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APPENDICES

Appendix 1:

Theme Reveal and the Reference Existing

Short Story	Family Type	Why this family?	Intertextual REFERENCES
Homeland	Extended	Cultural preservation, belonging	(Laslett & Wall, 1972; McC. Netting et al., 1984) (Laurence J. Kirmayer et al., 2012) (Hays, 2004)
Blueprint	Cohabiting/Chosen	Emotional Safety, Intentional bonds	(Salamon, 2015) (Smock & Schwartz, 2020) (Raley & Stop, 2024)
Covered Bridge	Childfree Couple	Healing, partnership, redefining family	(Blackstone & Stewart, 2012; Park, 2002) (Corbett, 2018)
Quality Time	Single Parent	Resilience, balancing roles, societal critique	(Camenzuli, 2024; Geiger, 2023) (Amato & Patterson, 2020; Hetherington, 2003) (Sihag, 2025; iams, 2016)
Stone Dreams	Dysfuncitonal (Infidelity)	Rebuilding after betrayal, new kinship	(Giddens, 2004) (Burk et al., 2021; Giddens, 2004)

Appendix 2 :

Overview of Literature Review and Identified Research Gaps

Theme	Key Scholars / Journals	Focus of Existing Research	Identified Gap Addressed by This Study
Environmental and Ecological	Dickson (2017), Hu & Wang (2025), Kanthi & Vidhya (2021), Chandan (2024), Ibrahim Ridwan (2021)	Environmental awareness, climate change, sustainability, human nature relationships, socio economic inequalities linked to environment	Rarely address family and marriage values or how these intimate relationships are portrayed and negotiated in Kingsolver's stories.
Feminism and Cultural Identity	Casey (2022), Meillon (2006, 2016), Vellingiri (2024), Wulandari (2021)	Native American heritage, cultural memory, resilience, racial identity, preservation of indigenous traditions	Focus mainly on identity politics and social justice; lack detailed analysis of family structures and marital relationships in discourse.
Narrative Style and Female Protagonists	Rao (2019), Rao & Yadav (2019), Robinson (2016)	Portrayal of complex female characters, evolving family roles (single parenthood, childfree partnerships), social negotiations	Limited discourse analysis on how language constructs and negotiates family and marriage roles in Kingsolver's narratives.
Political and Cultural Engagement	Ceri Gorton (2009)	Broad themes of identity, activism, social critique; marginalized female protagonists; Native American	Does not fully explore diverse family forms (extended families, cohabiting couples, dysfunctional families) or

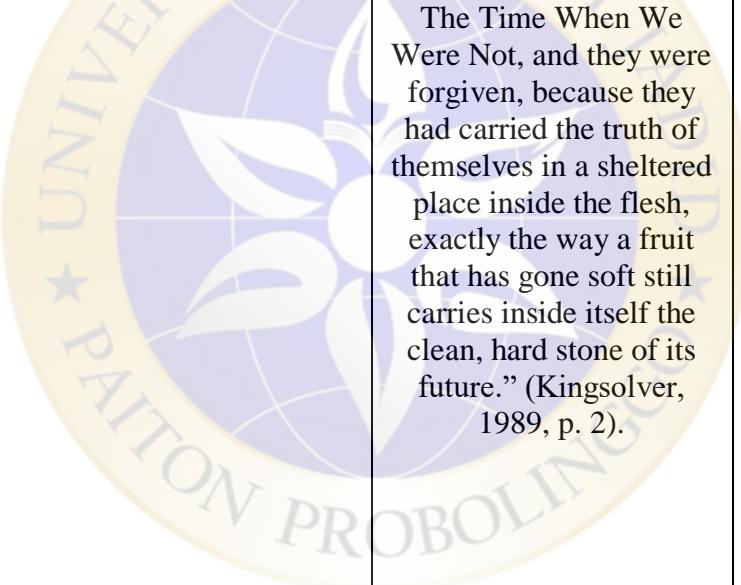
General Literary Themes	Literary Theory and Criticism (Literariness.org), Shepherd University, WebNovel, Litcharts, LA Review of Books	cultural conflicts Family ties, motherhood, cultural clash, social justice, marriage dynamics	their linguistic construction. Existing studies emphasize broad social themes but lack focused discourse analysis on family and marriage values in Homeland and Other Stories.
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Appendix 3:

The Intertextual Analysis of Homeland Selected Short Stories

1. Homeland

No.	Concept	Novel	Analysis
1.	<p>Extended family</p> <p>Le Play's family ideal was the European system family a partly extended family consisting of parents, their unmarried children, and one married child to whom the father would eventually turn over the family property. Le Play recognized that this family form remained only in isolated rural regions of Europe (including parts of Scandinavia), but believed that it once was more common (a position challenged by recent research) and was swept away by the forces of change.</p>	<p>“We lived in Morning Glory, a coal town hacked with sharp blades out of a forest that threatened always to take it back. The hickories encroached on the town, springing up unbidden in the middle of dog pens and front yards and the cemetery. The creeping vines for which the town was named drew themselves along wire fences and up the sides of houses with the persistence of the displaced.” (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 2).</p>	<p>The choice to build and maintain an extended family in “Homeland” is further shaped by the family's rural, village, and agrarian environment, which both enables and necessitates this structure. The story is set in Morning Glory, a small coal mining town surrounded by encroaching forest and fertile land</p> <p>This setting, with its close relationship to the land and cycles of nature, fosters a lifestyle where family members depend on one another for both labor and survival. Great Mam's agricultural wisdom such as her belief that “a person can live on green corn and beans, Florence Ann. There's no shame in vegetables” reflects the practical knowledge passed down in rural extended families. Research shows that in agrarian and village contexts, extended families are more common and more functional because agricultural work, food production, and resource management require cooperation across generations.</p>
2.		<p>“They called their refuGee 2011 2011 years</p>	<p>This part show the intersection of cultural, historical, and practical factors. The trauma of Cherokee displacement and the</p>

	 <p>The Time When We Were Not, and they were forgiven, because they had carried the truth of themselves in a sheltered place inside the flesh, exactly the way a fruit that has gone soft still carries inside itself the clean, hard stone of its future." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 2).</p>	<p>need to preserve identity make the extended family structure essential. This metaphor illustrates the family's role as a vessel for cultural survival. Additionally, the harsh realities of life in a coal mining town require practical cooperation and shared resources. The extended family is thus both a sanctuary and a support system, chosen deliberately to ensure survival, belonging, and the transmission of heritage. As the story concludes, even after Great Mam's passing, Gloria continues to honor her ancestor's wisdom, demonstrating that the extended family is a conscious, adaptive response to both external pressures and internal needs for continuity and resilience. This is consistent with research by, who show that extended families in Indigenous contexts are crucial for transmitting cultural knowledge and providing emotional support in the face of adversity, and with Hays who emphasizes that extended families are often built and maintained as a practical and emotional strategy in response to economic hardship and social change. Furthermore, Kristeva 1982 and other family theorists highlight that such structures are sustained not</p>
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			only by necessity but also by a desire for belonging, identity, and the preservation of collective memory.
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2. Blueprints

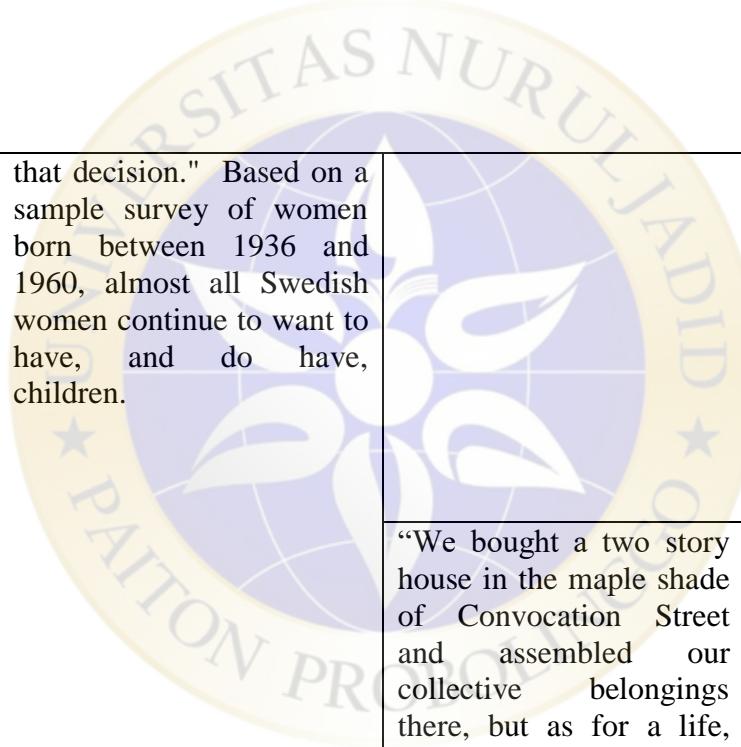
No.	Concept	Novel	Analysis
1.	Cohabiting Family Take, for example, the definition of the family used by The U.S. Bureau of the Census: "two or more persons living together and related by blood, marriage or adoption." This is useful for the collection and aggregation of census data, but it presents problems for the type of analysis of the family presented here. Among other things, it seems to rule out all families in which the adults are "cohabiting outside of marriage."	"The best part of her day is the walk home from school. From Blind Gap Junior High she takes a dirt road that passes through town, winds through a tunnel of hemlocks, and then follows Blind Creek up the mountain to their six acres." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 26).	Kingsolver's "Blueprints" explores how a couple's move from urban comfort to rural isolation tests the boundaries of partnership and cohabitation. The choice to build and maintain a cohabiting, non traditional partnership in "Blueprints" is deeply influenced by Lydia and Whitman's move from urban Sacramento to the rural, isolated landscape of Blind Gap. The story opens with domestic tension in their small cabin, highlighting the challenges of adapting to a new environment: "You sleep in the bathtub," she says to Whitman. "I'm sorry the light keeps you awake. But I'm not going to do my lesson plans in the bathroom." The physical constraints of the cabin, where the bathroom is the only separate room, force the couple into constant proximity, intensifying their frustrations. Their rural home, set on six acres accessed by a dirt road, is described as both a retreat and a source of strain. This setting, with its isolation and natural beauty, contrasts sharply with their previous life in Sacramento, where they were surrounded by friends and community: "Her memories from Sacramento smell like salt rising bread they used to do such wholesome, complicated cooking: Whitman with his sleeves rolled up, gregarious in a way that never came easily to Lydia,

	Moreover, it includes two or more adult brothers or sisters living together, a group not normally thought of as a family. Another definition of family, one gaining currency, is "anyone living in a household." By this definition the family manifestly has not declined, for there are more households per capita today than ever before	kneading dough and giving his kindest advice on copper plumbing and boyfriend problems to the people who gravitated endlessly to their kitchen."
2.	"It's true, the Sacramento house had had plenty of it, closets gone to waste in fact, and bedrooms enough for an Indian tribe. But Whitman and Lydia had been living under the same roof for nine years and had reason to believe they were infinitely compatible. They figured they'd make it without closets. They aren't making it, though." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 24).	The rural environment demands greater self reliance and exposes the couple's vulnerabilities, as Lydia notes the absence of storage and social support. This portrayal aligns with sociological research on cohabiting couples, especially in rural or isolated settings, where limited resources, physical constraints, and social isolation can intensify relational stress and test adaptability. Cohabiting couples often face challenges balancing intimacy and autonomy while negotiating domestic roles without the formal structure of marriage. The physical closeness forced by the small cabin and lack of private spaces, as Lydia's remark about sleeping in the bathtub shows, exemplifies how environmental factors shape daily interactions and emotional dynamics. Moreover, rural isolation reduces access to social support networks, which can exacerbate feelings of loneliness or frustration, as reflected in Lydia's longing for the social warmth of Sacramento and her observation that "Whitman has gradually stopped doing housework, and Lydia has lost the energy to complain about it."

			<p>Their struggle to adapt to a drastically different lifestyle and community underscores how place and environment influence the sustainability of cohabiting relationships.</p> <p>Ultimately, Lydia and Whitman's decision to build and maintain their cohabiting family is a complex negotiation influenced by their shared history, personal values, and the realities of rural life. Despite the tensions and challenges, they remain committed to their partnership, shaped by nearly a decade of shared experience. The rural setting both strains and defines their partnership, requiring resilience and adaptation</p>
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3. Covered Bridge

No.	Concept	Novel	Analysis
1.	Childless Family Another important dimension of family nontraditionalism is voluntary childlessness "the deliberate decision of husbands and wives to forgo parenting (procreation and adoption) and the achievement of a lifetime commitment to	"LAST SUMMER all of our friends were divorcing or having babies, as if these were the only two choices. It's silly, I know, but it started us thinking." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 42).	The short story "Covered Bridge" offers a nuanced exploration of the dynamics of couples who consciously choose to remain childless. Through the characters of the narrator and Lena, the narrative delves into the complex motivations and societal pressures faced by individuals opting out of parenthood. This study aims to analyze how the concept of voluntary childlessness is manifested in "Covered Bridge" and its implications for contemporary understandings of family and personal life. The decision to remain a childfree couple in "Covered Bridge" is deeply influenced by both Lena and her husband's thoughtful negotiation of personal values and the social environment in which they live. The story opens with the couple reflecting on the

	<p>that decision." Based on a sample survey of women born between 1936 and 1960, almost all Swedish women continue to want to have, and do have, children.</p>		<p>life choices of their peers. The subject of children becomes a recurring thread in their marriage, as Lena observes, "If you have one, you almost have to have another one. People act like you're a criminal if you don't." Their discussions reveal not only the pressure of societal expectations but also the importance they place on mutual agreement and autonomy within their relationship: "Whatever else there is to consider," she said, "we both have to agree, before going ahead with it. Either one of us has veto power."</p>
2.	<p>"We bought a two story house in the maple shade of Convocation Street and assembled our collective belongings there, but as for a life, each of us already had one." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 43).</p>		<p>Their environment and life experiences further reinforce this decision. Living in a quiet Indiana town, the couple has established a fulfilling partnership rooted in shared routines, intellectual pursuits, and appreciation for nature. The narrator, a botany professor, and Lena, a toxicologist, both find purpose and connection in their work and in each other, rather than in traditional parenthood. Their attempt to "try out a baby for a weekend" by babysitting Melinda, their friends' child, serves as a practical experiment that only affirms their choice: the experience is exhausting and disruptive, leading to the realization that parenthood would fundamentally alter the life they value. This aligns with research by Park, who explains that voluntarily childfree couples often face social stigma but choose this lifestyle</p>

			<p>to preserve autonomy, personal freedom, and relationship quality. Gillespie further notes that childfree couples actively construct their identities around shared interests and mutual respect, rather than traditional family roles. The story's portrayal of Lena's statement, "If I wanted to do it solo, what's the point of being married? I could just use a turkey baster," underscores the couple's emphasis on partnership and mutual decision making rather than conforming to societal expectations. Thus, "Covered Bridge" presents childfree marriage as a deliberate, positive family form shaped by the couple's environment, values, and freedom to define family on their own terms.</p>
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4. Quality Time

No.	Concept	Novel	Analysis
1.	Single Parent Family New terms have even been developed in these countries to specify this kind of separation. In the Netherlands,	"When people remark to Miriam about how well organized she is, she laughs and declares that organization is the religion of the single	In James J. Ponzetti's book "Family and Marriage: Cross Cultural Perspectives," the statement that "families with at least one parent and one child are viewed as a normative definition of the family in most if not all societies" suggests a broad and inclusive understanding of what constitutes a family

	<p>it is called "living apart together," and in Sweden a person with whom you have a sexual pair bond but do not share a common household is called a <i>sarbo</i> (whereas such a person with whom you reside is called a <i>sambo</i>). Those who live in this fashion are usually older persons, often persons who have been through a divorce and do not wish to become strongly involved again, those who want the kind of personal freedom that living apart can bring. Living apart together also occurs with some single parents whose children still live with them; the adults want to have a relationship with one another, but do not wish to blend their children into a single household.</p>	<p>parent. It sounds like a joke, but it isn't. Miriam is faithful about the business of getting each thing done in its turn, and could no more abandon her orderly plan than a priest could swig down the transubstantiated wine and toss out wafers like Frisbees over the heads of those waiting to be blessed." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 64).</p>	<p>across different cultures.</p> <p>"Quality Time" offers a portrait of single parenthood shaped by necessity and resilience. The choice to build and maintain a single parent household in "Quality Time" is shaped by both necessity and conscious adaptation to the demands of modern life. Miriam's days are structured around her work schedule, her daughter Rennie's needs, and the relentless pressure of time: "We don't even have time for that, Rennie. We're on a schedule today." Miriam's commitment to organization is more than a personality trait it is a survival strategy.</p> <p>Research consistently shows that single mothers develop strong organizational skills and routines as adaptive strategies to manage the demands of work and parenting alone. These routines provide a sense of control and stability in otherwise unpredictable circumstances.</p>
2.		<p>"It doesn't matter what you think you're going to tell them. What matters is they're right there watching you every</p>	<p>The story's setting in suburban Southern California, with its hectic routines and impersonal landscapes, heightens Miriam's sense of isolation and responsibility. The absence of a co parent is not merely a gap but a defining element of her daily existence: "Lute was already out of the picture by that time..".</p>

		<p>minute, what you see is what you get.” (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 67).</p>	<p>It is only lately, since she’s learned to count, that Lute’s absence matters to Rennie. This environment compels Miriam to become both provider and nurturer, shaping a family structure that is self reliant, flexible, and emotionally resourceful. Studies by Amato and Hetherington highlight that single parent families often foster close emotional bonds and resilience, as children and parents depend on each other for support and companionship (Amato & Patterson, 2020; Hetherington, 2003). Miriam’s reflections on parenting emphasize the importance of presence and modeling over grand intentions. According to Janice, parenting was three percent conscious effort and ninety seven percent automatic pilot.</p> <p>This recognition that parenting is shaped by daily actions and presence rather than grand intentions drives Miriam’s efforts to create “quality time” amid chaos. Even as she struggles with guilt and exhaustion, she finds comfort and meaning in small rituals and moments of connection</p>
3.		<p>“She always feels more surely on course when her daughter comes back to her. Rennie bounces into the car with a sheaf of papers clutched in one fist... ‘Hi, sweetie. I</p>	<p>Research supports that single mothers often experience both stress and fulfillment, developing resilience and strong parent child relationships as adaptive responses to limited support and increased responsibility (Sihag, 2025; iams, 2016). Miriam’s family, then, is not a fallback or a broken version of the nuclear ideal, but a deliberate, dynamic response to her circumstances one built on love, presence, and the ability to</p>

		<p>missed you today.' Miriam leans over to kiss Rennie and buckle her in before pulling out of the parking lot." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 70).</p>	find meaning in the everyday.
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5. Stone Dream

No.	Concept	Novel	Analysis
1.	Infidelity involves a breach in expected sexual or emotional exclusivity (Glass and Wright 1985). Infidelity can be solely physical, emotional, or a combination of physical and emotional (Glass and Wright 1985). Among married individuals, 22–25% of men and 11–15% of women are going to report engaging in infidelity (Allen et al. 2005). Further, various individual, dyadic, and environmental level factors, such as age, attachment, relationship satisfaction, among others, can make an individual more or less likely	<p>"At the age of thirty nine I was going on vacation with a man who wasn't my husband. There we sat in his Volvo, bald proof of my psychological ruin, headed north on the interstate along with the crowd of holiday travelers." (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 77).</p>	<p>"Stone Dreams" brings the discussion full circle by presenting a family structure shaped by emotional distance, longing, and the protagonist's struggle for authenticity. The family structure in "Stone Dreams" is shaped by emotional distance, personal longing, and the protagonist's struggle to define herself outside the expectations of traditional marriage.</p> <p>The story opens with Diana reflecting on her mother's warnings about "early promiscuity" and the inability to "hold down a monogamous relationship," setting the stage for her conflicted adult life.</p> <p>Diana's marriage to Nathan, an eye surgeon obsessed with rocks and minerals, is marked by emotional stagnation and avoidance. Their home, described as "too large and dramatic for a family of three," is filled with "expensive copies of pre Columbian art and genuine fossils," symbolizing both affluence and emptiness</p>

<p>2.</p>	<p>to engage in infidelity. These characteristics can serve as risk or protective factors. Numerous negative reactions can arise in response to infidelity, such as anger, depression, revenge, and shame (Allen et al. 2005).</p>	<p>“We stayed together because he didn’t seem to have other plans, and because I couldn’t picture myself as being husbandless. There was my daughter to consider, still young, in need of years of shelter.” (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 82).</p> <p>“Peter had two grown sons... Now he was interested in Jung and Nietzsche and lived alone in his workshop, a rented studio with sawdust in the kitchen. He ate cold baked potatoes for breakfast. And he did not, by any means, wish to be saved. He wasn’t someone I could marry.” (Kingsolver, 1989, p. 82).</p>	<p>This part shows a combination of emotional inertia, concern for her daughter, and the search for personal authenticity. Her sense of obligation to Julie, as well as her own fear of loneliness and change, keeps her anchored in a marriage that no longer brings her joy. Even as she seeks intimacy and adventure with Peter, she is aware of the limitations and impermanence of their relationship.</p> <p>Diana’s family structure is thus a product of compromise, shaped by a desire to protect her daughter, maintain a semblance of stability, and explore her own needs within the boundaries of her circumstances. This resonates with contemporary family studies, which note that many individuals especially women that navigate complex, sometimes contradictory roles as they balance personal fulfillment with familial duty (Burk et al., 2021; Giddens, 2004). In “Stone Dreams,” Kingsolver portrays a family not as a fixed institution, but as a living, shifting arrangement one that is constantly negotiated in response to internal desires and external realities.</p>
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BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

Nabila Firdausyiah, born on March 25th, 2003, in Bondowoso, began her educational journey at Budi Dharma Kindergarten, followed by Banyuwulu 1 Elementary School. She continued her studies at State Islamic Junior High School 2 (MTsN 2 Bondowoso) and later graduated from Nurul Jadid Vocational High School. Known for her outgoing personality since childhood, Nabila has always enjoyed social interaction, a natural extroverted trait strongly supported by her parents, especially given her natural talents in the arts and public speaking. She is currently an active member of the Student Executive Board (BEM) in the Faculty of Social and Humanities and serves as a board member in the Al Hasyimiyah area, specifically within the LPBA dormitory.

Throughout her academic life, Nabila has cultivated her creative and communicative abilities, earning recognition in several competitions. She has won awards in fields such as debate, public speaking, news reading, and voice over work, and has even won in a singing competition. Notably, she was awarded a gold medal in an English Olympiad, highlighting her academic excellence and language proficiency. These accomplishments reflect her deep passion for expression, performance, and leadership. With a vibrant personality and strong dedication to growth, Nabila continues to make meaningful contributions both inside and outside the academic world.



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1. Nama Mahasiswa : Nabila Firdausyiah
2. NIM : 2142300006
3. Prodi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
4. Judul Tugas Akhir : The Discourse of Family and Marriage in Barbara Kingsolver's Homeland Selected Short Stories
5. Dosen Pembimbing : Dr. Tirmidi, M.Pd
6. Konsultasi :

TANGGAL	MATERI BIMBINGAN	KETERANGAN KONSULTASI/ARAHAN	PARAF
10/6/2024	Membuat kerangka ide (tema)	Next	Tir
24/6/2024	BAB I	Review Rumusan Masalah	Tir
9/7/2024	Rumusan Masalah / Previous study	Next	Tir
9/9/2024	BAB II	Penjelas teori dari tema	Tir
24/12/2024	Finalisasi theory dan theme.	Go on	Tir
18/1/2025	BAB III	Research Method Complete/less	Tir
29/4/2025	detailing data collection arrangement	Next	Tir
6/5/2025	BAB IV	May be funding sufficient	Tir
15/5/2025	finding : Synopsis, SS, Psycho.	Next to more complete analysis	Tir
22/5/2025	The Intertextual Analysis	Go on, give more explanation behind	Tir
27/5/2025	The theme reveal explanation.	ACl	Tir
3/6/2025	BAB V	Langkah, kesiapan pedoman	Tir
17/6/2025	Finalisasi Hasrah	ACl	Tir

7. Bimbingan telah selesai pada tanggal: 17/06/2025

Dosen Pembimbing:

Tirmidi

Dr. Tirmidi, M.Pd

NOTA PEMBIMBING

Hal: Persetujuan Ujian Tugas Akhir

Kepada:

Yth. Bapak Dekan Fakultas Sosial dan Humaniora

Universitas Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Setelah secara cermat kami baca, dan koreksi kembali serta setelah diadakan perbaikan/penyempurnaan seperlunya, maka kami berpendapat bahwa tugas akhir mahasiswa:

Nama : Nabila Firdausyiah

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Prodi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul skripsi : The Discourse of Family and Marriage in Barbara Kingsolver's
Homeland Selected Short Stories,

Telah memenuhi syarat untuk diajukan dalam Ujian Tugas Akhir Fakultas Sosial
dan Humaniora Universitas Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo.

Atas perhatian dan kerjasamanya, kami sampaikan terima kasih.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

Pembimbing ,

Tirmidi

Dr. Tirmidi, M.Pd.



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NIM : **NABILA FIRDAUSYIAH**

Judul Skripsi : THE DISCOURSE OF FAMILY AND MARRIAGE
IN BARBARA KINGSOLVER'S HOMELAND SELECTED SHORT
STORIES

Demikian keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya dan untuk dijadikan persyaratan kelayakan mengikuti sidang tugas akhir/skripsi.

Paiton, 16 Juni 2025
Ketua Tim,


RM. FARUQ, S.H.I



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Selected Short Stories

Telah dipertahankan di depan Sidang Tim Penguji Tugas Akhir Fakultas Sosial dan Humaniora Universitas Nurul Jadid Paiton Probolinggo pada hari Kamis tanggal 26.bulan Juni... tahun 2025 dan dinyatakan lulus serta telah direvisi sesuai dengan saran Tim Penguji.



Tim Penguji:

1. Ketua Tim : Bradhiansyah Tri Suryanto, M.Pd. 1.
2. Penguji I : Syaiful Islam, M.Pd. 2.
3. Penguji II : Mohammad Sofyan Adi Pranata, M.LI.3.