CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Feminist Approach

Feminism is a political philosophy and a body of thought that uses gender as a lens through which to examine cultural norms and as a platform from which to demand equality, rights, and justice. The fundamental tenet of feminism is that gender roles are predetermined and that women are taught to conform to them. As a result, positions like "daughter" or "mother" are social in nature rather than natural, as the woman must be schooled to think, speak, and behave in specific ways to fit the role (Nayar, 2009). Thus, De Beauvoir presents feminism with two essential concepts: the social construction of gender, in which women accept the roles that men have assigned to them as women, and the requirement for women to assume responsibility and make their own decisions. The society as a whole benefit when women make their own decisions. The decision made by the woman is therefore related to social change (Nayar, 2009).

In the *second sex* book by Beauvoir explain that feminism itself was never a movement in itself: it was partly a tool in the hands of politicians, partly an epiphenomena reflecting a deeper social drama. in no way do women constitute a separate caste, and in fact they never as a sexual relationship attempt to play a historical position. The doctrine that opposes the appearance of women as flesh, lifestyle, immanence, on the contrary, is a masculine ideology that in no way expresses women's aspirations. most women leave themselves without trying to

take any action; those who have tried trading mean no longer confined within the confines of their uniqueness and reason to win, but to push above it. when they meddle in the affairs of the world, it befits men, in a masculine sense.

In 1977 Elani Showalter (Haryando, 2015) coined the term gynocriticism to describe a literary criticism based on a feminine perspective. Which is intentionally and collectively related to the articulation of women's experience and also guides her with her own impulses to express herself autonomously. this is because gynocriticism seeks to understand women's writing as the basis of women's reality and wants to establish women's literary traditions without being influenced by male writers. Then, Elani explained that the situation of women is very important for understanding how they are perceived by the dominant group and how they perceive themselves and others. In addition, Showalter's account of history must include an account of women's experiences from time to time in such a way as to include the development of feminist awareness as an important aspect of women's past.

2.1.1 Patriarchy

In the book Tong(2017) explains that socialist feminists consider Marxist feminist that capitalism is the source of women oppression, and with radical feminist that patriarchy is the supply of women's oppression. Therefore, the way to give up women oppression, is socialist feminism estimation, is to kill the headed beast of capitalist patriarchy or patriarchal capitalism (take your select). Prompted through this aim socialist feminism are seeking for to expand theories that sign the relationship among relationship among capitalism and patriarchy.

Moreover, According to Eisenstein(1979)patriarchy is defined as a device of sexual power in which men have superior energy and monetary privileges. Patriarchy is a male hierarchical order in society. Although the institutional basis of patriarchal crime became more specific in the past, the power of nuclear family members remains intact today. The patriarchal machine is preserved, through marriage and the family itself, through the departments of sex and society. Patriarchy is rooted in biology as a substitute for economics or records. Manifested through male power and control, the roots of patriarchy lie in women's reproductive self. The position of women in this energy hierarchy is described not in terms of financial grandeur but in the framework of a patriarchal social organization.

2.1.2 Social Injustice

Social injustice, driven by the emotions generated by a morally charged conscience of right and wrong, can motivate people, organizations, and nations to commit them, along with violence and war, if you want to be perceived as wrong (Bufacchi, 2012). Therefore, a collection of social injustice issues becomes a project and an attraction to understand societal arrangements that may conflict with fairness in obtaining access to social, financial, political, and criminal assets that have implications for votes, recognition, and security. Framing social problems as social injustice asserts that some humans lack the assets and privileges they deserve, while others may have more than their fair share, enjoyed by others.

The oppression of women can be difficult to eradicate if feminism is most effective at tackling the injustices of women's oppression and ignoring capitalism. The strategy that has the best ability to uncover the exploitation and oppression of

the majority of women around the world is socialist feminism (Tong, 2017). There are several kinds of women's injustice in Tong (2017) e-book entitled feminist even though it includes stereotypes, subordination, marginalization, violence, burdens. Stereotypes refer to the widespread use of illustrations, labels or stamps on a person or organization based on false or inaccurate assumptions. Subordination is a set of social restrictions and crimes that prevent women from gaining access and success in the public sphere. Marginalization is prohibited from effective social interaction, including significant assignments. Violence is an act of rudeness committed by someone against another character. Then, the burden is work that is obtained by one sex more than the opposite sex.

1. **Stereotype**

Woman stereotype are "the most worrying indication of the deep influence of woman ideology" (Lidström Brock, 2016). Stereotypes refer to the widespread use of illustrations, labels or stamps on a person or organization based on false or inaccurate assumptions(Tong, 2017). Moreover, Wood (Selkli & Supit, 1945)stated that Stereotypes label agencies or people and their characteristics but most stereotypes tend to be terrible. in this international girls are stereotyped as weak or as lowly beauties. women are also considered as less educated figure. because these stereotypical women feel uncomfortable. it's just that women are not the same as men.

2. **Subordination**

Subordination is a set of social restrictions and crimes that prevent women from gaining access and success in the public sphere(Tong, 2017).Subordination

arises because of the assumption that women are irrational and emotional, so women are considered unsuitable to be leaders. This situation results in women being placed in an unimportant or secondary position(Nabila & Noviana, 2021).

3. Marginalization

Marginalization is prohibited from effective social instruction, including significant assignment (Tong, 2017). Moreover, (Nabila & Noviana, 2021) stated marginalization that impoverishes women often occurs not only in the work environment, but also in the household, society, and even the country. This marginalization can be found in the form of sex discrimination and is reinforced by local culture.

4. Violance

Violence is an act of rudeness committed by someone against another character(Tong, 2017). Gender violence that is usually experienced by women occurs due to unequal position in society, which can take the form of physical and psychological violence. This gender-based violence is basically a reflection of the patriarchal ideology that develops in society (Nabila & Noviana, 2021).

5. Burden

The burden is work that is obtained by one sex more than the opposite sex (Tong, 2017). According to (Nabila & Noviana, 2021) the assumption that women are more diligent and compassionate than men has made women the ones who have to be responsible for domestic work. It is women who have to cook, wash, clean the house, and care for and educate children. Even though a woman also works outside the home to supplement the family's income, she still has full responsibility for this

domestic work. This is what generally results in women having a far greater workload than men. This workload is generally well constructed in society, so that many women feel guilty or incompetent if they cannot do domestic work in the household.

2.2 Previous Study

The researcher finds some previous study which relates to the current study in supporting the theory. The first journal, the research finds from an article entitled, "Injustice against Women in a Social Forestry Program: Case Studies from Two Indonesian Villages" written by Anugrah, Muin, Irlan *et al.*, (2022). The research analyzes about the existence of women who are not recognized in women's participation in social forestry groups and their unequal distribution. Furthermore, the article discusses on the different rights of women and men, discrimination and inequality that are influenced by local social constructions that refer to patriarchal cultural relations and beliefs. The research uses theoretical analysis to study about social injustice towards women.

The second research comes from an article entitled "Gender Injustice against Women in Arso Tengah Village Keerom Regency, Papua Province" written by Karubaba, Engel*et al.,*(2022). The research analyzes about the issue of gender injustice experienced by women in Central Arso, Kerom Regency. The research focuses on how gender injustice plays a role in various actions that refer to discrimination. Discriminatory acts experienced by women in Central Arso are exclusion and restrictions on rights and opportunities based on sources of gender beliefs. The aim of enforcing discrimination against women is to reduce and

eliminate the recognition, granting and use of women's rights in basic freedoms in the political, social, cultural fields without regard to social status and family background. The research aims to show that there are five forms of gender injustice experienced by women in ArsoKeerom Village, namely Marginalization, Subordination, Violence in the form of physical, psychological, cultural, Double Burden and Stereotypes. The research uses theoretical analysis to study about social injustice towards women.

The third research comes from an article written by Astuti, Irawati, and Soleh (2021) entitled "Gender Injustice and The Value of Character Education in The Novel of Perempuan Berkalung Sorban by Abidah El Khalieqy". The research aims to analyzes about gender injustice is experienced by a female character named Annisa who, as a child, was treated unfairly by her parents, simply because she was a woman. The form of gender injustice analyzed from the research found several research figures, including subordination, stereotypes, violence and double work, the educational value of character. The research uses theoretical analysis to study about social injustice towards women.

The fourth research comes from an article written by Suryaningrum, Suwandi, and Waluyo(2019) entitled "The Discrimination Against Women Reflected in Novels Entrok, Maryam, and Pasung Jiwa by Okky Madasari". The research analyzes about the existence of discrimination against women in the economic and social fields. Discrimination as the main problem is reflected in the object of the research by the literary work which is formed by the strong influence of patriarchal culture, customs, norms and religion. The research shows the social

injustice towards women still existed in many aspects by the women positions through male domination. The theory of the research uses theoretical analysis to study about social injustice and marginalization towards women.

The fifth research comes from an article written by Alvira, Widisanti, and Setyowati(2021) entitled "Gender Discrimination Against Women in Bina Shah'S Before She Sleeps: a Review on the Main Character". The research analyzes about gender injustice and discrimination as well as violence experienced by the main character in fighting for himself from the patriarchal system that has been rooted for a long time. The research shows the result of feminism towards gender injustice caused by patriarchal culture and social structure. The theory of the research uses the analysis study of social injustice and discrimination.

The sixth journal was written by Mardiyani & Tawami (2022)with the title Gender Inequality And Feminism in Arundhati Roy's The God Of Small Things. In general, this research explains that feminism focuses on feminism which is called gender inequality. The results of this study show how women get gender inequality and women's injustice such as subordination, social marginalization, discrimination and patriarchal systems that exist in society and cannot claim their rights and experience violence. The similarity of this research is the same as examining the existence of social injustice experienced by women. This study is of course different from the study in research using gender inequality feminist theory, while in this study the researcher uses a feminist theory about social injustice in women by Rosemary Tong.

The seventh, the article was written by Nurrahmah & Wahyuningtyas (2019) entitled Gender Injustice Toward Women In Oka Rusmini's Tempur Novel: The Approach Feminism Literature. The object of this research is social injustice in the feminist approach. The results of this study indicate that there are several elements of injustice that occur to women such as subordination, stereotypes, marginalization, violence and workload as well as the responses shown by women to injustice such as choosing to be silent, fighting and being independent women. This research is related to research, namely the object in the form of social injustice and the women's response to social injustice.

The similarities between the previous studies and this research are the feminist approach specifically in social injustice which includes various things, including discrimination, subordination, marginalization, regarding women who get bad treatment in terms of their placement in society. The form of approach to this research covers a feminist approach that focuses on forms of resistance to patriarchal culture in the struggle of the main character of the research object as the main basis for analyzing the main studies listed in The Scarlet Novel by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework outlined above explains the focus and movement of the research. The first layer contains a feminist approach, which appears as the novel's way of dealing with social and feminist aspects. The research in this thesis will combine strengths with universalist principles to address feminist issues in the novel The Scarlet Letter. In the second layer, there is the notion of patriarchy and

in the third layer there is the notion of social injustice according to a related expert, namely Tong. This expert helps describe social injustice which is the object of this research. Under social injustice there are two parts, namely forms of social injustice and verbal acts.

For the social form of injustice consists of five categories, namely stereotypes, subordination, marginalization, violation, and burden. Starting from stereotypes which are labeling of a person or group that results in harm and creates injustice. While marginalization is the marginalization of a person in public participation. Then subordination is an attitude of lowering one's social position in society. Violence is an attack on a person's mentality in social situations. and the last in this section is the burden which is a person must be able to do work and responsibilities beyond what is usually done. Not only theory, he also has a verbal act which is the response of the main character in responding to forms of social injustice. This research can help researchers to describe social injustice through Tong's theory.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Feminism

Patriarchy

Social Injustice

Form of Social Injustice — Verbal Act

Stereotype — Subordination

Marginalisation — Violation

Resist

Silent

Struggling Become An Independent Women
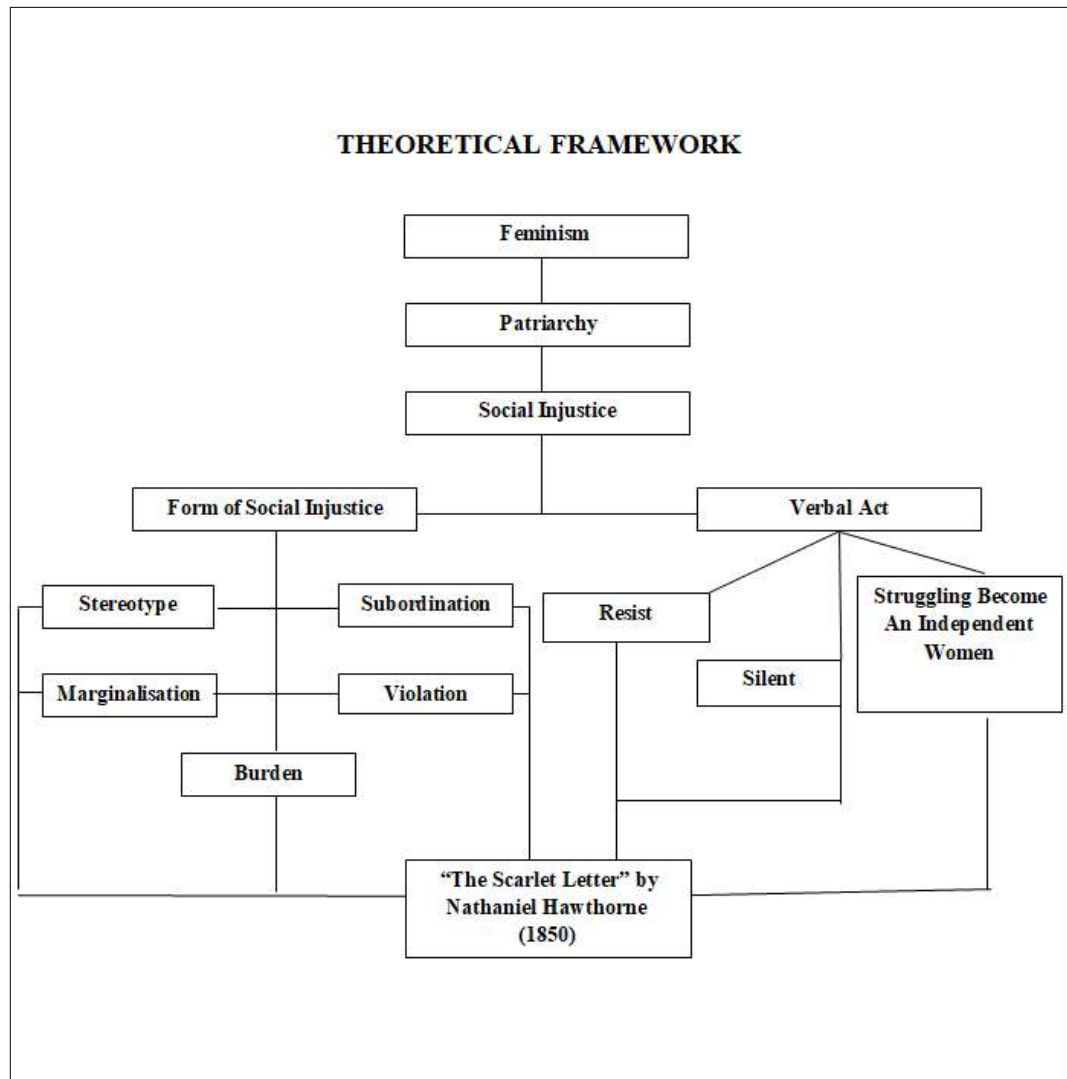
Burden

"The Scarlet Letter" by Nathaniel Hawthorne (1850)

Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework