

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a general description of the research. The introduction consists of background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of Study

In some people's view Lady Diana was a lucky woman. She was a future queen of the British kingdom who got married to Prince Charles, the next king of British kingdom and the eldest child of Queen Elizabeth II. Lady Diana is also a mother of the two princes of British Kingdom. After marrying Prince Charles, Lady Diana is thrown as Princess of Wales by Queen Elizabeth II. Diana's life had changed forever since she got married to Prince Charles (BBC, 2017, p. 11).

Before getting married to the prince, Lady Diana was coming from a middle-class family namely Spencer. Spencer is the old dynasty of Aristocratic families that allied with the British rulers for the centuries. By that statement, her family was wealthy and had been close to the royal family for generations (BBC, 2017, p. 6). She was a first princess that comes from the ordinary people. The fate of Lady Diana is then similar to the fate of her daughter in law, Kate Middleton, who come from ordinary person who got married with her son Prince William.

Lady Diana is known as the queen of people heart, her attention to the children, which consider as enormous, it could come from her background as being the assistant in Young England kindergarten school before marrying Prince Charles. As expressed by Lady Diana's youngest sister, Earl Spencer in an article written by Adam (2018), she stated that she had a great instinct in protecting children, due to sensitivity and vulnerability (from her childhood experience), and she felt to be able to connect with people who experiencing difficult times, and gave them hope. This shows her inner beauty of her kindhearted people.

Being one of royal family is not easy to think and it has given her some shocked, since she had to face several rules that she never had when as ordinaryn

people. As she seemed to have been a humble personality and her wisdom in facing life, she could be considered as a wise woman that has a beautiful character.

What makes her life becomes interesting to this study is by considering that first, her fate as ordinary person becomes a Princess of Wales, which some women want and dream it is not considered as what people seem as real happiness. Second, Lady Diana's braveness as a tough woman shows her masculinity side of her character. Third, beside the masculinity, she has a femininity character, sensitive, complaint and so on, where those characters are described as Lady Diana's femininity. Besides that, this inspiring story shows that women not powerless as the assumption most of people this time.

In accordance with the statement above, Femininity and masculinity as important categories are present in our everyday life, because both men and women are a type of gender that constructed in the society. Gender is often defined as as a cultural system-rather than the biological system that defines a person's sex-and is affected and organized by social and societal factors (Silva, 2008, hal. 937). Hence, in this research Lady Diana is constructed by her situation when she began to make some relation with men by marriage. For women, marriage is not a choice but a destiny traditionally by the patriarchal society (Beauvoir,1953:106). The patriarchal society can be seen in Lady Diana interview when she talked about her private life being a Princess of Wales or being a wife of Prince of Charles. The system of patriarchal society, men have higher position than women. It means men mostly decide everything for women; what to do or what is forbidden. Even though she has separated with the Princess of Wales, she still banded with the rules of the kingdom. Hence, after marrying she got a whole problems from her marriage, social, and individual life, but she showed herself as a struggling woman by having courage to actively act against men's, press, and the monarchy domination. It means that not all the masculine peeople identify as men, but that traits can be found in women. As Halberstam (1998) statements,"masculinity has been produced by and across both male and female bodies."

By the statement above, the representation of femininity and female masculinity character of Lady Diana could be found through the transcript of her interview with Panorama Program organized by BBC in 1995. Panorama Program is a British investigative current affairs documentary program that is aired on BBC Television. First broadcast in 1953, it is the world's longest-running current affairs television program; it emphasis investigative journalism.

In 20 of November 1995, Lady Diana had spoken openly for the first time about her separation from the princess of Wales in a frank interview for the BBC Panorama Program. According to Lindley (2003), "The interview arguably being the most famous Panorama programme of all was in 1995 interview of Diana, Princess of Wales by Martin Bashir, which occurred after her separation, when she openly discussed the rumors about her personal life. The Programme's filming and planning was subject to extreme secrecy, with Richard James Eyre, the controller of Editorial Policy, authorising a series of clandestine meetings between Bashir and Diana."

Thus, during her long hour conversation with Martin Bashir as interviewer, she admitted to an adulterous affair with her riding instructor, James Hewitt. She also describe about her hurt at her husband's relationship with long-term friend Camilla Parker Bowles, but she said did not want to divorce. Then, the Princess spoke about her depression and bulimia, her children, the media, and the future of the monarchy.

In accordance with the statement above the reason of taking this interview to be analyzed, because the interview itself tells us about her real life or her biography when she has transformed to the most famous woman in the world or being a princess of Wales at the time. According to Webster (471-472) literary interview is a relatively a new genre, tied to the use of the tape recorder from the 1950s onwards, and, before that, to the development of the question-and-answer interview by journalists in the mid-nineteenth century. An interview is conceived as an archival record of meeting, process, or creative practice and its accuracy of the transcript into a literary object. As a media, literary interview provide firsthand information from the author about his work or literary opinions, but also

about his life, personal history or experiences. For instance, interview need not always occur in a face-to-face proximity but also can be conducted over the phone or in writing. Then, literary interview is usually treated in research from a specific perspective. The literary interview has been studied in different theoretical term, such as: autobiography, narratology, Genette, discourse analysis, drama, oral literature, history, biography, critical theory, and feminism.

The similar research were done previously by some writers. The first research is about the literary interview that has been done by Maunsell (2016) entitled "*The literary interview as Autobiography*". The result of this article examines how interview with the writers and artists operate as forms of autobiography, especially when collected and published in books. It briefly traces the history of the interview in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, alongside precursors in the earlier forms of dialogues and table talk.

Second, the previous research about Lady Diana has been done by Charter (2016), entitled "*Themes in discourse research: The Case of Diana*". She tries to apply a discourse analysis into the interview. What was striking about the Panorama interview was that it broke the conventions for British Royal appearances. The interview was revelatory about Diana's private life. Diana seemed to be giving the inside story. The programme was watched by many hundreds of millions across the globe and the intensity of this public fascination was confirmed by the extent of the mourning when she died in 1997. The research focused on Diana's words, but she stressed that this reading is not about Diana Phenomenon. Through this it examines the role of discourse in shaping social interaction and its psychological implications for the study of minds, selves and sense-making. The course aims to demonstrate that in studying discourse we cannot help but study social life.

Third, another previous research about Lady Diana has been done by Locke (2001), entitled "*Reconsstrucing Female Emotionally*". The writer tries to examine the use of emotion discourse in the management of blame and accountability, using as an empirical case, the Panorama interview between Princess Diana and Martin Bashir. The writer argue that Diana provides the

background for her ‘emotional’ label and through doing so, allocates blame by accusing the media and royal family of fabricating that label for her. She further constructs their motive as being due to their being threatened by her strength of character, rather than her perceived instability. Finally Diana reconstructs her emotional nature into a positive attribute whilst marking the royal family as ‘unemotional’ and uncaring. This study is linked to a broader discursive psychology of emotion concepts and their uses.

Based on the research, in this research has a similarity in the object that has been taken. But, in this research is not analysis about the masculine and feminine character, only focused on discourse analysis. So, the writer makes addition in previous research that talked about the masculine and feminine character in literary work that has been done by several researchers, such as:

Fourth the research by Wold (2018), Entitled “*The Representation of Femininity and Masculinity in Nordic Noir: An Analysis of Forbrydelsen and Broen.*” She analyzed the two main characters from each series, with the main focus on the female characters. She argued that the main characters do not represent normative gender expectations which complete their lives. She also analyzed from those texts of feminist approach and use concept from gender theory and feminist theory, along with previous works on gender in Nordic Noir. The main focus lies on the terms hegemonic masculinity by R.W. Connell and Pariah Femininities by M. Scippers. The result of this research is in both television series there is what she believe to be a switch in the performance of gender roles. When it comes to *Forbrydelsen*, Sarah Lund starts out as enacting traditionally feminine traits, and Jan Meyer represents hegemonic masculinity. At the course of the series, they switch gender roles. In *Broen*, Saga Norén starts out typically more masculine, and Martin Rohde holds more feminine traits. These characters also experience a gender role switch, where the roles are reversed back to expected gender behaviour.

Fifth, the research by Robbani (2014) entitled “*Elizabeth Queen’s Feminism and Femininity in Tasha Alexander’s The Golden Age (A feminist Literary Criticism)*”. The researcher of this study concludes that feminism and femininity

were found in the main character that Elizabeth Queen in Tasha Alexander's *Elizabeth: The Golden Age*. Feminism aspects can be seen in Elizabeth Queen's bravery as a queen who has power and strong character in saving her country. And; femininity aspects can be seen in her other character that is feminine, sensitive, and feeling love with a man.

Sixth, the research by Arundyana (2015) entitled "*Feminist Analysis of Women's Situation in Test Pack Novel*." The result of her research that Tata as a women character in that Novel, she was oppressed by the society because she did not pregnant after seven years of her marriage with her husband Rahmat. The society was judging her as infertile, it shows in the satire and negative opinion toward her condition. Another patriarchy situation can be seen also in the situation where rahmat hides the fact from his wife that he is infertile in order to keep control towards his wife. Then, Tata being underestimated and blamed by the society where patriarchal – condition and thought – is exist; Since known as the other, Tata is accused as an infertile. Hence the bad situation which come from her husband and the society distributed her and also affect her character. Her bad situation raised the bad character such as like, pessimist, and dispiritedm. Then, to analyzed Tata's charcter, the writer uses the theory that brought by Simone de Beauvoir on her seller book *the Second Sex* chapter Women's character and situation to explores how women struggle to have a baby in her marriage by analyze the chacter's conversation. The finding reveals that one thing which affects woman character is her situation; patriarchal situation.

Seventh, the research is the research by Winarti & Hening (2017) entitled "*Women's Struggle In A Midsummer Night Dreams;De Beauvoir's Feminist Perspective*." The result of this research; there is a gender awareness which has been presented by Shakespeare in A Midsummer Night Dream. He shows that there is gender differences in the presented by the male and female characters in a restricted patriarchal society of Athena. The writer using the theory of Simone de Beauvoir regarding the situation of married woman to see the phenomenon found in the work better.

Eighth, the research by Putri (2018) entitled “*Female Masculinity as seen In Joy Movie.*” Joy is the heroin in this movie, has a feminine appearance, but she acts like a man. The writer uses the theory by R.W. Connell and Judith Halberstam to analyze Joy Mangano character. The writer also uses the movie theory to read the frames. The result of this analysis is that Joy has the masculine traits in herself. In this research, female masculinity shows to aims the equality between a womsn and a man. The image of masculinity of Joy character in this research are powerful, independent, and dominant.

Ninth, is the research by Fathaninda (2016) entitled “*The Masculinity on Heroin Character in Resident Evil’s Movie.*” The main theoris of this research are the conept of masculinity theory by R.W Connell (2005) and supported arguments in his thesis from Judith Halberstam (1998) about female masculinity. The result of this research is the aspects that make resident evil’s movie called as masculine is shown through Alice character in this movie and also this thesis shows how the masculinity is despicted on heroin character.

Those, this research will use the interview transcription as the object of the research. Meanwhile those previous studies used novel, interview, movie, etc as the object of their research. Hence, based on the nine previous researches above, that have the similarity in the theory and with different object that will be used in this research.

To find the Lady Diana’s femininity and female masculinity character in facing her life, this study will be focused on exploring the interview provided by the interview between Lady Diana and Martin Bashir at BBC Panorama Program by using the main theory of Simone de Beauvoir and supported by other theories of the concept of femininity and female masculinity to find the result of this research.

1.2. Statement of Problems

Lady Diana was a woman who consider as having a masculinity character in solving the problem in her life. Her character becomes the main topic in this research. Then, her character that has representations of masculine and feminine character is becoming an object of this research. To search Lady Diana's

femininity and female masculinity can be found from Panorama Interview transcript between Lady Diana and Martin Bashir at BBC1 Programme. The research questions are as follows:

1. How is the representation of femininity character shown by Lady Diana based on the written transcript of the BBC1 Panorama Interview?
2. How is the representation of female masculinity character shown by Lady Diana based on the written transcript of the BBC1 Panorama Interview?

1.3. Research Objective

Based on the statement of the problems, this research has two objectives gained by the researcher as follows:

1. To know and understand how the representation of Lady Diana as femininity character that shown in the transcript of the BBC1 Panorama Interview with the princess of wales.
2. To know and understand how the representation of Lady Diana as a female masculinity character that shown in the transcript of the BBC1 Panorama Interview with the princess of wales.

1.4. Research Significance

The researcher has expectation that this research can be useful for the readers, and this research is hoped to give a contribution to the theoretical and practical reference. Theoretically, hopefully, the theories in this research can be useful as a reference of discussion object and scientific information about the theory about the representation of feminine and masculine character which used a feminist approach in analysis. And in practically can make this research as a reference both in theory and content for further research that addresses the feminine and masculine character as well. Also, be useful for other research.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

1. Representation : is an essential part of the proses by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of culture. (Hall, 2003:17)

2. Feminism : is a range of social movements, political movements, and ideologies that share a common goal: to define, establish, and achieve the political, economic, personal, social equality of the sexes. (Beasley, 1999:3-11)
3. Gender : is often defined as as a cultural system-rather than the biological system that defines a person's sex-and is affected and organized by social and societal factors (Silva, 2008, hal. 937)
4. Femininity : is socially constructed, but made up of both socially-defined and biologically created factors. (Dunphy, 2000:240)
5. Masculinity : refers to man's behavior. (Gallagher in Yulia, 2016:9).
6. Female Masculinity : has been produced by and across both male and female bodies." (Halberstam, 1987:8)
7. Lady Diana : was born on 1 july, 1962 at Park house, which was owned by the Queen and situated on the Sandringham Easte in Norfolk about half a mile from the main house where the Royal family frequently spent their holidays (Bradford,2007:1-2)
8. Literary Interview : are a relatively new genre, tied to the use of the tape recorder from the 1950s onwards, and before that, to the development of the question-and-answer interview by journalists in the mid-nineteenth century (Webster 471–472)