CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Researcher presents some theories underlying the topic of the study in this chapter. Information in this second chapter is a background of feminism approach, and theory from the experts in the form of points in this chapter.

2.1 Feminist Approach

Men and women can be classified into those two categories because there is gender construction in society. The feminist movement is a perspective that prioritizes men in society and excludes women as second sex. Feminist approach is how the development of women from time to time to fight for their rights with various forms of struggle. Various social aspects often eliminate the value of the contribution of women in society. Various women's struggles have been discussed in many books and one of them is Simone De Beauvoir in the book entitled woman The Independent Woman: Extracts from The Second Sex. There are many aspects that limit women in their work, such as women's struggle to get education, the women's role in social fields, and woman existence to get the right on public.

Feminism is a problem that continues to be a hot issue today. Feminism is also a change movement that aims to fight for women's rights which has always been subordinate. The lack of freedom of women in the public sphere makes women feel oppressed because of the differences in treatment between women and men. Furthermore, feminism rejects the injustice resulting from a patriarchal society, rejects history and philosophy as male-centered disciplines. Here are some responses from some experts on the feminist journey to date.

The first was put forward by Tuttle (1986) through her famous book entitled Encyclopedia of Feminism which first appeared in 1986. In her book Tuttle explains that feminism in Latin is called *femina* which means "having the qualities of females" in this concept explaining that women demand sexual equality through the women's rights movement.

The next expert who discusses feminism is Braidotti (1995) a philosopher who comes from Italy. The concept of feminism according to Braidotti in the book Nomadic Subject in 1995 explains that women are not only seen by what people think but also by what women experience in social reality. This is related to Nomadic Theory which explains a continuous subjectivity or even a total change that will continue to change. In another sense, women are bound by social norms that limit them from carrying out certain activities.

The last is the concept of feminism from Beauvoir (1949) which discusses the existentialist concept of feminism in the book entitled The Second Sex in 1949. Simone De Beauvoir reveals that women who are aware of their freedom will be able to freely determine their path of life, so that according to Beauvoir women can go. Working and maximizing self-actualization, women can become intellectuals and do not have to worry about their abilities when viewed from their biological limitations. From different reviews of feminism, feminism is divided into three waves, including:

In the first wave of feminism, feminism included focusing more on political inequality, especially in fighting for women's suffrage or emancipation in the political field. This early flow of feminism began in 1792-1960 which began with the writings of an 18th century philosopher and feminist named Wollstonecraft (1792) In her work entitled A Vindication of the Rights of Woman: With Strictures on Political and Moral Subjects, Wollstonecraft inspired the women's movement and struggle until it continued in the 20th century when women succeeded in achieving their suffrage (political rights). In his book, he writes that women are not naturally inferior to men, but look like that only because they have not received much education. He promotes that men and women are considered equal in every dimension of life, especially in their socio-political matters.

Meanwhile, the second wave of feminism according to Thornham (2006) is familiar known as the women's liberation movement or commonly known as Women Liberation. This movement is a revolutionary collective movement, as seen since its emergence in 1960 - 1980. It can be said that this is the period that

emerged as a reaction of women (feminists) to their dissatisfaction with various discriminatory practices. The second wave has a broader focus, ranging from the role of women in the family, women and religion, women and the media, to women and poverty. Moreover, it is known that legally and politically, this was actually achieved by the first wave of feminism but in practice it was not maximally realized.

Furthermore, the third wave of feminism, also known as post feminism. This flow began in 1980 until now. This genre is so popular and has been widely used as a reference by modern feminists. However, many feminist figures think that third wave feminism is different from post feminism. This is because post feminism is a movement that rejects the second wave of feminist ideas. Judging from the ideas and ideas, for example, the third wave of feminism brings diversity and changes such as globalization, post feminism, post structuralism, and postmodernism. In this case, the third wave of feminism is strongly influenced by postmodernism, which is the originator of the birth of the third wave of feminism.

The influence of postmodernism on third wave feminism can be seen from four characteristics. These four characteristics, such as offering a revolutionary approach to social studies (questioning the validity of modern science and the presumption of objective knowledge), ignoring history (rejecting humanism and sole freedom), questioning the rigidity of reading between the natural sciences (humanities, social sciences, arts and literature, philosophy and theory, image, and reality), as well as focusing on alternative discourses (postmodernism tries to look back at what has been discarded, forgotten is considered irrational, insignificant, traditional, rejected, marginalized and silenced).

Based on all existing feminist waves and their development, the researcher focus this research on one wave. The focus of this research is to follow the third wave of feminists about modern feminists that exist today. The selection of the third wave of feminism in this study is because in the third wave, woman as feminism can already enter the public sphere but remain subordinate. Because women have already had opportunities in the public space, they still need a struggle to achieve complete independence. The effort for independence in the

public room aims to get women's independence with the concept of woman existence from Beauvoir.

2.1.1 Woman Struggle

Women as second sex make it difficult for women to express themselves and how women survive. A form of resistance from a woman also involves a form of politics that overrides the voice of women. To fight it, the woman should have critical thinking to make the argument approved "The unripe woman struggles with these traps. She begins to let herself go, but just as quickly she tenses up and kills the desire in herself... But the woman struggles in the blurry night; she "worries" because she does not do anything in imagination all possibilities are equally real" Beauvoir (1949) Women's struggles start from their own willingness to show who they are in the public sphere. The willingness and determination of women make women fight on and on until they reach the point of achievement.

Women are placed as subordinate in the society and treated unfairly under the patriarchal system. In society, everything is preferred toward the men. The environment also believes the man is the head of family. "And the mother herself is resigned to it: she knows very well that the struggle against man is unfair" (Beauvoir, 1949) Women are considered weak creatures therefore men think that all men's work cannot be done by women. In fact, men's work can be done by women. Economic dependence is also one factor for men to have to work and support their families. Women's limitations make women have a narrow space, after many women fight for their rights then women can be free to move. Nowadays, not only men can make a living for family, even women can also become a family bone.

1. Intellectual

If you hear the term intellect, it relates to someone who is highly knowledgeable, clear-minded and also considered a great figure. Someone is said to be an intellectual if he has intelligence in thinking and is able to compete. Intellectual girls break the assumption that men are always above women, they show that women are also able to compete equally with whom. Besides that,

women who have intellectual values know what is right but not only for her but also for the needs of the public. Intellectual abilities are supported by someone's education so that women are able to become independent and appear confident.

Beauvoir (1949) explained "It is difficult for men to measure the enormous extent of social discrimination that seems insignificant from the outside and whose moral and intellectual repercussions are so deep in woman that they appear to spring from an original nature" Intellectual ability a person has different from birth, but not all can guess whether a woman has the same intellectual ability. Intellectual is a collection of a person's ability to acquire knowledge and be able to adapt. Educated people will have higher intellectual value. Even though women become subordinate in today's life, it is not a barrier for high school girls because they will be the mentors for their children.

2. Independence

Independence is a condition where a person can do something according to his will, without binding rules. In general, it is women's duty to take care of the household so that women's activities outside the home are less likely to receive support. Of this makes it difficult for women to move in the public sphere in expressing their opinions. "...... Desire and love the resistance and independence of the desired and loved woman; married, he respects in his wife the spouse and the mother, and in the concrete experience of married life she affirms herself opposite him as a freedom" (Beauvoir, 1949) this explained that women want freedom but are respected in the midst of society. Independence from women consisting of two, such as women should to be self and women should be existence.

The first to be self, is something that is difficult to do if someone does not have high self-confidence. Sometimes women just think that men deserve to control everything. "This inability to be self-sufficient brings on a shyness that extends over their whole lives and even marks their work. They think that brilliant triumphs are reserved for men" (Beauvoir, 1949) This is explained by Beauvoir to be self which will certainly be more meaningful for women in their achievements

in the public sphere. To be self makes women more valuable because it can erase a little thought that women cannot do without men.

Beside to be self another reason to make the woman become independence individual is to be in existence. In this era of globalization, the function of women has begun to develop compared to the past, more and more women have careers, women with higher education, and even some women participate in the world of politics, society, and so on. Women do not want to be seen as weak people so they will try to show their existence to the world to reduce gender inequality. "There is no other justification for present existence than its expansion toward an indefinitely open future. Every time transcendence lapses into immanence, there is degradation of existence into" in-itself" (Beauvoir, 1949) which is why Beauvoir wants her to have an intention that comes from within himself to show his nature in the midst of the public.

2.1.2 Obstacle from Woman Struggle

The women's role in social fields, it is having bravery to take men duties. In the family life the role of women is very influential and even heavy housework has been done by women. "Were equality of the sexes concretely realized this obstacle would be in large part eradicated; but man is still imbued with his own sense of superiority, which is a disturbing conviction for the woman who does not share it." (Beauvoir, 1949) There are many obstacles faced by women to express themselves both in society and in public spaces. The first thing is the view of society which views women as only subordinates which will become secondary.

According to Beauvoir these is the kind of woman subjectivity these function is explain that women can stand alone in this era. Women who are able to stand alone are women who are able to try hard to demand justice. Division or grouping in a society makes women excluded and not promoted. Women have great potential and greatness to advance the common interests together with men, as noted earlier as an example of many women who have become leaders in the midst of society so that social justice for all humans can be carried out well in the current era.

1. Point of View From Society

The point of view of women's society is difficult to express themselves in the public sphere so that exclusion will continue to occur. In addition, in the view of society it is also influenced by cultural elements. Cultural conditions vary from country, city and region to the belief that men as leaders will remain leaders forever but there are also cultures that believe that men are not always able to be leaders. Sometimes cultural elements that make women move in the public world. From a cultural perspective it also makes it difficult for women to express themselves. From this created the various struggles faced by women.

The fear of women to move a lot in the midst of society is because of the cultural elements that bind every society. "Woman" in English used alone without an article captures woman as an institution, a concept, femininity as determined and defined by society, culture, history. That means "The problem of woman has always been a problem of men." (Beauvoir, 1949) This statement makes women think that culture will be an ongoing obstacle for women to reach the public sphere. A reduction in cultural understanding that idolizes men in this era modern today allows women to move to manifest themselves in society.

2. Frightened

Fear is an emotional response to a threat. Fear is a basic of survival mechanism that occurs in response to a certain stimulus, such as pain or a threat of danger. Fear often makes people unwilling to try and doesn't want to do something that failed by them. Someone who can resist his fear is someone who can go beyond his own limits. Various kinds of fears make the main character in this novel as the main focus. There are many factors that underlie fear, the two dominant factors are from within yourself and from outside yourself. the biggest factor that occurs when we experience fear is against yourself then external factors participate in inhibiting the will.

Barriers that occur to women create potential for discrimination against women when women enter the public space. Beauvoir, (1949) expressed raising an individual with a form of human communication and interfering with his freedom. Then the individual will assert their self and then will rebel against their

self in order to survive. To give opinions and create views in the public sphere about women as subordinates. From this there will continue to emerge statements that women always have shortcomings in managing public spaces so that they need men as their main companions. The view of women is contrary to the issue of human representation which shows that women are only represented as supporters. In addition, this obstacle makes women believe that the difficult response makes up the obstacles that will continue to exist.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

There are many researchers that have contributed to the development of this research. The research focuses on the problem of women's struggle against the construction of patriarchy. In this thesis, the researcher reveals the phenomenon of struggle faced by female figures in fighting for and getting this freedom. In the journal reference below the researcher collects several articles that also have intersections with the object being studied. There are several journals that are used by researcher as references taken from trusted journal sources, such as Academia Edu, Google scholar, Sinta, and soon.

The first research had already done by Septiawati and Darma (2014), in their researches entitled. "Handmaid as The Object of Sexism in Gilead Society; Feminist Analysis in Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale". They have analyzed of sexism in Margaret Atwood's novel The Handmaid's Tale through the handmaid's characters. The focus of the objective is to find how handmaid has become the object of sexism in Gilead society. In order to analyze the text, this study uses Kate Millet's theory on sexual politics. The analysis finds out that there are three ways Gilead oppressed the handmaids. Firstly by taking over their properties, money and occupations, and secondly after they lose their power, Gilead takes control over their bodies and exploiting it, and finally is limiting their activities so they can be kept on domestic roles. These ways are implemented on system, by using religion, sociological and psychological approach and economic as the vehicle. Every handmaid character shows resistance upon the oppression. Handmaid character shows resistance upon the oppression. The similarity from

both researches equation are both using a feminist approach but using different variables and different research objects.

The second research had already done by Suba. Ramkumar (2019) in their research entitled "Feminism in Khaled Hosseini's A Thousand Splendid Suns". This journal discussed sexual harassment by men against women. The result of this research is that Afghan women who are harassed and then oppose the practice. So that the main focus in this research is how to bring change for women in the midst of society. The female as main characters in the novel show their feminism in survival as typical of Afghan women. The similarity with this research is the same using a feminist approach in fighting for women's rights with different research objects.

The third research had already done by Toisuta and Handojo (2017) in his research entitled "Katniss as A Representation of Girl Power in Hunger Games Trilogy" This study was about the representation of girl power in Hunger Games trilogy. The Hunger Games trilogy shows how woman that are represented by the main character, they want regardless others people opinion. It shows that Katniss as some action through her characteristics in the story that against the culture and society. She is able to do anything without thinking about what man or woman should do. This thesis aimed at showing girl power characteristics that are being represented by Katniss. Therefore, I will analyze girl power characteristics in Katniss by using girl power concept. The both of this researchers have in common is to discuss how the feminist movement is in society and how to show the power of women. This research used qualitative descriptive method to collect the data.

The fourth research had already done by Suwardi (2010) in his research entitled. "Feminism as Literary Criticism (It is Development, Figures, and Themes)". He had analyzed of feminist literary criticism means that readers should criticize a literary work or literature and with a special awareness, they should be aware that, there is sex which has relations to culture, literature, and our life in general. And this creates the differences between them including the differences on the researcher, readers, characterization, and some other factors

which influence the writing activities the similarity from fourth research is how to describe and how to use feminist approach in literary criticism.

The fifth research had already done by Winarti and Kusuma (2017), in their research entitled "Women's Struggle in A Midsummer Night's Dream: Beauvoir's Feminism Perspective". The research aims at describing the women's struggles in the play based on the theory of Simon De Beauvoir regarding the situation of married woman to see the phenomenon found in the work better. This research used qualitative descriptive method. As the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that there is a gender awareness which has been presented by Shakespeare in A Midsummer Night's Dream. He shows that there is gender difference in the play presented by the male and female characters in a restricted patriarchal society of Athens. The similarity from this research is same to using feminism approach and using theory by Simone De Beauvoir with different object of the research.

The last research had already done by Awaliah (2017), in her research entitled "Gender Issues in Charlotte Bronte's Jane Eyre". She had analyzed of gender issues reflected in Jane Eyre written by Charlotte Bronte. Jane Eyre centers woman as the second sex under the domination of men. Woman autonomy is part of gender issues which becomes a concern of feminist. The result of the research shows that gender issues in the novel did exist and were reflected both through male and female characters and through classification of gender manifestation of woman and men. Both studies have common feminists from different perspectives through their reflected character and point of view from society.

All the previous researches, they explained how to develop feminist theories through culture and everyday life. Besides that, previous research explained about women who can defend themselves and women's struggle through feminist movements. This previous research used a variety of novels as research objectives related to the feminine approach. Deference from previous research and this research tells about the woman's struggle and how the obstacle to get independence to play characters which will become dominant by every faction and will rule over the whole city. In this research researcher discusses the

feminist side from Divergent novel that tells about how the main character role was taken expertly by Tris and how Tris saved her city by removing factions.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

To answer several questions by analyzing the kinds of woman struggle and women's independence through the novel Divergent. The researcher wants to give a brief explanation of the feminist approach of the Divergent by Veronica Roth novel in this chapter. The novel will use the main theory from Simone De Beauvoir to discover what forms of woman struggle. The concept of women's independence will be added through the theory of Simone De Beauvoir which will also be added to find the forms of women's independence. With using the theory of researchers as a reference in this research so, this research can be arranged to identify how the struggle of women with their independence can be answered in this research.
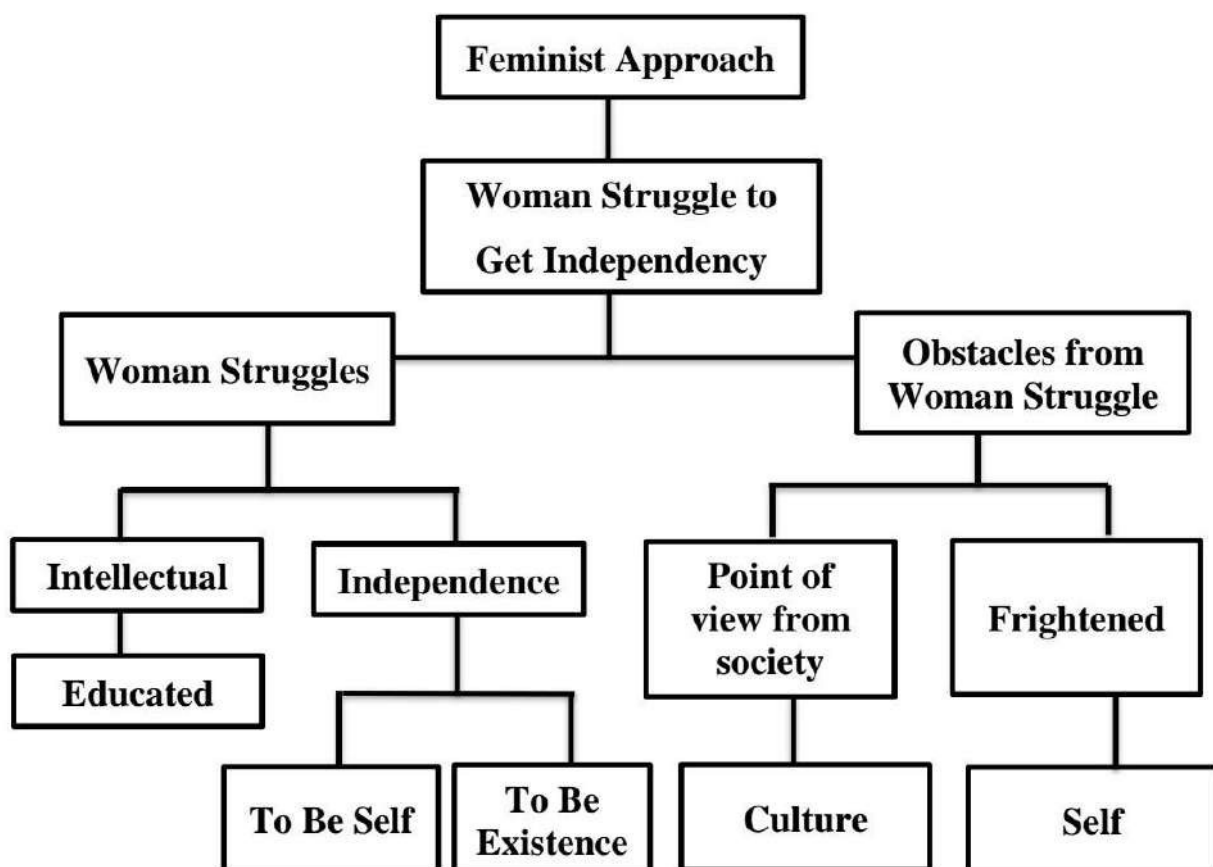
Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework