

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Literature is a creative work that reflects human experience in society in a way that others may enjoy, understand, and use. The author conveys his imagination through a variety of literary styles, including plays, poetry, short stories, and novels. Each literary work frequently has a distinct style and perspective, shaped by several literary experts. According to Pradopo (in Moputi & Husain, 2018), literature is an expression of the world and mankind, with reality as a central feature in what the author wishes to convey. Reading literary works allows readers to learn about the author's personality, social relationships, and environment.

One notable form of literature is the novel, which offers a richly imagined world shaped by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Many novels, for example, depict women as attractive yet weak, reflecting conventional gender norms and a power disparity between men and women. These depictions can give light on society conventions and clashes between masculine and feminine ideals. This critique will centre on Suzanne Collins' novel *Mockingjay*. *Mockingjay*, published by Scholastic in 2010, explores the implications of rebellion and societal control. The plot revolves around Katniss Everdeen, a symbol of revolution who struggles with her responsibilities and role in the fight against the Capitol, shedding light on power dynamics and gender relations.

The plot follows Katniss Everdeen as she becomes the face of the resistance against the repressive Capitol. After being saved from the arena, Katniss must deal with the weight of her new status as the "Mockingjay," a symbol of hope and resistance. As she navigates the brutal realities of war, including media manipulation and moral quandaries of leadership, she is forced to confront her own identity and the repercussions of her actions.

Suzanne Collins, an American novelist, is best known for her young adult trilogy "The Hunger Games." She was born on August 10, 1962, in Hartford, Connecticut, and raised in a military household, which shaped her knowledge of subjects such as combat and survival. Collins started her career in television, writing for children's shows including "Clarissa Explains It All" and "The Mystery Files of Shelby Woo." She released her debut book, "Gregor the Overlander," in 2003, marking the beginning of a five-volume series for middle-grade readers. However, she gained widespread fame with "The Hunger Games," published in 2008. The trilogy explores complex issues like social inequality, authoritarianism, and the effects of violence, resonating with readers worldwide. Collins' work is notable for its strong female protagonist and thought-provoking themes.

The novel explores societal problems from a feminist perspective. Literature feminist theory, is primarily concerned with how gender roles influence individuals, how they manage societal expectations. Much like feminist theory, literature investigates the complexity of gender and power interactions, emphasizing the problems individuals confront in challenging and redefining

traditional roles. Barry, (2017) discusses major topics in feminist thought, including as women's representation, power relations, and critiques of patriarchal organizations. This study focuses on women's portrayal, stressing how literary works function as cultural artifacts that reflect and create current society ideas regarding gender. The feminist approach to literature is explicitly conceptualized through the resistances of woman.

Expanding on these concepts, De Beauvoir's theory present a fundamental view point on women's resistance. De Beauvoir, (1956) defined the resistances of women, which holds that women actively negotiate their identities and agency within a patriarchal society. According to this viewpoint, women are always fighting to establish their autonomy and overcome societal constraints that seek to define and limit their roles. Women's social relationships and personal identities are affected by their decisions to reject traditional norms and expectations. Each woman's actions regarding resistance are shaped by her own experiences and beliefs. However, these strategies are generally seen as heavily impacted by reason and the social context. In "The Second Sex," De Beauvoir, (1956) examines the different difficulties that women confront, emphasizing how cultural expectations and internalized restrictions impede their desire of autonomy. She believes that comprehending these barriers is critical to identifying the complexities of women's resistance and the many techniques they use to negotiate and oppose patriarchal institutions.

In this regard, De Beauvoir (1956) highlights the importance of women's agency, while Adichie, (2020) demonstrates how "solidarity" among women can be a strong instrument for fighting societal inequalities in "We Should All Be Feminists." This expands on Woolf, (1929) work, which examines the mechanics of women's resistance in "A Room of One's Own." The interactions represented in these works emphasize the intricacies of women's resistance and the many techniques they use to express their agency in patriarchal situations.

Therefore, women empowerment is a way to get equality and recognition that women can do anything. as found in Suzanne Collins' novel "Mockingjay", there presentation of a woman's ability to equalize her rights with men. This is closely related to the characteristics of independence where Katniss Everdeen as representative of woman in the novel expresses her determination to assassinate President Snow in order to end the Hunger Games and bring justice to her world. Throughout the story, she makes multiple key decisions that illustrate her dedication to herself and people she cares about. Katniss symbolizes tenacity and conviction; once she makes a decision, she sticks to it without hesitation. Her vow, "I will kill him," demonstrates her independence and determination in achieving her aim. She is confident in her decisions and does not back down in the face of adversity. Katniss exemplifies the spirit of girl power, she knows what she wants and will not be swayed by anyone. She exhibits her empowerment by her actions, her unshakeable faith in their morality, and her ability to choose her allies. Her actions, words, and thoughts reflect her power and independence. This is consistent with De Beauvoir, (1956) observation that women frequently feel

inferior to males throughout their lives; nevertheless, Katniss' character challenges this concept by asserting her agency and overcoming traditional limitations.

Therefore, the researcher chose this novel, besides this novel clearly depicts the impact of patriarchal culture in someone's life and there are many phenomena that refer to the resistances of women. But this novel also had never analysis simultaneously by concerning on the resistances of woman in the novel *Mockingjay*. Based on the background and phenomenon above therefore the researcher conducted the research entitled **“Resistances of woman in the novel *Mockingjay*” by Suzanne Collins: A Feminist Approach**”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

According to the explanation above, the researcher identified problems as follows.

1. The role of woman in patriarchal culture in the Novel *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins.
2. The gender inequality against woman in society in the Novel *Mockingjay* by Suzanne.
3. The portrayal of female characters in *Mockingjay* challenge or reinforce traditional gender norms within the context of the story.
4. The forms resistance of woman in the Novel *Mockingjay* by Suzanne Collins.
5. The obstacles of woman against the patriarchal in the Novel *Mockingjay* by SuzanneCollins.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The researcher limited the problems as follows.

1. The forms resistances of woman in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins.
2. The obstacles woman against the patriarchal in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Thus, the research formulated the problem as follows.

- 1 What are the form resistances of woman in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins?
- 2 What are the obstacles of woman against the patriarchal in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins?

1.5 Objective of the Problem

The objectives of the problems from the research questions as follows,

- 1 To reveal the forms of resistances of woman in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins.
- 2 To figure out the obstacles of woman against the patriarchal in the Novel “Mockingjay” by Suzanne Collins.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the researcher expects this research be able to give a contribution in the field of branch of knowledge, moreover in the field of literature. Researcher also expects that this research will be able to supply

information about subordination and discrimination encountered by women physically and mentally, and presents phenomena and several studies about feminism. Eventually, the researcher expects this research could apply as a mold of material communication theories and become a reference for the next research.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, the researcher hopes that the results of this study can add to the knowledge the readers. Besides, this research is expected to be able to provide lessons for readers to rethink with full openness as deficiencies and injustices that still afflict position rights Indonesian women in society.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Feminist Approach: Feminism is ultimately a movement rooted in the realization of oppression against women and that dismissal are unmerited. Liberal feminism, Marxist Feminism, radical feminism, socialist feminism. This echoes the popular line about changes in law and society (including recognition of human rights, end to stigmatisation among women victims), education and social mobilisation as ways female empowerment are not just sufficient but that patriarchal system needs change.

Woman resistance: Women's resistance is inextricably linked to their quest for autonomy and identity within a patriarchal society. She contends that women must question society

standards that label them as the "Other" and subservient to.

Male Domination: Male dominance in the context of intersecting oppressions, including how race, class, and gender interact to reinforce structural inequities. She highlights the need of understanding male dominance within the context of larger power dynamics.

Patriarchy: Patriarchy is defined as a structural framework that places women as the "Other" in comparison to males, who are seen as the norm. This hierarchy restricts women's identities, duties, and autonomy, frequently defining them by their connections with males. De Beauvoir contends that women must identify and confront repressive institutions in order to express their agency and reinvent their identities outside patriarchal limits. Her work is important to feminist thought, highlighting the importance of women's freedom.