ABSTRAK

INTRODUCTION
1.1. The Background of Choosing the Subject
There is a profound conviction that the South is another land sharply differentiated from the rest of the American nation, and it is uncle Sam’s other province (Cash vii). In Old South tradition, Southerners possess their own characteristics that they claim their own identity and distinguish themselves from others. The fertile land they had and the cultural heritage they receive from their ancestors, Europe, were the very dominant factors to built up their regional identity. Among the Southerners itself also arise the group or class of people known as the rich whites, such as; planter and slave holders, the poor whites, such as merchants, workers etc and negroes or slaves. The rich planters as the leading people had high prestige and honor in social life among the poor whites and the slaves which was the next factor to built up their own characteristics, aristocracy. Aristocracy means the leading persons of a state—the patricians or nobles— or those regarded as superior in rank, talent, intellect or wealth (Encyclopedia American on CD-ROOM, 1996).

The economic and social differences between Southerners and other states is so great that it, for
many purposes, need to be treated as separated region. Then the higher the social status raises between the rich planters and the poor whites or the slaves had remained the rich whites with high prestige and honor. Brown said that this Southern whites believed that they conducted their lives by highest ethical standard (3). Dealing to the previous idea, Cash, in The Mind of the South mentions,

[... ] the great South of the first half of the nineteenth century [ ... ] was the home of genuine and fully realized aristocracy, coextensive and identical with the ruling class, the planters; therefore, he explains that they sharply set apart from the common people, still pretty often lumped indiscriminately together as the poor whites, not only by economic condition but also by the far vaster gulf of a different blood and different heritage (4).

The rich whites who live in high social status with honor and pride despised the Negroes as slaves and the poor whites. This honor had differed them distinctively not only from economic side but also from the blood and heritage. The rich planters treat the Negroes brutally and manipulated the poor whites for gaining their wish and passion. As Brown say “Honor, however, provided a framework for handling social problem (64). And Southern law legalized the institution of slavery with the aim that it would increase Southerners’ income because the planters need more worker to elaborate their plantation as flourishing land.

Williams’ The Glass Menagerie deals with the misfits of mankind such as alcoholics, cripple, sexually and mentally disturbed people. His male and female characters are locked in elemental combat where sex is a compulsion, an impurity or possibly rout to salvation which can be seen from the characters Amanda, Tom and Laura. In short, all of Williams’ plays illustrate a dark vision of life, a vision that grew dimmer as the years went by (Ehrenhaft 6).

The classical characteristics of this Old Southern people and its tragic fading inspired the writer to carry out the research with the topic “The Fading Aristocracy in American Old South”. Williams’ The Glass Menagerie shows the Old Southerners who rekindle her spirit of past tradition on her struggle to survive in the hard situation as the impact of Civil War and the Great Depression. The coming of the Civil War and being defeated in this war caused the Southerners unable to cope with the new world and shocked.

1.2 The Objective of the Study

The Objectives of the Study is to show the causes of the fading aristocracy in Old South tradition as portrayed in The Glass Menagerie, after Civil War and during the Great Depression. The research is done to shows what are the causes of fading aristocracy to the Old Southern people. Williams portrays the fragility and failure of the people in 1930s, the time of the play, through his characters. Williams as well as other writers who belonged to the era of 1920s had produced the new plays or drama. The drama as literary work portrays the fall down of the traditional values and the dilemma of modern life and the playwright tries to use the new form of technique to communicate his interpretation of the crisis around him (Wilson 262).

Williams is a new generation of Southern writer who emerged after the Renaissance period, between 1940 and 1950, on which the South had been industrialized at a great rate for some years. The themes of this play are about Southern illusion, escapism, fragility and the failure of the people to face the social condition, and the conflict between rural and urban people.

1.3. Focus of the Study

After reading The Glass Menagerie, the writer is inspired to conduct the research about this play. This study is focused on the break down of traditional value happens in the Old South as a result of its defeat toward the North in the Civil War and the condition during the Great Depression in St. Louis, where the play is set. St. Louis is the second biggest city in the state of Missouri on which slavery is legalized by
the government. In relation to their own honor, many slave holders exercise their superiority and authority and live in an easy way.

1.4. The Scope of the Study.
This research is about the fading aristocracy in old Southern culture i.e. honor, superiority, and gentility that Tennessee Williams portrays through his characters. The analysis of this study concentrates on the social changes of the South, thus the plot analysis is done. The causes of this social changes as portrayed through Amanda Wingfield, Tom, Laura and Jim is done through analysis.

1.5. Theoretical Approach.
In this research, there are many appropriate approach to be applied for data analysis. It means it requires the unity among discipline to get better and deep interpretation of data. For this purpose, literary approach, historical approach, sociological approach, anthropological approach, and psychological approach are applied in data analysis. To emphasizes, Bradbury says “American literary work (including novel and theatre) is undoubtedly the product of the history, the material condition, consciousness, philosophical modes but not all of it has been made (X).

Smith states that the problem of method of American studies can be solved through the already existing field of cultural anthropology as part of interrelated approach in American Studies discipline (14). Henry Nash Smith (in Kuraf and Turpid) concludes in his article “Can American Studies Develop a method?” as Follows,

The best thing we can do, in my opinion, is to conceive of American Studies as a collaboration among men working from within existing academic disciplines but attempting to widen the boundaries imposed by conventional method of inquiry. This implies a sustained effort of the students of literature to take account of sociological, historical, and anthropological data and methods and of the socialist or the historian to take account of the data and methods of scholarship in the field of art (14).

In analyzing the data, the integrated approaches are applied. The analysis of this research begin with interpreting the play by Tennessee William as a mental evidence. The Glass Menagerie is a memory play of Williams, so the relationship between literary work and the writer’s experience and his circumstance is analyzed. Consequently, literary approach is essential in which the expressive approach applicable to be used. The expressive approach stresses the work of art as an expression or utterances of feeling or as the product of the author’s imagination. In short, the expressive approach is applied to examine the background of the author’s life which cannot be separated from author’s experience, his views of life, his problem, his surrounding and his environment (Abrams 22-23).

In addition to the expressive approach is semiotic approach. This approach is applied because Williams used many symbols as the way to express feeling and thought of the characters to escape from reality and to glorify memory of the past living in hard situation. Symbolism is a semiotic system that most frequently employed in literary work. Thus, it is applied in its attempt to make explicit and implicit knowledge which enable sign to have meaning.

The historical approach is applied to get accurate information about the situation of American Old South in aristocracy era known as the dynasty of cotton. This approach deals with development of historical and sociological condition beginning from past and continuing to the present on which the play is written. Through this approach, it is described the Old South experiences as portrait through Williams’ characters.

The next approach to be applied is sociological approach. This approach describes the social life of the Old Southerners as aristocratic people live in the new condition which is contrast to their old way of life. Their problem to face the new social structure of the society as the product of declining aristocracy
of Old South was so hard that on one side they receive the changes while on another side they escape as a form of rejecting to this changes. In short, sociological approach is applied to describe the society and its phenomena in Old South. To emphasized, Damano notes sociological approach is an approach regarding to relationship between the literature and the society as the important fact (78).

In relation to Smith idea mentioned in the previous paragraph, the antrophological approach is applied because this study also deal with the cultural changes from old tradition to the new one. E.Z. Vogt (in Kodiran) in his research found that those who had established social status and life in hostility, happily, and independently in the past tend to maintain their old way of life in new society (89). This can be seen through Amanda manner and behavior in new society.

If the cultural changes happen in a certain society, it automatically produces the psychological conflict to its people and of course the psychological approach need to be applied. One of the most common American experience in the 19th and 20th century was the movement of ideology, ambition, and intelligent of men. It is described in this study the psychological impact of hard situation to Old Southerners and their struggle to survive on the New South. The attitude and the way they behave in facing the real life is reflected in Williams’ work. Consequently, the tension between Old South and New South meet in the characters of this play and The Glass Menagerie as memory play is also a frustrated play. The South that had got the defeat after the war, however gained the myth of the past, namely by cherishing the memory of Southern heroism and the dream of what might be happened if the South was prevailed in the war.

1.6. Method of The Research

This study applies library research method. This method uses the bibliographical sources containing the related topic. Related references used are article, Encyclopedia, article on internet and other resources. File first data gained from Tennesse Williams’ The Glass Menagerie and the next from references that support analyzing research problem.

Related to the objectives of the study, the descriptive method is used because the data is analyzed in written from by applying library research method. It analyzes the social life of Old Southern culture and its changes as the effect of declining aristocracy after Civil War and the cause to the Old Southerners on their struggle to survive in the New South of America as reflected in the play.

2.THE CAUSES OF THE DECLINING OLD SOUTH TRADITION

2.1. Lack of Skill and Education Living in the New World.

Amanda is the portrait of Old Southern woman who has no skill and education living in new era. She led mostly by her illusion to constantly survive in the new world that she forces her children to live in her own world. Being an uneducated women with no skill is the basic reason for women’s failure in developing her daughter and son. These cases finally bring them to poverty mentally and physically. The poverty Galbraith notes it was the condition of life on entire society, or at least of that huge majority who were without any special skill { ... }. And the majority poor of a generation years ago were an immediate (if cynical) concern of political leader. (Harrington, 15).

Being unskillful and inadequate education made Amanda became helpless facing the world of reality. She can not nurture and develop their children well. In addition, she never watched what happening out side that she not have any input about how to behave and treat their children. Consequently, her life became paranoia but she is not paranoiac that she clinging frantically to another time and place she had ever possessed (Heath and company,729). The word saying that the increase the population, the higher their need. Naturally, the population increase would narrowed the economic opportunity and would also narrowed the land that finally reduce the human wealth.

This natural process is not realized by Old Southerners. They do not prepared themselves for inevitable impact of being, for instance, lose in the fight, fail in agriculture, fail in cotton trade or lose the
slaves that Williams portrays through Amanda Wingfield. Amanda does not prepare herself for being fail to catch the rich gentleman caller or she does not have other alternatives if she fails to reach anything. She does not have any skill or adequate education help herself from the failure.

Amanda: I wasn’t prepared for what the future brought me. All of mygentlemen callers were son of planters and so of course I assumed that I would be married to one and rise my family on a large piece of land with plenty of servant. [ ... ]. To vary that old, old saying little bit— I married no planter. (Williams 204).

Fail to catch the gentleman callers from the wealthy planters forces Amanda to life in poverty which automatically bring her honor and gentility to declines. She is a symbol of Old Southern woman who is sock of facing her inevitable fate to be the wife of a poor man. Then, Amanda who has no skill and inadequate education must receive her second fate of being the widow of Mr. Wingfield with two children. He should grow and develop her daughter Laura whom physically and mentally crippled. This is the reality that Amanda should face. As stressed by Harrington,” Perhaps the most dramatic case of the power of majority poor took place in 1930s and in this time many writer wrote about poverty and unemployment and that was the decisive social experience of the entire society (15) and Williams reflected this situation to this play through Amanda’s life. The only out come for Amanda to solve this problem is she could carry with her the spirit of aristocracy by maintaining her honor and gentility

The changes in economic and social structure forced Amanda to look for an extra money to support her family life. As stated previously that Amanda was a little women but great with mixed character. Poverty economically forces her to look for the job to earn her family life. This condition make Amanda change her way of life from Southern aristocratic woman into ordinary woman as a cheap worker. She takes apart timer job as a saleswoman of magazine company because she does not have any skill to work in a famous company or in a big industry. In addition, she also does not have adequate education to work as a secretary or officer in any institution instead she works as a saleswomen of magazines company. In fact she is selling magazine with subscription via telephone to her customer:

Amanda: Ida Scott ? This is Amanda Wingfield! We missed you at the D.A.R. last Monday! I said to myself : She’s probably suffering with that sinus condition! How is that sinus condition? Horrors! Heaven have mercy!- You ‘re a Christian martyr; yes, that’s what your are, a Christian martyr! Well, I just now happened to notice that your subscription to the Companion’s about to expire! Yes , it expire! With the next issue, honey! – just when that wonderful new serial by Bessie Mae Hooper is getting off to such an exciting start. Oh, honey, it’s something that you can’t miss! You remember how Gone with the wind took everybody by storm? You simply couldn’t go out if you hadn’t read it. It’s the Gone with the Wind of post-World –War generation!- What?- Burning?- Oh Honey , don’t let them bum, go take a look in the oven and I’ll hold the wire! Heavens- I think she is hung up! (Williams 160).

How pathetically she persuaded Ida Scott to be the progress subscriber of that magazine whereas Ida Scott does not care. Amanda does this because she needs more money for apartment rent and for Laura. The D. A. R. stand for Daughters of American Revolution. Amanda goes to the D.A. R.meeting to handed in magazine to the subscribers. She went to the D.A.R meeting by wearing the dress with its full-dress outfit she wore when she received gentleman callers and her future husband. She realizes that D.A.R office is the place for high class of people and she does not belong to those people but acts as if she is a high class people now.

Laura : How was the D.A.R meeting, mother?.

Didn’t you go to the D.A.R meeting, mother?
Amanda: [faintly and almost inaudibly]: No.No [then more forcibly:] I did not have the strength - to go to the D.A.R. In fact, I did not have the courage I wanted to find a hole in the ground and hide myself in it fever! she crosses slowly to the wall and removes the diagram of the typewriter keyboard. She holds it in front of her for a second, staring at it sweetly and sorrowfully - then bite her lips and tears it in two pieces. (Williams 152).

Amanda is a portrait of Southern women who has no alternative choices to support her life if she fails to catch the rich gentleman callers to be her husband that make her become aristocratic woman. In short, she must live in, and her life unwittingly cruel all the time (Heath and Company 729).

2.2. Inability to Cope with the New World.

The causes of Amanda’s failure is first, inability to wrench herself from the memory of the past and second is inability to raise up from the failure as a victim of social changes. Because Amanda is interlocked in memory of past situation, she can’t survive in this new world. Amanda is glorifying her memory of Old South tradition and maintaining this manner as her way of life. It looks when she goes to D.A.R meeting. The way she dresses shows that she is an aristocratic woman. How proudly she wears her hennas collection. She wear the cheap or imitation velvety-looking coats with imitation fur collar. Her hat is five or six years old. She is clutching an enormous black patent-leather pocketbook with nickel clasps and (Williams 151).

In addition, Amanda’s son, Tom, could not release himself from her memory to his beloved sister, Laura. He went to other cities where he saw in any places, in any shops the tiny colored glass, or transparent bottles sold. The glass ornament he saw in any places remind him to his sister Laura. He had left Saint Louis but his mind still in that city which finally drive him back home. As she said to her sister, Laura,

Tom: I didn’t go to the moon much further - for time is the longest distance between two places. Not long after that I was fired for writing a poem on the lid of a shoe-box. I left Saint Louis. [...]. I traveled around a great deal. [...]. Perhaps I am walking along street at night, in some strange city, before I have found companions. I pass the lighted window of a shop where perfume is sold. The windows is filled with pieces of glass, tiny transparent bottles in delicate colors, like bits of a shattered rainbow. “Then all at once my sister touches my shoulder. I turn around and look into her eyes. Oh Laura, Laura, I tried to leave you behind me, but I am more faithful than I intended to be. Williams 236 – 237).

Through Tom, Williams portrait that memory of the past can not be wrenched from Old Southerners mind. As Harrington says, “There are those from the old experience who remind behind – in New York, in the south Bronx, in Williamsburg, and in the South Village. Some of them are elderly people who can not wrench themselves from their past. Some are the failures who never succeeded in breaching the economic and social walls of the ghetto” (140).

The second factor that caused the fading aristocracy of this Old South is their inability to raise from their fall. This fell down is caused by their lack of education and intelligibility. They do not have enough ability to build up their confidence due to the changes in social structure. Tom can not release from family norm ruled by his mother. In fact he escape from the cruelty at home to the movies or going for adventuring.

Tom: I go to the movies.
Amanda: Why do you go to the movies so much, Tom?
Tom: I go to the movies because I like adventure. Adventure is something I don’t have.
much at work, so I go to the movies. Most young men find adventure in their careers.

Tom: Then most young men are not employed in a warehouse. Working at the Continental Shoe Company is a boring job for Tom. Most of his friend in the warehouse sees him unfriendly because of his habit of writing poetry on the shoebox. Sometimes he spend most of his time in warehouse to express his hobby of writing as he said to his mother.

Tom: Man is by instinct a lover, a hunter, a fighter, and none of those instincts are given much play at the warehouse!

Civil War and Great Depression era had brought many people into hopelessness and fragility physically or mentally. Williams portrays Southerners fragility socially and mentally toward his character, Tom is a fragile man as a victim of social changes as he said to Laura,

Tom: The city swept me about me like dead leaves, leaves that were brightly colored but tom away from the branches. I would have stopped, but I was pursued by something. It always came upon me unawares, taking me altogether by surprise. (Williams 237). Further, Tom asked Laura to blow up her candle. It reflects his willingness to come back to his past ways of life because the new world had been flourished by new social structure and machinery.

Tom: For now days, the world is lit by lightning! Blow out your candles, Laura — and so goodbye. (Williams 237).

In conclusion, Williams reflects how pathetically life, is for Old Southern people living in new era without aristocracy, honor, gentility and superioriy as portrait through Amanda’s family. As stated previously that they used honor as a means to conduct society. Losing their honor made them unable to conduct their surrounding and as a result the surrounding conduct their lives. Amanda Wingfield who was an aristocrat Southern women must live in poverty because of her inability to survive in this new world. According to Lampman’s theory, disabilities of the case poverty are mental deficiency, bad health, inability to adapt to the discipline of new economic life, excessive procreation, alcohol, insufficient education (Harrington 161). Most of the criterion mention by this theorist are deeply rooted in Amanda’s family life.

2.3. Being Overtly Aggressive to reach the will.

Amanda is a woman who perform doubled attitudes. On one side she hardly keep with her honor and gentility of the Old South tradition living in industrial era. On the other side she sees the world realistically that she hardly struggle to catch the man of plantation owner to be her husband that she can life easily and happily, besides she hardly try to catch the rich gentleman caller for Laura. It can be seen from her manner trapping seventeen gentleman callers in Blue Mountain. According to Amanda, to be the success woman a girl must be able to trap a man. In old South tradition, women not expected to be intelligent, rather they are supposed to be physically pleasing, beauty and gentle. Amanda proudly realizes that she possessed these criterion.

Amanda shows Tom about how to behave attractively to please gentleman caller.

Tom: How did you entertain those gentleman callers?
Amanda: I understood the art of conversation!
Tom: I bet you could talk.
Amanda: Girls on those days knew how to talk, I can tell you.
Tom: Yes
Amanda: Thing of importance going in the world!

Amanda really believes that she masters the art of communication that she aggressively could persuades the rich gentleman callers. To emphasizes, Harrington notes,” Some of those who advance in
the thirties was those who had unique and individual personal talent, But some of those who failed were because they did not have the will to take advantages of new opportunity.

When Amanda was visited by her gentleman callers, she shows her attractive manner of dressing to traps them. How aggressively she behaves and reacts when she talk about things importance going in the world. Amanda really understand about how to spend this valuable opportunity that she does not realizes that her gentleman callers do not like her overtly aggressive attitudes. According to Old South tradition, being overtly aggressive is one form of women’s sin that would bring them to their failure of catching husband or to be spinsterhood (Brown 228 -230).

Amanda shows her ability and her personal talents overtly to attract her gentleman callers. She really believes that it is not enough for her by possessing a nice face and graceful figure to trap the wealthy man. As a result, she had built her self on illusion that she must had deceived to reach her dream. Originally, all human being can’t hardly life without illusion but Amanda’s illusion is interestingly different. When someone hold an opinion based on what he or she think is true or should be true, rather than what actually is true, that is illusion (Ehrenhaft 20). According to Hornby, illusion is something that does not really exist or of something as different from reality.

Amanda’s life has been led by her illusion that she must have held deception to realize her illusion. Being the defeat in Civil war had bring the Old Southerners to Poverty and difficulty. Being overtly aggressive had brought Amanda’s life to poverty and difficulty. She must live in slum but her manners do not represent the slum dwellers. Harrington said *“the people found themselves in slums, but they were not slum dwellers* (17). Amanda lives in exile of St. Louis city. the place where she lives shows that she is a poor, because she rent an apartment in an alley of the city but her fashion of dress and her manner does not represent the slums’ dwellers.

In addition, Amanda’s aggressiveness can be seen from her way receiving Laura’s gentleman caller, Jim O’Connor. She wears the same party dress that she wore as she was a girl to receives her future husband and *her gentleman callers*. She aggressively touch Jim. She re-create her own youth through her spectacular appearance in treating Jim in dimmer light.

Amanda: We’ll Just to spend the reminder of the evening in the nineteenth century, before Mr. Edison made the Mazda Lamp.
Jim Candle light is my favorite kind of light.
Amanda That show you are romantic! But that’s no excuse for Tom. Well, we got through dinner. Very considerate of them to let us get through dinner before they plunged us into everlasting darkness, wasn’t it Mr. O’Connor?
Jim Ha—ha!
Amanda Tom, as a penalty for your carelessness you can help with the dishes.
Jim Let me give you a hand
Amanda In deed you will not
Jim I ought to be good for something.
Amanda Good for something? [Her tone is rhapsodic.] You? Why, Mr.O’Connor, nobody, nobody’s given me this much entertainment in years—as you have!

Amanda re-call her memory of the past when she spend her dinner with Jim as if she is in the Blue Mountain now. Her aggressive manner shows as if Jim is her Gentleman caller instead of Laura’s. Amanda does not realize that her aggressiveness makes her honor and gentility fade.

So strongly she hold her own manner up that she does not realizes that man’s taste had changed related to the changes of the social cuylture. She talks to Laura,
Amanda: [laughing, still not visible]: I’m going to show you something. I’m going to make spectacular appearance!.
Laura: What is it, mother?
Amanda: Possess you soul in patience - you will see! Something I’ve resurrected from that old trunk! Styles haven’t changed so terribly much after all... [She parts the portieres]

Now just look at your mother! [She wears a girlish frock of yellow voile with a blue silk sash. She carries a bunch of jonquils – the legend of her youth is nearly revived]

(Williams 193).

Amanda arranges Laura like a Southern lady as she is waiting for the rich planter. She does not realize that her style has been out of date now,

Laura stands with lifted arms while Amanda adjusts her the hem of a new dress, devout and ritualistic. The dress she wears is colored and designed by memory. The arrangement of Laura’s hair is changed; it is softer and more becoming... She is likes a piece of translucent glass touched by light, given a momentary radiance, not actual, not lasting (Williams 191-92).

Laura’s unactual appearance reflects Amanda’s aggressiveness to trap a gentleman caller. Then she advice Laura that the way one dress is a means to trap a man that Amanda call as “Gay Deceiver”...

Amanda: You couldn’t be satisfied with just sitting at home, and yet whenever I try to arrange something for you , you seem to resist it Then Amanda wraps handkerchiefs and stuff in Laura’s bosom that it looks lovelier (Williams 192).

Laura: I won’t wear them!

Amanda: You will.

Amanda’s aggressive finally bring her daughter to the failure and difficult life because she can’t have a man to release Laura from her tragic life. The attitude of pride in aggressiveness and distracted childcare was sometimes close to tragic (Brown 143).

3. CONCLUSION

Old South had endured its own characteristics that differentiated them from other region. The fertilized region they had and the heritage received from their ancestor had distinctively built their own ways of life known as tradition. Supported by institution of slavery that had been legalized by States Government and ruled by law made Old South tradition to be in a clear which lately born up honor and pride to Old Southern people. Consequently, honor and pride was the characteristics of Old South tradition.

There are many factors that causes the South to have honor, pride, superiority and more arrogant than the North. Firstly, the South was an agricultural society, deriving its wealth from the production of cotton, tobacco, rice and sugar. To rise their plantations they need the slaves to work. Having the slaves means having the subordinate men and automatically the South to be superior among their slaves. Secondly, dealing with its historical background, the plantation owner still thought themselves as a descendants of aristocracy families whom were the elite among the whole Southern community. In contrast North known as a center of education, industry, business ,commerce and serving as port city.

This honor and pride were used as a means to conduct society by higher class of people that finally brought the deep gap between the rich. In this case the white planter, and the Negroes as slaves. The white planters treated the slaves as they wanted brutally. These slaves, as well as plantation, traded as a commodity because whites thought that having slaves means having property. In short, plantation system and institution of slavery had brought the South to life in aristocracy and superiority. This way of life claimed by Southerners as their style known as Old South aristocracy on which white planters as superior and Negroes or slaves as inferior. The whites believed than human created unequal. The words saying that,” if you are white you are right and if you are black stay back”.

Terminating of slavery and the coming of the War had faded the Old South aristocracy. Civil War and Great Depression era had changed the social structure of Old Southerners that finally brought them to difficulty and poverty socially and spiritually. This condition was reflected by Williams through
Amanda’s life. Amanda must received her fate to be the poor instead of aristocratic woman. Amanda was the portrait of Southerners who was shock of receiving the changes of social condition that brings her life to difficulty and poverty mentally and physically. This condition comes to her because she did not prepared herself with other alternatives if inevitable things come to her. Amanda does not have adequate education and skill to support her life from the failure and unable to cope with the new world i.e. industrial era. Then , her aggressive attitude is also the determining that causes her fading aristocracy.

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