



LOVE AND PERSEVERANCE IN MARGARET
MITCHELL'S GONE WITH THE WIND



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by :

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Reg. Number : 88 07 010

UJUNG PANDANG

1996

Dedicated to :

my beloved mother, brothers and sisters

my beloved husband : Sirajang

my dearest son : Muhammad Qadri Zalzari

(I love you all with all my heart)

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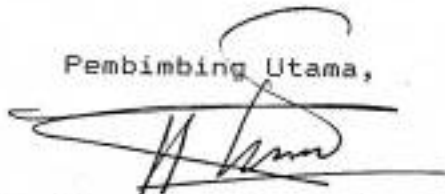
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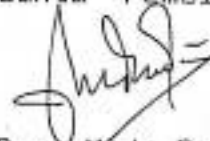
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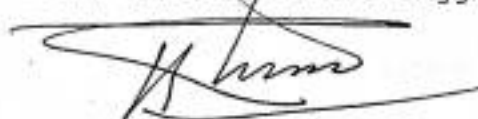


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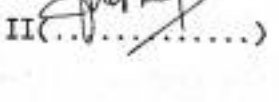
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Ujung Pandang, October 21, 1996

The writer

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ABSTRAK

Cerita novel *Gone with the Wind* berpusat pada seorang gadis keras hati putri sulung dari pemilik perkebunan Tara di Clayton, Georgia, yang bernama Scarlett O'Hara, dengan latar belakang perang saudara dan masa rekonstruksi.

Dalam penulisan skripsi ini, penulis menganalisis dua aspek yang sangat penting yang terdapat pada sebuah novel yaitu karakter sebagai pengemban tema serta tema itu sendiri.

Untuk memudahkan analisis kedua aspek tersebut, penulis menggunakan metode pendekatan intrinsik dan pendekatan ekstrinsik dengan mengacu kepada teori struktural.

Pendekatan intrinsik digunakan untuk memperoleh deskripsi yang jelas tentang aspek-aspek dianalisis yang terdapat di dalam karya tersebut. Sedangkan pendekatan ekstrinsik yang mengacu kepada biografi pengarangnya dipakai untuk melihat keterkaitan antara pengarang dan karyanya serta proses kreativitasnya.

Analisis karakter menggiring pada kesimpulan analisis tema bahwa dalam karya tersebut terdapat beberapa tema yang banyak mengandung nilai-nilai sosial,

manusia dan kemanusiaan. Dari tema-tema tersebut terdapat tema sentral yang dinyatakan dalam satu kalimat lengkap.

Setelah menganalisis karya tersebut dapat terlihat jelas bahwa judul *Gone with the Wind* mencerminkan keseluruhan cerita serta berkaitan dengan tema sentral novel tersebut.

Nilai-nilai yang terkandung di dalam novel *Gone with the Wind* memberikan banyak pelajaran kepada kita bagaimana semestinya menghadapi dan menilai manusia untuk selanjutnya menjadi acuan dalam menghadapi hidup dan kehidupan ini.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

Fiction as a literary work which is called story is a very great thing to be read and enjoyed. By reading a story, the reader will be carried into a pleasure world, apart from the very hard days and the very complex problems of life.

In telling about story, Landy concludes that "Fiction is one of the most interesting and profitable forms of literature". (1972:1)

The reality of life, the author and literary works have different world, but they also have a close relationship. They can unite their existence in an art form; literary work.

In one side, the reality of life may become a thought about itself, particularly for human. On the other hand, the reflection of the author's aesthetics experience must not be identified as the reality itself because it is just an imagination of the author.

Novel is one of the literary work beside drama and poetry. It is considered an expression of life. In novel, the aesthetics value and morality are bound together. Some factors to some extent are not easy to be

comprehended only by reading it at a glance. A special study on novel is needed.

The novelist or the author has only one medium through which he communicates his message. If the reader cannot understand him through the use of his words, he will be included as nothing. Therefore the first task of the author is to make himself comprehensible because the readers have the right to expect him to carry it out.

Further, according to Faulkner, the author's duty should not be contented simply to report but must help man endure by lifting his heart, by reminding of the courage and honor; pride and compassion; pity and sacrifice, which have been the glory of his past. And the author's voice can be one of the prop, the pillars to help man endure and prevail. (in Howard, 1960:300)

Then the most logical way to understand what are the significances found in a book is to begin with text itself. Within the text we can find some elements which build up the story and these elements as we know are called in terms of plot, setting, character and theme.

It is wise enough to say that the problem shown by the characters of Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* has stimulated the writer toward the writing of this thesis. Therefore the character as well as the theme in that novel will be the most important elements to be discussed.

The characters in the novel *Gone with the Wind* are very interesting to be analyzed because through them, Mitchell gave the meaning to the human values which she believed most important to man himself such as compassion, sacrifice, endurance, perseverance as well as love and honor, pity and pride.

In the novel *Gone with the Wind* Mitchell wrote about some characters which centers on beautiful, willfull Scarlett O'hara of Tara Plantation in Georgia; a girl who bravely faced danger and made the vow that controlled the rest of her life. She would never give up to reach whatever she wanted, eventhough when her third husband, Rhett Butler, gave her a damn, she was optimistic will get him back.

The writer of this thesis writes the biographical sketch of the author because it is impossible for a novel exist without its author as well as separating it from the cultural background of the society where the novel is written. The reason is that the literary work consists not only collecting stories written and told in the same language and found in a country, but it is also a chronological expressions for the nation.

A good novel always comes from the author's experience, knowledge and his insight of social realities. It is the same with Walter Allen's opinion

that "A good novel is always the revelation of novelist's own discovery." (1956:22)

Further, there is no denying that literary works of one age represents the life of the entire age, particularly when we are discussing a work. That is the condition of its society which will automatically be grasped. As Sapardi Djoko Damono says: "Karya sastra tak dapat dipahami dengan selengkap-lengkapannya apabila dipisahkan dari lingkungan kebudayaan atau peradaban yang telah menghasilkannya" (1979:4)

1.2 The Motivation of Choosing the Topic

A literary work in any form is always performing something to some degree, difficult to be understood by its readers. Therefore, the author in her work does not only talk about something as what has been written in her work, but also includes something valuable that is already covered in it.

Since the fiction is an imaginative enactment, it can give the readers both the pleasure and recognizing the world that they do not know before.

The novel *Gone with the Wind* is a good example of fiction where the main character admirably plays the role as the caretaker of the theme. In other words, the theme in Margaret Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is inspired

by the attitude of the main character, Scarlett O'Hara who always aimed at her own way.

It should be remembered, however, that a fiction can not be considered as a written work which is meaningless. We can learn a wide range of insight from the story. We can also learn about the human nature through the existence of different characters involved in the story.

Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* is an outstanding novel which raises the curiosity to know the interrelation between the title and the story and also the relationship between the reality in fiction and the one in the real life.

By reading Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* we can learn how to love and beloved and how to live in reality. This is why the writer keep trying to see whether Mitchell succeed in communicating her point of view.

1.3 The Scope of Problem

The area of studying English literature remains a wide range of particular studies. That is why, for the purpose of this writing, the writer limits herself in the field of novel. Clearly, the writer will analyze Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* with an emphasis upon the elements of the character and the theme.

In researching of analyzing, some questions arise. They are :

1. Are there characters in the novel *Gone with the Wind* really persevere and involved in love ?
2. How is the perseverance shown and by what way the love is applicated by the characters one to another?
3. Does the theme bring any message?

1.4 The objective of Writing

In analyzing Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, the writer has some purposes as the objective of this writing, as following :

1. to know that the characters in the novel *Gone with the Wind* are persevere in general and they have the feeling of love and involved in it.
2. to see the way of the perseverance and the application of love among the characters shown in their life.
3. to reveal and understand the message that is given by the author through the novel.

Broadly speaking, the writer hopes that this writing will be beneficial to any reader whom is interested in English literature in general and English novel in particular. Beside that, by reading novel at least we will be familiar with the language (English).

1.5 Methodology and Work Procedure

1.5.1 Methodology

In analyzing Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind*, the writer uses two approaches which are divided as intrinsic and extrinsic approach.

1.5.1.1 Intrinsic Approach

The writer uses the intrinsic approach in order to get a clear description of the aspects analyzed. There are many information that we can get inner the work itself.

1.5.1.1 Extrinsic Approach

Extrinsic approach is used to support the analysis by dealing with the outer aspects of the work. It deals with the biographical sketch of Margaret Mitchell.

1.5.2 The work Procedure

In writing this thesis, besides using those two approaches above, the writer collected the data from a number of books and other relevant printed materials connected to the novel and the author, after reading Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* and understanding what is it talking about. Therefore, researching in the library and book stores is the writer's primary source of information to make this writing possible.

1.6 The composition of Chapter

This writing falls into four chapters and each of which discusses different subtopics. In detail, chapter one is Introduction which gives the whole outlook of the writing; the background of study, the motivation of choosing the topic, the scope of problem, the objectives of writing, and methodology as well as the work procedure.

Chapter two deals with Literature review and the author. This chapter review about literature, novel and the aspects that build it up which is divided into two parts that will be analyzed as on character and theme; the biographical sketch of Mitchell as well as the synopsis of the novel *Gone with the Wind*.

Chapter three deals with the analysis on Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* divided into the analysis on the character and the analysis on the theme.

The final one, chapter four sums up the whole writing, consists of a number of conclusions and suggestions are also drawn.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THE AUTHOR

2.1 Literature Review

Literature as one of the art form has an artistic value which is profitable for human. A literary work is usually connected with imagination that important to be revealed because it contents of the image of life through language as its medium and human experience as its material. By reading and learning a literary work, we can understand the life much better, especially our environment, as well as the culture and human values, as Wellek and Warren simply say :

"Literature represents life; and life is in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner of the subjective world of the individual, have also been objects of literature imitation." (1978:94)

A literary work is called a great work if it has a profound content of thought, a solid and sensitive feeling and an aesthetics expression of language, because talking about a literary work as an art creation is not apart from aesthetics and beauty.

A literary work which is written by the author except as his expression of feeling also expresses the reality of life and this is because the author has grown up in her society.

Further about literature, Jones Jr. says:

"We can divide this large mass of material into two different groups. In one group we can place those writings that mainly present information. In the other, we can place those that mainly entertain. A famous writer once defined these by saying : This is first, the literature of knowledge, and secondly the literature of power. The function of the first is to teach, the function of the second is to move." (1980:1)

2.2 Novel and the Elements that Build It Up

One of a literary work that is much interested because it has a wide content and study, is called novel. This work not only expresses the life of today but also the life in the past that full of memory and teach us for the future.

First of all, we need to know what is the novel exactly before analyzing it. Actually, there are many definitions about novel but in fact they have the same meaning and purpose. In this thesis there are some opinions about novel, as following :

"Novel is world specially made in words by an author. The novel exist in the way it does because an author has chosen to put it together in that particular way." (Gill, 1985:77)

While Kennedy says :

"A novel is a book length story in prose, whose author tries to create the sense that while we read, we experience actual life." (1991:312)

The structure of fiction generally is divided into two parts, namely: outer structure (Extrinsic) and inner structure (Intrinsic).

The outer structure (extrinsic) is the substance outside of literary work that influence the existence of it, for instance: social-economical, cultural, social-political, biographical and religion.

The inner structure (intrinsic) is the substance that form the literary work from the inside, like: character and characterization, plot, setting, theme and point of view.

About the structure itself, in his book *Inleiding in de Literatuurwetenschap* which was translated into Indonesians as *Pengantar Ilmu Sastra* by Dick Hartoko, Luxemburg said :

"Struktur ialah kaitan-kaitan tetap antara kelompok-kelompok gejala. Kaitan-kaitan tersebut diadakan oleh seorang peneliti berdasarkan observasinya."
(1991:36)

2.2.1 Character

A character is a person who appears and takes a part and plays the roles in a story or in a work of fiction. The character is one of the most important elements of a novel.

The characters are the people in a text. They are part of the ordinary life that you meet as you read. (Mars, 1987:19)

Furthermore, characters are beneficial to discuss about. To a large degree, the characters in a novel are usually represented by human being, then it seems understandable why in many books or novels, people tend to use people instead of using characters.

Regarding characters, Forster argues that there is a link between the writer and the subject matter he writes, as he says:

"Since a novelist is himself a human being, there is an affinity between him and his subject matter which is absent in many other forms of art." (1980:52)

To know more about the development of the characters, one may refer to what John explains in his book *Seven Approaches to the novel*:

"We learn about him from what he says and the way he says it, from what he feels and thinks, from what he does and endures. We learn about him from other characters and in explicit comments from the novelist. We learn how he fits into his environment, and he faces up to testing situations. In short, as I already suggested, we learn about fictional character in much the same ways as we come to know a real life acquaintance." (1972:45)

In his book *Pengkajian Cerita Fiksi*, Waluyo (1994:165-167) says that there are three methods that are used by the author in appearing the characters she creates, namely :

- Analytical method : the author directly describes the characters in detail (analitic) about their physical, their psychological and their social status.
- Dramatical method : the author describes the character indirectly. The fact of the character's life is written in a plot, about physical appearance, juxtaposition with others, their daily life and so forth.
- Contextual method : the author describes the characters' disposition through the language context.

The characters in a novel can be taken from the one in the real life. When Mitchell, the author of the Novel *Gone with the Wind* was asked whether Rhett, Scarlett, Ashley were really exist, she answered diplomatically that those characters were real but they did not refer to certain individu.

"Mereka adalah gambaran sifat-sifat manusia secara umum yang saya amati dari orang-orang di sekeliling saya," ujarnya." (in Soekarsono, 1991:83)

Darden Asbury Pyron who writes about Mitchell in his book *Southern Daughter: The Life of Margaret Mitchell*, links Michell's family members with the characters in

Gone with the Wind, which is quoted by Seligmann (Ed.) in "Newsweek" volume CXVIII :

"Rhett, he says, derives from Mitchell's complicated relationship with her mother, who urged her to be more than a southern belle but never gave her much maternal warmth." (1991:56)

About the name of the characters, it is useful to ask: is there anything significant about a character's name? Actually, in some novels the name suggest the nature of the character. In the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the name of Scarlett was given as her grandmother's name; the name of Wade Hampton Hamilton was taken from his father's brave commander; Miss Pittypat's name refers to a lively little girl with small feet; and Bonnie was the name that unwittingly bestowed clung which suggested her blue eyes as blue as the bonnie blue flag.

2.2.2 Theme

The word 'theme' is always similarited with the meaning of 'topic', whereas the two terms have different meanings. Topic in a writing means the main subject to talk, while theme is the main ideas of a literary work.

In the book *An Approach to Literature*, Brooks and Warren said that theme was the certain way of life or the feeling of the author about life or the main idea of a literary work (1959:820)

About the theme, Jenkinson in his book *On Teaching Literature* at the chapter of 'Teaching the Novel' says:

"A theme is an idea, frequently not completely worked out so as to be stateable in a sentence which grows out of the text and tends to be repeated with variations and developed as the novel progresses." (1974:16)

Meanwhile, Gill says that theme is the summary of a novel to talk about, as he says: "Theme means what the novel can be summed up as saying." (1991:130)

It is clearly defined that all the fictional works which will give insight of the story has theme and it is because the author's interpretation and judgement of life, expressing, to use the useful words of her view or vision of things. Without theme, a story is not literature but entertainment.

In the book *Mastering English Literature* at the chapter of 'Themes', Gill says that in some cases the central themes of the book are present in the title.

"When you are thinking about the themes of a book, it is worth asking yourself: Why did the novelist give the book this name? It could be that the novelist has chosen the title in order to tell reader something important about the book." (1991:131)

The statement of Gill above is the same with Jones' opinion that sometimes the title of a novel has a very close relationship with the story as a whole, as he says:

"As with short stories; titles of novels may serve many purposes." (1980:82)

It is also admitted by Mitchell who quoted the title of the novel *Gone with the Wind* from Ernest Dowson's poem entitled *Cynara*. She said : "Kata-kata itu seperti dapat menggambarkan perpisahan dan kesedihan seperti yang saya inginkan," kata Peggy. (in Soekarsono, Ed., 1991:83)

According to Carlsen, theme may be an idea of human experience, as he says :

"By theme we mean the central and unifying idea about human experience that grows out of the other elements in the story." (1976:296)

While Stanton says :

"Theme as that meaning of a story which specially accounts of the largest number of its elements in the simplest way." (1965:42)

In analyzing the theme of the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the writer deals it with the characters through their nature, their action, their conversation, their physical appearance and juxtaposition with others.

2.3 The Biographical Sketch of Mitchell

There are obviously not so many books referring to Margaret Mitchell which can be found in our library. Several books, however, are fairly beneficial for the writer to read in order to develop this chapter. Those books are *The Encyclopedia Americana* and *The Reader's*

Encyclopedia. The writer also took some information from the article of two magazines both *Newsweek* and *Femina*.

In those encyclopedia and magazines we get a description that Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell was born in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 8, 1900. At that time, the civil war between the states of America in Northern against the southern was running. As the daughter of President of Atlanta Historical Society, Peggy, her nickname, was reared in home deeply concerned with local history.

Peggy went to Smith College in 1918-1919, but after her mother's death she returned to Atlanta to keep house for her father and brother.

After her marriage to John Marsh in 1925, Peggy worked at Atlanta Journal Sunday Magazine as the only woman reporter. But her career had to be stopped because her knees were attacked by hinge inflammatory disease. Therefore, Peggy had to stay at home.

At that time she began to transform the story of the Civil War and Reconstruction that she had heard in her childhood into a rambling, colorful historical novel of more than 1.000 pages. And this work was her only book: "... This work finally published in 1936 as *Gone with the Wind*, was her only book ..." (in Stern, E.d., 1980:70).

The first part which was arisen in her head precisely the last one of the story, the moment when

Rhett Butler decided to leave Scarlett. And then Peggy wrote another chapters irregularly, and she put all the manuscripts into big envelopes. In the course of time, there were much more envelopes and took up her small apartment. Some of them were under the bed, under the sofa, even in the kitchen. And when her friends visited her, she covered the visible ones by a towel.

One of her close friend revealed to Machmillan Company Publisher that Peggy was writing a book. When Harold Latham, senior editor in Machmillan came to her, Peggy denied it. Instead, she introduced him to a girl who was hoped to be a writer. But, it seemed that Latham dissatisfied with the girl's writing.

In the course of time, the girl was surprised when she heard from Peggy's friends that Peggy was writing a book. Then she criticized Peggy, as written by Pyron :

"Anda bukan tipe penulis. Anda bukan orang yang memandang hidup dengan serius. Kalau Anda ingin menjadi penulis sungguhan tentu Anda akan memerlukan waktu yang lama," kata gadis itu kepada Peggy. "Anda pasti belum pernah merasakan bagaimana ditolak oleh penerbit. Aku baru saja ditolak oleh penerbit yang terbaik. (in Soekarsono, Ed., 1991:83).

Immediately, Peggy collected the envelopes, eventhough the ones under the bed and the ones in the kitchen were left. She gave them to Latham then. Pyron wrote that Peggy did it because of this reason: "Supaya aku bisa menyombong bahwa aku pernah

ditolak oleh penerbit yang terbaik" (in Soekarsono, Ed., 1991:83).

Latham who would come back to New York needed to buy a new big bag because the manuscripts of Peggy were so many. But, the Peggy felt sorry then she wrote Latham a letter to send the manuscripts back. Latham refused because at that time he had been held spellbound by the story of Scarlett O'Hara.

Macmillan fixed the schedule for publication in May 1936. So, Peggy had only six months to complete the first part, two chapters in the middle and then revised them. Her husband helped her to edit them and her father, the President of the Atlanta Historical Society acted as her consultant.

Peggy quoted the title *Gone with the Wind* from the poetry *Cynara* written by Ernest Dowson. Pyron wrote the reason: Kata-kata itu dapat menggambarkan perpisahan dan kesedihan seperti yang saya harapkan," kata Peggy". (in Soekarsono, Ed., 1991:83).

People were so curious to know whether the characters: Rhet, Scarlet, Ashley were really exist. Diplomatically Peggy answered the hesitation that those characters were really exist in the real life but they did not refer to any definite individual. They were the description of human nature in general which she observed

upon the people surrounding her (in Soekarsono, Ed., 1991:83).

With Scarlett impassioned vow to win Rhett back after he abandons her, Margaret Mitchell always insisted that her *Gone with the Wind* had reached its natural and proper ending, eventhough a lot of readers asked her to continue the story.

Gone with the Wind finally published in 1936. Winner of the 1937 Pulitzer Prize and National Book Award, *Gone with the Wind* made publishing history, setting a sales record of 50,000 copies in one day and 1.5 million copies in its first year of publication. It was translated into some 30 languages and it was the longest novel ever transcribed into Braille. The novel *Gone with the Wind* became one of the oversized, escapist historical novels popular in United State during the 1930's and the 1940's and become one of the best selling novel in history. It was one of the most succesful bestsellers ever written. The film based on the book, released in 1939 is often called 'the most popular motion picture ever made' (in Stern, Ed., 1980:70).

Upon the popularity of the novel *Gone with the Wind*, its author became a famous person liked the Hollywood movie stars. Public hunted her signature, telephoned her, surrounded her house and press faighted for interviewing her.

Hitching a ride on Scarlett's pettycoat are a cluster of parodies, as well as first-rate new biography, *Southern Daughter: The Life of Margaret Mitchell* by Darden Asbury Pyron. It is mentioned in Newsweek magazine "Pyron delves deeply into the family background of the Atlanta newspaper woman, and reveal such tidbits as Mitchell's fondness for reading erotica, despite a distaste for sex in her own life" (in Seligmann, Ed., 1991:56)

In that book Pyron links Mitchell's family members with the characters in the novel *Gone with the Wind*. He says that Rhett derived from Mitchell's complicated relationship with her mother who urged her to be more than a southern belle but never gave her much maternal warmth. Like an ideal mother, Pyron observes, "Rhett is sympathetic and intuitive. He is compassionate and tender" (in Sellingmann, Ed., 1991:56)

The popularity of the novel *Gone with the Wind* was also followed by the success of the film *Gone with the Wind* which was produced by David Selznick from Selznick International and Margaret Mitchell on July 30, 1936.

The film *Gone with the Wind* which was played by Vivian Leigh as Scarlett O'Hara and Clark Gable as Rhett Butler won 10 Academy Awards and it is often called the most popular motion picture ever made. Besides that,

there were also another appreciations given to it, as mentioned in Soekarsono (Ed.):

"Masih ada penghargaan lain untuk film ini. Majalah Photoplay memberi medali emas Tiffany untuk Selznick, *The film Daily* menjulukinya sebagai Film Terbaik 1941 dan *National Board of Review* memberi penghargaan satu dari 10 Film Terbaik 1940". (1991:103)

Gone with the Wind Fad had reached epidemic proportions in everywhere. There were *Gone with the Wind* buttons, Rhett and Scarlett bookmarks, Rhett Butler ties, Scarlet brooches, Scarlet perfume, cards, cigarettes, the toys of the *Gone with the Wind* characters, and so on.

Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell, the author of the legendary love story, died in Atlanta on August 16, 1949 after being struck by a drunk driver. Her heirs' control over the property and the profit of the novel *Gone with the Wind* will expire in 2011.

2.4 The Synopsis of the Novel *Gone with the Wind*

The story describes the collapse of the old south in the civil war and its rebuilding during the Reconstruction Era. It centres on Beautiful, willful Scarlett O'Hara of Tara Plantation in Georgia.

The novel *Gone with the Wind* is opened with a description of the character: Scarlett O'Hara; about her physical appearance, her two whorshippers; the twins

Tarleton, her interest and the gossip about the marriage of Ashley Wilkes, the only man she adored and she wanted.

It is told that Scarlet O'Hara was not beautiful but the blood blended of French from her mother and Irish from her father made her face arresting.

When she was 16, a lot of men tried to approach her, but she fell in love to the only one: Ashley Wilkes, the man who danced very well, able to discuss the political, a good hunter, and he was the best horses-rider in that country.

One day she heard a gossip that Ashley would engage with his cousin Melanie Hamilton. The Wilkes always married their cousins indeed. When the Wilkes made a barbeque party, Scarlett tried to attack all the men attention, so that Ashley would come to her, too. But Ashley did not do it. Otherwise, he went with Melanie. Where there was Ashley there must be Melanie with him. It made Scarlett disappointed.

When Scarlett had a chance to tell Ashley her feeling in the library, Ashley refused her. And unfortunately, the cynical Rhett Butler was there and heard everything. He mocked her then.

When she discovered that her love Ashley Wilkes was to marry Melanie Hamilton, she impetuously married Charles Hamilton two weeks later, one day before Ashley's marriage day. She did it because she wanted to revenge on

Honey Wilkes, Ashley's younger sister who was falling in love with Charles; the twins Tarleton who always approached her; and primary on Ashley Wilkes who disappointed her.

Two months later Charles died in the war against Yankee and Scarlett became a widow. Scarlett cried not because of her husband's death, but because of her pregnancy. She felt sorry for the birth of her unwanted child Wade Hampton Hamilton.

When all men went for the war and there was no party anymore, Scarlett felt so lonely and got bored. Then she went to Atlanta to live with aunty Pittypat Hamilton and Melanie who had been there. In Atlanta, Scarlett helped people in the hospital eventhough she did not like it.

Aunty Pittypat and Melanie treated her very good. They tried to make her happy and cheered her up, because they thought that she was 'in mourning'. But it did not wipe her jealousy to Melanie; she wanted to run away when Melanie talked about Ashley or read his letters.

Her longing for party finally cured when Atlanta held a charity fair for the hospital. She met Rhett in that party. Rhett looked at Scarlett's mourning gown meaningly. Then the music played. The man who wanted to dance with a woman had to pay for auction. Scarlett was hopeless because she thought that no man would ask her to dance with, because she was a widow. But, Rhett Butler

bravely paid 150 dollars for her. It is the highest price in the auction.

In 1863 Ashley came home but Scarlett was sad because he was not belong to her. Ashley did not say anything but goodbye and messaged to care of Melanie.

Scarlett's feeling was raging when she helped the birth of Ashley and Melanie's child and survived them from the dangerous of war. Actually, she wanted them die so that she could own Ashley for herself but she could not let them.

Scarlett spent most of the war years in Atlanta but fled back to Tara before Sherman's army. She bravely faced danger and made the vow that controled the rest of her life.

When she failed to ask for Rhett's help to lend her money, she met her younger sister's (Suellen) fiance, Frank Kennedy, and she teased and lied him that Suellen would get married with a young man. Then Scarlett remarried for money to save Tara Plantation. Suellen got angry when she knew it but Scarlett did not feel guilty because she did it for they all. Scarlett and Frank had a child named Ella Lorena. She scandalized Atlanta Society by becoming a ruthless businesswoman.

After the death of her second husband, Scarlett married the dashing and cynical Rhett Butler. But differently with another men, Rhett could not be .

subjugated by Scarlett. Then, Scarlett and Rhett had a beautiful baby named Eugenie Victoria who was called 'Bonnie-Blue' by Rhett humorly. Rhett was very happy to have the baby.

However, her continued devotion to Ashley Wilkes destroyed Rhett's and Scarlett's chance for happiness. Since their dispute, Rhett never came into her bedroom anymore. When Bonnie was scare and Rhett calmed her down, Scarlett remembered how he did it to her if she got up in the middle night because she dreamt running in the smogs. Rhett treated Bonnie was just like the way he did it to his wife.

On Ashley's birthday, Melanie made a surprise and asked Scarlett to stand Ashley for going home late from the factory. When they lived alone in that place, they were influenced by the situation then they held each other. But, they caught by Ashley's sister, India Wilkes, and she told Melanie, but she did not believe it. She always trusted Scarlett than other persons.

One day Rhett took Bonnie going away after he quarreled with Scarlett. When they go, Scarlett felt so lonely. She realized that she never paid any attention to all her children: Wade Hampton Hamilton, Ella Lorena, and Bonnie.

Scarlett was pregnant again while Rhett was not home. This was the first time in her life she wanted a

baby. She wanted to love that baby with all her heart. Rhett and Bonnie came home three months later but he was doubt whether it was his baby or not. Scarlett was very angry and she had a miscarriage.

When Bonnie was four years, Rhett bought a horse for her. Bonnie always rode the horse but one day she fell down. That accident landed her in the death. Since Bonnie died, Scarlett and Rhett were like strangers.

On her second pregnancy, Melanie was dying. But before she was die, she told Scarlett that Rhett loved her so much. Finally, Scarlett realized that Ashley loved the only one, Melanie. His devotion to his wife was unbelievable. Scarlett realized that her love for Ashley was just a fantasy in her childhood. Her love for him was just limited to her comprehension on poem. Ashley did not love her, he just needed her.

In the way home, Scarlett remembered how Rhett was always ready to help her. Rhett cured her boring as the widow of Charles, took her home to Tara in raging of a fire, gave her money for her business, and calmed her down when she got a nightmare. She awared that she loved the man indeed.

But, when she realized Ashley's inadequacies and knowing that she loved Rhett Butler, it was too late. Her avowal of love for Rhett was met by the response, "My dear, I don't give a damn". Rhett did not give her an

apology. Rhett was not the man who was able to be subdued by her.

But, Scarlett was not the woman who would give up easily. She was so sure that she would get him back. She was able to get the men she wanted. She would think some way to get him back, in Tara. After all tomorrow is another day.

CHAPTER III

THE ANALYSIS ON MITCHELL'S *GONE WITH THE WIND*

3.1 The Analysis on Character

In the novel *Gone with the Wind*, there are many characters involve in the story. They are divided into two parts to be analyzed according to their role, as : major character and minor character.

3.1.1 Major Character

A number of people who play the important role or the prime one in a story called the major character or the prime character.

In the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the major characters consist of four people. They are :

- Scarlett O'Hara
- Rhett Butler
- Melanie Hamilton
- Ashley Wilkes

3.1.1.1 Scarlett O'Hara

In *Gone with the Wind*, Mitchell creates Scarlett O'Hara in a wonderfully rich way.

The early paragraph of Mitchell's *Gone with the Wind* clearly described Scarlett's physical features and appearances. The readers are told that Scarlett,

physically, is an attractive woman. The following is the physical description about her :

"Scarlett O'Hara was not beautiful, but men seldom realized it when caught by her charm as the Tarleton twins were. In her face were too sharply blended the delicate features of her mother, a Coast aristocrat of French descent, and the heavy ones of a florid Irish father. But it was an arresting face, pointed of chin, square of jaw. Her eyes were pale green without a touch of hazel, starred with bristly black lashes and slightly titled at the ends. Above them, her thick black brows slanted upward, cutting a starting oblique line in her magnolia - white skin-that skin so prized by southern women and so carefully guarded with bonnets, veils and mittens against hot Georgia suns." (Mitchell:5)

It is also written that Scarlett was not so clever in her Academy, but she was the best dancer in her town. She knew how to show her enchantment and make all the men were spellbound by her.

However, Scarlett wanted to be the focus of attention and the main subject of conversation, especially when she talked to men.

"She meant what she said, for she could never ling endure any conversation which she was not the chief subject..." (Mitchell:8)

Scarlett was bright enough to pretend to be a nice girl in front of her mother and appeared in sweet natured in her eyes.

There was no one to tell Scarlett that her own personality, frighteningly vital though it was, was more attractive than any masquerade she might adopt. If she

had been told, she would have been pleased but unbelieving. And the civilization of which she was a part would have been unbelieving too, for at no time, before or since, had so low a premium been placed on feminine naturalness.

It was also clearly written that Scarlett was the eldest child of the O'Haras, and everybody in that family loved her; her mother, Ellen O'Hara, her two sisters, Suellen and Carren, so did her Mammy. Her father, Gerald O'Hara, loved her very much because comparing with her two sisters, she was the one most like him in many things and he could treat her as to an adult man, since he knew that he would not have any son except the three died sons were buried in the family funeral.

But, Scarlett did not like her two sisters because they were not strong as she was. Nevertheless, she would always protect them as her blood and the part of her family.

About her character, Scarlett was described as a selfish, haughty, stubborn, turbulent, brave, gallant, self willed, and persevering woman. The author clearly wrote about it in some paragraphs:

"... The green eyes in the carefully sweet face were turbulent, willful, lusty with life, distinctly at variance with her decorous demeanor ..."
(Mitchell:5)

In *The Encyclopedia Americana: Gone with the Wind*
Jerome Stern (Ed.) writes :

"... It centers on beautiful, willful Scarlett
O'Hara of Tara Plantation in Georgia ..." (1980:70)

Endah W. Soekarsono (Ed.) in *Femina* magazine
reviews:

"Semua berawal dimusim semi 1936, ketika sebuah
novel menembus pasar Amerika. Cerita tentang seorang
gadis keras hati dengan latar belakang perang
saudara ..." (1991:82)

To know more about Scarlett's character, let us pay
attention to her attitude, what she said and the way she
said it:

"But," she said stubbornly, like a child who still
feels that a state a desire is to gain that desire,
"but I love you!" ...She looked at him with slanting
eyes that burned with a desperate obstinacy and the
sudden hard line of jaw that sprang out through her
soft cheek was Gerald's jaw." (Mitchell:1020)

As an obstinate girl, Scarlett always pressed her
worries into the back of her mind with her old defense
against the world; saying the same word that shown her
strong willed to reach whatever she wanted:

"I won't think of it now," she said again, aloud,
trying to push her misery to the back of her mind,
trying to find some bulwark against the rising tide
of pain. I'll-why, I'll go home to Tara tomorrow,"
and her spirits lifted faintly." (Mitchell:1023)

Further, Scarlett's character could be known from what other people said about her, directly and indirectly.

At the Wilkes' party, a man, named Rhett Butler always looked and smiled at Scarlett. Suddenly a man called him :

"Rhett! Rhett Butler! Come here! I want you to meet the most hardhearted girl in Georgia."
(Mitchell:99)

Rhett Butler, the man who knew Scarlett, had a disconcerting habit to Scarlett of seeing through her and laughing rudely:

"You are a heartless creature, Scarlett, but perhaps that's part of your charm." (Mitchell:566)

Ashley Wilkes, the man whom was adored very much by Scarlett, also thought that Scarlett was a strong, courage, brave, and stubborn woman:

"I love you, your courage and your stubbornness and your utter ruthlessness..." (Mitchell:524)

Contradicted with another people, Ashley thought that Scarlett was not selfish, because she wanted to do everything for her family and she was strong in the struggle.

While, for Melanie, Scarlett was brave and so kind:

"You're so smart—so brave—always been so good to me—" (Mitchell:999)



Scarlett's obstinacy was commented by Mammy that it was like her father's:

"Ef you say you gwine mahy him, you gwine do it, 'cause you is bullhaided lak yo' pa ..."
(Mitchell:836)

The war that happened at the time had messed everything, including Tara. As an Irish blood, Scarlett agreed with what her father said when she was still young that the land they live on was like their mother.

Scarlett thought that Tara was worth working for, fighting for, dying for, and she would hold Tara, if she had to break the back of every person on it. She would stay at Tara and keep it, somehow, keep her family without asking any help from Gerald's family nor Ellen's. The D'Haras looked after their own. Her burdens were her own and she thought that her shoulders were strong enough to bear anything.

For surviving Tara, Scarlett had to get money to pay the tax of it, eventhough she had to marry Rhett Butler, the man she hated so much :

"I'll marry him," she thought coolly. "And then I'll never to bother about money again."
(Mitchell:531)

The condition and the situation at the time which was caused by the war also formed Scarlett's hardness afterward. She had to work hard because it was all over.

She was not the pretty girl with her flounces fragrant with lavender anymore; She was not any longer Scarlett O'Hara with the County of her feet, a hundred slaves to do her bidding, the wealth of Tara like a wall behind her and doting parents anxious to grant an desire of her heart.

Before the war happened, Scarlett was a spoiled girl who had never had to do a thing for herself in all her life. There had always been someone to do things for her, to look after her, shelter and protect her and spoil her. It was incredible that she could be in fix; not a friend, not a neighbor to help her. There had always been friends, neighbors, the competent hands of willing slaves. But in the hour of greatest need, there was no one. It was incredible that she could be so completely alone and frightened.

After a miserable while, Scarlett became realistic. She got up to help herself. She had never been one to be cast down for long if one line of action failed. She was no quitter, as her ancestors and the people of Southern in general.

In facing difficulties, Scarlett's mind ticked on steadily. She was not going to sit down and patiently wait for a miracle to help her. She was going to rush into life and wrest from it what she could. She believed that she had to struggle if she wanted to win in all her

life, and she knew that she could overcome all the troubles. She was sure that she was strong.

Harsh contact with the red earth of Tara had stripped gentility from Scarlett and she knew that she would never feel like a lady again until she was rich and could get whatever she wanted as a rich woman. She strained every nerve, risk even honor and good name to get back what she had lost. The hard times had made her as a materialistic woman; only money in her heart and mind :

"The silly fools don't seem to realize that you can't be a lady without money!" (Mitchell:600)

As a girl, Scarlett was always proud of her youth and charm, and as a woman, she had a very great confidence. The prospect of a struggle of wits with a man; with any man, put her on her mettle and always gave her a buoyant sensation.

Otherwise, as a mother, Scarlett failed. She was not a good mother for her children; Wade, Ella and Bonnie. She could never close to them. She could never understand and love them :

"You're a damned poor manager. You've wrecked whatever chances Ella and Wade had, ..."
(Mitchell:891)

When Scarlett realized it, it was either too late or she was impatient to penetrate into their child's heart. And the result : Ella was foolish, Wade was Scare to her

and Bonnie was closer to her father than to her.

Otherwise, as a daughter, Scarlett loved her father and mother so much. They were everything for her. When her mother, Ellen O'Hara, was ill, Scarlett prayed to the God not to take her. And when Ellen was died, Scarlett was very angry with Emmie Slattery who gave typhoid to Ellen that killed her .

As a woman, Scarlett was actually in the bad graces of people in Atlanta. They did not like her uncommon attitude for women. But Scarlett just gave a damn to what people thought and said about her .

Scarlett always wanted to conquer every man and dominated all of them, body and soul, as Ashley and Rhett said :

"... But you were born to bully anyone who'll let you do it. The strong were made to bully and the weak to knuckle under ..." (Mitchell:821)

Everything that Scarlett did, there must be a motive, as Rhett said :

"... you never do anything without an ulterior motive ..." (Mitchell:570)

It was proved by Scarlett's three marriages. She married Charles Hamilton because she wanted to cover herself with glory and she did want to hurt everybody who had hurted her. While her marriage with Frank Kennedy was engaged just for money, instead, she did not like him so

much. Then she married the dashing and cynical Rhett Butler to get pleasure by his money, besides, they had the same characteristics.

"But my poor child, you've never really been married. How can you know? I'll admit you've had bad luck—once for spite and once for money. Did you ever think of marrying—just for the fun of it?" (Mitchell:824)

Later, after Scarlett had been the wife of Rhett Butler, she still always loved and wanted Ashley Wilkes :

"... Frequently when she lay drowsily in Rhett's arms with the moonlight streaming over the bed, she thought how perfect life would be if it were only Ashley's arms which held her so closely, if it were Ashley who drew her black hair across his face and wrapped it about his throat." (Mitchell:845)

Scarlett was always so sure of Ashley's love to her, even later after he had married Melanie Hamilton:

"... And yet—and yet—she knew he loved her. She could not be mistaken about it. Instinct stronger than reason and knowledge born of experience told her that he loved her ..." (Mitchell:28)

Scarlett thought that she loved Ashley with all her heart. But in fact, only a little true tenderness had mixed into her love, mostly it had been compounded out of vanity and complacent confidence in her own charm. When she couldn't get the love she wanted from him, she appeared to be a cruel lover.

Scarlett's love to Ashley went blind her as a bat to his blindspot. She would do everything for him, she would let anyone suffer but not Ashley.

"She could endure the sight of her own child in aprons made of sacking and the girls in dingy old gingham, could bear it that Will work harder than any field hand, but not Ashley. He was too fine for all this, too infinitely dear to her. She would rather split logs herself than suffer while he did it." (Mitchell:516)

Actually there were many things about Ashley that Scarlett did not understand, and it disappointed her. At the first time some of the bright glow which had enveloped him since the first day she fell in love with him began to fade imperceptibly, she was very disappointed indeed, like a child who opens a beautiful wrapped package to find it empty.

Scarlett thought that she loved Ashley but actually it was because her pride to his physical appearance and he was different with the other. Furthermore, she would prove that she was able to conquer him as any man she wanted. Afterwards, she would not care because she did not really love him. Finally, she realized that she just loved something she created in her childhood. It was just a child's fancy :

"She could see so clearly now that he was only a childish fancy, no more important really than her spoiled desire for the aquamarine earbobs she had coaxed out of Gerald. For once she owned the earbobs, they had lost their value as everything

except money lost its value once it was hers ..."
(Mitchell:1004)

But in the fact, the main reason that Scarlett was not anylonger interested in Ashley just because she found that he was not the strong man to stick together and to share with. She would never like and love anyone who was weak :

"... But, just the same I've got him round my neck for the rest of my life. As long as I live I'll have to look after him and see that he doesn't starve and that people don't hurt its feelings. He'll be just another child, clinging to my skirts. I've lost my lover and I've got another child. And if I hadn't promised Melly, I'd—I wouldn't care if I never saw him again." (Mitchell:1005)

Scarlett was the one who always regret at the end because she was always too late to understand to other persons. When Melanie was dying and she fell that she would loose her, she just realized that Melanie had always been beside her with a sword in her hand, unobtrusive as her own shadow, loving her, fighting for her with blind passionate loyalty, fighting Yankees, fire, hunger, poverty, public opinion and even her beloved blood skin. Scarlett wasso afraid that her strength would go with her.

And even as she had realized that Melanie had been beside her in her bitter champaigns against life, she knew that silent in the background, Rhett had stood, loving her, understanding her, and ready to help her.

Rhett at the bazaar, reading her impatience in her eyes and leading her out reel, Rhett helping her out of the bondage of mourning, Rhett convoying her through the fire and explosions the night Atlanta fell, Rhett lending her the money that gave her start, Rhett who comforted her when she woke in the nights crying with fright from her dreams. For years she had had her back against the stone wall of Rhett's love.

Finally, she knew the haven she had sought in dreams, the place of warm safety which had always been hidden from her in the mist. It was not Ashley; it was Rhett! Rhett who had strong arms to hold her, a broad chest to pillow her tired head, jeering laughter to pull her affairs into proper perspective. She realized that she did love him :

"I love him," she thought and, as always, she accepted the truth with little wonder, as a child accepting a gift. "I don't know how long I've loved him but it's true. And if it hadn't been for Ashley, I'd have realized it long ago ..." (Mitchell:1009)

But, once again, it was too late! Scarlett's continued devotion to Ashley had bothered Rhett, and he thought that Melani's death could make her divorce him easier. Scarlett was so regret. It was all happened because she never tried to understand anybody :

"She had never understood either of the men she had loved and so she had lost them both. Now, she had a fumbling knowledge that, had she never understood

Ashley, she would have never loved him; had she ever understood Rhett, she would never have lost him. She wondered forlornly if she had ever really understood anyone in the world." (Mitchell:1023)

Scarlett was not able to assure Rhett about her love to him. With the sound of his feet dying away in the upper hall was dying the last thing in the world that mattered. She knew now that here was no appeal of emotion or reason which would turn that cool brain from its verdict. Then it was all over; *Gone with the Wind*. At the end of every struggle, it seemed that defeat was waiting to mock her.

But, Scarlett was not a quitter. Scarlett would never give up. She was an Irish, like Southern people whose motto was "no surrender".

"With the spirit of her people who would not know defeat, even when it stared them in the face, she raised her chin. She could get Rhett back. She knew she could. There had never been a man she couldn't get, once she set upon her mind upon him."
 "I'll think of it all tomorrow, at Tara. I can stand it then. Tomorrow, I'll think of some way to get him back. After all, tomorrow is another day."
 (Mitchell:1024)

3.1.1.2 Rhett Butler

In the novel *Gone with the Wind*, Rhett Butler, physically, was described so clearly and directly. He was described as a tall and powerfully built man. His appearance in well dressed shown his high class in society. Let see the following description about him :

"... He looked quite old at least thirty-five. He was a tall man and powerfully built. Scarlett thought she had never seen a man with such wide shoulders, so heavy for gentility. When her eyes caught his, he smiled, showing animal-white teeth below a close-clipped black mustache. He was dark of face, swarthy as a pirate, and his eyes were as bold and black as any pirate's appraising a galleon to be scuttled or a maiden to be ravished. There was a cool recklessness in his face and a cynical humor in his mouth as he smiled at her, ... She did not know who he could be, but there was undeniably a look of good blood in his dark face. It showed in the thin hawk nose over of the full red lips, the high forehead and the wide-set eyes." (Mitchell:98)

Rhett Butler was a cynical man. It was shown through his attitude in mocking someone. But otherwise, Rhett was very patient. It was proved by his unbored waiting for the chance to marry Scarlett, his patience waited for Scarlett's love, facing her daughter, Bonnie, patiently.

Rhett also had a fatherly manner. He loved his wife, Scarlett O'Hara, always ready to help her, cheered her up, protected her and faced her childish attitude. Rhett would always be beside Scarlett to calm her down when she got a nightmare :

"Rhett was leaning over her when she woke, and without a word he picked her up in his arms like a child and held her close, his hard muscles comforting, his wordless murmuring soothing, until her sobbing ceased." (Mitchell:846)

As the time went on, people who had never liked him came to smile as he went by with the small figure perched before him on his saddle. They stopped on the streets to admire Bonnie.

Rhett did it all because he felt that Bonnie was the only person whom fully belonged to him and she was everything to him. Besides that, He wanted to give her his love that Scarlett refused :

"... and I could pet her and spoil her—just as I wanted to pet you. But she wasn't like you—She loved me. It was a blessing that I could take the love you didn't want and give it to her..." (Mitchell:1018)

And, when Bonnie passed away, Rhett felt that everything went with her. He was like he had lost his mind.

By reading the novel *Gone with the Wind*, we could find how was Rhett's characteristics by what he said. He said that he was mostly like Scarlett: selfish, rascal, arrogant, and selfwilled :

"His drawl was caressing and his hands slid up her bare arms, warm strong hands. "I love you, Scarlett, because we are so much alike, renegades, both of us, dear and selfish rascals. Neither of us cares a rap if the whole world goes to spot, so long if we are safe and comfortable." (Mitchell:164)

Rhett was a man who said about something as it should be and speak it up frankly. That's why he appreciated a frankness and respected the one who said something in that way :

"I appreciate frankness—and I thank you for it." Rhett bowed." (Mitchell:798)

For Scarlett, Rhett was scoundrel opportunist, coarse, conceited, strong, unyielding, implacable, and really like her.

While, Ashley Wilkes thought that Rhett Butler was brutal and hard; and according to him, Scarlett was influenced by him.

Different with other people, Melanie thought that Rhett was very kind, brave and a perfect gentleman and he was selfwilled :

"That's so kind of you, but we might never repay it." (Mitchell:958)

As his sharp glance, Rhett was able to unclothed or strip Scarlet by penetrating her mind. Rhett always knew what she was thinking about. Scarlett's mind and thought transparently could be known by Rhett :

"... We could have been happy, for I loved you and I know you, Scarlett, down to your bones, in a way that Ashley could never know you..." (Mitchell:928)

Actually, Rhett was warmth, soft, full of love and attention. But sometimes he acted as a rude man and it was because his bitter past of his family background. His father plucked him out of his life and that is why he did not love him :

"He was what is pointed out as a fine old gentleman of the old school which means that he was ignorant, thick headed, intolerant and incapable of thinking along any lines except what other gentlemen of the old school thought. Everyone admired him

tremendously for having cut me off and counted me as dead. 'If they right eye offend thee, pluck it out.' I was his right eye, his oldest son, and he plucked me out with a vangiance." (Mitchell:759)

But, differently with other men and her two husbands before, Rhett was really a man. He was not the man whom could be conquered by Scarlett. That was why she could not look down on him from the heights of womanly superiority.

Eventhough Rhett loved Scarlett very much, but he never told and showed her because he was afraid to be refused and called a weak man. Besides that, Scarlett would be so brutal to anyone who loved her, as Rhett said:

"... And I loved you so, Scarlett. If you had only let me, I could have loved you as gently and as tenderly as ever a man loved a woman. But I couldn't let you know, for I knew you'd think me weak and try to use my love against me..." (Mitchell:1017)

Rhett's great love to Scarlett was undoubtable, but Scarlett's continued devotion to Ashley Wilkes destroyed his chance for happiness with Scarlett. There was always Ashley shadowing their life. Then Melanie's death realized him that Scarlett would divorce him easily.

"... And always—always there was Ashley. It drove me crazy. I couldn't sit across the table from you every night, knowing you wished Ashley was sitting there in my place. And I couldn't hold you in my arms at night and know that—..." (Mitchell:1017)

Scarlett's refusal drove Rhett to Belle Watling, a whore, to support his vanity :

"... That's what drove me to Belle. There is a certain swinish comfort in being with a woman who loves you utterly and respects you for being a fine gentleman—even if she is an illiterate whore. It shot my vanity. You've never been very shooting, my dear." (Mitchell:1017)

Whereas, Rhett married Scarlett with a hope that Ashley would fade out of her mind, like the atory of a novel where a wife would love her husband as the time went on :

"Did you ever in your novel reading come across the old situation of the disinterested wife falling in love with her own husband?" (Mitchell:829)

At the end of his roaming, Rhett run out of his patience. His uncertain waiting and hope of Scarlett's love was ended :

"But, Scarlett, did it ever occur to you that even the most deathless love could wear out?" (Mitchell:1015)

What Rhett said, that he meant. And Scarlett realized that, because she knew that Rhett was like her; perserve :

"... She knew now that he had meant every word he said, lightly though some of them had been spoken. She knew because she sensed in him something strong, unyielding, implacable—all the qualities she had looked for in Ashley and never found." (Mitchell:1023)

3.1.1.3 Ashley Wilkes

The next major character in the novel *Gone with the Wind*, whom will be analyzed was Ashley Wilkes, the eldest child of the Wilkes from Twelve Oaks. He was a handsome and a rich man who always kept to match his clothes and appeared as a well dressed man.

"... his drowsy gray eyes wide with a smile and the sun so bright on his blond hair that it seemed like a cap of shining silver ... And his voice! She would never forget the leap of her heart as she heard it, as if for the first time, drawling, resonant, musical." (Mitchell:27-28)

As one of the Wilkes, Ashley acted as a gentleman. It could be known through his way kissing Scarlett's hand and accompanied her for picnic and to the party in the county.

The same with other young men in the County, Ashley was capable for hunting, gambling, dancing and politics. Instead, he was the best rider among them all :

"... He was as proficient as any of other young men in the usual County diversions, hunting, gambling, dancing and politics, and was the best rider of them all; ..." (Mitchell:28)

But, different with them, Ashley liked to read books, played and listened to the music and wrote poetry:

"... And he stood alone in his interest in books and music and his fondness for writing poetry." (Mitchell:28)

Ashley's interest in books, music and poetry had put him in his own world: the unreal world. No one could ever tell what he was thinking about, Scarlett least of all.

Ashley was afraid of the things which sound very silly when they were put into words. Mostly of having life suddenly become too real, contact with some of the simple facts of life. He did not mind splitting logs in the mud, but he did mind to what it stands for; the loss of the beauty of the old life he loved. Before the war, life was so beautiful for him; there was a glamor to it, a perfection and a completeness and a symmetry to it like Grecian art. To him, living at Twelve Oaks, there was a real beauty, and he belonged in that life. He was a part of it. When it was gone, he was out of place in the new life and he was afraid.

"Starving's not pleasant," he said. "I know dor I've starved, but I'm not afraid of that. I'm afraid of facing life without the slow beauty of our world that is gone." (Mitchell:521)

A thought of Ashley that his inclination to live in dreams and indulge in fancy had covered him from the real world and he admitted it just such a coward.

"... You were too full of living and too real and I was cowardly enough to prefer shadows and dreams." (Mitchell:519)

But, in the contrary, Scarlett did not think that Ashley was a coward. Otherwise, she thought that he was

persevere, brave, gallant and also fine and so honorable. For her, Ashley had the blood of courage in his body.

The sudden change of life to be real and so clearly had given a bitter circumstances for Ashley to live on Scarlett's charity, threw him helpless.

"... but he's as helpless as a turtle on his back. If the Wilkes family pulls through these hard times, it'll be Melly who pulls them through. Not Ashley." (Mitchell:710)

While, Will Benteen said that not having own house and living on Scarlett's charity while he could not repay had hurted his ego.

"... And it worries him that he's a man livin' at Tara on a woman's charity and not givin' much in return." (Mitchell:686)

Though he had been helpless, but for Ashley, allegiance, dignity and honor were put over of everything.

"... The words, hospitality and loyalty and honor, meant more to him than she did." (Mitchell:525)

Melanie spoke the bad thing about her husband; Ashley, at the first time when she was dying. She said that he was weak without her support and not smart in business so she asked Scarlett for caring about him :

"Ashley isn't practical." (Mitchell:999)

About marriage, Ashley had the same opinion as Rhett's. He thought that there must similarity between a couple of spouses as well as mutual understanding to make it success.

"She's like me, part of my blood, and we understand each other. Scarlet! Scarlet! can't I make you see that a marriage can't go on in any sort of peace unless the two people are unlike?"
(Mitchell:119-120)

Actually, deep in his heart, Ashley had a soft hearted. He could not bring himself to treat the labors worked for him badly.

However, Ashley's inadequacy exasperated Scarlett that he could not face the reality except dream and fancy. He never tried to understand anyone. He could not be hoped to give a help.

3.1.1.4 Melanie Hamilton

The last but not the least major character in *Gone with the Wind* to be analyzed is Melanie Hamilton. She was Ashley's wife. She was a tiny figure. She was not appear as a beautiful girl.

"... She was so thin that her small bones seemed ready to come through her white skin. Seen from a distance, romping about the back yard with her child, she looked like a little girl, for her waist was unbelievably tiny and she had practically no figure. She had no bust and her lips were as flat as little Beau's ... her thinness was very obvious. Like her body, her face was too thin and too pale and her silky brows, arched and delicate as a butterfly's feelers, stood out too blacky against

her colorless skin. In her small face, her eyes were too large for beauty, the dark smudges under them making them appear enormous ..." (Mitchell:724)

But the expression in her eyes had not altered since the days of her unworried girlhood. The war and constant pain and hard work had been powerless against their sweet tranquillity. They were the eyes of a woman around whom storms might blow without ever ruffling the serene core of her being. The eyes were commented by Rhett Butler as like candles. Through her eyes, everyone could see a sparkle of happiness.

Melanie was described as a patient, soft-hearted, polite, generous, hardy and willful woman. Please read the following description about her characteristics :

"Melanie was young but she had in her all the qualities this embattled remnant prized, poverty and pride in poverty, uncomplaining courage, gaiety, hospitality, kindness and, above all, loyalty to all the old traditions ..." (Mitchell:725)

Melanie's husband, Ashley Wilkes, said that she never thought of herself but did everything for other people.

"... She's so frail and she doesn't realize it. She'll wear herself out nursing and sewing. And she's so gentle and timid ..." (Mitchell:270)

Scarlett thought that Melanie was smart and always had the way out of something in difficult circumstances. But she said that she was foolish because her unselfishness.

While, Rhett Butler thought that Melanie was a very kind woman and the best one he had ever known. For him, no woman could ever compete with her, so wonderful and really honorable.

"She's the soul and the center of everything in Atlanta that sterling. God for her. She'll help me doing about it. (Mitchell:892)

In many ways, Melanie was like her aunt Pitty Pat. She had her shyness, her sudden blushes, her modesty, but she did common sense. Melanie had the face of a sheltered child who had never known anything but simplicity and kindness, truth and love; a child who had never looked upon harshness or evil and would not recognize them if she saw them.

Because of these qualities that came sincerely and spontaneously from a generous heart, everyone flocked about her. She had more girl friends than anyone in the town and more men friends, too, though she had few beaux for she lacked the willfulness and selfishness that go for toward trapping men's hearts. And because she made no parade of her virtues, the young girls liked her very much.

Melanie had the habit of attributing worthy motives where no worth existed as well as doing something with such motives. She did kindness to get that one. She sincerely put only dabs of foot on her plate and giving

her share to the hungry soldiers with the hope that somewhere, somebody would do the same way to Ashley. She kindly pulled weeds off the Yankee's graves and brought flowers to them so that someone would do it to her Charles'.

Melanie had a very great sense of motherhood. She had a way with brats. There was no getting around it. She loved children and the overbrimming affection she had was poured out on them. But, not only for children, everyone was like a child to her. Because of that quality, Melanie's own little Beau was the best behaved and most lovable child in Atlanta.

Melanie loved Beau very much and she was very proud of him. For her, Beau was the most worth thing in the world beside Ashley. And when she was dying, she did not forget to asked Scarlett to care of her sweetheart.

"No, I can't," she said, bewildered again. "There's nothing in the world more precious to me than Beau except Ash—except Mr. Wilkes." (Mitchell:960)

For Melanie, Scarlett was like her sister. She loved her and she was very grateful and loyal to her. She would be always beside her to do everything for her. She would be very angry to anyone who tried to disapprove her. She would always protect her and fight for her.

"Scarlett, darling. You've been so good to me. No sister could have been sweeter or braver. And I love you for it ..." (Mitchell:344)

Melanie expressed her gratitude sincerely not only to Scarlett, but also to Rhett and everyone, even to a whore like Belle Watling.

Melanie had trusted Scarlett blindly through life and she was laying the same love and trust on her death, thought of Scarlett's happiness.

As a wife, Melanie was very good indeed. She loved her husband with all her heart, loyal to him, and she was always by his side. She considered her husband beyond wifely reproaches and thought his decisions second only to God's.

"Oh, dear!" cried Melanie miserably, "I wish—Really, Captain Butler, I couldn't deceive my husband." (Mitchell:959)

For all her obvious happiness, Melanie was not well. She had cost raffle Beau by her health. She had never been strong since Beau was born.

The soft Melanie had a very great braveness and it could influence everyone surrounding her. The dignity flowed from her smallness. And her serene eyes could express of naked emotion.

Rhett Butler also commentated about the braveness of the weak and the kind Melanie Hamilton :

"She hasn't your strength. She's never had any strength. She's never had anything but heart."
(Mitchell:994)

In the gentle voice and the devolike eyes of Melanie there was a thin flashing blade of unbreakable steel and there were banners and bugles of courage in Melanie's quiet blood. And when she was dying, it was clearly visible that she had been the sword, the shield, the comfort and the strength for everyone.

3.1.2 Minor Character

The characters who take the less part in a story are called minor characters. Eventhough their appearance is not dominant, but they are needed to give a detail description about the prime characters. Through the minor characters, the characteristics of the main characters are revealed.

In the novel *Gone with the Wind* there are many minor characters involved in it. But most of them are just mentioned the name without any description about them further. Therefore, the analysis of the minor characters is just focused to the ones who closed the major characters and seperated them in building up the story.

3.1.2.1 Gerald O'Hara

Gerald O'hara was Scarlett's beloved father. He might not be said as a good-looking man. His body was not proportional, he was small and short and fat, too.

"Gerald was a small man, little more than five feet tall, but also heavy of barrel and thick of neck that his appearance, when seated, led stranger to

think him a larger man. His thickset torso was supported by short sturdy legs, always incased in the finest leather boots procurable and always planted wide apart like a swaggering small boy's. (Mitchell:32)

Beneath his choleric exterior Gerald O'Hara had the tenderest of hearts. He could not bear to see a slave pouting under a reprimand, no matter how well deserved, or hear a kitten mewling or a child crying, but he had a horror of having this weakness discovered.

Gerald was so generous, but he would always hide it from anyone's sight. It was unknown to him that everyone who met him did discover his kindly heart within few minutes. And his vanity would have suffered tremendously if she had found it out, for he liked to think that when he bawled orders at the top of his voice, everyone trembled and obeyed.

Comparing with his three children, Scarlett was mostly liked Gerald; vital, full of spirit, selfish, bullheaded, as Scarlett could tell.

"Pa is a sweet, selfish, irresponsible darling, Scarlett thought, with a surge of affection for him ..." (Mitchell:85)

Gerald's obstinacy was clearly described and also said by Mammy and Will Benteen.

"When his horse came to the fence, he stopped dead and over his head went your father! It's a wonder it didn't break his neck! You know how obstinate he is. He got right up and tried it again ..." (Mitchell:310)

Aslike his daughter, Gerald was not a quitter. He would never go back and stop his decision. There was nothing could lick him from out side. It was said by Will Benteen in his burial day.

"... He had our good points in that couldn't nothin' stop him when his mind was made up and he warn't scared of nothin' that walked in shoe leather. There warn't nothin' that come to him from the outside that could lick him." (Mitchell:703)

As a husband, Gerald O'hara loved his wife with all his heart. He assured himself solemnly would not hurt her and nothing would induce him to wound her gentleness. And when she died, the mainspring of his existance was taken away and with it had gone his bounding assurance, his impudence and his restless vitality.

Untill he died, Gerald always stared at the doors waiting for a woman who would never enter. He would always be waiting for Ellen and always listening to her. He was in some dim borderline country where time was standing still and Ellen was always in the next room.

Ellen was the audience before which the blusterling drama of Gerald O'Hara had been played. Then the curtain had been rung down forever, the footlights dimmed and the audience suddenly vanished, while the stunned old actor remained on his empty stage, waiting for his cues.

3.1.2.2 Ellen O'Hara

Ellen O'hara was Scarlett's beloved mother. She was

a beautiful girl of the Robillard from France who married an Irish man, Gerald O'hara whom twenty-eight years older. She was the daughter of one of the wealthiest and proudest family on the Coast.

"Ellen O'hara was thirty-two years old... She was a tall woman, standing a head higher than her fiery little husband, but she moved with such quiet grace in her swaying hoops that the height attracted no attention to itself. Her neck, raising from the black taffeta sheath of her basque, was creamy-skinned, rounded and slender, and it seemed always tilted slightly backward by the weight of her luxuriant hair in its net at the back of her head. From her French mother, whose parents had fled Haiti in the revolution of 1791, had come her slanting dark eyes, shadowed by inky lashes, and her black hair; and from her father, a soldier of Napoleon, she had her long straight nose and her square-cut jaw that was softened by the gentle curving of her cheeks..." (Mitchell:42)

Ellen's spirit always calm and her back unbowed, even in the deaths of her three baby sons. It was also seen by Scarlett and said by Mammy.

"... Ah's 'bout crazy. But miss Ellen jes' as cool as a cucumber ..." (Mitchell:410)

Ellen was so generous, very kind, full of love and gentleness and her heart was so soft. She always reminded her daughters to do that through life never say no to anybody who needed her.

"Love and cherish your sisters. Be kind to the affected," said Ellen. "Show tenderness to those in sorrow and in trouble." (Mitchell:426)

Ellen had been reared in the tradition of great

ladies which had taught her how to carry her burden and still retain her charm. And she intended that her three daughters should be great ladies, too.

Ellen had always been just as she was, a pillar of strength, a fount of wisdom, the one person who knew the answers to everything.

To her eldest child, Ellen was different with all the women she knew. She regarded her as something holy and apart from all the rest of human-kind. When Scarlett was a child, she had confused her mother with the Virgin Mary, and later, when she was older she saw no reason for changing her opinion.

"... To her, Ellen represented the utter security that only Heaven or a mother can give. She knew that her mother was the embodiment of justice, truth, loving tenderness and profound wisdom. A great lady." (Mitchell:63)

Ellen became the best-loved neighbour in the County. She was a thrifty and kind mistress, a good mother and devoted wife. The heartbreak and selflessness that she would have dedicated to the Church were devoted instead to the service of her children, her household and her husband.

Ellen married Gerald without a tremendous love, but she respected her husband, pleased and served him very well. Her husband must be the first.

"Ellen's tired mouth smiled into the tumult as she addressed herself first to her husband, as a wife should." (Mitchell:69)

As a good mother, Ellen loved her children very much. She gave them affection and tenderness. She would always care of them and protected them, even she had to sacrifice her soul and her life.

"... she say, 'Mammy, effen Ah could sell mah soul. Ah'd sell it fer some ice ter put on mah gals' haids'." (Mitchell:410-411)

The soft-hearted Ellen O'Hara was also actually a headstrong woman, no body was able to stop her when her mind made up. What she said that she meant.

"I will do it. He is a kind man. I will do it or go into the convent at Charleston." (Mitchell:57)

Ellen's loyalty to her only man she loved in all her life; Philippe Robillard, was standing kept in the rest of her life. When she was dying, no name she mentioned but his. She did not mention her husband and her children's name nor her family's.

As Ellen passed away, she took with her true love to her cousin whom she loved deeply.

3.1.2.3 Susan Elinor

Susan Elinor whom was always called Suellen was the second child of the O'Haras. She was Scarlett's younger sister. She always wanted to be a nice girl and a great lady that she obeyed her mother's teaching.

"... For Suellen was so anxious to be attractive she lent an attentive and obedient ear to her mother's teaching ..." (Mitchell:61)

Suellen was always jealous to anyone especially to Scarlett because she wanted to be the nicest and the prettiest girl. She did not like to see any girl as such.

To Scarlett, Suellen was an annoying sister with her selfishness, whining and cussedness.

"... It was beyond her comprehension that anyone could love Suellen. Her sister seemed to her a monster of selfishness, of complaints and of what she could only describe as pure cussedness." (Mitchell:447)

But, otherwise, Scarlett had to admit that Suellen was strong and full of energy like her.

"... wished she had a sister who combined Suellen's energy and strength ..." (Mitchell:449)

When she knew that Scarlett married her beloved Frank Kennedy, Suellen was so angry and she hated Scarlett. But, finally she married Will Benteen who helped her family in the difficult times.

3.1.2.4 Caroline Irene

Carreen who was listed in the family Bible as Caroline Irene was the third child of the O'haras after Scarlett and Suellen.

Carreen was shy and easily led. She was also diligent, obedient and obliging. She did exactly what she was told.

"... For Carreen picked diligently and earnestly..."
(Mitchell:449)

Carreen was also religious. When she was not doing Scarlett's bidding, her rosary beads were always in her hands and her lips moving in prayers for her mother and for Brent Tarleton who took her love away with him forever.

3.1.2.5 Charles Hamilton

Charless Hamilton who was always called Charlie was Scarlett's first husband. He was a nice looking boy but he had no great self confidence to attract girls.

"... He was a nice-looking boy with a riot of soft brown curls on his white forehead and eyes as deep brown, as clean and as gentle as a collie dog's. He was well turned out in mustard-colored trousers and black coat and his pleated shirt was topped by the widest and most fashionable of black cravats. A faint blush was creeping over his face as she turned, for he was timid with girls. Like most shy men he greatly admired airy, vivacious, always-at-ease girls like Scarlett .." (Mitchell:99)

Charlie loved Scarlett very much because she was the most beautiful, the sweetest and the kindest girl he had ever known, besides she had the qualities he had always wanted of a girl. He would do everthing that could make her loved him, even he had to stay for waiting.

After living with Charlie's blood kin, seeing the home from which he came, Scarlett could understand a little better the boy who had made her wife, widow and mother in such rapid succession.

But, however, Charlie was not a coward. He took his braveness to the civil war and died in there.

3.1.2.6 Wade Hampton Hamilton

Charles' and Scarlett's son was named Wade Hampton Hamilton. The name was taken from Charlie's commander, Colonel Wade Hampton.

"... because it was fashionable to name boys after their father's commanding officers, he was called Wade Hampton Hamilton."

Wade was a slender boy. He was smaller comparing with his age. He was also shy and silent.

"... He was a slender, weedy boy, small for his eight years, quite almost to shyness, never speaking unless spoken to ..." (Mitchell:887)

3.1.2.7 Frank Kennedy

Frank Kennedy was an old bachelor. He was Suellen's lover but then Scarlett married him for his money. He was a thin and fussy man. He was not good-looking.

".. Certainly he's not beauty ... and he's got very bad teeth and his breath smells bad ... he's nervous and timid and well meaning ..." (Mitchell:585)

To Scarlett, Frank had many irritating qualities that she did not like. But, however, she admitted that he was a gentleman.

"... But at least, he's a gentleman and I believe I could stand living with him better than with Rhett ..." (Mitchell:585)

Actually, Frank was the one who was always gave in. He would have given most women their own way. To him, women were such funny little creatures and it never hurt to nature, it was not in him to deny a wife much.

When Scarlett was attacked by three negroes in the road to her sawmill, Frank was so angry, and with his Ku Klux Klan he went to revenge them. And it sent him to death.

3.1.2.8 Ella Lorena

Ella Lorena was Scarlett's daughter with Frank Kennedy. She was a thin and small little girl. She was afraid of all animals. Besides that, she was a silly child.

"Ella! It annoyed Scarlett to realize that Ella was a silly child but she undoubtedly was. She couldn't keep her little mind on one subject any longer than a bird could stay on one twig and even when Scarlett tried to tell her stories, Ella went off at childish tangents, interrupting with questions about matters that had nothing to do with the story and forgetting what she had asked long before Scarlett could get the explanation out of her mouth ..." (Mitchell:945)

3.1.2.9 Bonnie Butler

Bonnie was Scarlett's and Rhett's beloved daughter. She was named of two queens : Eugenie Victoria. But, Melanie unwittingly bestowed a name that clung as "Bonnie".

"Bonnie Blue Butler." laughed Rhett ...
(Mitchell:681)

Bonnie was very beautiful and sweet. She was prettier than Scarlett in her babyhood. Her beauty could be seen by everyone and people who were very closed to her very proud of it. The pride of Bonnie's beauty and sweet was also felt by Scarlett and especially for Rhett.

In many things Bonnie was really like Scarlett; her stubbornness, her braveness, her uncowardness and her high spirit. But different with Scarlett, she loved Rhett very much and she could understand him better.

Bonnie was very spoiled by her father, Rhett, despite all the efforts of Mammy and Scarlett. For all her spoiled and willful ways she was such a lovable child that he lacked the heart to try to curb her. For her, Rhett was her god, the centre of her small world, and that was too precious for him to risk losing by reprimands.

Bonnie pleased her father in all things, except one, and that was her fear of the dark.

"... From this she progressed to wakening in the late night hours, screaming with terror, frightening the other two children and alarming the house ... All anyone could get from her was one word, "Dark"."
(Mitchell:900)

Bonnie was loved by Rhett with all his heart, and when she died, she took everything.

3.1.2.10 Beau Wilkes

Beau was the son of Melanie and Ashley Wilkes. He was a sweet child and he was loved by everyone in Atlanta. He was blonde like his father.

"... Her own little Beau was the best behaved and most lovable child in Atlanta. Scarlett got on better with him than she did with her own son because little Beau had no self-consciousness where grown people were concerned and climbed on her knee, uninvited, whenever he saw her. What a beautiful blond boy he was, just like Ashley! ..." (Mitchell:945)

3.1.2.11 Mammy

Mammy was a big and black woman. She was the very loyal maid owned by the O'Haras. She felt that she owned the O'Haras, body and soul, that their secrets were hers too. She had been Ellen's mammy and had come with her when she married.

"Mammy emerged from the hall, a huge old woman with the small, shrewd eyes of an elephant. She was shining black, pure African, devoted to her last drop of blood to the O'Haras, Ellen's mainstay, the despair of her three daughters, the terror of the other house servants ..." (Mitchell:25)

Mammy was black, but her code of conduct and her sense of pride were as high as her owners. She always chastened the one whom she loved. And, as her love for Scarlett and her pride in her were enormous, the chastening process was practically continuous.

Mammy was the only person except Ellen that Scarlett could cry on her shoulders and hoped for a help and

advice. She had the sharpest eyes that Scarlett could never fool her for long time.

3.1.2.12 Dilcey

Dilcey was one of the O'Haras' maid. She was tall and bore herself erectly. She might have been any age from thirty to sixty, so unlined was her immobile bronze face.

"... Indian blood was plain in her features, overbalancing the negroid characteristics. The red color of her skin, narrow high forehead, prominent cheek bones and the hawk-bridged nose which flattened at the end above thick negro lips, all showed the mixture of two races." (Mitchell:65)

3.1.2.13 Pork

Pork was Dilcey's husband. He was a valet of the O'Haras. He was bought by Gerald O'Hara after winning the poker game.

"The valet, Poker by name, shining black, dignified and trained in all the arts of sartorial elegance, was the result of an all-night poker game with a planter from St. Simons island ..." (Mitchell:47)

3.1.2.14 Prissy

Prissy was the daughter of Dilcey and Pork. She was a little girl. Her mother gave her to Scarlett as her own maid.

"She reached behind her and jerked the little girl forward. She was a brown little creature, with skinny legs like a bird and a myriad of pigtail; carefully wrapped with twine sticking stiffly out from her head. She had sharp, knowing eyes that

missed nothing and a studiedly stupid look on her face." (Mitchell:65)

3.1.2.15 Will Benteen

Will Benteen was a lanky man with his bony stooped shoulders. But he had a calm unwavering eyes looking without surprise. It was nothing seemed to surprise or excite him.

Will was honest, loyal, patient and hard working. He was also very kind and gentleman at heart.

"... He's got the right instincts, Nobody but a born gentleman could have put his finger on what is wrong with us as accurately as he just did, down there at the butying ..." (Mitchell:708)

Finally, Will married Suellen and he helped to managed Tara plantation.

3.1.2.16 Grandma Fontaine

Grandma Fontaine was as old lady. She was dare and Scarlett was afraid of her, for she had sharp eyes and sharper tongue that Scarlett had felt them both in the past. In her presence, no one could cry without her express permission.

Grandma Fontaine in particular was devoted to Ellen and there were very few people in the County for whom the old lady gave a snap of her skinny fingers. She was very kind to Ellen's family.

3.1.2.17 The Twin Tarleton

Brent and Stuart Tarleton were twin. They were as much alike as two bolls of cotton.

"On either side of her, the twins lounged easily in their chairs, squinting at the sunlight through tall mint-garnished glasses as they laughed and talked, their long legs, booted to the knee and thick with saddle muscles, crossed negligently. Nineteen years old, six feet two inches tall, long of bone and hard of muscle, with sunburned faces and deep auburn hair, their eyes merry and arrogant, their bodies clothed in identical blue coats and mustard-colored breeches." (Mitchell:5-6)

The twins were also brave and uncoward. They took their braveness to the civil war and died in the battle.

3.1.2.18 Beatrice Tarleton

Beatrice Tarleton was the twins' mother, she was a small woman but very good in health and full of spirit and energetic.

"... Frail, fine-boned, so white of skin that her flaming hair seemed to have drawn all the color from her face into its vital burnished mass, she was nevertheless possessed of exuberant health and untiring energy. She had born eight children, as red of hair and as full of life as she ..."
(Mitchell:87)

Beatrice loved horses so much. She could understand and handle them better than anyman. She was able to whip her sons, but she did not permit anyone to whip a horse. Beside, she never willingly permitted anyone, black or white, to hold reins when her arms were out of slings.

3.1.2.19 Aunt Pittypat

Aunt Pittypat was Charles's and Melanie's aunty. She was a spinster state in her sixty years old. Actually, her name was Sarah Jane Hamilton.

"Aunt Pittypat had christened Sarah Jane Hamilton sixty years old before, but since the long past day when her father had fastened his nickname upon her, because of her airy, restless, pattering little feet, no one had called her anything else ..." (Mitchell:155)

In the years that followed that second christening, many changes had taken place in her that made the pet name incongruous. Of the swiftly scampering child, all that remained were two tiny feet, inadequate to her weight, and a tendency to prattle happily and aimlessly.

Pittypat liked gossip better than anything else in the world, even more than she liked the pleasure of the table, and she prattled on for hours about other people's affairs in a harmless kind way.

3.1.2.20 Hendry Hamilton

Hendry Hamilton was Charles's and Melanie's uncle. He lived in bachelor state at the Atlanta Hotel near the depot.

"... Uncle Hendry was a short, pot-bellied, irascible old gentleman with a pink face, a shock of long silver hair and an utter lack of patience with feminine timidies and vaporings. It was for the latter reason that he was barely on speaking terms with his sister, Miss Pittypat ..." (Mitchell:153)

Hendry liked Scarlett immediately, because he could see that for all her silly affectations, she had a few grains of sense.

3.1.2.21 Uncle Peter

Uncle Peter was a valet negro of the Hamiltons who went through all the Mexican with Charles' father and nursed him when he was wounded. He practically raised Charles, Melanie and Pittypat when the parents of the two children died. He was the smartest old darky and most devoted. The only trouble with him was that he owned the three of them, body and soul, and they knew it.

3.1.2.22 Dr. Meade

Dr. Meade was a doctor in Atlanta. He was old but helpful.

"... He was tall and gaunt and wore a pointed beard of iron gray, and his clothes hung on his spare figure as though blown there by a hurricane ..."
(Mitchell:150)

In the novel *Gone with the Wind*, Mitchell made the characters alive with their own nature. It may be happened because the characters in that novel were the people she saw around her, as she said and written by Pyron.

3.2 The Analysis on Theme

After reading the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the writer thinks that the story is like a real one. The making of the story is full of the facts of history about the Civil War and Reconstruction Era in Georgia. It seems that Mitchell presented a flashback to remind us the history in the past of the old-South, which was seen as a culture of great beauty, order and grace tragically doomed by history.

By reading the novel *Gone with the Wind*, we can see and understand that the novel is a work of art which is specially shaped and moulded by the author; we can see how the characters are presented, plots developed and the significant themes that emerged in.

The themes stand for the fact that we find characters and events in the novel are humanly important and we can see a meaning in what is happening because they reveal something about people.

In analyzing the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the themes are seen through the characters involved in the story, notably, the major characters. They were described generally hardy, strong, brave, obstinate, willful and persevere.

Through the characters we can see how the feeling of love is applied among the people in their own ways.

There is a love of a woman to a man, a man to a woman; the love of a wife to her husband, a husband to his wife; the love of parents to their children, the children to their parents; sisterhood and brotherhood. The true love and the love of the fancy creation as well as the materialistics are also drawn.

In a single word it can be concluded that the novel *Gone with the Wind* has the theme of "Love and perseverance" and the characters through their appearance, their nature and their speech showed how they acted as the caretaker of the theme.

As many of the great international works, *Gone with the Wind* has great eternal themes which surpass the area of nation, country, religion or age because it is interpersonal by nature. *Gone with the Wind* echoes through human and humanity. The themes in the novel *Gone with the Wind* are about the matters of human being in general.

Among the themes in fictional, the theme of love is the most dominant one and it is always interesting. A love story is a story about all human being and all individu from all eras. The love in a fictional is written in many ways. In a story, the characters' love may be deep and great and it may be also full of personal problematical so that the conflict comes out from the floor of love and not from the matter.

The themes of love in fictional are never boring and never out of date because it is made in different nuance and changing attitude of human in facing the problems of love. But, it is essentially all the same as on a couple of lover are happy or suffer because of the turbulence in themselves. It seems that the love in a love story is the most important and dominant thing in the human life.

Broadly, in the novel *Gone with the Wind* there are some dominant themes that enrich the story through characters. The dominant themes are saying in complete sentences as following :

- 1 Georgia was a rugged section held by hardy people.
- 2 Burdens were for shoulders that strong enough to bear them.
- 3 The people who have brains and courage come through and the ones who haven't are winnowed out.
- 4 The feeling of true love will never die and it can make someone strong and happy or otherwise suffer.
- 5 Someone who is more attracted by glister than by gold will not be able to know the expensive worth.

From the dominant themes above, the central theme precisely arises from the title of *Gone with the Wind*. it is mentioned that men actually loved a woman who had courage, obstinacy, strongwish to struggle, but the natures may become a boomerang for herself because a man will leave her against them.

The main theme is centered on the statement in the sentence "*the most deathless love can wear out against an insane obstinacy that makes someone holds on like a bulldog to anything she thinks she wants.*"

Through the novel *Gone with the Wind* the author intended to tell us that *throwing away happiness with both hands and reaching out for something that will never make us happy is the worst thing to do* as an English proverb says : "*One bird in hands is worth than two in the bush*".

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After reading and analyzing the novel *Gone with the Wind*, the writer assumes that the novel contains many aspects of life, human and humanity values. It is shown how the characters had the feeling of love and the way they applied it in their life. The characters were full of spirit and persevere in general. Those aspects prove that the novel *Gone with the Wind* has "Love and Perseverance" in it.

As in many other fictional works, the life in the novel *Gone with the Wind* derived from its author's experience. It proves that the reality of life, the author and literary work have a close relationship. That is why, in analyzing a fictional work, it is important to know the biography of the author.

The title *Gone with the Wind* actually describes what the story is about. The title has the meaning of the story in a whole. That matter also admitted by its author, Margaret Mitchell.

There are some themes in that novel which centered on the main theme that teaches us how to appraise human being in the right way and gives us lesson that someone

will know the quality of something precisely at the time she lost it.

However the novel *Gone with the Wind* is full of the manners and realities of human life and expressed in a good language of English and philosophical. So, it is no wonder the novel become 'best seller' and reaches the notation 'the most popular novel in the lifetimes'. It is worth enough to say that it is 'the epic novel of our time'.

4.2 Suggestion

The novel *Gone with the Wind* is a very good novel to be read because it can give pleasure and knowledge about the Civil War and Reconstruction Era in Georgia, United State of America. The novel also teaches us about life and we can derive many human values from it.

While, the novel *Gone with the Wind* itself is not exist in the library of Hasanuddin University as the referring to Margaret Mitchell are obviously not so many.

Connecting with those above reasons, the writer would like to suggest :

- 1 the acquisition of the novel *Gone with the Wind* and the books referring to its author, Margaret Mitchell, as well as some reviews about them in the library of Hasanuddin University.

- 2 to the ones who would like to analyze the novel *Gone with the Wind* further, and lack of references, please contact :

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- 3 Last but not least, for the readers not only reading the story but also try to understand the meaning and the values in it and applicate it in our life.

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