

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Feminist Approach**

The feminist approach is the study of social thought and movements that argue for women. The term feminist literary criticism refers to criticism that considers analysing values and analysing a literary work related to gender. There are several theories used to analyse literary works in feminist criticism, including radical feminism, liberal feminism, and psychoanalytic feminism. Women and men are often distinguished in various issues. Beauvoir (1953) stated that male and female are two sorts of individual which are differentiated inside a species.

The feminist issue was first raised by Virginia Wolf in 1919, who shared ST Coleridge's understanding and was included in her work *A Room of One's Own*, arguing that men always perceive and treat women as inferior. feminism can be defined as the recognition of a power imbalance between the sexes, with women playing a lower role than men (Hannam, 2007). According to Neill & Lascano (2019) that feminism can be explained as a re-awakening of women on the relative capacities of the sexes.

##### **2.1.1 Patriarchy**

The patriarchal system tends to prioritize men as the pinnacle of power and put women aside. Simply put, the dominance of men over women (Walby, 1990). Patriarchy is a social, cultural, or political system in which men dominate and hold

higher positions of power in society, while women are often placed in lower positions and have limited access to resources, decisions, and opportunities. Gender stereotypes lead to the subjection of women who have historically held lesser status than males. For instance, women are frequently assigned light and simple work since they are thought to be less capable and inferior to males. These systems often include the norms, values, and structures that support the dominant male role in various aspects of life, including within the family, the economy, politics, and culture. In this case, more authoritarianism is associated with the patriarchal system.

Patriarchal ideology is closely related to biology. According to the radical-libertarian feminist Kate Millet in Tong (2014) The biological disparities between men and women are exaggerated by patriarchal ideology. Women, guaranteeing that males are constantly dominant, or masculine, and women are always inferior, or feminine. According to Walby (1990) the foundation of patriarchy is comprised of six structures: paid employment, household production, culture, sexuality, violence, and state.

#### **2.1.1.1 Restricting women's rights**

Patriarchy offers a comprehensive framework for understanding the restriction of women's rights. According to Walby (1990), patriarchy is a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women. As a social system in which men hold primary power and dominate roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property, patriarchy inherently marginalizes women. This marginalization manifests in

various aspects of life, including economic disparity, limited access to education, and restricted reproductive rights. The patriarchal framework also perpetuates gender stereotypes and norms that confine women to traditional roles, thereby limiting their opportunities for personal and professional growth. By analyzing societal structures and cultural practices through the lens of patriarchy, one can gain deeper insights into the systemic barrier's women face and the pervasive nature of gender inequality. Understanding patriarchy is thus crucial for developing strategies to promote gender equality and advocate for women's rights in both public and private spheres.

Women resist patriarchal oppression for various interconnected reasons, all aimed at achieving a more just and equitable society. Beauvoir (1953) argues that women have historically been relegated to the role of "the Other," a position that defines them as secondary and inferior to men. This marginalization fuels the desire for autonomy and equality, prompting various forms of resistance. They strive for gender equality and rights, seeking to eliminate the disparities that exist between men and women in terms of opportunities, legal status, and social standing. This resistance also stems from a desire for personal freedom and autonomy, as patriarchal norms often restrict women's ability to make decisions about their own lives and bodies. Economic independence is another crucial motivator, as women seek to break free from financial dependence and the limitations imposed by patriarchal systems on their access to education and employment. The pursuit of social justice drives many women to resist, as they work to dismantle all forms of inequality and discrimination.

#### **2.1.1.1.1 Unpaid Employment**

Employment that is "paid" is one in which workers are compensated financially. The intricate interactions between gender, class, and other social variables that influence the form of work and the experiences of employees are explored in on paid labor. Specifically, with relation to women's engagement in the economy, the division of labor, and the unequal distribution of economic possibilities, how paid employment may both reinforce and disrupt existing social inequalities. Typically, men and women do not work in the same industry or occupation. Men and women therefore differ significantly in terms of their ability to obtain paid employment and the amount of wages they are paid (Walby, 1990).

Men are more prevalent than women in paid work since it is thought that they have more energy and time to think about their jobs. When compared to men's pay, the position of women in paid job has a significant salary gap. Because women are viewed as weak and don't have extra time, there is a disparity.

#### **2.1.1.1.2 Household Production**

The concept of this section refers to work and activities performed within households, such as childcare, cooking, and cleaning. By offering a foundation of care and support, this activity, which is mostly done by women, supports and makes it possible for people to work for pay. The connection between the home's private domain and the paid workforce, addressing the undervaluation of this kind of employment and the underlying gender disparities in its distribution. Men and women have diverse but equal relationships. While women tend to home requirements, males are task oriented in the outside world (Walby, 1990).

#### **2.1.1.1.3 Culture**

Culture focuses on shared beliefs, values, norms, practices, and symbols that shape people's interactions and perceptions. Typically, it has been thought that the best way to understand ideology and culture is as a collection of beliefs that are applied to many other social phenomena (Walby, 1990). Acknowledges that cultural factors can perpetuate or challenge social hierarchies, such as gender roles and expectations. Men are still expected to be the "head of the household" in patriarchal cultures. The men believe that he is the head of the home and that his wife must abide by anything he says, whether it is legitimate or not. the interconnectedness of cultural norms and social structures, highlighting the importance of considering cultural factors alongside economic and structural ones in understanding social dynamics.

#### **2.1.1.1.4 Sexuality**

Sexuality in here is not just about gender. However, it's worth noting that discussions around sexuality often intersect with her broader analyses of gender and power dynamics. social structures and cultural norms contribute to gender inequalities. in additin, how societal norms and power dynamics can impact individuals' experiences and expressions of their sexuality within the context of broader systems of inequality. The importance of sexuality, the extent to which sexual practices influence or influence other social ties, as well as the linked subject of the relationship to social control, are additional and related issues. As Walby (1990) stated that the key question for radical feminist analysis since it establishes the link between patriarchy and male-dominated forms of sexuality.

#### **2.1.1.1.5 Violence**

Violence encompasses both interpersonal violence, such as domestic violence, and structural violence, which refers to the harm caused by unequal social structures and institutions. According to Walby (1990), rape, sexual assault, beating of the wife, sexual harassment at work, and sexual abuse of children are all examples of male violence against women. It's frequently assumed that it was the work of a few males against a few women. Male aggression is frequently thought to have personal motives. The text underscores how various forms of violence are interconnected and often rooted in broader societal inequalities, including those related to gender, class, race, and ethnicity.

#### **2.1.1.1.6 State Intervention**

The concept of the state, particularly in the context of her analyses of gender, inequality, and social structures, examines how state policies, laws, and institutions can either reinforce or mitigate inequalities, including those related to gender, class, and race. According to Walby (1990), While some aspects of women's status have gotten worse, particularly those involving welfare services and payments, others have made slight improvements, such as the number of women in public office and the ease of divorce entry. However, there aren't many of these improvements that help women's positions in the public sphere. While it was possible that the equal opportunity laws might have helped women in this regard, the consensus is that they had a negligible effect.

### **2.1.1.2 Reasons of Resistance**

Women resist patriarchal oppression for various interconnected reasons, all aimed at achieving a more just and equitable society. Beauvoir (1953) argues that women have historically been relegated to the role of "the Other," a position that defines them as secondary and inferior to men. This marginalization fuels the desire for autonomy and equality, prompting various forms of resistance. They strive for gender equality and rights, seeking to eliminate the disparities that exist between men and women in terms of opportunities, legal status, and social standing. This resistance also stems from a desire for personal freedom and autonomy, as patriarchal norms often restrict women's ability to make decisions about their own lives and bodies. Economic independence is another crucial motivator, as women seek to break free from financial dependence and the limitations imposed by patriarchal systems on their access to education and employment. The pursuit of social justice drives many women to resist, as they work to dismantle all forms of inequality and discrimination.

#### **2.1.1.2.1 Dehumanization**

Resistance to dehumanization involves actively opposing and challenging systems, behaviors, and attitudes that strip individuals of their humanity. This can manifest in various forms, from advocating for marginalized communities to confronting discriminatory practices and policies. By recognizing and affirming the inherent dignity and worth of every person, individuals and groups can dismantle oppressive structures and promote a more inclusive and equitable society. This

resistance is crucial in creating environments where all people are valued and respected, allowing for the full expression of their identities and potential.

#### **2.1.1.2.2 Rejection of Internalized Patriarchal Norms**

The rejection of internalized patriarchal norms involves a conscious effort to unlearn and discard beliefs and behaviors that perpetuate gender inequality. These norms often dictate rigid gender roles, limit personal freedoms, and undermine the self-worth of individuals, particularly women and gender minorities. By critically examining and challenging these ingrained ideas, individuals can create new, more egalitarian ways of thinking and living. This process is essential for fostering a culture of equality and respect, where people are free to define their own identities and roles without being constrained by outdated and oppressive gender expectations.

#### **2.1.1.2.3 Pursuit of Individual Freedom and Autonomy**

The pursuit of individual freedom and autonomy is the quest to live a life that is self-directed and free from coercion or external control. This involves not only the ability to make personal choices but also having access to the resources and opportunities necessary to realize one's potential. Individual freedom and autonomy are fundamental to personal development and fulfillment, allowing people to pursue their passions, express their identities, and contribute meaningfully to society. Promoting these principles requires dismantling barriers to freedom, such as economic inequality, social injustice, and restrictive cultural norms, thereby enabling all individuals to thrive and achieve their aspirations.



## 2.2 Previous research

In this study there are seven related studies with similar topics. The first research was conducted by Dewinta & Kasprabowo (2021) from Faculty of Language and Cultural Studies, Stikubank University. The title of the research is An Analysis of Women Harassments in “Mad Max: Fury Road” Movie Using Feminism Theory by Simone de Beauvoir. This study objectives to describe the views of four-woman characters on the trouble of virginity from the novel "Garis Perempuan by Sanie Kuncoro". This study sought to examine female harassment in the film Mad Max Fury Road. The researcher analyzes the data using Simon de Beauvoir's feminist theory. The study addressed three questions: the types of harassments, the main character's challenges, and the effects of the harassments. The findings revealed that several types of harassment exist. They are physical abuse, sexual violence, and harassment based on reproductive coercion.

The second research by Juhana et al. (2021). with the tittle Gender Inequality in The Novel"Death of an Ex-Minister" by Nawal El Saadawi. By using descriptive qualitative method, the research tries to evaluate Gender Inequality issue in the Nawal El Saadawi's novel. In addition to being interesting, the research discovered an element of women oppressed by males, in 4 types: Marginalization, subirdination, stereotyping, and violence.

The third research was carried out by Permata (2021) from STMIK Muhammadiyah Paguyangan Brebes. With the title Protests Against Injustice In “The Outcast” Novel by Okky Madasari (2014): Liberal Feminism Approach. This study is being conducted to describe the role of liberal feminism in the novel Outcast. The goal of this study is to highlight Maryam's fight to obtain justice for

an Ahmadi religious group. Based on the examination of the outcast book, the role of liberal feminism in social problems, social discrimination, crime, education, religion, economic and business, anxiety, psychoanalysis, traumatic experiences, sacrifice, and marital norm is extremely essential.

The fourth research by from Ganesha University of Education, Singaraja by Dewi & Wulandari (2021). This research is being carried out in order to determine the conflict featured in Nina Bawden's novel *Carrie's War*. In this study, the researcher used Feminist critique to the narrative of *Carrie's War* by Nina Bawden. There is a narrative in *Carrie's War* about how Carrie coped in a new environment after being evacuated to Wales. The qualitative technique was utilized in this study to assess the characterization of each main character.

The fifth research by Tampubolon & Mandala (2021). This research examines the poor living circumstances of women in Pakistan and their efforts to improve them in the contemporary period, as shown in Malala Yousafzai and Christina Lamb's novel "I Am Malala." This study employed a qualitative descriptive strategy. According to the findings of the investigation, women have liberal feminism in education, work, and work, as demonstrated by Malala's ability to have freedom of choice.

The sixth research is Representation of Feminism in the 1998 Film *Mulan* written by Suparman (2022). The purpose of this research is to examine the 1998 film *Mulan*, directed by Robert D. San Souci and produced by Walt Disney Pictures with the topic of women's freedom. This study employs a qualitative method in conjunction with semiotic data analysis tools. This *Mulan* film shows women

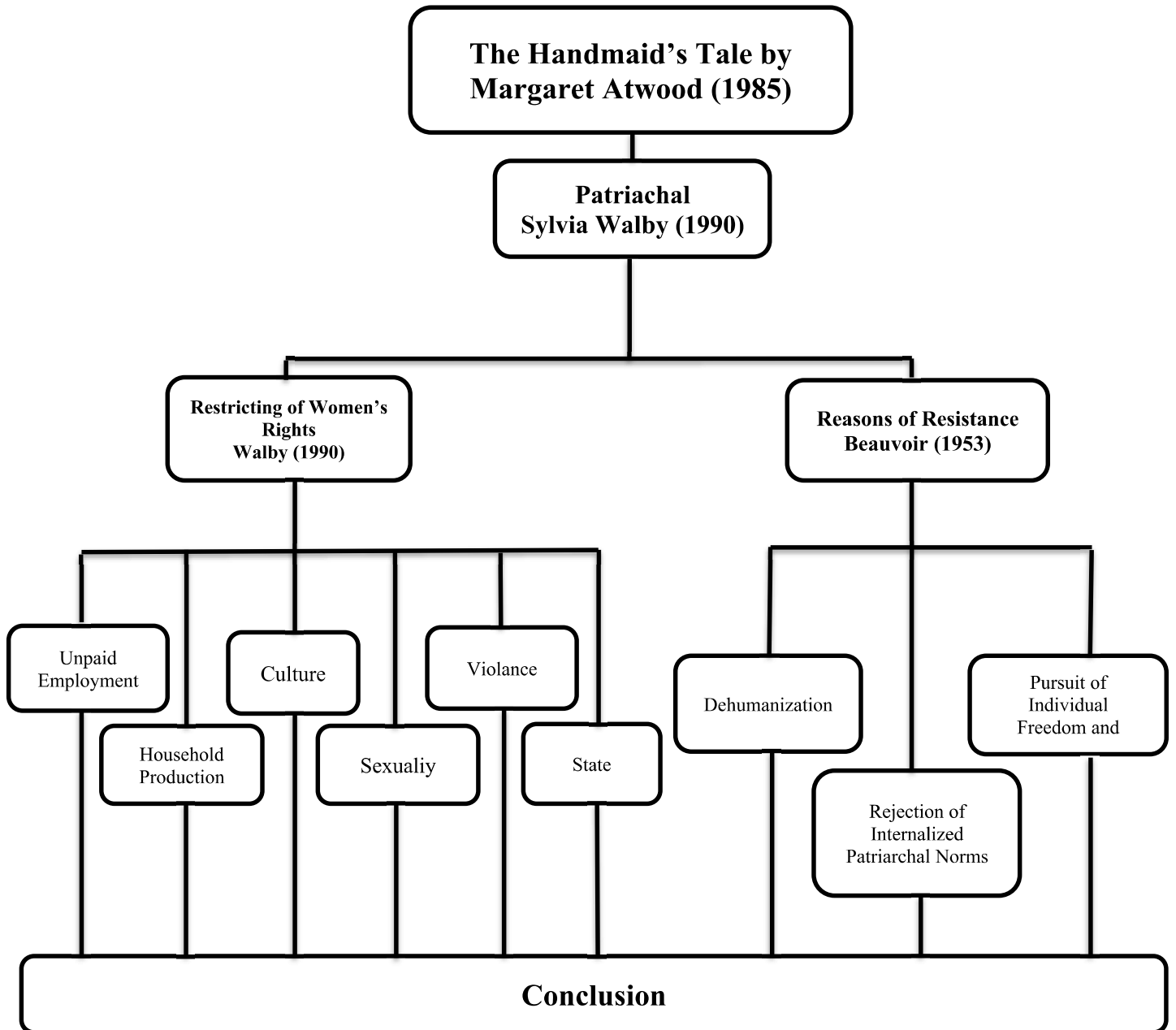
enduring gender inequality in terms of marginalization, subjugation, stereotypes, brutality, and double workload. This film also teaches us that a woman may be honorable to her family and has the right to be self-sufficient.

The latest research from Nasution & Putra (2022). This research is taken from the novel *Beartown* by Fredrick Backman. This research is entitled *Symbolic Violence against Subordinated Women in Fredrick Backman's Beartown* with the aim of identifying the forms of symbolic violence contained in the novel. The study used qualitative methods with data collection, the study applied close reading to the novel.

The similarities found from this research are finding and explaining various forms of gender inequality or violence against women and several restrictions on women's actions. The difference is, based on the data source of this research, it places more emphasis on feminist actions that are relevant to feminism against the patriarchal system.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This research originally used Simone de Beauvoir and supported by June Hannam for feminist studies. Furthermore, it is supported by the theory of feminism which is explained by the theory of Eilen O'Neill. For the feminist classification that will be examined by researchers, namely woman rights using the theory of Sylvia Walby with a patriarchal system related to the source of the data taken, namely the novel *The Handmaids Tale* by Margaret Atwood. For more details, the framework of thinking is described as follow



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework