CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

A novel regularly aims to work as an instrument to describe the object that occure in the actual world. The Danish Girl which is authored by David Ebershoff attempts to describe the object which is another person might not be aware of the life of a person who confuses with his identity in the actual world today. In this novel, the main character is dominantly visualized as a desperate character who has a sense miserable on his identity. This is a story of person who was born and growed as a man, but eventually realize his new identity. The confusion of Einar's identity as the main character in this novel is illustrated by Einar's performance. Since the novel shows Einar's confusion of his identity through Einar's action, this present study examines it by utilizing the framework of queer literary criticism about gender performativity, thus the study also explains the description of the factors that cause Einar to change his identity. Therefore in the first sub-chapter, this study examines Einar's confusion of his identity which can be described through Einar's performance. Einar's confusion of his identity is depicted by action that contrast with his sex until he confesses his new identity. Moreover in the second sub chapter, the this present study analyzes the reason of Einar's decision to change his idetity. Additionally, in this chapter also explains about Islamic perspective in gender. How Islam see and arrange human's identity.

3.1 The process of Einar experience the confusion of his identity.

This part describes the process of Einar's life that experience the confusion in his identity. Therefore, since Einar's confusion can be seen through Einar's performance, queer theory suits to analyze this problem. Einar's confusion that makes the alteration in his gender and his sex. Thus, this first sub chapter is divided into two explanations. First, the discussion starts about gender representation. Gender representation based on society perception before the alteration. Then, the second chapter describes the confusion in his identity and the alteration of gender. Second chapter is divided into the act of cross-dressing, changing gender, repetition of gender and the revelation.

3.1.1 Gender representation

Gender representation is a gender that describes a person's life, whether gender is suitable or not with society. Society decide that being normal in sexuality is the right choice. Heterosexual is one of correct choices based on society. Judith Buttler argues that relationship between sex, gender and sexuality with the word 'heterosexual matrix' (194). The idea about heterosexual matrix includes the idea about sex and gender.

Sex is the biological characteristic of human. There are a differences between male and female biological characteristic. The biological characteristic of men and women have been given birth by god. The male's reproductive organs is testes and the women's reproductive organs is ovaries. Testes in man is a tool that holds on the base of the penis that produces sperm. This conception is also explained by Saptari and Holzner (89) who describes about physical characteristics and Anas who explains about sperm (2).

Einar read about a man, a Bavarian aristocrat, who was born with a penis...Somehow Einar knew he was reading about himself. (168)

How about down there?" he said, pointing a tongue depressor at Einar's crotch. "May I have a look?"

When Einar lowered his underpants, Dr. Hexler's face stopped, only his nostrils, with their pores jammed with dots of black, moving. "Appears to be all there," he said. "You can pull them up again. You seem to be in quite good health. (116).

Normal man has penis includes Einar. Einar reads books on sex and gender, then Einar imagines his penis. This is proof that Einar is male by sex. The penis is a vital tool for man. At the time of inspection Dr.Hexler, he also indicates that the lower part of the Einar body does not experience health problems. This is evidence that Einar has a healthy penis.

Heterosexuality is the behavior of two persons of dissimilar sex that have romantic relationship. Heterosexuality is the right condition in society. Human must being normal in sexuality. As the normal man, Einar get married with Greta. Man marries with woman. They are happy.

"Trouble in the marriage?" he said. "Is that what I understand?" "Not exactly trouble."

"How long have you been married?"

"Six years," Einar said. He recalled their wedding in St. Alban's Church in the park; the young deacon was English and, that morning, nicked by his razor. He

had said, in a voice as light as the air floating through the pink-glass windows and into the laps of their wedding guests, "This is a special wedding. I see something special here. In ten years the two of you will be extraordinary people." (114)

Einar falls in love with Greta. Einar marries Greta. Einar feels his marriage is a miracle. A miracle which means he is happy to marry a woman named Greta. The action of Einar is the normal action of gender. Gender of Einar that suits with norm and heterosexuality by society.

The concept of heterosexual matrix by Butler implies that sex is given from God and gender is made by society, thus society give the word masculine and feminime as representation of gender. Public argues that if someone as a male, he must essentially be masculine and handsome. According to Santrock masculine means man must be active and gentle as the person (Mahfudhotin 20). The perception of masculine person is pictured in statement below.

"May I go?" Einar asked, pulling away.

"You mean to the party?"

"Well, that's not—"

"Of course you can go to the party. That's why I asked you."

Then, to both their surprise, Einar turned his face to Greta's for a second kiss. (29)

The moment before getting married, Einar and Geta fall in love. Einar as a man generally starts aggressively by kissing Greta. Einar acts as masculine and gentle to Greta. Masculine in Einar's action is influenced by Greta as special woman in sourrounding Einar. Gender of Einar in this moment are Einar kisses Greta. This condition occurs in Einar's life before he experiences the confusion in his identity.

3.1.2. The Act of cross-dressing

Gender, as Butler argued in her book *Undoing Gender*, is the device in which the construction, manufacture and standardization of masculine and feminime happens together with the interstitial shapes of hormonal, chromosomal, psychic, and action that gender accepts (Butler 42). In the statement above means that gender is only a concept of masculine and feminime individual that every person from each sex obtainable may cross, may contrast and act every gender obtainable. It also believes that every person free being other person and other gender. In this novel the comprehending that gender is a performance in some ways are fully supported. In first chapter in *The Danish Girl* is explained the act of cross-dressing,

It's just that Anna's canceled again. So would you mind trying on her stockings?" Greta asked. "And her shoes?" (13)...The yellow shoes looked too dainty to support him, but his feet felt natural arched up, as if he was stretching a long-unused muscle. (17)

"Does that mean you don't want to try on her dress?"..."Do you like it?" Greta asked. (19)...

He thought about saying no, but that would have been a lie. He liked the dress, and he could nearly feel the flesh beneath his skin ripening.

"Then just slip it on for a few minutes." Greta brought it to Einar and held it to his chest.

"Greta," he said, "what if I—" "Just take off your shirt," she said. And he did. (20)

From the conversation above, it is known that gender is formed by action. Person may cross in other gender. Gender of Einar is changed by his self-action. The gender of Einar naturally masculine as a male, then the gender changes into a feminine because of an act of wearing a pair of shoes, a stocking, and a dress. Gender which change due to a request from his wife. Einar wears shoes, stockings and dress and being woman's model of Greta.

The act of cross dressing of Einar occurs in gallery painting and repeatedly in the artist ball. There is an artist ball at Rathuset in June. Einar does not want to come to the artist ball. Greta offers her husband to come as a Lili. This act of cross-dressing is described in second chapter,

She gently asked, "Would you like to go as Lili?" (34) "Was Lili here again?" "The whole afternoon." "She said to tell you she wants to go to the ball. (35) I don't think I'm pretty enough. Please advise. (37)

Form the quotation above, we know that the act of cross-dressing occurs. Each gender from each sex is available may cross and may contrast and act other gender available, this condition happens because being masculine and feminime are only terminology and perception of gender. Lili is willing to come to the artist ball as Lili. He changes his sex in artist ball, the people assumes that he is the cousin of Einar and he is female. Automatically the gender also changes. He wears woman's dress. He tries being pretty in artist ball. He tries being feminime not masculine.

3.1.3 Changing Gender

In this novel, the changing of gender is the continuation of the act of crossdressing. Person may act which contrast with sex, thus person wants more. Person more often changes his action that contrast with sex. The action relates with sex is called gender. Gender is the cultural action which contrasts with sex. This thought of gender that opposes with sex have been explained by Buttler (142). In artis ball, Einar does action which contrast with sex. Einar decides to become Lili. At the artist ball, Henrik tries to get acquainted with Lili. Henry tries to be familiar and seduces Lili. The quotation in five chapter,

Henrik, whose lips were flat and purple and cracked just down the middle, kissed Lili. His head swooped in, his mouth landed on hers and then pulled away. He did it again, and again, while his hand kneaded the flesh above her elbow, and then the small of her back... The tip of his tongue was strangely smooth, as if a scalding tea had burned off the bumpy buds (65)

Henrik increasingly interests with Lili. Then Henrik kisses Lili. The alteration of gender occurs. Lili's action receives a smacker from Henrik is contrasts with his sex as a man. Lili receives a smacker and feels pleasure. She feels the softness of the Henrik's kisses. The alteration of Einar's gender is shaped by the environment. A romantic environment triggers a gender change when they kiss each other.

In this novel, the changing of gender also is done through replacing woman's behavior. In replacing process, we also enter in the process of observation. We observe, we like and replace it. Woodhouse argues that gender in society is categorized based on observable in seven types; fashion, hairstyle, facial appearances, body language, gesture, voice and mannerism (Pradipta 32). The observation creates the feature of gender.

Einar and Greta decide to move to France. Continuously, the alteration of Einar's gender occurs. Einar constantly wants to be Lili. Lili has a routine to go to madame Jasmin-Carton. Madame Jasmin-Carton is a favorit place for men. In there, Lili observes woman's physique and woman's behavior. In chapter 13 in *The Danish Girl*;

For almost six months Einar had been visiting Madame Jasmin-Carton'... He only wanted to watch the girls strip and dance, to study the curve and heft of their breasts, to watch the thighs, eerily white and tremulous like the skin on a bowl of steamed milk, flap open and closed.... He visited Madame Jasmin-Carton's to examine women, to see how their bodies attached limb to trunk and produced a female. How the girl with the electric black hair would hold her chin down as she distractedly cupped each custardy breast. How the girl after her, a blonde with a wiry body, walked around the half-circle black room with her fists on her hips, which were all bone. Or how the girl from last Tuesday, whom Einar had never seen before, parted her freckled thighs and flashed her genitalia. (130).

It quotation above explains about Lili's observation in woman's physique and woman's action in Madame Jasmin-Carton. Woodhouse says that gender in society

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can be classified through observation of seven types. Observation is the important thing for Lili which is Lili has new identity. With her new identity, Lili tries to know the best look of woman's physique. Thus, Lili wants to know what exactly woman does. Lili tries to search naturally of woman's action. How the curvature of woman's breasts and how a woman shows genitalia. After that, Lili can replicate the action and the original of her identity. The purpose of observation is Lili being perfect woman based on gender classification in society.

3.1.4 Repetition

Gender is definitely a performative consequently it needs repetition. The alteration of Einar's gender happens because of a repetition process. Einar often becomes a woman. The process of alteration does not happen automatically. This alteration of gender is created. Lili are formed by the process of repeating the action. Greta creates Lili everyday for her painting. The concept of repetition has been described by Buttler in *Bodies That Matter*'s book (2)

Greta looked up, her face nearly as white as Edvard's coat. "I want to paint Lili," she said... For a moment, Einar felt like defying his wife. He had told himself that he would call up Lili in the afternoon, that he'd spend the morning painting. Greta wanted him to give up his own painting for hers.. (93).

He chose a dress. It was white, printed with pink conch shells. Its hem hung to his calf. The white and pink looked pretty against his leg, which had taken color from the French sun. (P.94)

Start from the painting, the presence of Lili emerges. Gender is the action which is repeated. Einar becomes the model of Greta everyday. Einar repeats to wears dress. Habitually, Einar being pretty in each afternoon. Now Greta wants to paint more often, not only in the afternoon but also in morning. Sometimes, Einar wants to defy his wife. However Einar does not defy Greta. Einar still loyal helps his wife being Lili in the painting.

The repetition of gender also happens in the library. Einar is more comfortable of being Lili. Einar wants more. Einar not only wears dress and being pretty, but also Einar wants to change his sex. Einar confuses with her wishes. Therefore, Einar go to library to read the information about gender.

Books called *The Sexes; The Normal and Abnormal Man; A Scientific Study of Sexual Immorality; and Die sexuelle Krise*, published in Dresden twenty years earlier... In one Einar read about a man, a Bavarian aristocrat, who was born with both a penis and a vagina. There was something about his plight-the confusion as a child... Somehow Einar knew he was reading about himself. He recognized the duality, the lack of complete identification with either sex...(168).

He imagined a uterus shoved up behind his testicles. He imagined breasts somehow trapped by his ribcage...Einar spent a week in the reading room, and there was a point each day (169).

Einar studies about gender for a week. Einar wants to comprehend about gender issues. Butler mentions that gender is action that is required the repetition of action. Einar repeats the action in reading. The activity of reading gives the comprehending about his new identity. After reading, Einar imagines the physique of woman. Einar imagines that he has breasts and uterus. Reading becomes the prove and support of the desire to change the sex and new gender.

3.1.5 Revelation

This part explains about the revelation of Einar. Openly, Einar becomes Lily and wants to change her sex. How the process of operation happens until Einar has the physique of woman is described in this part.

When at artist ball, Einar bleeds and fainted for the first time. Then, the incident kept repeating. Something's wrong with Einar's body. Greta as the wife checks the situation. Confusion and desire about identity is also asked during the health screening process. Some doctors give different analyzes. Einar focuses on checking his identity. Finally, Einar believes in Prof Bolk's analysis. Einar is not shame to mention his identity problems with others. He is sure of his identity as Lily. The process about coming-out occurs. Coming-out is a process that person admits his identity that is hidden. Coming-out is explained by Buttler (qtd in Pratiwi 38). The coming-out process is not easy as its think, because the people that have in problem identity would be considered that they are being abnormal. Someone that has problem in identity like gay, lesbian, bisexual, and transgender to open their real gender sexuality in public include Einar as transgender person

Frau Krebs cleared her throat. "Professor Bolk told me you'd be coming," she said. "But he failed to give me your name. So typical of him." "It's Lili." (231).

Ursula asked, "And you, Lili? Why are you here?" Lili thought about the question, biting her lip and burying her wrists inside her sleeves, and finally said, "I'm ill inside." Ursula, whose mouth naturally pouted up, said, "I see." (234).

In the quotation above, Einar does coming-out process. At the Dresden clinic, Einar mentions his name confidently. He introduces himself as a Lily to Frau. It also happens when he talks with other patients at the Dresden clinic. He answers Ursula's question about why he enters the clinic. He says that he gets ill inside. Ursula understands it. This coming-out process is not easy. People can think of him as an abnormal person, but people around Einar can understand his condition, and includes Ursula.

Human can says his identity of gender and sexuality in public. Every person has the other probabilities of gender and sexuality. Gender and sexuality is not fixed term. The revelation in this situation is allowed. Humans who have other gender possibilities have also been described by Kosofsky (Sedwick 8).

Einar nodded. "She told me you were going to turn me into Lili once and for all." That wasn't all Greta had told him. She had also said, "This is it, Einar. This is our only chance." (228).

Everyone has other probabilities of gender and sexuality. Einar has other probabilities of his gender and his sex. Although he was born as a male, Einar believes that he has a woman identity and she will become a woman. Einar believes that professor can help him to change his sex. Einar believes in his new identity as Lili.

Other possibilities of gender and sex do not correspond in public perceptions. Incompatibility of sex and gender may incur as a result. Public agrees the right rules of gender and sex. The deviation of gender comes the sanction. This thought also is reinforced by Woodhouse's argument (6);

The deviation of person's action can come consequence in a person. This consequence is also accepted by Einar. Operation occurs twice, when Einar decides to change sex, Einar has changed his gender too. The alteration of gender can result in punishment or an unpleasant consequence. Einar accepts his unpleasant consequence.

"The first operation was a success," Professor Bolk began. "It was rather simple. The incision is healing as it should." He told Greta about the surgery in the operating amphitheater, where before dawn one morning Einar had become Lili (250).

She concentrated on the bulb in the ceiling, biting her lip, but soon the pain had spread through her body, and she was screaming, begging for a morphia injection. She cried for ether. She whimpered for her pills laced with cocaine... (314)

"The transplant isn't working," Carlisle said (316).

To become Lili, Einar undergoes surgery twice. When sex is changed, the performance of gender also changes. Butler explains that a deviation from gender will bring punishment. Einar deviates from his gender and sex. The first operation of Einar is success. She has woman physique. The second surgery aims for ovarian transplantation. Einar wants to be mother. The second operation fails. Einar feels severe pain in all of his body due to surgery. Lili should be given a shot of morphine continuously. Lili should drink cocaine, pain relief pills to reduce the pain. Lili receives unpleasant consequences from her choice. Einar accepts the sanction of his sex change. In other words, gender is formed from a choice that creates a punishment that must be borne by the man himself.

3.2 The factors that cause Einar decides to change his identity

This part describes about the factors that cause Einar decides to change his identity. Identity is features that human does. When a human is born, society determines his sex. A human grows and developes accordance to his sex. In this novel, the growth and development of human beings contrary to when the human is born. Einar as the main character takes dissimilar identity. Einar is a person who is born and grow as a man, but eventually realizes his new identity. Einar senses miserable on his identity. Einar realizes that he is actually female. The action of Einar also changes. The gender of Einar become feminime. Einar continuously perform actions that deviate from sex. The alteration Einar's gender that contras with his sex is called transgender. Einar constantly wants to be Lily. Not only in appearance, but also in the physical. Then Einar wants to change his sex. Einar changes his physique through operation. The process of changing sex is called as transsexuality. Einar's decision is caused by internal and external factors. Biological and environment factors supports transgender and transsexual.

a. Environmental factor.

A transgender and a transsexual person is influenced by external factors. The people arround us form us. Environmental factor that shapes new identity of Einar are:

• Compulsion of the hard situation

The confusion of identity starts from a difficult situation that forces Einar. Einar initially became a normal person, but the compulsion of the environment that causes Einar changes. The environment in which we live, this environment can shape us. Einar becomes transgender person. One of factor that shapes transgender is the support of the wearing of distorted clothing (Dwinanda 17). A situation that does not give other choice for Einar to refuse the act that different with his sex. Einar wears women's clothes because of the request of his wife.

I need a pair of legs to finish her portrait, or I'll never get it done. And then I thought to myself, yours might do." "But I can't wear Anna's shoes," Einar said. (C.1, P.13). Greta looked up, her face nearly as white as Edvard's coat. "I want to paint Lili," she said...(C.9, P.93)

He chose a dress. It was white, printed with pink conch shells. (C9. P.94).

Einar wears women's stockings at the request of his wife. The situation does not give any excuses for Einar. Greta asks Einar to be a model replaces Anna. At the first time, Einar refuses, finally he does. Then, Greta asks again. Einar will automatically and directly choose women's clothes. Change of woman act is based on Greta's support. Greta supports her husband to wears women's clothes for the sake of painting.

• Fear toward his father

Boys grow without father's presence for long periods of time does not have a vivid or real example of a father and his personality as a man is one of factor in transgender and transsexual situation. Boys will tend to imitate his mother. Boys who grow up without a father will be feminine. There is no masculine example to emulate. However, situation in this novel is different. Einar is a orphan. His mother has died. He lives with his father. Einar has a very close relationship with his father. After married, Einar becomes female transsexual. One of factor that influences female transsexul is a very close relationship with the father (detached-hostile father). The father has a harsh nature toward the child, so the child becomes afraid. Boy chooses to be close to the mother and absorbs her behavior.

In *The Danish Girl*, the main character, grows up without a mother. His mother dies during childbirth. Einar as a man does not have any examples of feminime behavior. However, Einar experience detached-hostile father's situation.

Einar resented his father, sometimes cursing him as Einar dug in the bog.. On the table next to his father's sickbed was an oval daguerreotype of Einar's mother, her hair twisted into a wreath around her head, her eyes silvery. Whenever Einar picked it up, his father would take it away and say, "You're disturbing her." ..., exactly as she'd left them the day she gave birth to Einar. (C.3, P.21).

he found Einar, small at age seven, in the drawers, the amber beads twisted around his throat, a yellow deck-scarf on his head like long, beautiful hair. His father's face turned red, and his eyes seemed to sink into his skull. Einar could hear the angry rattle of his father's breath in his throat. "You can't do that!" his father said. "Little boys can't do that! (C.3, P.22)

From two quotations above explain the situation of Einar fear. Einar is an orphan. Einar lives with father. Einar since childhood knows father personality. Einar should be masculine. But when he was adult, Einar chooses to be feminine. Einar being feminime because the characteristic of father especially anger. Father is angry because of the little Einar's action. Einar wearing beads. A little Einar does not know about his action. In quotations above, there is word 'Einar resented his father'. Einar's father is angry because of the little Einar's action also take the oval daguerreotype of Einar's mother. Einar fears with father's action. Consequently, einar does not want to replicate his father. Einar does not want person always angry. Einar does not want to has the attitude of a man who likes angry.

b. Biological factor

Transgender and transsexual can be influenced by biological factors that come from within. Sexual abnormalities happens that since the process of fetus in the womb. One of sexual abnormalities is pseudomale. Pseudomale denotes as disguised men. She has a female cell but she is physically a man. The testicle consist little sperm or are completely barren. This perception has been explained by Dwinanda (15-16). This situation can be different in every person. There are several cases when stepping on an adult, her breasts grow larger while her whiskers and beards are reduced. Medical review is needed in this process.

Einar is sick. Einar often bleeds. Einar decides to change his sex become a woman through surgery. The first operation is successful, although Einar still bleeding frequently. Prof. Bolk further examines the irregularities in Einar's body.

"I was concerned about her bleeding," Professor Bolk continued. "She shouldn't have been hemorrhaging like that. It made me think something was wrong with one of her abdominal organs."... "I opened up her abdomen. I knew something was wrong. I'd been in enough abdominal cavities to know something was wrong." (C.22, P.251).

"In his abdomen," Bolk continued, "tangled in with his intestine, I found something." Dr. Bolk folded his hands together and cracked his knuckles. "I found a pair of ovaries. Underdeveloped, of course. Small, of course. But they were there."...

"What does it mean for her?" Greta finally asked. "Are these ovaries real?" "It means I'm even more certain that this will work." And then, "We're doing the right thing." (252)

From the quotation above, Einar is classified as pseudomale. Pseudomale is man but he has female cell. After Prof Bold's decision to further examine the stomach of Einar's ovaries are finded in there. Small and undeveloped ovaries. The ovary can be one of the reason that Einar becomes transgender and transsexual. The biological complexity's factors from transgender and transsexual become the things that researchers need to pay attention. Additionally, a powerful boost of self also causes the alteration of Einar. Desire must be accepted by society to create peace in life. A great desire will require a big boost from the environment. A great desire of man that contrasts with her sex should be strengthened by the desire from within ourselves include's einar desire that contrasts with society (Tiffany 7). The community disagrees with Einar's actions. As people who do not fit the norm in general, Einar experiences humiliation. But the strong impulse of Einar becomes the key of Einar's alteration.

"Not as much as I am about his delusion that he is a woman,"the doctor said...That a man like your husband can't live much of a life. Of course Denmark is very open, but this isn't about openness...That you and I, as responsible citizens, cannot let your husband free to roam as Lili? Not even in Copenhagen. Not even on occasion. Not even under your supervision. I trust you'll agree with me that we should do whatever it takes to get this demon out of him, because that is what it is don't you agree with me. (125-126)

But Lili knew more than anything else that she had to return to Dresden to finish what Bolk had started. To prove to the world—no, not to the world but to herself— that indeed she was a woman, and that all her previous life, the little man known as Einar, was simply nature's gravest mishap, corrected once and for all. (291)

Einar is checked by Dr.Hexler. Dr.hexler says that the world cannot accept the new identity of Einar. Einar is also unacceptable in the work. Even Dr.Hexler says that there is a demon in Einar. However, Einar still wants to change his gender and

his sex as well. The first operation is success. A second operation aims to make Einar being a mother. As Oemar's idea that a great desire that is not accepted by society, its desire must be strengthened by him self. Einar goes to Dresden. Einar is very confident that he can be a mother. A strong push from Einarwithin Einar. A strong desire to be a perfect woman.

The Danish Girl takes the identity issues. The issues that become the important issues for person are sexuality and gender. Sexuality and gender are parts of the natural identity of human beings. EH. Lake mentions that sex in biology's knowledge and anatomy's knowledge divides person into male and female. In contrast, gender is behavior of each sex in public formation (1). Gender divides person into masculine and feminime. By the time, humans tend to oppose. Humans oppose the prevailing rules including with gender and sex. Distortion of gender identity and same-sex relationships has often been discussed in scriptures and historical narratives. In the holy of the Qur'an, once mentioned about a homosexual precisely at the time of the prophet Luth. Al Quran Al 'Ankabuut: Verse 28.

"And [mention] Lot, when he said to his people, "Indeed, you commit such immorality as no one has preceded you with from among the worlds." (Surah 9:28).

This surah tells about the deviation of sex and gender in ancient times. It means that the deviation of gender and sex is not a new action for humans. Men like men who are mighty and so are women.

Nowdays, sexual and gender aberrations are done openly. Then the perpetrators of sexual and gender deviations do the movement. One of the movement is awarding of the identity name. Word Q is the name for queer (verified ever since 1996) to prove the movement (Subhrajit 2). The LGBT people success. They can show themselves and get them right. But the rules in sex and gender are fixed rules in religion.

Religion cannot be separated from human life. The rules of human life are governed by religion, including gender and sex. Sex in religion only two; man and woman. Al Quran Alhujarat: 13: *O mankind, indeed We have created you from male and female and made you peoples and tribes that you may know one another. Indeed, the most noble of you in the sight of Allah is the most righteous of you. Indeed, Allah is Knowing and Acquainted*" (*Qs Al Hujurat: 13*) (Dwinanda 6) The sex consists of man and woman. Religion clearly forbids the alteration of human sex. Other ayah that consits the form of human are :

✓ Al Quran An Najm: 45

And that He creates the two mates - the male and female -

 \checkmark Hadith from the Prophet Muhammad SAW;

Allah cursed male who resembled women, and women who resembled men (H.R Muhammad).

Despite the clarity of sex and gender rules, irregularities persist, especially gender deviations. Because of gender is a formed and repeated by an action. Gender comes from a habit. As Buttler's explanation : Performativity must be understood not as a singular or intentional 'act' but, rather, as the repeated and citational practice by which discourse produces the effects that it names (Buttler 1993, 2).

Gender is the performativity is formed by repetition. Gender is something we often do. If we repeat gender deviations, then our deviation become routines. Doing a good action will establish a better gender also. In hadith also is explained about the habit in doing good action, "Our deeds that Allah loves are continuous deeds (done) though little" (HR.Muslim)

The hadith that comes from the prophet Muhammad explains that we must make good deeds as a continuous repetition. In this novel, Einar is used to repeat gender deviation. Einar feels comfortable with his new identity. Einar wants to change his sex too. Therefore as a man who obeys religion, does not opposite gender and makes as habit.

A habit of deviation of gender and sex are forbidden explicitly by religion. The action that make deviation In the quran is explained *And I will mislead them, and I will arouse in them [sinful] desires, and I will command them so they will slit the ears of cattle, and I will command them so they will change the creation of Allah ." And whoever takes Satan as an ally instead of Allah has certainly sustained a clear loss "* (Quran 4:119).

The Qur'an explains that Satan will tempt people by making people change their bodies. Humans are created with the best form. Islam views transgender and transsexual acts as a violation of religion. Actions follow satan. Automatically, all human actions that are the same as the devil action are forbidden in Islam.

