

**THE STRUGGLES OF WOMAN AGAINST
PATRIARCHY IN “LADY OF SCANDAL” BY TINA
GABRIELLE: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2020**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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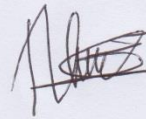
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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perjuangan perempuan melawan budaya patriarki dalam novel "Lady of Scandal" karya Tina Gabrielle. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan feminis Simone de Beauvoir (2016) dalam teorinya tentang keberadaan perempuan. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada empat faktor yang menyebabkan wanita menentang patriarki, yaitu sikap *submissive*, *matchmaking*, *mala fide* dan *domesticity*. Untuk melawan faktor-faktor tersebut, upaya gerakan yang dilakukan oleh perempuan melawan patriarki adalah untuk mendapatkan keberadaan mereka sebagai perempuan yang terbagi dalam tiga hal, yaitu intelektual perempuan, menjadi dirinya sendiri, dan kebebasan pada perempuan untuk mengaktualisasikan diri. Peneliti ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data, peneliti menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam proses analisis data. Data dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kalimat, tindakan dan narasi yang erat dengan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan perempuan melawan patriarki dan bagaimana upaya gerakan feminis perempuan melawan patriarki. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan dua poin yang membuat wanita menentang patriarki. Pertama, karena perempuan dipandang sebagai jenis kelamin kedua yang ditindas oleh laki-laki berdasarkan nilai-nilai dan norma-norma oleh masyarakat yang meyakini budaya patriarki. Kedua, upaya terhadap gerakan feminisme perempuan melawan budaya patriarki merupakan manusia yang dianggap sebagai makhluk yang berada, mengkaji bagaimana manusia berada di dunia ini dengan kesadarannya.

Keywords: feminisme, patriarki, eksistensi wanita.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the struggles of woman against patriarchy in the novel "Lady of Scandal" by Tina Gabrielle. This research used feminist approach Simone de Beauvoir (2016) in her theory women existence. This study focused on four factors that caused women against patriarchy, namely submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity. To against the factors, struggles of woman against the patriarchal construction were to gain their existence as women consisting of three, namely women's intellectual, to be herself, and freedom of women to actualize themselves. This researcher used descriptive qualitative methods. In collecting data, the researcher used documentation method in the process of data analysis. Data collected in the form of sentences, actions and narratives closely with the factors that caused women against patriarchy and how the feminist movement woman against patriarchy. In this study, the researcher found on two points that made woman against patriarchy. First, because women have seen as second sex who were oppressed by men based the values and norms by society who believed in patriarchal culture. Second, the feminist movement of woman against patriarchy that human has seen as creatures that must exist, examine how human were in the world with awareness.

Keywords: *feminism, patriarchy, women existence.*

MOTTO AND DECLARATION

MOTTO

So do not fear, for I am with you; do not be dismayed, for I am your God. I will strengthen you and help you; I will uphold you with my righteous right hand.

Isaiah 41:10

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved father and mother, and all of my family, all lecturers and staff at Putera Batam University

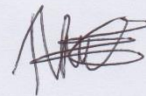
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First of all, all praise and worship to my almighty God Jesus Christ and Holly Mary in heaven for blessing and strengthen me. So, that this thesis could be finished with the right time and the right plan. This is one of the requirements for completing undergraduate degrees from English literature department Putera Batam University. This thesis entitled "The Struggles of Woman against Patriarchy in Lady of Scandal by Tina Gabrielle: Feminist Approach".

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

The issues of woman as a second sex from time to time constructed the patriarchal system. Patriarchal construction becomes one of the interesting issues to discuss because women get the different treated more than men. Construction of patriarchal system means that men are more superior than women. Superiorities have been formed by society since the past. Intan (2014) stated that from historical perspectives, women are group of people who are oppressed by men. They do not have power and effort to get out of bondage. Men are more respected than women especially in the sexuality and the economic productivity. Ironically, this oppression was happened to women in the household treated by people around them such as their fathers or husbands.

Patriarchy was formed by the social system that placed the men as the dominance and rulers in politics, social activity, traditions, economy and other fields. In the family rules, father or husband is as a decision maker. They have a men-power over the women and children. The construction of patriarchal system showed the position of women as complement which can be oppressed by men.

One of the patriarchal construction system often faced by women is related to the marriage tradition. In the past, the preparation of marriage of the daughters was controlled by a father as the head of family. Father determined the groom to

the bride even though the bride did not know the groom. Besides, the presence of matchmaker often occurred as the problem of marriage that placed women as subordination. Matchmaker was the decision maker to whom the women marry.

Tradition made the way of marriage becoming a must for women. One of the famous stories about matchmaking tradition in our country is Siti Nurbaya (Kompasiana, 2012). She had to marry Datuk Maringgih matched by her father. On the other hand, Sity Nurbaya reflected a struggle of woman against the patriarchal construction under the tradition. Related to the article A-Ma'ruf (2003), he argued that the image of woman consists of four parts; to overhaul the system of relations between men and women so that they are harmonious and free in determining choice, to protest against gender injustice and demanding freedom in carrying out activities in society, the sound of gender injustice in local culture, and finally the voice of women that deconstructs then reconstructs the values of the traditions of the world of women.

Patriarchal construction tends to the phenomenon that occurred to women lives in the period of Victorian era in nineteenth century. Heryanto (2014) explained that Victorian era was under the head by the reign of Queen Victoria in England. One of the most problems faced by women in Victorian era was patriarchal system. It showed the dominant of men in many fields. The system in this period saw clearly that the gap between men and women specifically and generally limited. Women would be forced to engage by the man as the head of family.

The tradition of hereditary in Victorian era made a woman as a victim during the marriage. Prasad (2016) argued that many women in Victorian era had independent thought and they trusted, but some believed and obeyed the tradition that women had to be at home. Parents made their daughters to be able to match and marry. Women in the Victorian era were considered weak and helpless. They are expected to be good calm women and bargained as an object because they were not considered intellectually competent. They were not competent in making decisions. In the real situations, many women have competent intellectually to make decision to solve the problem in the tradition of marriage based on their consciousness to get their existence as women.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher applied the theory of women existence proposed by Beauvoir (2016). The first, problem in this analysis Beauvoir offered the concept of existentialism to describe the phenomenon of the patriarchal construction toward woman. In her book entitled *Second Sex*, Beauvoir (2016) described the problem toward woman under the patriarchal construction into four concept: submissive, matchmaking, mala-fide, and domesticity. Submissive is the act accepted by someone without doing the resistance. Matchmaking is a form of coercion toward the desire of women to do the marriage because of the system patriarchal itself. Mala fide is a form of specious man that is like to be regulated and determined women's life by men. Women did not want to accept the responsibility to get their freedom. Domesticity is the division of gender roles which are attached to the differences between men

and women. Gender roles are applied into values and norms seen from the placement of men and women as specific and general position.

Beauvoir (2016) did not only describe how the woman was under the patriarchal construction but also described how the struggles of woman against the patriarchal construction to get her existence as a human being, known as women existence. In this analysis, the researcher answered the problem of the woman struggles against patriarchal construction based on Beauvoir (2016) concept theory of women existence. She divided theory of women existence into three points: women's intellectual, to be herself, and the freedom of women to actualize themselves. She stated that the intellectual is an ability possessed by women as human being that aware of the ability to determine what they want to do. To be herself is the women who are able to determine what they want to do based on their desire to be themselves and believe in what they do without having to be someone else. Women to actualize themselves is the action taken by women of their independent way based on the concrete experience that has been done by them to get self-freedom.

One of the literary works reflected to the feminism phenomenon that happened between women and men is "Lady of Scandal" novel by Tina Gabrielle. This novel was published 2009. Tina's novels have been Barnes & Noble's best choice. Her first novel "Lady of Scandal" was also nominated as the first best historical romance by romantic times book review. Her novel is the one of best seller novels in Amazon. Besides she is a lawyer and engineer. Gabrielle (2009) has described the main character of Victoria Aston in the story as an anonymous

woman who worked in a business trader in London Stock Market. She was an independent woman who had stronger intelligence and ambition than the other women who were oriented towards marriage at that time. Victoria Aston's father did not know the secreted life of her as an anonymous trader business. In addition, her dream became an independent woman collapsed when her father gave herself to man as extended her father's business debt to Blake Malloreay as a second man who matched with Victoria without married legacy.

The phenomena of patriarchal construction clearly happened in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle (2009). It told Victoria Aston who opposed the marriage match by her father named Charles Aston. The first man who would be matched with Aston was Jacob Hobbs. Victoria became an object used to bring business profits for her father like a goal to launch his business with Jacob Hobbs. Victoria did not want to do this match because she did not love Jacob. Her father's decision was supported by her mother Marry Aston and her brother, Spencer Aston. Victoria considered this matchmaking as a kind of distinct that would bring advantages for her father to maintain her business. Victoria has differentiated opinions from society in that era that oriented to determine women's lives depending on men as the head of the family. They had to obey the men. One of narration that occurred in Victoria's life can be seen from the quotation below:

Mary looked first at Spencer, then at Victoria, a frown marring her features. “You know better than to question your father’s request. You’re a constant worry to him...**near twenty and no closer to being married. You have done yourself and this family harm by refusing every decent proposal of marriage. You have earned your reputation as difficult. No man will risk rejection by offering for you now. You should be thankful that your father has your best interests at heart.**” Victoria sat on the edge of the bed. “I hardly call Jacob Hobbs in my best

interest. Such a match would benefit only Father by keeping the business profits in the family.”

(Gabrielle, 2009, p. 17)

From the quotation above, implicitly the character of Victoria described the phenomenon reflected the situation of women in the Victorian era. The quotation above also clearly showed the presence of Aston's mother, named Marry who accepted the same thing to be obedient to the men as husband and the head of the family. Victoria got unfair treatment because she was forced to marry a man she did not love. This was a certain goal for her father to get the advantages. This phenomenon occurred because of the history of destiny influenced by male domination based on hereditary from society who believed the values and norms that made women had to be submissive.

Based on the Beauvoir's theory (2016) in her book the second sex, she claimed that submissive in women came from the destiny of history such as a hereditary by tradition of society that treated the position of women as an interior in the family such as to take care her husband and children. Victoria's life had oppressed by her father who believed the patriarchal system being discredit women as the weak personal.

The problem described the oppression faced by women such as the basic reason for women to make a movement to break down the construction of patriarchy itself. The women's movement that breaks down the construction of patriarchy is called the feminist movement. Feminism is a form of movement to refuse and break down the constructions of patriarchy itself toward the women. This is supported by the opinion of Vukoicic (2013). He stated that feminism is a

movement system supporting a group of women to refuse the patriarchal construction system. Therefore, the researcher saw the relationship between the phenomena of feminism and Victoria struggles with her ambitious, independent and intellectual qualities to get the freedom for actualizing herself a human to get her existence.

“Lady of Scandal” novel has never been analyzed yet. This research applied theory of feminism by Simone Beauvoir in this novel. Changfoot (2015) used Beauvoir's theory in his research entitled “Equality and Difference Feminism and Simone de Beauvoir’s *The Second Sex*”. This research discussed equality and differences feminism. Based on her thought, equality and difference feminism were limited by the dominant culture. The result of this analysis was to understand the feminist dependence between equality and difference which did not necessarily need to be correctly understood in its placement but instead, that limitations and differences between men and women had these same good potentials to be produced.

The last article that contributed developing ideas in this research used Beauvoir theory was written by Mardani, Suprasti & Aratika (2017) entitled “Woman Issues in Two Short Story by Ratna Indraswari Ibrahim: A study of Comparative Literature toward Two Short Story; “Rambutnya Juminten” and “Baju”. They used feminism theory by Beauvoir to analyze two short stories Rambutnya Juminten and Baju. The result of this research was to raise various women's issues in understanding patriarchy and gender construction. The ideas or thoughts of the female in this short story were ignored because of the society’s

assumption that women were irrational and emotional who could not take care of themselves and they were prohibited to propose their idea to speak in front of the public.

This research discussed the struggles of the woman against patriarchal construction that happened in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle. Even though the researcher used the same theory as the two studies above, the researcher found different problems and concepts that happened in this analysis. The concept of patriarchal construction namely submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity became the main point in these phenomena. All of the problems brought the reaction of the main character to fight the construction to get her existentialism. From the explanation above, there were two variables discussed in this research. First, the patriarchal construction brought the factors of the main character against it. Second, the main character, representation of women in the Victorian era, struggles against this patriarchal construction in the novel of Lady of Scandal by Tina Gabrielle. Two variables were answered by using the concept of women existentialist by Simone (Beauvoir, 2016).

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based to the background of the research above the researcher found a few problems, they are:

1. Marriage women under the patriarchal constructions toward women from time to time.

2. The phenomenon of patriarchal constructions in Victorian era that reflected in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.
3. The patriarchal constructions toward women in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.
4. The main character struggles against the patriarchal constructions in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Having had identified the problem, the researcher limited into two main problems as follows:

1. The patriarchal constructions toward woman in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.
2. The main character struggles against the patriarchal constructions in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulated the problem which was investigated, as follows:

1. What are the patriarchal constructions toward woman in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle?
2. How does the main character struggle against the patriarchal constructions in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Related to the formulation of the problem above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the patriarchal constructions toward woman in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.
2. To find out the main character struggles against patriarchal constructions reflected in “Lady of Scandal” novel by Tina Gabrielle.

1.6 Significance of the Research

This research had two practical and theoretical significances as follows.

1. Theoretical Significance

First, this research is intended to be able to understand the patriarchal constructions toward woman in the theory by Simone Beauvoir namely submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity. Second, it is hoped that the readers are able to understand the main character against patriarchal construction reflected in the novel Lady of Scandal by Tina Gabrielle consisting of three points; women’s intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize themselves. It hopes to enrich the readers’ view from the factors that women against patriarchy. The researcher expected to be more useful as a source of teaching and learning feminist approach especially the factors of women against patriarchy in submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity.

2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to be more useful to readers especially for English department students who are interested in analyzing the feminist movement woman against patriarchy. Hopefully, this research gives a benefit to the students as a reference to analyze of feminism theory by Beauvoir especially women existence. Finally, this research could give more information to the future researchers who are interested in analyzing feminism theory especially women existence used by Simone Beauvoir.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Patriarchy : a doctrine and norms that believes in society life that men were superiority who oppressed women as their object (Beauvoir, 2016)

Feminism : a women's movement to reject all forms of marginalization, subordinated by dominant culture in the social, political, economic, cultural and educational fields (Tong, 2009)

Women existence : a stream that emphasizes on humans, where she is seen as a creature that exists, examines the way human are in the world with consciousness (Beauvoir, 2016)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Feminism

Feminism is taken from the basic word “femme” who means that woman. So the meaning of the word woman itself is against all forms of oppression committed by men. This oppression is the result of a belief that has been hereditary in the life of society that women are the weak. in other hands, it is opposed by Tong (2009) argued that feminist is women who rebel against the rules of natural theory that are believed by society that women must show their female side as weak people who must submit to men are true women who oppose the oppression itself to escape from the rules that are believed.

Since the Victorian era issues related to feminism criticism have been present. The term feminism has even appeared since 1808 which was moved by Charles's philosophy to describe utopic socialism, barriers between women and men in social classes (Tong, 2009). Wollstonecraft (1975) said that in the Victorian era if there were writers who would write a book for political purposes they had used masculine or unknown names. That was moved in his book *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* to criticized injustice women at that time. The most phenomenal upheaval of feminism criticism was in the 19th century to the 20 century was pioneered by Virginia Wolf, this contained in the discussion of

the book (Ratna, 2012). Etymologically the theory of feminism comes from the word *femme* which means women who aim to fight for their rights. The purpose of feminism is to get gender equality and interruption. Feminism is a women's movement to reject all forms of marginalization, political, economic, social and educational fields.

The feminist movement continues to grow up depended on what issues and issues were raised there. Many streams of feminism appeared after the 19th century such as liberal, radical, Marxist and socialist, psychoanalytic, post-colonialist, ecofeminism, postmodern and existentialist feminism (Tong, 2009). As a literary critic, the proof of the hypothesis depends on what issues are relevant to the object of research. Criticism of existentialist feminism was considered most appropriate by researchers to uncover Gabriel's thoughts in the *Lady of Scandal* story. She did criticize Victorian life because it was appropriate for this works to be discussed in that era. While the ideology used by Gabrielle was influenced by 19th-century feminist thought as the novel was created in 2009. Therefore, researchers use existentialism as a form of women's struggle in a patriarchal culture.

2.1.1 Marriage Women

Feminism movement has formed a different perspective on marriage. Beauvoir (2016) stated that marriage is a traditional destiny given to women by society. She stated that a celibate woman (single) is defined as a person who is frustrated, rebellious and even indifferent to the institution. This illustrates the

reality in domestic life itself that a husband is the wife's protector. However, the reality is that there is a lot of violence against women in the household and when in the community, the movements of a wife are still monitored until very detailed. Married women are often manipulated according to the wishes of men. There are many factors that cause her to get married.

Beauvoir (2016) said that there are three factors in marriage women. First, men need women. In a primitive community many bachelor men cannot take care of themselves because they need a woman to charge their work to their partners as an advantage. This happens so that men are not excluded from the community. Second, individuals need sexual life. This is done to get the bloodline or vice versa just as a satisfying appetite. Men do not directly address their interests, but it is the group of men who encourage each family member to find fulfillment as husband and father. Third is domination of men. Dominance of fathers and brothers becomes the authority over women's marriages. This happens because women's marriages have always been a party given by some men to other men. The three factors above Beauvoir (2016) revealed that female marriage is an element that is manipulated by the will of men.

Angels in Beauvoir's (2016) theory says that Bourgeois treat women like private property, that is, women want to be sacrificed for private ownership, giving rise to the opinion that the richer the economic conditions of a husband the higher the level of dependency of the wife. She argues that women have since carried out work that appears to be the type of work that exists in them such as cooking, cleaning and caring for children. While men work on parts of the

categories that exist for themselves such as fighting and hunting. This division of labor makes men the means of production and women as while Beauvoir argues that by prohibiting women from working outside the home, this also hinders the search for women's identity and happiness. She stated that women should be left to face the world with their own power so that women can be independent. Equality between men and women will work well if society does not use a primitive patriarchal system because women are not only born as women, but become women.

2.1.2 Women Existence

Based on the explanations earlier the researcher has on purpose criticizes existentialist feminists in philosophy. Martin (2001) explained that the existentialist concept is a flow that emphasizes on humans, where humans are seen as an existent creature, complete the human way in the world with awareness. Dagnun (1990) added that there are some characteristics of existentialism that is always seeing the way humans are, existence is interpreted dynamically so that there are elements of doing and becoming. Human are seen as a wounded and unfinished reality, and based on concrete experience. So it can be concluded that existentialism views humans as something high, and their existence is always determined by themselves, only because it is man who can exist and who is aware of himself and knows how to position himself. From this paradigm then became the basis of the existentialism heroes that were originally

made by John Paul Sartre so that gave birth to existentialist feminists by Simone De Beauvoir.

2.1.2.1 Submissive

Patriarchal constructions that thigh out women's freedom into "others" that was submissive manner. Beauvoir (2016) said that European women were much subordinated, operated women included class beings because they were considered "others". Women are not only differentiated and separated by men but also inferior placed by men. Submission can be interpreted as an act that accepted without made a fight. There are some factors as the cause of women to become submissive.

Beauvoir (2016) explained there are three side caused women to be subordinated. They are the history of destiny, myths and biological views. First, in the history of destiny Beauvoir defined there some reason that caused women to be accused as objects. Women are put as second position and cannot make decisions against parents, men or husbands and families because it caused by women destinies put them in the weak. Second, in the myths view women were doctrines to be purity, concerned to care in her beauty and served the men with her body. Third, biologically as expressed by biologists that men were discredited women like the volume of the cerebellum so women are considered unable to accepted things that are exacta. Beauvoir (2016) criticized these things because women were not only defined from her body but were seen from the manifestations of consciousness that existed in social life. So does the myth that

placed on women. Women must determine the direction of their own lives decided on his choice and opposed the establishment to obtain self-existence. Women must dare to speak up in public, households and find their identity and get the happiness. Beauvoir (2016) argued that the efforts to place women and men must begin with awareness by themselves, not only accepted and criticized by doctrines and construction of society itself.

2.1.2.2 Matchmaking

Patriarchal constructions that were shackling women's marriages occur because of a coercive system called matchmaking. According to Beauvoir (2016) stated that matchmaking between men and women were seen from three side namely paternal, sexual needs and mediators. First, the paternal role is the side that demands women to have a husband. It happens because men and women would provide bloodlines in the society. This is under the leadership of a father or man as head of the family. Second, the side of the sexual needs that married women has to fulfill male sexual needs. As a male partner woman must take care of all the needs of her husband. These obligations are left by society to women and are valued as special services provided to their partners. Instead, men give those gifts or satisfaction in marriage and support them.

Third, the man as mediators, society revokes debts and hands women over to the men. In these conditions women appeared to be passive due to being forced by their parents. This makes Beauvoir argued that in reality every human existence involves transcendence and immanence simultaneously. To move

forward each woman's existence must be preserved in order to expand the existence of the future it must be integrated with the past and when communicating with others that existence must confirm itself. Preservation and progress are two elements that are implied in activities in women's lives.

2.1.2.3 Mala-Fide

Based on explained earlier the concept by Beauvoir (2016) that humans are born free and have the right to determine the direction of their lives. Likewise the freedom of women which is given must be the same as the freedom that is given by men. The existence of women in Beauvoir theory is contained in her idea, namely mala fide. She has been said that mala-fide is a form of hypocritical people who prefer to be set, who like to be outlined in their way of life, they do not want to accept responsibility that is their habits. there are three characteristics of the mala fide women namely, the first, the prostitute where women are willing to be objects for men, especially they are willing to be colonized from the point of view of the sex body.

Second, the narcissist many women become aware of their appearance so they try to improve their appearance which is actually a way for women to be beautiful to be seen by men. In other words, men will be more satisfied making women their objects. Third, the mystic women who consider themselves better than other women because they obey the teachings of norms and values that apply in society. She stated that women who are aware of their freedom, they will be able to freely determine their way of life so that they can go to work and actualize

themselves to the fullest women can be intellectual and do not have to worry about their abilities when viewed from their biological limitations. Women must be able to refuse to be objects. Thus it can be concluded that a woman was created because she has great potential. If processed with a high awareness of women can realize all the potential that exists, it raises the existence of women to recognize that women are capable.

2.1.2.4 Domesticity

Domestic roles occurred when the family was formed. There was division of roles between domestic and public space, Syaldi Salude said in her study of philosophy and feminism. She is an active figure in voicing gender equality through the men's alliance, a movement involving men to eliminate women's violence. According to him the domestic role is not only at the family level but at all levels. This is supported in the view of Beauvoir (2016) in the book Friedrich Angel the origin of family private property and state. Division of gender roles is put in place with the dichotomy of domestic public work and emotional rationality.

First, domestic public work is often attached to work that is masculine while work in the domestic space is placed with feminine work such as raising children, caring for, and caring for children. Second, in the rationally and emotionally often associated with women who have a profession and work in front of the public must still attach themselves to women's work. It can be concluded that the domestic role is not only an obligation or necessity for women but can also be

performed by men so that the complementary functions in the family have an influence for the balance in the family related to roles, obligations and equality in the asymmetry of relations in the family.

2.1.3 Woman Struggles

Women existence based on Beauvoir's concept is the way to answer woman's struggles against the patriarchal construction. Feminist existentialism based on thought by Beauvoir (2016) was very important concept in fighting for human rights. Through in her famous book the second sex. She was also considered a pioneer of feminism that is more substantive than other theories. She divided woman struggles against the patriarchal constructions into three main points: women's freedom, to be herself, and the freedom of women to actualize themselves. She stated that the intellectual is an ability possessed by women as human being that aware of the ability to determine what they want to do. To be herself is the women who are able to determine what they want to do based on their desire to be themselves and believe in what they do without having to be someone else.

Women to actualize themselves is the action taken by women of their independent way based on the concrete experience that has been done by them to get self-freedom. Women who are aware of their freedom will be able to actualize themselves to the fullest. Women can be intellectual, and they don't even have to worry about their biological limitations. Women refuse to be used as object even women are also able to tempt men. She adopted the anta logical language and the existentialist ethical language of John Paul Sartre. Beauvoir (2016) revealed that

men are called "the self" while women are considered "the others". Thus in the patriarchal concept to be free men must subordinate women to themselves, this is called oppression of women. Women have been socialized since children to accept, wait and even depend. They were motivated to believe that there will be men who will come to save their lives as in fairy tales and communities. From this Beauvoir revealed that the element of women's dependence was not only sourced from the myths of society but too many factors of life in history that did not allow women to be independent.

In her book "The Second Sex" Beauvoir criticized many factors of life that make women subordinated. Beauvoir (2016) revealed several term, there are submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity. All of the terminology is a battle that must be faced by women to get their existence. Sartre in Auhaena (2012) stated that human beings who exist are human beings who can prove themselves to be "being themselves" especially when they faced with important situations. It is from this aspect that resistance to all patriarchal constitutions that subordinates women is carried out in an effort to gain its existence as a human (to be herself and being for herself).

2.2 Previous Research

In this analysis, as far as the researcher understanding "Lady of Scandal" novel has never been analyzed yet. Nevertheless, in this research, some studies have contributed to developing ideas. Certainly, the research conducted was differentiated based on the object's formal or object material used by the

researcher. This has become the state of art in this research. The significant articles that contributed to this study discussed in the paragraph below have indexed Google scholar, Sinta, Scopus, and DOAJ:

The first journal is written by Lin (2014) entitled “The Power of Three Guineas and the Feasibility of Women Leaning In”. She used feminism theory by Simone Beauvoir. This analysis compares the differentiated arguments between two authors, Woolf and Sandberg about women's gender. The results of this study show the two differentiated arguments between those were implemented gender justice that could be achieved in society today.

The second journal are written Habiba, Ali, & Ashfaq (2016) entitled “From Patriarchy to Neopatriarchy: Experiences of Women from Pakistan”. They used feminism theory by Gander Frank. This analysis focused on the process of social tradition that was repeatedly carried out by older women to maintain the patriarchal system to young women. Married women would control by the mother in law. It was the process that older women such as a substitute the men because they could be oppressing other women to maintain the tradition of the patriarchal system in society.

The third journal is written by Koc (2016) entitled “Fatima Mernissi and Amina Wadud : Patriarchal Dominance and Misinterpretation”. This analysis used feminism theory by Collin and Layers. This analysis focused on gender discrimination in women. The results of this analysis showed the identity of gender, political social that orientated from the status of women in Islam specifically in Arab and African societies.

The fourth journal that contributed developing ideas are written by Mardani, Suprasti & Aratika (2017) entitled “Women Issues in Two Short Stories by Ratna Indraswari Ibrahim: A Study of Comparative Literature toward Two Short Story; ‘Rambutnya Juminten’ And ‘Baju’.” They were used the theory by Simone Beauvoir. This research analysis focused on showing the forms of problems or issues of women depicted in the short stories "Baju" and "Rambutnya Juminten". The result of this research has raised various women's issues in understanding patriarchy and gender construction. The voices of the female characters in this short story were ignored because of the community's assumption that women were irrational and emotional who could not take care of themselves and they were not fit to speak in public.

The fifth journal Changfoot (2015) entitled “Equality and Difference Feminisms and Simone De Beauvoir’s”. She used the theory by Beauvoir. This analysis argued that Simone Beauvoir's thoughts about equality and difference were limited by the dominant culture. In general, women's freedom had not yet been fully realized because men were the subjects who subordinated women as the other. The problem in this analysis aims to understand the feminist dependence between equality and difference which did not necessarily need to be correctly understood in its placement but instead, that limitations and differences between men and women have the same good potential to be produced.

The sixth journal are written by Arianto & Ambalegin (2018) entitled “Indoctrination Against Women In The Lowland By Jhumpa Lahiri”. They used theory feminism by Rosemary Tong. This analysis discussed the main character

named Gaury who experienced the lives of society who were bounded by a patriarchal system. The result in this analysis showed the side of women who were required to be submissiveness, domesticity, purity, and piety which limited women's freedom due to the tradition and religion in society.

The seventh are written by Hambur & Nurhayati (2019) entitled “Feminism thoughts in 20st and 21st century literary works : A comparative study”. They used feminism theory by Butter J. This analysis compared the feminist movement in literary works in the 20th and 21st centuries. The aim in this analysis of feminist thought was getting stronger in the two centuries; feminism opposed the inequality of men and women, changes the values in social and political life has brought changes to the phenomena in feminism and gender inequality.

The eight journal are written by Bere & Arianto (2019) entitled “Woman Violence And Resistance In “Sweat” Short Story By Zora Neale Hurston: Feminist Approach”. They were used feminism theory by Simone Beauvoir. This analysis described the main character named Delia who was oppressed by her husband Sykes. Delia opposed the construction of patriarchy has bounded herself and society. The aim of this analysis was the movement of feminism in the Sweat short story addressed the Delia figure has fought the construction of patriarchy to get her freedom as a human that has equal rights with men.

The ninth journal are written by Batton & Wright (2019) entitled “Patriarchy and the Structure of Employment in Criminal Justice: Differences in the Experiences of Men and Women Working in the Legal Profession, Corrections, and Law Enforcement”. They used feminism theory by

Messerschmidt. This analysis refuted the differences in gender and patriarchy based on the experience from male and female victims, perpetrators or workers. That was looked at the work based on the legal profession, law enforcement and cultural work environment in America. This aimed to explain gender differences quantitatively and qualitatively who's main focused the limit and shape the experience of each person to occupy the social and cultural role of the criminal justice system.

Based on the nine previous studies above, it can be concluded that the nine of them have discussed the various issues and the problem. Nevertheless, some of them used the same concept theory feminism by Simone Beauvoir and some of them used the same theory of feminism from other experts. The differentiated from the previous studies and this research has found there were two variables discussed in this research. The first variable discussed the patriarchal construction towards the woman in the novel *Lady of Scandal* by Tina Gabrielle. The second variable is discussed about the struggles of the woman against the patriarchal construction in the novel of *Lady of Scandal* by Tina Gabrielle. All of the problems could be answered by using the concept of women existentialist by Simone Beauvoir.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

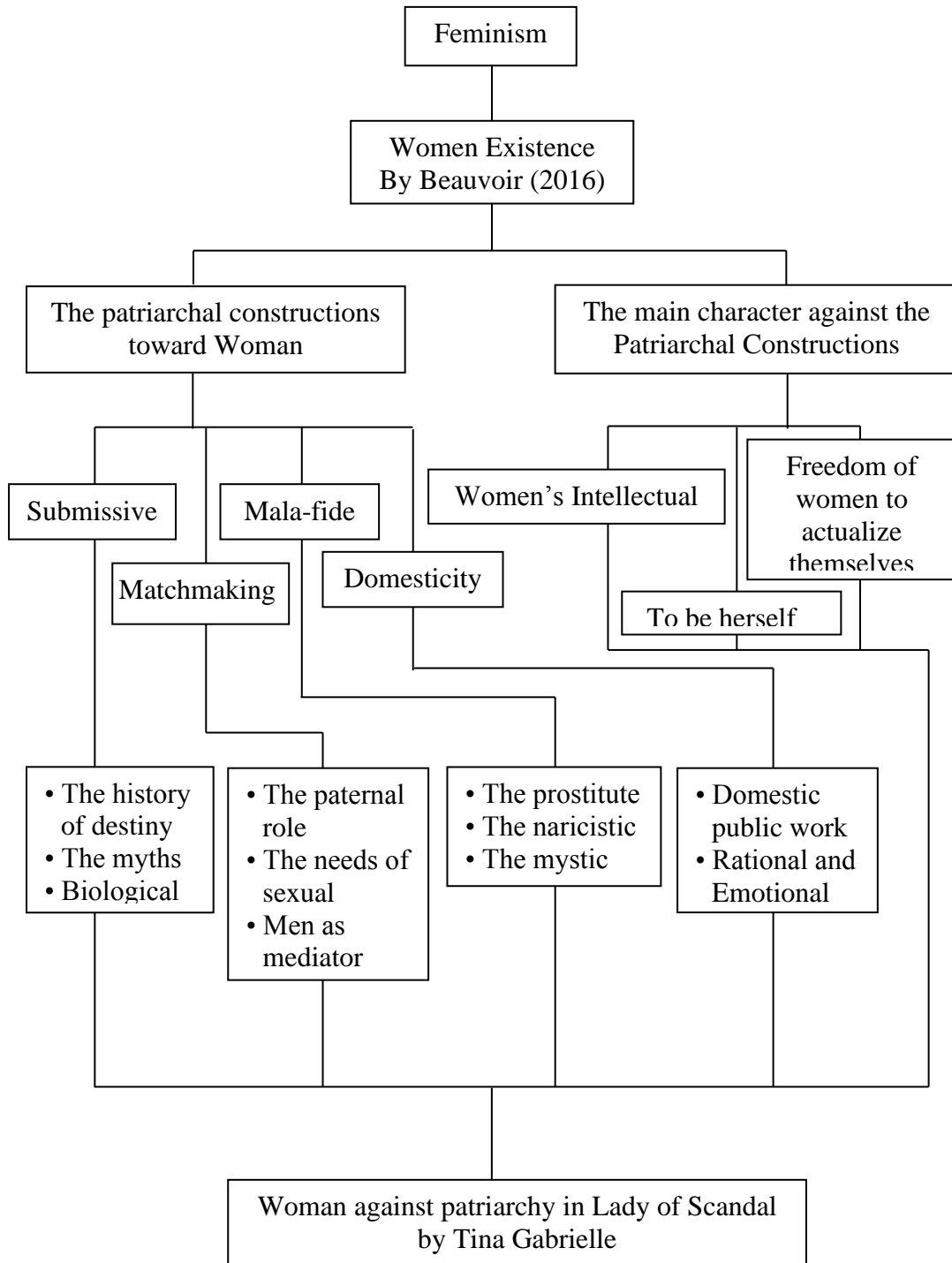


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research used the novel “Lady of Scandal” by Tina Gabrielle (2009) as the main source of the research data. After reading the novel, the researcher found the phenomena related to the feminism theory. Based on the feminism phenomena, the researcher used the theory of women existence by Simone de Beauvoir (2016)The patriarchal construction toward the woman based on the factors divided into four factors, they were submissive, matchmaking, mala-fide, and domesticity. While the main character struggles against the patriarchal construction divided into three, they were women’s intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize herself. Based on the reasons, the researcher examined the feminist approach of the main character in the novel with the title “The Struggles of Women against Patriarchy in Lady of Scandal by Tina Gabrielle.”

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEAERCH

3.1 Research Design

This research is descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative is an analysis of data that has to get in literary works through the words, sentences, paragraphs on the texts. In this study, the researcher found information about the problem of data analysis through interpretation based on facts, theories and experts. Crasswell (2014) said that qualitative research is a type of research in which the researcher is very dependent on information from objects or participants on a broad scope, general questions, and data collection consisting mainly of words or texts from participants, explaining and analyzing words and conduct research subjectively. From the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is the data analysis that explains events using words, sentences, and paragraphs in the text that can be understood and interpreted to get insights about certain interesting phenomena.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of this research was women against patriarchy. This research related to the feminism theory. Based on the feminism theory, the researcher used women existence theory by Simone de (Beauvoir, 2016). Based on the theory above, the researcher focused on two problems that happened in this research. The first,

patriarchal constructions toward the woman divide into four factors; they were submissive, mala-fide, matchmaking, and domesticity. The second, the researcher also focused on the main character struggles against the patriarchal constructions into three points, they were women's intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize self that reflected in the novel "Lady of Scandal" as the main source of the research data.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is the way the researcher doing an action to get data which the researcher conducted. Ratna (2012) stated that data collection techniques focus on the perspective of literary texts that reflect people's lives and social realities. Beside the document the researcher focused to get the data. There are several steps that the researcher conduct to collecting the data as needed:

1. Reading. The researcher read, felt, hear and saw the whole story of the novel for several times to get the deeper meaning, especially for the implicit meaning.
2. Highlighting the text that shows the data of woman against patriarchy based on four factors such as submissive, matchmaking, mala fide and domesticity.
3. Take a note. During reading the novel "Lady of Scandal." Note technique is used to note any quotation about the feminism phenomenon and dialogue. By using this technique, the researcher knew about the context of dialogue.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Crasswell (2014) qualitative data analysis as a whole involves the effort to interpret data in the form of text or images. Basically, the process of data analysis begins by examining all data from various data sources. The method of the researcher was analyzed the content from the story or plot.

1. Data Reduction

Reduction data means summarizing, choosing the essential data, focusing on the problem, searching of the themes, patterns and removing unnecessary data. It means to look for a data the related to the feminism phenomenon in the “Lady of Scandal” novel. After found the phenomenon related to feminism which is collected, data collection is done, then to get the most appropriate data that is in accordance with the feminism phenomena.

2. Data Display

By displaying the data, the researcher easy to understand and easy to analyze what was happened with the data presented. The next step, the researcher began to do the next plan based on what the researcher has experienced.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

These are the final step in the process of data analysis. In this stage the researcher express the conclusion of data that have been obtained.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Research Result

There are two method of presenting the result analysis: they are informal and formal Ratna (2012). In this research, the researcher presented the analysis by using informal method to present the analyzed data. It means that, the results was presented by using words and sentences, or explain by verbal description.