam Belanda dengan suara berat dan kukuh. "Ia tamuku."

Mata tuan Melemma yang tak bersinar itu berpindah pada gundiknya. Dan haruskah akan terjadi sesuatu karena Pribumi seorang yang tak diundang ini? "Nyai!" sebut tuan Mellema.

"Eropa gila sama dengan Pribumi gila," sembur Nyai tetap dalam Belanda. Matanya menyalu memancarkan kebencian dan kejiikan (2005: 65).

"Shut up!" snapped Nyai in a deep, firm voice. "He is my guest." Mr. Melemma's unshining eyes moved to his mistress. And should something happen because of this uninvited Native?

"Nyai!" call Mellema.

"Crazy Europe is the same as crazy Native," Nyai blurted out in the Netherlands.

Based on the datum 11(a), it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has a brave character. She fought Mr. Mellema, who said harshly and looked down on his guests because of a Native, namely Mingke. Not only that, she also brave to against the judge in the white court of Amsterdam, as in the following data quote.

Aku terkejut mendengar jawaban Nyai yang kasar:

"Apa Pengadilan juga sudah memutuskan mulutku tak dapat dipercaya?"

"Baik," jawab hakim dengan wajah merah. "Nyai semestinya bisa lebih sopan."

"Apa masih perlu orang yang akan kehilangan segalanya bersikap sopan menghadapi kehilangannya? Katakan saja apa hendak Tuan mau!" (2005: 510).

"I was surprised to hear Nyai's rude answer:

"Has the court also decided that my mouth cannot be trusted?"

"Fine," the judge replied with a red face. "Nyai should be more polite."

"Do you still need someone who will lose everything be polite to face the loss? Just tell me what you want."

Based on the datum 11 (b), it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh is very brave to speak harshly to judges. This was done because she was treated unfairly by the court because she was sued by the son of Mr. Mellema's legal wife, Ir. Maurits Mellema for all of Nyai's treasures and wants to also usurp her daughter, Annelies.

Nyai Ontosoroh is described as independent women. Nyai Ontosoroh that a woman figure does not depend on her husband, can do all office work and the company with her own hands. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Papamu tetap orang asing bagiku. Dan memang Mama tak pernah menggantungkan diri padanya. Ia tetap kuanggap sebagai orang yang tak pernah kukenal, setiap saat bisa pulang ke Nedrland, meninggalkan aku, dan melupakan segala sesuatu di Tulangan. Maka diriku kuarahkan setiap waktu pada kemungkinan itu. Bila Tuan Besar Kuasa pergi aku sudah harus tidak akan kembali ke rumah Sastromo. Mama belajar menghemat, Ann, menyimpan” (2005: 129).

“Your dad is still a stranger to me. And indeed Mama never relied on him. He still regarded me as someone I had never known, at any time could return to Nedrland, leave me, and forget everything in Tulangan. So I put myself every time at that possibility. If the Great Lord Authorities leave, I must not return to Sastromo's house. Mama learned to save, Ann, save.”

Based on the datum 12, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has the character of independent women. She does everything with her own hands. This is prepared so that she does not depend on her husband or anyone else.

Nyai Ontosoroh has a loving character. She loved her daughter Annelies Melemma so much that she did everything she wanted for her happiness. She also educated Annelies to become an independent woman. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Yang sekarang ini aku tak tahu. Yang ada hanya kekuatiran, hanya ada satu keinginan. Tak ada sangkut paut dengan kebahagiaan yang kau tanyakan. Apa peduli diri ini berbahagia atau tidak? Kau yang kukuatkan. Aku ingi lihat kau berbahagia ...”(2005: 109).

“Now I do not know. There is only concern, there is only one desire. It has nothing to do with the happiness you ask. Is this self care happy or not? You are the one I'm worried about. I want to see you happy.”

Based on the datum 13, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has a loving character. He loved her daughter, Annelies. She will do everything Annelies wants for the happiness of her daughter.

Nyai ontosoroh has a friendly character. She is very friendly with everyone even though she is someone she has just met and is not discriminating. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Dan aku ragu. Haruskah aku ulurkan tangan seperti pada wanita Eropa, atau aku hadapi dia seperti wanita Pribumi, jadi aku harus tidak peduli? Tapi dialah justru yang mengulurkan tangan. Aku terheran heran dan kikuk menerima jabatannya. Ini bukan adat Pribumi; Eropa! Kalau begitu caranya tentu aku akan mengulurkan tangan lebih dahulu.

“Tamun Annelies juga tamuku,” katanya dalam Belanda yang fasih. “Bagaimana aku haru panggil? Tuan? Sinyo? Tapi bukan Indo” (2005: 33).

“And I doubt it. Should I reach out like a European woman, or do I face her like a Native woman, so I must not care? But it was he who reached out. I was surprised and awkwardly accepted his position. This is not Native tradition; Europe! If that's the way, of course I will reach out first.”

"Annelies' guest is also my guest," she said in a fluent Dutch. "How should I call? Sir? Sinyo? But not Indo"

Based on the datum 14, it can be seen that Nyai Ontosoroh has a friendly character. This can be seen when Mingke first came to her house, she first extended her hand and acted very friendly to the person she first met without discriminating.

2) The characteristics of women in Bumi Manusia “Annelies Mellema

Based on research data contained in table 3 above, it can be seen variation in characterization of Annelies Mellema in the novel Bumi Manusia. In the table can be seen some characters that are very dominating from Annelies Mellema including workhorse. The workhorse character from Annelies Mellema in the novel Bumi Manusia appears in the following data quote.

Gadis kekanak-kanakan yang belum pernah menamatkan sekolah dasar ini tiba-tiba muncul di hadapanku sebagai gadis luarbiasa: bukan hanya dapat mengatur pekerjaan begitu banyak, juga seorang penunggang kuda, dapat memerah lebih banyak daripada semua pemerah (2005: 48).

“This childish girl who had never finished primary school suddenly appeared before me as an extraordinary girl: not only could she manage so much work, also a horse rider, could blush more than all the milkers.”

Based on the datum 15, it can be seen that Annelies has a workhorse character. She was entrusted to be the foreman of her mother's farm, and immediately took care of the workers and livestock needs.

Annelies Malemma has a loving character. This is seen from how she loved and always wanted to be with her first love, Mingke and was crazy about him. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Lihat, Nyo, dia sudah mulai bekerja lagi, mendapatkan kegesitannya yang semula. Kedatangan Sinyo buka sekedar membantu kelancaran perusahaan, terutama untk kepentingan Annelies sendiri. Dia mencintai Sinyo. Dia membutuhkan perhatianmu” (2005: 100).

“Look, Nyo, she has started working again, getting her agility back. Sinyo's arrival was only to help smooth the company, especially for Annelies' own interests. She loves Sinyo. She needs your attention”

Based on the datum 16(a), it can be seen that Annelies loves Mingke very much. The arrival of Mingke made Annelies return to work as well as she was very happy if Mingke was always beside her. Annelies will feel very lost if Mingke is not beside her. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

Sudah gilakah aku? Mengapa kau juga yang selalu nampak, Mas?Dan mengapa aku senang di dekatmu, dan merasa sunyi dan menderita jauh daripadamu?Mengapa tiba-tiba merasa kehilangan sesuatu setelah kepergianmu? (2005: 108).

“Am I crazy? Why are you always the one always visible, Mas? And why am I happy around you, and feeling lonely and suffering away from you? Why suddenly feel something missing after your departure?”

Based on the datum 16(b), it can be seen that Annelies is very loves of Mingke. She will feel lonely if far from Mingke. Everything that is done will be neglected and suffer greatly. This proves that he is crazy about Mingke.

Annelies Melemma has a very friendly character. This can be seen from the first time she met Mingke, she had a friendly attitude towards people she just met and wanted to be her friend. This character can be seen in the following data quote.

“Itu topeng-topeng cerita Sie jin Kuie,” ia menerangkan, “Pernah dengar ceritanya?”

“Belum”

“Suatu kali akan aku ceritai. Mau kau kiranya?”

Pertanyaan itu terdengar ramah dan semanak, meneggelamkan seluruh kemewahan dan perbedaan yang ada

“Dengan senanghati”

“Kalau begitu kau tentu suka datang lagi kemari”

“Suatu kehormatan” (2005: 31-32).

“Those are the masks of Sie Jin Kuie's story,” she explained, “Have you heard the story?”

“Not yet”

“I'll tell you one time. Do you want it?”

The question sounded friendly and lively, drowning out all the luxuries and differences

“With pleasure”

“Then you certainly like to come here again”

“An honor”

Based on the datum 17, it can be seen that Annelies has a friendly character. This can be seen from how she treated Mingke when he first came to her house. She treats her guests very well and friendly.

Annelies Melemma has a childish and spoiled character. This is very visible from the nature of Annelies towards her mother and her lover, Mingke. This character can be seen in the following data quote, *“Nampaknya kau tak suka pada sepakbola. Aku pun tidak. Mari duduk di tempat lain,” ia berdiri menyilakan, mengulurkan tangan, dengan manjanya minta digandeng* (2005: 30). (“Seemingly

you don't like soccer. I don't like it either. Let's sit somewhere else," she stood up, reaching out, spoiled asking for a hand"). Based on the datum 18(a), it can be seen that Annelies has a spoiled character. She is very spoiled towards Mingke, and what she wants must be obeyed by Mingke.

In addition, she also has a childish character. This character can be seen in the following data quote, "*Itulah, Ann,*" ia menambahi, "*kau, tidak punya pergaulan, maunya di dekat Mama saja; sudah besar, tapi tetap, seperti bocah cilik*" (2005: 39). ("That's it, Ann," she added, "you, don't have a relationship, just want to be near Mama; already big, but still, like a child"). Based on the datum 18(b), it can be seen that Annelies is not only spoiled but also childish. Everything depends on her mother and still behaves like a child.

4.2.2 The similarities and differences struggle of women in *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia*

a. The struggle of to accept the facts of life from Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh

The fact is the absolute thing that must be accepted by everyone, life is not as beautiful as we imaged. A fact of life required a struggle to be able to accept it with patience and a sincere heart. In addition to losing someone, family and friends is very hard for us.

Based on data from research results contained in table 4 above, it can be seen that Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling with the facts of life. The similarity of struggle in facing the facts of life is that they must be willing to lose and will never meet their father. In addition, because of the facts of life in the past that made them

struggle to live their lives to be better than before. They must be patient and try and work hard to run the farm and the company. That makes Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh a strong woman in order to make the best and happy people they care about. Alexandra Bergson's struggle in accepting the facts of life is shown in the following data quote.

“I want you keep the land together and to be guided by your sister. I have talked to her since I have been sick, and she knows all my wishes. I want no quarrels among my children, and so long as there is one house there must be one head. Alexandra is the oldest, and she knows my wishes. She will do the best she can. If she makes mistakes, she will not make so many as I have made. When you marry, and want a house of your own, the land will be divided fairly, according to the courts. But for the next few years you will have it hard, and you must all keep together. Alexandra will manage the best she can” (2005: 23).

Based on the datum 19 describe that Alexandra's father was ill. He told Alexandra and three younger brothers to continue and develop the farm in accordance with Alexandra's guidance. Her father believed with Alexandra to be doing her best for farming and the happiness of three younger brothers. While Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle in accepting the facts of life can be seen in the following data quote.

Aku telah bersumpah dalam hati: takkan melihat orangtua dan rumahnya lagi. Mengingat mereka pun aku sudah tak sudi. Mama tak mau mengenangkan kembali peristiwa penghinaan itu. Mereka telah bikin aku jadi Nyai begini. Maka harus jadi nyai, jadi budak belian, yang baik, nyai sebaik-baiknya (2005: 128).

Translation:

“I swore to myself: I would never see my parents and home again. Remembering them, I am no longer willing. Mama did not want to reminisce about the humiliation. They have made me Nyai like this. Then I must be a Nyai, a good slave, the best Nyai.”

Based on the datum 20 shows that Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle to accept the facts of life was the loss of his father and did not want to see him again. It happened

with Alexandr's own decision because She felt very disappointed with her father had sold himself to a Dutch man. And after that incident, she tried to do the best in her life and make her daughter happy.

Beside the similarities in the struggle to face the facts of life there are also differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra lost her father because he had died and struggled to continue her father's farm for the happiness of three younger brothers. While Nyai Ontosoroh lost her father because of her own decision not to want to see her father again. She was disappointed to have been sold to a Dutch man. From that incident, she continued to live her life by running her husband's company in order to make her daughter happy, Annelies Mellema.

b. The struggle to achieve dream from Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh

Every person in life must have ideals and dreams to be achieved, both material and nonmaterial success. But to achieve such success is not easy it takes struggle and hard work in accordance with the ability of people who want to achieve that dream.

Based on the table 5 above describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling to achieve their dreams. They both have a dream to make the farm and company successful. They do it by learning and working hard with the ability they have to reach their dreams. Alexandra Bergson's struggle to achieve dream is shown in the following data quote.

Alexandra and Emil spent five days down among the river farms, driving up and down the valley. Alexandra talked to the men about their crops and to the women about their poultry. She spent a whole day with one young farmer who had been away at school, and who was experimenting with a new kind of clover hay. She learned a great deal (2012: 48).

Based on the datum 21 shows that Alexandra's struggle in achieving her dream to make her father's farm successful by spending her time doing experiments and learning a lot from others. While Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle in achieve her dream to make his company successful can be seen in the following data quote, *“Segala yang kupelajari dan kukerjakan dalam setahun itu telah mengembalikan hargadiriku. Tetapi sikapku tetap mempersiapkan diri untuk tidak akan lagi tergantung pada siapa pun”* (2005: 130). (“Everything I learned and did in that year has returned my pride. But my attitude is still preparing myself to no longer depend on anyone.”)

Based on the datum 22 describes that Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle in achieving her dream to make her husband's company succeed with hard work without her husband's help. Her status as Nyai is not a barrier to not being independent and not dependent on the others.

Besides the similarities in the struggle to achieve dreams there are differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra struggled to achieve this dream on the grounds of wanting to realize the dream of her father who could not make his land win. While Nyai Ontosoroh struggled to achieve her dream with the reason to prove to people that her status as Nyai was not a barrier to making her independent and not dependent on the others.

c. The struggle in the form of affection

Affection is the feeling that arises within a sincere heart to love, Cherish, and give happiness to others or anyone who loves her. Affection disclosed not only to a love but the love of god, parents, family, and friends.

Based on the table 6 above describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in the form of affection. They are equally struggling for the happiness of their loved ones, and educating them to be independent and not dependent on others. Alexandra Bergson's struggle in the form of affection is seen in the following data quote, “*I don't want you boys always to have to work like this. I want you to be independent, and Emil to go to school*” (2005: 51).

Based on the datum 23 describe that Alexandra Bergson's struggle in the form of affection is to do the best for her three younger brothers. Alexandra did not want three younger brothers to continue working without making her father's land win. So she taught the three younger brothers to become independent and develop farming together. Everything she did was for the good of three younger brothers, especially Emil so he could continue his studies at university. While Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle in the form of affection is seen in the following data quote.

Nyai rasai suhu Annelies mulai naik. Anak itu memang jatuh sakit. Dan ibunya sangat cemas.

“Taruh sofa di kantor, Darsam. Biar aku tunggu sambil bekerja. Jangan lupa selimut. Kemudian kau panggil Dokter Martinet.” Ia dudukkan anaknya di kursi.” (2005: 237).

Translation:

“*Nyai rasai Annelies temperature began to rise. The daughter did get sick. And her mother was very worried.*

“*Put the sofa in the office, Darsam. Let me wait while working. Don't forget the blanket. Then you call Doctor Martinet.*” She put her daughter in a chair.”

Based on the datum 24 shows that Nyai Ontosoroh's struggle in the form of affection was that she loved her daughter, Annelies Mellema. She is very affection of her daughter, and will try to do everything that her daughter wants for the happiness of her daughter. She also educated her daughter to become an independent woman. When her daughter was sick she was very anxious and worried about her daughter's condition. She is willing to care for his daughter even while working at the company.

Beside the similarities in the struggle in the form of affection, there are differences in the struggle between Alexandra and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra managed to educate three younger brothers to become independents and have their own farms. While Nyai Ontosoroh educate her daughter to be independent by making her daughter as a foreman and overcoming workers, but in another side, Nyai Ontosoroh does everything her daughter wants and spoils her daughter too much, which makes her daughter spoiled.

d. The struggle to get love.

Compassion is the feeling that arises within a sincere heart to love, faithful, Cherish, and give happiness to other or anyone who loves her. Love the addition of charged intimacy is also in need of a bit of insulation for each partner still allowed to have a separate identity.

Based on the table 7 describes Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Annelies Mellema in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in getting their love. They are both struggling to get their first love. Alexandra Bergson's struggle in getting her love is seen in the following data quote.

Alexandra shaded her eyes with her hand. Suddenly she took a quick step forward. "Can it be!" she exclaimed with feeling; "can it be that it is Carl Linstrum? Why, Carl, it is" She threw out both her hands and caught his across the gate. "Sadie, Milly, run tell your father and uncle Oscar that our old friend Carl Lingstrum is here. Be quick! Why, Carl, how did it happen? I can't believe this!" Alexandra shook the tears from her eyes and laughed (2005: 77-78).

Based on the datum 25 shows that Alexandra Bergson's struggle to get his love is that she still loves Carl Lingstrum even though he has left for the city. She was very happy and did not believe when Carl Lingsrum returned to Devide. While Annelies Mellema's struggle to get her love can be seen in the following data quote, "*Annelies duduk di sampingku dan melayani aku dalam segala hal, seakan aku seorang tuan Eropa atau seorang Indo yang sangat terhormat*" (2005: 41). ("Annelies sat beside me and served me in everything, as if I were a European gentleman or a very respectable Indo.")

Based on the datum 26 shows that Annelies Mellema's struggle to get her love is she really loved Mingke. When Mingke first came to her house, she served Mingke with privilege. After the first meet with Mingke, she had fallen in love so she could not be far from Mingke.

Besides the similarities in the struggle for love, there are also differences in the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Annelies Mellema. Alexandra falling in love with a childhood friend and her neighbor is Carl Lingstrum. Alexandra's struggle to get her love is faithfully waiting for Carl. Carl decides to move to the city and leave Alexandra. Alexandra still loved and faithfully waited for Carl's return and the struggle was not in vain Carl came back and got her love back. While Annelies Mellema falling n love with a Native is Mingke. Annelies Mellema's struggle to get

her love was with attention and affection, but Annelies relied on her mother's ability, Nyai Ontosoroh who was good at persuading Mingke to keep Mingke by her side.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Conclusion

In a broad sense, *O Pioneers!* novel by Willa Cather and *Bumi Manusia* by Pramoedya Ananta Toer have the same story theme, which is the struggle of a woman in living life and facing the surrounding social environment. The main women characters in both novels have the same character in dealing with every problem they experience. Therefore, based on the similarities and differences in the stories presented in the results of research and discussion, conclusions can be drawn about the comparison of struggles faced by woman characters in the two novels.

Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling with the facts of life. The similarity of struggle in facing the facts of life is that they must be willing to lose and will never meet their father. In addition, because of the facts of life in past that made them struggle to live their lives to be better than before. They must be patient and try and work hard to run the farm and the company. That makes Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh a strong woman in order to make the best and happy people they care about. Beside the similarities in the struggle to face the facts of life there are also differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra lost her father because he had died and struggled to continue her father's farm for the happiness of three younger brothers. While Nyai Ontosoroh lost her father because of her own decision not to want to see her father again. She was disappointed to have been sold to a Dutch man. From that incident, she

continued to live her life by running her husband's company in order to make her daughter happy, Annelies Mellema.

Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have similarities in struggling to achieve their dreams. They both have a dream to make the farm and company successful. They do it by learning and working hard with the ability they have to reach their dreams. Besides the similarities in the struggle to achieve dreams there are differences from the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra struggled to achieve this dream on the grounds of wanting to realize the dream of her father who could not make his land win. While Nyai Ontosoroh struggled to achieve her dream with the reason to prove to people that her status as Nyai was not a barrier to making her independent and not dependent on the others.

Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Nyai Ontosoroh in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in the form of affection. They are equally struggling for the happiness of their loved ones, and educating them to be independent and not dependent on others. Beside the similarities in the struggle in the form of affection, there are differences in the struggle between Alexandra and Nyai Ontosoroh. Alexandra managed to educate three younger brothers to become independents and have their own farms. While Nyai Ontosoroh educate her daughter to be independent by making her daughter as a foreman and overcoming workers, but in another side, Nyai Ontosoroh does everything her daughter wants and spoils her daughter too much, which makes her daughter spoiled.

Alexandra Bergson in the novel *O Pioneers!* and Annelies Mellema in the novel *Bumi Manusia* have the same struggle in getting their love. They are both

struggling to get their first love. Besides the similarities in the struggle for love, there are also differences in the struggle between Alexandra Bergson and Annelies Mellema. Alexandra falling in love with a childhood friend and her neighbor is Carl Lingstrum. Alexandra's struggle to get her love is faithfully waiting for Carl. Carl decides to move to the city and leave Alexandra. Alexandra still loved and faithfully waited for Carl's return and the struggle was not in vain Carl came back and got her love back. While Annelies Mellema falling n love with a Native is Mingke. Annelies Mellema's struggle to get her love was with attention and affection, but Annelies relied on her mother's ability, Nyai Ontosoroh who was good at persuading Mingke to keep Mingke by her side.

Based on the similarities and differences of the two novels, it can be concluded that a literary work usually has perfect meaning if it has to do with other literature, both in terms of similarities and differences. A literary work not just appears on its own, this implies that literary works that were appears later actually did not stand alone, but were influenced by previous literary works.

5.2 Suggestion

Research with a comparative literary approach that the authors undertake should be useful in providing knowledge and understanding to literary readers about the comparison and equality of women's struggles in both novels. In addition, this research only reveals and illustrates a small part of the whole aspects told. Novel *O Pioneers!* and *Bumi Manusia* still has a variety of interesting problems to study. Furthermore, the writer suggests that other researchers examine further by using another approach or point of view.

The writer also expected that there will be other researchers will compare the local literature with foreign literature. This is due so that the people can see that the local literary works also have good quality with foreign literature. The writer considers that there are many noble values of this nation that is contained in the local literary works. Therefore, the writer not only study foreign literature but writers also learn and love local literature.

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APPENDIXES

1. Synopsis of Novels

1.1 *O Pioneers!*

O Pioneer! Tells the story of Alexandra's tough woman and her three younger brothers are Emil, Oscar and Lou. This story opens on a windy winter day, in the city of Hanover, Nebraska, around 1883 and 1890. Alexandra's father, John Bergson, is dying. He told his two eldest sons, Oscar and Lou, that he had entrusted the farm, and the preservation of all he had achieved since immigration from Sweden, to his eldest daughter Alexandra's son.

It became clear that Alexandra was stronger and firmer than her siblings. When drought and depression struck three years later, Alexandra's determination allowed her to survive. Many families in the city sold their farms and moved. But Alexandra believed in the promise of the unholy state, and because of that she convinced her brothers to re-pawn their farms and buy more land. He also convinced them to adopt innovative farming techniques.

This narration surged for the next sixteen years, when Alexandra's faith in the country was paid off. Lou and Oscar are married, and each has his own farm. Alexandra Farm is the most prosperous in Divide. Emil has been given the wealth and luxury to leave Divide for State University. Crazy Ivar, the old man, who was somewhat unbalanced, gave Alexandra some controversial agricultural advice, now working at Alexandra's stable, even though Lou and Oscar disagreed with his presence. In the midst of this fundamental tension, Carl Linstrum's neighbor Alexandra, who had moved from Divide due to a drought that returns for a long visit after years of traveled. Meanwhile, Marie Shabata is a woman who likes Alexandra's

sister is Emil who is trapped in an unhappy marriage with a frowning and difficult husband, and it becomes clear that she and Emil are in love. Emil decides to take a trip to Mexico City, running away from the temptation presented by Marie. Alexandra and Carl slowly regain their teenage intimacy. In reaction, Lou and Oscar drove Carl out of town, fearing that his relationship with Alexandra would threaten the prospect of their own children to inherit Alexandra's farm.

Emil returns from Mexico nearly a year later, only to find that his love for Marie has grown during their separation. Once again, he resolves to flee the Divide. Before he can leave, though, tragedy strikes: his best friend, Amedee, dies unexpectedly. At a church mass, Emil enters a state of rapture and resolves to say farewell to Marie. He finds her in a similar ecstasy in her orchard, and he lies down next to her. Her jealous husband, Frank Shabata, finds them. Blinded by fury, he shoots them both dead.

Months after the murders, Alexandra Bergson has achieved some limited recovery from her sorrow; she now possesses a stoic exhaustion with life. She resolves to try to win a pardon for Frank, who is serving a ten-year sentence in a Lincoln jail. Returning from a visit to Frank in Lincoln, she finds Carl Linstrum waiting for her. As soon as he heard of Emil's death, he returned from Alaska. They find comfort and companionship in each other, and they decide to marry.

1.2 *Bumi Manusia*

Bumi Manusia tells the story of the journey of an indigenous figure named Minke who attends HBS. At that time, people who could enter the HBS school were people of European descent. Meanwhile, Minke is a native whom is smart, and very good at writing. As a native, he was less liked by other European students because at

that time a native was underestimated by Europeans. Minke is described as a revolutionary in this book. He dared to fight the injustice that happened to his people. He also dared to rebel against Javanese culture, which made him always at the bottom.

In addition to Minke, this novel also portrays a "Nyai" named Nyai Ontosoroh. Nyai at that time was considered as a woman who did not have moral norms because of her status as a mistress. His status as a Nyai has made him suffer greatly, because he does not have proper human rights. But, what is interesting is Nyai Ontosoroh aware of these conditions so he tries hard by constantly learning, so that he can be recognized as a human. Nyai Ontosoroh argues, to fight insult, ignorance, poverty, and so on is only by learning. Nyai Ontosoroh and Mr. Malemma have two children, a daughter and a son named Anneliess Malemma and Robert Malemma. Anneliess was in a relationship with Minke and eventually married.

Through this novel, Pramoedya describes how the state of Dutch colonialism at that time was alive. Pram, shows how important learning is. By learning, you can change your destiny. As in this book, Nyai, who is not in school, can be a great teacher for HBS and Minke students. Even the knowledge of the sanghi, gained from experience, from books, and from everyday life, is apparently broader than that of HBS school teachers.

2. Biography of the Authors

2.1 Willa Cather

Willa Cather is an American female writer. Willa Cather (1873-1948) was born in Winchester, Virginia. Her family moved to Nebraska before she was ten. She graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1895, then taught high school, worked for the Pittsburgh *Leader*, and spent a good deal of time traveling. *The Troll Garden* (1905) was her first volume of short stories; it was followed by her appointment as associate editor of *McClure's* magazine. She continued in this position for six years, but resigned in 1912 because she felt that the work for the magazine was interfering with her writing. *Alexander's Bridge*, a short novel set in Boston, was published in the same year. In *O Pioneers!* (1913), she turned to her greatest subject immigrant life on the Nebraska prairies and established herself as a major American novelist. *O Pioneers!* was followed by novels including *My Antonia* (1918), *The Professor's House* (1922), and *Death Comes for the Archbishop* (1927). Cather lived in New York for many years, and she was a familiar figure in intellectual and literary circles. *The Old Beauty and Others*, a collection of short stories, was published posthumously in 1948.

2.2 Pramoedya Ananata Toer

Pramoedya Ananta Toer was born in 1925 in Blora, Central Java, Indonesia. Nearly half of his life was spent in prison. Three years in a Colonial prison, one year in the Old Order, fourteen years in the New Order (13 October 1965 - July 1969, Nusa Kambangan Island July 1969 - 16 August 1969, Buru Island August 1969 - 12 November 1979, Magelang/Banyumanik November - December 1979) without trial. On December 21, 1979 Pramoedya Ananta Toer received a letter of acquittal and not

involved in the G30S PKI but was still under house arrest, city arrest, state custody until 1999 and required to report to the East Jakarta Kodim once a week for approximately 2 years. Some of his works were born from this ancient place, including the Tetralogy of Buru (*Bumi Manusia, Anak Semua Bangsa, Jejak Langkah, dan Rumah Kaca*). Prison does not make it stop writing. For him writing is a personal and national task. And he is consistent with all the consequences he has. Many times his work was banned and burned.

From his hands more than 50 literary works have been born and translated into more than 42 foreign languages. Because of its work in literature and culture, Promoedya Ananta Toer was awarded various international awards, including The PEN Freedom to write Award in 1988, Ramon Magsaysay Award in 1995, Fukuoka Culture Grand Price, Japan in 2000, The Norwegian Authors Union in 2003 and Pablo Neruda from the President of the Republic of Chile Senor Ricardo Lagos Escobar in 2004. Until the end of his life, he was the only Indonesian representative whose name was repeatedly included in the list of Nobel Literature Candidate.