

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to support this research, the researcher introduces and exposes literature relevant to the feminist approach in this chapter. First thing is theory used by researcher; the main theory is Feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir (2014). Focus in this research is to define about practice patriarchal culture using theory by Sylvia Walby (1991) and resistance toward patriarchal culture theory by Simon De Beauvoir. In this chapter also add previous research and theoretical framework to reveal the theory of the research.

2.1 Feminist Approach

The feminist approach is a study of thought and social movements that want respect for women and gender equality. In literature, there is a term feminist literary criticism, it is criticism that considers analyzing values and analyzing a literary work related to gender. In feminist criticism, there are several theories used to analyze literary works, such as the theory of radical feminism, liberal feminism and feminist psychoanalysis. From these theories, the writer takes one theory that refers to the object of research, namely radical feminism.

In the radical system, radical feminism is a type of change. The flow of radical feminism itself leads to patriarchal doctrine, which has become an ideology for society, patriarchal culture, which is built into the life of society and dominates men towards a

form of community system and also family, men as superior in family who also control their members, particularly their wives as well as Tong (2014). Radicalism itself is a concept that states that oppression of women is a result of the role of male domination of women.

Tong (2014) stated radical feminists refers to women's oppression occurs as a result of the gender sex system. Women were historically the first oppressed group, such as Jaggar and Paula Rothenberg Klain said, the most prevalent in all known societies in the real world is women's oppression. Women's oppression, on the other hand, is the most difficult form of oppression to eradicate and cannot be avoided by other social changes such as the removal of class society. Furthermore, women's injustice causes the most suffering for its victims, despite the fact that this suffering is frequently overlooked due to sexist prejudice on the part of both oppressors and victims. The gender inequality serves as a conceptual framework for comprehending all other forms of oppression. As a result, radical understanding not only needs to be overhauled, but it also needs to be stripped down to the roots of its roots, which can then be called radicals.

2.2 Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a culture that puts men as a higher degree than a woman. Men who are considered abler to lead women and often marginalize women. Women in patriarchal societies have their lives arranged by the system; patriarchal culture allows marriages, so she cannot choose her future husband, they have been determined by the

society stigma who women only have to take care of the household, take care of the children, and take care themselves, because in patriarchal culture, women are objects that being women as second sex. Women are expected to be able to caring those all and serve their husband's sexual needs. They think that marriage is a lucrative career because they will get economic support from her husband

Women are treated as second-class society in patriarchal societies. They typically play a minor role in society and are marginalized. According to De Beauvoir (2014) in "The Second Sex," women are not innately inferior beings, but they become so because the power structure in society is dominated by men. Society views everything, including women, through the eyes of men. In their sovereignty, men create images for women. These images were created in response to their requirements. She stated that men use sexuality as a reason for women's inferior position because of in the viewpoint of men women is the object that being women as second sex.

2.2.1 Patriarchy society practices towards Woman

Patriarchy doctrines to lead society being society of patriarchy, must trust to its system that men are the dominant than women, it means woman in patriarchy society is an inferior person which is women cannot do explore her ability because they assumed by society, they cannot do those men do so. The doctrine makes women indirectly harmed who they always under male control.

According to Walby (1991) private patriarchy is type of patriarchy found in the home It shows a single patriarch (the dominant male) manipulative and marginalizing

the subordinate female. Walby sees this as an exclusionary tactic because it prevents women from participating in public debate, and she realizes patriarchy as a social system in which men do exploit women, dominate, and oppress. For example, a man may go to work and engage in other masculine activities, whereas a woman may work solely at home, cooking, caring for children, washing, and engaging in other feminine activities. Many forms of patriarchy in the world that the patriarchy culture apply in that system, and in the object of the analysis that use novel by Nicholas Sparks entitled *The Notebook* the researcher finds some form of patriarchy system.

2.2.1.1 Limitation of activity

The domination of men makes women has not more opportunity. Men has authority to do more than women, men can lead an organization or government while in the patriarchy society women considered, she judged by her gender who weak, crybaby, not suitable than man. It makes women cannot self-development and stuck in society's perception what they thought is right but actually not.

In the family daughter also treated like that. She always directed by her parents especially father, she has not more chance to study in the higher school explore her ability, she judged that she must be in the kitchen help mom, after that getting married. While actually she as daughter also have dream and have capability and ability that more than men.

2.2.1.2 Women does not have self-decision

Women in the culture of patriarchy is under men, it means women has not opportunity to do something like men, and the women always directed by men rules who makes women unable to explore their abilities and desires. In the patriarchy culture especially in family life, men as husband or men as father is very influential in there, as well as the differences' chance that father gives between a son and a daughter. Son gave more chance than daughter, he gave more knowledge about social, politic, economic and the authority. While as daughter she just treated to do something feminine and direct by mom cannot do hard work just like cooking in home, make up, and it makes herself and her abilities narrowed by patriarchy which has been attached. Daughter in the patriarchy also has not chance to make decision, she usually matched by father who thought do best and choose men for his daughter.

2.2.2 Resist of patriarchy

Tong (2014) insisted that the patriarchal sex / gender system is at the heart of women's oppression. In the book of Kate Millet, *Sexual Politics* (1970), when analyzing the patriarchal shackles that occur in the main character, she claims that male-female sex is the paradigm for all power relations. Where the feminist approach could reveal the patriarchal shackles faced by the main character and what happens to them while they are in the patriarchal shackles. Where men and women play different roles and have different opportunities.

Tong (2014) emphasized that given the continued attempts of men to

manipulate and influence all women, many women proved to be out of control, which meant that they could not be controlled by male power. Throughout the 1800s, for example, US women's opposition to male rule took on a variety of forms, including the women's movement that was formalized in Seneca Fall, New York, in 1848.

According to De Beauvoir (2014) the freedom that given to women must be equal to the freedom that given to men. The truth freedom is freedom based on inner awareness self. She also explains that women actually can live freely and determine their future by self without any push and direct by others. In other hand Beauvoir invites women being independent. Women must be freely and have freedom to express their self in any field, not only in the house or taking care of husband and children, and have the equal opportunity like men. Those are the existential of being human.

2.3 Previous Study

The researcher finds some previous study which is relevant to the research present that support to reveals the theory. Firstly, the research is written by Sultana (2012) entitled “Patriarchy and Women’s Subordination: A Theoretical Analysis”, this research explained patriarchy which is the most significant impediment to women's progress and development. The researcher also explains there are distinguished level of domination and the same is men are in control. The research is used theoretical analysis to study about patriarchy. The result of the research is analysis the concept of patriarchy and the subordination of woman within theories’ perspective.

The second researcher is written by Nasution (2013) entitled “The Struggle of Gender Equality in Five Novels of Nh. Dini” explored the problem of women within fight and patriarchal culture for gender of equality that exposed in NH. Novel Dini. The research used theory of Sociology of Literature the theory is to relate the problem social in the novel with the reality of real life and she also used theory of Dynamic Structuralism that used to explain interconnection all component to find the complete meaning. Qualitative descriptive is used in the research. The result of the research is to find woman struggle and gender equality in five novels of NH. Dini that uses ideology feminism mindset. That struggle to reach high education and job. And struggle to free women from the domination of patriarchy that life without marriage.

The third research article by Hidayat (2015) entitled “Analysis of Character’s Personality and Relationship in *The Notebook*: A Movie by Nick Cassavetes” this study discusses the personalities of the characters in the film *The Notebook*, as well as the relationships between them. Abrams' research types of personality theory is supported by Yusuf and Nur7ihsam. The study's method is library research. The findings of this study are as follows: a. the personalities of each character in the film, whether healthy or unhealthy; and b. the relationship between the two characters.

The fourth research by Mandey (2019) explained of analysis how woman fight the struggle with women power in “The Best of Me by Nicholas Sparks”. She uses theory of Betty Friedan (1963). The research used a qualitative analysis method and an intrinsic and extrinsic approach in her research. The study's findings reveal Amanda's character, a woman who fights and struggles with her strong beliefs based on Betty

Friedan's five feminism concepts.

The fifth research entitled “Woman in Patriarchal Culture: Gender Discrimination and Intersectionality Portrayed in Bob Darling by Carolyn Cooke that written” by Rosida & Rejeki (2017), This article investigates discrimination of gender and the relationship between social class and gender around Carla, the main female character in Carolyn Cooke's short story Bob Darling, encounters. In this study, the descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the research. The theory used in this research is Mansour Fakih's concept of gender discrimination and Kimberlé Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality about the connection.

The sixth research article by Suhadi (2015) entitled “The Portrait of Women Resistance Towards Patriarchy System in The Movie of Dilema Ijab Kabul”. The purpose of this research is to interpret the depiction of women's patriarchal resistance in the documentary film Dilema Ijab Kabul. The documentary film analysis depicting early marriage behavior aims to explain why women's actions are actually antagonistic or vice versa. Every daily interaction in this documentary revolved around the patriarchal system. The concept of the meaning of each daily interaction in society, the position of women, and the orientation of the relationship between men and women were used to analyze women's resistance to the patriarchal system in this documentary.

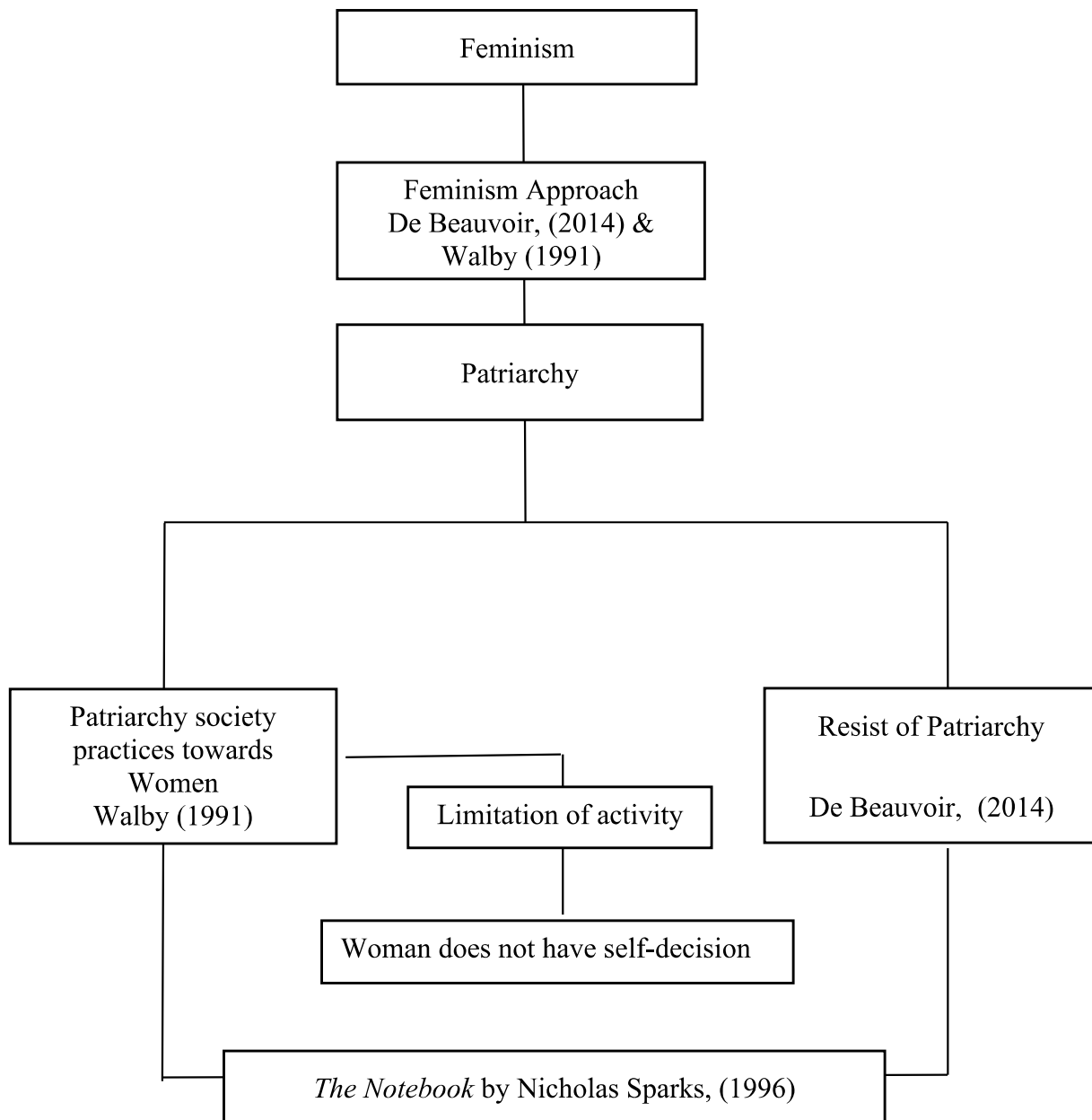
The seventh article entitled “The Struggle of Love as Reflected in Nicholas Spark’s *The Notebook*”. The plot of Noah Calhoun is the focus of the analysis. Noah is a young man from a lower-income family. Noah is madly in love with Allie, the daughter of a wealthy family. The investigation is conducted in a structural manner.

This is a purely literary approach to the discussion, but it does include other disciplines. Extrinsic literature theory is used, which is supported by flow theory, in which the character Noah Calhoun searches for his true love. In addition, structural methods were used in the research, in which all data was analyzed solely in terms of the elements that comprise the literary works themselves, such as grooves and characterizations.

The similarity of the previous findings above with this research is feminism especially in the system and ideology of patriarchy and the differences between the previous findings above is *The Notebook* novel never analysis about patriarchy that use feminism approach, in this research are focus the form of patriarchy, and struggle by main female character to against patriarchy culture novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks uses the theory of feminism.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The research firstly explained about feminism especially patriarchy used theory by, Simone De Beauvoir (2014) supported by Sylvia Walby (1991). Furthermore, researcher explained the patriarchy society practices and found two of practices, first is limitation of activity then woman does not have self-decision, and also in the novel researcher explain how woman struggle to resist patriarchy system. It is all contained in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks (1996)



2.1 Figure of Theoretical framework