

**HENRY JAMES' VIEW ABOUT AMERICAN CULTURE AS
REPRESENTED BY DAISY MILLER IN *DAISY MILLER*
(GENETIC STRUCTURALISM APPROACH)**



THESIS

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of Requirement
for the Sarjana Sastra Degree in the English Department
Sebelas Maret University

By:

HABIB RIFA'I
C 0397033

**FACULTY OF LETTERS AND FINE ARTS
SEBELAS MARET UNIVERSITY
SURAKARTA
2003**

Approved to be examined before the Board of the examiners
Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts, Sebelas Maret University

Thesis consultants:

1. Drs. Mugijatna, M.Si (_____)
First Consultant NIP. 131 569 256
2. Dra. Rara Sugiarti, M.Tourism (_____)
Second Consultant NIP. 131 918 127

Approved by the Board of Examiners

Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University, Surakarta

On April, 5th 2003

The Board of Examiners:

1. Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed (_____)
Chairman NIP. 131 569 264
2. Dra. Tri Retno Pudyastuti, M.Hum (_____)
Secretary NIP. 131 472 639
3. Drs. Mugijatna, M.Si (_____)
First Examiner NIP. 131 569 256
4. Dra. Rara Sugiarti, M.Tourism (_____)
Second Examiner NIP. 131 918 127

Dean of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts
Sebelas Maret University

Dr. Maryono Dwirahardjo. SU
NIP. 130 675 167

MOTTO

Wahai roh yang damai. Kembalilah kepada Tuhanmu dengan (hati)
ridha dan diridhai (Tuhan)
(QS: 89; 27-28)

There is something that cannot be forced in this world. Much deeper
in sacrificing will hurt your heart.

Nduwe bojo po ra duwe, sing penting nggarap skripsi !!!

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to :

- **Bapak and Ibu**

I have disappointed you. I'm sorry...

- **My sweet Adek**

I have missed you for a long time...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank God, after very long and hard times, this thesis comes into its finish. I would like to thank to Allah SWT for being my guide in my life. Your love has brought me into my best way of life. Thank also to Muhammad SAW who has given us the two guides i.e. holy Al-Qur'an and Al-Hadist as our torches in "the dark".

I would like to thank to these following important persons: the Dean of Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Dr. Maryono Dwirahardjo. SU for approving this thesis; the Head of English Department Drs. Riyadi Santosa, M.Ed for his helping hand to finish this thesis; my first consultant Drs. Mugijatna M.Si for his patience, care and understanding that make me able to pass my hard time in finishing this thesis; my second consultant Dra. Rara Sugiarti. M.Tourism for guiding me to make this thesis perfect; and my academic consultant Drs. Agus Hari Wibowo for his cares and attentions.

My deepest-hearted thanks are given to my father and mother: I do love you, mom, dad.... Thank you for your sacrifice to make me know about life (that life is hard). I hope that I can reach what you have prayed for me, i.e. be a useful man for me, my family, and for everyone. Mom, I'm sorry. My love is also sent to **mas Hanif, mas Ari, and my dearest sister, Ammy**. I'm proud of you to be my family. There is no such happiness without you.

I would like to gratitude to Nana and arry who had supported me and cared about all of my life (I miss you but hate I you). I would like to thank to Mbak Suci and lik Asngadie who have given a great job and have thought me to be patient.

My love is expressed to my best friends: my second teacher Ahmad “**Dobleh**” Rifa’i whose hair is scanty, Triono “**P-troeck**” Wahyu whose face is so sweet (*sweet wet pie thick*), Andi “**boy**” (I miss to drive your green Fiat), C-koed “**the super panic student**”, G-penx **the iron man**”, Me2d “**the calcium boy**”, Elek “**the money man**”, Eroy “**The Bethon man**”, T-goeh, Hasan “**mas kuda**” Isma’il, Pawoul, Roesjaman, Grandong, Pedro “**the keeper**”, yu Keke’, Now-vieta (welcome to a new life!), and Andjar, I will not forget your kindness to me. Thanks also to Yani (I like the way you smile), Tiara, (I do not like you to be fat!), Suryani (Thanks for calling me), Rina tusevani, Indi, Mei, Trimbil (Who is it?), Mala “**the zoom**”, Lili, Nina, Yuni, Aniek, Wurie, Cicik, Rani, Utiek, Nurma, Ika, Ina’, Riena ‘**ndut**’, and all members of ED’97 that I cannot mention in this paper. I do care about you. You are the best and the greatest friends of mine in this world. Do I ever disturb you? I do not think so. All I did were to get to close to you. You judge me as a bad man? I am, but I am a sweet bad man and don’t forget that I’m innocent! Anyway, I love you so much.

I also express my gratitude to my seniors of ’96 Joe “**the beauty**” for everything you have given to me; Kang Ma’ruf and Kang Reza for your advices in making affairs; Ali, kang Pardi, and kang Ijo, in **JBH**; mbak Sarie for your

hi...hi...hi...; Yoe “**ming tse**” yoen (hey boy, you look nice with your real hair!). We are a family. Please forgive for all of my words.

I also thank to Mac. Gyver who guides me to be a man in my life and Cameron Diaz whose eyes are shinning. I like the way you live in your movie.

The big thanks are given to PT. Philip Morris Indonesia for producing **Marlboro** (the red one); PT Nestle Indonesia for producing **Nescafe**; **GARUDA BILYARD CENTER** (the place I release my pain); my *AD 4798 ML* that brings me wherever I go (Just keep your mouth shut); my **IBM and COMPAQ** (one day you will be repaired to throw away the viruses); *Nina and Paul in Teken 5*; *Intel maestro*; *21' Sony*, and also my *blue guitar*, you have accompanied me in my nights. You have helped me to finish my thesis.

Hopefully, this research will be useful for those who read.

Surakarta, April 2003

Habib Rifa'i

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ABSTRACT

Daisy Miller is one of James' novels that talks about cultural gap. There are many cultural conflicts between American and European. The researcher had formulated three problem statements as follows: (1) How are the cultural differences in *Daisy Miller*? (2) How does the society in *Daisy Miller* view Daisy Miller? (3) How does Henry James view American culture as represented by Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller*?

In order to answer the questions, the researcher used genetic structuralism approach by Lucien Goldman to analyze *Daisy Miller*, because genetic structuralism is used to find the world view of the author toward his novel. There are three aspects to be correlated in genetic structuralism, i.e. the novel itself, biography of the author, the social condition when the novel was created. The researcher also had to find the previous novel and novel after *Daisy Miller* which have the same theme and correlated them with *Daisy Miller*. By the combination of the aspects above, the researcher could find Henry James' view about American culture as represented by Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller*.

There were three findings in this research: First, the researcher found that there are cultural differences between America and Europe. In *Daisy Miller* Henry James presents the Americans who had settled in Europe lived in a luxurious life. It can be seen from their life style. They stayed from one hotel to another and they liked to hold parties. The Millers family brought a private tutor to teach Randolph, Daisy's brother. It was very expensive to bring a private tutor from America to Europe; but James presents the society to show that it was a rich and high-class society. Daisy Miller was a visitor in Europe. She brought the pure American culture. The conflict appeared when she was considered to break the rules in Europe such as walking in the night with a man.

Second, the researcher identified the view of society to Daisy Miller. The characters in *Daisy Miller* were: (1) Frederick Winterbourne. He was a young American who had lived and schooled in Geneva. He sometimes judged Daisy as a good girl, but in other time he considered her as a bad girl. (2) Mrs. Costello. She is American but with European air. She looked down the Millers family because of their new money, unsophisticated conduct, and intimacy with their courier. (3) Mrs. Walker. She exemplified the values of the formal American but with European air similar to Mrs. Costello. (4) He was an Italian man. He considered Daisy just as natural and innocent girl. (5) Mrs. Miller. She was Daisy's mother. She was the opposite of a higher class European mother, because she allowed her daughter to do as she liked.

Third, the researcher found that Henry James presents Daisy Miller as the representation of American culture. Daisy's characteristics are: (1) Freedom. (2) Naturalness. (3) Innocence. (4) Purity. Henry James takes the American culture a little higher than European culture. He also considers that two different cultures can live together in one community comfortably as long as the member of society respects each other.

CHAPTER I

A. Research Background

A literary work is an expression of the author's thought. It is a place where he pours his feelings, imaginations, expressions, and willingness. Since the author is member of societies, it is true that there is a very close relationship between a literary work, the author, and social condition of the author. An author gets the inspiration of the work he makes based on the reality he faces and social condition surrounding him. It can be said that a literary work is a reflection of society.

Therefore, as Rene Wellek and Austin Warren state in their book *Theory of Literature* that:

Literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation, such traditional literary devices as symbolism and metre are social in their very nature. They are conventions and norms which could have arisen only in society. But furthermore literature represents 'life'; and 'life' is, in large measure a social reality, even though the natural work and the inner or objective world of the individual have also been objects of literary 'imitation'. (Wellek and Warren, 1956, p. 94)

They note that a literary work represented life. It was not true that a literary work was an expression of society. If it assumed that literature, at

any given time, mirrored the current social situation 'correctly'; it was false, it was commonplace, trite, and vague if it meant only that literature depicted some aspects of social reality. It was more ambiguous to say that literature expressed life, an author inevitably expressed his experience and total conception of life; but it would be manifestly untrue to say that he expressed the whole of life completely (Wellek and Warren, 1956, p.95). An author should be representative of his age and society and of course he should be aware of specific social situation.

Henry James is one of American novelists who created works based on his imaginations and experiences he had from his traveling. He was born in New York in 1843. He is the second son of a liberal minded father. In his early age, he was taken to England, France, Germany, and Switzerland, where he studied French and absorbed the artistic atmosphere of the old world. In 1855, he went abroad for education and extensive travels and back to America in 1860 to get law school in university of Harvard. He spent most of his life to travel around the world.

Daisy Miller, a novel written in 1878, is one of James' romantic novels that turns out to be one of the most lastingly popular of James' work. He performs an innocent young American who visited Europe to get some cultures and she showed her pure American characters. Societies were shocked seeing her behavior where she broke the rules that people must obeyed. Henry James takes a great interest in American's behavior and attitude in Europe and European's in America, cultural confrontations

between America and Europe, confrontation between new values and old values. He wrote a story of a man from many countries with their own characters. Europeans were described as having more high culture as well as being aware of the norms and values; while Americans preferred moralities and innocence. It seemed that Henry wants to contrast the American innocence and European experience. In his previous novel, *The American* (1877), Henry shows a manner theme where a rich but 'innocent' American businessman was subjected to integrate and moral deviation at the hands of French family of aristocratic pretensions. It is a social comedy which revised the international contrast by bringing some Europeans to Boston where there is a dramatization of the two different cultures.

The main characters in the novel are Daisy Miller and Frederick Winterbourne. Two countries are taken by Henry James as the setting of his novel, i.e. Switzerland and Italy. At the beginning of the story, Switzerland is used as a place where Daisy met Winterbourne and how they knew each other. Immediately, Daisy got closer to Winterbourne and had broken the norms which lied in the country such as making an unchaperoned day trip with Winterbourne to visit the famous old Castle Chillon.

Daisy Miller is a young American lady from Schenectady, New York. His father is a wealthy businessman. She was traveling to Europe with her mother and her brother Randolph. Switzerland is one of countries in Europe she had visited and in the winter, she would go to Italy. Daisy makes Winterbourne promised to meet her again in Rome.

In Rome, Daisy makes friends with Italian men and spends lots of her time with them. Daisy often brings her man came to the party of Americans who had settled in Rome. This made Americans kept away from her and even Mrs. Walker cut her. Since that night, Daisy did not allowed to come to the party because Americans considered that Daisy did not belong to them anymore. She had been told not to walk in the night because she might be caught by the fever, but she did not care about what people said. Daisy did catch the fever and a week later she die. The researcher wanted to dig up more about the messages that Henry James wants to communicate in *Daisy Miller* to the readers.

In this research, genetic structuralism approach by Lucien Goldman was used to analyze the novel. There are three aspects of genetic structuralism, i.e. society when the work written, bibliography of the author, and the novel itself. Using this approach, the researcher must find the correlation between the previous novels or the latter novels that used the same theme.

Here, two different cultures are performed, American innocence, and European experience (Foerster, 1960. p. 635). Miller family is described as an American and others as Europeans. Although they are Americans, they behave as Europeans because they have settled for several years. They have changed their pure American cultures and adapted to the European cultures. That made Daisy with her pure American different with the society. People were shocked seeing Daisy innocently broke their norms or society's rules.

That made people stayed away from her and even some judged her as a bad girl.

When reading *Daisy Miller*, we are constantly being caught between conflicting value systems. This is a key trick for Henry James, and one of his talents. When we read about how one of his characters reacted to the actions of statements of someone else, we are never sure whether we were supposed to agree or not. That was the reason why researcher wanted to analyze the novel.

B. Problem Statements

The researcher formulized three problems. They are :

1. What are the cultural differences in *Daisy Miller* ?
2. How does the society in *Daisy Miller* view Daisy Miller ?
3. How does Henry James view American culture as represented by Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller* ?

C. Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are :

1. To discover the cultural differences in *Daisy Miller*.
2. To describe the view of the society towards Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller*.

3. To explain Henry James' view about American culture as represented by Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller*.

D. Benefits

This research was expected to provide the following benefits. They are :

1. To help the readers comprehend more easily about Henry James' works, especially *Daisy Miller*.
2. To give some information to the readers about Henry James' view about American culture as represented by Daisy Miller and his view on life of his era.
3. To provide some inputs for the students who intend to analyze *Daisy Miller* further.

E. Research Methodology

In this research, researcher used a qualitative research which applied descriptive technique. As Arikunto states, that in the qualitative research, the data are stated in the form of words or sentences (1986, p.20). This research belonged to a descriptive study since it just collected and analyzed the data, drew a conclusion based on the data without taking into a general conclusion. (Sutrisno Hadi, 1993, p.106).

The method of collecting data was through library research. The researcher read and comprehended the novel, books, articles and other writing which support the subject matter of the research.

Researcher also used internet media to find out some information dealing with the subject of the research. Then, researcher quoted some important facts which relevant to the problem of the research.

1. Approach

This research concerned with the cultural problem, in which the researcher wanted to find out how Americans lived, especially Americans who had settled in Europe, so the approach appropriate to be used was sociological approach. Basically, literary work is the result of the author's imaginations, but it often reveals the reality of human life. Milton C. Albrecht states in *The Sociology of Literature* that literature was interpreted as reflecting norms and values, as revealing the ethos of culture, the processes of class struggle, and certain types of social facts (1978, p.105).

The main term in theory of sociology is that literature is a reflection of society. An author in reflecting the social condition does not only express his own idea, but also includes the aspirations of the society, hopes, and wishes. Sociological approach belongs to extrinsic approach. It emphasizes the sociological aspects of a work, as a way to connect the work to the social background of a work.

According to Harry Levin, literature did not only reflect the society, but also developed as a new institution. It meant that literature had its own function i.e. as the social control in society.

In the absence of regular institution, literature becomes one, the truth, though it has long been obscured by a welter of personalities and technicalities, is that literature has been an institution. Like other institution, the church or the law, it cherishes a unique phase of human experience and controls a special body of precedents and devices (Levin, 1973, p. 68).

Alexander Kern in the *Sociology of Literature*, states that sociology gave the researcher a technique to correlate a literary work and society. This technique aimed at being more systematic, more objective and more refined than previous attempts to use knowledge of society in the interpretation of literary art. (1972, p. 69).

In interpreting a work, the researcher could correlate the characters in a literary work with the situation created by the author and the reality as the background using sociology of literature. Therefore, sociological approach was applied to describe the reality in America, in about 1900s, as depicted in *Daisy Miller*. So, the researcher might notice that the reality of American society in 1900s might be seen from *Daisy Miller*.

Since the analysis also let to find out the author's view, genetic structuralism theory was used by the researcher. This theory is introduced

by Lucien Goldman as a development of George Luckas' theory. Goldman names his theory genetic structuralism. He states that each literary work had its own *significant structure*. This structure represented the author's world vision (*vision du monde*), not as an individual, but as a representative of his society. A person as his group speaker, spoke based on the social situation as human, and this situation in a great author's literary work was described optimally and clearly. Then, based on *vision du monde* analysis, a researcher could compare it with the social condition of a society. In this term, a literary work could be understood from where and how it came (*genetic*) in a certain social structure (Teeuw, 1884, p. 153). The close relation between literary work, the author, and a social group showed that the study of a literary work could not be separated from the study of its author and his cultural group.

There are two aspects in genetic structuralism, i.e. internal aspect and external aspect. The internal aspect is the internal elements in the work such as theme, characters, setting, and plot. The external aspect is the sociological aspect of the works, i.e. the condition of the author's life, the society and author's social position.

I have said that genetic structuralism is above all rigorously holistic position. This is why just as it rejects any separation between history and sociology, it can not accept a radical separation between the fundamental laws of creative behavior within the cultural sphere, and those which govern the everyday

behavior of all men in social and economic life (Elizabeth & Tom, 1973, p. 111).

According to Goldman, every man's action was essentially a reaction to the society's problem, so is the author. The author did not only give a reaction to the problem around him, but also created new structures which then expressed in his work.

A cultural act could not be understood without totality of life in the society, because all human being's act was a universe and it would give some information about special character of certain cultural act. In understanding a certain cultural act, the researcher must relate the cultural act with its socio-histories. Human liked to do something that was different from others. In different cultural act, there was a special behavior.

Goldman states that literature as a cultural and artistic world had a highly individual and a highly socialized character. As a highly socialized character, literature had a social function to represent the collective consciousness of the cultural group of the author. A work reflected the worldview of cultural group, but the worldview in literary work was a worldview of cultural group which had been digested through an author's individual consciousness (Elizabeth and Tom Burns, 1973, p.115).

In his book *Toward Sociology of the Novel*, Goldman states, "I have called a world view, a view that the group does not therefore create, but whose constituent elements it elaborates (and it alone can elaborate) and the

energy that makes it possible to bring them together". (1975, p. 160). He notices that the great writer or an artist was the exceptional individual who succeeded to create a literary work, an imaginary, coherent, or almost strictly coherent world. A work's structure must correspond to the whole of the group where was tending. In relation to other works, it was more or less important as its structure moved away from or close to rigorous coherence.

This theory was applied as follows: first, the analysis was focused on the internal structure of the novel, then the result of that analysis was correlated with the social and historical condition in America in about 1900s. Finally, how Henry James views American culture as presented by Daisy Miller was interpreted.

2. Data and Source of Data

Data were taken from source of data, i.e. books, articles, comments, and also website in Internet. Data were divided into two parts. They are:

a. Main Data

Main data consisted of dialogues, terms, phrases, statements, and narration taken from *Daisy Miller*.

b. Supporting Data

Supporting data consisted of dialogues, terms, phrases, statements, and narration taken from literatures that support the research such as articles, comments, criticism, and other information which relevant to the subject matter.

3. Data Collecting Technique

There were some steps that the researcher had done to collect the data from the source of data. Firstly, the source of data was read carefully and repeatedly. Then, the researcher made some notes on every related clauses, sentences, terms, and paragraphs.

4. Technique of Analysis

1. All collected data were sorted to separate the data to be used or not.
2. They were classified according to the research categories.
3. They were matched to the theories used in the research.
4. The result was supported with the supporting data.
5. The researcher drawn conclusion and recommendation.

F. Thesis Organization

The thesis was divided into four chapters. It was purposed to make the analyzing of the novel became easier and the readers could understand it easily. Beside that, it could avoid the confusing in analyzing the novel.

Chapter one is introduction. It consists of background of the novel and its author, problem statements, research objectives, benefits, research methodology, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is literary review. It consists of Henry James' bibliography and American condition in 1900s.

Chapter three is analysis. This chapter consists of the analysis that purposed in order to answer problem statements above.

Chapter four is conclusion and recommendation. Researcher concluded the research in this chapter and also made recommendation to the readers.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Daisy Miller

Leslie Fiedler who has written about Daisy Miller in her literary critic entitled *THAT 'AMERICAN GIRL'* states that:

"Daisy is. . . the prototype of all those young American female tourists who continue to baffle their continental lovers with an innocence not at all impeached, though they have taken to sleeping with their Giovanellis as well as standing with them in the moonlight. What the European male fails to understand is that the American Girl is innocent by definition, mythically innocent; and that her purity depends upon nothing she says or does. . . ." (<http://www.omnिसourcedirect.com/ebooks/book-sites/daisy-miller/home-daisy-miller.htm>.)

In Leslie Fiedler's opinion, what Daisy had done was not the wrong thing. She considers that Daisy was just an innocent young American with all her purity. Her innocence were just like sleeping with Giovanellis as well as standing with them in the moonlight or making an unchaperoned day trip with Winterbourne to visit the famous old Castle Chillon.

She adds that Daisy was a prototype of a young American that represented Americans. She was very different from the Europeans. No one could judge her as a bad girl although there were no Europeans who behaved just like her.

Sumayah, in her research entitled *Aspek-Aspek Romantisme Dalam Daisy Miller Karya Henry James*, says that "Daisy Miller merupakan perwujudan dari aspek-aspek kebebasan, individualisme, kealamiahan, kepolosan, dan kemurnian" (1991, p. 59). She uses Dynamic Structuralism theory as her research approach. She notes that freedom meant out of all rules and norms that must be obeyed. Daisy was free from society's rules and religion and she might do everything she liked. She did not want to obey the norms in Rome and Vevey where it was forbidden for a girl to have an intimate friend freely. She did everything she liked although people did not like it and as a consequence people kept away from her and some judged her as a bad girl.

Henry James in *American Poetry and Prose* states, "It is a complex fate to be an American..." (Foerster, 1970, p. 637). In the novel, Daisy had to fight against the norms and values in Europe. In fact, she was a young American who had a great passion as a teen. She had to stand by herself and nobody liked to what she did. People considered that all she did were against the society's norms, that's why she had to fight as James states "...and one of the responsibilities is fighting against a superstitious valuation of Europe" (Foerster, 1970, p. 637).

B. Henry James Life and Career

Henry James is an American novelist and critic who remains one of the greatest and most influential figures in American literature. He was born in New York City on April 15, 1843. He spent most of his first 12 years in New York City and was educated along with his brothers and sister by private tutors. His father is an eccentric and brilliant father. The heir of his family was to an estate of \$3 million (Encyclopedia Americana vol. 23, 1991, p. 678). He lived in a wealthy and rich family.

In 1855, the family went to Geneva, London, Paris, France, and returned to United States in 1859. Most of James' education was thus received abroad, and over the years, in addition to developing a deep love of literature, he spoke fluent French. In 1862, James entered Harvard law school, but he spent most of his year there reading fiction and preparing himself to become a writer. Two years later, his family moved from New York to Boston, and then to Cambridge. Jay Martin in *Harvests of Change: American Literature 1865-1914* says that "James gained his earliest reputation as a traveler writer. He was a traveler before he was a novelist" (1967: 313). Martin states that Henry James moved from one place to another and then he started to write a work. Before producing a novel, he was a man who spent his life to make travel with his family. He studied abroad and came back as a writer.

At this time, James began to publish essays and short stories in literary magazines including *The Atlantic Monthly*, whose editor, William Dean Howells, became his lifelong friend. And subsequent, *Atlantic* editors championed James' literary talents. Several of James' novels were serialized in *The Atlantic*, including *The Portrait of a Lady*, the first installment which appeared in November 1880. After *The Portrait of a Lady* appeared in book form, *The Atlantic* gave it a glowing review.

In 1869, James left for Europe and produced numerous travel sketches and short stories. Returning to Cambridge in 1870, James wrote his first novel *Watch and Ward* (1870) and *Passionate Pilgrim* (1871) and went to Europe to spend his 18 months in Rome. There he wrote *Roderick Hudson*, a novel about an expatriate American artist, but he completed his novel in New York City. Late in 1876, he moved to London, his home for most of the next two decades. A good businessman as well as a prolific author, by 1875 he had already published a novel, a collection of short stories, and over 70 magazine articles. (Encyclopedia Americana vol. 23, 1991, p. 678) He made a comfortable living.

The American (1877) was one of Henry James' important early works. This novel had begun to appear serially in 1876. However his first real fame came in 1878 when he published *Daisy Miller*, a memorable presentation of an American girl abroad. In this early works, Henry James explored much about the culture in America and Europe. He compared both cultures in one work. William Troy in Leon Edel states that "Everything in

James's mind and work, his characters, his themes, his form and style-even-become immediately clear 'when it' was once remembered that he was an American who had spent most of his adult years in Europe" (Edel, 1963, p. 82).

In 1879, he also published a brilliant critical study of Nathaniel Hawthorne. With *The Portrait of The Lady* (1881), his reputation was firmly established.

During his parents' final illness, who died in 1882, Henry James returned to United States twice, between 1881 and 1883. After 1883 he did not visit United States for about two decades. In 1880's, he wrote such works as *Washington Square* (1881), *The Princess Casamassima* (1886), and *The Bostonians*. In 1879, James purchased Lamb House in Bye, Sussex, where he lived for the rest of his life. The first work he completed there was *The Turn of The Screw* (1889). He revisited United States in 1904 – 1905 to give lectures in several American Cities. Between 1906 and 1910, he selected and revised the content of *New York Edition*, volume 24 and prepared 18 critical prefaces that were included in it.

In 1915, one year before his death, James became a British subject in protest against what he judged to be the imprudent neutrality of the United States during World War I. He died in London on Feb 28, 1916, and his ashes were returned to Cambridge, Mass, for burial.

James is one of the few American writers whose career shows steady growth in the depth of his concern and the enlargement of his themes. There

are three main times recognizable. Those are the apprentice years, the middle years, and the late works.

a. **The apprentice years**, from 1870 to 1882. He explored the possibilities of the transatlantic contrast of manners in terms of American innocence and European experience. As Martin says "...in his early books, James variously explored to America and Europe" (1967, p. 329). *Roderick Hudson* (1875), James' second novel, is his first long novel. That was the first time he was recognized in his official cannon. This work concerns a young American sculptor who readily accepted a wealthy friend's offer to sponsor him in the golden air of Italy. There, however, while he found a climate hospitable to art, he was simultaneously corrupted by his exposure to a cynical old world society, fearing the failure of his creative power, and committed suicide. He was corrupted by the influence of an exotic woman and lost his artistic gift. James' other works written in this period were *The American* (1877), *The European* (1878), and *Daisy Miller* (1887). His great novel which is marking the transition into his second phase of development is *The Portrait of The Lady* (1881). In this period, Henry James showed the contrary between two countries. As stated in *Encyclopedia Americana vol.15* that:

In his most characteristic work he explored the conflict between the culture of the New World and the Old. James was particularly concerned with the loss of innocence with the moral and psychological changes effected in an ingenuous character,

usually an American, who suddenly finds exposed to cultural richness of Europe. (1983, p. 670)

- b. **The middle years**, extending to about 1895. The time when he wrote three long social novels, a sequence of tales of artist and stories on the theme of missed experiences, travel books, literary criticisms, and portraitures. In the *Bostonians* (1886), James presented one of his most delightful heroines, Verena Tarrant, whose femininity, simplicity, and good nature are contrasted with the novel's bad heroine, Olive Chancellor, an aggressive and somewhat masculine social reformer. James had consciously set out to write a very American tale and the result was a mature, balanced study of an eccentric reform movement, the psychology of middle class values, and certain sexual antagonism. The novel reflects James' reading of the French naturalist. *The Prince of Casamassima* (1886), *The Tragic Muse* (1890), *The Spoils of Poynton* (1897), and *What Maise Knew* (1897) are James' novels written in this period.
- c. **Late work**, complex phase. It was the time when he returned to the international theme with a deeper penetration into its moral and psychological implications and when he wrote tales of the supernatural like *The Turn of The Screw* or psychological ghost story like *The Jolly Corner*. In this period, his novels explored the baneful influence of evilly disposed minds over young and adolescent ones. These represented his

most complex style. *The Wings of The Dove* (1902), *The Ambassadors* (1903), and *The Golden Bowl* (1904) form a trio in which the contrast of manners was handled respectively in terms of tragedy, realism, comedy, and philosophical resolution. In the first novel, Milly Theme, dying of an illness, was victimized by an English couple scheming to deceive her and inherited her wealth. Milly was betrayed by her best friend and by the man they both loved. In the second, Lambert Strether was sent to Paris to save a young man from an immoral liaison with a Frenchwoman. He was set out for Paris by his friend, Mrs. Newsome, to persuade her son Chad to return to his business interests in United States. He found the situation that he did not expect. He failed as an ambassador, but learned so much about the rich, complex, and aesthetic world of Paris.

C. America in 1900s

To discover the social background of *Daisy Miller* which was published in the year 1878, the researcher had to connect it with the development of the American society in the era of second industrial revolution. The first revolution in industry ended about 1860; the second revolution ran around the time of American civil war into the second decade of the twentieth century.

Life in the new American City, whether for the immigrant or the immigrant did not transmute easily into art. In the face of change American

writing seemed generally slow to react. Since the civil war, the dominant movement had been realism, a realism that explored some of the new communities and settings of American life that looked in manner of local color at the life of the plains or the Mississippi Valley. As Brian lee and Robert Reinders state in *Introduction to American Studies*

The three major novelist were Mark Twain, writing his vernacular, deflationary realism from roots in South – west humor; William Dean Howells, arguing the case for realism as the discourse of democratic ordinaries and ‘smiling’ American values; and Henry James, refining realism to aesthetic precision in Europe. (Bradbury and Temperley, 1989, p. 217)

All perhaps sensed the need for a new language, but it was slow to come, though gradually the 1890s made the great formal transition from moral realism to a deterministic process, centered naturalism, i.e. a writing that increasingly found its center in the new urban and industrial America.

D. Industrialization Era

This research would dig out the background of second American industrial revolution or in the post civil war era. Those periods can be considered as the beginning of new era. This era gave same condition along the circulation of the American history at the nineteen-century.

In these periods, there were so many inventors and scientists performed their new ideas and brought great influences toward the changes of the nation. The Americans, who lived in condition that had straightened up the chaotic state of the nation caused by protected war, were influenced easily to the arrival of new ideas. They considered that the new ideas would give them profit and light up their life. Glen W. Moon and Don C. Cline state in *Story of our Land and People* that “New inventors and industries caused sweeping changes in American life after 1865. Men like Thomas Edison and Andrew Carnegis created opportunities and luxuries for the American people” (1964, p. 471).

Industry begun in America long before 1880 and technological principles had been governing many areas of American society before the civil war that further accelerated industrialization and commerce, and was followed by a period of massive entrepreneurial activity. Yet, the presence of the open frontier still helped sustain an image of a rural, agrarian, unmechanical America. However, once the depression of the 1870s had ended, the United States entered on a period of unprecedented technological expansion. The indices of growth from the end of 1870s to the advent of the First World War were unparalleled. Gross national production, in five-year averages, far out stripped population increases, and more than tripled between 1882 – 1886 (\$ 11,3 billion) and 1912 – 1916 (\$ 38,9 billion). Capital in manufacturing industries rose from \$ 2,7 billion in 1879 to \$ 20, 8 billion in 1974. The goods turned out by industries increased at the same

level, the index of manufacturing production (1899=100) rose from 42 in 1880 to 192 in 1914. America was now competing with the great industrial nations, Britain, and Germany and was outstripping both combined. The result was a change in the landscape, a change in the direction of American energy and a change in consciousness. (Lee & Reinders in Bradbury & Temperley, 1989, p. 212).

There were many inventors who created bigger and better machinery such as textile, iron, and steel. At the heart of this industrial transformation, touching almost all aspects of American growth was steel. In addition, manufacturing became vastly more efficient. The growing of railroads and steamboats were larger and speedier. The data recorded that raw steel production (in units of 1.000 short tons) grew from 597 in 1876, to 6.785 in 1895, to 35.180 in 1915. Although by 1880 the United States already had the longest railroads network in the world, this continued to expand from 115.547 miles of track in that year to 394.944 in 1915. (Lee & Reinders in Bradbury&Temperley, 1989, p. 212). These periods were the great days of railroads when railroad building probably dominated the minds of people more than any other aspect of American economy life. From those data, it can not be denied that during those times, power and transportation also went through tremendous changes. In communication, there were remarkable invention of the telegraph (1844) and telephone (1876).

The development of transportation and communication strengthened the United States. The second industrial revolution also carried an immense

increase in the volume of production. Factories grew and employed many workers. The factories competed to increase many products, as the consequence, the company needed much more employment. So the factories were trying to attract people away from farms. The need of large number of employment stimulated rural citizens to move to urban area. Immigration of new comers from Europe to the American urban area also gave the same impact to the development of cities in America. Although there is no exact statistic, indirect evidence indicates that the bulk of the native and foreign born who moved into American cities after 1880 came from rural and villages background. There were a pre-industrial folk who brought into industrial society ways of work and other habits, and values not associated with industrial necessities and the industrial ethos, under the condition of urbanization and industrialization, their fork behavior and values were seriously challenged and transformed (Gutman in Bradbury&Temperley, 1989, p. 218).

The great urbanization and migration influenced population of the cities. The population in the cities rose into high level. It extensively altered the social conditions. As the impact of population density, there were many problems such as health, housing, and security.

Jacob Thudiphara in *Urban Community Development* states that :

One of the consequences of urbanization is the rapid growth of slums and informal settlements where people live without physical amenities like water, sanitation, roads, drainage,

education, health, and opportunities for socioeconomic development (1993, p. 11).

The density of population stimulated the citizen to compete in earning money to fulfill their needs. In 1910, there were 9.635.900 foreign-born in American's cities and an additional 12.346.900 native-born or mixed parentage. The European immigrants were concentrated particularly in large urban centers. According to 1910 census, of the ten largest cities in America, 3.183.116 residents were of white native American parentage, 4.605.860 were of foreign or mixed parentage, 4.106.117 were foreign-born, and 336.493 were Afro-American. They were only four cities-Philadelphia, St. Louis, Baltimore, and Buffalo. (Lee & Reinders in Bradbury&Temperley, 1989, p. 216). In this condition, people had to compete among individuals within social groups to gain existence and survival, or even it might devote to a struggle for prestige. The citizens of the industrial cities had to compete with the physical environment to get the material objects to protect themselves against the natural phenomena such as cold, heat, storms, and floods, and to give their family a comfort life.

The development of machine industry arose everywhere. New invention and improvement created many new utilities. They were useful to help human being in doing their work. But on the contrary, this situation also discomforted. The growths of machine industry automatically decreased manpower. Factories now used machine and only needed a few labors to produce many products as Sam Bass Warner, Jr. states that

In some industries, like textiles, shoes, and metal working, new machinery accompanied the new methods of work, but socially and politically the capitalist- managed, disciplined, and organized workplace was a more significant element of production than the presence of new machinery. This new style of work cut off many from the path to becoming independent artisans and instead made them into workers, people without future prospects of craft, security, or property (Luedtke, 1987, p. 108).

In the reality, theory of organic evolution was the most popular ideologies that much influenced American's mind. The theory says that there is a continuous struggle in every side of life for the fittest species. To keep survive, the fittest species had to be able to adapt in the environment and able to compete with others. The strongest species would live longer. Americans were inspired to face every challenge and tried to increase their life. This phenomenon became one of the causal effects of the movement in science and technology. As the consequence, people were motivated to be strong in facing the difficulty. Industries would survive if they tried hard and used any changes they got.

The development in economy, social and culture gave a change for everyone to get rich. Everyone had a change to be rich when he used the change well. It depended on himself; if he tried hard there is no impossibilities to be rich.

While Americans were busy to reach the materials, they did not realize that they lost their power to keep the old tradition they take long before. What they thought was just getting more and more money.

The idealism, ethic, and moral value during the post civil war were no longer existed in American's life. Before industrial revolution, America was an agricultural nation where people lived in peace and simple way. But after the industrialization, the simple and pleasant philosophy was covered by the forces old terrible and violence real life.

Based on the history, America is known as a theocratic state, built by the puritans. As Murray G. Murphey states in *Making America: The Society and Culture of the United State* that "The puritan party that came to a New England was a distinct faction within English Puritanism, and one that subscribed to a special version of puritan thought" (Luedtke, 1987, p. 325). Puritanism unconsciously represented a transitional phase in the long and slow revolution from a traditional to a modern conception of life, authority, and personality. Puritan education and child rearing were designed to produce conformity, verification for law and society, strong moral code. The Bible was a complete body of laws to regulate their life. It was bringing the spiritual life not only theology and ethnic, but also all knowledge and all conduct. In that time, American's life was guided by the Bible and far away from secular interest. But entering eighteenth century, the Puritanism subsided. American philosophy was not keeping society godly and orderly, stable and quit. On the other hand, in changing world of

urbanization and industrialization, people took up new issue: the building of art galleries and libraries, educational and prison reform, campaigns for less acquisitive policies towards the Indians, improved provision for care of the handicapped and insane, woman's rights and pre-eminently, anti slavery and abolition. (Bolt & Lee in Bradbury & Temperley, 1989, p. 84)

As rationalism appeared in America, people started to think about worldly things. They believed that life should be dedicated to the pursuit of human happiness. God created human equally, thus one has the same opportunity to get everything. People considered that their faith was in their own hand. This new philosophy motivated Americans to reach success. Many people wanted to build factory in order to exploit source of nature and the result of agriculture. The development of transportation and communication system also supported American people to change their little town into industrial cities.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

Daisy Miller consists of four parts. Each part refers to the major division of the whole story. Each part is arranged to contribute to the whole parts in the plot sequences which describe the causal relationship of every event in the story. Part I introduces the setting of place and time of *Daisy Miller*. The main characters are Daisy Miller and Frederick Winterbourne. Daisy Miller was a pretty young girl and Frederick Winterbourne was charmed quickly. Her characters with her pure American seemed to appear when she talked to him. Winterbourne was the man she just knew but she could talk to him freely. Daisy seemed close to him in a very short time. Part II tells the close relationship between Daisy and Winterbourne. He arranged to make a trip to the castle with Daisy. He went to his aunt to introduce Daisy to her. His aunt disagreed his making a friendship with Daisy because she disliked Daisy. The conflict between Daisy and Winterbourne happened in part III. Daisy preferred to walk with Mr. Giovanelli than to drive with Winterbourne and Mrs. Walker. Daisy did not care of what people talked about her. Any time she wanted to do something, she would do it. Actually Mrs. Walker and Winterbourne asked her to drive in a carriage to avoid bad perception about Daisy. It was not proper for a young lady to walk in the late afternoon with a gentleman. In part IV, Daisy disobeyed most of the rules and norms in Europe and as the consequence

she was expelled from her society. In the end of the story Daisy was caught by roman fever and she died a week later.

In general, this analysis consists of three parts. The first analysis uncovers the social condition of society in *Daisy Miller* as the background of the novel. The second analysis discusses how the society view Daisy Miller. There are two opinions, i.e. agree and disagree to what Daisy did in her new society. The third analysis emphasizes on how Henry James views American culture in *Daisy Miller*. Here, Henry James describes Daisy Miller as a pure American Girl with her controversial behaviors. He depicts Daisy as a wild girl who always disobeyed the rules and norms in Europe.

A. Cultural Differences in *Daisy Miller*

In this term, the researcher only analyzed the society's life, i.e. life style of the characters and their culture in *Daisy Miller*.

1. Americans' Life Style in Daisy Miller.

Daisy miller was produced in 1877. In that year America was in industrialization era. There was a very clear differentiation between the poor and the rich. There were so many chances to get better life. It was possible for anybody who made great efforts to get it. They had many life styles. For the poor, they must survive in order to continue their life. They

worked as labors in factories and mines. But for the rich, they live in luxurious life. They did not think about money anymore because for them, money was flowing continually. Most of them were businessmen, owners of factory, owners of mine, etc. People moved to the cities and looked for the opportunities in the nation's industry and commerce.

In those post-war years, more and more Americans moved to cities. From foreign lands came thousands of immigrants in search of new and greater opportunities in the nation's industry and commerce. The United States began to change from a land of small farms and small businesses to a land of great cities and large industries. (Moon and Cline, 1964 p. 471)

In *Daisy Miller*, the Miller family is described as a wealthy family. Daisy's father was a successful businessman in New York City. He sent his family abroad to learn culture in Europe. He sent Daisy, his wife and his son Randolph to Switzerland and Rome. They went to Switzerland first. Their luxury life was described in the setting of *Daisy Miller*.

At the little town of Vevey, in Switzerland, there is a particularly comfortable hotel; there are indeed many hotels, since the entertainment of tourists is the business of the place, which, as many travelers will remember, is seated upon the edge of a remarkably blue lake--a lake that it behoves every tourist to visit.... The shore of the lake presents an unbroken array of

establishments of this order, of every category, from the "grand hotel" of the newest fashion, with a chalk-white front, a hundred balconies, and a dozen flags flying from its roof, to the small Swiss pension of an elder day, with its name inscribed in German-looking lettering upon a pink or yellow wall and an awkward summer-house in the angle of the garden. One of the hotels at Vevey, however, is famous, even classical, being distinguished from many of its upstart neighbors by an air both of luxury and of maturity. In this region, through the month of June, American travelers are extremely numerous; it may be said indeed that Vevey assumes at that time some of the characteristics of an American watering-place. There are sights and sounds that evoke a vision, an echo, of Newport and Saratoga. (James, 1909, p. 3)

Here, Henry James describes how Americans lived in Europe. They stayed in luxury hotel. This kind of hotel was a high-class hotel and there were only rich people staying there. The Miller family stayed in this hotel. Daisy met Frederick Winterbourne in the garden of the hotel. Winterbourne was an American young man who studied in Geneva. He went to Vevey to visit her aunt who had a headache. At that time Winterbourne was enjoying a cup of coffee in the garden of the hotel. Randolph, Daisy's brother, was coming to him and asked him a lump of sugar. He gave it and asked him

whether he was an American or not. Daisy looked for Randolph for a moment and found him in the garden with Winterbourne. She was introduced to Winterbourne by her brother.

There were some reasons why Americans stayed in Europe. Some were on their vacation or visited their family. These people spent most of their time to visit beautiful places in Europe. Some were studying to get new culture of Europeans and the others did their business.

Randolph was only nine years old. He should get lessons in a school. There, he was taught by a private teacher. It was a very expensive charge for a private teacher. While they were traveling in Europe, they brought a private teacher to teach Randolph.

“Mother thought of getting him one--to travel round with us. There was a lady told her of a very good teacher; an American lady-- perhaps you know her--Mrs. Sanders. I think she came from Boston. She told her of this teacher, and we thought of getting him to travel round us.

“ Mother’s going to get a teacher for him as soon as we’re get t’ Italy. Can you get good teacher in Italy?” (James, 1909, p. 13-14)

For common people, bringing a private teacher around Europe was not a cheap thing. But for the Miller’s family, money was not a problem. This study was the same way as Henry James got in his childhood. He, his

brothers and his sisters were taught by private tutors. He spent most of his first 12 years in New York City and was educated along with his brothers and sister by private tutors (Encyclopedia Americana vol. 23, 1991, p. 678). Most of James' education was thus received abroad. He was sent by his parents to study abroad, such as in 1960, he entered Harvard law school and he learned to speak fluent French in order to develop his love of literature.

James describes the Miller family in *Daisy Miller* as Americans who were traveling in Europe. They visited Switzerland first, and then visited Rome in Italy. These were influenced by traveling James got in his life. When he was 12 years old, his family went to Geneva, London, Paris, and France and went back to America in 1959.

As Daisy Miller moved from one place to another place, she got new society and also new friends. In Switzerland, she met Frederick Winterbourne and in short time they got very close, even they had planned to make a trip to the Chateau de Chillon, a famous ancient castle on the shore of Lake Geneva. She mentioned that she very much wanted to go seeing it, but she and her mother couldn't find anyone to take care of Randolph for an afternoon, since their Italian guide and courier, Eugenio, refused to do it. Winterbourne suggested that he could take Daisy to see the castle. He added that he meant for her mother to come with them, too, because he believed that Daisy would think it terribly improper to go with him on a trip without a chaperone. But, strangely, this did not even occur to Daisy. She remembered that her mother did not really like to go sightseeing

in the afternoon, and said that if she could get her mother and Eugenio to stay with Randolph, she and Winterbourne could go see the castle together on their own.

Daisy told her courier that she was planning to see Chillon Castle with her new friend. Daisy made Winterbourne promise that he would not back out of their arrangement and asked him again to confirm that he was really an American, and really staying in the hotel. In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James described how Daisy Miller spent their time in Switzerland, i.e. visiting an old castle on the shore of Lake Geneva.

They did go to Castle Chillon two days later. At the castle, Daisy was delighted by the Gothic creepiness of the castle. Winterbourne mentioned that he had to return to Geneva the next day, however, Daisy's mood suddenly changed. She took this much more seriously than Winterbourne had thought she would, calling him horrid, began to demand that he tell her about the woman she was sure he was going to see in Geneva. Winterbourne, who denied that he had a lover there, was astonished and pleased by Daisy's reaction, since it seemed to show she had stronger emotions for him than he had thought. Finally, he promised that he would come visit Daisy and her family in Rome during the winter, since he was scheduled to visit his aunt there anyway.

It seemed that Daisy did not want to be left by her new friend. In her new society, she just knew Winterbourne and no body else. It was hard for her to get new friends there. Moreover, her society was a high-class society

which consisted of rich people. That was why her mood suddenly changed when Winterbourne said that he would go to Geneva. But she made him promised that he would come to visit her in Rome just because of her. "I don't want you to come for your aunt," said Daisy; "I want you just to come for me" (James, 1909, p.44).

Henry James also describes its society as society which liked to hold parties. People came together in someone's place and got a party. Americans who lived in Europe were limited. So, they held parties as one of ways they could communicate each other. They shared and asked about their family, business, etc.

Daisy Miller and her family visited Rome during the winter. She met Winterbourne in the drawing-room of the apartment of his friends, an accomplished American lady named Mrs. Walker, Winterbourne unexpectedly ran into the Millers, i.e. Randolph, Mrs. Miller, and Daisy herself. Actually, Winterbourne, who had been thinking on and off throughout winter about pretty Daisy Miller, was a little annoyed to hear that she had so many boy friends.

It seemed that Henry James wants to show that most of Americans in Europe only lived in parties. In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James performs Americans who spent most of their time and money to parties from one place to other place. On the evening of the third day, Mrs. Walker held a party. Most of Americans came to the party, including Daisy Miller and

Winterbourne. In the other time, Americans also held other parties. Most of their activities were going to beautiful places and holding parties.

2. *Conflicts Between American's Culture and European's in Daisy Miller*

In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James performs two different cultures, i.e. American innocence and European experience. The Miller family is represented as American and the other were represented as European. Basically, other characters were American too, but they have settled in Europe for a certain time. So, their culture had been changed though not thoroughly. They had to adapt to the new culture they lived. Their pure American had mixed to the European.

Daisy Miller is a visitor in Europe. She and her family came to Europe to study cultures and visited the beautiful places in Europe. The conflict started when Daisy with her pure America met Europeans with its experience. It seemed that Americans were vulgar and Europeans were careful.

Henry James presents Daisy Miller as a representation of American who performed her purity. Most of Daisy's attitudes were in contradiction to the European's norms. This made her new society in Europe considered her as a common girl and finally there was a cultural conflict between American and European. Winterbourne found Daisy's purity when the first time he met her in the garden of the hotel in Switzerland. He was so

confused and surprised. Daisy talked to him without a trace of shyness and as if she was not aware that she ought to seem awkward or nervous with him. Normally, young ladies in high society would never talk so freely to men they have just met. Moreover, it was very strange to hear Daisy talked openly about all the gentlemen friends she had had. Usually, in this society, young women were careful to avoid suggesting that they have ever had suspicious friendships. Winterbourne wondered why Daisy talked so differently from all the other young women he knew. He just thought that she was flirt or just very innocent.

But Daisy seemed to be completely opened and innocent. She appeared to be totally without a sense of what was proper in society, which meant she spoke and acted without either restraint or hypocrisy. Winterbourne decided that Daisy was just very innocent, very unsophisticated in the ways of society, and harmlessly flirtatious.

Winterbourne was extremely startled when Daisy suggested going on a day trip with him, alone, after knowing him only half an hour. He believed that Daisy would think it terribly improper to go with him on a trip without a chaperone. But, strangely, this did not even occur to Daisy. She remembered that her mother did not really like to go sightseeing in the afternoon, and said that if she could get her mother and Eugenio to stay with Randolph, she and Winterbourne could go to see the castle together on their own.

"Eugenio's our courier. He doesn't like to stay with Randolph; he's the most fastidious man I ever saw. But he's a splendid courier. I guess he'll stay at home with Randolph if mother does, and then we can go to the castle." (James, 1909, p.19)

When her courier, Eugenio, appeared to call her for a lunch she said to her courier that she would go to the castle with her new friend. She meant about that and asked Winterbourne whether they really went to the castle as they had planned before.

Mademoiselle slowly rose. "See here, Eugenio, I'm going to that old castle anyway."

"To the Chateau de Chillon, Mademoiselle?" the courier enquired. "Mademoiselle has made arrangements?" he added in a tone that struck Winterbourne as impertinent.

Eugenio's tone apparently threw, even to Miss Miller's own apprehension, a slightly ironical light on her position. She turned to Winterbourne with the slightest blush. "You won't back out?" (James, 1909, p.20)

Winterbourne who had settled in Europe, guessed that what he asked Daisy must be refused, because Winterbourne knew that making a trip without a chaperon was not the custom there.

Daisy told her mother that she planned to go to Chillon with Winterbourne. Winterbourne expected to find Mrs. Miller opposed to this plan but he believed he could manipulate her easily and convinced her to agree. To his surprise, however, Mrs. Miller did not care at all. She said that she would also like to see the castle, but when Winterbourne asked her if she would come along as well. She simply said that Daisy had better go alone. This was so different from the way young women's mothers acted elsewhere in Winterbourne's social circle, in Geneva, for example, that he could barely comprehend it. There, respectable mothers did everything in their power to protect their daughters from being alone with young men.

Here, Henry James performs Mrs. Miller had the same character as Daisy Miller. He shows that the Millers are Americans with all their innocence who tried to stand among Europeans. Europeans could not figure out how the Millers behaved or acted.

In Rome, Daisy behaved innocently as what she did in Switzerland. She met Winterbourne in Mrs. Walker's drawing room. When her mother and her brother prepared to go back to their hotel, she announced that she would take a walk in the Pincio Park with an Italian man. Mrs. Walker objected that it was not safe at that time of day, in the late afternoon; the Pincio would be crowded with carriages and pedestrians. She took Daisy's hand and begged her not to go off on that walk. She was clearly afraid of the impropriety of it, and of the effect it might had on Daisy's reputation if many people saw her walking, in public, with an Italian man. Daisy pointed

out that the Pincio was very close by, and said that if Winterbourne were a real gentleman, he would offer to walk her there and kept her safe. Winterbourne, of course, immediately volunteered.

When they reached the garden of the Pincio, Winterbourne and Daisy spotted Mr. Giovanelli was leaning against a tree and had not yet seen them. He told Daisy that Mr. Giovanelli was not the gentleman. Mr. Giovanelli saw them and approached. Daisy introduced Winterbourne and Mr. Giovanelli each other, and the three of them strolled of through the Pincio, one man on each side.

After about fifteen minute, a carriage pulled up alongside them. It belonged to Mrs. Walker, the American friend whose house Daisy and Winterbourne had just left. She signaled Winterbourne who left Daisy and went over to talk to her. She was extremely concerned about Daisy. She feared that she would ruin her reputation completely by walking around this way, with two men. She said to Winterbourne that Daisy must not do that sort of thing and of course fifty people had seen her. In order to try to save Daisy, Mrs. Walker wanted Daisy to get into her carriage, so that they could drive around respectably and then Mrs. Walker could take her safely home. She also said that what Daisy was doing was not the custom there.

"It's really too dreadful"--she earnestly appealed to him. "That crazy girl mustn't do this sort of thing. She mustn't walk here with you two men. Fifty people have remarked her." (James 1909, p.59)

"She's very reckless," cried Mrs. Walker, "and goodness knows how far--left to itself--it may go. Did you ever," she proceeded to enquire, "see anything so blatantly imbecile as the mother? After you had all left me just now I couldn't sit still for thinking of it. It seemed too pitiful not even to attempt to save them. I ordered the carriage and put on my bonnet and came here as quickly as possible. Thank heaven I've found you!" (James, 1909, p.60)

Mrs. Walker said that it was not the custom there for a young woman to take a walk with two men in the late afternoon. She was afraid that Daisy would destroy her own reputation. She looked after Daisy with tears in her eyes and then ordered Winterbourne to get into the carriage with her. Winterbourne would prefer to stay with Daisy, but Mrs. Walker insisted, so Winterbourne who always be proper and be polite to his elder said good bye to Daisy and Giovanelli, who were happily strolling through the Pincio, and drove off with Mrs. Walker in her carriage.

Henry James also suggests through Winterbourne that people should be polite and be proper to the elder. That had happened to Winterbourne as a European but not to Daisy. He obeyed Mrs. Walker's command to ride to her carriage.

In her carriage, Mrs. Walker talked about Daisy's attitude that did not exist in Europe. It seemed Daisy had been doing all kinds of things which were never done in polite society. People were talking about, and she was in danger of losing her reputation entirely.

"What has she been doing?"

"Everything that's not done here. Flirting with any man she can pick up; sitting in corners with mysterious Italians; dancing all the evening with the same partners; receiving visits at eleven o'clock at night. Her mother melts away when the visitors come."

(James, 1909, p.64)

In the Mrs. Walker's party, Daisy struck up a conversation with Winterbourne, just as though they had seen each other more recently than a few days ago. She mentioned the adventure in the Pincio, and said how surprised she was that Mrs. Walker thought it would be proper for her to ditch Mr. Giovanelli to ride in Mrs. Walker's carriage. Daisy said that people have different ideas. To her, that would have seemed a very rude thing to do to Mr. Giovanelli.

Winterbourne pointed out that Italian girls never walk around in the street with men, but Daisy said she was glad that she didn't have to live by their rules. To this, Winterbourne told her that he was afraid she was a flirt, which Daisy acknowledges cheerfully. Winterbourne tried to explain to her that flirting did not exist in Italy, it was an American custom which did not

understood in Rome, so, although Daisy might think her behavior was harmless, Mr. Giovanelli interpreted it differently, and so did the rest of the world.

Daisy was never founded at her home anymore. The Americans in Rome had completely stopped inviting her to parties, or speaking to her when they met her. It seemed to Winterbourne that they were trying to show the Europeans that, although Daisy Miller was American, she did not representative; the other Americans were embarrassed by her behavior. Winterbourne spent a lot of time thinking about Daisy. Sometimes he believed she was perfectly innocent of the impression she made on other people; sometimes he thought she knew, but defiantly kept on challenging conventions. Any way he looked at it, it became clear to Winterbourne that he had missed his chance with Daisy. Still, because Winterbourne did not actually try to court Daisy or sound her out on her feelings, it was hard to know whether he was just making assumptions.

It seemed that Henry James wants to confront American culture with European culture. Daisy as pure American has to stand among Europeans. All her attitudes and behaviors were unacceptable in her society in Europe. Basically Americans who had lived in Europe were American too. They had adapted their American culture to Europeans. This cultural change affected to their view to their pure culture, i.e. American culture.

As Horton and Hunt state in their book, *Sociology*, that:

A changing society has a different attitude toward change, and this attitude is both cause and effect of the changes already taking place. Changing societies are aware of social change. They are somewhat skeptical and critical of some parts of their traditional culture and will consider and experiment with innovations. Such attitudes powerfully stimulate the proposal and acceptance of changes. (1964, p. 491)

B. The View of The Society Toward Daisy Miller in *Daisy Miller*.

In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James performs two different cultures in one society. As a consequence, there is a cultural shock in the society. People were surprised to see someone behave as he liked. In the other word, he disobeyed the norms and rules which existed there. Basically, this society had the same culture that Daisy brought. Because they had lived in Europe for several time, they had to adapt their American culture to European's. In his book, *Sociology: Social Structure and Carriage*, Bernard S. Phillips states, "The individual and the social system are open system. This means that they are continually engaged in exchanges with their environments. As a consequence of such interchanges, modifications in the structure of the individual and the social system occur" (1969, p.375)

Daisy Miller as a new visitor with her American culture is considered break the European culture. But she figured out that all she did

were not harmless other person. Americans in Europe had different view to their own culture that was brought by Daisy, and it affected to their view toward American culture.

There was such conflict between Daisy and Americans who lived in Europe. Most of them disliked what Daisy did, such as spending too much time with men, particularly Italians, and flirting with them at parties. Italians even come to visit her in her family's hotel rooms, sometimes late in the evening. When Daisy was asked to get into the carriage and to leave Mr. Giovanelli in the Pincio Park in order to save her reputation in the Europeans' view, she said that people had different ideas. Daisy was sure that not all American had bad opinion about her.

"As Mrs. Walker's wanting me to get into her carriage and drop poor Mr. Giovanelli, and under the pretext that it was proper? People have different ideas! It would have been most unkind; he had been talking about that walk for ten days." (James, 1909, p.70)

In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James performs two different opinions about Daisy Miller. He mentions some characters to support the problem which existed in *Daisy Miller*. The characters in *Daisy Miller* are Frederick Winterbourne, Mrs. Costello, Mrs. Walker, Mr. Giovanelli, Randolph, Mrs. Miller, Eugenio, Winterbourne's friend, and Daisy Miller. Most of

characters were Americans who had lived in Europe except Eugenio, the Millers' guide and courier.

Some characters who stated their own opinion were influenced by their purpose toward Daisy Miller.

1. Frederick Winterbourne

He is a young American man who had lived and schooled in Geneva most of his life, thus taking on European airs. It was rumored he remained in Geneva because of a clever foreign woman.

Nevertheless he soon went back to live at Geneva, whence there continue to come the most contradictory accounts of his motives of sojourn: a report that he's "studying" hard--an intimation that he's much interested in a very clever foreign lady. (James, 1909, p.93-94)

Winterbourne's first meeting with Daisy in a garden of luxury hotel in Switzerland made him take an attention to her. In a short time, he had got close to Daisy. At first Daisy did not respond to his greeting, but the more Winterbourne talked to her, the more interested she became, and soon she was chatting away to him as if she had known him for years. Winterbourne was charmed by Daisy, but he was also confused. Daisy seemed to be completely open and innocent. She appeared to be totally without a sense of

what was proper in society. She spoke and acted without either restraint or hypocrisy. This made her so very charming. Winterbourne decided that Daisy was just innocent.

Winterbourne alternated between wanting to believe in Daisy Miller, and buying into the condemnation heaped upon her by the haughty community of expatriate Americans in Europe, which included Mrs. Walker and Mrs. Costello (Winterbourne's aunt). He had to try to get himself into the mindsets of these people, to become as prudish and narrow-minded as they were, in order to understand why they were so upset by what Daisy did. He disagreed when Mrs. Costello criticized Daisy for being common and vulgar.

He at once recognized from her tone that Miss Daisy Miller's place in the social scale was low. "I'm afraid you don't approve of them," he pursued in reference to his new friends.

"They're horribly common"--it was perfectly simple. "They're the sort of Americans that one does one's duty by just ignoring."

"Ah you just ignore them?"--the young man took it in. (James, 1909, p. 23)

Winterbourne tried to be in Daisy's side. He still believed that Daisy was just a pretty little girl. He was sometimes on Daisy's side, sometimes on his aunt's, quick to make assumptions about Daisy but, for some reason, never actually motivated himself to seek out the answers. When Mrs.

Walker's feared that Daisy would lose her reputation, he even volunteered himself to accompany Daisy went to Pincio Park. To him, it seemed strange that these women were so shocked by what Daisy Miller did. He thought about what wrong about a teenage girl who wanted to talk to male friends, or went for a walk downtown in the late afternoon.

Winterbourne seemed to change his opinion about pretty Daisy Miller. He figured it out when Daisy asked him about Mr. Giovanelli whether he was a gentleman and the right one or not. But it seemed that Daisy had covered by the handsomeness of Mr. Giovanelli. She told Winterbourne all about the goodness of Mr. Giovanelli. Winterbourne was hesitant to consider Daisy as a nice girl.

"Nevertheless," Winterbourne said to himself, "a nice girl ought to know!" And then he came back to the dreadful question of whether this was in fact a nice girl. Would a nice girl--even allowing for her being a little American flirt--make a rendezvous with a presumably low-lived foreigner? The rendezvous in this case indeed had been in broad daylight and in the most crowded corner of Rome; but wasn't it possible to regard the choice of these very circumstances as a proof more of vulgarity than of anything else? (James, 1909, p. 58-59)

He finally decided he could consign her to the ranks of a bad girl when he met her in the Colosseum with Mr. Giovanelli. Winterbourne felt a

sudden surge of mixed feelings as if he no longer had to try to think well of Daisy, since this was the final proof that she was not a nice girl. Winterbourne had suddenly realized how dangerous it was for them to be out late at night, since Roman fever was going around, a dangerous disease which was thought to be transmitted by damp night air. He asked Daisy harshly how long she had been here, and scolded Giovanelli for letting Daisy stay outside this late.

Still, he was swayed toward believing Daisy was improper because of her indiscretions with Mr. Giovanelli. He finally told her that he did not care what she did with her life anymore. As they left the Colosseum, Daisy asked Winterbourne whether he believed her, the other day, when she said she was engaged. Winterbourne, who had started to laugh, told her, "I believe it makes very little difference whether you are engaged or not!" (James, 1909, p. 89).

He visited his aunt because it was proper. He was often persuaded by her opinions though could not take the harsh view of Daisy that she held because he found Daisy extremely beautiful and innocently sweet, a product of her homeland. Winterbourne then seemed to realize, only after her death, that he might have been wrong. What he thought that Daisy was not a nice girl was wrong. He received a message from Daisy before she died. He told her aunt that he had figured out and said "She sent me a message before her death which I didn't understand at the time. But I've understood it since. She would have appreciated one's esteem." (James, 1909, p. 93). He

realized that his final judgment of Daisy was incorrect. His first impression of her innocence and love for life was more on target. He admitted this to his aunt but continued to live outside of America in Geneva.

2. *Mrs. Costello*

Winterbourne's aunt, Mrs. Costello is the typical older European woman of prestige. She is American but with European airs, not much liked by her sons but respected by her nephew, Winterbourne. Her circles in America were exclusive and she claimed that she would have made a great impression upon the world if it were not for her frequent headaches. She immediately looked down upon the Miller family because of their new money, unsophisticated conduct, and intimacy with their courier.

"She is a young lady," said Mrs. Costello, "who has an intimacy with her mamma's courier?"

"There's no other name for such a relation. But the skinny little mother's just as bad! They treat the courier as a familiar friend--as a gentleman and a scholar. I shouldn't wonder if he dines with them. Very likely they've never seen a man with such good manners, such fine clothes, so like a gentleman--or a scholar. He probably corresponds to the young lady's idea of a count. He sits with them in the garden of an evening. I think he smokes in their faces." (James, 1909, p. 34)

In Mrs. Costello's opinion, the Millers were very dreadful people. Winterbourne suggested that the Millers, including Daisy, were only ignorant and very innocent, not bad at heart. But to Mrs. Costello, they were hopelessly vulgar. "They're hopelessly vulgar," said Mrs. Costello. "Whether or no being hopelessly vulgar is being 'bad' is a question for the metaphysicians. They're bad enough to blush for, at any rate; and for this short life that's quite enough" (James, 1909, p. 46).

She was unable to see beyond these issues, instantly judging Daisy based on the stereotype she saw her fulfilling as the young American flirt. She constantly gossiped to her compatriots. She warned Winterbourne to avoid the family. She never came into contact with Daisy however, establishing her as an outside influence upon Winterbourne.

3. *Mrs. Walker*

Mrs. Walker is an American woman Winterbourne was acquainted with in Geneva. She also exemplified the values of the formal European American similar to Mrs. Costello. She however was at first friends with Daisy Miller in Vevey. Once she moved to Rome though, where the morals system was much more rigid and cold, she could no longer condone the frivolity of Daisy's actions. She found Mrs. Miller to be ignorant and idiotic. When Daisy announced that she would take a walk to Pincio Park with her Italian man, Mrs. Walker objected that it was not safe at that time

of day, in the late afternoon. The Pincio will be crowded with carriages and pedestrians. Besides, there was a fever going around Rome.

But Daisy reassured Mrs. Walker that she would be walking with a friend. When Mrs. Walker asked if the friend was Mr. Giovanelli, Daisy, without a moment's hesitation and without seeming to recognize that her answer was very improper, answered that it was.

...She stood there smiling and smoothing her bonnet-ribbons; she glanced at Winterbourne. Then, while she glanced and smiled, she brought out all affirmatively and without a shade of hesitation: "Mr. Giovanelli--the beautiful Giovanelli."

"My dear young friend"--and, taking her hand, Mrs. Walker turned to pleading--"don't prowl off to the Pincio at this hour to meet a beautiful Italian." (James, 1909, p. 53)

Mrs. Walker took Daisy's hand and begged her not to go off on that walk. She was clearly afraid of the impropriety of it, and of the effect it might have on Daisy's reputation if many people saw her walking, in public, alone with an Italian man. Daisy did not seem to take this danger very seriously. But she pointed out that the Pincio was very close by, and said that if Winterbourne were a real gentleman, he would offer to walk her there and keep her safe. Winterbourne, of course, immediately volunteered.

She rushed after Daisy on the Pincio because Daisy was making a scene by walking with two men, i.e. Winterbourne and Mr. Giovanelli. Mrs.

Walker followed them using her carriage. She pulled up alongside them. She extremely concerned about Daisy. She feared that she would ruin her reputation completely by walking around that way, with two men. She said to Winterbourne that Daisy must not do that sort of thing. In order to try to "save" Daisy, Mrs. Walker wanted Daisy to get into her carriage, so that they could drive around respectably and then Mrs. Walker could take her safely home.

But when Winterbourne brought Daisy over to the carriage, Daisy, said that she was enjoying her walk, and sweetly refused to get in. Mrs. Walker exclaimed that what she was doing was not the custom there, and begun to talk in a threatening way about Daisy's reputation. She said that Daisy was being talked about, and was thought a very reckless girl. She cried when Daisy refused to get into the carriage and left her to walk with Mr. Giovanelli.

After Daisy refused to give into the rules of Roman society, she cut the girl away, first ignoring Daisy at her party and then pledging to never allow Daisy in her house again.

4. *Mr. Giovanelli.*

Mr. Giovanelli is a little man, with a handsome face, a hat and monocle and flower in his button hole. With a name meaning young man in Italian, Giovanelli fulfilled this type in order to establish an expressive

contrast with the innocent and natural Daisy. Giovanelli was urbane and artificial. An exquisitely appareled young Italian man, he dazzled Daisy. He spoke English very well.

Giovanelli foolishly allowed Daisy to be in area where she was likely to get sick at night because he was not worried for himself. He was not gentleman enough to place her safety above his desire to please her. Winterbourne had suddenly realized how dangerous it was for them to be out late at night, since Roman fever was going around, a dangerous disease which was thought to be transmitted by damp night air. He asked Daisy harshly how long she had been there, and scolded Giovanelli for letting Daisy stayed outside that late. Giovanelli explained that Daisy wanted to come, and she had never been the kind to let anyone else stop her. Daisy, naturally, agreed with this. But Giovanelli also agreed with Winterbourne that that was time to go home.

At Daisy's funeral, Giovanelli admitted to Winterbourne that Daisy was the most innocent and that she never intended to marry him.

He decided at last to confide it with a pale convulsion to Winterbourne. "She was the most beautiful young lady I ever saw, and the most amiable." To which he added in a moment: "Also--naturally!--the most innocent."

Winterbourne sounded him with hard dry eyes, but presently repeated his words, "The most innocent?"

"The most innocent!" (James, 1909, p. 92)

This information finally illuminates Daisy's true character to Winterbourne.

5. *Mrs. Miller*

Daisy's mother, she is a model of America's loosely controlling mother figure. She is the opposite of a higher class European mother because she allowed her daughter to know men she had not met and permitted Daisy to do as she chose. Mrs. Miller was timid meeting Winterbourne and openly admitted that she did not able to persuade her son into going to bed but hoped her courier would do it. She agreed easily to Daisy's venture to Chillon with Winterbourne, although they would be alone.

"Well, if Daisy feels up to it--" said Mrs. Miller in a tone that seemed to break under the burden of such conceptions. "It seems as if there's nothing she won't undertake." (James, 1909, p. 34)

... Then, "I guess she had better go alone," she said simply. (James, 1909, p. 35)

She allowed Daisy to frolic with Roman society, inviting a snubbing from the Americans abroad. She often left Daisy alone with Giovanelli in their hotel room. However, when Daisy was ill, she proved herself to be composed.

Generally, most of characters in *Daisy Miller* dislike and even disappointed by what Daisy did in Europe. They considered Daisy broke the rules and norms which existed in Europe. They did not recognize that Daisy was a young American girl with her own innocence. On the other hand, they were Europeans with their own cultural experience. Then, there was a cultural gap between Daisy and European society. When they saw Daisy behave in her culture, they treated Daisy as a bad girl because what Daisy did was in contradiction to Europeans.

There is a young man among European society who treats Daisy well. He is Frederick Winterbourne. He realized that Daisy's culture was different with the European's culture. He tried to be in Daisy's side when European insulted her.

C. Henry James' View about American Culture as Represented by Daisy Miller

1. Characteristics of Daisy Miller

In confronting American and European culture, Henry James in his novel, *Daisy Miller*, introduces Daisy Miller as a young American girl and other characters as European society. Each had their own characteristics. Daisy Miller is performed in American style, while the society she lived with in are European which had so many rules and norms that must be

obeyed. Henry James defines American girl as a girl who had her freedom to do what she liked, because as a teen, it was natural.

There are four aspects in Daisy Miller that Henry James takes to differ her as American girl to Europeans. They are freedom, naturalness, innocence, and purity.

a. Freedom

Daisy Miller had her freedom to do what she liked. As a visitor in Europe, she should obey the rules and norms there. Vevey, the city first time she visited, was conducted by Calvinism and Rome was conducted by Catholicism. When she visited Rome, her behaviors should be limited by Rome's norms, but she even made so many gentlemen and treated them freely. When she came home from Mrs. Walker's party, she planned to take a walk to the Pincio Park alone with Mr. Giovanelli. Knowing that what Daisy did was not proper in Rome, Winterbourne volunteered himself to accompany her to meet Mr. Giovanelli. Daisy said that she would go alone without Winterbourne, but winterbourne insisted that he would go with her. Daisy considered that Winterbourne was afraid to get lost or ran over.

"Then I shall find him without you," Daisy said with spirit.

"You certainly won't leave me!" he protested.

She burst into her familiar little laugh. "Are you afraid you'll get lost-- or run over? But there's Giovanelli leaning against that tree. He's

staring at the women in the carriages: did you ever see anything so cool?" (James, 1909, p.56)

Daisy Miller also did not allow Winterbourne to dictate or interfere her. She wanted to be free and to do everything she liked. She did not mind if someone interfered to what she did. "The girl looked at him more gravely, but with eyes that were prettier than ever. "I've never allowed a gentleman to dictate to me or to interfere with anything I do." (James, 1909, p.57)

She insisted to walk around the Pincio Park with Mr. Giovanelli although Mrs. Walker begged her not to go. She felt that she had freedom to do that. Her freedom could also be found when she refused Mrs. Walker to get into her carriage. Mrs. Walker was afraid that Daisy would ruin her own reputation by walking with Mr. Giovanelli in that park. It was taboo in Rome for a girl walking with a man without her mother in her side, because that was not the culture there. That would break the norms and rules existed there. Daisy's refusal to adapt with the rules and norms there showed that she did not want to be restrained for what she did.

Daisy said that her relationship with Mr. Giovanelli was a friendship and she did not flirt with him, although people considered that. That was why she still made a friendship with him. She did not care to what people said about her. As long as she thought that was right, she would do it. Nothing and nobody could stop her to do everything she liked because she considered that she had her own freedom.

b. Naturalness

Daisy Miller has a natural aspect in her own, i.e. American naturalness. Henry James names her Daisy Miller because he wants to show to the readers that Daisy is natural. "Daisy is also a name applied to several plants in the composite family (*Compositae*). This perennial is occasionally raised in gardens in the United States, where it has also become firmly established as a weed in fields and waste places (Encyclopedia Americana Vol. 8, 1990, p.431). Here, Henry James wants to show implicitly that Daisy Miller has a similarity with the daisy flower. The flower is a kind of wild one and it grows in waste places. It is little, beautiful, fresh and its colors are white and yellow in the center. In Europe Daisy Miller was considered as a wild girl and the scum of society. Henry James wants her to live naturally like a daisy flower which grows in a waste place and it is wild. She is a pretty, simple and fresh girl who could not be touched by European culture. She behaves as she wanted without any rules bridled her. It could be said that she was wild.

In *Daisy Miller*, to show that Daisy is natural, Henry James describes her when she walked in the Pincio Park with Mr. Giovanelli. They looked so happily spent their day together and did not care to what other people thought about. When they reached the low garden wall, they stood a moment looking off at the great flat-topped pine-clusters of the Villa Borghese. Daisy opened her parasol and their heads were covered from

other's view. Meanwhile, Winterbourne only saw them from a distance. He lingered a moment and then walked toward the residence of his aunt, Mrs. Costello. His distance from Daisy showed that Winterbourne was different with Daisy. He is an American with European air. He has adapted and even has changed his natural American with European culture.

Here, Henry James wants to contrast the nature of Daisy with Winterbourne who had no more American naturalness. It could be seen when Winterbourne found Daisy and Giovanelli in Coloseumin the evening.

He came forward again and went toward the great cross. Daisy had got up and Giovanelli lifted his hat. Winterbourne had now begun to think simply of the madness, on the ground of exposure and infection, of a frail young creature's lounging away such hours in a nest of malaria. What if she were the most plausible of little reprobates? That was no reason for her dying of the *perniciosa*. "How long have you been `fooling round' here?" he asked with conscious roughness.

Daisy, lovely in the sinister silver radiance, appraised him a moment, roughness and all. "Well, I guess all the evening." She answered with spirit and, he could see even then, with exaggeration. "I never saw anything so quaint" (James, 1990, p. 87).

Coloseum was the nest of malaria which caused roman fever. It was disease that could make people died. Daisy did not afraid to go there

because she did not afraid of her death. She caught the fever and finally she died.

In the end of story, Henry James makes Daisy die, because the death is a natural thing. Daisy had proofed that she was natural. Winterbourne who had affected by European culture was still alive. He tried to protect Daisy with his European culture, but it did not work. Henry James has showed to the reader that Daisy brought her naturalness until she died. It is natural that all people will take his death when the time comes.

Mr. Giovanelli admitted that Daisy was natural. He said that to Winterbourne in Daisy's funeral "She was the most beautiful young lady I ever saw, and the most amiable." To which he added in a moment: "Also naturally! the most innocent" (James, 1909, p. 92).

Daisy is not her real name. "Her real name's Annie P. Miller," the boy went on (James, 1909, p. 13). Daisy was only a nickname. It was taken from a name of flower, so the researcher might say that there was a natural aspect in Daisy Miller. This aspect was American naturalness i.e. wild. Her naturalness could not be touched by anything outside her.

c. Innocence

Henry James describes Daisy's innocence in her behaviors. The first time Winterbourne met Daisy, he was surprised to see her talked so openly to him after met him just few hours. In Europe he found that the women in

her ages would shake respectably. He recognized Daisy Miller as an innocent girl who was not influenced by anything yet. She was still an innocent pretty American girl.

...but how extraordinarily communicative and how tremendously easy! Was she simply a pretty girl from New York State--were they all like that, the pretty girls who had had a good deal of gentlemen's society? Or was she also a designing, an audacious, in short an expert young person? Yes, his instinct for such a question had ceased to serve him, and his reason could but mislead. Miss Daisy Miller looked extremely innocent. Some people had told him that after all American girls were exceedingly innocent, and others had told him that after all they weren't. He must on the whole take Miss Daisy Miller for a flirt--a pretty American flirt. He had never as yet had relations with representatives of that class. He had known here in Europe two or three women--persons older than Miss Daisy Miller and provided, for respectability's sake, with husbands--who were great coquettes; dangerous terrible women with whom one's light commerce might indeed take a serious turn. (James, 1909, p.17)

In Europe, Daisy made so many men and disobeyed most of rules and norms there. It was not because she wanted to expose herself to attract gentlemen or expressly disobeyed the rules and norms but because she was very innocent. Her innocence made her stayed away from the norms and

rules which was more complex than in her country, America. Daisy considered that the relationship between a man and a girl was all right, but there, it was taboo. She felt that she did not hurt anybody in her relationship.

Her innocence is showed when she ensured Winterbourne that Mr. Giovanelli was a gentleman. Winterbourne said that she has made a mistake.

"I think that's just where your mistake has come in," he retorted. "You should sometimes listen to a gentleman--the right one."

At this she began to laugh again. "I do nothing but listen to gentlemen! Tell me if Mr. Giovanelli is the right one."

.....though Winterbourne thought him not a bad-looking fellow. But he nevertheless said to Daisy: "No, he's not the right one." (James, 1909, p. 57)

Her mistake in judging Mr. Giovanelli as a gentleman was not because she was stupid, but because she was still innocent, so could not differentiate whether a man was a gentleman or not. Mr. Giovanelli was the regular Roman fortune hunter, Italian man who closed to the rich people to take their money.

Winterbourne admitted to his aunt that Daisy Miller was an innocent girl. When he told her that he would introduce Daisy to her, Mrs. Costello was asked him why he should. Winterbourne said that it was to guarantee

for all he said to Daisy that he was an American and stayed in Europe. Mrs. Costello then asked him who guarantee her; Winterbourne need not any guarantee because he believed that Daisy was just innocent.

"I said I should take the liberty of introducing her to my admirable aunt."

"Your admirable aunt's a thousand times obliged to you."

"It was to guarantee my respectability."

"And pray who's to guarantee hers?"

"Ah you're cruel!" said the young man. "She's a very innocent girl."

(James, 1909, p. 24-25)

Winterbourne still believed that Daisy was innocent as he said to her aunt "They're very ignorant--very innocent only, and utterly uncivilized. Depend on it they're not `bad.'" (James, 1909, p. 46).

Still, Winterbourne recognized Daisy's innocence when Daisy refused Mrs. Walker to ride into her carriage in order to save her own reputation in front of Europeans, and Daisy preferred to take a walk on her food with Mr. Giovanelli in the Pincio Park. Mrs. Walker felt upset to see Daisy ruined herself. Winterbourne believed that she did not try to ruin her own reputation but she was innocent. "It's a pity to let the girl ruin herself!" "She's very innocent," he reasoned in his own troubled interest (James, 1909, p. 60).

When Winterbourne came to Daisy's funeral, he met Mr. Giovanelli and asked him about Daisy. Mr. Giovanelli told him that Daisy was a natural and innocent girl.

"She was the most beautiful young lady I ever saw, and the most amiable." To which he added in a moment: "Also--naturally! the most innocent."

Winterbourne sounded him with hard dry eyes, but presently repeated his words, "The most innocent?"

"The most innocent!" (James, 1909, p. 92)

Europeans' judgments toward Daisy as common, crazy, reckless and even bad girl because Daisy basically did not behave and act badly, but because of her innocence.

d. Purity

Henry James performs Daisy Miller in his novel as a pure girl. He does not include any European culture into her. Her purity can not be mixed with the norms and rules. That is why she insisted to take a walk with Mr. Giovanelli in the Pincio Park although Mrs. Walker suggested her not to go because that would ruin her reputation if European saw her walked with a man. In Rome, it was forbidden for a young girl walked with a man without her mother in her side. If Daisy agreed to cancel her plan to take a

walk with Mr. Giovanelli, it meant that she included Roman norms in her own and she would not pure anymore. "My dear young friend"--and, taking her hand, Mrs. Walker turned to pleading "don't prowl off to the Pincio at this hour to meet a beautiful Italian" (James, 1909, p. 53).

Daisy also refused to get into Mrs. Walker carriage when Mrs. Walker tried to save her from European view. Mrs. Walker believed that if European saw Daisy walked with Mr. Giovanelli, people would recognized her as bad girl, because she broke the rules and norms there. One more time, she refused Mr. Walker and left her in her carriage.

"I'm glad you admire it," said her poor pursuer, smiling sweetly. "Will you get in and let me put it over you?"

"Oh no, thank you!"--Daisy knew her mind. "I'll admire it ever so much more as I see you driving round with it."

"Do get in and drive round with me," Mrs. Walker pleaded....

"It may be fascinating, dear child, but it's not the custom here," urged the lady of the victoria, leaning forward in this vehicle with her hands devoutly clasped....

"You should walk with your mother, dear," cried Mrs. Walker with a loss of patience.

..."I don't think I want to know what you mean," the girl presently said. "I don't think I should like it." (James, 1909, p. 61-62)

Daisy was told that she should go with her mother because for a girl, walking alone with a man was not the custom there, but she argued and insisted to walk with Mr. Giovanelli.

Henry James shows to the readers that Daisy Miller, the pure American, could not accept and even behaved as the Europeans culture. Daisy always refused to do something that appropriated to the Europeans culture. Until Daisy died, she was still pure with her American purity. She did not allow European culture influenced her life that organized all of her behaviors. She behaved based on her purity.

2. Henry James' View about American Culture as Represented by Daisy

Miller in Daisy Miller

In *Daisy Miller*, Daisy Miller is presented as a pretty young and powerful girl who had to survive in Europe. She was able to face all of her problem during in Europe and kept her purity as an American. She could pass it because she had background as American who was strong, tuff, and hard-worker. But actually she had a hard responsibility to live in Europe. She had to be expelled from her society just because she was an American. This society basically was Americans who had settled in Europe and had adapted their culture with the European culture. Daisy's family was considered as a common family who intimated with its courier. "She is a young lady," said Mrs. Costello, "who has an intimacy with her mamma's

courier?" (James, 1909, p. 34). Daisy was also cut in the Mrs. Walker's party because in the day before, she refused to ride into Mrs. Walker's carriage in the Pincio Park. And finally she was not invited to the American's parties anymore.

The researcher noticed that Daisy Miller is presented by Henry James to represent American culture with all the characteristics mentioned above. Henry James describes American culture in the character Daisy Miller. He presents Daisy Miller in order to show the readers that American culture has characteristics that made it different to other cultures. The researcher may say that what Henry James means by American girl is American culture.

Daisy Miller is James' description about American culture. She is a character whom James presents to represent American culture. Her attitudes and behaviors were the real form of American culture. She had to face all of the European did to her alone and she did it. Although it was difficult, Daisy could pass it. Henry James in *American Poetry and Prose* states "It is a complex fate to be an American," James once wrote, "and one of the responsibilities it entails is fighting against a superstitious valuation of Europe" (Foerster, 1960, p. 637). Henry James recognizes that American culture was freer than European. European culture brought many rules and norms but there were only a little rules and norms in the American culture. There would be many problems when the two cultures were met.

It is showed by Henry James that Daisy Miller is a strong, tuff, and powerful girl. She is an American girl who lived among the European community. It seems that Henry James tends to take the American culture in a little higher position than European culture. Daisy Miller who represents American culture is killed by Henry James. The aim is to save American culture and let it be untouchable. Frederick Winterbourne who tried to get close to Daisy with his European air can not reach her because he had influenced by European culture. Henry James does not expect to include other culture into American culture.

The same theme as *Daisy Miller* is his previous novel, *The American* (1877). *The American* is about a successful businessman named Christopher Newman who tried to marry Claire de Cintre, a French aristocratic widow. Newman left America and stayed in French, in his old friend, Mrs. Tristram. He had a freedom to do everything he liked. The problem appeared when he loved Claire de Cintre. She lived in a aristocratic family that was limited by so many rules. His family accepted him and invited him to a dinner in Claire's house; but one day Claire said that she could not marry him without any reason. " There are great many reason why I should not marry", she said, "more than I can explain to you" (James, 1881, 114). Claire's mother sent her to a convent. Here, Henry James does not want Newman to meet Claire. Newman was an American while Claire was a European. He did not let Newman married Claire.

In *The American* and *Daisy Miller*, James wants to protect the American culture from the acculturation with European culture. He separates European and American and let them stand in their own although he had to sacrifice his characters of the novel. In *Daisy Miller*, he killed Daisy Miller and in *The American*, he made Christopher Newman failed to marry Claire de Cintre.

Henry James also wants to show to the readers that the two different cultures could live together in one community. Under one condition, the cultures respected each other. In *Daisy Miller*, Europeans come to the Daisy's cemetery and give their last respects. They join together as a family and felt that there is no difference among them.

A grave was found for her in the little Protestant cemetery, by an angle of the wall of imperial Rome, beneath the cypresses and the thick spring-flowers. Winterbourne stood there beside it with a number of other mourners; a number larger than the scandal excited by the young lady's career might have made probable (James, 1909, 91).

During her life, Daisy was expelled from the society. Most of them never invited her in any party. They disliked her because they considered that she was a bad and common girl. But when she died this society still came to her cemetery. They adored her and some were disappointed that what they thought was wrong. When Winterbourne attended to Daisy's cemetery, he met Mr. Giovanelli. Mr. Giovanelli told Winterbourne that Daisy was not the bad girl. "She was the most

beautiful young lady I ever saw, and the most amiable." To which he added in a moment: "Also naturally! the most innocent". (James, 1909, p. 93)

James gathers this society in Daisy's cemetery because he believed that the different cultures could stay and live together in one community. As long as people respected each other, there would no conflicts among them.

It seemed that Henry James wanted to make a clear differentiation between American and European culture. He did not want to acculturate the cultures. In *Daisy Miller*, he separates Daisy Miller and Frederick Winterbourne and let them stay in their own cultures. It can be seen in the end of the story. Henry James makes Daisy die and let Frederick Winterbourne live. Daisy who lives with American culture can not be touched by European culture. Henry James views the American culture had a little higher position than the European culture. So, in *Daisy Miller*, Henry James performs two cultures in one novel, but he does not mix the cultures. Henry James also recognizes that two different cultures could live together in one community. As long as both respected each other, there would be a comfortable life.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter aimed to conclude the detailed analysis of the research from the previous chapter. Analysis was divided into three separate discussions to answer the three problem statements

1. In the first discussion, two difference cultures, American culture and European culture, were met in one society. These differences were caused by the different background of the countries. For its development, American culture was freer than European. In Europe, there were some norms that existed but not in America, i.e. norm of religion, norm of society, and norm of aristocratic. Norms of religion were created based on the Bible. Most of the members of the society were Calvinists and Catholics. Norms of society were created based on society's view toward what should be done or be deleted. For example, a girl may not take a walk with a man in the middle of the night without her mother or her family in her side. While the norms of aristocratic managed about the class status of person. For example, an aristocratic woman has to marry with an aristocratic man.
2. Most of characters in *Daisy Miller* disliked Daisy's attitude and behavior. They insulted and even expelled her from the society. Europeans recognized that Daisy was a bad girl who behaved, as she liked. Mrs. Costello is an older

European and had a great influence among her society. She immediately looked down upon the Miller family because she believed that they were unsophisticated family. She also insulted the Miller family because of their intimacy with their courier. Mrs. Walker is an American woman but exemplified the values of the formal European American. She is disappointed to see Daisy walked along the Pincio Park with Mr. Giovanelli and Frederick Winterbourne late in the night. Even she refused to ride into her carriage when she asked her and preferred to walk around the park with Mr. Giovanelli. That's why she cut Daisy Miller when they met in a party. Most characters in *Daisy Miller* did like to the Miller Family except Frederick Winterbourne. He sometimes in Daisy's side and the other time he hated Daisy because she did not care when Winterbourne asked her not to do something that endanger herself.

3. In *Daisy Miller*, Henry James presents Daisy Miller as the representation of American culture and takes American culture a little higher than European culture. He notices that characteristics of American culture are freedom, naturalness, innocence, and purity. Henry James performs Daisy with the characteristics of American girl. They are freedom, naturalness, innocence, and purity. Henry James does not mix Daisy characteristics with the European culture. It could be seen that Daisy did not allow European culture influenced her life, even until she died. Henry James performs two different cultures stood by themselves without mixed them into one place and he succeeded to proof it. He makes Daisy died in the end of

the story. The aim is to protect American culture in order not to acculturate with the European culture.

He also recognizes that two different cultures can stay and live together in one community. Differences in culture are natural. There will be no problem when each people respects others without any insults. These differences are caused by the different background and also different society. Cultures are formed in a society and supported by the members of its society.

B. Suggestion

From all of the explanation in the previous chapters, it could be seen that Genetic Structuralism approach is able to reveal Henry James view about American girl in *Daisy Miller*. It is expected that after reading the analysis in the previous chapter, the readers would hopefully have wider understanding about *Daisy Miller*.

It is suggested to the other researcher to analyze *Daisy Miller* from other points of view to get different opinions about the work. It is possible to analyze *Daisy Miller* from sociological or philosophical approach.

It is also suggested to analyze James' other works. James has produced so many novels such as *The American*, *The Portrait of a Lady*, *The Bostonians* and *The Turn of The Screw*. Each works has different theme and some has the same theme.

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