

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the thesis writer is going to discuss with precisely comprehension Drama; element of drama, Feminism, kinds of feminism; Liberal Feminism, Radical feminism, Marxist Feminism and Socialist Feminism.

2.1 Drama

Drama is one of major form in the literature. (Roberts, 1992:5). He states that:

Drama is one of the type of literature, it is literature designed to be performed by actors. Like fiction, drama may focus on a single character or a small number of characters and it present fictional events as if they were happening in the present fictional events as if they were happening in the present, to be witnessed by an audience.

Based on the statement above, one of type of literature is drama. It drama like fiction such as focus on a single character and deepening on our behavior in the present. “Drama is an art form that explores human conflict and tension. It generally takes the form of a story presented to an audience through dialogue and action” (2013).

In other statements published by National open university of Nigeria 2008:

Drama is an adaptation, recreation and reflection of reality on stage. Generally, the word dramatist is used for any artist who is involved in any dramatic composition either in writing or in performance.

From statement above, can be concluded adjustment and act of reality on stage. It produces in form writing if that’s all and then reality performance on stage.

2.2 Character

“Characters may be presented by means of description, through their actions, speech, or though” (2013). Other statement “Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being—the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior” (Roberts and Jacobs, 1992:137).

In addition to the definition above, Abraham states that:

Character are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue and from what they do—the action (Abraham, 1999:32).

From Abraham statement can be concluded that the characters are the dramatic or narrative work by someone as being moral, intellectual and emotional by reader say.

Roberts and Jacobs’ book *Literature: An introduction to reading and writing*. They declare as follows:

Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of a human being—the inner self that determines thought, speech, and behavior. He further clarifies through dialogue, action, and commentary, authors portray characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may laugh or whom you may dislike or even hate (Roberts and Jacobs, 1992: 137).

According to above character in literature can divide; dialogue, action, and commentary, authors portray character. It worth caring about; rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters at whom you may dislike.

2.2.1 Characterization

. “Characters may be presented by means of description, through their actions, speech, or thoughts” (2013). Characterization is revealed through direct characterization and indirect characterization (2013). It describes as follows:

Direct characterization tells the audience what the personality of the character. Example: “The patient boy and quiet girl were both well mannered and did not disobey their mother.” Explanation: The author is directly telling the audience the personality of these two children. The boy is “patient” and the girl is “quiet.”

Also” indirect characterization shows things that reveal the personality of a character” (2013). According statements above can be concluded that characterization is can be decide into two groups; direct character says the audience what the personality of the character in drama. And indirect characterization tells some things that reveal the personality of a character.

2.2.2 Types of Character

“There are two kinds of fictional characters” (Forster in Roberts and Jacobs, 1992: 138). Calls them round and flat, they are will be described as follows:

2.2.2.1 Around Character

According to Roberts and Jacobs,

the round character—usually the major one in a story—profits from experience and undergoes a change and alteration, which may take the narrative form of the performance of a particular action, the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, the acceptance of a new condition, or the realization of previously unrecognized truths (1992: 138).

Based the Robbert and Jacobs said that, in the story round character usually call the major character. It very useful in story because major character tells a particular action, the realization of new strength and therefore the affirmation of previous decisions, the acceptance of a new condition, or the realization of previously unrecognized truths.

2.2.2.2 Flat Character

According to Roberts and Jacobs,

As a contrasted with round characters, flat character do not grow. They remain the same because they are stupid or insensitive, or lack knowledge or insight. They end where begin, and are static not dynamic (1992: 139).

Beside to Roberts and Jacobs said, flat character cannot grow up, they are do not move knowledge or insight. They end where begin, and are static not dynamic.

2.3 Feminism

Since the topic of this paper is “liberal feminism acts in Henrik Ibsen’s *A Doll’s House*”, it is important to know the ideas of feminist criticism itself. Feminist criticism is a result of woman’s movements of the 1960’s. Although in 1960’s was not the starting point of feminism,

but in those years' women got their spirit to do some changes in their lives. They wanted to be treated equal as men, in every aspects of life (education, politic, marriage life, etc). Women wanted to be appreciated as men either. They started to speak up through books and literature. Literature has a great power to make some changes in society regarding the women's position or the society's point of view about women (Barry, 1995:121-122).

Since 1970s, feminist criticism has become hot issues in many debates and it caused some disagreements. Thus, feminist criticism cannot always be accepted in society but at least women have spoken up their aspiration. In literary work, the author has an important role to deliver some facts regarding with this matter to help other women become the victim of public judgement about women reputation as second creature and always under men's control (Barry 1995:121-122). Feminist criticism examines the ways in which literature (and other cultural productions) reinforce or undermine the economic, political, social, and psychological oppression of women. Feminist critics hold many different opinions on all of the issues their discipline examines (Tyson 1999:81).

Feminist critics are also related to traditional gender roles. The concept of traditional gender roles believes that many feminists are considered as *patriarchal* women. Patriarchal woman is a woman who has internalized the norms and values of *patriarchy*, which can be defined as any cultures that privileges men by promoting traditional gender roles. Traditional gender roles cast men as rational, strong, protective, and decisive. On the other hand, they cast women as emotional (irrational), weak, nurturing and submissive. These gender roles have been used successfully to justify such iniquities, which still occur today. The actions such as excluding women from equal access to leadership and decision-making positions (in the family as well as in politics, academia, and the corporate world), paying men higher wages than women for doing

the same job (if women are even able to obtain the job), and convincing women that they are not fit for careers in such areas as mathematics and engineering. Nowadays, the law that guarantees women equal pay for equal work is still side-stepped. An employer can pay a woman less for performing the same work as man (or more work than a man) simply by giving her a different job title. Therefore, women are still paid only about seventy cents for every dollar earned by men (Tyson, 1999:84).

Women are oppressed by patriarchy economically, politically, socially, and psychologically; patriarchal ideology is the primary means by which they are kept so. Patriarchy promotes belief that women are the inferior to men. This belief based on biological differences between the sexes that are considered part of our unchanging essence as men and women. Feminists do not deny the biological differences between men and women. Feminist criticism therefore distinguishes between the word *sex*, which refers to our biological constitution as female or male, and the word *gender*, which refers to our programming as feminine or masculine, and categories created by the society rather than by nature. The belief that men are superior to women has been used, feminists have observed to justify and maintain the men's monopoly of positions of economic, political, and social power. In other words, to keep women powerless by denying them the educational and occupational means of acquiring economic, political, and social power. That is the inferior position long occupied by women in patriarchal society that has been culturally, and not biologically produced (Tyson, 1999:84).

Feminism seem focus to essential conditions for becoming more politically effective today and in the future (2013):

Feminism as a social and political movement frequently classified according to 'Waves'. First Wave (ca. 1900-1928): concerned with legislative and social reform, incl. Women's suffrage campaign and women's access to education. Second Wave (ca. 1960-1980s): characterized by politics of

sisterhood and collectively; women's rights over their sexual and reproductive bodies (contraception and abortion); equal opportunities; emergence of women's publishing houses; women's studies degree course; inclusion of more women writers in university syllabuses. Third Wave (1990s- present): emphasis on women as individuals rather unified group, especially due to complex combination of gender, class, sexuality, ethnicity, religion, etc.; engagement with paradoxes of contemporary women's lives, incl. Simultaneous participation in and critique of Western consumer and beauty cultures which objectify and exploit women; continues focus on violence against women and equal opportunities (cf. anti-rape campaigns and victim blaming", for example, as well as lack of women in high-powered jobs) (2013).

Another definition comes from Jane Freedman (2001:1). She explains feminisms may start with the assertion that feminisms concern themselves with women's inferior position in society and with discrimination by women because of their sex.

2012 and Jane Freedman (2001:1), further they states it conclude that, movement frequently about feminism social and political according to 'Wave'. First Wave until third Wave has different periods, and has sector focus. Significance legislative and social reform, incl. Women's suffrage campaign and women's access to education, it concerned first wave. Second wave concerned with sector characterized by political emphasis on collectivity and sisterhood. The last wave more notice on women as individuals rather unified group, we know that more especially due to complex combination of sex, class, sexuality, religion, ethnicity; fight with paradoxes of contemporary women's lives, incl. Jane Freedman more focuses in women's inferior position in society and moreover with discrimination by women because of their sex, starts with the explicit that feminism.

A basic principles follow of this major categorization would divide feminisms and feminist into three varieties: liberal feminism, Marxist feminism or socialist feminism, and radical feminism.

Jane Freedman states that:

A brief and rough summary of this typology could be stated as follows: liberal feminist include all those who campaign for equal rights for women within the framework of the liberal state, arguing that the theoretical basis on which this state is built is sound but that the rights and privileges it confers must be extended to women to give them equal citizenship with men; Marxist and socialist feminism link gender inequality and women's oppression to the capitalist system of production and the division of labour consistent with this system; and radical feminists see men's domination of women as the result of the system of patriarchy, which is independent of all other social structures – that is, it is not a product of capitalist(2001:5).

Based on Jane's states above it can be concluded that, liberal feminist include the general position of women in our society has significantly improved in the past. Woman have legal equality with men, although they still do not have status equality with men (that is, males still tend have generally higher social status than women; Marxist and socialist feminist capitalist class relationships are the root cause of female oppression, exploitation and discrimination; radical feminism see men's dominated of women as the result of the system of patriarchy. Patriarchy relationships are considered to have paved the way for Capitalist forms of economic and gender exploitation.

2.4 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminist have focused their attention upon "equality of opportunity" between males and females. They have largely ignored the study of social structural factors that other feminist

see as a basic cause of inequality in Capitalist societies (for example, patriarchy and the inequalities created by Capitalist forms of economic production. Equal in the above belief that women are entitled to full legal and social equality with men and favors changes in law, customs, values to achieve the goal of equality. Liberal feminism is form of feminism that argues that equality for women can be achieved through legal means and social reform.

In the same way,

Liberal feminist have been criticized (and variously decided as “bourgeois/middle-class” feminist) for their failure to understand that in any society that is fundamentally unequal in its economic and social structure “equality of opportunity” is a fairly meaningless concept (2013).

Go to Tong said, Liberal feminists wish to free women from oppressive gender roles—that is, from those roles used as excuses or justifications for giving women a lesser place, or no place at all, in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace (2009:47). From statements above can be concluded that liberal feminist want to free women from suppression gender roles, from those roles used as approval for giving women a lost place at all.

In other statements,

Liberal feminism is an individualistic form of feminism theory, which primarily focuses on women’s ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. Liberal feminists argue that our society holds the false belief that women are, by nature, less intellectually and physically capable than men, it tends to discriminate against women in the academy, the forum, and the marketplace. Liberal feminists believe that “female subordination is rooted in a set of customary and legal constraints that blocks women’s entrance to and success in the so-called public world” and they work hard to emphasize the equality of men and women through political and legal reform (Tong, 1989:27).

Equal in the above belief that women are entitled to full legal and social equality with men and favors changes in law, customs, values to achieve the goal of equality. Liberal feminism is form of feminism that argues that equality for women can be achieved through legal means and social reform.

Liberal feminism, according to Lorber's statement it included in gender reform feminism, its goal is to achieve a gender balance, so that women and men are positioned an equal and number throughout the society, and have equal power, prestige, and economical resources. A reformed gendered social order would thus eradicate gender inequality (2010:11). From statements above gender reform feminism divide into several parts, and liberal feminism included it. So liberal feminism focus in to achieve women and men are position an equal; in the society, power, prestige and economical resources.

In website, 2013 liberal feminism core in,

Lens of gender and gender equality, emphasis on traditional understanding of human nature and personhood; rationality, individual autonomy and self-fulfillment, sex and gender neutral; all human beings possess a common nature, a just society is a society that allows individuals to exercise their freedom and fulfill them, emphasis on equality of opportunity; all persons deserve an equal chance to develop their rational and moral capabilities so that they can achieve personhood, liberal feminists argue that women share the same rational human nature men do and so should be given the same educational opportunities and civil rights are men are given, the goal of women's liberation is freeing from women from oppressive gender equality, liberal feminism led to advances in the sphere, in equality of opportunity and in civil rights and the main problem of liberal feminism is its tendency to accept male values as universal values. All women should want to become like men, to aspire to masculine values. Liberal feminism often did not include an analysis of class or sexuality (the sex/gender system).

According in website can be concluded that, liberal feminism study focus of gender, gender equality, emphasis on equality of opportunity and in civil rights moreover the main

problem of liberal feminism is its concern to accept male values as universal values all human beings possess a common nature.

In other statements,

Liberal feminism or individualist feminism is meaning that upon individualism or libertarian (minimum government or anarchocapitalist) philosophies. The primary focus is individual autonomy, rights, liberty, independence and diversity. Individualist Feminism tends to widely encompass men and focuses on barriers that both men and women face due to their gender (2013).