

TOURISM AS REFLECTED IN TRAVELLING WOMEN:
A COMPARATIVE CULTURAL STUDY ON THE NOVELS OF
*DAISY MILLER, A PASSAGE TO INDIA, AND PADA
SEBUAH KAPAL*

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ABSTRACT

Travelling has occurred since a long time ago. Travelling is not only done by men but also by women. In relation to travelling, travelling done by women is examined, especially the landlady's environment, as there is a relationship between the host and the guest. The research problems are (1) how is reflection of tourism in the travelling women portrayed on the novels of *Daisy Miller, A Passage to India, and Pada Sebuah Kapal*?. (2) How are motivating and attracting factors related to tourism as reflected in the travelling women articulated on the novels of *Daisy Miller, A Passage to India, and Pada Sebuah Kapal*?. (3) How do cultural barriers occur in tourism as reflected in the travelling women on *Daisy Miller, a Passage to India, and Pada Sebuah Kapal* novel? In general, this research is to find out the comparison of travelling done by women. Specifically, it is to discover the reflection of tourism, how the motivating and attracting factors and cultural barriers occur in tourism as reflected in the travelling done by women.

This research is conducted on three novels, *Daisy Miller* written by Henry James, *A Passage To India* by E.M. Forster, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal* by NH. Dini called comparative literature showing the continents of America, Europe and Asia. Discussing the three continents, this research is called global literature. Hermeneutic method was used to interpret the content of those three novels by employing deconstruction, postcolonial and feminism theories. The main data were taken from those novels and the location of the research was both at private libraries and state libraries or institutions and websites. To support the main data, secondary data were also needed, which in this case, were obtained by interviewing the women who have travelled abroad. Then the results were formally and informally presented.

The findings show that the reflection of tourism in travelling done by women is represented by family companion, and that the means of transportation to their destinations are indigenous means of transportation and that the tourist objects visited are art metamorphosis, travel hyper-reality, sacred places and natural and human recreational places. The factors motive ting the women to travel are inter personal, cultural, status and prestige. The things making them interested in travelling are: the Castle of Chillon in Switzerland and the regions's history, the evening party in Italy as a tradition to welcome new people, the architectures of Caesars' Palaces, the Coliseum and Chandrapore club as a tradition to welcome new people, *the bridge*

party to know the language spoken and dress worn – traditional costumes of India, Koyasan as Buddhist religion and Paris as the centre of dress model. Cultural barriers refer to different etiquettes, ideologies and moral values resulting in different ways of travelling and their solutions.

Knowing the culture of the destination that is going to be visited is really needed, at least in order not to know nothing at all about such a destination; furthermore, it reduces cultural barriers. That is why *cross cultural understanding* is really necessarily given not only to the doers of tourism but also to all institutions in order to reduce misunderstanding and increase appreciation towards each other.

Key word: reflection, travelling women, motivating and attracting factors, cultural barriers

INTRODUCTION

This study discusses “Tourism as Reflected in Travelling Women: A Comparative Cultural Study on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *A Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*”. It was conducted because tourism is an industry that gives less negative effects on the environment if compared to other big industries such as mining, manufacturing, textile, automotive and pharmacy, making it well known an industry without any chimney and it has become a global industry that has employed 10.6% of the world’s work force (John Naisbit in Asrama, 2006). In fact, tourism receives less attention (Crick, 2002:18-19). Travelling is part of tourism. Travelling takes place as one could not deny interaction with others. Human interaction refers to seeing, hearing, touching, smelling, tasting

and interacting with real things. That is why travelling causes a great wish to see other people individually. It is such an interaction that inspires tourism. However, travelling creates a new problem, as one will misperceive others (Y. Reisinger, 1997:129-130). Related to travelling, that done by women is observed as it is related to the relationship between the host and the guest in tourism and usually the landlady’s environment is observed.

This research is done with three novels as the data sources. They are *Daisy Miller* (1878) written by Henry James, *A Passage To India* (1924) by E.M. Forster, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal* (1972) by NH. Dini. This is called a comparative literature showing the continents of America, Europe and Asia; and therefore, it is termed as global literature. *Daisy Miller* is a female

character on the novel of *Daisy Miller*, and Adela Quested on the novel of *A Passage to India* is too and so is Sri or Mrs. Vincent on the novel of *Pada Sebuah Kapal*. All of them are the main characters and they are faced with different conflicts and things in their new places. There are three research problems in this study. First, how the reflection of tourism in the travelling women is portrayed on the novels of *A Daisy Miller*, *Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*. Second, how motivating and attracting factors are related to tourism as it is reflected in the travelling women on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *A Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*. And third, how cultural barriers occur in tourism as reflected in the travelling women on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *A Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*.

Generally, the aims of this study are to observe American, European and Asian women when travelling and to understand post-modern or contemporary topics, and to observe social and historical background of travelling women. Specifically, this study aims at describing how the reflection of tourism in the travelling women is portrayed on the novels of *A Daisy Miller*, *Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*.

Next it aims at finding out how motivating and attracting factors related to tourism are reflected in the travelling women on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *A Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*. And finally, it discovers how cultural barriers occur in tourism as reflected in the travelling women on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *A Passage to India*, and *Pada Sebuah Kapal*.

Academically, this research has some benefits: first, it contributes to adding knowledge about the travelling women seen from political, cultural and moral point of view in literary works. Second, it gives significance as one model to motivating researches on literature that are always intrinsically and structurally focused. And third, it gives significance for further researches on both Indonesian and foreign literature.

Furthermore, practically, this study is beneficial to the Indonesian government when making policies concerning travelling. It can also serve as the guidance for women who are going abroad. Literary works are also able to form the society's personality. The society members are expected to read both Indonesian and foreign literary works. By reading literary works, one is going to know cultural differences. By knowing

cultural differences, differences will be understood and appreciated. In addition, this will be useful to the doers of tourism. They will recognize who will come as the tourists and where they come from. Apart from this, they will have the guidance that can give them information about the tourists' attitudes.

MATERIAL AND DISCUSSION

This research applied qualitative method illustrating the travelling done by women. Reflection of tourism, motivating and attracting factors, and cultural barriers were investigated. First, primary and secondary data were collected, and then the appropriate theories were chosen for analyzing the data. After that, the selected data were selected and interpreted, and finally, the process of report writing and constructing all the results was done. In order to achieve the goal, various theories were applied such as the theories of deconstruction, postcolonial and feminism.

In order to know the results of this study, the explanation is as follows: first, the analysis on reflection of tourism in the travelling done by women is focused on companion, transportation, and visited

objects. The travelling women intended are Daisy Miller on the novel of *Daisy Miller*, Adela Quested on the novel of *A Passage to India*, and Sri on the novel *Pada Sebuah Kapal*. They use companions for travelling. Their companions, who are reflected in different ways, are their family members such as mother, future mother-in-law, and daughter. Related to their ways of travelling, they used local means of transportation, and the destinations visited depend on the women's interests and the destinations available.

Second, the analysis shows that the motivating and attracting factors reflected in the travelling women on the novels of *Daisy Miller*, *a Passage to India* and *Pada Sebuah Kapal* are their motives, types and behaviours. Moreover, dealing with the motives of travelling, the women have interpersonal motivations. Related to the cultural aspects, Daisy Miller is made to visit the Castle of Chillon in Switzerland by the history of the region, the evening party in Italy as the tradition to welcome new people, and the architecture in the Palace of Caesars and the Colosseum. It is greatly different from Daisy Miller; Adela Quested is interested in visiting Chandrapore club as it has the tradition of welcoming new

people, the bridge party as the place to know the language and dress – the traditional costumes of India, while Sri is interested in Koyasan as Buddhist religion. Furthermore, related to the type of travelling, Daisy Miller in the novel of *Daisy Miller* written by Henry James, travels as she likes (indulger), whereas Adela Quested on the novel of *A Passage to India* by E.M. Forster, travels as an adventurer, and Sri on the novel of *Pada Sebuah Kapal* written by N.H. Dini, travels as economizer traveller. Referring to the patterns of behaviour, Daisy Miller is an unculturalized and rich tourist; in addition, she is also considered an exploiting tourist. The other travelling woman, Adela Quested is an alternative tourist, while the last travelling woman, Sri, is considered an exploiting tourist.

Third, cultural barriers, related to tourism as reflected in the travelling women in *Daisy Miller*, refer to ethical values, in *A Passage to India* refer to being a colonial, and in *Pada Sebuah Kapal* refer to moral values. Ethical values occur between the European (the host) and the American (the guest). They refer to the host's view and create ethnocentrism shown by the European who feels more superior than the outsider of her or his group. Consequently, what the

guest does is inappropriate with the host's view. Moreover, the guest or traveller gets a cold welcome and a cynical behaviour from the European. Related to colonialism, the Indian society (the native), as colonized people, is considered irrational, easily controlled and manipulated by the colonist (British). Those views toward the Indians or natives have something to do with legitimation of being bad or weak making the British easily manage or control them. These views are going to be repeated and spread to the Indians who believe and admit them. In fact, India has two sides, good and bad ones but only their badness is explored and the aim is to show to them that they are inferior to the colonialist. Another thing to think is that the Indian's characteristic shows indigenous things in it. Related to the moral values, something occurs between the Indonesian and Western views. Sri, the main character in *Pada Sebuah Kapal*, represents orientalism that is challenged by Charles Vincent, her husband who represents western culture. The moral values appearing dominantly in their marriage are purity and loyalty. The husband is superior over his wife. Consequently, he can do everything over his wife making the wife subordinate. Being subordinate is suffering. It is not in

line with the spirit of equality in feminism. The relation between the East and the West should be in equal position. If it does not happen, it makes unbalance as happening in the family. To get equality, the wife should not just keep silent and remaining obedient but she should act by arguing. Those are cultural barriers. However, nowadays they are no such cultural barriers anymore because the difference is appreciated, whereas before it was only frightening. Improved knowledge of other countries through cinema and television has made such a shift, that is, from being frightened to being appreciated. . This is called multiculturalism.

RESEARCH NOVELTY

1. The deconstruction has been applicable in the beginning of nineteenth century as long as the spirit of feminism. It was employed by Henry James in creating the novel of *Daisy Miller* in 1878 to deconstruct the companion in travelling with the spirit of feminism.
2. The three travelling women, Daisy Miller, Adela Quested, and Sri have different patterns of behaviour. It does not matter they have different behaviours because tourism celebrates

cultural difference (Culler, 1988:167) between the host and the guest and among the guests. In other words, one should learn and receive others as what she or he is as Mangunwijaya (1993:25) states “Kita harus belajar menerima orang lain seperti apa adanya”.

3. Different etiquettes, ideologies and moral values could result in conflicts but not all of the conflicts are negative if considered as natural. Moreover, difference is not always bad, and one could not force others to do the same thing as she or he does. In other words, cultural barriers still exist but they depend on how one faces it.

RESEARCH CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is that there is a change in companion, transportation as well as visited objects. Previously, the companion is for protection but nowadays it is for pleasure; the means of transportation used is indigenous means of transportation available; and natural objects visited change to cultural ones. Another change is that previously the difference is frightening but now it is sought for in

tourism and it is an attractive thing for travellers to visit.

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