

**ENGLISH WOMEN SUBORDINATION IN
ELIZABETHAN AGE REFLECTED IN
SHAKESPEARE'S A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S
DREAM: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
YEAR 2018**

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



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

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Maria Christie Moku
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Zaman Elizabethan merupakan zaman yang penting dalam tonggak sejarah ketertarikan wanita. Penulis meneliti fenomena subordinasi wanita pada drama yang dikarang oleh William Shakespeare dengan judul *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini ada (1) untuk mengetahui subordinasi karakter wanita di dalam drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* (2) untuk mengetahui subordinasi wanita dalam masa Elizabethan yang terefleksikan pada drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* oleh William Shakespeare. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif yang menggunakan dokumentasi sebagai metode pengumpulan data. Studi kasus komperatif sebagai metode analisis data dimana data yang sudah dikumpulkan akan di bandingkan dan pada akhirnya akan di tampilkan dalam bentuk kata-kata (deskriptif). Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan subordinasi pada wanita di dalam drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* berupa; wanita harus dijaga oleh pria atau sang ayah seperti di drama perlakuan ini secara tidak langsung menjadikan wanita sebagai objek dimana anak perempuan menjadi milik ayah. Selain itu, wanita di dalam drama ini, harus menuruti apa kata laki-laki. Wanita juga diremehkan oleh laki-laki di dalam drama ini. Wanita juga sadar akan posisinya dan siap untuk disubordinasi. Subordinasi dalam drama ini juga terlihat dari pemilihan pasangan hidup. Hermia memiliki sangat sedikit pilihan mengenai hal ini, dia dipaksa untuk menikahi lelaki pilihan ayahnya atau mati atau menjadi biarawati. Hasil penelitian selanjutnya adalah terdapatnya subordinasi wanita pada zaman Elizabethan dan hal itu tergambarkan pada drama ini. Lebih tepatnya pada beberapa karakter wanita Elizabethan seperti pada standar hidup dan kehidupan lajang dan pernikahan. Sebagai kesimpulan, subordinasi wanita benar terjadi di karya sastra *A Midsummer Night's Dream* dan terefleksikannya subordinasi wanita di zaman Elizabethan dalam karya sastra milik Shakespeare – *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

Kata kunci: *Subordinasi, Elizabethan, Feminis*

ABSTRACT

Elizabethan Age is an important era in the history of woman subordination. In this research, the writer is doing research about woman subordination in the drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by William Shakespeare. The Objective of this research (1) to find out the woman subordination of the drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream*, (2) to find out the woman subordination in Elizabethan Age that is reflected in the drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by William Shakespeare. This is a qualitative research that is using documentation as its collecting data method. Comparative case study is used as its method analyzing data as the data is collected then compare and at the end, the result will be presented by using words (descriptive) which is informal method for presenting data. The result of this research show women subordination in the drama *A Midsummer Night's Dream* such as women are being taken care by man, in this drama the daughter is taken care by her father. Besides that, women in this drama must obey of what man told her to. They are also being underestimated by men character. Subordination in this drama also can be seen from woman has a very little choice in selecting the her husband, she is being forced to marry whom her father has selected or to be die or become a nun. The other result is the woman subordination in Elizabethan Age is reflected in Shakespeare's *A Midsummer Night's Dream* in several categories such as Standard living, single life and married life. In conclusion, women subordinations are indeed happened in the literary work *A Misummer Night's Dream*. Woman subordination in Elizabethan Age is also reflected in the literary work by William Shakespeare – *A Midsummer Night's Dream*

Keywords: Subordination, Elizabethan, Feminism.

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Be Strong and courageous. Do not be afraid; do not be discouraged, for the Lord your God will be with you wherever you go.

- Joshua 1:9

Everyone says that we are the representatives of the youth. So I'd like to tell even more youths that younger than us: Work hard, work hard, and continue to work hard. Your hard work today determines the height of your position in the future.

Your position determines the kind of scenery that you will see.

- Zhang Yixing

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents

My Little Brother

All My Beloved Friends

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First of all, the writer would like to thank the Almighty God because His mercy and abundant love the writer is able to finish this thesis entitled “ENGLISH WOMEN SUBORDINATION IN ELIZABETHAN AGE REFLECTED IN SHAKESPEARE’S A MIDSUMMER NIGHT’S DREAM: FEMINIST APPROACH” completely on time. The writer would like to say thanks to her father Bony and her mother Ayen for their love, inspiration, and attention that are given to her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The writer wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Winda Evyanto, S.S., M.MPd. as her advisor who has contributed his ideas and times in arranging this thesis.

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Batam, 15th March 2018

(Maria Christie Moku)

141210031

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

It cannot be denied that women have been historically discriminated for their biological nature – for being female. For the most culture in Indonesia such as Bataknese (Judika N Sianturi, 2017), Indonesia Chinese (Christiana & Veronica, 2013) and other culture, having one son is better than have daughters. Since the son will be the one who continues the legacy – they are the heir of the family. This is one of the discriminations that happened to women.

Women are taught to view themselves as objects. An object here means something that exists to fulfill someone else's desires. This internalized objectification can lead to low self-respect and body image issues. On social media, when woman posts a photo of her in sweatpants, people will comment if she just tried a little harder she'd be pretty and when she posts a pic of her in a bikini, people will comment she is a whore.

When women hear their own bodies and the bodies of female celebrities and public figures criticized, they learn to obsess over appearances and to tie their appearance to their worth. Telling women that they are too fat to go to the beach, too ugly to be on TV, or too old to be in politics teaches them that their looks are about more than just looks and should be viewed as a metric of how many good things they deserve. This is obviously not the case, how you look and what you deserve are two entirely unrelated things, but the lesson is taught by our culture time and time again.

In addition, Elizabethan society was patriarchal - that men were considered to be the leaders and women their inferiors although Elizabeth was the queen at that time. Women were seen as "the weaker sex", not just in terms of physical strength, but emotionally too. High-class women are not allowed to study at a formal school like the man. They are not allowed to enter any professions, they are only allowed to do the domestic job. It shows a great discrimination towards women.

The term feminism can be used to describe a political, cultural or economic movement aimed at establishing equal rights and legal protection for women. Feminism involves political and sociological theories and philosophies concerned with issues of gender difference, as well as a movement that advocates gender equality for women and campaigns for women's rights and interests. (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2015:3)

From the feminist point of view, it sees literary works are document from the collection of conscious of how the author creates the male character and female character. It portrays the condition of society and cultural around certain time which shows the role and position of women (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2015) Literary works become one of the media for feminist to express their idea, to critic the unequal treatment to women. Like in Kartini's book, *Habis Gelap Terbitlah Terang* tells about how the position of woman in Indonesia which they have no freedom in having education and have no choice in marriage around that time.

Several studies have described Feminism. Lu and Zhao on their paper analyze the character traits of Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte. Both the writer lived in a different era but both of

them advocated that women should have both physical and spiritual independence, not catering men's taste and severing as an appendage. They had a great appreciation for gender equality and mutual respect. They fought against the unfairness of society with great courage.(Lu & Zhao, 2015)

Woman's attraction is used in many fields - like performing artist, painter, sculptor, and also the literary artist (author). Many authors describe a woman as submissive like E.L James creates the character of Ana in Fifty Shades of Grey. However, there is the also authors like Charlotte Bronte and Jane Austen who describe women as strong creature that women have the right equal opportunities as man; they have the right to determine their own choices.

A midsummer night's dream is a comedy written in 1595 or 1596. This drama has four storylines; Duke and Queen of the Amazon – Hippolyta, The complicated lovers – Hermia, Demetrius, Helena, and Lysander, a group of amateur actors, and also the fairies.

Related to a midsummer night's dream previous study, the second research is written by Sapitri (2012) that discussed the personality of Hermia from A Midsummer Night's Dream. The research is using Psychological Approach by Carl Jung to find out the type of personality. It uses qualitative research methodology. The result of this research is Hermia fall in introverted personality type. Hermia likes to seek self-knowledge, discovering stuff, self-contained, obsessive, detached, passionate, and visionary one. The conclusion of the research is that Hermia has an introverted personality which is the introverted attitude with introverted thinking, introverted thinking, introverted feeling, introverted sensing

and introverted intuiting functions. Below is the quotation which is taken from the drama script:

EGEUS. Full of vexation come I, with complaint...
 Consent to marry with Demetrius,
 I beg the ancient privilege of Athens;
 As she is mine, I may dispose of her;
 Which shall be either to this gentleman
 Or to the death, according to our law..."
 (*MND*. 1.1.22-45)

The example above shows how the situation on that time and the law that applied at that time about how the daughter is possession of father and must obey her father. Therefore, the daughter must be killed.

Hermia's father – Egeus is not allowing her to marry Lysander who love each other. Egeus insisted that Hermia must marry Demetrius who loves Hermia but is loved by Helena. Egeus asks the Duke - Theseus for the full penalty of law to fall on Hermia's head if she flouts her father's will. Hermia is being asked to choose to obey her father's wish or died. At the end, she and Lysander decide to run away and marry in the house of Lysander's aunt, some seven leagues distant from the city.

HELENA. Ay, in the temple, in the town, the field,
 You do me mischief. Fie, Demetrius,
 Your wrongs do set a scandal on my sex!
 We cannot fight for love, as men may do;
 We should be woo'd, and were not made to woo
 (*MND*. 2.1.227-30)

On the example above, Helena is the character that unloved. Nobody loves her. Both Demetrius and Lysander love Hermia. Helena suffers agonies of unrequited love for Demetrius. He once promised to marry her but now has fallen in love with Hermia instead. Being a woman, she should be pursued instead

pursuing the man. But in this play, Helena is the one that pursues her love – Demetrius. This play is written by William Shakespeare.

William Shakespeare was born, baptized and died in Stratford-upon-Avon. “He was an unknown country boy, poor and poorly educated according to the standards of his age then arrived in the great city of London and goes work to odd jobs in a theater” (Long, 1945:137) After a few years, he led many brilliant poets and dramatists who have given undying glory of the Age of Elizabeth. He has written a lot of plays such as Romeo and Juliet, Anthony and Cleopatra, Hamlet, Macbeth, Othello, The Tempest, A midsummer night’s dream, and many more

William Shakespeare is one of the most famous playwrights whose works are adopted into many movies. Many artists have been inspired to write songs with his play as the main theme. Drama or play is designed for performance in the theater, in which actors take the roles of the characters, perform the indicated action, and utter the written dialogue. “It is derived from the Greek “draein” which means to do or to act” (Klarer, 2004:43). It refers to a performance or representation by actors Drama is one of the major genres of literary works.

Drama, fiction, poetry, and film are part of major genres of literary works that divided by Klarer (2004:9). “Literature is the art that expresses life in words that appeal to our own sense of beautiful” stated Long (1945:3). In other words, Literature is the expression of life in words of truth and beauty; it is the written of written works of man’s spirit, of his thought, emotions, aspiration. It appeals to emotions and imagination rather than intellect.

Concerning with the phenomenon above, the writer would like to do a research in Shakespeare's "A midsummer night's dream" play from the feminist perspective.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

According to the background of the research, the writer describes several problems:

1. Women subordinations in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream
2. Women subordinations in Elizabethan age in England reflected in A Midsummer Night' Dream
3. Underestimating of female characters by male characters.
4. Disadvantages of woman because the patriarchy system

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Due to other questions will be answered along, the writer focuses on 2 problems and they are:

1. Women subordinations in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream
2. Women subordinations in Elizabethan Age in England reflected in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night' Dream

1.4. The Formulation of Problem

After limiting the problem of the research there some problem that can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the women subordinations that are found in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream?
2. What are the woman subordinations in the Elizabethan age in England that are reflected in Shakespeare's A Midsummer Night's Dream?

1.5. Objective of the Research

In relation to the formulation above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To find out the subordinations of women in a midsummer night's dream
2. To find out the subordinations of women in Elizabethan age that is reflected in A Midsummer Night' Dream

1.6. Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance of this research is to enhance the study of literature which is focused on the woman subordination from literary work and also used as reference for the readers especially the students at English Department of Putera Batam University who wants and interests to analyze feminism in play as their object in their thesis writing and enhance their knowledge.

2. Practical Significance

The practical significance of this research is to increase the reader's awareness of feminism especially the women subordination and for it to be used as an example how to conduct literary analysis from feminism point of view.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

The key term exists in the research are:

Subordination: the act of giving someone or something less importance or power

Elizabethan: relating to the period 1558-1603 when Elizabeth I was queen of England

Feminism: the advocacy of women's rights on the basis of the equality of the sexes.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The quote below is very famous not only around feminist but also around the world. It is because Beyonc has put that quote in her song with title “Flawless” that is released in 2013. Beyonce is one of the most legendary singer in the world and she is really famous. It is not her first time to put the feminist vibe in her songs. She has released many songs about women – about how strong women are, women must support each other, strong for each other. Her song has inspired many young girls and she then automatically is seen as woman icon. Since then, many women become more aware of feminist.

“We teach girls to shrink themselves, to make themselves smaller. We say to girls, you can have ambition, but not too much. You should aim to be successful, but not too successful. Otherwise, you would threaten the man. Because I am female, I am expected to aspire to marriage. I am expected to make my life choices always keeping in mind that marriage is the most important. Now marriage can be a source of joy and love and mutual support but why do we teach girls to aspire to marriage and we don’t teach boys the same? We raise girls to see each other as competitors not for jobs or accomplishments, which I think can be a good thing, but for the attention of men. We teach girls that they cannot be sexual beings in the way that boys are.” (Adichie, 2014:12)

2.1. Feminism

Feminism is derived from word femme that means woman. So feminism means a woman who willing to fights for women rights in social class. So the purpose of feminism is for sexual equalization. In other words, feminism is a movement of women to refuse anything that tends to marginalize, subordinate,

and humiliate the woman by the domain – patriarchy (Ratna, 2015:186). The basic idea of literature study with feminism is the effort of understanding the position and role of women which reflects in literary works. First, the position and role of the female character in literary work show the domination of male. Therefore, the understanding of feminism is a must to be aware the inequality of gender in literary works, just like what can be seen in the daily life of society. Second, from the reader perspective, at glance, it can be seen that female character is a left behind (social life, education, occupation, and her role in society) compares to the male character.

Third, the existence of reader's perception that shows the relationship between male and female is simply because of the biologists and socio-economic. This perception or view is opposite with feminist's perception that believes to have equal rights and chance with the male. Female is able to join in any social activity that male can. Fourth, literature research has brought many changes in analysis and its methodology, and one of them is feminism. Literature research with the feminist approach is not much done yet, therefore it is decent to do this kind of research. Fifth, many readers think position and role of the female are lower than male like the most author does (can be seen from the person's literary works). Therefore, this approach is reasonable to do research from the feminist approach. (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2015:15-16)

One of the issues of feminist is the subordination of woman. Subordination is "the act of giving someone or something less importance or power" (Cambridge Dictionary, 2017) In other words, the inequitable use of authority, law, or physical force to prevent others from being free or equal. Subordination is a type of

injustice. The verb subordinate can mean to place something or someone lower rank in the social sense such as an authoritarian in government.

Feminists fight against the oppression of women. Women have been unjustly held back from achieving full equality for much of human history in many societies around the world. Feminist theorists of the 1960s and 1970s looked for new ways to analyze this subordination and also the roots. Some of the theories identified as the root as biological, residing in women's supposedly lesser physical strength (Mill), or in the dependence supposedly resulting female incapacities related to childbearing (Firestone), or in men's supposed propensity to rape and women's to be raped (Brownmiller). Other argued that biological difference were salient only in certain social context and located the root of women's subordination in certain social structures or institutions: in class society (Engels), in male control of women's sexuality (Jaggar, 1993:114)

The writer is using Mill's theory from his book the subjection of woman. Mill lived in the era when women were subordinate to men by law and custom. Women were expected to marry, bear children, and devoted to their families. Most women could not get a formal education, own property, vote, practice profession or trade, even seek a divorce from an abusive husband.

Mill linked the position of women in society and their position in marital relationship to that of slaves subject to the will of their masters. In other words, he argues that being married is equivalent with of slavery. As quoted "the wife is the actual bond servant of her husband: no less so, as far as legal obligation goes than slaves commonly so called" (Mill, 2008:45). It is because wife's vow to obey her

husband at the altar when they get married, and this vow is carried by her through her life.

According to Mill (2008:45), Wife "...can do no act whatever but by his permission...she can acquire no property but for him" that description is like a slave that belongs to the master, owned by a master as his property and can be used to whatever his master's wish. Mill then continue says that the condition of the wife in the common law of England is worse than slaves.

2.1.1. Woman Subordination in Elizabethan Age

Elizabethan Age in England was ruled by Queen Elizabeth I and this era England become more powerful under her reign. Many history books describe her as strong as an iron image with feet of clay. Under her administration the English national life progressed by gigantic leaps rather than by slow historical process and English literature reached the very highest point of its development. There are several characteristics of Elizabethan Age based on Long (1945:99) such as religious toleration, social contentment, enthusiasm, and the drama.

Before her reign the whole kingdom divided against itself, the north was largely Catholic while the southern counties were protestant. The court made up both parties, witnessed the rival intrigues of those who sought to gain royal favor. However, "Elizabeth favored both parties, and presently the world saw amazement Catholics and Protestants acting together as trusted counselors of a great sovereign" (Long, 1945:100). For the first time toleration seems to be settled, and the mind of man, freed from religious fear and turn to the great creative impulse of other forms activity

It was also “an age of comparative social contentment...the rapid increase of manufacturing towns give employment to thousands that had been idle” (Long, 1945:100). Also increased trade brought enormous wealth to England, and this wealth was shared with the needy one. It’s the first time it was attempted. The increase of wealth, the improvement in living, the opportunities for labor, the new social content created social contentment

“It is an age for dreams, adventures, of unbound enthusiasm spring from the new lands of fabulous riches revealed by English explorer” (Long, 1945:100) like Drake, Cabot, Frobisher, Gilbert, Hawkins who sailed around the world. So dreams and deed increase side by side, and the dream is ever greater than the deed

Literature reached its peak under the reign of Elizabeth, especially drama. There are many playwrights and one of them was the famous William Shakespeare – Father of literature. Until these days his plays are still being played daily around the world and most of his plays have been adapted to movies.

Although there was a woman on the throne in Elizabethan England, the roles of women in the society were very limited. In general, men were expected to be the breadwinners and women to be the housewives and mothers. Elizabethan society was patriarchal which a system of society is or government in which the father or eldest male is head of the family and descent is traced through the male line (Sharnette, 2017)

According to Long, (1945: 129) “In ... play female parts taken by boy actors, who evidently were more distressing than the crude scenery...” So, in the Elizabethan era, the female characters in the drama are played by boys which show the subordination of woman. Because, indirectly it tells that woman cannot

act on the stage. They are not allowed to be an actress. That is not the only one that shows subordination of woman in Elizabethan there are several of Elizabethan woman's characteristics that are classified into several parts such as standard living and economic status, education and vocations for women, single life, married life, and the early modern household, law, and property.

2.1.1.1. Standard Living and Economic Status

In this period, two per three of woman live in relative poverty which they barely holding on and many live in absolute poverty which they may get relief from charity, begging, stealing and trading in prostitution to clothe and feed themselves or their family. There's a number case of protest and women join this however they rather protest class issue instead of the gender issue. Women were consistently seen lower than a man of the similar class status as for the standard living. While there might be a great number of women that believe that they are inferior to men, but there's also some of the women think themselves as the exception like Elizabeth I (Kemp, 2009:30).

In addition to that period, women must always be to look after. If they were married, their husbands were expected to look after them. If they were single, then their father was expected to look after them or if their father already died then the eldest or male relative was expected to take care of them. Women are expected to obey men and there would be a punishment (usually whipping) to one that disobeys like Lady Jane, who was beheaded at the age of 17 for refusing to take the throne (Sharnette, 2017)

2.1.1.2. Education and Vocations for Women

In that age, women from upper class were allowed to be educated at home by private tutors. However, they were still not allowed to go to public school. Women also were not allowed to have a profession like became doctor and lawyers. But they were allowed to work in domestic service fields such as cook, maids, and female painter (Alchin, 2017).

Lower class Elizabethan women would not have attended school or received any formal type of education. Elizabethan women would have had to learn how to govern a household and become skilled in all housewifely duties. Their education would have been pure of the domestic nature in preparation for the only real career option for a girl – marriage (Sharnette, 2017).

As mention that girl will have housewifery training, it is done either by them doing the tasks directly or overseeing the servants doing the work. Poor girls are expected to be sent as soon as possible while elite girls did not leave until preteens. Depending on the degree, elite women would be expected to learn manner, music, dancing, and good housewifery. Daughter from most elite families from the age of ten to fourteen years they will be sent to royal courts as attendants for the female member of royal family. (Kemp, 2009:35)

Women without male protector can be dangerous. For example, the girl in *The Witch of Edmonton* gets pregnant by her rich master, abandon by her murderous husband. It gives us insight into the danger of single women that work in a wealthy household. With her losing her reputation, a pregnant maidservant, humiliated, unemployment, the only for her to survive is a life of vagrancy and prostitution. It shows working might bring security, however, it also dangerous for

single women, they have to be careful with their master, male members of the household, including the male servant. (Kemp, 2009:35)

2.1.1.3. Single Life, Married Life, and The Early Modern Household

In Elizabethan Era in England, it seems foolish to say marry for love, although love might occur in marriage. However, it is rare to see successful love matches. With their parents' permission, 14 years old boy and 12 years old girl are legal to marry although it is not recommended to marry that early. It is recommended for a girl to marry before 18 and boy before 22. (Ros, 2008)

Marriages were arranged by the families of the man and woman, designed to benefit both sides with wealth. This gave Elizabethan Women very little choice in their husbands, and in most cases, they did not meet their spouses until their wedding day. Elizabethan women were expected to bring a dowry to the marriage. A dowry was an amount of money, goods, and property that the bride would bring to the marriage. After the couples were bonded by marriage, law gave the husband full rights over the wife and woman became the property of the man (Alchin, 2017)

The pressure of marriage was equally strong at the lower class, as they saw it as a poor relief. "...woman's creation as a helper of man, early modern notions of companionate marriage tended to focus predominantly on the duties of wives in relation to husbands...Although marriage was seen as companionate, it was nonetheless hierarchical, with husbands as dominant and wives as submissive." (Kemp, 2009:40) Before marriage woman was the property of her father, after

marriage, she becomes the property of her husband. In the married life, husband's position is higher than wife just like in hierarchy system.

The hierarchy system makes men in advantage position regarding the prestige and worth. "the penalties for murdering a husband were considerably different than those for murdering a wife." (Kemp, 2009:41) If a husband kills his wife, he will be judged for murder and usually, the penalty is death by hanging. However, when a wife kills his husband, it is a big treason; the penalty is death by burning which is the same penalty as a traitor or a servant who kills his or her own master.

2.1.1.4. Law and Property

As femme covert ("covered woman"), wives were prohibited from owning property or entering into legal agreements; with few exceptions, a married woman had no legal existence apart from her husband. Unless determined otherwise by premarital legal documents, a woman's personal property (her clothing, jewels, and so on) became her husband's property upon marriage. Including if women owned the land the use and profits of it came into the husband's control, although usually he could not sell or alienate its use without her consent (Kemp, 2009:42).

2.2. Review of Previous Study

Previous study's purpose is to become an addition idea so the writer can do this research well. There five previous studies that are taken and the research has mentioned generally in the background and now the writer will mention it above.

The first study is by Lili Lu and Youbin Zhao (2015) who were studying at Jinan University in Zhuhai City, Guangdong Province, P.R. China. The title of their research is “A Feminist Analysis of Jane Eyre & Pride and Prejudice”. In this research they focus to compare the two big feminist authors who live in a different era – they are Jane Austen and Emily Bronte. Both of them are distinguished writers in the literary history, especially significant women writers in the 18th-19th century of England. Jane Austen who is the pioneer of English female literature, and Charlotte Bronte who further developed feminist thoughts. The journal compares these two women writers’ feminist thoughts and the female characters that found in their works such as *Pride and Prejudice* and *Jane Eyre*. Both Elizabeth and Jane Eyre show Independent side by having self-respect, self-reliance. They scorn conventions made by the patriarchal society which is opposite with what was expected from the society that women must depend on men, then they also compare their love view and their thought of marriage and equality and mutual respect. The result of this research is Charlotte Bronte further developed Jane Austen’s feminist thoughts. However, Charlotte Bronte’s thought of feminist is bolder which can be seen from the character of Jane Eyre that is more vivid, more rebellious than the character Elizabeth in *Pride and Prejudice*.

The second research is written by Sapitri (2012) that discussed the personality of Hermia from *A Midsummer Night’s Dream*. The research is using Psychological Approach by Carl Jung to find out the type of personality. It uses qualitative research methodology. The result of this research is Hermia fall in introverted personality type. Hermia likes to seek self-knowledge, discovering stuff, self-contained, obsessive, detached, passionate, and visionary one. The

conclusion of the research is that Hermia has introverted personality which is an introverted attitude with the introverted thinking, introverted thinking, introverted feeling, introverted sensing and introverted intuiting functions.

The third research is about a victimized woman which is written by Mesut (2015) from one of William Shakespeare's masterpiece tragedy play Hamlet. It is a play that is written in the early 17th century. This journal talks about Ophelia and Gertrude are being victimized by the male character. The setting of the play is a patriarchal society which makes both of Ophelia and Gertrude torn apart by orders and suggestions proposed by the male character as they need to obey men's order and suggestion. When these orders do not succeed or when these orders disappear they do not know what to do, and they are lost in the society. Ophelia goes mad and dies; Gertrude dies because of poison was given by a male. Going mad and death are the only way for them to rescue themselves from patriarchy. They are the victim of their society and male power politics, unfortunately. It is an egregious fact that many wives, daughters, and sisters are silenced or murdered in the play.

The fourth research discussed the image of woman's rights in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre. It is written by Princepal (2012), she uses Mary Wollstonecraft's theory of liberal feminism which talks about equal opportunities in education which means succeed in education is equal with a governess and a teacher, economic equality and social equality. The method of this research is qualitative. The written argue that Bronte has provided the reader about the struggle of woman as seen from the work in several points of woman's right such

as equalitarian in education, determine their choices in every aspect of life, have equality of in career and job and last determine their mate and the relationship.

The fifth research discussed the objection of woman that is reflected from one of the best-selling novels by EL James – Fifty Shades of Grey. The writer of this research is Permatasari (2015) Anastasia Steel is the female main character from the novel, and this discussed her experience of being objected or subordinated by a male character in the novel. The research uses feminist approach by Nussbaum with seven notions that indicate oppression of woman. The method that is used is library research. The result of the research is objection occurs in Steele and Grey’s Dominant and Submissive sexual relationship which is portrayed from the novel. Steel is described as sexually interesting and submissive woman that shows the objection of women.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The following is the theoretical framework of this research

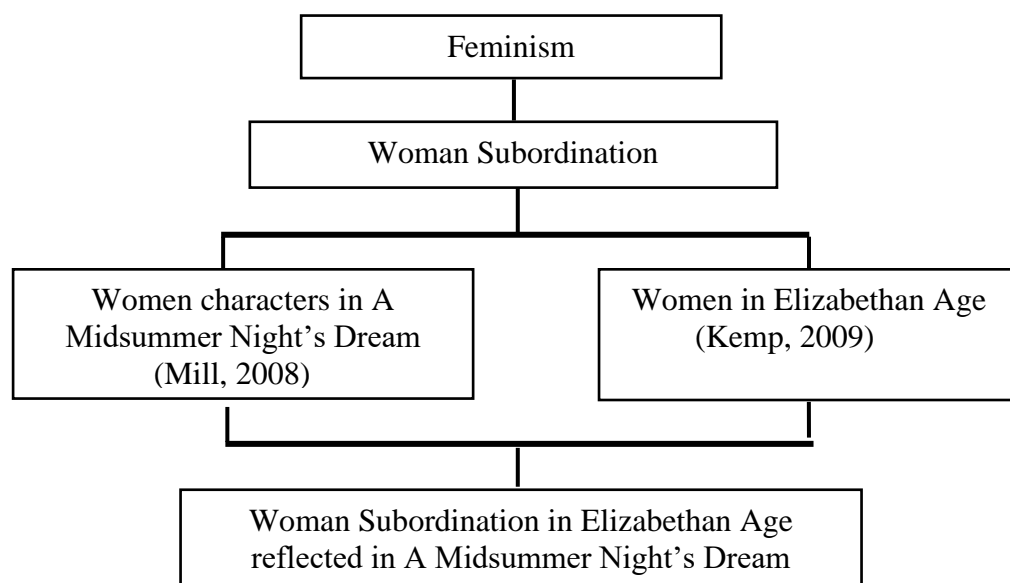


Figure 2. 1 *Theoretical Framework*

This research is taken from a feminist perspective that focuses on woman subordination. It happened when there is an unequal treatment of women. In this research, it compares the subordination of women characters in the play *A Midsummer Night's Dream* by using Mill's theory about women subordination and women subordination in Elizabethan Era by using Kemp's theory. This research aim to find out what are English woman subordination that is reflected in the

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In a study, it is important for every writer to specify his or her method of research. In this chapter, the writer would like to discuss research design, the object of the research, the method of collecting data, the method of analyzing data, and method of presenting research result.

3.1. Research Design

The increasing number of feminist movement is now drawing the attention of the world to see or take this phenomenon more seriously and make as many as research can be made. People also can found this phenomenon not only in social life but also in literary works. The writer has read a lot of literary works and news before doing this research. The writer then becomes interested in this field and start to read some books and journals about feminism and its relationship with literary works. Thus, the writer has made the formulation of the problem which is the objective of this research. Not only that, the writer also has specified the object and method that support the analysis and conclusion this research.

This research is library research and as for the type of the research is a qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2012:8), Qualitative is research method which based on failsafe post-positivism, which used to examine on condition of object in nature (as side of experiment), where the examiner as key instrument, the analysis data is qualitative and the result of qualitative method more emphasize meaning than generalization.

Qualitative research methods are also called as a naturalistic research method because the research conducted on natural condition (Sugiyono, 2012:8). Qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral sciences where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. This research is a process to find out the truth and prove the phenomena faced with certain procedure.

3.2. Object of the Research

Every research needs the data to solve the problem that appears. In this research, the object of the research is feminist quotes by characters in the play “A Midsummer Night’s Dream”. There are two types of sources data (Klarer, 2004:4)

:

1. Primary data

Primary data is the main data that used in the research. In this research, the writer takes the data from A Midsummer Night’s Dream drama that consist of 5 Acts and tells about 4 storylines.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data that found from the outside such as, lecturer, families, friends, relation. So, to do the research the writer found the data from lecturer, families, friends, and relations. The writer also found so many data from the people who support the writer to do this research.

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

Method of data collection is an action of the writer to get data needed in the research. The writer used *metode dokumentasi* in this research. *Metode dokumentasi* is method done by collecting the scientific data or information such as theories, method or approach from book, journal, and other documents. In other words, this method focuses on the interpretation of the written materials based on context (Sugiyono, 2012:240) The writer just pays attention to get data. Below are the steps that writer use in order to collect the data that are needed:

1. Reading. The writer reads the drama script for several times to get a deeper meaning and become aware of the implicit content.
2. Highlighting the data. The writer highlights the data and arranges it.
3. Taking note. While doing the reading, Note technique is used to note any quote that has feminist content and who speak that. With this technique, the writer knew about context of the conversation.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

At this step, the writer made analysis of data. Method of Analyzing data that is used in this research is case comparative study. It is a study that emphasize the differences or the similarities of something which may be an individual, organization, event, or action, existing in a specific time and place (Goodrick, 2005:1). By the definition by Goodrick, the writer took some steps to analysis of data , there are:

1. Compare the data from the play with the characteristic of woman in Elizabethan age.

2. Classify the data according the characteristic of woman in Elizabethan age.
3. Final step will be making conclusion toward data analyzed.

3.5. Method of Presenting Research Result

Sudaryanto states that there are two methods of presenting the analyzed data; they are informal and formal methods. In this research, the writer presents the result of data analysis by verbal description or explains by words – informal method.