

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORKS OF THEORIES

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

To analyze the *The Girl with The Louding Voice* novel, I use some concept through intrinsic concept, in concept contain with Characterization, Plot and Setting. I will describe the elements as follows:

2.1.1 Characterization

Character is an important thing in literary work. Pickering and Hoepfer explain terms of character in literary work. The major or center character in the plot is protagonist, his opponent, the character against whom the protagonist struggles or contends is the antagonist. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 24-25). There are several classifications of character. The first classification is protagonist and antagonist (Pickering and Hoepfer: 1981). Protagonist is the essential character in novel, usually has positive moral trait. The opponent is antagonist character that usually has the opposite moral trait. The other classifications are between round and flat character (Klarer: 2004). Round character is a character that embodies a number of qualities and traits that are complex who have capacity to grow and change. On the other hand, flat character is a character that embodies a single characteristic and has very limited number of qualities. To establish characterization of character it can be analyzed with showing and telling method. The writer will analyze through showing and telling method and explain by follows:

a. Showing method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this novel I use showing and telling method. Showing method is the indirect, the dramatic method, which involves the author stepping aside to allow the character to reveal themselves directly

through and their actions (Pickering and Hoepfer,1981:27-28). I will analyze the characterization through showing method as follow:

1. Characterization through Dialogue

To know characterization in literary work, the writer will analyze character through dialogue between character they speak only by indirection, and we must infer from their words what they actually mean. Others are open and candid; they tell us, or appear to tell us, exactly what is on their minds. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

a. The substance of the dialogue

To begin with, the reader must pay close attention to the substance of the dialogue itself. Is it small talk, or is the subject an important one hi the developing action of the plot? In terms of characterization, if the speaker insists on talking only about himself or only on single subject, we may conclude that we have either antagonist or a bore.((Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

b. Character's identity

Character's identity is the statement or information that is brought by the protagonist(central character) that is usually considered more important than what is said by the minor character, although the minor character usually gives the hidden crucial information about the characteristic of the other characters". ((Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 32)

2. Characterization through Action

Apart from using dialogue speech, the character's character can also be observed using through the behavior of the characters. Character and action are closely related. Stated to build the character based on action was logical from developing of psychology and personality; who shows the characters in a story perform in their actions.(Pickering and Hoepfer,1981:34)

b. Telling Method

There are two methods of characterization, telling method and showing method. To analyze this novel I use showing and telling method. Telling method is relies on exposition and direct commentary by the author. In telling method preferred and practiced by many older fiction writer the guiding hands of the author is very much evidence. Telling method includes, characterization through use names, characterization through appearance and characterization by the author.

1.Characterization through use of names

Names are often used to provide essential clues that aid in characterization. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits, other characters are given names that reinforce (or sometimes are in contrast to) their physical appearance, names can also contain literary or historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 28).

2. Characterization through Appearance

In real life most of us aware that appearance are often deceiving, In the world of action details appearance) often provide essential clues to character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 29)

3.Characterization by the Author

Comes through a series of editorial comments, nature and personality of the characters, including the thoughts and feelings that enter and pass through the characters' minds. By doing, the author asserts and retains full control over characterization, the author not only directs our attention to a given character but tells us exactly what our attitude toward that character ought to be. Nothing is left to the reader's imagination. Unless the author is being ironic and there is always that possibility-we can do little more than assent and allow our conception of character to be formed on the basis of what the author has told us. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 30)

2.1.2 Setting

Pickering and Hoepfer (1980:37) stated that setting encompasses both the physical locale that frames the action and the time of day or year, the climactic conditions, and the historical period during which the action takes place. Setting in fiction is called on to perform a number of desired functions. Setting may serve (1) to provide background for the action; (2) as an antagonist; (3) as a means of creating appropriate atmosphere; (4) as a means of revealing character.

1. Setting as an Antagonist

Setting in the form of nature can function as a kind of causal agent or antagonist, helping to establish plot conflict and determine the outcome of events. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 39)

2. Setting as Means Revealing Character

So often the way in which a character perceives the setting, and the way of character react to it, will tell the reader more about the character and his state of mind than it will about the actual physical setting itself. An author can also use setting to clarify and reveal character by deliberate making setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981: 42).

3. Setting as means of creating appropriate atmosphere

Setting as a means of establishing atmosphere. Setting as a means of arousing the reader's expectations and establishing an appropriate state of mind for events to come. ((Pickering and Hooper, 1981: 40)

4. Setting as Background of Action

When we speak of setting as background, then, we have in mind a kind of setting that exists by and large for its own sake, without any clear relationship to action or characters, or at best relationship that is only tangential and slight. To see whether setting acts as an essential element in the fiction, or whether it exists merely as decorative and functionless background, we need to ask to ourselves this: Could the work in question be set in another time and another place without doing essential damage? If the

answer is yes, then the setting can be said to exist as decorative background whose function is largely irrelevant to the purpose of the work as whole. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981: 38)

2.1.3 Plot

Plot Pickering and Hoeper's (1980:14) study found the following: plot is the deliberately arranged sequence of interrelated events that constitute the basic narrative structure of a novel or a short story. Events of any kind inevitably involve people and for this reason it is virtually impossible to discuss in isolation from character. Plot is often conceive of moving through five distinct sections or stages, as follow:

1. Exposition

The exposition is the beginning section in which the author provides the necessary background information, sets the scene, establishes the situation, and dates the action. It may also introduce the characters and the conflict, or the potential for conflict. The exposition may be accomplished in a single sentence or paragraph, or, in the case of some novels, occupy an entire chapter or more. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16)

2. Complication

Complication sometime refers to as the rising action, breaks the existing equilibrium and introduces the characters and the underlying or inciting conflict. The conflict is then developed gradually and intensified. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:16)

3. Crisis

The crisis, also refer to as the climax, is the moment at which the plot reaches its point of greatest emotional intensity; it is the turning point of the plot, directly precipitating its resolution. (Pickering and Hoeper, 1981:17)

4.Falling Action

Once the crisis or turning point has been reached, the tension subsides and the plot moves toward its appointed conclusion. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1981:17)

5.Resolution

Resolution is the conclusion of a story's plot and is a part of a complete conclusion to a story. The resolution occurs at the end of a story following the climax and falling action. In some stories, climax and resolution occur simultaneously but in that case are simply co-occurring points in the plot.

2.1.4 Theme

According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1989:60) In literature, the theme is one of the most critical and different things for some people who consider literature as part of a way to teach, convey ideas or shape behavior, theme means moral or lessons that we can get from home. theme literature is an idea or a statement made by the author to be able to make a story in a novel or film. Theme in literature can be said to represent the vehicle an author uses to establish a relationship with the larger world in which he or she lives and works. It is the author's way of communicating and sharing ideas, perceptions, and feelings with his readers or, as is often the case, of probing and exploring with them the puzzling questions of human existence, most of which do not yield neat, tidy, and universally acceptable answers.

2.2 Extrinsic Approaches

Extrinsic Approaches is element that is outside of literary work. I use sociological theory to analyze the main character in the *The Girl with The Louding Voice* novel and I uses Simone de Beauvoir feminist theory in this extrinsic approach.

2.2.1 Sociological Literature

The sociology of literature is a specialized area of study which focuses its attention upon the relation between a literary work and the social structure in which it is created. It reveals that the existence of a literary

creation has the determined social situations. As there is a reciprocal relationship between a literary phenomena and social structure, sociological study of literature proves very useful to understand the socioeconomic situations, political issues, the world view and creativity of the writers, the system of the social and political organizations, the relations between certain thoughts and cultural configurations in which they occur and determinants of a literary work.

The present chapter attempts to discuss the theoretical premises of the sociology of literature. It consists of the nature and scope of sociology and its relationship with literature, the historical development of the sociology literature, the nature of the sociology of literature, its theoretical approaches and methods and the areas and determinants of literature.

According to Alan Swingewood (1972:11). Sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions and of social processes; it seeks to answer the question how society is possible, how it works, why it persist

1. Feminist

Feminist is derived from the word Femine which means woman, feminist is women who fight for women's rights. There are various One of the factors that underlie the feminist movement is religion. Long before the idea of Femisnism flares that women feel disadvantaged and oppressed because of religious arguments. For example in Christianity or Catholicism, position women in church are always inferior to men. In Hinduism In ancient times the value of a woman was very low, even if the husband died a woman's life ended and had to be burned along with the body her husband. The industrial revolution in the west also had a profound effect on independence girls. In the 18th century the European community was still a society feudal where kings, nobles ruled over craftsmen, peasants, and merchants small. Women and men work together and side by side in the fields and a small factory near the house, even though their duties and wages were different. In his book Watkins revealed the development of the

manufacturing industry in big cities began to separate the work of men and women, and created for the first time the idea of men as 'breadwinners' and women as an economically dependent housewife. (Watskin, 2007: 8)

In fact, the core and goal of this Feminist movement is the demand for equal rights in various fields with men. Women are often marginalized and the most suitable jobs for these women are being housewives, serving their children and husbands. This statement makes women confined in the patriarchal world. Women are encouraged to get high education so that they can stand on their own feet without having to depend on their lives on other people, especially men, who sometimes demean women who say that women only have to stay at home without having to work. That's why women are recommended to achieve the highest education and get their rights for the welfare of their people. (Djajanegara, 2005: 56)

2. Type of Feminist

Here I will describe several types of feminism that were well known during the French revolution and in the second wave of the period since feminism appeared, as follows:

a. Liberal Feminism

What is meant by liberal feminist is placing women in full power and individually. Every human being has the capacity and acts rationally, as well as women. Root oppression and backwardness in women is caused by the fault of the woman herself. Women must prepare themselves in order they compete in the world in terms of "free competition" and have a reliable and equal position with men (Carol, 1989: 4)

b. Radical Feminism

This type rejects the assumption that there is a definite relationship between a person's sex (male or female) and gender masculine or feminine. Instead they claim that gender is separate from type gender, and patriarchal societies employ rigid gender roles, for ensure that women remain passive (affectionate, obedient, responsive sympathy and approval, and friendly) and men remain active (strong, aggressive, curious, responsible, original and competitive). Because of that, a way for women to destroy men who don't

deserving of women, is to first realize that women basically not destined to be passive (Carol,1989:4)

c. Marxist Feminism

This type rejects the radical feminist assumption that "biology" is the basis for differentiation. For them, oppression of women is part of the exploitation of classes in 'production relations'. The issue of women always placed within the framework of criticism of capitalism. However, mode oppression of women long before the Age of Capitalism, since then the domination of men over women began.(Tong,2004:141)

d. Existential Feminism

To analyze the characters in the novel *The Girl with The Louding Voice*, I use the theory of existential feminism pioneered by a woman named Simone De Beauvoir who appeared in the 20th century and refers to the book *The Second Sex* to carry out her theory. Running his theory, Beauvoir refers to Jean Paul's theory of existential Sartre in his book, *Being And Nothingness*. The Sartre concept closest to Feminism "is for others", that is, philosophy of being see the relationships between people. Unfortunately, in terms of relationships between men and women, men objectify women and make them as by adopting the ontological language and ethical language of existentialism, Beauvoir argues that man is named "the Self", meanwhile the woman "the Other". If Liyan is a threat to Self, then women is a threat to men. Therefore, if a man is to remain free, he must subordination of women to themselves. In other words, because it's a girl is there for him as he is also in him, we must looking for causes and reasons beyond the things directed by biology and physiology of women, to explain why society has women to play the role of Liyan (Tong, 2004: 262).

1. Existential understanding

From the etymological point of view, existence comes from the word "eks" which means outside and "Sisten" which means standing or placing, so widely existence can be defined as standing alone as himself as well as out of himself. Existentialism is a philosophical movement that studies search the meaning of a person in his existence (existence).According to

Sartre, humans, especially women, are free to determine their life and rights to live and be responsible for the consequences chosen for their lives. (Sartre, 2002: 158).

As for the existential put forward by Simone de Beauvoir, Beauvoir says that women are only in existence in this world to be *Liyan* for men. Women are objects and men are the subject. So, according to Beauvoir, Existentialism is when women are not again become an Object but has become a Subject for himself.

2. Subject – subject relationship (*the other*)

Simone de Beauvoir sees the problem of women's oppression starting with the question "What is a girl?" Simone de Beauvoir sees the problem of women's oppression starting with the question "What is a girl?" Some people consider women to be objects that only live at home, take care of the house and children and depend on men, but actually women can achieve their dreams and achieve what they want without having to depend on men. Hence, women are defined as part of men and not vice versa. In this case, it is clear that men are the subject and absolute, while women be an object or "the other" (the other). (Beauvoir, 1989:214)

3. The way She resist "*Keliyanan*"

According to Beauvoir through Tong, there are several ways for women to refuse their practice, namely by working outside the house together with men, women can reclaim transcendence "woman will" concretely her status as the subject, as someone who actively determines the direction of his destiny. Second, women can become intellectuals, members of groups that will build change for women. Activities intellectual is an activity when a person thinks, sees and defines, and judgments of inactivity when a person becomes the object of thoughts, observations, and definition. Beauvoir encourages women to study writers like Emily Bronte, Virginia Woolf, who appreciate it really as the author himself with death information, life and suffering. Third, women can work to achieve socialist transformation Public. Like Sartre, Beauvoir has just as much hope of it the end of the subject-object conflict, the Self-Other among humans in general,

among men and women in particular. not only that, Sartre and Beauvoir also thinks that one of the keys to liberation for women is economic power, one point he emphasized in his discussion of independent woman (Tong,2004:274-276)

Beauvoir labels the actions of women as tragic as women who are accept their femininity as a feminine mystery, passed down from creating to creating. This comfort, according to him, Beauvoir is embedded in institution of marriage and matherhood. He also argued that the institution Marriage will actually destroy the relationship in a relationship and is a form slavery, according to Beauvoir being a wife, mother or domestic worker are women who limit women (Tong, 2004: 269)

3. Three kinds of Women according Beauvoir

According to Beauvoir in Tong (2004: 274-275), despite all there are three types of women involved in feminine role play which plays the role of "women" to its peak, namely as follows:

- a. **A prostitute**, who is always used as an object for men. Those who do such are not only for the sake of earning money but also to get respect from men as an odor for their existence.
- b. **Narcissism**, which is where women seek or attract the attention of men so that they try to improve their appearance. In other words, these women give themselves up as objects for men.
- c. **Mystical**, in which women of this group consider themselves better than others. They obey the norms and values that exist in society, they are required to be ideal or perfect women.

Reflecting on his image of mothers, wives, working women, prostitutes, narcissists and mystics, Beauvoir concludes that the occurrence of all these roles occurs because it is not something in their minds but because of their consent to enter into the world of productive society.

2.3 Literature Review

Based on the background above, I use a literature review consisting of primary and secondary. The primary source I use journal. The secondary source I uses books contain theoretical and other supporting literature such as: intrinsic approach, sociological literature, research methods and other related topics.

Fadhilla Rachmadani (2017) *Review of Simone de Beauvoir Existential Feminism in Mona Lisa Smile Film*. The writer uses the method Philosophical Hermeneutics with methodical elements of description, interpretation, and reflection. Reference in this study include the primary literature and secondary literature. Primary literature used the film "Mona Lisa Smile" by Mike Newell, screenplay "Mona Lisa Smile" by Lawrence Konner and Mark Rosenthal, also the books Film Education Study Guide "Mona Lisa Smile" by Rachel Robert. Secondary libraries used thesis relating to the theme of this research. They tell about women may become a subject autonomous based on decisions consideration the subject of dominance, the subject of moral, or the subject of existence therefore women not become a Liyan that objectified by men. Women basically free to choose want to take decisions on the of subjects moral, the subject of dominance, or the subject of existence as long as it is responsible for any consequences arising from the consideration of the subject because each subject consideration has advantages and disadvantages. Women who managed to become autonomous subject means that she understand exactly who she is, so that she able to take good decisions or choices for herself.

Wiwik Pratiwi, (2016) *"The Existence of Women in Taboo Land Novels Anindita's S. Thyaf, Based on Simone De's Existentialist Feminism Beauvoir"*. The study aims to describe marginalized forms as the others and shape-forms of resistance as manifestations of existence in Anindita s. Thyaf's feminist approach to existentialism Simone de Beauvoir. The research data are words that reveal a marginalization form as others and a resistance as an existence in Anindita S. Thyaf's taboo land novel published

by the Gramedia library in 2008. Data collecting is done with reading, recording, and the production of data corpuscles. Research data analyzed using the existential feminist theory Simone de Beauvoir. Studies have found that marginalization as others in Anindhita's taboo ground novels, S.thayf condition that exists with women who are always viewed as in absolute. There are three kinds of marginalization as first others, the difference in the positions of women and men that show how women are marginalized in terms of work. Both female abuse of marital service, and the third sexual abuse of women. Those three showed how women were truly marginalized and looked on in one eye.

Yudhawardhana, Aditya Noorman (2015) *Intricacy on Female Characters in the Saman novel by Ayu Utami The Feminism of Beauvoir Perspective*).The behavior of female characters who indulge in their sensuality which makes *Kelilyanan* the existence of feminism in themselves. The behavior of female characters that explores the soul of excessive feminism shows the sensibility that exists in female characters. The problems examined in this study are (1) What is the form of the masculine character of the female characters in Ayu Utami's novel Saman? (2) How do the female characters in the novel Saman by Ayu Utami have the satanic nature? The purpose of this research is to try to examine the existence of feminism of female characters through *keliyanan* in terms of form and character. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, which examines the form and nature of masculinity in female characters in the novel Saman by Ayu Utami. The theory used in this research is to examine masculinity using indicators of existentialism feminism theory based on Beauvoir's perspective. There are three forms of manhood expressed by Beauvoir, namely prostitutes, narcissism (narcissism) and mysticism (mysticism). Based on the three forms of *Kelilyanan*, the characteristics of *Kelilyanan* are further divided, namely exploitation, eroticism, ego, mashochism and eurotomania (pengagung-agung). The result of this research is that the form of female character in the novel Saman by Ayu

Utami is a form of female feminist existentialism in addressing all matters of denial about the woman's personality.

The Present Research, I want to analyze Feminist Trough the Main character of *The Girl with The Louding Voice*, Adunni. This study use Simone de Beauvoir theory of Feminist Existential. It concern on the Feminist Existential of Adunni, Form a Marginalization as Others, The View of Difference in the Position of Women and Men, Violence Against Women in Terms of Service and Marriage and The Form of Resistance as a Manifestation of the Female Protagonist's existence.

