

**WOMAN'S STRUGGLE IN NOVEL "ROOM" BY  
EMMA DONOGHUE: A FEMINIST APPROACH**

**THESIS**



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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2020**

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**THESIS**

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



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I, Kamariah, NPM No. 141210172

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

**WOMAN'S STRUGGLE IN NOVEL "ROOM" BY EMMA DONOGHUE: A FEMINIST APPROACH**

Is the real work of myself and the thesis has never been published in other media before, partially, entirely, in the name of mine or other.

Batam, 18<sup>st</sup> July 2020

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Kamariah' with a stylized flourish underneath.

Kamariah

141210172

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**By:  
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**This thesis has been approved to be submitted on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, July 25<sup>st</sup> 2020**

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Tomi Arianto', with a horizontal line underneath.

**Tomi Arianto, S.S., M.A.  
Supervisor**

## ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perjuangan perempuan melawan kekerasan dalam novel "Room" oleh Emma Donoghue (2010). Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan feminisme dengan menggunakan da Simone de Beauvoir, (2010) dalam teorinya tentang keberadaan perempuan serta teori kekerasan oleh Johan Galtung (2013). Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tiga bentuk kekerasan yang menjadi faktor yang menyebabkan wanita melakukan perlawanan, yaitu kekerasan langsung, kekerasan struktural, dan kekerasan kultural. Untuk melawan faktor-faktor tersebut, upaya gerakan yang dilakukan oleh perempuan melawan kekerasan 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. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam penelitian ini pengumpulan data menggunakan metode dokumentasi . Data dikumpulkan dalam bentuk kalimat, tindakan dan narasi yang erat dengan faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan perempuan melawan bentuk kekerasan upaya gerakan feminis perempuan melawan kekerasan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan dua poin yang membuat wanita menentang patriarki. . Pertama bentuk bentuk kekerasan yang dihadapi oleh karakter utama yaitu kekerasan langsung, berupa kekerasan seksual, pemerkosaan, dan penculikan. Kekerasan struktural yaitu berupa depresi, penderitaan, dan pembatasan kebutuhan hidup. Kedua, upaya wanita yang sejalan dengan gerakan feminisme perempuan melawan kekerasan yang dialami wanita karena dianggap sebagai makhluk yang berada, mengkaji bagaimana manusia berada di dunia ini dengan kesadarannya.*

**Keyword:** *Feminis, kekerasan wanita, perjuangan wanita*

## **ABSTRACT**

This study aims to analyse the struggle of women against violence in the novel "Room" by Emma Donoghue (2010). This study uses the feminist approach Simone de (Beauvoir, 2010) in her theory of the existence of women and the theory of violence by Johan (Galtung, 2013). This research is focused on three forms of violence that are factors that cause women to resist, namely direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. To combat these factors, the movement's efforts made by women against violence are to get their existence as women divided into three things, namely women's intellectual, to be herself, and freedom to actualize themselves. This researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method. In collecting data, researcher used the documentation method in the process of data analysis. Data collection in the form of sentences, actions and narratives are closely related to the factors that cause women fight the forms of violence against the feminist women's movement against violence. In this study, researcher found two points that made women oppose patriarchy. The first forms of violence faced by the main characters were direct violence in the form of sexual abuse, rape, and kidnaping. Structural violence in the form of depression, misery, and restrictions on the needs of life. Second, women's struggle related to the feminist movement of women against violence experienced by women because they are considered to be creatures that exist, examines how humans are in this world with their awareness.

**Keywords:** Feminist, woman violence, woman struggle,

## **MOTTO AND DEDICATION**

### **MOTTO**

Do the best and pray, God will take care of the rest

### **DEDICATION**

This Thesis dedicated to my beloved family and Putera Batam University



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First of all, the researcher would like to thank to Allah SWT because of grace and blessed, the researcher could finish this thesis on time in. This thesis entitled “Woman's Struggle in Novel ”Room” by Emma Donoghue: a Feminist Approach” The researcher would like to thank her family and partner for their support.

The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, criticism and suggestions will always be the researcher welcomes with pleasure. With everything limitations, the researcher realizes that this thesis would not have been possible without help and guidance. The greatest gratitude address to her thesis advisor, Mr. Tomi Arianto, S.S., M.A. and her academic counsellor, Mr. Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd. who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging researcher to write the thesis. For that, with all modesty heart, the author express her gratitude to:

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  4. All lecturers of Department of English Literature and staff in Putera Batam University
  5. All of friends who always help the researcher in improving this thesis
- May God always bless and good will always come to you.

Batam, April 19<sup>th</sup> 2020



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1. Background of Research**

Every human being should have rights and freedoms for their life without difference in any form, including gender differences. But in reality, women are often considered weak, not independent, and women's life has depended on men. Whereas men are considered as a superior group than women so men have more power and opportunity than women. Beauvoir (2010) stated that men always try to dominate women through the rules they created so that women become dependent on men. Because of that women are vulnerable faced oppression from men and loss of their freedom.

The condition of women who often face oppression all the time bringing women to fight against the gender inequality they experience, the movement is called the feminist movement. Feminist movement is the beginning of the emergence of women's awareness to fight the gender inequality they experience. Furthermore, feminist theory is a system of general thinking about society, social life, and humanity that was developed from the point of view of women, the focused of this theory is to create a "better world for women" (Gunny, 2014).

Women's struggle against oppression experienced by women is an attempt by women to demand equal rights between women and men in all fields of life. Women's struggle is related to the feminist movement which also wish gender equality between women and men. This related to Tong (2009) statement that the true meaning of feminism is the condition of women who are free from

oppression, power, hegemony, injustice and violence. Therefore the feminist movement is the main weapon of women to fight for their rights and freedoms.

A concrete example of a feminist movement in our country Indonesia was the case of a woman fought verbal abuse in her work environment. Baiq Nuril was honorary teacher at SMAN 7 Mataram NTB experienced verbal harassment through conversations with the school principal. At the time, Baiq Nuril received a telephone call from the School Principal to discuss work, but in the conversation the school principal told about his sexual experience with another woman who was not his wife. The conversation also alluded to verbal abuse to Baiq Nuril. Then, Baiq Nuril recorded the conversation in order to report it. Then one of her colleagues reported the recording. Although this case caused Baiq Nuril to be accused of violating the Indonesian ITE Law and threatened with imprisonment, she didn't want to be shackled by the abuse she endured (Bunga, 2019). This includes the contextualization of Simone de Beauvoir's existential feminism struggle by making free choices to avoid the tyranny of the men who shackled it.

The phenomenon related to violence against women still became heated discussion in feminist criticism. In analysing violence against women, researcher try to trace the approach triangle violence by Galtung (2013) as a theoretical concept used to uncover the phenomenon. Galtung, (2013) offered the concept of violence in a triangle model consist of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Direct violence is a form of violence against women which carried out directly. Structural violence is a crime that not only leaves a mark on the human body but also on the mind and soul. Cultural violence includes the

aspects of culture, religion, and formal science that can be used to justify direct or structural violence.

Moving on from the discussion of women's violence, feminist criticism certainly raised women's efforts to breakdown all oppressions and violence. As mentioned in the previous paragraph, the feminist movement is an effort to demand equal rights between women and men in all fields of life. The most responsive approach that can be used to solve the problem of violence against women is the existentialism theory by Simone De Beauvoir (2010). Beauvoir (2010) divided women existence into three points: women's intellectual, to be herself, and the freedom of women to actualize themselves.

In her book entitled *The Second Sex*, Beauvoir (2010) stated that women's intellectual is the intelligence ability that women have as human beings who think and realize their ability to determine what they want to do. Women could be intellectual without limiting their abilities because of their biological limitations. The most important thing is that women must be able to refuse to be objects for men. To be herself is the women want to determine what they want to do base on their own desire, they want to be themselves and believe what they do without having to be someone else. Then the freedom of 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. Beauvoir (2010) stated that men are called "the self" while women are considered "others". Beauvoir's statement shows that the patriarchal concept puts women as inferior while men as superior, this is one of the forms of women oppression. Therefore to

get their existence, women must actualize themselves to get freedom themselves without facing oppression anymore.

One of the literary works that illustrates a woman's struggle is a novel entitled *Room* written by Emma (Donoghue, 2010). In addition to being a novelist, Emma also works as playwright, short story writer, and literary historian. She is an Irish Canadian was born in Dublin on 24<sup>th</sup> October 1969 (Donoghue, 2017). She was writer who often raised the theme of women and the oppression faced by women in some of her works. *Room* Donoghue (2010) became one of her masterpieces novels in 2010 which became a finalist for Man Booker Prize and International Best seller.

*Room* Donoghue (2010) was published by Harper Collins (Canada), Little Brown (US), Picador (UK) on August 6, 2010. This novel was published in English version and consists of 336 pages. This novel was long listed for the 2011 Orange Prize and won the 2011 Commonwealth Writers' Prize regional prize (Caribbean and Canada) was shortlisted for the Booker Prize in 2010 . This novel was also shortlisted for the 2010 Rogers Writers' Trust Fiction Prize and the 2010 Governor General's Awards. In addition, this novel has also been adapted to a film also titled *Room*, released in October 2015. The film was commercially successful and critically successful and received four nominations at the 88th Academy Awards including Best Picture (Brown, 2011).

Women violence is very clearly described by Emma in the *Room* (2010) novel through the character named Ma. Ma is main character as a woman who was kidnapped and locked up in a narrow room when she was nineteen years old.



During kidnapping, Ma often gets violent and being sexual satisfaction for Old Nick, the man who kidnapped her. One of narration that shows women violence faced by Ma can be seen from the quotation below:

In the morning we're eating oatmeal and I see marks. "You're dirty on your neck." Ma just drinks some water, the skin moves when she swallows. **Actually that's not dirt, I don't think.** I have a bit of oatmeal but it's too hot, I spit it back in Meltedy Spoon. **I think Old Nick put those marks on her neck.** (Donoghue, 2010, p. 53)

Quotation above clearly shows women violence faced by Ma. The narration in that quotation shows the existence of physical violence by Old Nick to Ma and leaving a mark on Ma's neck. Ma faced one of forms women violence that is direct violence. In Pioneer of Peace Research Galtung (2013) stated that Direct violence is a form of violence against women which is carried out directly, one of forms Direct violence is physical violence.

In novel Room (Donoghue, 2010), Emma also illustrated the woman's struggle through the character Ma. Ma struggled to survive with her child while being kidnapped and locked up in a narrow room for seven years. One of narration from the novel Room (Donoghue, 2010) that show that Ma's struggle can be seen from the quotation below:

She shakes her head. **"When he was at work I tried to get out, I tried everything. I stood on tiptoe on the table for days scraping around the skylight, I broke all my nails. I threw everything I could think of at it but the mesh is so strong, I never even managed to crack the glass."**

(Donoghue, 2010, p. 27)

The narration in the quotation above showed that Ma struggled to be free from confinement in Old Nick's room. Ma tried to be free from the confinement by doing her own way. This quotation is one form of woman's struggle in the

theory woman existence by Beauvoir where women have their freedom to actualize themselves without any restrictions from anyone. Indirectly, the theft and confinement carried out by Old Nick against Ma actually caused Ma lose her right and freedom to determine her own life.

In developing the ideas to conduct this research, there are several journals as previous studies that have become references for researcher. The first journal written by Tasharofi (2014) entitled *Domestic Violence in Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God: A Feminist Reading*. Generally, this research explained about feminism which focusedes on feminism called sexism. The result of the study showed that how black woman struggle against violence to get women's self-discovery. This study also showed that domestic violence caused of jealousy, anger, coercion, humiliation, threatening is manifest in verbal and physical abusing of women. The similarity of this research is the same as examining women's struggle against violence. This study is certainly different from the study in research using feminist theory of sexism, whereas in this study researcher used the feminist theory of woman existence by Simone De Beauvoir.

The second journal is written by Arika (2017) entitled *View of An Nasawiyyah Fi Zinah History of Li Nawal Al Sa'dawi*. The object of this research was existentialist feminism by Simone de Beauvoir( 2010) theory which states that women must be aware of their existence by treating themselves consciously. The results of this study indicate that there are some feminist elements that refer to the Simone de Beauvoir's theory found in the novel "Zeina" they were: personality dynamics; including the desire for freedom and freedom without any

regulations, gender considerations, society, cultural and physical principles of women. The research is related to the research, the object of the research is the same as the object of this research, namely Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist feminism. However, this research has different data sources and different findings.

The phenomenon of women violence and the struggle of women against violence reflected in the novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue (2010) become the problems that discussed in this research. Although the researcher uses same theories from the two journals above, researcher found different problems in this analysis. The theory triangle violence by Galtung (2013) used to analyse the forms of violence faced by main characters in “Room” novel. Furthermore, the theory existentialism by Beauvoir (2010) used to analyse how does the main characters struggle against violence in “Room” novel. All forms of violence she faced causes main character struggle to get existentialism.

Based on the explanation in the paragraph above, there were two variables that discussed in this research. First, all forms of violence faced by main character that caused she struggle to survive and get freedom. Second, women's struggle against violence reflected in the novel "Room" by Emma Donoghue. The first variable answered by using the theory triangle violence by Galtung (2013). Then, the second variable answered by using theory existentialism by Simone Beauvoir (2010).

## **1.2. Identification of the problems**

Base on the background of the research above the researcher identified the problems as follows:

1. The forms of women violence faced by main character in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)
2. Woman's struggle against violence in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)
3. Woman faced violence in work place and society
4. Verbal and non-verbal violence against woman in society

## **1.3. Limitation of the problem**

Base on identification of problems the researcher limit the problems consist of:

1. The forms of women violence faced by main character in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)
2. Main character's struggle against violence in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)

## **1.4. Formulation of the problems**

Dealing with limitation of the problems, the researcher would like to formulate the follows:

1. What are the forms of women violence faced by main character in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)

2. How is main character's struggle against violence represented in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010) ?

### **1.5. Objective of the research**

The objective of the research could be formulated follow:

1. To find out the forms of women violence faced by main character in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)
2. To find out main character's struggle against women violence in the novel Room by Emma Donoghue (2010)

### **1.6. Significance of the research**

#### **1. Theoretically**

Theoretically, first this research is intended to be able to understand how women's struggle against violence against women depicted in the Room by Emma Donoghue is in accordance with Simone Beauvoir's theory: women's intellectuals, being themselves and women's freedom to actualize themselves. Second, this research expects readers to understand the forms of violence against women depicted in Room by Emma Donoghue which consists of three points: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Furthermore, the researcher also hopes that this research can be useful as a source of teaching and learning for feminist approaches, especially the feminist movement against violence against women.

#### **2. Practically**

This research is expected to be more useful to readers especially for English department students who are interested in analysing the feminist movement

woman against violence. Hopefully this research will benefit students as a reference for analysing feminism theory. Finally, this research can provide information to future researcher who are interested in conducting research using a feminist theory approach.

### **1.7. Definition of key terms**

- Feminist** : a system of general thinking about society, social life, and humanity that was developed from the point of view of women, the focused of this theory is to create a "better world for women" (Gunny, 2014).
- Woman's struggle** : Women's struggle is an attempt by women to achieve freedom and gender equality (Febrianti, 2019).
- Woman violence** : Violence against women also known as gender-based violence is an act of violence whose victims are mainly women or girls (Galtung, 2013).

**CHAPTER II**  
**REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL**  
**FRAMEWORK**

**2.1. Feminism**

Feminism comes from Latin, *femina* or female. This term began to be used in the 1890s, referring to the theory of equality between men and women, the movement to get women's rights. Gunny (2014) stated that feminism is a system of general thinking about society, social life, and humanity that was developed from the point of view of women, the focused of this theory is to create “a better world for women.” Furthermore, Tong, (2009) stated that the real meaning of feminism is the situation where women are free from oppression, power, hegemony, injustice and violence. Feminism can be interpreted in many ways but essentially feminists are a movement that against for women's rights to gender inequality towards women both in society and individually.

Feminist movement has emerged since the 17th century; the movement continues to bring up several streams including liberal feminists, radical feminists, Marxist and Socialist Feminism, Psychoanalytic Feminism, Postcolonial Feminism, and Ecofeminism, postmodern and existentialist feminism (Tong, 2009). In this research focused on existentialist feminism by using existential concept of women by Simone Beauvoir (2010) to analyse Woman struggle. Beauvoir (2010) in her book *The Second Sex* divided of women existence into three points: women’s intellectual, to be herself, and the freedom of women to actualize themselves.

Patriarchal culture inherent in society is considered one of the causes of women violence. Beauvoir (2010) stated that men are called "the self" while women are considered "others". Beauvoir's statement showed that the patriarchal concept puts women as inferior while men as superior, it is caused women are often get various violence from men. The problem of the forms of violence experienced by woman in this research answered by using the concept triangle violence by John Galtung (2013) in his book entitled *Pioneer Of Peace Research* offered. He divided the forms of violence in a triangle model consisting of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence.

### **2.1.1. Woman violence**

Violence against women is known as gender-based violence is an act of violence whose victims are mainly women or girls. Women violence is often considered a form of racial crime, which is committed against women or girls specifically because they are women. Patriarchal culture inherent in society is considered one of the causes of women violence. Millet (1970) stated that the streetwise woman realizes that if she wants to survive in patriarchy, she had better act feminine, or else she may be subjected to "a variety of cruelties and barbarities." It shows that women must obey patriarchal culture to avoid the violence often faced by women.

Galtung (2013) offered the concept of violence in a triangle model used. He divides the forms of female violence in a triangle model consisting of direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. Galtung's thoughts related to violence contributed to the feminist movement in an effort to raise awareness of



violence, oppression, and inequality against women, as well as the existence of conscious actions taken by both men and women to change the situation to bring a peace. The issue of violence is important for feminists, because so far the violence that has befallen women, in the form of torture, rape, domestic violence, sexual abuse, is a cause of women's subordination by men.

#### **2.1.1.1. Direct Violence**

Galtung divided the forms of violence into three, one of them is direct violence. Direct violence is a form of violence against women which is carried out directly. So we can say that direct violence is a form of physical violence against women. Galtung (2013) revealed that gender-based violence such as; rape or sexual assault, abuse, and kidnapping, as part of direct violence. His activities as a researcher and mediator of peace, made him see the fact that the phenomenon of direct violence is a phenomenon of men, in which almost all violence is carried out by men and makes women victims. Direct violence that befalls women can be experienced by women in the public sphere and in the domestic sphere.

#### **2.1.1.2. Structural violence**

Structural violence is a crime that not only leaves a mark on the human body but also on the mind and soul. In other words, structural violence is violence in a system that lacks justice so that humans cannot meet their basic needs. The impacts of structural violence are to cause psychiatric disorders or depression, also misery (Galtung, 2013).

### **2.1.1.3. Cultural violence**

Galtung (2013) stated that cultural violence includes the aspects of culture, and religion. Cultural violence is violence that victims are often not aware with the violence they face. Cultural violence often consider as fairness, validity, and even obligations that must be fulfilled. Victims of cultural violence often instead defend cultural violence. For example, wearing miniskirts, bikinis, and other sexy clothes is basically a form of patriarchal cultural domination of women. By wearing these clothes women consider make themselves as objects men's libido. Women make themselves enjoyable by male sexual fantasies. Of course this will be rejected by some activists with the argument that dress is one form of freedom of expression.

### **2.1.2. Existentialism**

Humans are born with freedom to choose their way of life, they are given freedom to regulate themselves and determine their existence in this world. Existentialism is a theory that views all phenomena by stemming from human existence. So it can be concluded that existentialism views humans as something high, and its existence is always determined by itself, because only humans can exist, who are aware of themselves and know how to position themselves.

Beauvoir (2010) stated that the cause of woman oppression is women existence considered not as subjects like men. In the community point of view, men considered as subject, while women only as objects (other). Furthermore, she explained that the process began with biological facts such as reproductive roles, hormonal imbalances, weakness of the female organs, and so on which were

combined with patriarchal history so that women were cornered into reproductive and domestic roles, without realizing that women had actually been led to the definition of unconscious beings. Beauvoir (2010) in her book *The Second Sex* offered a theory of woman existentialism; she stated that to achieve the existence of women must achieve 3 things, namely: Woman's Intellectual, To Be Herself, Freedom of Women to Actualize Themselves.

### **2.1.2.1. Woman struggles**

Women's struggle is an effort against the oppression of men as individual who have power. As Beauvoir (2010) stated that in previous paragraph women in this case are others. Through feminism existentialism Beauvoir gives awareness to women to be able to live freely determine their own future without encouragement or direction from others. In other words, Beauvoir wants women to be themselves. Women must be free to express themselves in all aspects because women have the same rights as men as well as their existence as humans. Furthermore, Beauvoir divided of women existence into three points: women's intellectual, to be herself, and the freedom of women to actualize themselves.

#### **1. Woman intellectual**

Beauvoir (2010) stated that to achieve their existence, women must be intellectual. She revealed that women who are aware of their freedom, they will be able to freely determine their way of life, so can be independent without depend on men. Women can be intellectual and do not have to worry about their abilities their biological limitations. The most important thing is that women must be able to refuse to be objects for men.

Beauvoir (2010) stated that, intellectual women are women who know that they are conscious beings, they are as subjects not objects. Intellectual women will try everything harder because they don't want to fail. Furthermore, (Beauvoir, 2004) added that intellectual women feel uneasy and irritated with their modesty, she wants to take revenge by playing with masculine weapons. Intellectual women are those who educated, speak up, not just listen, show their thoughts and fight men. They try to do their best than men to get their victory and freedom.

## **2. To be herself**

To be herself are women who are able choosing their choices that they want to do based on their own desire. These women believe what they do without having to be someone else. Beauvoir (2010) stated that women who are aware of their freedom, they will be able to freely determine their way of life without coercion from others.

## **3. Freedom actualize themselves**

Women who realize their freedom will be able to actualize themselves fully. Women actualize themselves is the action taken by women in an independent way based on the real experience they have done to gain self-freedom. Women who actualize themselves are women who refuse to be made objects by men. Beauvoir (2010) stated that men are called "the self" while women are considered "others". Beauvoir's statement shows that the patriarchal concept puts women as inferior while men as superior, this is one of the forms of

women oppression. Therefore to get their existence, women must actualize themselves to get freedom themselves without facing oppression anymore.

## **2.2. Previous Study**

The journal with the theme of acts of violence against women and struggle to breakdown the oppression continues to be voiced by feminist critics around the world. In this research, researcher cited some of scientific journals that have contributed to develop ideas in this research. In this case, researcher took several journals that had been indexed by Scopus, Sinta as well as national and international ISSN as references. The journals chosen as references are explained in the following paragraphs.

The first journal written by Tasharofi (2014) entitled Domestic Violence in Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God: A Feminist Reading*. Generally, this research explains about feminism which focused on feminism called sexism. The result of the study showed that how black woman struggle against violence to get women's self-discovery. This study also showed that domestic violence caused of jealousy, anger, coercion, humiliation, threatening is manifest in verbal and physical abusing of women. The similarity of this research is the same as examining women's struggle against violence. This study is certainly different from the study in research using feminist theory of sexism, whereas in this study researcher used the feminist theory of existentialism by Simone De Beauvoir

The second journal written by Yodanis (2004) entitled *Gender Inequality, Violence Against Women, and Fear, A Cross-National Test of the Feminist*

Theory of Violence Against Women. The research used feminist theory which stated that the higher the educational status, employment, and politics of women caused the lower the level of physical and sexual violence. The results of test in the research showed that violence in a country is influenced by the level of education and employment of women. The higher level of education and employment of women in a country caused the lower the level of violence.

The third journal written by Ketut et al., (2010) entitled *The Study Of Feminism In The Novel Nayla By Djenar Maesa Ayu*,. The research aims to find out the narrative structure, the role of women and how women struggle in the novel *Nayla By Djenar Maesa Ayu*. The research is considered relevant to this research because the research also uses feminism research to analyse the struggle of women in a novel. But of course the research uses a novel that is different from this study as a source of data. The research uses the novel *Nayla By Djenar Maesa Ayu*, while this study uses the novel *Room* by Emma Donoghue .

The fourth journal is 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 fifth journal written by Arika (2017) entitled *View of An Nasawiyah Fi Zinah History of Li Nawal Al Sa'dawi*. The object of this research is Simone de

Beauvoir's existentialist feminism theory which states that women must be aware of their existence by treating themselves consciously. The results of this study indicate that there are some feminist elements that refer to the Simone de Beauvoir theory found in the novel "Zeina" they were: personality dynamics; including the desire for freedom and freedom without any regulations, gender considerations, society, cultural and physical principles of women.

The sixth 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 seventh journal written by Febrianti et al. (2019) entitled The Struggle of the African-American Female Character in Margot Lee Shatterly's Novel Hidden Figures. The results of the research show the struggle of the main female characters in fighting for their rights as human beings, especially women who want the freedom to get a better life, without any limitation of gender and racial differences they have. The research also uses feminism approach same with this research, but both of these research use different theories to analyse the struggle of women in a novel.

The eighth journal written by Asmari (2014) entitled *Sula's Existential Freedom in Toni Morrison's Novel Entitled Sula*. The research focused on the existential freedom of the young, black, female, main character. Several concepts are used in the analysis; namely, black women existentialism, existential backlash, power feminism, and black feminism. The analysis is also done in the frame of feminist criticism. The result of the analysis shows that it is not easy for a young, black, female character to construct, keep, and perform her critical opinion concerning her own existential freedom. There are various kinds of existential backlashes that have to be faced by the female character. Finally, the female character who insists on keeping her own critical opinion concerning her own existential freedom, after she fails to put it into practice in daily life, still has to face a tragic ending.

The last journal written by Putri & Widayanti (2019) entitled *I am Malala: A Woman's Struggle for Her Rights in Education*. This research discussed about woman's rights in education by using Liberal Feminism. The result of the novel's analysis showed the struggle of the main character, Malala, who received a number of wrong perceptions from her society, family and tradition about the position of women. The wrong perception became the reason why she suffered from the inequality of education between man and woman.

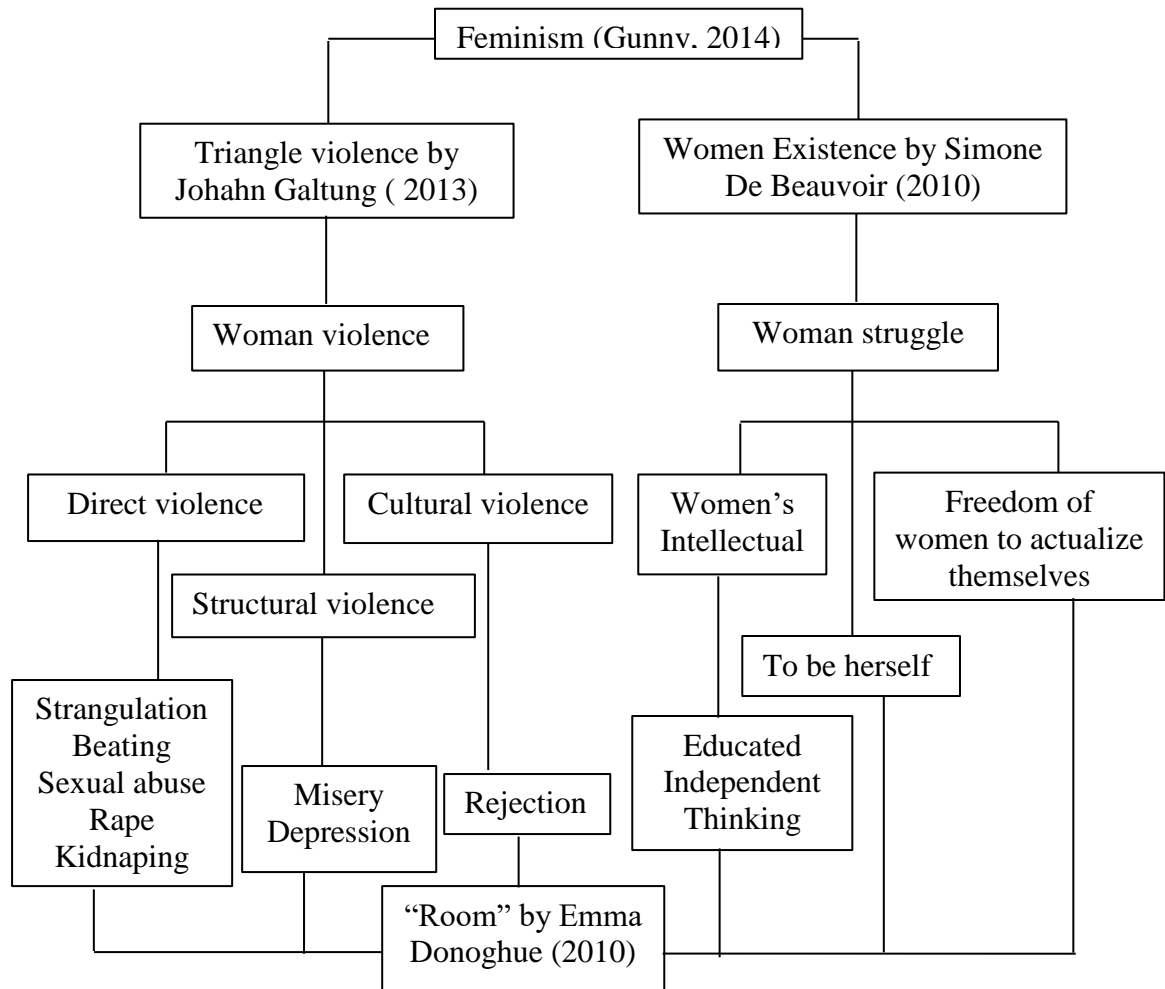
Even though some of the journals above have theoretic similarities or approaches used in this study, this study is certainly different from some of the studies above. In this analysis the researcher focusedes on two problems: first, the forms of violence experienced by female characters in the novel. Second, how



women struggle to be free from the violence they face. Researcher use two theories to answer the problem. Theory existentialism by Simone de Beauvoir (2010) related to women existence used to answer the problem of women's struggle reflected in the novel. The triangle violence theory by Johan Galtung (2013) used to answer problems related to the form of violence faced by the main characters in the novel.

### **2.3. Theoretical Framework**

This research used the novel “Room” by Emma Donoghue (2010) 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 (2010) to analyse main character struggles against violence divided into three, they were women intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize herself. While the theory triangle violence by Galtung (2013) to analyse forms of violence against woman they were direct violence, cultural violence and structural violence. Based on explanation above in this research, researcher examined the feminist approach of the main character in the novel with the title “Woman's Struggle in Novel Room by Emma Donoghue: A Feminist Approach.



**Figure 2.3 Theoretical Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1. Research Design**

Theoretically, there are two types of research designs they are quantitative and descriptive qualitative research. In this research, researcher used descriptive qualitative method to conduct the research. (Ratna, 2013, p.47) stated that descriptive qualitative research is research that analyses data in the form of sentences and discourses that data sources from literary works. In this study, researcher conducted data analysis obtained from literary works, namely novel.

#### **3.2. Object of the Research**

Object of this research was woman struggle against violence. This research related to the feminism theory. Based on the feminism theory, the researcher used women existence theory by Simone de Beauvoir ( 2010) to analyse woman struggle and theory triangle violence by Galtung (2013) to analyse violence against woman. Based on the theory above, the researcher focused on two problems that happened in this research. The first, violence against woman divided into three they are: direct violence, structural violence, and cultural violence. The second, researcher focused on main character struggle against violence into three points, they were: women's intellectual, to be herself and freedom of women to actualize self that reflected in the novel "Room" as the main source of the research data.

### **3.3. Method of collecting data**

Method of collecting data is the way that researcher do to get the data. Ratna (2013, p. 34 ) stated that data collection techniques focused on the perspective of literary texts that reflect people's lives and social realities. There are several steps taken by researcher in collecting data:

1. Reading the novel *Room* several times to understand the contents more deeply.
2. Highlighting text in the novel that shows forms of violence and women's struggles related to the theory used in this study.
3. Taking notes the text or dialogue related to forms of violence and women's struggles related to the theory used in this study.

### **3.4. Method of analysing data**

In analysing the data, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative analysis technique by (Ratna, 2013, p. 53) . He revealed that the descriptive analysis method is a method that used certain theory to analyse the data. Therefore, in this study researcher used several theories from the expert to analyse the data. Feminist existentialism theory is used to analyse women's struggles and triangle violence theory is used to analyse forms of violence in the novel “*Room*”.

In conducting the analysis there were several steps the researcher took. First, explained the theory used in analysing data. Second, researcher cited the quotation that had been collected and identified the data based on the theory used. Next, drawn conclusions based on the data that has been found.

### **3.5. Method of Presenting the Research Result**

After analysing the data, researcher presented the results of the research. In this research, researcher presented the data in written form to present the results of the research. Researcher used words or sentences, this aims to make it easy for readers to understand.