

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Intrinsic Approach

Based on the research objectives above, I use intrinsic and extrinsic approaches. The intrinsic approach includes theories or concepts of character and characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The extrinsic approach is used in literary sociology. The concept that is used is the theory of feminism.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characters are one of the most essential elements of a story. Without characters, there would be no plot and no story. Through the characters, we as readers or viewers, can see the expressions they show. If the characters can convey all their emotions well in the story, the readers and viewers will generally sympathize with the characters' experiences. The feelings and expressions shown by the characters are expressed not only explicitly but can also be expressed implicitly, either through dialogues between characters or actions. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986:27). Characterization refers to traits or characters that exist within the characters, to determine characterization in characters, I use one methods in this research, that is third person point of view.

2.1.1.1 Point of View

In literature, especially in works of fiction, point of view is essential in revealing who is telling the story and how the events are conveyed. The author can express his ideology or concept through the character's perspective or point of view in the story (Nurgiyantoro, 1998: 248). According to Minderop (2019:9), there are basic variants in point of view, which are as follows:

1) Impersonal Point of View

Impersonal point of view is when the narrator is outside the story, free to move from event to event, character to character, or episode to episode, with the ability to access the characters' thoughts and feelings.

2) Third Person Point of View

Third-person point of view is when the author chooses a character in the story and that character presents his or her point of view. In this technique, the narrator remains outside the story and presents the characters by mentioning their names or using the pronouns "she," "he," and "they". (Nugiyantoro, 1998:256). Moreover, characters' names are frequently mentioned to indicate their role in the story so that readers can interpret for themselves who the main character is. This technique can be divided into the omniscient third-person point of view and the limited third-person point of view.

3) First Person Point of View

First person is a narrative technique in which the story is told by a character who is part of the story. In this technique, the narrator may also be directly involved in the story, and character references are made using the pronoun "I". Narrative in the first person describes how a character sees, hears, feels, and interacts with other characters from his or her point of view. This technique can be divided into two forms: first person participant and first person non-participant.

4) Dramatic Point of View

Dramatic Point of View is a technique for understanding and discovering characterization where the narrator does not actively participate and the reader observes how the story, characters, and dialogue unfold. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986:49). In this approach, the author allows the reader to interpret and imagine the characters' personalities in the story. However, the author still provides some clues

about the character's personality so that the reader does not interpret it too freely or excessively.

2.1.2 Plot

Plot is a series of events in a literary work arranged in a time relationship and cause and effect relationship. Nugiyantoro in the book *Theory of Fiction Studies* (1998:113) suggests that the plot must be organized and processed creatively to produce a beautiful and exciting plot. This process is also called the process of story development or plotting. According to Pickering and Hoepfer (1986:21-22), traditionally in a literary work, several plot elements make the storyline of a work interesting.

2.1.2.1 Exposition

Exposition is the first part in which the author reveals, narrates, and describes the background of the story, characters, atmosphere, and the time in which the events occur. It also shows how the conflict arose and introduces the characterization of each character. (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986: 21).

2.1.2.2 Complication

Complication, also known as rising action, tells the story of the initial conflict and continues to the conflict, bringing the story to the peak of conflict (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986: 22).

2.1.2.3 Crisis

The crisis or climax is the part of the story in which the story has reached the climax of the conflict. This part is also known as the story's turning point, where the characters are no longer in conflict between characters or the plot (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986: 22).

2.1.2.4 Falling Action

Falling action is the result of the story's turning point or the conflict's culmination. In this section, the conflicts one by one begin to subside and disappear, bringing the plot to the end of the story (Pickering and Hoepfer, 1986: 22).

2.1.2.5 Resolution

The resolution is the final part of the story that contains the conflict's final outcome and creates a new atmosphere for the cast, or it can be referred to as the conclusion (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 22).

2.1.3 Setting

Setting is a place that describes where events occur, when they occur, and what the event's atmosphere is. Setting helps the reader visualize the action of work and thus adds credibility and an air of authenticity to the characters (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 36). According to Pickering and Hoeper (1986: 37-39), setting has five functions, which are as follows:

2.1.3.1 Setting as Background for Action

Setting serves as the background or origin of a story. The setting consists of costumes, manners, events, and institutions, all unique to a particular time and place (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 37).

2.1.3.2 Setting as Antagonist

Setting serves as a barrier or obstacle to the story, helping establish conflict and determine the outcome of events (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 37).

2.1.3.3 Setting as a Means of Creating Appropriate Atmosphere

Setting serves to create the mood or atmosphere of the story. Setting describes a particular atmosphere, for example, cheerful, sad, angry, and others. Authors manipulate their settings to arouse the reader's expectations and establish an appropriate state of mind for events to come (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 38).

2.1.3.4 Setting as a Means of Revealing Character

Setting shows how the character can exist. The reader or viewer will see how the setting can affect the character through the interactions. An author can also clarify and reveal character by deliberately making

setting a metaphoric or symbolic extension of character (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 39).

2.1.3.5 Setting as a Means of Reinforcing Theme

Setting illustrates the theme of the story. Setting allows readers or viewers to observe place, time, atmosphere, and character interaction during the action (Pickering and Hoeper, 1986: 39).

2.1.4 Theme

According to Pickering and Hoeper (1986: 52), theme in literature is the central idea or statement about life that unifies and controls the total work. Theme is not an issue or problem or subject with which work deals. Instead, the theme is the comment or statement the author makes about that subject as it necessarily and inevitably emerges from the interplay of the various elements of the work.

2.2 Extrinsic Approach

In the extrinsic elements, I can find out how characterization, plot, setting, and theme can help prove the phenomenon, which is the primary purpose of this research. However, not only the intrinsic elements but also the extrinsic elements in the novel should be the data for this research. This study uses the concepts and theory of feminism to support this research.

2.2.1 Sociology

Sociology is the science of the study of human beings. This science can be applied to studying any human problem or activity to determine how individuals or groups relate to living in society. Sociology sees how patterns of relationships are created between individuals, whether the creation of these patterns causes social phenomena that occur in the society, such as phenomena related to morality, religion, social norms, law, economics and others. (Komara, 2019: 2).

Comte tried to develop the sciences and history of human life. Through positivism, Comte tried to understand social reality based on existing facts and through historical experiments. According to him,

sociology must become as scientific as the natural sciences. With the development of time and the epoch, human beings will experience progress individually or in society. The development of human thinking will be the development of three levels of thinking (the law of three levels). (Upe, 2010: 76).

2.2.2 Sociology of Literature

The sociology of literature is a discipline of sociology that deals with the relationship between human beings and literature. In literature, a sociological approach can be used to understand or know a person's character or the message contained in a literary work. In addition, the sociology of literature can also be a guide to the aesthetic things in life that are in fictional or non-fictional works. The author's ideology can be known by looking at the author's relationship with his life or what he experienced and how he packaged it in the literary work he created. (Sujarwa, 2019:4).

2.2.3 Feminism Theory

Feminism is an ideology that criticizes the patriarchal culture in society. A patriarchal culture disregards the existence and role of women in the social life of the society. According to Gayatri Spivak (2021: 188) in the book *“Kisah Sosiologi: Ulasan Pemikiran Sosiologi dan Refleksi Kehidupan Relasi Manusia”*, she argues that feminism was born because social science paid little attention to the role of women after World War II. Feminism helps and fights injustice to women and every class in society. (Kurniawan, 2021: 188). The understanding of feminism can differ depending on each person's view of reality. The feminist movement is not only about the struggle of women but also about the struggle against the superiority that occurs among men, and this movement is only a criticism to counterattack the patriarchal structure that compartmentalizes women's groups.

In its development, feminism has been divided into three significant waves. Rosemarie Tong (2009) categorized these waves of the feminist movement in her book *“Feminist Thoughts”*. These three waves of

feminism have different characteristics of thought. In the first wave, feminism was divided into three different genres, namely liberal feminism, radical feminism, and Marxist and socialist feminism. In the second wave, feminism was divided into existentialist and gynocentric feminism. The third wave of feminism is divided into multicultural feminism and postmodern feminism. However, in this discussion, I will only explain the three genres in the history of feminism.

2.2.3.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is a genre of feminism that believes that women and men have equal opportunities and rights. Mary Wollstonecraft argued that women were like "birds in a cage" due to women not using their abilities to be productive. This genre of feminism emphasized that women should feel free to choose for themselves, should not lose respect for themselves, and should not feel weak because of the natural differences between women and men. Women should be able to be themselves with all the abilities they have. They should not let others use them as tools to achieve happiness. (Arivia, 2003: 92).

In its development, this genre expanded its thinking even further. Women are free to express what they want without coercion from others. In addition to the right to education, women can vote daily. In conclusion, liberal feminism emphasizes that women and men have equal opportunities in education, politics, and other civil rights. In this research, I will focus on two elements that have led to the rise of the feminist movement, as follows :

2.2.3.1.1 Gender Inequality

In liberal feminism, women experience injustice in social life because of their gender. Gender differences and gender inequality closely intertwine with the structure of injustice that occurs in society. Both men and women experience various injustices due to gender differences (Fakih, 2013: 12). Both men and women are victims of this gender injustice system. Gender

inequality will not occur if the social relations between men and women are equal. However, because women are in a lower position than men in social life, they often face inequality. Most people believe that women are incapable of making decisions and are irrational. These circumstances promote gender equality. The existence of gender equality is the basis of the feminist movement.

According to Mansour Fakhri in his book *"Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial"*, there are several types of gender injustice that are present in social life (2013: 13-23), as follows:

1. Gender and Women Marginalization

The process of impoverishing women based on gender is known as marginalizing. The phenomenon can be easily seen in government policies, religious interpretations, scientific assumptions, and the workplace. Discrimination against women occurs not only in the workplace but also in the home, community, culture, and even the state. Discrimination against women has taken place since the household, in the form of discrimination against both male and female members of the family.

2. Gender and Subordination

Subordination occurs when another degrades one gender. Both men and women can experience subordination, but most of the time, it happens to women. For example, there is a perception that women cannot be leaders because they are irrational or emotional. As a result, women are not seen as essential leaders. There are physical differences between men and women, and women are often given easier jobs. In addition, there is the idea that women do not need a higher education because they will be

housewives and do the housework. These assumptions limit gender roles in society and limit women's ability to mobilize.

3. Gender and Stereotype

Stereotyping is the labeling or marking of certain groups based on false perceptions. Stereotypes are harmful because they can lead to injustices in society. For example, society tends to blame the victim of sexual harassment if it happens to women because of the low position of women in society. People believe that the primary duty of women is to serve their husbands and to do the housework.

4. Gender and Violence

Gender-based violence is a physical or psychological attack on a man or woman. Women are often seen as weak, so they can be subject to arbitrary treatment, while men are the opposite. Violence against women occurs because of differences in gender treatment. According to Fakhri (2013: 17), there are eight forms of gender-based violence, including :

- 1) Forms of rape against women, including marital rape. Rape occurs when there is coercion and one party receives sexual services without consent.
- 2) Acts of beating and physical assault that occur within the household (domestic violence).
- 3) Forms of torture that lead to genital organs.
- 4) Violence in the form of prostitution.
- 5) Violence in the form of pornography.
- 6) Violence in the form of enforced sterilization in family planning.
- 7) Covert violence, such as holding or touching certain parts of the body in any way without the consent of the owner of the body.
- 8) Sexual harassment or sexual and emotional harassment.

5. Gender and Double Burden

Women generally do much of the work because they are assumed to be uneducated, irrational, and incapable of leading. There is also the assumption that women are hardworking, so women do a lot of domestic work. Many women do the housework, cook, wash, and raise children. Women are socialized from an early age to pursue their gender roles because of these gender assumptions. Unlike men, they do not have to do this domestic work.

2.2.3.1.2 Gender and Restriction of Freedom

Freedom is a fundamental right of every individual. Freedom is worth defending because, without freedom, the individual will not be able to get what he or she wants. Harrison & Boyd (2003) explain the difference between 'liberty' and 'freedom'. Liberty' is identical to the political system in society and the state's constitutional system, while 'freedom' is a term commonly used to describe the relationship of freedom between the state and individuals in society.

There are still many restrictions on women's freedom to this day. Women struggle for freedom in their lives. Women have many reasons to fight for freedom, including oppression, violence, and different treatment by society. This is where the feminist movement began to get started. Mary Wollstonecraft, a feminist and philosopher who was influential in the liberal feminist movement, argued that women should be honest, intelligent, and independent so that they would have the power to gain their freedom. Society often looks down upon women. However, if women are given the same rights as men, they will be able to think like men (Ilaa, 2021: 213).

At the basic level, men and women are the same despite having different body types and roles. Women and men have the same opportunities, rights, and freedoms in the educational,

political, social, and economic spheres. Mary Wollstonecraft thus proved that every woman has freedom over her life and can choose what she wants without pressure or coercion from others.

2.2.3.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism arose from the problem of women's oppression, which continues despite liberal feminism's efforts to combat this injustice. Radical feminism focuses on the oppression of women that occurs in the private sphere, such as the family and household. Radical feminism believes that the emergence of patriarchy is based on the oppression of gender and sexuality. (Arivia, 2003:100). With the emergence of patriarchy, women in radical feminism strive to raise awareness of women.

Radical Feminism seeks to provide health-related understanding and knowledge regarding the use of contraceptives and drugs that could potentially harm women's bodies. In addition to health issues, radical feminism also seeks to raise awareness about the female body itself. Women's bodies are often the object of male oppression. Because of the rise of patriarchy, the violence that occurs is considered normal. Violence against women described as "bad" or negative women is considered normal because their style invites indecent actions (Arivia, 2003: 105).

2.2.3.3 Marxist and Socialism Feminism

Marxist and social feminism have similar views, with only one difference. Generally, Marxist theory revolves around social class, capitalism, and social systems. Therefore, Marxist feminism focuses on the oppression or injustice experienced by women with these issues. Socialist feminism only emphasizes gender oppression as the cause of women's oppression, unlike Marxist feminism, which emphasizes that the cause of women's oppression is due to social class issues. (Arivia, 2003:111).

According to Putri (2023) in her research paper, Marxist Feminism emphasizes the production system that men have dominated since the existence of capitalism. Women are no longer part of the production system and are sent home or work only at home. Under capitalism, work is divided along gender lines, with men working in the productive commodity sector while women work in the domestic sector and are considered to be worthless. Marxist feminism considers the work done by women to produce the natural characteristics of women. (Sujarwa, 2019: 208). According to Tong (2009: 157), quoted by Sujarwa (2019: 208), the goal of Marxist feminism promises women to become free human beings so that women and men can jointly build social structures and social roles that allow both genders to realize their full human potential.

2.3 Preview Related Studies

In support of this research, there are various references from previous research on concepts or theories relevant to this research. First, research conducted by Putri (2023), her research entitled “Gender Inequality and Feminism Seen in Characters of Battle of The Sexes Movie Script”. The results of this study there are types of gender inequality and images of feminism in the characters that are analyzed through characterization, plot, and setting. The type of feminism seen in the screenplay characters is liberal feminism.

The research “ An Analysis of Feminism of The Main Character in Zootopia Movie” by Yaslinar (2023) is the second previous research that I use to support this research. The results of the study prove the values of feminism that exist in the main character of the movie. The main character in the movie has the values of freedom, equality, justice, individual autonomy, and moral values.

The third previous research that I use to support this research is, “Characterizations of Enola Holmes in The Case of The Missing Marquess: A Study of Liberal Feminism” by Sakinah, Setyorini, Masulah (2022). The results of this study show that Enola Holmes' personality, thoughts, and physical appearance

illustrate the portrait of European women in the 19th century but Enola's character also challenges gender role stereotypes. This characterization represents liberal feminism in Enola Holmes.

