

WOMEN'S DEVIATION IN MORALITY AND SENSUALITY IN D. H. LAWRENCE'S *LADY CHATTERLEY'S LOVERS*

Part 2

Herien Wahyuningtyas*
Djoko Ardhityawan**

ABSTRACT. This paper is the second part of two articles that report the study of women's deviation in morality and sensuality in D.H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lovers* (the first part was published in *Parafrase*, vol. 14, No. 01, February 2014). Two problems are discussed in this study: (1) the kinds of deviation of the women's character in *Lady Chatterley's Lovers* by D. H. Lawrence, and (2) the reasons for the deviations in women's role to happen. The method employed in this study is library research that attempts at tracing the sources of information which are relevant to the study. The theoretical framework of the studies are: literary theory of character, literary theory of morality and ethical framework, literary theory of sensuality, literary theory of conflict and literary theory of deviation. The result of the study shows some kinds of deviation on the female characters, including juvenile delinquency, cheating, adultery, marital and family maladjustment, role problem, discrimination against minority group, bootlicking, bullying, gossiping, and alcoholism. The reasons for the deviation to happen include the immature personality and conflict with the society due to their unreadiness with the massive revolution in England.

Keywords: *character analysis, women's deviation, morality, sensuality*

INTRODUCTION

Literature is one of the greatest creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual of the human being. Whether people agree or not, literary make them grow personally as well as intellectually. According to Wellek and Warren, there are three kind of literary works: lyrics (poetry), epic (prose) and drama. Meanwhile, prose can also be divided into the novel, short story, romance, etc. The present study chooses novel because it is more complete and clearer in describing each detail that occurs in the story than the other forms of literary works.

Novel is a written material that is written by the author who is willing to share the part of their spirit, vision, imagination, emotion, thinking, experience and even everything concerning them. It is written with such of beauty, entertainment, art, value, complex character and vividness, as Shipley describes it:

“a novel may open the wider possibilities for the direct communication between the readers and the author, because through the novel, the author can accommodate and tell the readers what is the story of the novel is all about, therefore, the readers can understand the idea of the author” (Shipley, 1962:283).

The object of the study is D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lovers*, a wonderful controversial classic novel in its era since the author, David Herbert Lawrence, took a different view about the relationship between man and woman. He had abandoned the traditional concerns of the English novel – manners, morals and society, to portray sexual relations as a decisive element in human behavior. It provides such a vivid and detail description of sexuality and the actual sex act. The themes, descriptions as well as words he used were highly controversial at the time it

* Herien Wahyuningtyas, M. Pd., dosen Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

** Djoko Ardhityawan, M. Pd., dosen Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

was written, causing D. H. Lawrence's name began to be associated with sexual license and literary scandal. Methuen, the publisher, was prosecuted and all of the copies of the novel were confiscated. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is Lawrence's last major novel whose first publication was in Italy in 1928 even though the author was English.

This novel was the expression of the author's belief in the possibility of personal fulfillment through sexual relations. It was not published in its form in England and America for more than thirty years and even then amongst the great controversy due to the reputation of being a sordid book that had grown up around it. However, Lawrence himself did not see the book in such a light. He saw it as a critique of society and the way in which human intellectual and sexual relationships had evolved and become disconnected from each other in a very unnatural way over the years. Lawrence (1956) gave a very deep meaning about novel. Concerning to his opinions in this book it can be assumed that for him the content of the novel is all about human existence and everything related to it, including their struggle, achievement, attitude, behavior, morality, sensuality, love, sex and etc.

This study focuses on the most important aspects in life that people especially women, since it talks about the virtue of life; it also talks about the body and mind which are equally important in order to have a happy life in this world - women's morality and sensuality.

The discussion of both morality and sensuality side in women's character of the novel will be adjusted with the setting era, which is in late Victorian Era. The term Victorian Era, which literally describes things and events (roughly) in the reign of Queen Victoria, conveyed connotations of "prudish," "repressed," and "old fashioned" ([http://www.english.uwosh.](http://www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/VictorianEngland.htm)

<http://www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/VictorianEngland.htm>). In this era, the culture was dominated by the ideals of domesticity, family and home; the proper middle-class woman was "the godly wife and mother", the domestic woman, the angel in the house. The conception of the Victorian woman as the pious repository for her family's stockpile of religiosity consistently permeates contemporary notions of the gender roles of the era. Also, when a woman married, she had no independent legal status. She had no right to any money (earned, inherited, etc.), she could not make a will or buy property, she had no claim to her children, and she had to move with her husband wherever he went. If the husband died, he could name the mother as the guardian, but he did not have to do so (<http://www.123HelpMe.com/view.asp?id=154389>).

Victorians also possessed strong morals regarding sexual conduct. During the Victorian period, sexual behavior was regarded differently between classes. In the upper and middle class, women were expected to have no sexual relations before marriage (<http://www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/VictorianEngland.htm>),.

Chastity was one of the keys of Victorian morality. It can be said that the Victorian era was a time of chastity, religion and moral etiquette. Men and women were not to use profane or suggestive language in mixed company. Premarital sex was considered immoral as was adultery or any public displays of affection and people often used flowers as a euphemism for intimate regions and actions in writing. Most people behaved prudishly and were expected to avoid any adult language or a kind of situations. Manners and behavior were considered critical to people of the Victorian era (http://www.ehow.com/info_8260820_victorianideas_morality.html#ixzz2UJPyd939). Though much Victorian etiquette deals with

basic manners, such as responding when someone speaks, others were more specific. Emotional displays were considered rude and could lead to gossip or rumors. The Victorian upper class put emphasis on the values of family heritage and history and believed that preserving the value of their line was a key. They viewed themselves as protectors of society and believed it was their place to take care of society and defend traditions. As with Christianity, Victorian morality implied that people in an advantageous position must help their fellow man. The very rich saw no problem with lives of leisure. People in the middle and lower class believed that working hard would lead to wealth and prosperity. People considered class important and worked hard to increase their social standing. During the Victorian era, England lived under the Anglican Church. The Bible was considered the foundation of moral behavior and people took its words literally. Much education focused on religion and many games made use of religious themes and ideas. People in Victorian England believed that universal acceptance of religious beliefs would lead to the end of suffering and poverty. Science and religion were considered harmonious.

The objects of the study are the women characters and the morality condition as well as their sensuality which were adjusted with the setting era of the novel-Victorian Era. All of the aspects above will be analyzed in detail, and at the end, the readers will find the fact about the kinds of deviations which appears in women's role concerning to morality and sensuality as well as the reasons. From the background study above, the research questions are :

1. What kinds of deviation appeared in the women characters in D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lovers*?

2. Why do the deviations happen in the women character in D. H. Lawrence *Lady Chatterley's Lovers*?

Theoretically, this analysis may enrich the knowledge about literature, especially about novel and others discipline such as physiology and social culture. This analysis is expected to make the readers more entertained, more interested in understanding literary works especially novel, so that they can catch its message in the right point of view. Furthermore, practically, the readers may have better understanding about *Lady Chatterley's Lovers*.

METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research method since it fits the need to describe the moral condition and the deviations which appeared in novel's story as well as the reasons why it happened. Such research method could be categorized also as a qualitative method since the data were in the forms of utterances or words. The elements of the novel (intrinsic and extrinsic) had been used and analyzed in order to get the accurate result. The data source in this study was D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. For the study, documentary technique is adopted to collect data, i.e. the paragraphs and dialogue quotations of the events. The data analysis involves determining the component parts of the women character characterization, composing the theories that would be used for the analysis, drawing the conclusion based on the data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the analysis focuses on the women characters: Ivy Bolton, Hilda Reid, Bertha Coutts, Mrs. Malcolm Reid. The discussion is divided into three parts: (1) the morality deviation, (2) sensuality deviation and (3) the reasons for deviations

in the women characters.. The first two parts are two kinds of deviation that are found in the women characters. Since the analysis of the first woman character was reported in the previous article (*Paraphrase*, vol. 14, no.1, February 2014), this article presents the analysis of the rest of the women characters.

Morality Deviation of Mrs. Ivy Bolton

Mrs Ivy Bolton is introduced in the story as Clifford's nurse and caretaker. She was a competent, complex, still-attractive middle-aged woman, she was handsome, pale, her face rather long and absolutely still, she had bright grey eyes, but revealing nothing. Ivy Bolton was the master of her own domain. When Hilda and Connie interviewed her, they saw her as mostly attentive and polite. She was a widow with two children, being left all on her own after her late husband, Ted Bolton who was killed in an explosion down the pit. Before she met Clifford, she got a lot of determination, and she managed to get a nursing certification then a job working for the parish—the church government—doing the nursing for charity causes.

She was a bootlicking and automatically she also a clinger. Mrs. Bolton knew how to manage men. It can be shown from the following quotation. "Gradually, with infinite softness, almost with love, she was getting him by the throat, and he was yielding to her" (LCL, 1993:102). Compared to Connie, Mrs. Bolton's way was more subtle, thinking that all men are "big babies" (LCL, 1993:103) and she knew how to handle them well. Ivy Bolton was common. She didn't have the natural breeding that Mellors did, even though they basically came from the same background, that she was obsessed with money and social status. Mrs. Bolton was tacky; she hadn't had an aesthetic sense. She was obsessed with village gossip, and she

related it to Clifford in a stream of gossip. Although both Clifford and Mrs. Bolton have something in common: they loved gossip and they didn't know it did them harm, Mrs. Bolton was a better match for Clifford since they compatible in many things, and Mellors was a better match for Connie with the same reason.

Nevertheless, there was also a deeper connection between Connie and Mrs. Bolton based on the "natural" commonality of gender. Both of them were women with sensitivity, and that made them the same, they both recognized it. Shared femaleness also made Ivy half-appreciated Connie's desire to leave Clifford since she knew if she was in Connie's position, even though Ivy Bolton really sympathized more with Clifford because of she had something to do with him. It can be seen as the following quotation. "I'll be faithful to Sir Clifford, and I'll be faithful to you, for I can see you're both right in your own ways" (LCL, 1993:310). According to the previous quotation, it seems that such of these explanations make it hard to describe what exactly the reader supposed to think about Ivy Bolton. From Connie's perspective, she was bootlicking, clinger, vulgar, common, and managing; but she helped Clifford started to care about the things he belong and his workers again. From above description concerning to Ivy Bolton's behavior, it seems that she couldn't possibly expected to marry Clifford, and it seems that all she wanted to get out of the relationship was proximity to an aristocrat and a wealthy life.

Her character can be typed as flat (simple) character, since she had one or two basic personalities and it did not make any significant surprise in the story of the novel. From the beginning of her journey, it seems that she had a big obsession about the social class, perhaps it was because of she came from the lower social class. She always had

a will to have a better life in her own way, which was achieving a higher social class as she could with all of her effort whatever the way she took, and it started with the man. The novel stated that “She was thrilled by her contact with a man of the upper class, this titled gentleman” (LCL, 1993:104). At first, when she was young, she fell in love with Mellors which actually a gentleman. Even though until the end of the story others character didn't know about the real Mellors' intellectual and social background except Ivy Bolton and Connie,

But, it turned out that because of situation, took Mrs. Bolton met and married with her husband, Mr. Ted Bolton, which was came from the same social class. After her husband passed away, she had difficulties in fulfilling her family needed. In short, she met Clifford, which was came from upper social class, he was an aristocrat. The novel also stated that “...he was a gentleman” (LCL, 1993:102), then she clinged to him. By her attention, and the way how she idolizes him made Clifford fascinated with her. For in that way, in her opinion, she will get the key of proximity to an aristocrat.

She had conflict with her self when she rather confused to decide about to whom she will stand faithfully, she will faithful to Clifford or Connie, since for her they were both right in their own ways. It happened when Connie will leave Wragby. And then and as usual she had a diplomatic answer which can be seen as the following quotation. “I'll be faithful to Sir Clifford, and I'll be faithful to you, for I can see you're both right in your own ways.” (LCL, 1993:310). Of course she would rather choose Clifford than Connie, since for that way she got the wide and shorter way to reach her goal; the wealthy and prosperity life. Perhaps, she could become the new Lady Chatterley.

She also had conflicts with other people and things around her. Started with her old conflict, which was conflict with the coal owners. After her husband, Ted Bolton had been killed in an explosion down the pit, the mine owners really screwed her over. They insisted that the accident was her husband's fault and so only gave her a little bit of money, and they wouldn't even let her took it all at once. The money she got was just enough to fulfill the family needed for a week. Perhaps, it was the hardest part in her life: lost her husband suddenly and she had to take responsibility to her family—to her children, it very awful that she hadn't money. It such a good point of her, that she was a brief woman who never give up with the situation in her life, but she kept fighting all the obstacles to reach a better life in her own way.

She also had conflict with the society, since the society displace people based on social classes. And it made her very disappointed since she came from the lower social class. For that she always had an obsession for proximity to an aristocrat by clinging and falling in love with a gentleman, the man from the upper class.

Concerning morality, Mrs. Bolton who came from lower social class background tried to reach the wealthy and prosperity life with all of her effort and with all of the way she could (i.e. she could be a bootlicking and a clinger to reach her goal). Even though her occupation seemed to be a wholly work, which was helping and take care of other people, but if she had the wrong motivation in doing her duty, it would not be good. She could become a professional worker—professional nurse, and got her right (i.e. salary), have a wealthy and prosperity life without being a clinger or bootlicker, since the wealthy and prosperity life would be meaningful if in reaching it people keep straight with the right things. And it turned out that actually

she disdained Clifford. Even though from the social class status he came from upper social class, and Ivy Bolton adored him because of he was an aristocrat—the real gentlemen, but because of his crippled and immature made her despised him at the same time.

Her habit in gossiping others was not the right things, since it humiliate people, moreover it could hurt their dignity as well as their right for privacy. As the conclusion, based on Kant morality theory what she had done can be typed as immoral act. Thus, the kinds of deviation in morality which appeared in Ivy Bolton were bootlicking and gossipier.

Morality Deviation of Hilda Reid

She was Connie's older sister by two years, the daughter of Sir Malcolm Reid. Hilda shared Connie's cultured upbringing and intellectual education. She remains unliberated by the raw sensuality that changed Connie's life.

As well as Connie and Ivy Bolton, the novel also described vividly about how was Hilda appearance as well as her manner and attitude. Between Hilda and Connie, there were some similarities in their physical appearance as stated from the following quotation. "Both sisters had the same rather golden, glowing skin, and soft brown hair, and naturally strong, warm physique." (LCL, 1993:79). It turned out that the similarities ends there. Further, this following quotation will identified Hilda's differences with Connie. "She looked soft and warm herself, as a ripe pear, and she was an amazon of the real old breed " (LCL, 1993:80), "She looked as demure and maidenly as ever, but she had the same will of her own. She had the very hell of a will of her own, as her husband had found out."(LCL, 1993:247). According to the previous quotations it seems that her outer appearance was different with her inner.

Hilda was strong-minded. Further, the novel also stated that "...Hilda was consistently modest and maidenly. (LCL, 1997:81).

Her character can be typed as flat (simple) character. From the beginning until the end of the story told about how was her behavior, she always did her own will—free life style.

Her internal conflict was started after she got married, as a wife, it seemed that she still defended her "free" life style and had her own will. The novel wrote that finally she was divorced by her husband because of her behavior. It can be seen as the quotation below.

"She looked as demure and maidenly as ever, but she had the same will of her own. She had the very hell of a will of her own, as her husband had found out. But the husband was now divorcing her". (LCL, 1993:247)

The novel even stated that "She even made it easy for him to do that, though she had no lover. For the time being, she was 'off' men." (LCL: 1993:247). According to this quotation, it seems as if she had no struggle with that, and as if she was not regretting for that. Whereas, as a widow with two children, of course it wasn't an easy thing to bring her children up properly, since became a mother and a father at the same time was a very hard duty which someone would never be able to make it simple. But once again, it seems as if she wasn't afraid of that, and it can be seen as the following quotation. "She was very well content to be quite her own mistress: and mistress of her two children, whom she was going to bring up 'properly', whatever that may mean." (LCL, 1993:247).

Even though the novel didn't describe vividly about her inner conflict, but perhaps she was terrified about what the word "properly" meant, thus, finally she just do

what she had to do to her children without knowing if it immorally right or wrong, but she thought that it was proper in her own way. For this point, the readers should remember about her teen age journey, how was her parents brought her up and of course she didn't have another reference about how became a good mother (parent) than her parents'. It can be sump up that "the hen cannot be separated from the mother's hen".

She also had conflict with her husband. Her free life style and her strong will was made her husband divorced her. Hilda had conflict with Clifford, her sister's husband when she was planning to take Connie to the doctor in London, since she could not bear about her sister condition recently which became thinner, but it seemed that Clifford didn't agree with that. He asked Hilda to looking for the doctor around the Traveeshall, since he could not bear facing his day with the absence of his wife. She also hated Clifford immaturity which made her sister unhappy and so depressed, and even felt the dead of live. In the end of the story she helped Connie to leave Clifford.

As well as Lady Chatterley and Ivy Bolton, what Hilda Reid has done can be typed as immoral act, since in her early age she lived freely; free to do everything as she liked, and above all to say what she like, and she had sexual relationships with many men but there were no actual feelings, she simply used these men as "tools" to her satisfaction. After she got married, as a wife, it seemed that she still defended her "free" life style and had her own will, whereas as a marriage woman in Victorian Era she had no right to any money (earned, inherited, etc.), she could not make a will or buy property, she had no claim to her children, and she had to move with her husband wherever he went.

In Kant's morality theory, the categorical imperative, has the idea of

respect for every person, for whatever it is that is essential to their humanity. Every people are equally in God's eyes. Hilda also displaced people. She disdained Connie's lover, Mellors, as a member of the lower classes, which meant she thought that people from the lower class (in this case Mellors) was not worthy to held a relationship-love affair with people from the upper class (in this case her sister, Connie). She objected to Connie and Mellors' relationship not because of the moral reason, which is adultery action, but because of the pride-social class. In the end, she helped Connie to leave Clifford. As a sister, it seems that she directed her sister went to the wrong direction. Morally, she should encourage her sister, to keep her marriage commitment pledge and asked her sister to live closer to God. She shouldn't suggesting Connie to go forward with a new love. Indirectly what she'd done was the same with supporting the adultery action.

Further more, she was not a good company for Connie to share her life with, and it can be said that she was not a good influence. When she went with Connie to Venice, she spent all days long doing the silly thing, which for her gave the meaning of it as "free". She spent all days long enjoying the life and she liked being drunk. Once again, according to moral theory by Immanuel Kant, it can be said that her actions was morally wrong.

Thus, the deviations in morality which appeared in Hilda's character were juvenile delinquency, the adultery, family maladjustment, discrimination against minority group and to a lesser degree, role problem, and also alcoholism.

Morality Deviation of Bertha Coutts

The novel didn't describe vividly about how was her appearance, but Mellors complied that she was fashionable woman

since she always wore smart clothes. She was Mellors' wife, separated from him but not divorced. Their marriage faltered since their sexual incompatibility: she was too rapacious, not tender enough. She returned at the end of the novel to spread rumors about Mellors' infidelity to her, and helped got him fired from his position as gamekeeper. Mellors was in the process of divorcing her. It can be seen as the following quotation. "I'll get a divorce and get clear. I hate those things like death, officials and courts and judges. But I've got to get through with it. I'll get a divorce." (LCL, 1993:208).

Her character can be typed as flat. Since it can be easily defined and contained by one role, moreover, their character can be "summed up" in one sentence "egoist women." It seems that she had internal conflict even though the novel didn't describe about it vividly. The conflict appeared when she had to lie to her husband about her unsatisfied when they were made love, she wanted more than they had. Obviously, she had her own reason to do that, but indeed it wasn't an easy thing for her actually to be honest with him.

Bertha had the external conflict with her husband, Oliver Mellors and it made them live separated because of their sexual incompatibility: for Mellors, she was too rapacious, not tender enough. Mellors left his wife because of her overbearingly sexual nature, and Bertha hated him. It can be seen as the following quotation. "And she hated me. My God, how she hated me..." (LCL, 1993: 210-211).

Bertha never actually appeared in the novel, but her presence was felt, especially in Connie and Mellors's relationship. Concerning to morality, it seems that in one thing she wasn't different with Connie and Hilda, which was never satisfied with one man. Furthermore, after Mellors left her (but not divorce) the novel told that she was

with other man the fellow at Stacks Gate, and even she bullied him, and they both drank. As previous descriptions, her marriage with Mellors faltered since their sexual incompatibility: she was too rapacious, not tender enough and it made her husband could not stand living together with her. It seems that she wasn't really respected to her husband and she wasn't doing her role properly. Whereas, when a woman married she could not make a will or buy anything, and she had to move with her husband "wherever he went", it means that she has no right of her self, she belong to her husband. But, what Berta's done was opposite.

The marriage of Bertha and Mellor wasn't the proper marriage life, since it seems that each of them were live in their own world, live in their own will, whereas one of the importance concepts of the marriage itself beside the respect and love was "togetherness". She also had love affair with other man, bullying and drunken with that man when she still became Mellors' wife. In short, she returned at the end of the novel to spread rumors about Mellors' infidelity to her, and helped got him fired from his position as gamekeeper. The novel also stated that she hated Mellors. And by all that she'd done it seems that she held a grudge with Mellors. However, as a wife she should respect to her husband, keep her husband's dignity whatever he had done, and not made it all as a public disgrace, since as a couple (husband and wife) they are unity. It means that what the husband done it reflects and gives the impact for him self and his wife as well. Thus, it can be concluded that whatever the reasons and motivations which drive, according to Kant's morality theory, her actions was morally wrong.

Thus, the kinds of deviation which appeared in Bertha Coutts were the role

problem, cheating/lying, adultery, bullying, and alcoholism.

Morality Deviation of Mrs. Malcolm Reid

She was Connie's and Hilda's mother, the wife of Sir Malcolm Reid. She was also a woman who had her own income and her own way.

There was nothing much to say about her character, since the author didn't tell much about her and she died from the beginning of the story. As well as Bertha Coutts, her characters can be typed as flat; it can be easily defined and contained by one role. Moreover her character can be "summed up" in one sentence "egoist women."

In her life time, obviously she had conflicts. She had struggle with her self. It started when she realized that her daughters had had the love experience in their early age, even though she blamed her husband for that, as a mother of course she had a thought that it was her fault also, only perhaps she didn't want to confess about it since for her it would hurt her dignity. Blaming her husband was just the way for her to hide her inability in playing her role, as it was the way to imparting her struggle that she cannot bear and she cannot accept the things that happened in her family.

She also had struggle with others outside her self. Her conflict with her daughters appeared when she realized that her daughters had had many love experience with men in their early age. Of course it made her very upset and got shame. As if it showed to the world that she was not a good mother.

Further conflict appeared between herself and her husband, Mr. Malcolm Reid. Her carrier had been separated her from her family including her husband. What her daughters had done made her

blaming her husband and it was made her relationship with Sir Malcolm Reid was getting worse.

Concerning to the morality, as a woman from the upper social class she could not fulfill her role properly. Her egoism and slack in doing her role as a wife as well as a mother properly is in contrast with the demand that she should become "the godly wife and mother", the angel in the house, the pious repository for her family's stockpile of religiosity. But it seems that she preferred to choose her carrier rather than her family. She preferred to choose her carrier rather than educated her daughters with a good morality and ethic; moreover, at the time they were in early age and need more attention from their parents. She granted her daughters "freedom" – fully free in all things, and it made them gave the wrong meaning about "free" concept, then it made them go to the wrong direction. By giving the "free" for her children, she thought that she had fulfilled her duty as a mother. Whereas the "duty" concept should be everything she acts must be rationally for the good sake, which is based on the good will and moral worth. Furthermore, she was not a responsible person, she was not willing to received the consequently about what had happened to her family, especially her daughters, she'd rather blamed her husband than introspection herself. As an aristocrat, her family should be a good example for people around them. Therefore, how she could be the protector of society, took cared of society, and defended traditions if she failed in doing it to her family. Thus, it can be said that she was lacked in role and what she had done can be categorized as immoral.

The kinds of deviation in morality which appeared in Mrs. Malcolm Reid were marital and family maladjustment deviation and the role problem deviation.

The Reason for Deviations in Women Characters

Mrs. Ivy Bolton

The kinds of deviation in morality which appeared in Ivy Bolton were bootlicking and gossip. The reason why it happened was very complex. In Victorian era, people many satisfied with progress, but also had an anxious sense of something lost; felt like “displaced people”. On that era, the society was divided into upper social class, middle social class and lower social class. People are often displaced others who had lower social class than theirs. Ivy Bolton was came form lower social class background, and it made her obsessed for the proximity to an aristocrat. In a short, her obsession was drove her in doing her duty with the wrong motivation. Even, she could tolerate the dirty way in reaching her goal by became a bootlicking or a clinger, then; such of these actions obviously could be the reason in calling her bootlicking. Her obsession with village gossip and her action in relating it to Clifford in a stream of gossip could be enough reason in labeling her deviation as gossip. She still kept such of this bad habit since she knew that Clifford loved it.

Hilda Reid

The deviations in morality which appeared in Hilda's character were juvenile delinquency, the adultery, family maladjustment, discrimination against minority group and to a lesser degree, role problem, and also alcoholism. Just like her sister, Connie, her behavior in her early age can be categorized as juvenile delinquency since she lived “freely”: free to do as she liked, and—above all—to say what she liked. Hilda also had love experiences with men, and it happened because of her parents didn't raise her as well as her sister properly with strict post-Victorian morality and it made her didn't consider the society code in

controlling her behavior. Hilda's deviation—juvenile delinquency (in her case) can be type also as adultery deviation, since there were sexual acts in it. As if it became a habit, the things that she'd done in her early age still continued after she got married and even after she had divorced. When she went with Connie to Venice, she spent all days long enjoying the life in her own way without considers the society codes.

Moreover, family maladjustment and role problem deviation also appeared, since she could not manage herself. She still liked to do anything as she liked, she had the very hell of a will of her own and it made her husband divorcing her, then it appearing family maladjustment. Other deviations in Hilda's character are the discrimination against minority group and to a lesser degree. It can be seen in how she displaced people as she had displaced Mellor, Connie's lover. This happened because of she want to keep the family dignity up, whereas, with all of she had done actually could hurt her family dignity.

Bertha Coutts

The kinds of deviation which appeared in Bertha Coutts were the role problem, cheating/lying, adultery, bullying, and alcoholism. First, it can be categorized as role problem deviance since she didn't respect and serve her husband. She also didn't fulfill her role as a wife properly; she lived in her own world, lived in her own will. She also cheated/lay her husband about her unsatisfied when they were made love, and it all was made Mellors could not stand to live with her. There were also adultery deviance since she wasn't satisfy having sex journey with one man (her husband), but she also had it with other man when she still as Mellors' wife. Further more, after Mellors left her (but not divorced), the novel stated that she was with another man. It can be seen as the

following quotation. "...she was with that fellow at Stacks Gate....She bullies him, and they both drink.' (LCL, 1993:2011). According to the quotation above, it can be seen that there were not only adultery deviance, but it also appearing other deviances: bullying and alcoholism. By all that she had done, obviously she didn't consider the society codes in controlling her behavior.

Mrs. Malcolm Reid

The kinds of deviation in morality which appeared in Mrs. Malcolm Reid were marital and family maladjustment deviation and the role problem deviation. The social movements, the rapid change and developments in nearly every sphere had affecting her life. Victorian era was appearing the idea of the equality between man and woman, thus in this era women could have and do more, outside the home. In a short, all of the aspects above were forming her life style. It made her became an egoistic woman by obeying her role as a wife, as a mother as well as an aristocrat 憫 the protector of society.

According to Lawrence Kholberg, deviant behavior is the results from the way in which individuals organize their thoughts around morality and the law. Thus, it showed that there were some parts in women character's personality which were immature, since they could not organize their thought, their emotions, as well as their will around morality and society code properly.

The major reason why do the deviations in women's role happen because of there's conflict with the society– unreadiness with the big revolution in England , then it was appearing the conflict with their selves as well as with the people and place around them, and of course it made people very depressed and also frustrated. With all of that happened, finally they need something

tender, something more alive, something which can give them peace, joy, and happiness.

CONCLUSION

The kinds of deviation which appeared in Ivy Bolton were bootlicking and gossiper. She was doing her duty with the wrong motivation which was to get the proximity to an aristocrat. And even she could tolerate the dirty way in reaching her goal which was became a clinger and bootlicker to Clifford. It happened because of the big revolution in the country (England) had appearing modern greed and the injustices of the class system, and then it made an anxious sense of something lost; felt like "displaced people." Her obsession with village gossip and her action in relating it to Clifford in a stream of gossip could be enough reason in labeling her deviation as gossiper. She still kept such of this bad habit since she knew that Clifford loved it.

The kinds of deviation which appeared in Hilda's character were juvenile delinquency, the adultery, and family maladjustment, discrimination against minority group, and, to a lesser degree, role problem, and also alcoholism. It happened because of her parents didn't raise her as well as her sister properly with strict post-Victorian morality and it made her didn't consider the society code in controlling her behavior.

The kind of deviation which appeared in Bertha Coutts was adultery, the role problem, cheating/lying, bullying, and alcoholism. At first, it happened because of sexual incompatibility with her husband, Oliver Mellors: she was too rapacious, not tender enough and she also cheated/lying to her husband about her unsatisfied when they were made love, it all made her husband could not stand living together with her. The role problem deviation

appeared as the novels describe, it because of she didn't serve her husband and doing her role as a wife properly. Even, after Mellors left her the novel stated that she was with another man, the fellow at Stacks Gate. She bullied him, and then they drank together.

The kinds of deviation which appeared in Mrs. Malcolm Reid were marital and family maladjustment deviation and the role problem deviation. These deviations appeared because of the society condition. The social movements, the rapid change and developments in nearly every sphere have affecting her life. The idea of the equality between man and woman, and the idea of women could have and do more outside the home were forming her life style. It made her became an egoistic woman by obeying her role as a wife as well as a mother. By all of this, it's automatically she failed in doing her role as an aristocrat family which should be a good example for people around them and could be the protectors of society, take care of society, and defend traditions.

There were some parts in Lady Chatterley, Ivy Bolton, Hilda Reid, Mrs. Malcolm Reid and Bertha Coutts's personality which were immature, since they could not organize their thought, their emotions, as well as their will around morality and society code properly.

The major reason for the deviations in the main character includes her conflict with the society– unreadiness with the big revolution in England, her inner conflict and outer conflict with the people and place around them, that caused her to feel very depressed and frustrated. In such a situation, one may need something tender, more alive, which can give them peace, joy, and happiness. Thus, in looking for the happiness of life, people must always take moral considerations, since it is the one

which makes them different from other creatures.

References

- Aminudin, Drs, M.Pd. 1995. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Jakarta: Sinar Baru Algensindo.
- Aminudin, Drs, M.Pd. 1987. *Pengantar Apresiasi Karya Sastra*. Bandung: CV. Sinar Baru dan YA3 Malang.
- Barnhard C. 1956. *The New Century Hand Book of English Literature*. New York: Appleton Century Crofts.
- Bennett A. and Royle N. 2004. *An Introduction to Literature, Criticism and Theory: Third edition*. Great Britain: Pearson Education Limited.
- Foster, E.M. 1954. *Aspect of the Novel*. New York: A Harvest Book.
- Graham G. 2004. *Eight Theories of Ethics*. London: Taylor & Francis Group
- J. Jokilehto and. Phill Thesis. 1986. *A History of Architectural Conservation*. University of New York
- Kenney, William. 1966. *How to Analyze Fiction (A Critical Guide to Appreciation of Short Stories, Novellas and Novels)*. New York: Monarch Press.
- Kurtines W. and Gewirtz J. 1995. *Moral Development: An Introduction*
- Lawrence D. H. 1993. *Lady Chatterley's Lover*. London: Penguin Book.
- Lawrence D. H. 1956. *Why the Novel Matters: Selected Criticism*. London: Penguin Book
- Lester P. 2003. *Visual Communication: Images with Messages*
- Robert W. Crommelin and James L. Pline. May 2007. *Journal : Ethics for Experts*

Wellek R, & Warren, A. 1949, *Theory of literature*, Huston: Harcourt, Brace And Company, INC.

JOURNAL

Liazos A . 1972. Journal: Vol.20, No. 1. *Social Problem: The Poverty of the Sociology of Deviance: Nuts, Sluts, and Preverts*. University of California Press

WEBSITE

Crossman, A. *Psychological Explanations Of Deviant Behavior*, (Online), (<http://sociology.about.com/od/Deviance/a/Psychological-Explanations-Of-Deviant-Behavior.htm>, accessed June 26th, 2013).

Dickman M. 2013, *Sexuality vs. Sensuality in the Aesthetic Movement: Marie Spartali Stillman's La Pensierosa in the Context of Aesthetic Half-Length Figures*, (Online), (<http://www.arthistory.wisc.edu/exhibitions/victorian-watercolors/dickman-sexuality-vs-sensuality-in-the-aesthetic-movement.pdf>, accessed May 15th, 2013).

Davis K. October 18th, 2008, *Does Sensuality Means Sexuality... ?* (Online), (<http://natureluvr.wordpress.com/2008/10/18/does-sensuality-means-sexuality>, accessed July 22th, 2013).

Detik Healthy. 2012, *Deviations Behavior in Sociology Studies*, (Online), (<http://detikhealthy.com/deviations-behavior-in-sociology-studies>, accessed June 27th, 2013).

In The Nature of Morality and Moral Theories, (Online), (<http://home.sandiego.edu/~baber/gender/MoralTheories.html>, accessed June 23rd, 2013).

Johnson R. 2008. *Kant's Moral Philosophy*, (Online), (<http://plato.stanford.edu/entries/kant-moral/>, accessed June 21st, 2013).

Kai T. Erikson. *On The Sociology of Deviance* (<http://sociology.about.com/od/Deviance/a/Psychological-Explanations-Of-Deviant-Behavior.htm>, accessed June 26, 2013)

Owens D. June 13th, 2013. *Literary Terms Glossary*, (Online), (<http://web.wvcc.edu/davidowens/engl-111-intro-to-literature/literary-terms-glossary/>, accessed July 23rd, 2013).

The Feminine Religious Experience in Victorian Times, (Online), (<http://www.123HelpMe.com/view.asp?id=154389>, accessed July 22nd, 2013).

Victorian England: An Introduction, (online), (<http://www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/VictorianEngland.htm>, accessed July 22nd, 2013).

Victorian Ideas About Morality, 2008, (Online), (<http://www.english.uwosh.edu/roth/VictorianEngland.htm>, accessed July 22nd, 2013).

Victorian Era, (Online), (<http://www.westga.edu/~rmcrae/ENGL2120/VictorianEra.htm>, accessed July 22nd 2013).

Victorian Ideas About Morality, (Online), (http://www.ehow.com/info_8260820_victorianideasmorality.html#ixzz2UJPyd939, accessed July 22nd, 2013).

