

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher describes the theories and concepts that will be used as the basis for this research. This researcher includes patriarchal culture, and gender discrimination against women in the Chinese Dynasty era. The causal factors still occur, so the impact is detrimental for a woman.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 The Main Character

Character is the name given to the person who is described in the narrative either directly or indirectly. "Character is people who are appeared in a narrative prose or novel and it is regarded by the readers as a person who has morality quality and particular propensity such as being expressed in what they say and what they do," according to Abrams (as cited in Patmarinanta and Ernawati, 2016). (p. 27). Character develops into one of the key components of a story since readers may comprehend the primary idea of the narrative by examining the characters. Additionally, the presence of characters can make the atmosphere of the story more engaging. Dickinson states that "character is the person who can offer" (Patmarinanta and Ernawati, 2016).

One of important components in literature is character. Characters are the life of literature. According to Domhoff (2013), "Characters, consist of people, animals, or mythical figures.."According to Petrie & Dennis (2008), Character of the story has too look real, alive, and understandable." Robbins & Johansen (2013) also defines that "If the character in the story reacts in a way that we can image ourselves doing, it feels "real" and we are more likely to understand and accept the character's point of view".

According to Petrie & Dennis (2008), there is some kinds of character: Major or main character, Minor character, Flat character, Round character, and Static character, but the research will tend to focus on main character. The main characters are presented more over in longer period times in a play. Petrie & Dennis (2008), state that, "The main character is a character that often appears in the movie, this character becomes important in a movie."

As the narrative progresses, the reader is introduced to the fictional characters that the author has constructed. The most crucial element of the story is the character since they play a role in delivering the author's message. According to Arp and Johnson (2006, p.104), there are two ways an author can depict the primary character. Direct presentation is when an author gives the reader something up front through exposition or analysis of the main character or through another character in the novel who describes the main character. Second, the author introduces the main character by action, the things he does and says, leaving it up to the reader to guess how the character will appear in the novel. This is known as indirect presentation. The reader should be

aware of the role, connection, and relevance of the characters inside the story in order to comprehend about them (DiYanni, 2001, p. 55). According to Arp and Johnson (2006, p. 103) the main character in commercial fiction, or literature written to hold readers' attention with a simple plot, should be someone who is attractive or sympathetic; if the main character is a man, he should be goodhearted and kind; he may break the rule, but there must be a good reason for doing so. However, in literary fiction, which has a more convoluted plot than commercial fiction, the main character need not be attractive because he or she is made up of both good and evil. Fictional characters can be divided into four categories: main, minor, static, and dynamic.

2.1.2 The Characterization

The Characterization, which examines the process of constructing an image of the primary character's personality and development (Aquino, 1976:112). It broadly relates to the character's characterization and growth. Direct characterization and indirect characterization are two separate methods of characterisation. Direct characterization, which is typically utilized in novels, is when the author discloses to the reader the personality of the character. While it's typically employed in movies, indirect characterization is used when an author displays elements that reflect a character's nature. There are four distinct ways to characterize something indirectly: Speech, thinking, deed, and look are in that order (Burroway, 2000:52).

2.1.3 Setting

According to Nurgiyanto (2010) stated that setting is a place, time relationship, and social environment when the events that are told. Authors often use description of landscape, scenery, buildings, season or weather to provide a strong sense of setting. Nurgiyantoro (2009, p. 227) stated the background elements can be separated into three primary categories: place, time, and social. These categories unify the impact within one another.

a. Setting of time

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:230) setting of time relates to the problem of when the events in fictional story occur. The problem of when is generally associated with the time of events in the real world, factual times, and times that have something to do with historical events.

b. Setting of place

This setting aspect suggests the place where the events described in a literary work took place. It can be utilized in the form of places that also include specific names, initials, and designated locations without obvious names. When a place is mentioned by name, it means that it is a real place, not a creation of fiction. Also, the geographical and natural characteristics of the location in question must be reflected in the setting of places that employ specific names or it will

be incongruous. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009, p. 227) As a result, along with its description, this element of setting revolves around the significance of convention in the locations where the circumstances take place inside fiction works.

c. **Setting of Social Environment**

Social environment advocates for things that are connected to the social interactions and behaviors of people in a setting or society that occur in fiction. Certain groups' social lives involve a variety of difficulties in a comparatively complex setting. It can be recognized in the manner that particular characters live their lives and in their beliefs, traditions, and ways of thinking and doing. A description of the social context, which also focuses on the social life behavior in the relevant places, must be included with the setting of place's elaboration. (Nurgiyantoro, 2009, p. 233).

2.1.4 Feminisme

The purpose of using a feminist lens is to enable the discovery of how people interact within systems and possibly offer solutions to confront and eradicate oppressive systems and structures. Feminist theory considers the lived experience of any person/people, not just women, with an emphasis on oppression. While there may not be a consensus on where feminist theory fits as a theory or paradigm, disruption of oppression is a core tenant of feminist work. As hooks (2000:p.viii) states, "Simply put,

feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation and oppression. I liked this definition because it does not imply that men were the enemy”.

There are several kinds of feminism, namely:

1. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is focused on individual freedom for women. The struggle that leads to the individual rights of women in the political, economic, and social realms.

2. Radical Feminism

This feminist believes that feminine identity restricts women from developing as complete human beings and considers patriarchy to be the main enemy of women. In addition to patriarchy, radical feminists also believe that men are part of the oppression of women. They assume that men control women's sexuality.

3. Marxist-Socialist Feminism

This feminism focuses on liberating women from class divisions, patriarchy, sex, and capitalism. Based on the general issue of women workers in the domestic and public spheres, as well as the socialization of household work and child care.

4. Psychoanalyst Gender Feminism

This feminism is a form of resistance to psychoanalytic figures or the jealousy of men, and as a result, women feel they are inferior to men.

5. Existential Feminism

This feminism entered the second wave and developed in 1940. This feminist believes that women should be free to define the meaning of their existence in this world.

6. Pasca-Modern Feminism

This feminist is actually difficult to understand and is considered not involved in the struggle. This feminist is an invitation to write and explore by precipitating "feminine writing" because they think that one of the summers of oppression against women is language.

7. Multicultural Feminism

This feminist introduces the idea that women are heterogeneous but have various interlocking slices such as age, socio-economic status, education, religion, culture, and country. Each group of women feels different adjustments along with their various experiences and identities.

8. Eco-feminism

This feminist emphasizes the spiritual relationship of women to the ecology around them. This positions women as "nurses," who are more needy and more sensitive to nature than men. Like women, nature is also "cultivated", "raped" and "exploited" by capitalism, which is dominated by men.

Feminism theory believes that women should be equal to men in political, social, sexual, intellectual and economic rights. (Barry, 1995, p.121) Feminism clearly shows that there is unequal treatment given to women seeking education an alternatives to marriage and motherhood. (Barry 1995, p.121). The notion that men have institutionalized control over women and that this power is created soacially rather than biologically or innately was introduced by Millet. This theory serves as the foundation of radical feminism, a new way of approaching feminist philosophy.

2.1.5 Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a social system that places men as the main central authority figure in social organizations. The position of men is higher than that of women in all aspects of social, cultural, and economic life. (Pinem, 2009:42). According to Sylvia Walby, patriarchy is a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women.

According to Walby, patriarchy is a set of societal norms and systems in which men control, subjugate, and profit from women (Walby 1990,p.20) Based on the environment in which patriarchy exists, Walby split patriarchy into six models. In terms of employment, the law, or even regulations that protect women, patriarchy has negative effects on women. And according to Walby, "Patriarchy is a system of social norms and practices in which men rule over, subjugate, and profit from women." In this

system, patriarchy controls women's labor force, reproduction, and other economic resources (Walby 1990: 20).

Although they all discuss gender, patriarchy and feminism are difficult to separate because they are on opposite sides and each has a unique point of view.

Feminism is a concept that advocates for women's rights and equal rights, while patriarchy is on the side of men. The feminist introduces the concept of feminism. The feminist movement fights and holds onto a lot of ideas. One of the concepts is a radical feminist one. According to *Feminist and Literary Practice*, radical feminist theory assumes that women belong to a "sex class." Women's circumstances are not only a class; even worse, they are an oppressed class. It serves as the foundation for a radical feminist interpretation. Radical feminism investigates the connection between sexual diversity and social inequality. According to this theory, social inequality is created by men's dominance of women, and women's sexual oppression is what causes their economic, cultural, and social subordination. Madsen (2000):152–153.

2.1.6 Sociology

The sociology of literature is a literary theory that analyzes a literary work related to its social relations. Sociology is the scientific study of society, the study of social institutions and social processes. Through an understanding of culture, religion, economy, politics, and the family, which are the dominant aspects of social structure, one can gain knowledge about how humans adapt and are conditioned by specific

environments from socialization mechanisms. This sociological aspect is in a certain sense related to the concept of social stability, the ways in which individuals come to accept the major social institutions as both necessary and right. Swingewood (1972: 11) suggests that sociology is essentially the scientific, objective study of man in society, the study of social institutions. It scrutinizes sociology is close related to ideology in society. This includes religion, marriage, education, politics, social change.

In his book "The Sociology of Literature," Alan Swingewood claimed that sociology was the objective and significant study of a man in society, describing how social life works as well as attempting to explain what a particular society is like, what its characteristics are, and how people adapt to survive in it. People can understand social structure by carefully analyzing social institutions, religion, the economics, politics, and families.

Sociology aims to provide an answer to the question of how society is conceivable, how it functions, and why it endures. It is fundamentally an objective study of man in society. by closely examining the social institutions—religious, economic, political, and familial—that collectively make up what is known as the social structure. (1972:11 Swingewood). Swingewood (1972:12) states that “As with sociology, literature too is pre-eminently concerned with man’s social world, his adaption to it, and his desire to change it”. Literature as the mirror to age. It indicates that the readers can discuss the social phenomenon which happens to the society in a certain period and certain place through the literary work. Swingewood (1972:13).

Sociological approach is useful in literary works. Sociology has relation with family relationship or relative, class conflict between inferior and superior classes, whereas, it is obvious that literature is related to man in society and concerns on it.

Sociology itself tries to reveal a process of society changes. The society changes give effect on social structure.

Sociology is related to patriarchy because the concept of patriarchy is studied in sociology, which facilitates the analysis of gender relations at the level of social structures and systems.

2.2 Previous Studies

The first study is liberal feminism. Entitled *The Representation of Liberal Feminism in The Character of Hua Mulan in Mulan Movie* This study aims to describe the representation of liberal feminism through the character Hua Mulan. Researchers also describe Hua Mulan's character as a reckless, brave, heroic, independent, and strong girl in determination. The researcher also discusses the problem of the main character in fighting for his responsibility to replace his father. The theory used by the author in this study is liberal feminism put forward by the character and characterization theory of Rosemarie Putnam Tong and M.J. Murphy.

The second previous study is gender inequality in the film *Mulan* (2020). The problem discussed in this study is the depiction of gender inequality and the struggle

for gender equality which is then experienced by the main character, entitled *GENDER INEQUALITY ISSUES DEPICTED IN MULAN (2020) MOVIE*. In this study, the researcher describes the types of gender equality between men and women and explains how Hua Mulan, as the main character, fights for her freedom and achieves the true meaning of equality. In this research, the writer uses synopsis theory by Niki Caro.

The third previous study is on the representation of feminism. Entitled *Representasi Feminisme Pada Film Disney Live Action Mulan*. This study aims to see how feminism is represented in the Disney live-action film *Mulan*. In this study, the researcher explains that *Mulan* dominantly represents liberal feminism, existentialist feminism, and radical-libertarian feminism through its main character, Hua Mulan. Hua Mulan's feminist behavior can be seen in her behavior against discrimination and standards as a woman, being able to play the role of a man, being a leader, taking risks and being responsible, being independent, getting recognition, and proving that she is able to give honor to her family. In this study, the researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method with semiotic data analysis techniques using Roland Barthes's two-stage significance semiotic model, namely the stages of denotation, connotation, and myth.

The third study that has been found above has the same research object correlation as the first two, with the same object focus on the main female character. The first previous study was on liberal feminism. The second previous study was about

gender inequality experienced by the main character. The third previous study was about the main character representing feminism. And this researcher takes a different and unfilled gap, The study is is Patriarchal Culture Reflected in “Live-Action Mulan (2020)” By applying the theory of Patriarchy by Sylvia Walby, Radical Feminist by Kate Millet, and Sociology by Swingewood, the researcher wants to represent how patriarchal culture in Chinese society and its relation to gender inequality is experienced by the main female characters in the Chinese dynasty.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

In this research, the researcher analyze the main character using the theory of character by Petrie & Dennis, then the researcher analyze the characterization of the main character using theory of characterization by Burroway, and social setting using theory of setting by Nurgiyantoro. The researchers also analyze patriarchy using patriarchal theory from Sylvia Walby and supported research using radical feminist theory from Kate Millet and sociological reflection theory from Alan Swingewood.

The researcher focuses more on using patriarchal and feminist theories to identify issues in this study.

