

JANIE CRAWFORD'S ALIENATION IN ZORA NEALE HURSTON'S *THEIR EYES WERE WATCHING GOD*

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Abstract

Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God is a novel that reflects African-American social life in the early 20th century. This thesis examines the proofs of Janie Crawford alienation in every aspect of her life. In order to analyze the problem, the thesis uses a theory of alienation stated and applies qualitative method. Firstly, the thesis begins to read the novel and then collects the data. Then, this thesis carry on the process of analyzing the data collecting with the theory and making a conclusion at last. The findings of this thesis exhibits Janie Crawford's powerlessness and self-estrangement that can be seen through every events of her life with her familiar people.

Keywords: Alienation, Powerlessness, Self-estrangement

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Alienation is a condition of a person that feels disconnected from himself or even from his social relation. Fromm in his book *Sane and Society* states:

By alienation is meant a mode of experience in which the person experiences himself as an alien. He has become, one might say, estranged from himself. He does not experience himself as the center of his world, as the creator of his own acts – but his acts and their consequences have become his masters, whom he obeys, or whom he may even worship. (1955:120)

The statement above shows that alienation can be experienced by a person that can make himself losing control to act as he wants. Alienation occurs in some way. It can be the state of individual mind or the awareness of losing the important relationship in society. For example, a smoker may believe that smoking is not harmful or even a risk factor of increasing number of deaths but other people in his society has different thought. In this case, he can experience alienation if he feels powerless to smoke in front of others. Not every person can overcome his alienation in life. Related to this opinion, the thesis writer is interested in discussing alienation as the topic of the thesis.

Alienation is not only found in real life but also in literature. Literature is a reflection of human life including their values or norms. That opinion is supported by Little in his book *Approach to Literature*. He states that:

Literature of the people is the principle of its culture. It contains of the record of the people values, their problem and conflict- in short, their whole way of life, whether transmitted through the spoken or the written words, literature maybe fairly be regarded as the chief or mankind (1966:1).

From the statement above, literature is

important to be learned to actualize someone to be a better person and useful to others. According to Edgar and Henry in their book *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, literature may be classified into four categories or genres: prose fiction, poetry, drama, nonfiction prose (2000:2). The thesis writer would like to discuss prose fiction or novel as the source of her discussion since it consists of many pages that describe every events or characters of the writer imagination in detail in order to deliver some issues and values in human life. It is supported by Little in his book *Approach to Literature*. He states that novel is one of literary works that creates world imagination through description, discussion and interpretation and deep exploration of basic human issues (1966:101).

There are already a great number of writers with their remarkable literary works that can be analyzed. In this occasion, the thesis writer is interested in Zora Neale Hurston because she is an inspiring African-American writer who dedicates herself to promote and study black culture. She also dedicates her life educating others about arts, she establishes a school of dramatic arts at Bethune-Cookman College. Hurston does not only present her fictional writings but also publishes her research in several newspapers throughout the United States. Her experiences and her understanding of black people make her novels becoming popular works. (www.womenshistory.org/education-resources/biographies/zora-hurston, accessed on September, 9th 2018)

Zora Neale Hurston has written many novels. One of her novels entitled *Their Eyes Were Watching God* published in 1937 is written in only seven weeks. This novel has already attracted a large amount of readers. The novel also receives reputation as one of the 100 best English-language novels published since 1923 and as a seminal work in both African-American literature and women's literature. (www.wikipedia.com accessed on September, 9th 2018) Again, for the thesis writer it has outstanding writing style with its touching narration in some opening chapters. Hurston also uses a strong Southern local dialect in the

character's dialogue to illustrate the cultural background of the novel characters. (www.enotes.com/homework-help/their-eyes-watching-god-writing-styles-used-558956 accessed on December, 12th 2018).

The appreciation of the novel still continues after 75th anniversary of its publication by organizing a radio play in 2012 after its adaptation into a film in 2015 with the same title. (www.artsbeat.blogs.nytimes.com/2012/02/08/radio-play-will-honor-their-eyes-were-watching-god/ accessed on December, 12th 2018) It is not highly appreciated in the first publishing until the feminist movement by the 1970s causing more people to be concern about woman's and black's studies. Then, Janie as strong woman character in the novel can reach more readers attention untill now. (www.mentalfloss.com/article/504599/7-things-you-might-not-know-about-their-eyes-were-watching-god accessed on December 12th 2018)

Due to several reasons above, the thesis writer is keen to study further this novel which tells the story about a colored woman named Janie Crawford. The thesis writer chooses the topic Janie Crawford's alienation because she is amazed that even Janie has experienced alienation in her life, she still can think clearly and learn something from her suffering.

B. Statements of the Problem

When the thesis writer examines about the topic of discussion, she finds out three formulated problems which are meaningful to discuss. They are as follows:

1. What are the proofs of Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*?
2. What are the causes of Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*?
3. What are the effects of Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* on herself?

B. Objectives of the Study

Based on the statements of the problem, the objectives of the studies are as follows:

1. to find out Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*;
2. to find out the causes of Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*;
3. to find out the effects of Janie Crawford's alienation in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* on herself.

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

4. Theory of Alienation

The word alienation is originated from a Latin noun *alienatio* which is derived from a Latin verb *alienare* that means 'to be withdrawn or diverted from something or somebody'. Fromm in his book *The Sane Society* states:

By alienation is meant a mode of experience in which the person experiences himself as an alien. He has become, one might say, estranged from himself. He does not experience himself as the center of his world, as the creator of his own acts – but his acts and their consequences have become his masters, whom he obeys, or whom he may even worship. (1955:120)

From the statement above the thesis writer can conclude that an alienated person feels that he is an alien. He loses self control to act as he wants to, so that every consequences of his acts becoming his master to obey. An alienated person can also lose his relation with others. It is portrayed when he decides to not participating in social activity. It is supported by Hadja in his book *Alienation and Integration of Student's Intellectuals*. He states that alienation as an individual's feeling of uneasiness or discomfort which reflects his exclusion or self-exclusion from social and cultural participation (1961:758).

5. Components of Alienation

Seeman in his book *On The Meaning of Alienation*, provides five components to measure the condition of alienation:

powerlessness, normlessness, meaninglessness, isolation, and self-estrangement (1959: 783-791).

The thesis writer attempts to give explanation as follows:

1. Powerlessness
Powerlessness as the expectancy or probability held by the individual that his own behavior can not determine the occurrence of the outcomes, or reinforcement he seeks. It means when a person believes that something happens in their life is beyond their control and they are powerless to make a change into their life.
2. Normlessness
Normlessness, which occurs when high expectancy that socially unapproved behaviors are required to achieve given goals. It means when a person living in confusion about the right or wrong because the social norms regulating individual conduct have broken or no longer effectively work.
3. Meaninglessness
Meaninglessness, a situation in which the individual is unclear as to what he ought to believe-when the individual's minimal standards for clarity in decision making are not met. It means when a person can not see the meaning of the events that is happening in their life.
4. Isolation
Isolation indicates the assign low reward value to goals or beliefs that are typically highly valued in the given society. It means a person feels that they are not definitely connected to their surroundings through shared values or beliefs.
5. Self-estrangement
Self-estrangement refers to the degree of dependence of the given behavior upon anticipated future rewards. It means when a person refuses their own personal interests just to satisfy others or social norms's demands.

6. The Cause of Alienation

Seeman in his book, *Alienation Studies*, states that alienation is determined by the discrepancy between what a person expects and what he receives (1975:93). It is clear that the cause of alienation is the discrepancy between a person's expectations and things he receives. For example, a person figures out that he is a good person. Once, other people finds he can not help his friend who needs some money then he receives a judgment towards him as not a good person. Then, the discrepancy leads him experincing alienation.

7. The Effects of Alienation

Alienation surely results in some negative impacts. Geyer and Schweitzer, in their book

Theories of Alienation, state as follows:

Alienation unfortunately tends to feed on itself, it breeds discouragement, which in turn exacerbates the depression, Man continues to suffer, even deteriorates. Alienation can be experienced at different levels by all individuals or groups and it can be categorized into aspects, affecting, class, colour, race, gender and sex etc. It may be experienced as a physiological, psychological, spiritual, social or economic condition. (1976: 278)

The statement above means that the alienated person will undergo discouragement as the effect of alienation. The person has a feeling that he no longer has the confidence or enthusiasm to do something. This discouragement may also led to depression.

Fromm describes another effect of alienation in his book *The Sane Society*. He explains as follows:

The alienated personality who is for sale must lose a good deal of the sense of dignity which is so characteristic of man even in most primitive cultures. He must lose almost all sense of self, of himself as a unique and induplicable entity. The sense of self stems from the experience of myself as the subject of my experiences, my thought, my dream, my feeling, my decision, my judgment, my action. It presupposes that my experience is my own, and not an alienated one. Things have no self

and men who have become things can have no self. (2008: 139)

From the statement above, Fromm proposes detail effect of alienation on an alienated person. The alienated person loses the sense of dignity. That person loses his sense of self. It means that the alienated person also loses his thought, dream, decision, judgment, or action. It can be said that the person loses his freedom of being himself.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Approach

In this thesis, the writer applies qualitative research approach. According to Neuman in his book *Social Research Method: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* explains:

Qualitative research reports rarely include tables with numbers. The only visual presentations of data may be maps, photographs or diagrams showing how ideas are related. A researcher weaves the data into discussion of their significance. The data are in the form of words, including quotes or descriptions of particular events. Any numerical information is supplementary to the textual evidence. (2007:89)

The statements above means that the thesis writer considers about the non-numerical data in analyzing this thesis because the significant of data collection is in the form of words and sentences, including quotation and descriptions of special events. So that, it is important to understand the the whole story about by recognizing particular matters that affect character's life. Other visual data and numerical information are used as supplementary to the textual evidence.

The thesis writer also applies intrinsic and extrinsic approach. In his book *Doing English: A Guide for Literature Students*, Robert Eaglestone states:

The intrinsic attitude concerns with the form of the text, its structure and language, like the choice of metaphors, the use of symbols, structure, style, contrast, images, and the development of the plot, to work out what the text means. An extrinsic

critic considers that the job of criticism is to move from the text outwards to some others, not specifically literary, object or idea (2000:40- 43).

The statements above means that intrinsic approach focuses the analysis on the presented text which deals with the structure, symbol, and any other things. Meanwhile, extrinsic approach concerns to the context of the text which can be history, biography of the author, related science, and any other things. In this thesis, in intrinsic approach the thesis writer analyzes the topic through the character in the novel, and in extrinsic approach the thesis writer analyzes the study by using psychological approach which is alienation.

B. Data

The data of this study are taken from *Their Eyes Were Watching God* novel by Zora Neale Hurston. The book contains 219 pages, first published by J.B. Lippincott & Co. on September 18th 1937.

C. Techniques of Data Collecting

To collect the data, the thesis writer reads the novel carefully for several times in order to understand the whole story about. It is called close reading. In addition, the thesis writer also gives some remarks in every chapter to know the part that supports her analysis. Then, the thesis writer writes her findings into a note as the data in the analysis.

After that, the thesis writer does the selection. If there is any correlation between the quotation or character narration with the concept of alienation which is stated by Sartre towards Janie, the main character in *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

D. Techniques of Data Analysis

In presenting the analysis, the thesis writer applies both deductive and inductive techniques of writing. Aqil in his book entitled *Inductive and Deductive Research Approach*, states that deductive begins with the general and ends with the specific. Meanwhile, Inductive usually described as moving from the specific to general (2008:7).

From the quotation above, it can be said that deductive technique of writing is used to

analyze something from general to specific. The thesis writer writes some statements before puts the quotation from the novel that is related to the statement. On the other hand, Inductive technique of writing is used to analyze something from specific to general. The thesis writer puts the quotation from the novel before writes some statements which provides explanations about the quotation.

ANALYSIS

A. The Proofs of Janie Crawford's

Alienation

1. Powerlessness

Someone who experiences alienation tends to be powerless to make a change in their life such as avoiding what other people asks her to do something she does not want to do or vice versa. This is also reflected in Janie's character in the novel, *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

Janie's powerlessness is revealed early in her childhood when she and her grandmother live with Mr. Washburn family. Children at school always tease her about living in white folks' back-yard. At the same time, Janie just realizes that she is a colored girl who is not like Mr. Washburn and his family members having white skin. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"Aw, aw! Ah'm colored!"

"Us lived dere havin' fun till de chillun at school got to teasin' me 'bout livin' in de white folks' back-yard. Dere wuz uh knotty head gal name Mayrella dat useter git mad every time she look at me. (Hurstons, 1937:12)

Janie does not understand about the meaning of being colored girl staying in white folks' house. The only thing she knows that she and other grandchildren of Mr. Washburn are happy. Still, she is sad being treated like that as seen in the quotation below.

Nanny didn't love tuh see me wid mah head hung down, so she figgered it would be mo' better fuh me if us had uh house. She got de land and everything and then Mis' Washburn helped out uh whole heap wid things." (Hurstons, 1937:10)

The statement above shows that Janie is powerless because she does not try to repay the bad things upon her. She just hangs down her head in front of her grandmother who has already known her problem. It makes her grandmother think that building their own house will be better.

The second powerlessness of Janie occurs around her adolescence. Janie is forced by her grandmother to marry to someone she does not know well. It can be seen in the quotation below.

Yeah, Janie, youse got yo' womanhood on yuh. So Ah mout ez well tell yuh whut Ah been savin' up for uh spell. Ah wants to see you married right away."

"Me, married? Naw, Nanny, no ma'am! Whut Ah know 'bout uh husband?" (Hurstons, 1937:12)

At that time, her grandmother tells her that she is already being a woman so that Janie has to be married. After going through a long and tough dialogue, Janie realizes that she can not refuse her grandmother's request. The proof of it can be seen in this quotation below.

For a long time she sat rocking with the girl held tightly to her sunken breast. Janie's long legs dangled over one arm of the chair and the long braids of her hair swung low on the other side. Nanny half sung, half sobbed a running chantprayer over the head of the weeping girl. (Hurstons, 1937:14)

From the statement above, it shows Janie's powerlessness through the way she faces her designed fate by crying in her grandmother arms. Then, Janie becomes a married woman to Logan Killicks who owns sixty acres of land.

Another Janie's powerlessness is portrayed when she lives with her husband of her second marriage. She is often ordered doing something against her willingness. It is seen when she is ordered to stay in their store instead of accompanying Joe Stark to look the dead mule. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"Whut you tellin'im tuh fasten up for, Jody?" Janie asked, surprised."

"Cause it won't be nobody heah tuh

look after de store. Ah'm goin' tuh de draggin'-out mahself."

"Tain't nothin' so important Ah got tuh do tuhday, Jody. How come Ah can't go long wid you tuh de draggin'-out?"

Joe was struck speechless for a minute. "Why, Janie! You wouldn't be seen at uh draggin'-out, wouldja? Wid any and everybody in uh passle pushin' and shovin' wid they no-manners selves? Naw, naw!"(Hurstons, 1937:60)

The quotation above shows the event after Matt Bonner's yellow mule gets loose. The mule has been found dead with its legs stuck straight up in the air. Then, the whole town celebrate hilarious funeral for the mule who is dead in strange position. Everyone enjoys the funeral celebration except Janie. Besides, she wants to be like Joe who can go everywhere without any permission. Because of her powerlessness, Janie just stays in the store. It can be proven in the quotation below.

Joe returned to the store full of pleasure and good humor but he didn't want Janie to notice it because he saw that she was sullen and he resented that.(Hurstons, 1937:62)

From the quotation above, it can be seen through Joe's explanation that Janie is only sullen instead of taking serious risks to attend the celebration herself.

2. Self-estrangement

Someone who experiences alienation also reflects self-estrangement in life. It can be seen when someone refuses their own personal interests just to satisfy others. This is also experienced by Janie's character. It can be seen in the quotation below.

She was worried about his not eating his meals, till she found out he was having old lady Davis to cook for him. She knew that she was a much better cook than the old woman, and cleaner about the kitchen. So she bought a beef-bone and made him some soup.

"Naw, thank you," he told her shortly. "Ah'm Navin' uh hard enough time tuh try and git well as it is." (Hurstons,

1937:82)

The quotation above shows the moment when Joe gets illness and he does not want Janie to make him cook even Janie's cook is better than the old lady Davis. Janie still cooks for Joe, but he refuses to eat Janie's soup. Janie kindness never touches Joe's heart. Besides, Janie just provides good things for her husband instead of fulfilling her own pleasure. It can be proven in the quotation below.

"Ah'd ruther be dead than for Jody tuh think Ah'd hurt him," she sobbed to Pheoby. "It ain't always been too pleasant, 'cause you know how Joe worships de works of his own hands, but God in heben knows Ah wouldn't do one thing tuh hurt nobody. It's too underhand and mean." (Hurstons, 1937:82)

The quotation above shows Janie's conversation with her bestfriend, Pheoby. She says that she would rather die than see her husband thinking she hurts him. It is clear that Janie refuses her own personal interests just to satisfy others

B. The Cause of Janie's Alienation The Discrepancy of Janie's Expectations and Things She Receives

The discrepancy between Janie's expectations and things she receives is divided into three primary matters. The expectation mentioned here is not only limited as something that a person's desires to happens into his life. It is broader. It can be thought or belief. There are three primary matters that shape the discrepancy which makes Janie is being alienated:

(a) Being Colored

In her childhood, Janie never realized that she was born as a colored girl. Janie has been raised in Mr. Washburn family where all the family members are white. It makes Janie think that she is also like others at home until she looks at the picture of her with all the family members. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"So when we looked at de picture and everybody got pointed out there wasn't nobody left except a real dark little girl with long hair standing by Eleanor. Dat's where Ah wuz s'posed

to be, but Ah couldn't recognize dat dark chile as me. So Ah ast, 'where is me? Ah don't see me.' (Hurstons, 1937:9)

From the quotation above, Janie can not accept the reality that she is the only colored little girl at the moment. She used to think that she is white like others. Then, she discovers herself as colored girl as something different with her thought. She becomes an alien for herself. It can be concluded that there is a discrepancy between Janie's thought and the truth she receives which drives her being alienated. Unfortunately, the alienation occurs in another way. Janie also loses her relationship with other children. The quotation below is the proof of her losing.

"Aw, aw! Ah'm colored!"

"Us lived dere havin' fun till de chillun at school got to teasin' me 'bout livin' in de white folks' backyard. Dere wuz uh knotty head gal name Mayrella dat useter git mad every time she look at me. Mis' Washburn useter dress me up in all de clothes her gran'chillun didn't need no mo' which still wuz better'n whut de rest uh de colored chillun had. And then she useter put hair ribbon on mah head fuh me tuh wear. Dat useter rile Mayrella uh lot. So she would pick at me all de time and put some others up tuh do de same. They'd push me 'way from de ring plays and make out they couldn't play wid nobody dat lived on premises. (Hurstons, 1937:9)

The quotation above shows that a girl named Mayrella always teases Janie about living in the white folks' house. It is clear that Mayrella has different standpoints about Janie who dresses in the white children's hand-me-downs. She does not like Janie and forbids another kids to play with Janie because she thinks that Janie is supposed to live within limitation such as the rest of colored people there. Meanwhile, Janie who is living cheerfully with Mr. Washburn family can not see the point of Mayrella's behavior. For her, everything should not change even though she has already known that she is colored girl. It can be concluded that there is a discrepancy

between Janie's thought of being colored and bad treatment as the result of Mayrella thought that Janie receives.

(b) Marriage

Janie's idea about love and marriage comes when she is lying under a blossoming pear tree. The quotation below is the proof of Janie's revelation.

She was stretched on her back beneath the pear tree soaking in the alto chant of the visiting bees, the gold of the sun and the panting breath of the breeze when the inaudible voice of it all came to her. She saw a dust-bearing bee sink into the sanctum of a bloom; the thousand sister-calyxes arch to meet the love embrace and the ecstatic shiver of the tree from root to tiniest branch creaming in every blossom and frothing with delight. So this was a marriage! She had been summoned to behold a revelation. (Hurstons, 1937:11)

The quotation above shows how Janie can conclude what marriage is. She pay attention to the process of a bee pollinating a pear blossom. The whole experience is so beautiful for Janie. She is sure that love and marriage must be beautiful like that.

Once, Janie's grandmother catches a glimpse of her kissing Johnny Taylor, the one who her grandmother considers as a frippery youth. She forbids her to meet this guy and marry to Logan Killicks who is respectable and prosperous. It is seen in the following quotation.

"Tain't Logan Killicks Ah wants you to have, baby, it's protection. Ah ain't gittin' ole, honey. Ah'm *done* ole. One mornin' soon, now, de angel wid de sword is gointuh stop by here. De day and de hour is hid from me, but it won't be long. Ah ast de Lawd when you was uh infant in mah arms to let me stay here till you got grown. He done spared me to see de day. Mah daily prayer now is tuh let dese golden moments rolls on a few days longer till Ah see you safe in life." (Hurston, 1937:15)

From the statement above, it is clear that marriage for her grandmother is a kind of protection since she knows that she can not always protect Janie. Marriage does not deal with something illuminating such as love. It can be concluded that Janie's alienation is caused by the discrepancy between Janie's expectation about marriage and what Janie receives to obey. She should marry to the person that she does not love. She is powerless to reject her grandmother's idea.

(c) Social Class

Janie is going to give an encouragement speech in front of the people when her husband, Joe Stark, who is voted to be a Mayor of Eatonville. However, Joe stops her to do that because he thinks that Janie is supposed to be a wife who should stay at home. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"Thank yuh fuh yo' compliments, but mah wife don't know nothin' 'bout no speech-makin'. Ah never married her for nothin' lak dat. She's uh woman and her place is in de home." Janie made her face laugh after a short pause, but it wasn't too easy. She had never thought of making a speech, and didn't know if she cared to make one at all. It must have been the way Joe spoke out without giving her a chance to say anything one way or another that took the bloom off of things. But anyway, she went down the road behind him that night feeling cold. He strode along invested with his new dignity, thought and planned out loud, unconscious of her thoughts.

(Hurston, 1937:43)

The statement above exhibits that Joe uses the argument that Janie does not know anything to speak in front of the people. He also mentions that the purpose of marrying Janie is just to let her stay at home. Janie tries to hide something by laughing after short pause. From the narration of her body language, it is an unexpected situation for her. Janie does not directly say that she really wants to give a speech, but after that occurrence she is leaving with the cold feeling because her husband has just implied her wife in different place with him. It is something against Janie's thought. It can be proven in another event when Janie wants to go with Joe to the dragging-out ceremony. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"Tain't nothin' so important Ah got tuh do tuhday, Jody. How come Ah can't go long wid you tuh de draggin'-out?"

Joe was struck speechless for a minute. "Why, Janie! You wouldn't be seen at uh draggin'-out, wouldja? Wid any and everybody in uh passle pushin' and shovin' wid they no-manners selves? Naw, naw!"

"You would be dere wid me, wouldn't yuh?"

"Dat's right, but Ah'm uh man even if Ah is de Mayor. But de mayor's wife is somethin' different again. Anyhow they's liable tuh need me tuh say uh few words over de carcass, dis bein' uh special case. But *you* ain't goin' off in all dat mess uh commonness. Ah'm surprised at yuh fish askin'." (Hurston, 1937:60)

The statement above states that Janie desires to attend the ceremony where Joe also being there. She already has nothing to do in their store. However, Joe does not allow her to go. He says that the mayor's wife does not have any significant role as the mayor who will be asked for saying few words over the special case like the unusual death of the mule. Janie sees there is no difference between Joe and her, so that she wants to go to the ceremony. It makes Janie experiencing alienation because the discrepancy between her thought of the

social pladd of wife and the reality she has to face that her husband forbids her to speak up in front of the people.

C. Effects of Janie's Alienation

1. Loss of Dream

Janie first experiences alienation at her six when she finds herself is a colored people, but she can overcome it. It can be proven that Janie does not blame herself being different with her play-mates in Mr. Washburn's house. However, when Janie becomes Logan Killicks's wife, she can not get a beautiful love and marriage like she hopes when she is sitting under a pear tree and seeing a bee pollinating a pear blossom. The following quotation is the proof of his loss of her dream.

The familiar people and things had failed her so she hung over the gate and looked up the road towards way off. She knew now that marriage did not make love. Janie's first dream was dead, so she became a woman. (Hurstons, 1937:25)

The quotation above shows that her dream is ruined by her grandmother, her close person in her life. Janie learns that marriage does not bring love to her life. Later, she becomes a woman who is defined by suffering of losing dream.

2. Loss of Freedom

A person who experiences alienation certainly feels limitations in life as Janie does. She can not determine her own way of life. She can not marry someone she really loves and she loses the opportunity to express her opinion in public. It indicates that Janie loses her freedom as a human being who is blessed with free will. The quotation below can be a proof that Janie has lost her freedom during her life with her husband, Joe Stark.

She tore off the kerchief from her head and let down her plentiful hair. The weight, the length, the glory was there. She took careful stock of herself, then combed her hair and tied it back up again. Then she starched and ironed her face, forming it into just what people wanted to see, and opened up the window and cried, "Come heah people! Jody is dead. Mah husband is gone from me."

(Hurstons, 1937:87)

From the statement above, Janie tears off the kerchief that has been asked by Joe to wear so that her beauty can not be enjoyed by others. Her decision not to longer wear the kerchief is the way of Janie to show that she is no longer limited by anyone. However, it comes to her mind that it is not pleasant thing to do at the moment when Jody is dead. Then, Janie pretends not to be fine by forming her face into just what people wants to see and she announces the death of her husband.

There is another proof that Janie has lost her freedom during her life with her husband. It happens when people give her some advice to marry again because a woman is considered to be weak and needs a man to assist her. It can be seen in the quotation below.

"Uh woman by herself is uh pitiful thing," she was told over and again.

"Dey needs aid and assistance. God never meant 'em tuh try tuh stand by theirselves. You ain't been used tuh knockin' round and doin' fuh yo'self, Mis' Starks. You been well taken keer of, you needs uh man."

Janie laughed at all these well-wishers because she knew that they knew plenty of women alone; that she was not the first one they had ever seen. But most of the others were poor. Besides she liked being lonesome for a change. This freedom feeling was fine. These men didn't represent a thing she wanted to know about. She had already experienced them through Logan and Joe. She felt like slapping some of them for sitting around grinning at her like a pack of chessy cats, trying to make out they looked like love. (Hurstons, 1937:103)

The statement above states that someone suggests Janie to marry again. At that time, people judges that a woman is helpless to protect or take care of herself so that a woman needs a man to do anything for her. However, Janie thinks it is not always true that woman needs a man because she knows plenty women living alone and happily. Moreover, she enjoys being no longer limited by a man even though she feels lonely after the death of her husband.

Now, she understands what she really expects of man in marriage. It is not like Logan Killicks and Joe Stark who do not show their true love but shape of restraintment.

CONCLUSION

This chapter aims to answer the statements of the problem stated in chapter one. This chapter concludes the analysis, deals with the proofs of Janie Crawford's alienation, the causes of Janie Crawford's alienation, and the effects of Janie Crawford's alienation on herself as seen in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

On the five components of alienation, the thesis writer analyzes the features of alienation that appears in Janie Crawford's alienation. There are some proofs which indicates Janie Crawford's alienation. The first is powerlessness. Janie Crawford tends to be powerless in facing some situations so that Janie can not do something she really wants to do. She just follows what other people order, such as marrying to Logan Killicks as her grandmother request and staying at her place instead making a speech or going to the dragging-out celebration as her husband order. She also refuses her own personal interests just to satisfy others. It reflects self-estrangement, the second aspects of Janie Crawford's alienation.

The second problem that the writer analyzes is the cause of Janie Crawford's alienation. The cause of her alienation is the discrepancy between her thought and what she receives from others.

The discrepancy occurs in some matters, such as being colored, marriage, and social class. In the matter of being colored, her alienation is caused by discrepancy between her

thought of being colored and bad treatment as the result of Mayrella's thought with what she receives. In the matter of marriage, her alienation is caused by the discrepancy between her expectation about marriage and what she receives to obey. Janie Crawford should marry to the person that she does not love. She is powerles to reject her grandmother's idea. In the matter of social class, her alienation is caused by the

discrepancy between her thought of the wife's social place with the reality she has to face that her husband forbids her to speak up in front of the people and asks her just to stay at her place at store or home. In the last the thesis writer analyzes the effects of Janie Crawford's alienation on herself. The first effect is that she can not pursue her dream to marry to someone she loves. The second is she loses her freedom as a human being who is blessed with free will. However, Janie can still survive in every plight she has to surpass.

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