

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. Dagon (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

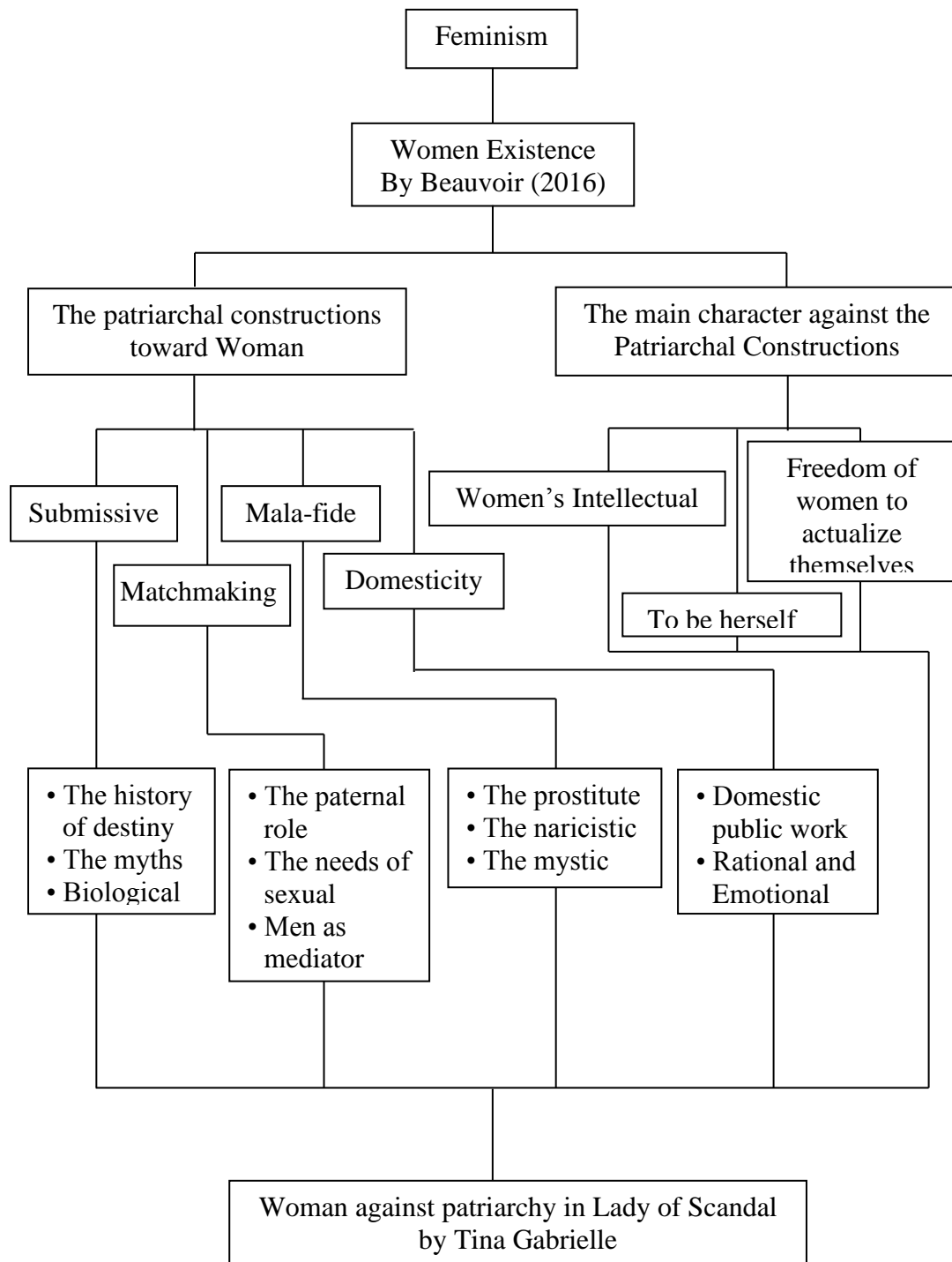


Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework

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.”