



Men and women's position are always distinguished. Men are superior to women. They always get the first priority. Meanwhile women are placed in the second range. They just help and give to support to men. But the condition start to changes. Women are struggling for their right to get equal treatment in all fields. Gorsky states that women's social status and economic wail being depend on the man in her life and to every large degree, her happiness depend on his good will (Gorsky, 1992:2).

Feminism is a word that people nowadays usually associate with the effort to change women's life. According to Holman, feminism is a general position, not necessarily confined to woman, having to do with the advocacy and encouragement for equal rights and opportunities for woman-politically, socially, psychologically, personality and aesthetically (Holman, 1984:201)

Men assumed that is difficult to understand women's feeling. They are busy with the various activities. Therefore, women need somebody to talk. They look for other women to share their experiences with other women (Freeman, 1984:246). Sometimes, women feel better to discuss their problem with other women. In Freeman's view, women conclude that they are essentially worthwhile and interesting with other women. With this prospective women turn realize that they change their society.

At the end, women will have a consciousness of herself as a member of a group and the feeling of solidarity. This is called as the concept of sisterhood and feminist as sociological point (Freeman, 1984:546).

Feminism can not be separated from patriarchy. Patriarchy gives power to men. Women do not have power in all fields. Lucy in this matter, have struggle for her life. She must keep her family and all her faith with moving into other country. Whatever in good or worst condition of her life, Lucy must have spirit to continue her life.

### **2.3 Feminist Criticism**

The various kinds of feminist literary theory is not so much a specific technique of criticism but a common goal: to raise awareness of women's roles in all aspects of literary production (as writers, as characters in literature, as readers etc.) and to reveal the extent of male dominance in all of these aspects (David Carter, 2006:91). Women's attempts to resist the dominance of a patriarchal society have a long history but the actual term 'feminism' seems not to have come into English usage until the 1890s.

In general, feminist criticism has also attempted to show that literary criticism and theory themselves have been dominated by male concerns. There is general agreement among most authors that, apart from recent developments, feminist theory can be divided into two major stages: The First Wave and The Second Wave.

#### **2.3.1 The First Wave**

The earlier phase of modern feminist theory was very much influenced by the social and economic reforms brought about by the Women's Rights and Suffrage movements. Two writers in particular stand out in this period for first raising many of

the issues which would continue to preoccupy later feminists: Virginia Woolf and Simone de Beauvoir.

### I. **Virginia Woolf (1882–1941)**

Apart from her novels, Virginia Woolf also wrote two works which contributed to feminist theory: *A Room with a View* (1927), and *Three Guineas* (1938). In the former, Woolf considered especially the social situation of women as writers and, in the latter, she explored the dominance of the major professions by men. In the first work she argued that women's writing should explore female experience and not just draw comparisons with the situation in society of men.

Woolf was also one of the earliest writers to stress that gender is not predetermined but is a social construct and, as such, can be changed. However, she did not want to encourage a direct confrontation between female and male concerns and preferred to try to find some kind of balance of power between the two. If women were to develop their artistic abilities to the full, she felt it was necessary to establish social and economic equality with men.

### II. **Simone de Beauvoir (1908–1986)**

Simone de Beauvoir is famous not only as a feminist but as the life-long partner of the French philosopher Jean- Paul Sartre. She was a very active fighter for women's rights and a supporter of abortion. Her most influential book is, without doubt, *The Second Sex* (1949). In this work, she outlined the differences between the interests of men and women and attacked various forms of male dominance over women.

Already in the Bible and throughout history Woman was always regarded as the 'Other'. Man dominated in all influential cultural fields, including law, religion, philosophy, science, literature and the other arts. She also clearly distinguished between 'sex' and 'gender', and wrote (famously) 'One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman.' She demanded freedom for women from being distinguished on the basis of biology and rejected the whole notion of femininity, which she regarded as a male projection.

### **2.3.2 The Second Wave**

The second wave of feminist theory was very much influenced by the various liberationist movements, especially in America, in the 1960s. Its central concern was sexual difference. The theorists of this second wave criticized especially the argument that women were made 'inferior' by virtues of their biological difference to men. Some feminist critics, on the other hand, celebrated the biological difference and considered it a source of positive values which women could nurture, both in their everyday lives and in works of art and literature.

Another area of debate has been the question of whether white women and men perceive the world in the same ways, and differently to black women. Another much disputed question has been whether there exists a specifically female language. This has arisen from the sense that one reason for the oppression of women has been the male dominance of language itself.

Some feminists have decided not to challenge dominance directly but rather to celebrate all that has been traditionally identified as the polar opposite of maleness.

All that is disruptive, chaotic and subversive is seen as female, in a positive, creative sense, in contrast to the restrictive, ordering and defining obsessions of maleness.

#### I. **Kate Millett (1934–)**

Kate Millett's book *Sexual Politics* (1969) was probably the most influential feminist work of its period. Her central argument is that the main cause of the oppression of women is ideology. Patriarchy is all-pervasive and treats females universally as inferior. In both public and private life the female is subordinate. Millett also distinguishes very clearly between 'sex' (biological characteristics) and 'gender' (culturally acquired identity).

The interaction of domination and subordination in all relations between men and women is what she calls 'sexual politics'. Millett also reveals a special interest in literature, arguing that the very structure of narrative has been shaped by male ideology.

#### II. **Sandra Gilbert (1936–) and Susan Gubar (1944–)**

Gilbert and Gubar's *The Madwoman in the Attic* (1979) is famous for its exploration of certain female stereotypes in literature, especially those of the 'angel' and the 'monster'. The title refers to the mad wife whom Rochester has locked in the attic in Charlotte Brontë's *Jane Eyre*. They have been criticised for identifying many examples of patriarchal dominance without providing a thorough criticism of it.











*elements*. It needs to understand the meaning of text itself first. It related to the beliefs concerning the proper way to interpret it (Tyson: 137). New Critics believed that a single best, or most accurate, interpretation of each text could be discovered that best represents the text itself: that best explains what the text means and *how* the text produces that meaning, in other words, that best explains its organic unity (Tyson: 148).

Nevertheless, New Criticism's success in focusing our attention on the formal elements of the text and on their relationship to the meaning of the text is evident in the way we study literature today, regardless of our theoretical perspective. For whatever theoretical framework we use to interpret a text, we always support our interpretation with concrete evidence from the text that usually includes attention to formal elements, and, with the notable exception of some deconstructive and reader-response interpretations, we usually try to produce an interpretation that conveys some sense of the text as a unified whole (Tyson: 149).

It is understandable that their method worked best on short poems and stories because the shorter the text, the more of its formal elements could be analyzed. When longer works were examined, such as long poems, novels, and plays, New Critical readings usually confined themselves to the analysis of some aspect (or aspects) of the work, for example, its imagery (or perhaps just one kind of imagery, such as nature imagery), the role of the narrator or of the minor characters, the function of time in the work, the pattern of light and dark created by settings, or some other

formal element. In analyzing the novel chosen analyzes some aspects of literary work. They are character and characterization (Tyson: 149).

### **2.3.1 Characterization**

Character can make a story reliable and vivid. Hence, people are always interest in discussing a character. Everybody admits that human is unique creature who has a very rich dimension to be discussed. Therefore, character becomes an interesting topic in literature.

As in human life, character in fiction also has character traits, for instance: character maybe aggressive or fearful, confident or self doubting, adventurous or timid, careful and careless and so on. Thus, the character in a story almost based on true life. Therefore, a successful author recreates the actual life throughout that particular character itself which is able to make the reader to see a presentation of real life (Jacob, 1986:135).

In order to build a full and clear portrait of the character becomes more alive, an author uses characterization. Characterization is the description of human character in novels (Oxford advanced learner's dictionary, 1995:186). It also important for the reader to pay attention about the character's speeches action and comment of the other characters in order to understand more about the idea of the story (Holman, 1986:1-2).

There are some methods of characterization. Authors commonly use to characterize their characters in order to create true story like in their novels. The first method is Indirect Presentation and the second is Direct Presentation (Jacob, 1986:138). By using the first method, an author describes his character indirectly.

He usually through the character speeches and actions, he/she may reveal what the characters themselves say, as speeches may be expected to indicate the character of the speaker. It may be reflected a momentary emotional or intellectual state. Besides speech an author can also use the actions of his characters to describe the character traits of those characters.

And the second method, the author acts directly as a story teller or observer to express what he says about the characters. What the author says, he/she directly comment a character, about his appearance and clothes, thoughts, manners, past life all which are usually to be accepted as the truths.

Moreover, there are four fundamental methods in getting information about the characters. The first is through the characters speeches and thoughts. Here the author gives the reader an insight through what the character says, because whenever he puts forward an opinion, he is giving some clues to his character.

The second is through what the character does. It means by seeing the characters action we can get information about the quality of their personality. The third is through what other characters think or say about him. The last is by evaluating what the author says about character, speaking as story teller or observer (Jacobs, 1986:138-139).

