



**SLAVERY AS EXPERIENCED BY DANA,
A MODERN AFRICAN AMERICAN FEMALE,
IN OCTAVIA BUTLER'S *KINDRED***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Literature Bachelor Degree in the English Department
Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University**

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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that he compiles this thesis by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone's paper except from the reference mentioned.

Semarang, July 2018

Windah Nora Avelina Pasaribu

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

I can do all things through Him who strenghtens me.

Phillipians 4:13

Be kind to yourself and that is the only way you be kind to others. Love yourself then spread the love. When you accept yourself the way you are, the world reconizes you.

It all starts from within.

Lady Muniba Mazari

*This thesis is dedicated to
My beloved family and everyone
who helped and supported me to accompolish this thesis*

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes a novel by Octavia Butler entitled *Kindred* and focuses on the female protagonist character who has to be a slave when she does time travelling to the 19th era because she is black. The aim of this study is to analyze the slavery experienced by the female protagonist character and the slaves in the 19th century; and the difference between the female protagonist and the other slaves while struggling in the slavery era. The analysis is divided into two parts. The first part is analyzing the intrinsic elements; characters and characterizations, conflicts, and setting. The second part is analyzing the extrinsic elements which consist of the slavery experienced by the female protagonist, the representation of black people in the 19th century by the white people, the passivity of the slaves in the slavery era and the struggle of female protagonist as a modern African American woman in the 19th century. The writer uses the library research method to collect data from books and websites. The result of the analysis shows that there is a difference between the slaves in 19th century and the female protagonist as a modern African American woman who comes from 20th century. The slaves in the 19th century do not believe in freedom. On the other side, the female protagonist keeps struggling in the slavery era to reach her freedom. At the end, she finally returns permanently to the 20th century because she kills the slave owner in the 19th century.

Keywords: African-American woman, blacks, slavery

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis novel berjudul *Kindred* oleh Octavia Butler dan berfokus pada tokoh perempuan utama yang harus menjadi seorang budak ketika dia berada di abad ke-19 karena berkulit hitam. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perbudakan yang dialami oleh tokoh perempuan di abad ke-19, perbedaan antara tokoh perempuan dan budak lainnya di abad ke-19 ketika berjuang di masa perbudakan. Hasil analisis dibagi menjadi dua bagian. Pertama, analisis unsur intrinsik meliputi tokoh dan penokohan, konflik, dan pengaturan. Kedua, analisis unsur ekstrinsik yang terdiri dari perbudakan yang dialami tokoh perempuan, kepasifan para budak pada masa perbudakan dan perjuangan tokoh perempuan utama ketika berada di masa perbudakan. Penulis menggunakan metode penelitian pustaka untuk mengumpulkan data-data dari buku dan situs-situs di internet. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa ada perbedaan antara para budak di abad ke-19 dan tokoh perempuan utama yang merupakan wanita Afrika Amerika yang sudah maju yang berasal dari abad ke-20. Para budak di abad ke-19 tidak percaya dengan adanya kebebasan. Di sisi lain, tokoh perempuan utama tetap berjuang di masa perbudakan untuk mendapatkan kebebasannya. Akhirnya, dia berhasil kembali ke abad ke-20 dengan cara membunuh pemilik para budak di abad ke-19.

Kata Kunci: Orang kulit hitam, perbudakan, wanita Afrika-Amerika

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Slavery, racism, and discrimination are well-known until today. Slavery has been practiced by the American colonies since the 17th century when they brought the slaves from Africa to the North America. A large number of Africans landed in Virginia in 1619. Africans become African Americans for most under unimaginably oppressive and inhumane conditions. It contradicts with the spirit of American democracy—that they are people who love freedom but they tolerated human slavery that disturbed the value they said, which is the freedom (Horton and Horton, 2005: 8).

American slavery really affects the concept and the concrete development of freedom in America. Slavery creates a horrible life for the half million Africans who are caught in its grasp. It also forms a struggle between the power of slavery and the power of freedom, which finally blows up in a bloody Civil War. Slavery is the heart of this conflict. African slaves settle a strong commitment to liberty and they are living witnesses to the powerful pull of freedom (Horton and Horton, 2005: 7).

The slaves have big role in achieving the great achievement of America's economic. The discovery of cotton gin in the South of America and the production of tobacco could not be separated from the slaves. The slaves are the people who work at the plantation to produce maximum crop yields.

Slavery causes advantages and disadvantages. The people who gain advantages are the masters. However, the people who gain the disadvantages are the slaves. The master gets profit from crop yields. The master also does not have to pay the slaves for their work. The master does not even provide decent life for the slaves and treats them inhumanly. The slaves clearly gain disadvantage. They do not get paid from their master. They even get punishments from their master when they seem to work slowly. The female slaves become the practice of sexual exploitation. They are usually raped and harassed by their master or patroller.

One of American writers who brings this issue to her novel is Octavia Butler. Through her novel *Kindred*, she tells us how the slavery happens in the 19th century especially in Maryland. In the novel, the protagonist female character, a modern African American woman, travels to the 19th century to save her ancestor and she has to be a slave in that era because she is black.

To prove the originality of this study, the writer presents a previous study. Haley Manis analyzes *Kindred* by Octavia Butler for her thesis entitled *Reconciling the Past in Octavia Butler's Kindred*. Manis explains the importance of each character in the story and what they mean to the wound itself. The relationship between Dana and other characters (Rufus, Alice, and Kevin) will show why the past is difficult to overcome and what the novel does to get an understanding or to reconciliation with it. In contrast, the writer will analyze the slavery experienced by the protagonist character as a modern African American woman. Also, the writer will analyze the struggle between the protagonist character and the slaves in the 19th century in the salvery era.

1.2 Research Problems

The research problems in this research are:

1. How is the slavery experienced by the protagonist character as a modern African American woman?
2. How do the white people represent the slaves in the 19th century?
3. What is the difference between the protagonist character and the slaves in the 19th century while struggling in the slavery era?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objective study based on the research problems are:

1. To analyze the slavery experienced by the protagonist female character as a modern African American woman.
2. To analyze how the white people represent the slaves in the 19th century.
3. To analyze the difference between the protagonist character and the slaves in the 19th century while struggling in the slavery era.

1.4 Method of the Study

In analyzing the slavery experienced by a modern African American woman in the novel *Kindred* by Octavia Butler, the writer uses the method of library research. According to George, in a book entitled *The Elements of Library Research: What Every Student Needs to Know*, library research is identifying and finding sources of accurate information or expert's opinion relating to the research questions (2008:6). Therefore, by using the library research, the writer is able to collect data and expert's opinions to answer the research problems. Theories which are used in this writing are adapted from printed books and electronic books.

This study will analyze the intrinsic elements which are characters and characterization, conflict, and setting. Those three intrinsic elements are needed in analyzing the slavery experienced by the protagonist character as a modern African American woman. The extrinsic element focuses on the slavery experienced by the protagonist character as a modern African American woman and the struggle of the slaves in the 19th century and the protagonist female character in the slavery era.

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis is divided into five chapters. They are:

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Methods of the Study, and Organization of the Study.

CHAPTER II AUTHOR AND HER WORK

This chapter consists of the brief biography of *Kindred's* author, Octavia Butler. It also consists of the summary of the novel *Kindred*.

CHAPTER III THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of the theories which are used to analyze the novel. This chapter will be divided to two subchapters, intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

This chapter contains the analyses and the explanation about the main object of the research the novel *Kindred*. The explanation correlates both the intrinsic and extrinsic elements.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the conclusion of the analysis in this thesis.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

CHAPTER 2

AUTHOR AND HER WORK

2.1 Biography of the Author

Octavia Estelle Butler was born in Pasadena, California, on June 22, 1947. She lost her father when she was really young. She was raised by her mother. Her mother worked as a maid to support her family. Octavia E. Butler was known as a shy kid and she had imposing height. She was dyslexic but she did not let it to stop her loving books. Butler began making her own stories around the age of 10. She got an associate degree from Pasadena City College. Butler also improved her skill with Harlan Ellison at the Clarion Fiction Writers Workshop.

Butler took all kind of jobs while upholding a strict writing schedule. She was well known as as a diligent girl. She worked for several hours very early in the morning each day. In 1976, Butler published her first novel, *Patternmaster*. In 1979, Butler had a career breakthrough with *Kindred*. The novel tells the story of an African-American woman who travels back in time to save a white slave owner—her own ancestor.

In part, Butler drew some inspiration from her mother's work. "I didn't like seeing her go through back doors," she once said, according to *The New York Times*. "If my mother hadn't put up with all those humiliations, I wouldn't have eaten very well or lived very comfortably. So I wanted to write a novel that would make others feel the history: the pain and fear that black people have had to live through in order to endure."

For some writers, science fiction serves as means to explore into fantasy. But for Butler, it largely served as a medium to address issues facing humanity. She had a big interest with human experience and she shows it in her work with a certain complexity. In the late 1980s, Butler published her Xenogenesis trilogy—*Dawn* (1987), *Adulthood Rites* (1988) and *Imago* (1989). These books walk around issues of genetics and race. In 1995, Butler received a "genius" grant from the MacArthur Foundation. It made her able to buy a house for her mother and herself.

Butler was perfectionist with her work and spent several years dealing with writer's block. Her efforts were obstructed by her ill health. Butler still tried to write her last novel entitled , *Fledgling* (2005). On February 24th 2006, Octavia E. Butler died at her Seattle home on 58 years old. And through her work, "she revealed universal truths". ("Octavia E. Butler Biography" *Bio Newsletter*. Biography. Web. 23 May. 2018. <<https://www.biography.com/people/octavia-e-butler-38207>> Paragraph 1, 5, 6).

2.2 Summary of *Kindred*

Dana is the protagonist character in the novel *Kindred* and she is also the narrator. In the story, Dana did time travelling to the past. The story is begun when it was Dana's 26 birthday on June 9th 1976. It was also her first day moving to a new house with her husband, Kevin. Dana is a black woman and her husband is white man. They were unpacking their stuff from their old house until suddenly Dana got dizzy and her surrounding faded away. Later she was aware that she was not in her own house again.

A young boy, Rufus Weylin, was struggling in a river. Dana helped the young boy. The mother of the young boy, Margaret, beat her and called her a killer. In fact, Dana was trying to help that kid. Not long after that the boy's father, Tom Weylin, pointed a gun to her. Suddenly she felt dizzy again and reappeared in her house.

Not long after that, Dana got dizzy again in her house and appeared in a place where there was Rufus there. He looked older this time. Rufus was trying to burn the house since his father sold the horse he wanted. Dana then put off the fire and talked to Rufus. That time she found out that she was in the 19th century. She was really shocked especially when she knew that she was in Maryland. From Rufus' explanation, Dana knew that she was in a plantation, Weylin's plantation. There were 30s slaves in the plantation. Finally Dana asked Rufus to tell her how to go to Alice Greenwood's house. Alice was a free black who Dana suspected as her ancestor. When Dana arrived at Alice's house, some white men were beating Alice's father who was a slave. They also beat Alice's mother. After the white men left, Dana tried to help Alice's mother but not long after that the white men came again and tried to beat Dana. Dana suddenly felt dizzy again and she returned to her house in the 20th century.

The next time Dana traveled to the 19th century, Kevin joined her by holding her hand when Dana started getting dizzy. When they arrived at the 19th century, Rufus' legs were broken as he fell out of a tree. Nigel, a slave who accompanied Rufus at that moment, went to the plantation to tell Rufus' father that Rufus needed a transportation for going home. Later, Dana and Kevin joined Rufus

going to the plantation because Rufus asked Dana to stay. Dana and Kevin stayed there for several weeks. Dana admitted her self as Kevin's slave. Dana helped Rufus to read as Tom Weylin's request. Unfortunately, one day Tom Weylin whipped Dana because she was caught teaching slaves to read. And when she could not hold the pain more, she disappeared from the 19th century and she returned to her house in the 20th century. She realized that Kevin did not join her going home. Kevin stayed at the 19th century.

Eight days later, Dana felt dizzy again and appeared in the 19th century. When she arrived, Rufus was beaten by a slave named Isaac because Rufus tried to rape Alice before. Isaac was Alice's husband. Dana asked Isaac to stop beating Rufus. She asked Isaac and Alice to run away before white people found them. Isaac and Alice were free for 4 days then they were caught again. As the punishment, Alice who was a free black woman before became a slave and Rufus bought her as his slave. Isaac was sold to other white people and it was the last time Alice met Isaac. Dana appeared in the 19th century every time Rufus was almost die. She did the time travelling to the past for saving her ancestor.

The conflict started when Dana realized that Rufus was turning to be a bad slave holder. Rufus asked Dana to convince Alice to sleep with him. Rufus was in love with Alice but Alice did not like him and she knew that she had no pride in front of Rufus. Alice was always under Rufus' control. That time Dana also tried to write letter for Kevin but Rufus thwarts it by keeping the letters. Kevin never accepted letter from Dana. Finally Dana decided to escape from the plantation. She

was not lucky enough. She was caught by Rufus and Tom Weylin and she was whipped again.

After escaping unsuccessful from the plantation, Dana hesitated to escape again. One day, Tom Weylin was getting sick and Rufus asked Dana to be a doctor for him. Tom Weylin had heart attack and Rufus blamed Dana for it. Rufus punished Dana by making her work in the field. On the field, Dana was getting whipped again by an overseer because she worked too slow.

Rufus was stricter to Alice when Dana was also there. Alice was jealous of Dana because Rufus treated her different. Alice also called Dana a traitor for the black people because for her Dana always pretended to be good in front of the white people. Margaret Weylin was also getting sick and Dana looked after her. Dana did not like Margaret but she had to look after her as the request of Rufus. It made Alice hated Dana more because Dana pretended like she loved Margaret in front of Margaret.

The climax was when after Alice gave birth to her second child, Hagar. The tragic ending for Alice's life came. Alice committed to suicide after Rufus told her that he had sold Alice's children. Rufus actually did not sell her children. He wanted to make Alice under his control so he told her a lie. In other word, Rufus was the one who killed Alice because of lying to her.

Knowing Alice was dead because of Rufus, Dana could not hold her hatred to Rufus. Rufus had made the hatred growing bigger in Dana's heart. At first, Dana wanted to save Rufus' life because he was her ancestor. As the time passed, Rufus turned to be a bad slave holder. He sold some slaves, tried to rape Alice, and made

Alice commit to suicide. At the end of the story, Dana killed Rufus with her own hand by stabbing him with knife. Dana did it as her self-defense. She did not have to keep Rufus alive longer because Hagar, her great great grandmother was born. After killing Rufus, Dana returned at her house in the 20th century. Dana and Kevin united at the 20th centruy and never traveled to the 19th century again.

CHAPTER 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will discuss the theories which are used to analyze *Kindred* by Octavia Butler. The theories are divided into two parts. They are intrinsic elements and extrinsic elements. The theory of intrinsic elements which will be discussed are character, conflict, and setting. The extrinsic elements which are going to be discussed are slavery and theory of representation.

3.1 Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are the elements inside the story which are needed to build a story. There are many intrinsic elements but the writer will only focus on three elements. They are character and characterization, conflict, and setting in analyzing the novel *Kindred* by Octavia Butler.

3.1.1 Character

Character refers to someone or doer. According to Kuiper (2012: 6) in his book *Prose: Literary Terms and Concepts*, character is one of important elements in a story. The characters make the story alive. They run the story.

According to Forster in Abrams' *Glossary of Literary Terms*, there are two types of character. They are flat character and round character (1999: 33). The flat characters do not have a significant change with their life in a story and the round character can change its character in a story/

3.1.2 Conflict

Conflict in a literary work is an important element because it is one of the elements which develops the story. The flat life in a story without any conflict cannot build

a story. Incident and conflict usually have correlation. There is a certain incident that causes conflict. Otherwise, if a conflict happens, another incident can happen as its effect. Conflict suggests to something which is not unpleasant to be felt by the character in the story. Conflict is a struggle which can cause tenseness when there are two or more opposite powers (Holman, 1960: 98).

There are two types of conflict. It is differentiated by the source of the problem. If the problem comes from within the character, it is called internal conflict. Internal conflict is the struggle between two elements in a person (Holman, 1960: 98). When the problem is from outside the character, it is called external conflict. External conflict is a struggle against nature, another character, or society (Holman, 1960: 98).

3.1.3 Setting

A character and action exist in a literary work. There will be place and time when the character and the action exist (Taylor, 1981: 69). Basically, setting is the background of time, place and, condition within the story. According to Abrams, “setting in literary work is divided into three types, which are, general locale, specific time, and social condition” (Abrams, 1999: 284).

Kennedy and Goia has the same opinion as Abrams. They also divide setting into three types. The first one is setting of place. It shows the physical condition of a certain location in a story, for example, a house, a city, and a country. The second one is setting of time. The setting of time shows a certain time within the story, for example, on Sunday, two weeks ago, and in 1991. The time may be past, present and future. A story also covers social circumstances. This is the third type of setting,

setting of social. The social setting is about the condition of society within the story (Kennedy and Goia, 2007: 112)

3.2 Extrinsic Elements

In this sub chapter, there are three extrinsic elements which are discussed. They are racism, the definition of slavery, the impact of slavery and the theory of representation.

3.2.1. The Racism

Racism is grouping people by their race. According to Perry, racism happens when people are grouped by their physical appearance and at the end it will cause social discrimination (Perry, 2007: 2). Thus, in racism, there will be a boundary between two groups and one of them will have more power or we can call them as the superior one. The inferior group will experience difficulty and pain (Feagin, 2003: 28).

In the United States, racism is bound to American's everyday life. It gives advantage to those who are white. On the other side, it gives pain to those who are not white. Therefore, racism in the United States seems concrete. Everything about black and white are formed by the racism (Feagin, 2003: 2). In the eighteenth and nineteenth century, racist presumption in America is real. We can see it when the slaves are traded and how all the system are prevailed in the plantation of the antebellum American South (Perry, 2007: 93).

3.2.2 The Definition of Slavery

Slavery happens because of racism. People are racist by distinguishing skin color, black and white. Because they know black and white are different, so they make a

gap between them. There are three definitions of slavery. Orlando Patterson (1982: 1) states that slavery is one of the worst form of domination, approaching the greatness of the slaves' owner who is known as master and the weakness of the slaves. Slavery is one of the worst kinds of domination. In slavery, we will see two points of view. The first one is from the slave owner's superiority and the second is from the slave's inferiority.

According to Aristotle (as quoted in Davis' *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution 1770-1823*), the slaves have no purpose in their life. They are simply an instrument for their master (1999: 39). The slaves are used to work for their master and the slaves will give benefit to their master.

Matthew Kachur also has the same definition as Aristotle. He explains that the slaves are the master's property. The slaves are completely under their master's control and work under their master's great power. Their master has the right to use them as a property which can be sold and bought. The slaves' children will become slaves without any hope to be free (2006: 13). Those three definitions of slavery refer to the same point, which is, slavery suppresses the slaves inhuman and the slaves are held in the slavery by the great power of their master.

The slaves used to work in sugar, tobacco or cotton gin plantation In this sugar plantation, the slaves are treated worst. The white people control the black people with the deadly punishment. The master usually hires some overseers to control the slaves. The overseers have responsibility which is to make sure the slaves can produce maximum crop yields. This is one of the reasons which makes

the number of slaves gets higher. To produce a lot of crop yields, the master needs to have more slaves (Deford, 2006: 24-25).

3.2.3 The Impact of Slavery

Most male and female slaves work outside the house in the plantation. Some of the female slaves will work in the master's house. Slaves who work in their master's house mostly will work in the kitchen and work for household. Young slaves also work in the master's house. Here the slaves work from sunrise to sunset. The master could sell the slaves to traders. This is the reason why slaves are often separated from their own family. Parents and children could be sold to different traders (Marsico, 2010: 29).

Physical slavery is the most often thing we can find in the slavery era in the nineteenth century. Because America's plantation is a strong market in that era, the white people need more slaves to work in their plantation. That time, slave traders need more slave to sell. They kidnap the black people from their house in Africa to work as slaves in the Southern plantation (Deford, 2006: 7). It makes the black people separated from their family. It is a common thing to find black children who do not grow up with their parents. To produce maximum crop yields, master needs the slaves to work harder. This goal makes the master treats the slaves even worse. Whenever the overseers see the slaves take a rest or the slaves seem slow and lazy, they will punish the slaves. Due to this responsibility, the slaves have to work 20 hours in a day (Deford, 2006: 24-25).

The southern master feels frightened when they know about the slave rebellions. It makes them punish the slaves even worse to stop the rebellion. Most

masters become really suspicious of their slaves. It makes some of the slaves try to escape from their master's plantation. They try to escape to other free states. Escaping from their master is actually unsafe. Because if the patrollers find the slaves, they have to bring back the slaves to their master (Marsico, 2010: 32).

We can clearly see that the master has more power than the slaves. We call the master as the superior one and the slave as the inferior. As the superior one the master is the center and the slave is the marginal one. The slaves are always judged negatively by his master and the first impression while seeing them must be negative. It makes them feel poor of their own. All the punishments and bad words must affect them emotionally and psychologically. When the master treats the slaves inhumanly, the slaves will feel that they have no right as human being. It makes the slaves have negative trust about their capability (2003: 139). They think that the label of slave has been stuck to their selves.

3. 2. 4 Representation

According to Stuart Hall (1997: 1), culture is about 'shared meanings'. Meanings can be shared through our common access to language. Language is playing important role to link one person to another in order to share their similar view about the world. According to Hall representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully, to other people. Hall explains, members of the same culture make a sign that they are from the same culture. How they speak, think, and act will show their identity (1997: 4).

In the slavery era, the way slaves talk, think, and act represent their selves. There are two popular representations of racial 'difference' during slavery era. First,

the inferior status and indolent nature of black people. Second, they are primitive, simple, and uncultured and those natures make them unable to be civilized (Hall, 1997: 244). When the black people were born to this world, those two things will stick to their selves. It means that the blackness is inherent to the black people.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries popular representations of daily life under slavery, ownership, and enslavement are shown as so 'natural' that they require no comment. It is a common thing when the masters treat their slaves in a bad way and the slaves could not escape it. This seems like their destiny. They deserve to be treated like that because primitivism and blackness always stick to them. For black people, blackness is natural and they cannot escape from the blackness. Blackness is not only inherent to black people, it also makes them feel worthless. Deception, laziness, lack of education, simple loyalty belong to black people (Hall, 1997: 245).

CHAPTER 4 DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the analysis of the novel. The aspects that are analyzed are the intrinsic elements and the extrinsic elements of the novel. The intrinsic element analysis consists of the analysis of characterization, conflict, and setting. The extrinsic element analysis consists of Dana's experience as a slave in the 19th century and how the slavery affects Dana, a modern African American woman, and the other slaves. This chapter also consists of the representation of the slaves by white people.

4.1 Intrinsic Elements

4.1.1 Characters

From many characters in the novel, there will be three characters which are going to be analyzed in this thesis. They are Dana, Rufus Weylin, and Alice Greenwood. Dana is the protagonist character in the novel. She is a modern African American woman. Rufus Weylin is her ancestor who takes a black girl named Alice as his wife. Alice Greenwood will be the one who gives birth to Dana's great great grandmother. The analysis of the characters also includes the character's personality.

4.1.1.1 Dana

The first character from the novel *Kindred* which is going to be analyzed is Dana. Dana is the main character of the novel. She is the narrator of the novel. She is a twenty-six year-old woman living in 1976 in Altadena, California (Butler, 1979: 12). Dana gets married to a white man named Kevin (Butler, 1979: 45). On June 9,

1976 is the day when Dana and her husband move to California and it is also the first day when Dana meets Rufus. Dana does the time travelling to Maryland at the 19th century, almost a decade ago.

Dana is a strong woman. She is a survivor. When Dana travels to Maryland at the 19th century, she gets physical pain as a modern black woman because of staying in slavery era. Until the end of the story, she still survives. She tries to escape from Weylin's plantation one day. She has made a perfect plan for escaping, but she is caught by her master (Butler, 1979: 171).

It is very kind of Dana that she gives support to other slaves. She tells them about having a plan to escape from the plantation. She also tells them about slaves who are free and successful to write their stories. The slaves do not really believe her but at least she has tried to give a light in their life (Butler, 1979: 146).

Dana is a doctor for the people around her in the 19th century. She is not only a doctor for the slaves, but she also helps the white people. Because she comes from the 20th century, she knows better about medication. The first time she travels to the 19th century, she has helped Rufus from drowning (Butler, 1979: 13). She also helps Alice's mother after the patrollers tortures her, as seen in, "She ran into the cabin and returned a few seconds later with a gourd dipper of water. I wet the mother's face a little, washed blood from around her nose and mouth" (Butler, 1979: 38). Margaret knows that Dana can help her to get better. Dana also helps to look after Tom Weylin, Rufus' father. He gets sick at the end of the story and Rufus asks Dana to look after Tom Weylin, as seen in "He's in a lot of pain. I think

someone should go for the doctor. You are doctor enough for him”” (Butler, 1979: 205).

Dana is a cunning woman. Another slave, Alice, starts to mock her, as seen in Alice’s utterance, ““You run around fetching and carrying for that woman like you love her. And half a day in fields was all it took”” (Butler, 1979: 219). Alice knows that Dana hates Margaret and she does not like it when Dana acts as if she likes Margaret. Dana can be called as a betrayer here. She does it because she does not want to feel the whipping again. She does not care what the other slaves say about her. She prefers to spend her time with Margaret so she can stay away from the whipping.

We can also call Dana as a killer, as seen in “I pulled the knife free of him somehow, raised it, and brought it down again into his back” (Butler, 1979: 260). Dana kills Rufus with a reason. She does it for self-defense as she said to Kevin, her husband (Butler, 1979: 260).

Dana is a round character. She automatically travels to Maryland at the 19th century whenever Rufus is near to die. In the beginning of the story, she wants to save Rufus’s life because he is her ancestor. With all the incidents in the story, at the end Dana kills Rufus with her own hand after Rufus’s child, Dana’s great great grandmother, is born.

4.1.1.2 Rufus Weylin

Rufus is a white man. He is Dana’s ancestor. The second time Dana meets Rufus, he looks like a frustrated little boy who has a mean father. It is Dana’s second time travelling to the 19th century. She is in Rufus’ room that moment and Rufus shows

her the scars on his body, as seen in “He turned and pulled up his shirt so that I could see the crisscross of long red welts” (Butler, 1979: 26). His father hit him when he does something wrong. He is lucky enough to have a spoiling mother.

As the time goes, Rufus does not grow up to be a good man. He acts rude to his slaves. He forces a black girl named Alice to have sex with him and he asks Dana to take Alice to him, as shown in, ““Go to her. Send her to me. I’ll have her whether you help or not”” (Butler, 1979: 164). He says those words because he knows he can get whatever he wants as a white man, the owner of plantation’s son.

Rufus is not an independent man. He cannot survive without Dana’s staying in his life. So, he asks Dana not to leave him, as seen in, ““You’re not leaving! he shouted. Damn you, you’re not leaving me!”” (Butler, 1979: 187). At that moment, Dana tells Rufus that she has wasted her time to save Rufus’ life. It is not the first time Rufus asks Dana not to leave him. On the day Alice dies, Rufus says that Dana should not leave him so everything will be fine, as seen in, ““Damn you Dana! Stop saying that! Stop say I killed her”. “I just looked at him.” Why did you leave me! If you hadn’t gone, she might not have run away!”” (Butler, 1979: 251). Other moment, Rufus also asks Dana to stay after Alice dies because he does not know what to do in his life after Alice’s death.

Rufus is a heartless man because he sells his own children. Sarah, a slave in Weylin’s plantation told Dana about it, as seen in, ““He sold her babies!”” (Butler, 1979: 249). Rufus does it to make Alice, his wife, feel scared and to make her not leave Rufus (Butler, 1979: 251). Knowing her baby has been sold by Rufus, Alice

decides to commit suicide (Butler, 1979: 48). We actually can conclude that Rufus is the one who kills Alice. So he is a killer.

Rufus's biggest problem is that he cannot rely on his own self when he is in a certain situation. When Rufus is getting older, he is still not getting mature at all. He has to depend on someone else and in this story, that person is Dana. Every time he has problem, he will always ask Dana to stay with him.

Rufus is a round character. He changes his character several times. It can be seen by the way he treats Dana and Alice. His character changes depends on whom he talks with. Mostly, he is being nice to Dana in the story. But when Dana makes him upset, he will treat Dana in a bad way.

4.1.1.3 Alice Greenwood

Alice is a free black woman at first. Alice gets married to a slave named Isaac (Butler, 1979: 119). Alice and Isaac try to run away after Isaac beats Rufus because of trying to rape Alice. They are caught several days later after they run and it makes Alice become a slave for Rufus. Before, Alice used to be Rufus' best friend but it changes since Rufus tries to sell Isaac to make him stay away from Alice (Butler, 1979: 119). Alice's life changes after being a slave. She really hates Rufus. Rufus actually loves her but Alice does not love him at all. Rufus knows it, as seen in Rufus' utterance to Dana, "I know you, Dana. You want Kevin the way I want Alice...Maybe I can't ever have that—both wanting, both loving." (Butler, 1979: 163).

Because Rufus really loves Alice, he always tries to make her under his control. Alice has a hard time since she becomes a slave for Rufus, as seen in Dana's

explanation about Alice, “She adjusted, became a quieter more subdued person. She didn’t kill, but seems to die a little” (Butler, 1979: 167). Alice thinks that she does not have pride. Rufus has paid for her and owned her body. She really feels so down for it, as seen in Alice’s conversation with Dana,

“I can’t advise you. It’s your body.”
 “Not mine.” Her voice had dropped to a whisper. “Not mine, his. He paid for it, didn’t he?” “Paid who? You?” “You know he didn’t pay me! Oh, what’s the difference? Whether it’s right or wrong, the law says he owns me now.” (Butler, 1979: 167).

Sometimes, Alice is indignant to Dana. There are some parts telling how Alice feels about Dana. She feels like Dana is a traitor for black people, as seen in Alice’s saying, ““Do your job! Go tell him! That’s what you for—to help white folks keep niggers down. That’s why he sent you to me”” (Butler, 1979: 167). In another time Alice shows her anger to Dana because Dana acts like she loves Margaret, Rufus’ mother. In fact, Dana does not even like Margaret, as seen in Alice’s utterance, ““You don’t want to hear me, get out of here. The way you always suck- in’ up to that woman is enough to make anybody sick”” (Butler, 1979: 218). Alice assumes that Dana likes to look for white people’s attention.

Alice is a jealous person. She knows that Dana has a close bound with Rufus. Rufus does not treat Dana the same as the other slaves. Alice has no one take the pain out of her so she takes chances to accuse Dana as a traitor. Sometimes, she needs Dana to wreak her anger. In the end, Alice kills herself because she thinks that Rufus has sold her children. It is a tragic ending for Alice. For Alice, it is better to die than to be a slave.

Alice is a round character. It can be seen that in the beginning of the story, she is friendly to Dana. But when Dana is starting to act good in front of the white people, Alice also starts calling Dana a betrayer and treating her not in a good way. When Dana is helping her, she will be good again to Dana.

4.1.2 Conflict

The conflicts that will be analyzed from the novel *Kindred* by Octavia Butler are the internal and external conflicts. Internal conflict is conflict between Dana and herself. The external conflict is conflict between Dana and other characters.

4.1.2.1 Dana's Internal Conflicts

Dana does time travelling to the 19th century every time Rufus is near to die. However, this seems to be a conflict within Dana. She has to help Rufus to make him keep alive because Rufus is one of Dana's ancestor, as seen in, "Not only to insure the survival of one accident-prone small boy, but to insure my family's survival, my own birth" (Butler, 1979: 29). Every time Rufus is near to die, Dana will always be there to help him, as shown in Dana's utterance, "'You keep trying to get yourself killed. I keep coming back'" (Butler, 1979: 121).

Dana has always tried to help Rufus. There are some reasons that make Dana hate Rufus. Rufus grows up as a horrible man. He tries to rape Alice. He also sells some of the slaves, Isaac, Sam, and Tess. Rufus grows up as a slave holder and acts like a slave holder. Those reasons make Dana realize that she starts to hate Rufus, as seen in, "'Never for long, I don't know why. You worked hard to earn my hatred, Rufe'" (Butler, 1979: 259).

Dana keeps helping Rufus at least until Rufus has children because his children will be Dana's great great grandmother. Remembering all the things that Rufus does to the slave, Dana tells about her guilty feeling because of saving Rufus' life, as seen in, "I was beginning to feel like a traitor," I said. "Guilty for saving him. Now... I don't know what to feel. Somehow, I always seem to forgive him for what he does to me. I can't hate him the way I should until I see him doing things to other people" (Butler, 1979: 223). This is the conflict between Dana and herself that her heart still wants to help and forgive Rufus even though he treats other slaves inhuman.

On one side, Dana needs to save Rufus' life and on the other side, she does not want to help him, as shown in "I could accept him as my ancestor, my younger brother my friend but not as my master, and not as my lover" (Butler, 1979: 223). At the end, Dana kills Rufus because she thinks there is no reason to keep him alive and he has already had children.

4.1.2.1 Dana's External Conflicts

Dana's external conflicts happen between Dana and other characters who bother with her. Several people who have conflict with her are Tom Weylin, Rufus Weylin, Alice Greenwood, and Margaret Weylin. Tom Weylin is the first one who has conflict with Dana. Tom Weylin is Rufus' father. She is the owner of the plantation. Tom treats Dana the same as other slaves. Tom does not really like Dana, as shown in Kevin's utterance, "'Tom doesn't like the way you talk'" (Butler, 1979: 80). Tom hates Dana because Dana can read and it seems like a traitor for Tom Weylin. When he knows that Dana teaches other slaves, he becomes so mean to Dana. He

whips Dana and it is Dana's first whipping, as seen in "I never saw where the whip came from, never even saw the first blow coming" (Butler, 1979: 107).

The second external conflict is between Dana and Rufus Weylin. The relation between Dana and Rufus is complicated. More or less, Dana and Rufus depend on each other to survive. When Rufus is in trouble, Dana always helps him as he is Dana's ancestor. Dana needs to keep him alive until he has children to be Dana's great great grandmother.

When Dana knows that Rufus tries to rape Alice, she starts to realize that Rufus will be the same as his father, treating the black people inhuman. Rufus does many bad things to the other slaves and Dana starts to hate him. However, no matter how bad Rufus becomes, Dana keeps forgiving him. When Hagar, one of Rufus' children, is born, Dana does not need to help or forgive Rufus anymore because Dana's great great grandmother has been born. As the result, Dana kills Rufus with her own hand to protect herself before Rufus does something bad to her (Butler, 1979: 260).

The third external conflict is between Dana and Alice Greenwood. Dana never tries to do anything bad toward Alice because she knows that Alice is her ancestor. Alice will give birth to Dana's great great grandmother. Alice does not really like Dana for she is close to Rufus. At first, there is no problem between Dana and Alice.

The problem starts when Dana comes to Alice to tell her that Rufus wants her. That moment, Alice is being so rude to Dana, as seen in ""Shit! Well, all right, you told me. Now get out of here before i throw this dress in the fireplace and light

it” (Butler, 1979: 166). Alice says that Dana’s job is helping the white people and putting the black people more down. Alice calls Dana a betrayer for the black people because she seems close to the white people and she is so nice in front of them. For example, everyone knows that Dana does not like Margaret but she is being so nice in front of her when Margaret gets sick. Alice does not like how Dana is in front of Margaret as seen in Alice’s saying, ““The way you always cugin’ up to that woman is enough to make anybody sick”” (Butler, 1979: 218).

The last external conflict is between Dana and Margaret Weylin, Rufus’ mother. Dana never makes mistake but Margaret does not like her, as seen in Margaret’s saying to Dana, ““You’re to go out to the cookhouse and get some supper!” she told me as I got out of her way. But she made it sound as though she were say- ing, “You’re to go straight to hell!” There was something about me that these people didn’t like—except for Rufus. It wasn’t just racial” (Butler, 1979: 70). There is something in Dana which is not liked by Margaret Weylin. She does not like when Dana gets close to her son because she is black and she is also an educated girl.

Another moment, Margaret also slaps Dana because Dana sleeps with Kevin, Dana’s husband. Kevin joins her travel to Maryland at the 19th century. He joins Dana on her third time doing time travelling. In that era, Kevin who is white becomes Dana’s master. She thinks that it will be fine if a slave sleeps with her master because she belongs o the master. In fact, it causes anger to Margaret.

4.1.3 Setting

4.1.3.1 Setting of Time

In general, the setting of time of this novel happens in two eras. The first era is in the 20th century and the second one is in the 19th century. There are two settings of time in the novel because Dana does time travel to the past. In the beginning of the story, it takes time in 1976 when it is Dana's birthday, as shown in, "The trouble began long before June 9, 1976, when I became aware of it, but June 9 is the day I remember. It was my twenty-sixth birthday" (Butler, 1979: 12). That day is also the first time when she travels to the 19th century, as seen in, "It was also the day I met Rufus—the day he called me to him for the first time" (Butler, 1979: 12). She travels to the 19th century to meet her ancestor.

The author makes the setting of time in two eras with a purpose. Dana is a modern black woman in the 20th century who reads book about slavery. Alice, Dana's ancestor, is a black woman in the 19th century who experiences the real slavery. When Dana travels to the 19th century, she knows how the real slavery is. It is not so horrible when she reads in the book. The real slavery in the 19th century is much more horrible.

4.1.3.2 Setting of Place

There are also two settings of place in the novel. The first one is in Altadena, California, as seen in the prologue, "One day before, we had moved from our apartment in Los Angeles to a house of our own a few miles away in Altadena" (Butler, 1979: 12). All the incidents in the novel which have setting in Altadena only happen in Dana's new house. Dana and Kevin do not spend a lot of time in

that house because Dana and Kevin keep coming back to Maryland at the 19th century.

The second setting of place is in Maryland. Dana does time travel back to the 19th century and it is in Maryland. When Dana knows that she is in Maryland, she is fine because she has family there as seen in her saying, ““But, we’re still Maryland, aren’t we? I had relatives in Maryland—people who would help me if I needed them, and if I could reach them”” (Butler, 1979: 27). Dana is getting panic when she knows that she is in the 19th century and she is in Maryland. She is surprised when she knows she stays in a plantation, Weylin’s plantation. Dana knows that in plantation there will be slaves. The slaves in the plantation stay in a cabin. The cabin is well described by Dana not as a nice place, as seen in, “““A lot of rag pallets on the floor. And a couple of corn-shuck mat- tresses...Their pallets are on the ground. Their cabins don’t even have floors, and most of them are full of fleas” (Butler, 1979: 83).

The setting of place alternates between Dana’s house in Altadena and the Weylin’s plantation in Maryland. When Rufus needs Dana’s help, Dana will appear in Maryland. When Dana is almost die in Maryland, she will go back to her house in Altadena.

4.1.3.3 Setting of Social

The 19th century is the slavery era. When Dana is in the 19th century, she has to be a slave because she is black. Plantation is well known in the 19th century because it is the place to work for slaves. A plantation will be owned by a slave holder and the owner will be white people. There are 38 slaves who work in Weylin plantation, as

seen in Rufus' utterance, "Thirty eight slaves, Daddy said" (Butler, 1979: 30). It is clear that the slave holder is Tom Weylin.

The slaves are Weylin's property. Some of them will work in he house and the rest of them will work in the field, as seen in, "In the field, slaves, mostly men, worked steadily swinging scythes with attached wooden racks that caught the cut wheat in neat piles. Other slaves, mostly women, followed them tying the wheat into bundles. None of them seemed to pay any attention to us" (Butler, 1979: 67). The slaves cannot switch their eyes from their work. If the patrollers see them doing it, the whip is ready for them.

Dana also sees another terrible things about slavery. Slaves are sold just like property. It happens to Sarah's family, as seen in, "'Is Carrie your daughter?" Sarah nodded. "My fourth baby. The only one Marse Tom let me keep'" (Butler, 1979: 76). Tom Weylin has sold Sarah's children, except Carrie because Carrie cannot talk. Tom also sells Alice's father, Tess, and Lucas. His son, Rufus, also does the same thing. Rufus sells Isaac and Sam. It is a common thing in the 19th century.

Whipping the slaves is also a common thing in the slavery era. Dana sees some slaves being whipped in front of her, as seen in, "Suddenly he brought the whip down across the slave's back. The slave's body jerked and strained against its ropes. It drew blood and screams at every blow (Butler, 1979: 92). In the next time, the whipping comes to Dana because she is caught teaching slave to read (Butler, 1979: 107).

When Dana gets chance to go back to the 20th century, she prepares several things that she cannot get in the 19th century, such as clean pants, blouse, sweater,

knife, and some medicines (Butler, 1979: 45). It is clear that in the 20th century, Dana can get some useful things which can help her in the 19th century and she hardly finds it in the 19th century. For example, there is no aspirin in the 19th century. When Dana is in the 19th century, Dana uses the aspirin to cure Rufus when he is not well (Butler, 1979: 132).

4.2 Extrinsic Elements

4.2.1 The Slavery Experienced by Dana

Dana is the protagonist character, a modern African American woman. She has to be a slave when she travels back to the 19th century. As a slave, Dana experiences physical and non-physical slavery.

4.2.1.1 The Physical Slavery

The first time Dana travels to the 19th century, she helps Rufus. Rufus is drowning at that time. When Rufus' mother, Margaret, sees Dana with Rufus, Dana is beaten by Margaret and Margaret calls Dana a killer, as seen in, "Then, suddenly, the woman began beating me. "You killed my baby!" she screamed. "You killed him!" (Butler, 1979: 14). Because Dana is black, Margaret has bad impression about Dana. Margaret sees her as a slave because she is black. That is the reason why Margaret beats her and calls her a killer. Dana does not realize that she is in the 19th century at that time.

Dana travels to the past. When she finds out that she is in the 19th century in Maryland, she is surprised because Rufus tells him about whipping, "But did you say he used a whip on you, Rufe?" "Yeah. The kind he whips niggers and horses with" (Butler, 1979: 26). Dana has bad feeling about it. It means during that time

as she is black, she will be called nigger and she will get whipping. Not long after that, she is whipped by the owner of the plantation, Tom Weylin, because she is caught teaching the slaves to read.

Weylin dragged me a few feet, then pushed me hard. I fell, knocked myself breathless. I never saw where the whip came from, never even saw the first blow coming. But it came— like a hot iron across my back, burning into me through my light shirt, searing my skin ... I screamed, convulsed. Weylin struck again and again, until I couldn't have gotten up at gun point (Butler, 1979: 107).

It is the first time that Dana is whipped by a white person. She never imagines that she will experience that kind of whipping. Right after the whipping, Dana travels to the 20th century. She still feels the pain even though she is already in the 20th century, as seen in “I got up, aware that my eyes were streaming muddy tears, aware of the pain. God, the pain! For several seconds, all I could do was lean against the wall and bear it” (Butler, 1979: 112). The pain leaves scars on her body. Before in the 20th century, she ever sees photograph of slaves that are whipped by their master in a book. Those scars are on her body now (Butler, 1979: 107).

Tom Weylin is not the only one who makes Dana experience physical slavery. Dana is also whipped by Fowler, the overseer. The whipping happens in the cornfield. Fowler whips Dana because for him Dana works too slow. He whips her more than Tom Weylin did to her, as shown in, “At almost the same moment, Fowler lashed me hard across the back. I screamed, stumbled, and spun around to face him, still holding my knife. Unimpressed, he hit me across the breasts. I fell to my knees and doubled over in a blaze of pain. Tears ran down my face” (Butler, 1979: 211).

Dana makes a plan to run away from Weylin's plantation. When Dana tries to escape from Weylin's plantation, she is caught by Rufus and Tom Weylin. When Tom finds her, he kicks her, as seen in, "His father strode over and kicked me in the face" (Butler, 1979: 174). A slave who tries to escape deserves the punishment. Dana is lucky enough that Rufus is there. Rufus tries to make Tom not to hurt her anymore. When they arrive at the plantation, Tom still gives her punishment. She beats her until she falls and feels a lot of pain on her body (Butler, 1979: 176). The physical slavery is the most common thing found in the slavery era.

4.2.1.2 The Non-Physical Slavery

When Dana travels to the 19th century, she experiences racism and the fear of it. At the first time she meets Rufus, Rufus is not polite to her. He called Dana nigger and of course it sounds rude for Dana. She is never called nigger in the 20th century. In contrast, in the 19th century it is a common thing calling black people nigger. Dana realizes that the white people in that era are still racist. This shows how the white people enslave the black people non-physically but through being racist to them.

She has known about the racism which happens in the 19th century from the book which she read before. The fear of being a black person is experienced by Dana on her second time travelling to the 19th century. She is afraid of meeting the patrollers when she is on her way to Alice's house at night. Before, Rufus has warned her about the patrollers. The patrollers are white people and their task is looking for any slaves that might be trying to escape at night.

Dana's emotional suffering is when she realizes that she has to be a slave for her own ancestor, as shown in, "What had I done wrong? Why was I still slave to a

man who had repaid me for saving his life by nearly killing me. Why had I taken yet another beating” (Butler, 1979: 177). She has helped to save Rufus’ life several times but she still has to be a slave in the 19th century.

Dana is starting to have less confidence about herself. When she is trying to run away from Weylin’s plantation, she is confident enough to do it because she wants to be free. When Tom and Rufus catch her, she does not really believe on her ability anymore. That moment, she feels like she is the same as Alice, as seen in, “We were both failures, she and I. We’d both run and been brought back, she in days, I in only hours. I probably knew more than she did about the general layout of the Eastern Shore” (Butler, 1979: 177). Even worse, Dana thinks that all the knowledge she gets in the 20th century is useless because she cannot use it the slavery era, as seen in, “She knew only the area she’d been born and raised in, and she couldn’t read a map. I knew about towns and rivers miles away—and it hadn’t done me a damned bit of good! What had Weylin said? That educated didn’t mean smart. He had a point (Butler, 1979: 177).

After being failed escaping, Dana is not sure whether she should try to escape again. The thought of white people about slave internalize in her. The white people think that the slaves are their property and they can do anything to the slaves. The slaves do not deserve freedom. It has been proven when Isaac and Alice escape and so does she. She starts to agree with that white people’s thought about the slaves.

Dana compares herself with Harriet Tubman who can lead three hundred fugitives to freedom (Butler, 1979: 177). She means nothing than Tubman. She cannot even lead herself to freedom. The thing which makes her be less confident

of herself is the fact that she is a modern African American woman. She should be able to make herself free and help other slaves free.

4.2.2 The Representation of the Slaves According to the White People in the 19th Century

The white people have their own point of view about the slaves. In the novel *Kindred*, the white people consider the slaves as the inferior race. The black people cannot have relation with the white people beyond that of a slave and a master. Rufus is surprised when Kevin tells him that Dana is his wife. It is not acceptable in the slavery era, as seen in Rufus' conversation with Kevin, "'Does Dana belong to you now?'" "In a way," said Kevin. "She's my wife." "Wife?" Rufus squealed. I sighed. "Kevin, I think we'd better demote me. In this time ..." "Niggers can't marry white people!" said Rufus (Butler, 1979: 60).

As the inferior race, the slaves have to do the white people's command. Dana hears Luke's advice to Nigel. Luke says, "'Don't argue with white folks," he had said. "Don't tell them 'no.' Don't let them see you mad. Just say 'yes, sir'" (Butler, 1979: 96). The slaves have to say yes to the white people every time the white people ask them question or order them to do something.

As the inferior race, the slaves are represented as bad people. When Dana arrives for the third time in the 19th century, she sees Rufus with another male slave. The slave is hitting him and almost killing him as seen in, "The black man hit him one more solid blow, and Rufus collapsed. There was no question of his getting up this time. He was out cold. As I approached, the black man reached down and caught Rufus by the hair as though to hit him again" (Butler, 1979: 118). The white

people find that the slaves are bad people and they always have negative thought about the slaves. It also happens to Dana on her first time travelling to the 19th century when Margaret calls Dana a killer because she is black and her position is too near to Rufus.

Since the slaves are the inferior race, they do not have the right to say no. They do not have the right of their own body. Alice admits it through her conversation with Dana that she does not have the right of her body as seen in, ““I can’t advise you. It’s your body.” “Not mine.” Her voice had dropped to a whisper. “Not mine, his”” (Butler, 1979: 167). When Rufus tries to rape Alice, Dana stands for Alice and she tells Rufus that Alice has the right to say no. Rufus’ answer shows that Alice does not have that right even the right to choose her own husband, as seen in ““How dare she choose her own husband. She must have thought she was a free woman or something... “She had the right to say no.” “We’ll see about her rights!” (Butler, 1979: 123).

In the novel, the white people also assume the slaves as uneducated people. The slaves do not deserve education. Alice is being sarcastic to Dana about her being able to read, as seen in, “Think you know so much. *Reading-nigger. White-nigger!*” (Butler, 1979: 160). Alice realizes that a slave should not be able to read. When Dana is in the 19th century, she admits that she can read. Nigel, one of slaves in Weylin’s plantation, tells Dana that Tom Weylin hates her because of her ability on reading, as seen in “ You’ll get into trouble, he said. “Marse Tom already don’t like you. You talk too educated” (Butler, 1979: 74). When the slaves can read, it seems like a threat to the white people, as seen in Nigel’s saying, “He don’t want

no niggers'round here talking better than him, putting freedom ideas in our heads” (Butler, 1979: 74).

Tom Weylin asks Dana to teach Rufus to read. At first, Rufus is not really good in reading. When Tom knows that Dana reads better than Rufus, he says this to Rufus, ““You ought to be ashamed of yourself! A nigger can read better than you!”” (Butler, 1979: 102). This quotation shows that black people cannot be better than white people. Directly, Tom tells Rufus that black people should not be smarter than the white people because they do not deserve education.

The slaves cannot be taught to read or write. Dana's first whipping is done by Tom. She is whipped because she is caught teaching other slaves to read. Dana uses Tom's books to teach without his permission. Tom Weylin is really mad at her at that time. It seems like Dana has done the worst thing, as seen in, ““I treated you good,” said Weylin quietly, “and you pay me back by stealing from me! Stealing my books! Reading!” (Butler, 1979: 106). Tom Weylin emphasizes the word reading. It shows that reading is really prohibited for the slaves in the slavery era.

4.2.3 The Slaves' Passivity in the Slavery Era

In the slavery era, the slaves have to struggle to keep alive in that era. Dana is also a slave in the 19th century in the novel. However, there are something different between her and the other slaves.

Slaves are the extension of their master's hand. That is the reason why they have to do many things the slaves are needed to work in house and also in the field. The slaves cannot protest about what their master does to them. It happens to Sarah, one of the slaves in Weylin's plantation. Tom has sold three of her children. Her

husband is dead and she has one child but her child is defect (Butler, 1979: 76). Sarah should be really mad at Tom Weylin but she does not do anything. Even, she still works for Tom Weylin. She keeps cooking for someone who has sold her husband and her children. She has no choice and she does not have the right to stand for herself.

Dana feels that Sarah does not even have any will to struggle. What she has to do is only one, work, as seen in ““I work. You work. Don’t need somebody behind us all the time to make us work” (Butler, 1979: 145). She has realized that her fate is working in the plantation. When Dana tells her about escaping when there is chance, she asks Dana to keep it for herself (Butler, 1979: 145). It shows that slaves cannot have a dream to escape from the plantation because the slaves know that life outside there is worse after escaping. They will get caught again and they will be treated worse by their master (Butler, 1979: 146).

When Dana tells Sarah about slaves who are successful to escape from a plantation, Sarah does not believe it. For Sarah, it is a foolishness when the black people write a book about their story of being successful to escape from the plantation (Butler, 1979: 146). Sarah does not like the ideas about slaves getting their freedom. Dana realizes that Sarah has done the safest thing in her life. Sarah has accepted a life of a slave because she is afraid to escape otherwise she will live a worse life.

According to Dana, ending their lives is the best thing the slaves did to end the slavery they face. When they cannot accept all the things their master does to them, suicide is the best way to escape from being enslaved. It is what Alice does

in the end. Rufus has sold her babies so she decides to commit suicide, as seen in Dana's saying, "I turned to the place where I had been strung up and whipped—and jumped back in surprise when I saw that someone was hanging there. Hanging by the neck. A woman. Alice (Butler, 1979: 248). The slaves do not have many choices to fight the slavery.

4.2.4 Dana's Struggle as a Modern African American Woman in the Slavery Era

Dana is different from other slaves. At the second time she travels to the 19th century, she has already warned Rufus not to call her nigger, as seen in, "'I'm a black woman, Rufe. If you have to call me something other than my name, that's it'" (Butler, 1979: 25). Nigger sounds rude to her and she is never called that way. Since that day, Rufus always calls Dana with her name. It seems like Dana gives a good start.

There are patrollers who try to hurt Dana on her second travelling to the 19th century. Dana tries to fight one of the patrollers, as seen in, "I had hit m head on a heavy stick—a tree limb, perhaps. I grasped it with both hands and brought it down as hard as i could on his head. He collapsed across my body (Butler, 1979: 42). Even though she is in a weak condition after trying to fight the patroller, she still keeps trying to run. Dana has a desire to be a free woman. That is the reason why she always tries to fight.

Dana also tries to influence the thought of being free to other slaves. However, they do not seem really care about being free. She tells them about running away from the plantation several times. She also tells them about the free slaves who

write a book about their journey. She hopes that the slaves will have a dream in their life. It seems useless to give them a little light in their life because they do not really believe about being free.

Dana has seen that Isaac and Alice are free for four days after trying to run away. It is not a long time to be free. It does not make Dana afraid to escape. Dana has made a plan to escape from the plantation. Even though she knows the possibility of being free is small, she still tries to escape from the plantation.

Dana faces the slavery cunningly. Because she knows how painful it is being whipped, she chooses to work as a personal assistant of a woman that she really hates, Margaret Weylin. Dana does not like this woman but at least when she is with Margaret, she does not need to feel the whipping. She can feel her back cured after the whipping when she is with her Margaret (Butler, 1979: 218).

At the end of the story, Dana is brave enough to kill Rufus, as seen in, "I was aware of him trying not to hurt me even as i raised the knife, even as I sank into his side" (Butler, 1979: 260). Dana realizes that it is the best thing to do after all the things Rufus has done to her. She kills Rufus as her self-defense. Dana is different from other slaves because she has lived in the 20th century when the slavery things such as whipping, mastering, and plantation do not exist anymore.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

Kindred is a novel by Octavia Butler about an African American woman, Dana, who does time travelling to the 19th century to save her ancestor's life, Rufus. Dana travels to the 19th century when Rufus almost dies in the 19th century. When Dana almost dies in the 19th century, she will return to the 20th century. Their life depend on each other.

Due to the purpose of the thesis which focuses on the slavery experienced by Dana, the analysis is divided into two parts, intrinsic and extrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements focus on characters, conflicts, and settings. The extrinsic elements focus on the slavery experienced by Dana, the representation of the slaves by the white people, the passivity of the slaves in the slavery era and the struggle of Dana as a modern African American woman in the slavery era.

The characters, which are analyzed in the thesis, are Dana and two other characters who have close relation to Dana. They are Rufus Weylin and Alice Greenwood. These two characters have important role in Dana's life. Rufus is the son of plantation's owner where Dana stays in the 19th era and later he will be the owner of the plantation. Rufus is a white man and later he will marry Alice, a black girl who will give birth to Dana's great great grandmother. In the novel *Kindred*, the three characters are round characters. Their characters change through the conflict they pass.

The conflict which are analyzed in the thesis are the internal and external conflicts. The internal conflict is the conflict between Dana and herself. She has to

help Rufus at least until his children are born. On the other side, Rufus grows to be a bad slave holder and it makes Dana start hating him. Dana can accept that she has to help Rufus as her family but she cannot accept Rufus as her master and she cannot accept how Rufus treats the other slaves. The external conflict is when Dana has conflict with Tom Weylin who does not like Dana teaching the slaves; Rufus who always causes Dana in trouble and brings her to the 19th century, Alice Greenwood who calls Dana a betrayer; and Margaret Weylin who does not like Dana to be closer with Rufus, her son, and Kevin, Dana's husband, who becomes Dana's master in the 19th century.

The settings which are found in the novel will be divided into three parts, namely, setting of place, time and social. The setting of place is in Dana's house in California and Weylin's plantation in Maryland. The setting of time is in the 19th century and 20th century. Dana comes from the 20th century and she does time travelling to the 19th century.

The social setting in the 19th century is in the slavery era. The slavery happens in the 19th century when Dana does her time travelling. In that era, white people have slaves to work in their plantation. The white people make the slaves as their property and treat them inhumanly. In contrast, in the 20th century, Dana does not experience slavery. She lives as a modern African American woman. In the 20th century, Dana can find many useful things to use in the 19th century and she cannot find those things in that era.

Dana has to be a slave in the 19th century because she is black. She is enslaved physically and non-physically. She is whipped several times by the white

people in that era while making mistakes. Because she is a modern African American woman, she believes in freedom. She tries to escape from the plantation but she is failed. Firstly she starts to have less confidence about herself when she is caught while escaping. She thinks that all the knowledge she has as a modern African American woman is useless because she cannot lead herself to freedom. However, she keeps struggling until the end of the story by killing Rufus to save her life.

The white people considers the slaves as the inferior one. The white people cannot have close relation to the white people. As the inferior race, the white people have negative thought about slaves. Margaret, Rufus' mother, calls Dana a killer on her first time seeing Dana when Dana is trying to save Rufus' life. The white people also assume the slaves as uneducated people. They should not be able to read or write. When Dana is caught to teach the other slaves to read, she is whipped by the white people.

The slaves in the 19th century do not believe in freedom. Dana tries to tell them about the slaves who succeed to get freedom but they do not believe it. They do not even want to have a dream to be free. All they know is they are slave and they have to work in the plantation. The best thing they can do to fight slavery is suicide. It is what Alice does when she thinks she has no reason to be alive.

At the end, Dana is brave enough to kill Rufus to save her life. After Rufus' children are born, she does not have to safe Rufus' life anymore. After Dana kills Rufus, she returns to the 20th century permanently. She succeeds to get her freedom. The death of Rufus represents the end of slavery in that era in the novel.

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