

**JAMES'S IDEAL WOMAN AS SEEN IN
BALLAD: A GATHERING OF FAERIE NOVEL**

A GRADUATING PAPER

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinion or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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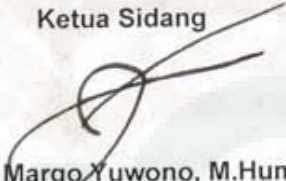
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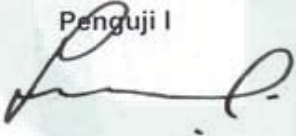
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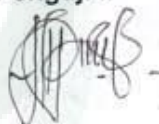
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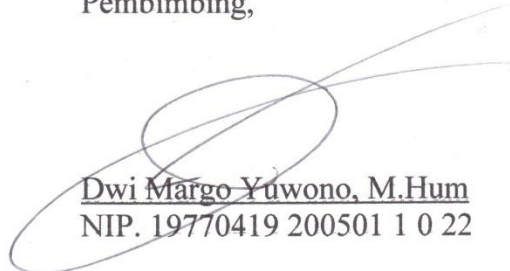
Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie Novel

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**JAMES'S IDEAL WOMAN AS SEEN IN
BALLAD: A GATHERING OF FAERIE NOVEL**

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to know how James's preference on both women (Nuala) and (Dee) reflect the dichotomy between ideal and non ideal woman as seen in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel by Maggie Stiefvater. The novel tells a story about two women who play a role as a lover. In the novel there are two women's characters who can be compared and contrasted. They show the central and marginal concept. This research has addressed the nature of ideal woman figures. This research is purposed to describe the contrasts of woman characters: Nuala and Dee in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel. This research is a qualitative research. The analysis uses an objective approach and uses the binary opposition theory by Claude Levis-Strauss. Furthermore, the writer applies the characterization theory to analyze the characterizations in the novel. The type of this research is library research. The result of this research is that binary oppositions that are found show relation about the ideal woman. Seen from James's side and this modern era, the ideal woman figure is Nuala. Besides, the non-ideal figure is Dee. On the other hand, Nuala represents man's fantasy (James) about ideal woman, but Dee represents the ordinary woman who is less able to attract men.

Keywords : binnary opposition, the contrast woman characters, human, faerie, the ideal woman figure

JAMES'S IDEAL WOMAN AS SEEN IN
BALLAD: A GATHERING OF FAERIE NOVEL

Oleh: Ayutya Kris Hartati

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui bagaimana preferensi James pada kedua perempuan (Nuala) dan (Dee) mencerminkan dikotomi antara perempuan ideal dan non ideal seperti yang digambarkan di dalam novel *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* karya Maggie Stiefvater. Novel ini menceritakan dua perempuan yang berperan sebagai kekasih. Dalam novel ini ada dua perempuan yang dapat dibandingkan dan dikontraskan. Mereka memperlihatkan konsep *central* dan konsep *marginal*. Penelitian ini berkontribusi dalam menyelesaikan masalah mengenai sosok perempuan yang ideal untuk dijadikan kekasih. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan objektif dan teori oposisi biner dari Claude Levi-Strauss. Tipe dari penelitian ini adalah studi kepustakaan. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah oposisi biner antara Nuala dan Dee yang ditemukan dalam novel *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* menunjukkan adanya hubungan antara kedua karakter tersebut. Hubungan dari dua karakter adalah mengenai sosok perempuan yang ideal. Dilihat dari sisi laki-laki (James) pada era sekarang, dalam novel *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* karya Maggie Stiefvater, sosok perempuan yang ideal adalah Nuala, dan sosok perempuan yang kurang ideal adalah Dee. Nuala merepresentasikan fantasi laki-laki (James) tentang perempuan ideal, sedangkan Dee merepresentasikan perempuan biasa yang kurang bisa menarik laki-laki.

Kata Kunci : oposisi biner, perbedaan karakter perempuan, manusia, peri, sosok perempuan yang ideal.

MOTTO

“Then which of the favours of your

Lord will you deny?”

(Qs. Ar-Rahman: 47)



DEDICATION

English Department of State Islamic

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The honorable my father and mother

My beloved sister

All of the readers



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The writer believes there is no work without errors. Therefore, the writer does hope all the constructive corrections to make this graduating paper get improved.

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AYUTYA KRIS HARTATI



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Literary is an art form that is expressed by human thought and feeling with beautiful language, originality of ideas, and the depth of the message (Najid, 2003:7). In the other hand, Wellek & Warren (Najid, 2003:9) explain that literary is a social institution use language as the medium.

Literary genre or type of literature can be classified into 2 groups: imaginative and non-imaginative literature. In practice, non-imaginative literature consists of works in the form of essays, criticism, biography, autobiography, and history. Imaginative literatures are prose fiction (short story, novella, novel or romance), poetry (epic poetry, lyric poetry, and dramatic poetry), and drama (comedy, tragedy, melodrama, and drama tragic comedy), (Najid, 2003:12). Novel as a work of fiction offers a world that contains an idealized model of life, imaginative world, which was built through a variety of intrinsic elements such as events, plot, character, setting, point of view, and others.

Novel is a fictional story with a certain length, describing the characters and the scenes of real-life representative in a groove or a rather chaotic life or tangled. Novel is one of the most popular literary forms in the world. This literary form most widely circulate because it has vast power of communication to the public. According to Sumarjo that cited by Nurul in her thesis provides an understanding of novel as a prose story in a larger size, here related to the physics

of novel as well as the elements in the novel, such as complex plot, diverse characters and stories.

Novel is one of fictional literary work. Works of fiction are primarily invented or imaginary. Fiction refers to literature created from the imagination. Fictional novel is a novel that tells an imaginative story and never happened in the real world. The story, characters, plot, and background are only an imagination of the author. Based on the story genres, novel is divided into several kinds: romantic, horror, mystery, comedy, and inspirational. Here, the writer will analyze a romantic fictional novel entitled *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* written by Maggie Stiefvater that is published in 2009.

Romantic novel is a novel that tells about love and affection. From beginning to end, the reader will be treated to a romance problem. Novel by Maggie Stiefvater is one of popular literary works. Popular literature in Western tends to the new literary work that is innovative and experimental, although it is possible for a commercial purpose (Kayam, 1981: 85-7). Popular novel is a novel that popular in its time (certain time) and has a lot of fans, especially reader of teenagers. Popular novel shows the actual problems and always up to date. Popular novel in general is artificial and does not force people to read it many times. Popular novel is more readable and enjoyable than a serious novel, since the novel is merely telling a story (Stanton, 1995: 2). Hudson said "*literature is a vital record of what man seen in life, what they experienced of it, what they have thought and felt about those aspects of it which have the most immediate and enduring interest for all of us. It is this fundamentally an expression of life*

through the medium of language (1965:10)". Based on the understanding, it can be concluded that literary works are a reflection of society in certain times.

Popular novel does not aim to pursue the aesthetic effect, but rather provides live entertainment from the action of the story. The problems that are told are light, simple, but actual and interesting. This kind of novel is interesting to be analyzed because it is still relatively new.

The writer of this research is very interested in comparing and contrasting the characterization between human and faerie since their characterizations in this novel are described quite unpredictably and differently in general. As the readers know usually faerie or fairy is described as a bad creature and human as a good one. Unpredictably, in this novel the author describes them as the opposite of it. This novel is very interesting to be analyzed because of the main characters, human and faerie, are represented differently from their nature and what people think and hope. On people's mind set, faerie usually is judged as the bad creature, evil and cruel, while human usually the good one, victim and weak. But in this novel the readers can see the opposite of it. Human can be as evil as faerie and faerie as fragile as human. The author is brave to give something new to the readers, especially about the characterization, which is quite different from the others novels generally at that time. The characterization of faerie and human in this novel can draw what a man really wants when he is falling in love. By comparing and contrasting the characterization between faerie and human as the conflicting characters, we can know how a man chooses his ideal partner. There must be something hidden that wants to be shown by the author through the characterization.

M. H. Abrams (1999;32) states that:

“Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-and from what they do-the action. The grounds in the characters’ temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation.”

Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie novel tells about James Antioch Morgan who is the best bagpiper in the state. When music prodigy James and his best friend, Dee or Deidre Monaghan, join a private conservatory for musicians, James’s talent attracts Nuala, a faerie muse who fosters and feeds on creative energies of exceptional humans until they die. James is a great musician, plus he is young and good-looking: just Nuala type. But egotistically, James becomes the first who ever rejected Nuala. Since childhood, James has fallen in love with Dee. Dee is a cloverhand, a human who can see faeries, so wherever she goes always followed by them. Even, James is willing to sacrifice his life for Dee when they were attacked by some faeries in the summer of last year. So, James and Dee have plenty of reasons to fear the faeries after what they have done to them. However, when James meets and knows Nuala, all things changed. When he and Nuala collaborate on a very beautiful musical composition, James finds his feeling towards Nuala to be deepening. As Halloween, the day of the dead, draws near, James has to battle the Faerie Queen and the horned king of the death for saving Nuala and Dee’s life, but he can only save one.

In this research, the writers analyzes the characterization of human and faerie as the binnary opposition in fictional romance popular novel: *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* written by an American author, Maggie Stiefvater. This novel

is published in 2009. The writer focuses only on love or romance since romance is part of people life which naturally appears somehow. Studying novel means studying people's life because novel is a reflection of people's life. The characterization of human and faerie, as the conflicting characters in the novel is very interesting to be analyzed because the author describes them differently from their nature and from the others novels in general. The characterization of them in romance novel is assumed representing romance in the real life especially romantic life of American teens. By comparing and contrasting the characterization between faerie and human in the *Ballad* novel, the readers can know the reasons why James prefers to choose Nuala (faerie) than Dee (human) as his ideal woman. James certainly has some strong reasons in choosing a beloved. The comparison of characterizations will be analyzed by the writer using theory of characterization by M. H. Abrams and the contrasting will be analyzed and discussed using theory of binnary opposition by Levi-Strauss.

In this research, the writer compares the characterization between human and faerie as the binary opposition characters in the novel: *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*. This analysis aims to understand the romance, especially the romantic lives of American teenagers in this novel and how a man chooses his ideal woman. Ultimately, hopefully the research novel: *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* can describe what American teenagers dream about romance.

1.2. Problem Statements

How does James's preference on both women (Nuala) and (Dee) reflect the dichotomy between ideal and non ideal woman?

1.3. Objectives of Study

The research of *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel aims to know James's preference on both women (Nuala) and (Dee) reflect the dichotomy between ideal and non ideal woman.

1.4. Significances of Study

The research of *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel is very significant to development of social science both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is important for:

1. As the objective of this study is to understand the characterization of faerie and human as the symbols of American teenagers's romantic life as told in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*, this study is firstly significant to draw the real romantic life of American teenagers.
2. Theoretically, as language always develops, so does the literature, hence the research of *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* is needed in order to understand the characterization in the novel, especially fiction fantasy as one of the newest genre of popular literary works. Another significance of this research related to the literature as the product of culture is that by understanding the characterization of the *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel, it guides the audiences to understand easily about the moral value of the novel which reflects the culture where the novel is written.
3. Practically, this research is important for:

- a. Students, this research is significant to help them understand about characterization in romance fantasy novel.
- b. Lectures, this research can be used as a reference to give an overview about characterization in romance fantasy novel.
- c. Literati, this research can stimulate them to do more researchers relate to characterization and romance fantasy novel.
- d. Common people, this research hopefully can attract their interest to learn about characterization and it's relation to romance fantasy novel.

1.5. Literature Review

The writer has found some researches which have the same material object and theory as this research. Seen from the theory, the binary opposition theory is also discussed in a book entitled *The Raw and the Cooked: Introduction to a Science of Mythology I* by Claude Levi-Strauss that is translated from the French by John and Doreen Weightman. Levi-Strauss stated that “the aim of this book is to show how empirical categories –such as the categories of the raw and the cooked, the fresh and the decayed, the moistened and the burned, etc ...” (1986: 1). This book applies the qualitative method. The book discussed several songs from North America such as Bororo Song and Ge Variations. The songs that have been analyzed represent the structure of other myths in the world.

Second paper, entitled “Fear and Anxiety Portrayed in Film Titled *Mama*” by Alensy Pujianita Purbaningrum (2014) from English Department of Language and Literature, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Brawijaya University. This research aims to describe the fear and anxiety that are suffered by girls and their family in

the movie titled *Mama*. This research applies a qualitative method and the psychoanalysis: fear and anxiety theory by Sigmund Freud to analyze the movie. The result of this research is the different reaction of characters in the movie to overcome their fear and anxiety.

The third paper, entitled “Contrasting Woman Characters in *Mama* Movie” by Romelah Isti Komah (2016) from English Department of Literature, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, Sunan Kalijaga Islamic State University of Yogyakarta. This research aims to contrast the woman characters of Annable and Edith in the movie titled *Mama*. This research applies a qualitative method and uses theory of film and theory of binnary opposition as the main theory. The result of this research is to find the ideal mother figures for the children, Victoria and Lily, by comparing the woman characters, Annabel and Edith.

Furthermore, there is no research about *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel. So, this is the first research ever made about the novel. Here, the writer will focuses only on the analysis of comparing the woman characters, human and faerie, as the binnary opposition. The contrasts of women characters aim to find out the ideal woman for James in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel.

1.6. Theoretical Approach

1.6.1. Theory of Characterization

Since this research compares the characterization between two main characters, the first theory that used is theory of characterization. Based on understanding of M. H. Abrams about literature, Chatman argues that the elements of the characters in works literature should be analyzed into two aspects,

the appearance and personality. The appearance and personality can be broken down into actions, manners of thought and life, habits, emotions, desires, instincts (Noor, 1999: 55-56).

The definition of the novel according to Abrams (1999:190), “novel” is now applied to a great variety of writing that have in common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose. As an extended narrative, the novel is distinguished from the short story and from the work of middle length called the novelette; its magnitude permits a greater variety of characters, greater complication of plot (or plots), ampler development of milieu, and more sustained exploration of character and motives than do the shorter, more concentrated modes. Besides that, the novel usually focuses on a small number of characters, although in a novel the cast of secondary characters is often large and the number of incidents is multiplied (Roberts, 1988:4). There are some divisions of novel according to Peck and Coyle (1989:106-120), they are comic novel, education novel, realistic novel, reflexive novels, romance novel, and utopian novel.

Intrinsic value is one of theory which approach to analyze the novel based on the element of the novel (literary work). In this research, the writer used Abram’s approach (1999:52)

.... (4) Objective criticism deals with a work of literature as something which stands free from what is often called “extrinsic” relations to the poet, or to the audience, or to the environing world. Instead it describes the literary product as a self-sufficient and autonomous object, or else as a world-in-itself, which is to be contemplated as its own end, and to be analyzed and judged solely by “intrinsic” criteria such as its complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity, and the interrelations of its component elements. The general viewpoint of the self-sufficiency of an aesthetic object was proposed in Kant’s *Critique of Aesthetic Judgment* (1790)—see *distance and involvement*—was taken up by proponents of *art for art’s sake* in the latter part of the nineteenth century, and has been elaborated in detailed modes of applied criticism by a number of important critics since

the 1920s, including the *New Critics*, *the Chicago School*, and proponents of European *formalism*.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2003:23), intrinsic elements are elements that build its literary work. The intrinsic elements in a novel are elements that directly contribute build the story. They are theme, character, setting, plot, style, and point of view.

a. Theme

The definition of the theme according to Abrams (1999:170) is sometimes used interchangeably with “motif”, but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which an imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make persuasive to the reader.

b. Characters and Characterization

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-and from what they do-the action. The grounds in the characters temperament, desires, and moral nature for their speech and actions are called their motivation. Characterization is the means by which authors present and reveal character (Diyanni, 2004: 55).

c. Setting

Abrams (1999:284) explains that the overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

d. Plot

The plot (which Aristotle termed the myths) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects (Abrams, 1999:224).

Plot can be divided into some types, they are:

1. Exposition (introduction).
2. Rising action (the problem encountered by the main character).
3. Climax (the most difficult problem encountered by the main character).
4. Falling action = pre solution.
5. Resolution = conclusions (the end of the story).

e. Style

Abrams (1999:303) states that style has traditionally been defined as the manner of linguistic expression in prose or verse-as how speakers or authors say whatever it is that they say.

f. Point of View

Abrams (1999:231-236) explains that point of view, signifies the way a story gets told the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting and events which constitute the narrative in a work of fiction. In a third-person narrative, the narrator is someone outside the story proper who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as "he," "she," "they." In a first-person narrative, the narrator speaks as "I," and is to a greater or lesser degree a participant in the story.

1.6.2. Theory of Binary Opposition

In this research the writer applies two theories to analyze *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel. The theories are the binary opposition and the

characterization theory. The paradigm that is applied in this research is structuralism. There are several assumptions of structuralism. They are the death of the author, anti-humanist, deterministic, materialistic, unconscious or hidden structures, and binary oppositions. In addition, first, since this research analyzes the contrasts of two woman characters in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*, the main theory that is used is the binary opposition that is formulated by Claude Lévi-Strauss. The binary opposition theory by Lévi-Strauss is affected by phoneme theory of Roman Jakobson. According to Carter, "In phoneme theory, it manifests itself in pairs which are, for example, nasalized/non-nasalized, voiced/unvoiced etc" (2006: 46). The binary opposition theory is started from myth. According to Abrams, "In classical Greek, "mythos" signified any story or plot, whether true or invented" (2009: 206). *The Raw and the Cooked* by Claude Lévi-Strauss, it emphasizes to discuss myths in the North America. In the book, Lévi-Strauss tries to give explanation about myths in science explanation. According to Lévi-Strauss, he stated that:

It follows that as the nebula gradually spreads, its nucleus condenses and becomes more organized. Loose threads join up with one another, gaps are closed, connections are established, and something resembling order is to be seen emerging from chaos. Sequences arranged in transformation groups, as if around a germinal molecule, join up with the initial group and reproduce its structure and determinative tendencies. Thus is brought into being a multi-dimensional body, whose central parts disclose a structure, while uncertainty and confusion continue to prevail along its periphery (1986: 3).

From the quotation above it can be seen that, actually, myths that happen in the world have the same structure. The analogy is that a nebula has its own nucleus. It becomes the central part. In the myth, the central part is a structure that each myth has it. The structure is called mythemes, and it becomes the pattern of myths because it seems impossible if myths that appear in the world are analyzed one by one. The structure of one myth represents other myths. This is like an example that Levi-Strauss gives. He stated that “It merely implies that each myth taken separately exists as the limited application of a pattern, which is gradually revealed by the relations of reciprocal intelligibility discerned between several myths” (1986: 13).

Furthermore, *The Raw and the Cooked* also discusses that myth has relationship with music. Levi-Strauss (1986) also said that “Therefore, when I suggested that the analysis of myths was comparable with that of a major musical score, I was drawing the conclusion from Wagner’s discovery that the structure of myths can be revealed through a musical score” (p.15). The relationship is about the similarity and contiguity. In reading myths, to get the meaning people have to read it totally. It is like when reading music or orchestral score, to know the meaning, it must be read the whole page. The myth cannot be known line after line, but totality. People have to read it from beginning until end. The basic meaning of myth depends on the bundle of relations or events. The bundle of relations happens in binary oppositions. According to Storey, “Like morphemes and phonemes, mythemes only take on meaning when combined in particular patterns” (2009: 114-115).

The binary opposition is two terms which are in opposite to each other. Storey (2009) also stated that “He (Levi-Strauss) also observes that myths are structured in terms of binary oppositions” (p.115). Units of systems have meanings in the relation of its opposites, for example, a thing can be named as good because another thing is bad. Anything in the world has contradictions and has a positive value to things and a negative value to things, for instance, beautiful/ugly, light/darkness, right/left, presence/absence, and so on. In the binary opposition theory there are privileged and marginalized. The positive value is the privileged one, and the negative value is the marginalized one. The privileged one is also called center, and the marginalized one is called marginal. According to *Literary Theory: The Basics*, “For Levi-Strauss, the structure of primitive thinking is binary” (Bartens, 2001: 62). Moreover, it becomes the basic of human signifying system and human cultures.

By referring to the explanation above, the binary opposition discusses the opposition of things. This research deals with comparing and contrasting the woman characters, so this research applies this theory. In *Mama*, Annabel and Edith Brennan are the binary opposition because they have opposite characteristics. The theory helps the writer in determining the contrast of woman characters in *Mama*. The result of analyzing the binary opposition between the two characters derives an ideal mother figure that can be used to determine what *Mama* in the title of the movie refers to.

1.7. Method of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

The research of the paper uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method which is allowed greater spontaneity and adaption of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant (Mack 4). This method can also be described as the method of gathering data, in which the researcher does not do any observation or interviews to collect the data, but only gather the data from some referential books, website, and other data sources. In the research, the writer does library visit and web browsing to get the data.

1.7.2 Data Resources

There are two data resources: the main data and the secondary data. Main data is the data that is analyzed in the research. In this research, the main data is the fiction romance popular novel: *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*. Secondary data is the supporting data of the main one, for example from the extrinsic elements of the novel, another book of Maggie Stiefvater entitled *Lament*, dictionaries, books of Claude Levi-Strauss and M. H. Abrams, etc which are used as the companion to analyze the main data. Thus, in this research, the writer uses the text of the novel and also some critical works about the novel as the secondary data

1.7.3. Data Collection Technique

In order to collect the data, the writer of this research uses the methods of documentations to collect the data from the library and website after doing library visit and web browsing. That way, the writer of this research easily rereads the

main data and the supporting data after collecting it. The important data such as the novel text and the books related to human and faerie are read and summarized.

After collecting the data, the writer of this research intensively sorts out the data to find the proper data to be analyzed. As the focus of this research is to compare and contrast the characterization between human and faerie as two binary opposition characters which have to be chosen by James, the writer firstly classifying each dialogue and each action belong to Dee and Nuala. Then the data do not needed in the analysis are eliminated. After that, the data is classified based on the natures (appearance) and characters (attitude). In the end, the writer will get two classifications of data covering the appearance, and orientation of characters of Dee and Nuala, which then are analyzed to get the answer from the research objectives.

1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis in this research using the objective approach, in which the analysis is based on the factual data in the novel of *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*. The data were analyzed descriptively using the theory of characterization by M. H. Abrams and theory of binnary opposition by Claude Levi-Strauss. Analysis results will be displayed in a table to illustrate the analysis conclusions.

First, the writer has to analyze the novel by finding the narration or plot of the novel, and then identifies the relationship and the contribution of the two main characters Nuala and Dee toward the plot. Identifying uses the theory of characterization.

After getting the accurate data for analysis, the writer continues to create a framework to conceptualize how the data is analyzed include: which data that must be analyzed first, what arguments should be given to support and strengthen the analysis, and how to start and finish the analysis. By using the conceptual framework, the writer begins to analyze their data using the theory of characterization and theory of binary opposition.

After completing and finishing compare, the writer makes conclusions from the overall analysis using theory of love by Claude Levi-Strauss to answer the purpose of doing research.

1.8. Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The first chapter describes the general information of the research including the background of the study, scope of study, problem statement, objectives of study, significances of study, prior research, theoretical approach, data analysis, and the thesis organization. The second chapter explains the intrinsic elements of the novel: *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*. The next chapter is the analysis that contains the data analysis, and the last chapter is the conclusion of the research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer shows the result of discussion in the third chapter. Since the aim of the research is to describe James's ideal woman as seen in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie*, in this case, the contrasts between Nuala and Dee result in the ideal woman figures which are used to get the reason James's preference on both women (Nuala) and (Dee) reflect the dichotomy between ideal and non ideal woman. To analyze the contrasts of woman characters in *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel, the writer applies the binary opposition theory by Claude Levi-Strauss. According to Storey (2009), "He (Levi-Strauss) also observes that myths are structured in terms of binary oppositions" (p. 115). Units of systems have meanings in the relation of its opposites. The basic meanings can be understood by bundle of relations. In this research the writer discusses the contrasts of Nuala and Dee because they have relation. The relation between the two woman characters is the ideal woman for James.

Furthermore, by applying the binary opposition theory, the writer is able to find the contrasts of the woman characters: Nuala and Dee. By seeing their nature, performance, and appearance, the writer finds several contrasts between Nuala and Dee as the following table.

Privileged	Marginalized
Nuala	Dee
Immortal	Mortal
Daring	Calm
Aggressive	Passive
Provocative	Unprovocative
The Ideal Woman for James	The Non-ideal Woman for James

Table 2. Lists of Binary Oppositions of Woman Characters

The contrasts above show the ideal woman figure that is depicted in the *Ballad: Gatherong of Faerie* novel. The ideal woman is seen by James's side and the modern era. The ideal woman figure in *Ballad: Gatherong of Faerie* that is appropriate for James is Nuala. Dee is the non-ideal woman figure for James. Based on the contrasts of the woman characters above, the ideal woman is immortal, daring, aggressive, and provocative. The immortal creature will not die or getting older and she has many experience how to treat and spoil a man. The daring and aggressive woman will do any way and possibility to get man's heart. She will give the best of her and fight for her man. The provocative woman also will always look appealing, so she will not be boring. She will always find a way to make her man satisfied. Here, Nuala is more reflected as a bad woman and Dee as a good woman. But, in the modern era, bad woman is more interesting and challenging than a good woman. James prefers to choose Nuala as his ideal

woman than Dee because Nuala is more experience, interesting, and challenging. Nuala's nature, performance, and appearance will not make James get bored.

In *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel, the relation between faerie, privileged, and ideal woman can be seen from James. James who prefers to choose Nuala (faerie) as his ideal woman than Dee (human) has his own idealism and fantasy. Faerie is a mythical creature. It is not real, but here James represents his ideal woman as a faerie which means it is only his fantasy. James has his idealism and criteria about ideal woman. Nuala's nature, performance, and appearance are represented ideal woman for James based on his fantasy. Faerie is beautiful creature. Man loves beauty. Nuala's figure as faerie definitely has very appealing appearance. Faerie's charm is of course different with human's charm. For men, appearance is very important. It becomes one of their considerations in choosing a mate. Nuala's nature also represented James's fantasy about ideal woman. In the novel told that she is daring, aggressive, and provocative woman. It can be seen that actually James wants a woman who can show her feeling actively, fight for him, and can satisfied his desire. In conclusion, James's ideal woman based on his fantasy is reflected in Nuala's figure as a faerie.

4.2 Suggestion

Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie novel tells an interesting love story that is covered many issues such as gender, politic, and so forth. In this research, the writer analyzes the gender issue by applying the binary opposition theory. Thus, there are many issues that can be analyzed by other researches using different theories. The writer suggests to other researchers to apply feminist theories, psychoanalysis theories and the deconstruction theory. The feminist theories that

can be applied from the movie are the monstrous feminist theory and the liberal feminist theory. The movie has close relation with the struggle of women in getting the equality. The new researchers can use *Ballad: A Gathering of Faerie* novel as the material object. The deconstruction theory can be applied because this research applied the binary opposition theory.



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