

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This Chapter presents review of related literature which is based on relevant theories. The understanding of literary elements can be very helpful in analyzing literary work. The related literature reviews about character and some element of feminism.

#### **2.1 Feminism**

According to Tong (2009: 1), feminism is women's suffrage movement. Indeed, feminists have used to explain for women's oppression, their purposed solution for it is elimination, and it may ultimately prove to be entirely unreflective of feminism's intellectual and political commitments to woman. Feminist is old enough to have a history complete with a set: liberal, radical, Marxist and socialist feminism. Plain and Sellers (2007: 11), feminism is the ideology of modern social movement for the advancement of women. In addition, Labor (2005: 121) argues that feminism is a social movement whose basic goal is equality between women and men.

Hadjipavlou's view (2010: 26), feminism is women studies and gender studies, making more visible women's contributions to the arts, science, and development. In Hooks view (2000: 1), feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression, is a bunch of angry women who want to be like men. Moreover, Carter (2006: 91) argues that feminism is raise awareness of women's roles in all aspects of literary

production (as writer, as characters in literature, as reader) and to reveal the extent of male dominance in all of these aspects.

Carter (2006: 91) states that feminist theory divided two major stages: the first wave and the second wave. The First Wave is earlier phase of modern feminist theory was very much influenced by the social and economic reforms brought about the women rights and suffrage movement (Carter, 2006: 92). In addition, Selden argues that the first wave from the pre-1960s is the women's rights and women suffrage movement were the crucial determinants in shaping this phase, with their emphasis on social, political, and economic reform (2005: 117).

The Second wave is influenced by the various liberationist movements, especially the argument that women were made inferior by virtues of their biological difference to men. This has arisen from the sense that one reason for the oppression of women has been the male dominance of language itself. All that is disruptive, chaotic and subversive is seen as female, in a positive, creative sense, in contrast to the restrictive, ordering and defining obsessions of maleness (Carter, 2006: 92). In addition, Selden states that the second wave theorist of the 1960s onwards, is fight for women's right in all areas, its focal emphasis shifts to the politics of reproduction, to women's experience, to sexual difference and to sexuality, as at once a form of oppression and something to celebrate (200.5: 120).

## **2.2 Types of Feminism**

According to Tong (2009: 1), types of feminism consist of Liberal feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist and Socialist Feminism.

### 2.2.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is in the process of the reconceptualizing, reconsidering, and restructuring itself. That resources are limited and each individual, even when restrained by altruism, has an interest in securing as many available resource as possible, then it will be challenge to create political, economic, and social institutions that maximize the individual's freedom without jeopardizing the community's welfare (Tong, 2009: 11).

According to Sayers (1990: 70), liberal feminism is characterized by particular approach to moral issues which has provided the rhetoric for political thinking about social and legal policies, and it is influence in this regard is so widespread as to pass almost unnoticed in our society.

Liberal feminism is the common sense application of existing values to the situation of women rather than a theoretical innovation (Hadjipavlou, 2010: 28). Modern liberal feminism is based on the premise that women are individuals possessed of reason and, as such, are entitled to full human right and should be free to choose their role in life, and to compete equally with men in politics and paid employment (Hadjipavlou, 2010:28). According to Hadjipavlou, there are five areas about liberal feminism. First, liberal feminism has failed even it is own principles, for there is no real equality at workplace or politics; men continue to dominate position of power and authority and women's earning power remains less than men's. Second, it is

goals speak more to middle-class women and ignore the realities of a competitive and hierarchical society in which many women and men are oppressed because of class and race. Third, liberal feminism are confused about the nature of state power and gender interests and believe that a just society is in the interest of all, implying that both men women can be feminists. Fourth, the liberal perspective on power and politics is based on an uncritical acceptance of male definitions that conceal the real roots of women's oppression. Furthermore, it fails to conceptualize the value and important of women's work in the home. Fifth, liberalism with a feminism politics based on shared gender interests, namely the liberal belief that it is up to teach person to make the best of his or her own life (Hadjipavlou, 2010: 30).

### **2.2.2 Radical Feminism**

Radical feminism is revolutionary feminists introduced into feminist thought the practice of consciousness-raising. Women came together in small groups and shared their personal experience as women with each other. Radical feminist proclaimed that the personal is political and that all women are sisters. Radical feminism claimed that an exclusively feminine gender identity is likely to limit women's development as full human persons, encouraged women to become androgynous persons, that is, persons who embody both (good) masculine and (good) feminine characteristics or, more controversially, any potpourri of masculine and feminine characteristics, good or bad, that strikes their fancy (Tong , 2009: 48).

According to Hadjipavlou (2010: 32), radical feminism is the belief that sexual oppression is the most fundamental feature of society and that other forms of injustice can be secondary. In addition, radical feminism brought to the public agenda the issue of rape, which should be regarded as a political crime, an issue of power, and a terrorist act that keeps women subordinate.

### **2.2.3 Marxist and Socialist Feminism**

Marxist Feminism is material forces, the production and reproduction of social life-are the prime movers in history (Tong, 2009: 97). According to Carter (2006: 55), Marxist feminism is determining his consciousness and the material interests of the dominant social class determine how all classes perceive their existence. Barry argues that Marxist feminism is a materialist philosophy: that is, it tries to explain things without assuming the existence of a world or of forces beyond the natural world around us, and the society we live in. The aim of Marxism is to bring about a classless society, based on the common ownership of means of production, distribution, and exchange. Marxism sees progress as coming about through the struggle for power between different social classes. A society's total mode of production. The mode of production of material life conditions the general process of social, political, and intellectual life. A society total mode of production, that is, it is forces of production, the raw material, tools, and worker that actually produce goods, plus its relations of production, the way in which

production is organized, generates a superstructure, a layer of legal, political, and social ideas. Human being create themselves is not to be read as men and women, through production collectively, create a society that, in turn, shapes them (Schmitt. 2009: 97).

Socialist feminism is the unwaged nature of domestic work that accounts for its low social status and leaves women financially dependent on their husbands, thus establishing systemic social inequality (Hadjipavlou. 2010: 30). Modern socialist feminists, it increasingly difficult to accept the primacy of class politics over sexual politics; in part this was a result of the disappointing progress women made in state socialist societies, showing that socialism per se does not end patriarchy. Socialist feminism focuses on broad, collective change affecting society as a whole and not simply on the individual level (Hadjipavlou. 2010: 32).

Marxist and socialist feminism is social existence determines consciousness. For them, the observation that women's work is never done is more than an aphorism, it is description of the nature of woman's work. Marxist and socialist feminism see it, when a poor, illiterate, unskilled woman chooses to sell her sexual or reproductive services chances are her choice is more coerced than free. After all, if one has little else value to sell besides one's body, one's leverage in the marketplace is quite limited, and links between women's work status and women's self image in order to understand the unique character of women's oppression (Tong, 2009: 99).