

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The writer found several issues related to women's oppression in *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry. The three women main characters in *A Raisin in the Sun* show the disadvantages and the way they deal with the oppression differently. Lena, Ruth, and Beneatha experienced the oppression of the race, gender, class and the other social identity regarding to the character. The existence of the patriarchal system in Younger's family makes Lena and Ruth under the domination of Walter in the family. In contrast to Lena and Ruth, Beneatha does not suffer as bad as them because she always fights the oppression when she is oppressed.

By utilizing intersectionality from Kimberle Crenshaw which emphasizes in how multiple oppression such as race, gender, and class relate each other and create the disadvantages in a person. In *A Raisin in the Sun*, the writer found that Lena, Ruth, and Beneatha deal with oppression differently. Lena, as the head of the family, experienced racial, gender and class oppression that mostly done by his son patiently. Ruth, as the wife of Walter, she must obey all of Walter's words and unable to express her wishes because of a patriarchal system. And Beneatha, as Walter's sister, experienced the oppression of race, gender, class, religion and

culture. As the only adult male in the family, Walter shows his masculinity by speak about his desire and other family members must listen to his opinion. He does not want to listen to the opinions of other members because they are all women including his mother.

In Lena character, the intersection of gender and class oppression is shown in the way Walter intimidate her. Lena is considered as a person who cannot be the head of the family because her gender. Also, Lena is considered as a woman who lives under male domination or patriarchy system from Walter. Oppression that she experienced makes she wants to donate the insurance money and finally give the rest of the money to Walter even both Lena and Ruth disagreed to give the money to Walter.

The character of Ruth shows that she is also under the patriarchal system from Walter. She is experienced the oppression of race, gender, class, and sexuality simultaneously. It is shown when Ruth refuses to support her husband. As a wife, Ruth is considered inferior than her husband and makes her life under patriarchal system from her husband. Because of the intersection, Ruth cannot tell Walter that she is pregnant and decides to abort the baby because of their economy condition. The situation of her is worst rather than Lena and Beneatha.

The intersection of gender and class oppression in Beneatha's life is when Walter persuades her to become a nurse than a doctor. As a woman, Walter argues that Beneatha better to become a nurse because her gender and nurse is more suitable profession for her than doctor, male-dominated profession at that time.

Beneatha is also considered as a low-class people that hard for Younger's family to pay the tuition of the medical school.

## **5.2 Suggestions**

There are lots of theories could be applied to analyze *A Raisin in the Sun* play, one of them is feminist theory. Other theories could apply in *A Raisin in the Sun* play such as new history criticism, Marxist, racism, and american dream because *A Raisin in the Sun* play represents issues related to those theories and facts that happened in United States of America 1950s. Those of theories could be suitable if the reader wants to conduct the research in analyzing *A Raisin in the Sun* Play. The writer hopes that the reader of this study will get not only more understanding and information about women's oppression, but also can recognize the oppression in daily life.