

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of the writer's search on theories. Some theories that was used by the writer are literature understanding, character and characterization and feminism, there is also related studies on similar field.

2.1. Literature Understanding

Before talking more about literature, first the the writer explains about the definition of literature itself. There are some theories according to the authors that is taken from library's book. In this connection, Eagleton (1996:12) states that "Literature is not about fictional or imaginative writing, but it is defined because it uses language in peculiar ways". It means literature not only the used of language in writing form.

Eagleton (1996:12) continues saying about literature based on the theory of *the Russian critic Roman Jakobson* that literature represents an organized violence comitted on ordinary speech. "Literature transforms and intensifies ordinary language, deviates systematically from everyday speech". It means when the speaker say or utter something to the hearer, and what the speaker say or utter cause an effect to the hearer, that the hearer is in presence of the literary. We can know it because the texture, rhythm, and resonance of the speaker's words cause the intended meaning to the hearer.

After the definition of literature in writing or speech form, second the writer continues with kinds of literature. There are two kinds of literature, fictional and nonfiction literature.

Fictional literature is literary works that is not factual. Fictional literatures are made to convey an author's point of view or simply to entertain. Types of fictional literature are drama, prose literature, myth, short story, novel, folk tale, and poetry.

In this study, the studyer took a film as an object that will be further analyzed. Film is also one of fictional literature. It is an imaginative literary work. It is strengthen by ITC Research Publication (1998) statement about film, they said that “Film is similar with drama but films are expected to try and make an immediate impact, and be backed by bigger budgets, with excitement, glossy production and special effects. Dramas are felt to be slower-moving, and therefore have to try harder to ‘shock’ for viewers’ attention, sometimes achieving this by including strong material”. Klarer (2005:57) had a same opinion about film, he stated that:

“Because of its visual power—the visual element plays only a secondary role in fiction—film is hastily classified as a dramatic genre. If film is dealt with from a formalist structuralist point of view, however, its affinity to the novel often overshadows its links to the play. Typical elements of the novel— varied narrative techniques, experimental structuring of the plot, foreshadowing and flashback, the change of setting and time structure —are commonly used in film.”

It means like the other literary work, film communicates human feelings or opinions. But it still uses literary elements, both intrinsic and extrinsic

elements. Because film was still part of literary art. Like Santas said (2002:21) “Though film is a unique medium derived from photography, its narrative form invites examination from a literary point of view.” Besides, film is similar with novel as literary work, if novel can be repeatedly, film can be repeatedly viewed.

2.2. Character and Characterization

Character is some people who presented in stage but still involved in the plot. It is one of important element in drama or film. According to Myers and Shaffer (2000 : 174) “Character is a person (or a being given the characteristic of a person) who appears in acts and / or speaks in, narrates, or is referred to in a literary work.” It means character is a person or an animal that takes part in the action of a literary work. Referring to how important that character for the plot can be one of indicators to divide major and minor character.

According to Hooker (2002) in her article titled *Elements of Fiction*. She said that a major character is an important figure at the center of the story’s action or theme. But for the character whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters called minor character (www.unm.edu accessed on March, 9th 2014). It means major character takes part for almost all the action. Then, minor character is one who takes part in the action but it is not the focus of attention and used to supporting the major character. So, the difference between major and minor character is amount of speech or time that are presented by the character. But this study only take main or major character as the object.

Furthermore, Brown (1996:4) “Character refers to some figures (e.g human, animals, communities, etc) that take a particular roles within a narrative and are chosen by a particular terms that show characteristics traits.” It means in every story, drama or film every actors, actress or someone who involved in that plot of story have their characteristics. Those characteristics can be good, bad, unique, etc and also influence how those characters think, act, and make a decision.

Not only about character and characteristic, but the writer also explain about characterization. Characterization is the process by which the writer reveals the personality of a character. It can be said that character can no be separated from characterization. Like what Potter (1967:3) said that the concept of characterization is used to describe the nature of the character. It means, characterization is important because it shows up some influences of the character in the story. Not only the connection between character and characterization, Potter (1967:4) continues his opinion about characterization method. He said that method of characterization was used to showed up character personality by his physical appearance and what he says or his speech.

Then, to reveal the characterization, there are two methods that was used by the author There were direct and indirect characterization method. Like Turner (1998 : 17) stated :

“Direct methods develops the character(s) through description, exposition, interpretation and commentary. Here, the authors tells the reader what the character is like. Indirect methods develops the character through what he says, does, thinks and feels. Besides, it can

be seen through what other characters in the story say and feel about him. So the interpretation of his character was done by ourselves.”

In the other words, direct characterization method is a method to describe the character directly. It means the personality of character is explained directly from the author. As Minderop's (2010:76-77) opinion, direct method is a method to depict character in a story by using direct explanation and comment from the author. Then, the opposite of direct characterization method is indirect characterization method. It is a method to describe the character indirectly. It means the author explain the character personality through his or her speech, action and another character thoughts.

Like Klarer (2004:19) stated about indirect method, that it shows up the character through his or her action and utterances. Not only Klarer, Abrams also had same opinion about indirect method. He said that showing is a method that the author allows the character to shows up her or his personality by talking and acting (1999:35).The writer concluded that characterization is the way in which the character of a real person or thing was described. It had a relationship between literary works and nature of characters.

2.3. Feminism

When we talk about women's position on society we will find some inequality between men and women. Because in traditional gender roles women's position is secondary to men. Eventhough as a human between men and women have equal rights but it did not change anything, for some people

women are still second-citizen in society. It happened not only in social areas, but also in education, economical, and political areas. It made some women fight to make their rights to be equal with men. This is called feminism. In Hooks' view (2000:1), "Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression". Until this day, we still see women's movement to be equal with men.

Another opinion from Hannam (2007) "Feminism is a set of ideas that recognize in an explicit way that woman are subordinate to men and seek to address imbalances of power between the sexes". Not only ideas, feminist name for someone who advocates or supports the rights and equality of women also did campaign for women's rights in every sector like in contract law, property, and voting while promoting bodily integrity, autonomy, and reproductive rights for women. It was used to change societies, about achieving women's suffrage, equal pay for women, reproductive rights for women, and the right to enter into contracts and own property. It also used to protect women and girls from domestic violence, sexual harassment, and sexual assault.

Furthermore, Tandon (2008:2) also gave his opinion about feminism, he stated that:

"Feminism includes women acting, speaking and writing on women's issues and rights, identifying social injustice in the status quo and bringing their unique perspective to bear on issues".

Based on that opinion, we can conclude that feminism is mainly focused on women's issues, because feminism seeks gender equality. So, it made

feminists also advocates for workplace rights, including maternity leave, and against forms of discrimination against women.

Liberal Feminism

When we talk about feminism, we cannot separate it with its history. Especially the long history about when did feminism start and the condition that made feminism began to start. According to Tong's view (2009:1),

“Feminist thought is old enough to have a history complete with a set of labels: liberal, radical, and Marxist-socialist. Those labels may ultimately prove to be entirely unreflective of feminism's intellectual and political commitments to women”.

Many labels that attributed to the feminism also made wider explanation about what is feminist do to achieve their goals, because every label had different causes and goals depending on historical moment, culture and country. Those labels also meant that feminism is not an ideology that all feminists do not think alike. Feminist thought has a past as well as a present and a future.

But to make limitation on this study, the writer only explained about liberal feminism because it was related with the object of this study. Liberal feminism started simultaneously with feminism itself. In his opinion, Hannam (2007) said that:

“The history of feminism started at mid – eighteenth century. In this century individual women challenged contemporary views about women’s place and equality in education. But at the mid – nineteenth century women began to organize in societies and have an aim to achieve changes and improvements in the social, political and economical.”

It means liberal feminism also began in the 18th and 19th centuries and has continued through to the present day. Throughout its history the liberal feminist movement has been and continues to be focused on eliminating female subordination. Its long history is a testament to how well it has been able to adapt and change to the many issues confronting women.

There are so many acts that liberal feminist did to against women discrimination, for them this discrimination is unfair. Like what is Tong (2009:2) stated in her book:

“As liberal feminists see women should have as much chance to succeed in the public realm as men do. Gender justice, insist liberal feminists, requires us, first, to make the rules of the game fair and, second, to make certain that none of the runners in the race for society’s goods and services is systematically disadvantaged.”

Based on that opinion we can conclude that liberal feminism had one important goal. That is sex equality or gender justice and if we talked about sex equality we will find there are so many issues confronting women, and those happen not only in one sector, but in some sectors, like social, political, educational and economical. Then, Tong (2009:12) continued her opinion about liberal feminism. She said that liberals agree that in the private area like family or domestic society,

between men and women are same, both of them need places where we can, among family and friends, shed our public personae and be our “real” selves.

But it was different, if we came to the issues about gender equality. We will find women’s movements which have the goal to make equality between men and women happened in every sector of women’s lives. It made liberal feminists divided into two types, classical and welfare.

There are some opinions about what is classical liberal feminism and welfare liberal feminism. For example like Sever (1996:7) said in her paper:

“Classical liberal feminism focused on freedom and the rights of the individual. Because human society consists of a series market relations and the freedom of the individual can be abridged only to the degree necessary to secure the same freedom for others. But the government’s power limited to protect natural rights of its citizens.”

Tong also had an opinion about classical and welfare liberal feminism, like she said in her book titled *Feminist Thought* (2009:35):

“Classical liberal feminism views political and legal rights as particularly important. Freedom of expression, religion, and conscience play a major role in the psyches of classical liberal feminists. In contrast, welfare liberal feminists think social and economic rights are the condition of possibility for the exercise of political and legal rights.

It can be concluded that classical and welfare liberal feminism had relationship with topic about government and a market. Government should provide citizens, with housing, education, health care, and social

security, because as a human between man and woman have the same freedom in the market relation.

Not only about woman in public area or market relation, liberal feminism concerned to the discussions of sex differences, gender roles, and androgyny too. Those discussions made liberal feminist give more attentions to the justice, freedom, and equality not only to women but also to men. Like Jane English's opinion in Tong's book titled *Feminist Thought* (2009:36):

“Terms such as sex roles and gender traits denote the patterns of behavior which the two sexes are socialized, encouraged, or coerced into adopting, ranging from ‘sex-appropriate’ personalities to interests and professions.”

From Jane English's opinion, we can conclude that boys are forced to do boys things and vice versa. Not only being forced, but also girls are forbidden to do boys things and vice versa. In other words, boys must be masculine and girls must be feminine. If there is boys or girls which broke those stereotypes or rules. It will be seen a divergent thing. By using the term androgyny, liberal feminists tried to delete that rules. It made men or women could not evolve themselves to be unique characters.

2.4. Review of the Previous Studies

She's The Man is one of film that the writer and some people used as a object of the studies or researches. Besides, feminism as one of the issues that

exist in the literature and occurs in the real life is also interesting to be discussed. The first research that used *She's the Man* film as the object is Jennifer Clement, University of Canterbury. Her research took title "The Postfeminist Mystique: Feminism and Shakespearean Adaptation in 10 Things I Hate About You and *She's the Man*". In her research she explained about two recent teen adaptations of Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew* and *Twelfth Night*. To make limitation in her research she focused on how both movies exploit the generational divide between second and third-wave feminism in order to discredit feminism in general.

Then, another researcher that also took feminism issue as the object of the research was Elisabeth Ria Handayani, student of Department of English Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2009. Her research titled "The Ideas of Liberal feminism as Reflected through the Characterization of Eliza in Bernard Shaw's *Pygmalion*". The aim of this research was to reveal the ideas of liberal feminism as reflected through the characterization of Eliza, one of the character in this play. To reach that aim she formulated three problems : (1) How Eliza Doolittle, Henry Higgins and Alfred Doolittle are Characterized in the play. (2) How men's domination are depicted through Higgins and Alfred. (3) How the ideas of Liberal feminism are presented through the characterization of Eliza. Based on those problems, she concluded that Eliza truly presents the ideas of liberal feminism. She did not depend on men both her father and Higgins. She believed that education was the tool to gain the equality among and women. She proves that by being an educated woman, she can improve her life.

Here, the writer analyzed feminism in *She's The Man* film. This study only took Viola Hastings' characterizations because she is the main character of this film then the writer connected her characterizations that were uttered by herself or another characters with feminism. Because in this film the writer found there were some lines of Viola Hastings and another characters that reflected feminism, especially liberal feminism.