

**WOMAN’S STRUGGLE AGAINST PATRIARCHAL
DOMINATION IN “MOTHER COURAGE AND HER
CHILDREN” DRAMA BY BRECHT: FEMINIST
APPROACH**

THESIS



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra (S1)**



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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

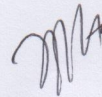
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Here by declare that the term paper entitled:

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"MOTHER COURAGE AND HER CHILDREN" DRAMA BY BRECHT:
FEMINIST APPROACH**

is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

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Juita Simamora
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 04th July 2022



**Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum.
Supervisor**

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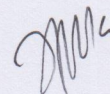
All praises and gratefulness to God Jesus Christ who has given mercy and gift, so the researcher could complete this thesis entitled "Woman Struggle Against Patriarchal Domination in "Mother Courage and Her Children" drama by Brecht: Feminist Approach" for the requirements to complete undergraduate program (S1) in the English Literature study Program, University of Putera Batam.

The researcher is conscious of the flaws in the thesis. The researchers will thus always be welcome to hear feedback and suggestions. Despite these obstacles, the researcher is aware that this thesis would not be complete without assistance, direction, and support from a variety of sources. The greatest gratitude is addressed to his thesis supervisor, Mr. Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum as who has contributed and suggested the idea, motivation and patience in guiding the researcher to write the thesis well. For the reason, with all humility the researcher expresses his gratitude to:

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made throughout the course of the study and research, and also the writer hopes this thesis would be useful to the readers. May God Jesus Christ give happiness, healthy and mercy for them. *Amiiin*

Batam, 04th September 2022



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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis bentuk dominasi patriarki dan perjuangan perempuan untuk mendapatkan kesetaraan gender dalam drama *Mother Courage and Her Children*. Budaya patriarki masih dipegang teguh oleh masyarakat. Perempuan masih diperbudak oleh atasan laki-laki dan karakter Mother Courage menentang dominasinya dengan melakukan berbagai perjuangan. Penelitian ini menggunakan eksistensialisme feminis (Beauvoir S., 1949) yang mendorong perempuan untuk melangkah keluar dari batasan dan lingkaran sosial yang membuat mereka kehilangan kebebasan untuk dirinya sendiri. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menghasilkan data deskriptif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisis isi, dimulai dengan mencari kesamaan data, menggabungkannya menjadi satu kesatuan dalam subbab, kajian kritis dan evaluatif dengan bantuan teori sosial Beauvoir. Temuan peneliti mengenai gerakan-gerakan yang digambarkan dalam lakon “Mother Courage and Her children” adalah sebagai berikut: Dalam kajian perjuangan perempuan, teori Simone de Beauvoir sangat dihargai karena perempuan terlibat dalam berbagai perjuangan dalam upaya mengatasi untuk keluar dari dirinya sendiri. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa perempuan dapat memperbaiki diri dalam menghadapi ketidaksetaraan gender yang didorong oleh laki-laki. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa patriarkal dominasi tersebut kerap terjadi di kehidupan perempuan yaitu malafide dan wanita dianggap sebagai objek. Namun meskipun perempuan mengalami patriarkal dominasi tersebut, perempuan dapat membuktikan bahwa perempuan dapat bekerja, intelektual, menolak ketidakadilan dan wanita yang pemberani.

Kata kunci: Eksistensialisme Feminis, Dominasi Patriarki, Perjuangan Perempuan.

ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the patriarchal domination and woman struggles to get gender equality in the drama *Mother Courage and Her Children*. Patriarchal customs were still firmly held by the community. Women were still enslaved by male superiority and the character of the Mother Courage opposes her domination by doing various struggles. This research uses feminist existentialism (Beauvoir S. , 1949) encourages women to step outside the boundaries and social circles that make them lose their freedom for themselves. This research is a qualitative research that produces descriptive data. This study uses content analysis techniques, starting with looking for similarities in data, combining them into a single unit in subchapters, critical and evaluative studies with the help of Beauvoir's social theory. The researcher's findings regarding the movements described in the play "*Mother Courage and Her children*" are as follows: In the study of women's struggles, Simone de Beauvoir's theory is highly valued because women are involved in various struggles in an effort to overcome themselves. The results show women can improve themselves in the face of gender inequality that is driven by men. This shows that patriarchal domination often occurs in women's lives, namely malafide and women are considered as objects. But even though women experience this patriarchal domination, women can prove that women can work, are intellectuals, reject injustice and are brave women.

Keywords: Feminist Existentialism, Patriarchal domination, Woman Struggles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
COVER	i
TITLE PAGE	ii
SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS	iii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iv
APPROVAL PAGE	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRAK	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem	7
1.3 Limitation of the Problem	7
1.4 Formulation of the Problem	8
1.5 Objectives of the Research.....	8
1.6 Significance of the Research	8
1.7 Defenition of Key Term	9
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	11
2.1 Feminist Approach.....	11
2.2 Feminist Existentialism.....	12
2.2.1 Patriarchal Domination	14
2.2.2 Women Struggles.....	17
2.3 Previous Research	19
2.4 Theoretical Framework	21
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METODOLOGY	22
3.1 Research Design	22
3.2 Object of the Research	22
3.3 Method of Collecting Data.....	23
3.4 Method of Analysing Data	23
3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis.....	24

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS.....	25
4.1. Research Analysis.....	25
4.2. Findings	37
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEDATION	52
5.1. Conclusion.....	52
5.2. Recommendations.....	53
REFERENCES	54
APPENDICES	
Appendix 1. Supporting Research	
Appendix 2. Curriculum Vitae	
Appendix 3. Research Letter	

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page
Figure 2.3.1. Theoretical Framework	21

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is something that is already familiar with scientific activities because it has so many benefits for people that it is used as a means of information sources or references to obtain information. Literature as work of imaginative or creative writings (Bressler, 1994). Literary work is a form of expression of one's thoughts which is poured in written form and contains a certain meaning and leaves a message or impression on the author. Many literary works arise from various different themes so as to foster various hypotheses from a story.

One of the phenomena in literature that is often encountered in society is the single mother. Single mother is a person who no longer has a partner, namely a husband who can separate due to divorce or death. Currently, there are many roles that single parents play, especially with mother as single parent. With the role of a mother as a single parent, single mother must have a lot of resilience between or even various difficulties in helping her live with her children and family. One of them is the single mother efforts to maintain the family's economy. Women who choose to be single mother cannot be separated from social, economic and psychological problems (Faradina & Fajrianti, 2012) . However, single mother role will be more fulfilled, thus creating various kinds of influence. Mother as single parent will be more responsible, strong, and courageous in continuing their life. More specifically about the situation of a single mother amid the dominance of the patriarchal system in her writing (Rahayu, 2017). Women not only have burdens in

the domestic area but also have responsibility for the pressures of family life that they have to bear.

When it is clearly that literature affects people's lives, such literary works will be interesting to explore. Drama is a form of literary work that is often shown in daily life. Drama is the literary form designed for performance in the theatre, in which actors take roles of the characters, perform the indicated action, and utter the written dialogue (Abrams, 1998). Therefore, one of the interesting things is that the female character is treated as helpless by men who only see her as an object, which is one of the topics that is often or commonly appointed as a Drama.

In this case, in the drama "Mother Courage and Her children", many aspects of feminism can be analysis. There are patriarchal domination and woman struggles. In the midst of the dominance of the patriarchal system that is prioritizes the position of men in society, there is a form of women's struggle to oppose this inequality. Of course it will be a very complicated problem for a single mother. Brecht wrote "Mother Courage and Her children" while in exile in Sweden in 1939. The drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" tells the story of a woman who travels around Europe during wartime (Brecht , 1939). She was nicknamed Mother Courage at that time. Her name is Anna Fierling. She had three children and had been in the war for thirty years. In order to make a living Mother Courage had to follow the army of war to offer her wares to the troops who joined the war. The struggle of mother courage was really very hard at that time, where she tried to protect her three children named Eilif, Swiss Cheese and Katrin. In the drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*", there are many patriarchal domination and woman struggles that the mother courage fought for as long as she lived in war.

Bertolt Brecht was born on February 10, 1898, in Augsburg, a city near Munich, Germany. He started writing poetry when he was a child, artistic blood ran through his body, even though his parents were neither artists nor writers. His first work when he was only 16 years old was a student in 1914. Brecht's interest in playing began when he attended a drama seminar led by Prof. Artur Kutscher in 1917, while he was still a student at the Ludwig Maximilian Universität München. Brecht began writing a full-length play, entitled *Baal*, that same year (1919). Brecht was a member of the periods of German literature Expressionism (1910-1925) and Exilliteratur (1933-1945). *Baal* (1919) and *Trommeln in der Nacht* (1920) are two of his works listed in the epoch Expressionism (1922). Many of Brecht's literary works deal with the issue of opposing Fascism, Nazism and Capitalism. The literary works of the Captivity period are characterized by this feature. Brecht wrote "Mother Courage and Her children" while in exile in Sweden in 1939. "Mother Courage and Her children" spans 12 years (1624 – 1636) and takes place in numerous battle zones, including Poland, Sweden and Germany.

The drama began in April 1941 at the Schauspielhaus Zürich in Switzerland. In January 1949, it was originally performed in Germany at the Deutsches Theater in Berlin. The drama has been performed over 400 times in Germany and abroad, making it one of the most popular productions. The play "Mother Courage and Her children", which won the award in 1954, is credited with establishing Brecht and his theatrical troupe's renown throughout Europe. This play was also shot in 1961.

One of ways to analysis the problematic in drama "Mother Courage and Her Children" it is using a feminist approach. "For young girls, marriage is the only way to be integrated into the group, and if they are rejects, they are social waste"

(Beauvoir, 2011). This means that , the existence of women as women who are always associated with men where men dominate women and cannot do everything themselves will slowly bury their dependence so that they can build their lives by their own rules with their freedom so that they will feel happier with their own achievements. without being limited. There have been several attempts to gain existence according to Beauvoir. In relation to single mothers, self-existence is a major milestone for women to be strong without depending on others. The self-representation that can be the head of the family, decision maker, economic supporter, and protection of the safety of their children is proof of their existence in a single mother.

Mother Courage lives at a time where patriarchal domination still reigns supreme. Men, in a Patriarchal Domination are at the centre of everything, including decision making. Mother Courage, on the other hand, is not at all enslaved by the culture. She can demonstrate her capacity to make decisions on her own, without the help of a man. Mother Courage is not enslaved by the culture. She can demonstrate her capacity to make decisions on her own, without the help of a man. As a result, Mother Courage is portrayed as a woman who is fully self-sufficient and does not rely on men. Finally, Mother Courage capable of making judgments. In reality, the Mother Courage's decision was made without any consideration for males. She takes decisions on her own, without the influence of others. She did not, however, make the decision hastily, but rather after careful deliberation. She weighed the ramifications. Not only to herself, but also to everyone in her immediate vicinity.

Beauvoir concept of patriarchal domination and woman struggles in literary analysis has been by research. There are the relevant research to follow the concept and the data source. The first research is a descriptive-qualitative research by (Geleuk, Gede Mulawarman, & Hanum, 2017) from University Mulawarman. The goal of this study was to analyze the factual structure and struggles of female characters in Anindita S. Thayf's novel "Tanah Tabu" in terms of existentialist feminism. The researcher was drawn to the novel "Tanah Tabu" because it featured strong female characters who fought for their independence. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to collect data. The fight of female characters in Anindita S. Thayf's existentialist feminism-based book "Tanah Tabu" comprises of consciousness as liyan, liberation, and transcendence. Mabel, Mace, and Mama Helda all recognize themselves as liyan. These three female characters were aware of their oppression. They choose to fight to end the tyranny as a result of their knowledge. They are free to make decisions that they believe are genuine and courageous, and they are held accountable for their choices. Mabel, Mace, and Mama Helda perform Transcendence. They evolved into working women, intellectual women, socialist transformation women, and women who adhere to dominating groupings.

The second a descriptive-qualitative the previous research is "The gender equality struggles in the novel of Perempuan Berkalung Sorban and Gadis Pantai" (Muzakka & Suryanto, 2020). This study discusses how patriarchy exists and how it allows males to oppress women while making them accept it. This investigation led to the identification of a number of socially based oppressions present in the

novel. Furthermore, women's fights are challenging to carry out because of the challenging societal circumstances.

Based on the data source novelty, the research previous relating to the characteristic of "*Mother Courage and Her children*", show the other side of women. The figure of Mother Courage as a tough, independent and courageous woman who is tough, independent and brave with various risks to face her family. The portrayal of the character Mother Courage is very different from the situation of women, especially in this time of war. Mother Courage is described as a confident and courageous woman. But it's also because of the daring she's already done that she's known as Mother Courage. She struggled alone to support his three children by selling various supplies to soldiers who served in the Thirty Years' War. This Mother Courage job will likely be done by one woman this year.

The community's perceptions of men as weak, uncreative, and always entrusting their lives to their children, were refuted by themselves through the Mother Courage character. Women can become independent individuals, without having to depend on men and are less important than men. Because there are allegations that the drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" contains feminist ideas as outlined by Bertolt Brecht through the main character so that it needs to be analyzed and criticized using the feminist literary criticism method, the character of "*Mother Courage and Her children*" is very relevant.

Therefore, the researcher put the title "Woman Struggle Against Patriarchal Domination in "*Mother Courage and Her children*" Drama by Brecht: Feminist Approach". Based on this example, it is very important to analyze the

forms of existentialism that are used to reject the patriarchal domination that occurs in the drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*".

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Based on the various phenomena that have been described in the background of the research, this study identifies various issues related to feminism that can be raised in this research. This research focuses on the issue of feminism, namely:

1. Woman under controlled among patriarchal domination in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
2. Woman need to resist toward the practice patriarchal domination in society in the drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
3. The phenomenon of patriarchal domination toward woman struggle in Drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
4. Woman Struggles in facing patriarchal domination in Drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
5. The position of woman toward patriarchy in society in Drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

In this research, the research limits problem into two categories.

1. Patriarchal domination toward woman reflected in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
2. The woman struggles toward patriarchal domination reflected in the drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on problems in the limitation of the problem, the research formulates main problems to be answer following research questions:

1. What kinds of Patriarchal Domination Faced by Woman in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht?
2. What are the struggles of Woman in against Patriarchal Domination in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

The research, having looked at the problem the aims of this research are:

1. To find out the Patriarchal Domination toward woman reflected in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.
2. To find out the struggles of woman toward Patriarchal Domination in drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*" by Brecht.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical

This Research to determine the important role of women in society, based on the theory of Beauvoir especially in the feminist existentialism dominance of patriarchy and woman struggles over woman and to open broad insights into the knowledge and experiences that exist around us.

2. Practically

Practically significant of research is the research give benefits both for researcher and the reader to expand other issue in Literature. The research provides the brief description about significances of this research,

information about the Feminist Approach of drama. The practical significance of research is that research provides benefits for researchers and readers to expand on other issues in Literature. This study provides a brief overview of the importance of this research, information about the Feminist Approach in a literary work. This study shows that patriarchal domination is still common. but even though there are still woman doing various struggles to fight it.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

1. Feminist Approach : a movement that refers to matters related to gender where the view or mindset assumes that women do not have the ability to develop their lives by themselves. Inequality often occurs in everyday life both in social, cultural, economic and also in family life. With this feminist approach, women are increasingly capable and have the freedom to live their lives the way they want without being dependent on others.

2. Patriarchal Domination: it is where the position of men is considered higher than that of women so that women often experience oppression and exploitation from men. Here men are considered capable of taking all roles without the need for women. Men are considered the most

powerful in all things, both social, political, economic and family.

3. Woman Struggle

: it is the will that is done to free the fear that exists in someone so that they are able to achieve what they want. Struggle arises because there is a strong determination to fight against what is not as expected. Struggle such as being brave to fight injustice, struggle is also being able to accept all risks to have a life that is as expected.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Feminist Approach

Feminism is a set of concepts that emerged from a feminist perspective as a framework and study of social life and human experience. This has a long history as a reflection of the responsibility of bringing humanity's justice to fruition. Feminism is a form of women's aspiration to speak out for equal rights in various ways to have a free, independent life without dependence on men. This movement arises because in this life there are often differences in treatment of women who are considered to have no power over anything because they are considered weak both in terms of thoughts and actions. Feminist theory is a theory about social life and human experience from a woman's perspective. Feminist theory focuses on his attention to three things; First, the main object of the study is the situation and the experience of women in society; second, talking about women as subjects main in the study process; and these three theories are critical and actively defend women, strive to produce a better world for women in particular and humans in general (Mohammad Taufiq, 2010).

That is why the feminism movement emerged to open the views of many people about the real position of women. It means that women are able to do everything like what men do in general. (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2002) argues that feminism is a theory of equality between men and women in the political, economic and social fields or organized activities that fight for women's rights and interests,

which means that women have the same rights as men in any field and women have the right to voice to get their rights when they feel they are not getting social equality.

Based on the statement above, conclude that feminist theory is to identify a form of women's movement to convey rights that are considered unfair and dominated by men. It is also not about resistance for men, but it is a form of women's struggle to equalize the position of women who have been considered weak and unable to do anything. Therefore, many women voiced this matter to open their views towards the domination of women.

2.2 Feminist Existentialism

Some individuals believe that women are women with nature the stimermination of quality ghosts (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). A postulate of existentialism is employed in Simone de Beauvoir's idea of existential feminism through existentialist epistemology by Jean Paul Sartre. Related to the words "to be" in him (*etre en soi*) and "to be for himself" (*etre pour soi*). *Etre en soi* refers to anything that lacks awareness, is unable to establish its own life objectives, or includes inanimate objects. The antithesis is "*etre pour soi*," which is everything that has consciousness, including man.

Existence encompasses not just human existence, but also the human manner of being that is distinct from self-awareness. Women are portrayed as figures by Beauvoir in his book "*The Second Sex* ", as beings who spend their lives gladly following in the footsteps of men, carrying out their instructions and taking their conceptions of real life for granted. Aside from that, women are split amongst themselves and are always competing for men's attention. She hasn't abandoned her

belief that language and intelligence are gender-neutral for him, there is no such thing as a woman's language, and men and women should think in the same manner.

The options and possibilities that feminism provides for the greatness of femininity are the power and attraction of feminism (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Women are forced to find their actuality in their immanence as human beings since they cannot satisfy themselves through their objectives and goals. Because there are no essential items that women may access in the following level, they transform themselves into important people. Data biology explains why it is true that women are physically weaker than males, have smaller muscles, are unable to carry bigger objects, and are unable to compete with men in a battle. Women are thus elevated to the status of being the centre of their own importance. Women are captivated with, and maybe even obsessed with, their personal image: their face, body, and attire, since they believe they are objects (a notion shared by the majority of others around them).

Of course, the sensation of being both subject and object at the same time is a delusion. In the eyes of men, women have no existence in and for himself men only think about the function of women in his world (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Women's reasons for existence lies in the hands of men. Women who have self-respect rely on the acceptance of men and society. Finally, the tragedy of all roles, according to Beauvoir, is that they are not constructed by women themselves. Women are fed to the approval of the masculine world in a productive society since they are not the ones who build themselves up.

Women do not have to continue to be what males want them to be since they share no essence. It is surely not simple to ignore women's immanence, meaning

the existence of limits, definitions, and roles in society, as well as the propriety that is suppressed by males. Women, on the other hand, must be able to cope with what occurs to them in the environment if they wish to cease being considered as the second sex (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). On the other hand, Woman must be able to cope with what occurs to them if they wish to cease being considered as the second sex. It is surely not simple to ignore women's immanence, meaning the existence of limits, definitions, and roles in society, as well as the propriety that is suppressed by males.

Women, like men, should have ideas and approaches. It is surely not simple to ignore women's immanence, meaning the existence of limits, definitions, and roles in society, as well as the propriety that is suppressed by males. Women, on the other hand, must be able to cope with what occurs to them in the environment if they wish to cease being considered as the second sex (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Women, on the other hand, must be able to cope with what occurs to them in the environment if they wish to cease being considered as the second sex.

2.2.1 Patriarchal Domination

Patriarchal domination is where the position of men is considered higher than that of women so that women often experience oppression and exploitation from men. Women are considered only able to stay at home and not be able to independently do something without help from men. This is what women want to convey to get that equality that women are able to do what men do and women can live independently without men. By carrying out various movements, women will obtain this equality and be seen as having a more existence towards women so that

their abilities and independence are not buried slowly. (Ruether, 1996), a patriarchal society is a society where the basic principles of social arrangements, both in family life and society as a whole, are in the hands of the fathers. That means, in family life everything is regulated by men because men are the head of the household and are fully responsible for their families and the role of mothers is only as housewives and only takes care of the children and tidies the house.

Meanwhile, patriarchy is a system where men dominate, oppress and exploit women (Walby, 1990). This means that women are only considered weak creatures so that they can only be dominated by men and women are considered unable to do things like what men generally do. In this condition, as stated by Walby in one of his patriarchal structures, the family can be analogized as a small country that maintains and conduces regulations that are detrimental to the interests of women. Patriarchy is the domination or control of men over women, their bodies, sexuality, occupation, roles and status, both in the family and society and all areas of life that are anocentrism centre on men and women. That means, whatever is in women and which is the right of women will all be controlled by men so that women cannot do anything without the consent of men. Therefore, women cannot do anything freely either by themselves because everything is arranged by men.

Women are always objects, especially in this world where patriarchal are very domination. Therefore, one of the leaders of existential feminism. (Beauvoir S. d., 1949) the world of women will always included in the male world. Evidence that men control women. Beauvoir set an example for a true marriage system, which usurped women's freedom.

1. Malafide

The concept of Malafide is the human form lost in the process of maintaining its existence of woman. Malafide is a hypocritical human form. It prefers to be supervised, and it prefers to be outlined in his way of life. They don't want to take responsibility, that is, their freedom. (Beauvoir S. d., 1949) believes that malafide have three characteristics, namely: The Prostitute, The Narcistic, The Mystic. Existential feminism claims that the struggle of women in the home is to be a "free woman." There are three categories of women that embody the word "freedom" to the fullest: egotistical girls, infatuated girls, and mystical ladies. He is the subject of an obsessive, narcissistic lady who feels both subject and object to her sentiments.

2. Woman as an Object

Woman are always strengthened in a tendency to make himself as an object (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Now it is the existence of women, especially those women who are still willing to be the objects of men. This can be seen from their appearance. They try to show their beautiful bodies and like to show them to men deliberately. They try to shape the various things their bodies provide. This product looks very beautiful. Currently, there are women, particularly those who are still pleased to be the object of men, who strive to show off their gorgeous bodies and like doing so to men, and they try to mold their bodies to seem attractive using the different goods available. Women must not have been created to engage in such pointless pursuits. Women are born with enormous potential, which, when managed effectively and with a high level of self-awareness, may occasionally outperform men's talents. However, when measured in terms of numbers, there are still much

fewer successful women than males. This might be related to the fact that the globe has long been ruled by men.

Based on the statement, it can be concluded that patriarchal domination is the control exercised by men over women so that women do not have the right to do anything without the consent of men. Women are also considered weak by men and are considered unable to do something and women can only stay silent at home. Everything is arranged by the man, both in the family and in society.

2.2.2 Woman Struggles

The Struggles of Woman in order to be free from the predicament of being a married woman, women must first recognize that they are oppressed, that they are "the other" in society, and that they have no life for themselves (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). This knowledge, whether it comes through education or simply the recognition of the circumstance that has been thrust upon them, will be the first step in their attempt to break free from their subservient position. There are four ways to towards transcendence, that is, women can work, women can be intellectually, women can work for achieve the socialist transformation of society and women can refuse internalization of the other.

1. Pursuing Professional Career

Women's job is noisy and exhausting, but it nevertheless gives variety for women, who would be utterly lost if they did not undertake it (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Woman may "reclaim" transcendence by working outside alongside males. Women will naturally reaffirm his status as a subject, as someone who actively determines his fate's course. Women are capable of working, it gives numerous opportunities

for women, despite the fact that it is difficult; if they do not take use of them, they will lose them entirely. Women can achieve transcendence by working. They will formally acknowledge their identity as subjects, as individuals who actively shape their own fate. Whereas the job restricts his independence and makes it challenging for women to choose their fate. In However, working women are equally unable to overcome the constraints of gender.

2. Being intellectual Woman

Another point of view in the other from women working, one of the things that sustain women's existence is intellectual. Women may be intellectuals and members of a collective that will effect change for women (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). It is embers of an organization dedicated to bringing about positive change for women Intellectual activity is when a person thinks, sees, and defines something; it is not when a person is the subject of thinking, observing, and defining something.

3. Being fearless Women

Work to bring about change a socialist society is a viable option. Women in order for them to existin the opinion. Women's emancipation is a source of power and highlighted the importance of economics when he talks about women independent (Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Women may contribute to society's socialist development. They might reject to accept their otherness by connecting with the doers' perspectives. Women must be free of their physical bodies.

4. Refusing Unfair public policy.

Women have the ability to reject absorb the otherness that he possesses by establishing his identity through in the dominant group's perspective Public

(Beauvoir S. d., 1949). Acceptance as a new adopts the role of an item Reject. They may spend their time on more creative things and are more dedicated to delivering services to the public rather than focusing on their attractiveness.

By opting to pursue further education overseas, a woman recognizes that she will be apart from her family and will be responsible for her own problems. It's a problem for women because they have to prove that they can do difficult things on their own, without relying on others, which includes males. To achieve self-actualization and develop an understanding that women's decisions should be valued equally to men's, women must fight for positive things in their lives. Women's struggles are no longer only focused on combating male domination. Women have the freedom to pursue any goals they choose.

2.3 Previous Research

To support the research there are some previous of research that have done by some researchers. In order to study the drama "Mother Courage and Her Children," the researcher gathered publications that were pertinent to both existentialist feminism and the feminist approach. The following articles are used as a reference for researchers.

The first previous study a descriptive-qualitative by (Wardhani, Zuriyati , & Lustyantje, 2021) they studied the Feminism Existentialism aspect of feminism may be seen in the role of this female character in the movie The Great Wall because women are shown as having a degree of independence and a style of thinking that is not dependent on men. They employ Simone de Beauvoir's research method, which centers on how women perceive themselves. They come to the conclusion

from their studies that a woman's emotional side cannot alter how she handles issues.

The second previous is a descriptive-qualitative by (Heriyani, 2018) she uses Simone's existentialist feminism research De Beauvoir to depict the existence of *Tempurung* in the novel Oka Rusmini's *Shell*. Her research demonstrates the Beauvoir's expectations are still very far from being met by the shell. Even if some of the female characters have been successful in battling for their independence, the majority of them are still severely constrained and unable to escape the situations that drove them to follow the crowd. The causes are often the fate, history, and myth of women in books. They have to go through a transcendental procedure to prove the existence of a lady.

The third study is a descriptive-qualitative by (Munaris & Nugroho, 2021) Their study tries to examine the many types of oppression against women and women's resistance as a way of existing in Seno Gumira Ajidarma's novel *Drupadi* from the standpoint of existentialist feminism. The findings of their study suggest that the oppression of women in the novel *Drupadi* by Seno Gumira Ajidarma includes: views of the various positions of women and men, oppression of women in terms of service in marriage and sexual harassment. Related to the forms of women's resistance as a form of existence, which includes: working, becoming intellectual agents and enacting social changes.

The fourth previous a descriptive-qualitative was done by (Nugroho, Mutiara Prameswari, & Sastri Mahadewi, 2019) from University Udayana. They analysis the outcomes of Simone de Beauvoir's existentialism feminist insight in the sociological framework study are included into the social definition paradigm's

nature. Unlike other feminist perspectives that focus on women's perspectives in the public sphere, existential feminism focuses on women's struggles in the domestic sphere. Women as housewives and at work are the domestic arena in this scenario. When women are endangered by males, the fight of women in the home sphere is a direct and face-to-face response. Even yet, women have the ability to defy society's ideals, conventions, and structures. Women, on the other hand, have the freedom to choose any role they like since, in existentialist, human freedom is freedom itself, and women are no exception.

The fifth researcher is a descriptive-qualitative from student at the Muhammadiyah by Nidaul Khoiriyah University of Surakarta. Wrote a thesis titled "The Existence of Women Reflected in the Red Question in Laksmi Pamuntjak's Novel, (Khoiriyah & Nugroho, 2016). A liberal feminist strategy A liberal feminist perspective is used in this thesis to investigate the representation of women in The Novel of Red Novel.

The sixth research journal "Feminism in Education: Historical and Contemporary Issues of Gender Inequality in Higher Education" by Shamaas Gul Khattak, Middlesex University, England (Khatakk, 2011). This journal uses a variety of feminist perspectives, including radical, liberal, Marxist, and Islamic feminism, to explore gender and issues pertaining to gender in education. The study's findings suggest that gender is not always linked to it and that there are societal distinctions between men and women as well as a concept of gender. In all fields, including education, gender has wider ramifications. Men who are educated not only treat women less favorably but also underrate women's potential for success.

Based on the explanation of previous research above the research conclude that there are some differences and similarities between previous research. This Thesis have the similarities that have been found are previous research and this research investigate about existentialism feminist and have some theory. The differences are this Thesis analysis patriarchal domination and woman struggles with feminist existentialism. The other differences are object, method and data collection.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

In order support the analysis in this research, the research applies Beauvoir theory. To generate idea in this study, the researcher uses framework as follows:

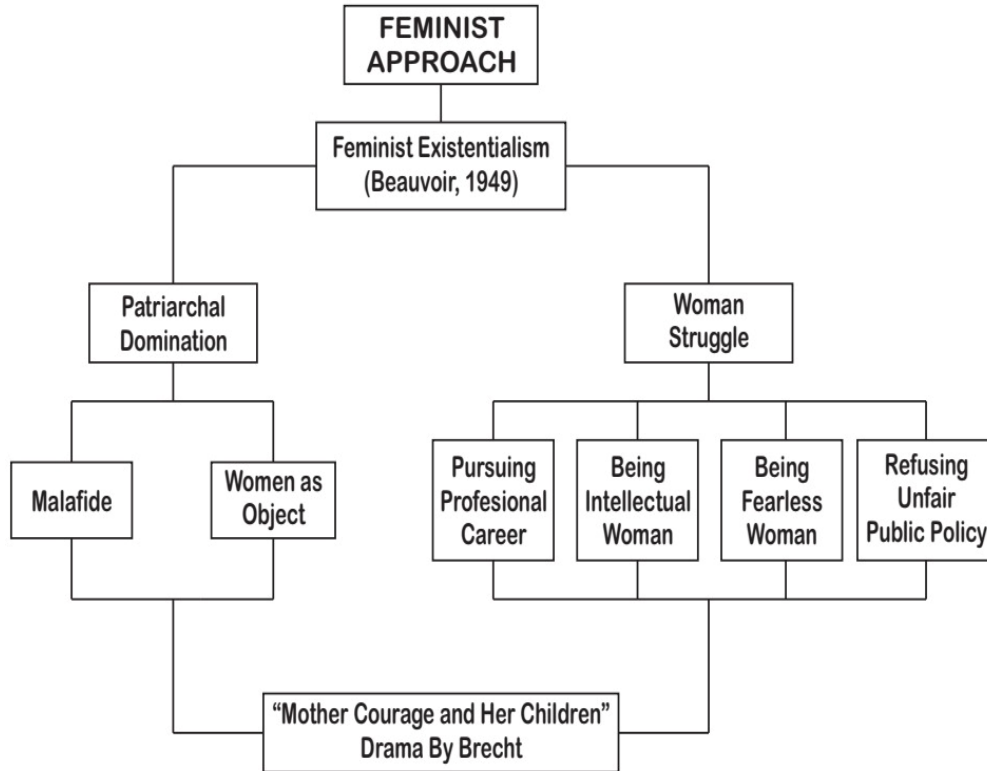


Figure .2.1. Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework comprises that focus of the research. Based on the research the comparises is social issues that the research used feminist approach. Second column strata is theory of practice of feminist existentialism by Beauvoir. From the feminist existentialism, it gains two research questions. The first is the patriarchal domination and woman struggles. The research question of patriarchal domination is applied to malafide and woman as object. The second research question is to find woman struggles is applied pursuing professional career, being intellectual, being fearless woman and refusing public policy. Based on this

concept, the researcher can explain how the phenomena in the drama "Mother Courage and her Children" will be analyzed with feminist existentialism, patriarchal domination and woman struggles in a directed and clear way.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research is a qualitative method that generates descriptive data, or data in the form of that contain important information, explanations, and factors the data source use in this research reflect women's independence in Bertolt Brecht's drama "*Mother Courage and Her children*", as well as the roles of female and male characters in the drama. The research necessarily sets qualitative method that accords to the effectiveness of the research and the quality of the outcome. Qualitative method roots in handling social problems more particular and in-depth, and the reports of the data is descriptive (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Furthermore, descriptive rather than statistical presentation of textual data would be appropriate. The goal of the study is to explain issues in the literature and the research factors are interconnected and impact one another.

3.2 Object of the Research

This study used an impartial approach to its investigation is objective Approach. The objective approach is one that concentrates on the literary work as a whole. According (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2002) This approach considers literary work as a "creature" that stands alone. It means, sees a literary work that may exist on its own. This method is utilized in this research, the first to find out the Patriarchal Domination faced by Women in drama "*Mother Courage and Her*

children” by Brecht. The second to find out the struggles of Women in against Patriarchal Domination in drama “Mother Courage and Her children” by Brecht

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The library research method uses primary data, namely drama. The purpose of this study is to examine the play and explain the various forms of problems that arise in the play Drama "*Mother Courage and Her Children*". Secondary data uses articles, books, and journals about feminist existentialism. Using these methods, the following recording techniques can be provided:

1. Reading the entire literature, highlighting each element of the literature that is relevant to the literature read.
2. Classifying each collected data according to the research subject.

Data is obtained from words, phrases, and sentences that describe various focus questions, then the results are recorded on the cards that have been prepared.

3.4 Method of Analysing Data

Qualitative analysis was used when analyzing the data for this research. In terms of analysis, this literary element is very detailed and careful. These elements are intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic elements refer to the theme, characterizations, storyline, time setting, language style, language, point of view, and mission. Meanwhile extrinsic, factors refer to the author's background, religious values and beliefs, socio-cultural conditions, and the author's political and psychological conditions. The focus of this research is on content, so the method chosen is very suitable for the feminist approach. Feminists examine the

phenomena experienced by women, as shown in the play *Mother Courage and Her Children*. This study uses content analysis techniques, starting with looking for similarities in data, combining them into a single unit in subchapters, critical and evaluative studies with the help of Beauvoir's social theory.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

The research findings are presented in this study using a descriptive-narrative text technique. By including quotations and narrative descriptions, this strategy is possible to present the study's findings. As an answer to the previous propositional research problem, the quotation functions as textual data originating from the drama *Mother Courage and Her Children*, while the description provides arguments and theoretical concept references to explain why the data quoted is part of the patriarchal form of domination. In other words, there is data and information derived from it. The data is presented first, followed by the data interpretation, both of which are presented as a unified unit. The two components of this unit provide a precise and structured view so that the reader may easily access the analysis' results.