# CHAPTER I

# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background

Literary work is a description of the reality of human life. Both are personal experiences, as well as experienced by others. According to (Semi 1993:1) Literature was born due to the basic human urge to express himself, take an interest in human and humanitarian problems, take an interest in the world of reality that lasts all day and throughout the ages. That is, life and its development are often recorded in literary works. However, literary works are not limited to portraits of life. Sometimes it contains an expression of one's feelings that reflect the reality of life. As a literary work, literature has a beauty that encourages someone to read and enjoy it. Eagleton (2010) says that literature is a beautiful written work (belle letters) that records something in the form of language that is condensed, deepened, twisted, lengthened, shortened and twisted into odd or other ways of aesthetic composition through language tools. There are several literary works in this world, such as: poetry, prose, and drama.

Novel is a form of literary work, in the form of prose. Sometimes a Novelist (People Who Write Novels) writes by explicitly raising issues that occur in individual life or in social life so that it can be said to be the result of reality. Tarigan (1991: 164-165). The conflicts that occur in the novel are a reflection of real life or stories.

Currently, many novelists write novels by including political elements as part of the author's ideology. There are those who write novels with romantic, sad, economic, political themes and also women's issues.

Women's problems are often raised in novels, ranging from gender inequality, discrimination, segregation caused by patriarchy and capitalism. A patriarchal system that places men as the main power holders and dominates in politics, moral authority, social rights and property control. The oldest system that oppresses women is the result of cultural and religious dogma. So the novelists write with a feminist touch to give the reader an idea of the situation of women's oppression. Laura Brunell and Elinor Burkett (2019) explain "Feminism is a series of social, political movements, and ideologies that have the same goal, namely to define, build, and achieve gender equality in the political, economic, personal, and social spheres". If in general society women are usually depicted as beautiful, graceful, weak and so on, then feminists look at it from a different point of view and view it as a different image. Because the situation of women who are described as such affects women's vulnerability to oppression. Women must be able to become autonomous individuals, able to stand on their own and without being dependent on men who are always described as superior figures and are above women.

The emergence of the women's movement is to stop all forms of discrimination against women in the family or social environment. Women are often oppressed and prohibited from crossing the boundaries made in political or cultural regulations, so

that women's struggles will never be separated from social life, especially struggles. Against the patriarchal culture that often subordinates women to men and always suppresses women's freedom, in the form of expressing opinions and rules that rely on biological nature. Especially when in a male-dominated community, there is often an assumption that women do not deserve to express suggestions and opinions because half of women's rights are revoked on the grounds that women are weak creatures and men are strong creatures.

Melina Marchetta is a novelist whose one of her works raises the issue of women's struggles in the family and education environment. The novel entitled "Saving Francesca" tells of the conditions experienced by women in masculine schools and unfavorable home situations after the mother of the main character falls ill. Francesca is the main female character who is sixteen years old. She had started to fight for the family, because her mother who was nicknamed the queen in the family was suddenly depressed and couldn't get out of bed. Francesca then fought alone for every problem that existed at her school. Francesca is one of the students from St'Stelas who had to transfer to St'Sebastian's school because her old school only lasted until the tenth grade. St'Sebastian is an all-boys school and has started accepting girls. Francesca became one of thirty girls out of seven hundred and fifty boys. And the fact is that the guys in St'Sebastian don't like lecturing or they don't like to argue, especially when its girls who deliver it, they are very happy when women don't open their mouths. Not to mention the toilet problem at school which is always asked from his mother when he

is not sick. The school only provides three toilets for girls, so during gym class the girls have to jostle to change clothes.

This novel focuses on the life and struggle of the main character, Francesca, who is a woman. From the few notes that have been described above, this novel contains elements of feminism, so the researcher uses a feminist approach to describe patriarchal culture and the struggles of the main characters in the social and educational environment, and how the main characters are able to survive in masculine school situations and family situations. Which is not conducive. This research can be useful for several individuals, so this research can be useful for feminists so that they can get an idea of the meaning of feminism discussed in literary works. People also gain knowledge about the meaning of feminism highlighted by someone who intends to run the Feminism movement in society, so that they can be more sensitive about the intentions of women's struggles. And other researchers can understand the meaning of feminism voiced by feminists, can also develop this research further.
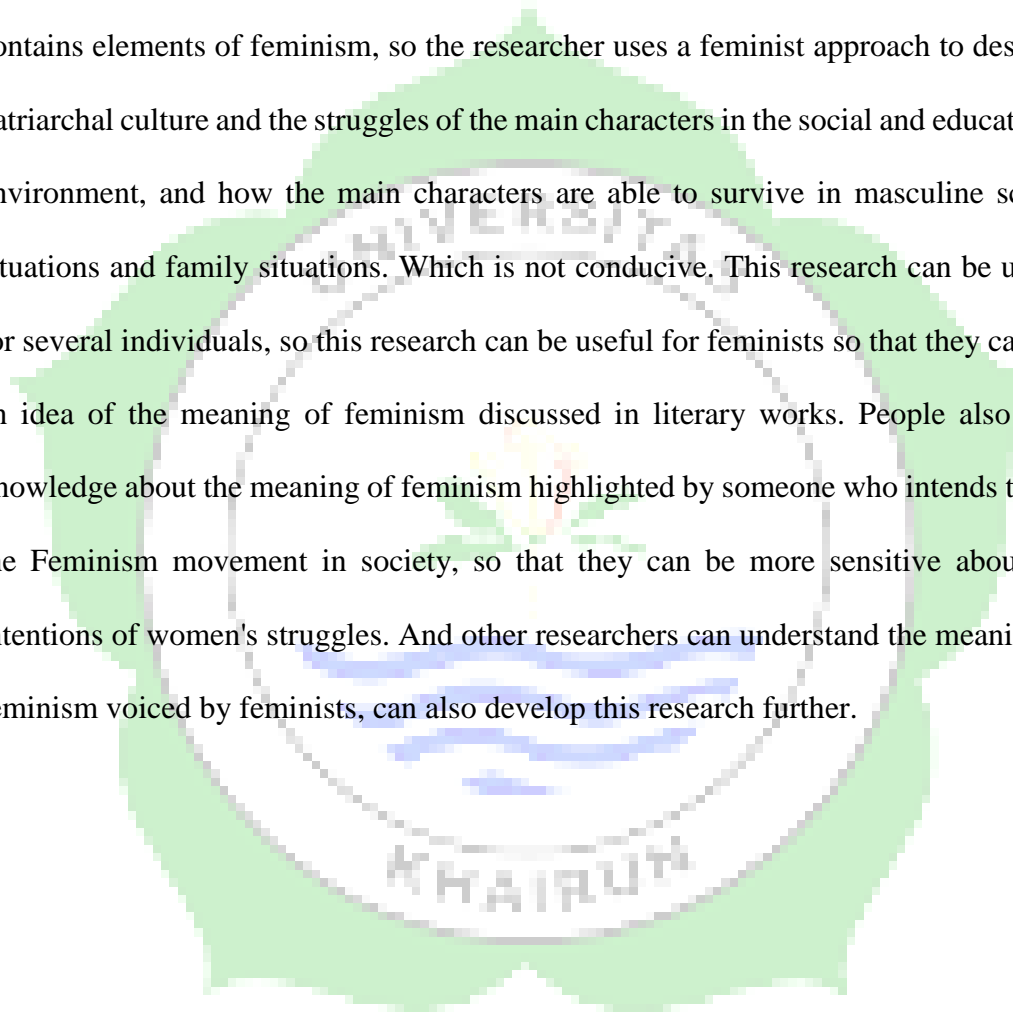
## 1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the above background, the formulation of the problem in this study is as follows.

1. How is the patriarchal culture described in the novel "saving Francesca" by Melina Marchetta?

2. How is Francesca's struggle against patriarchal culture in the novel "Saving Francesca" by Melina Marchetta?

## 1.3 Scope of The Research

In this study, researchers focus on forms of gender inequality and efforts to fight patriarchal culture in the novel "Saving Francesca" by Melina Marchetta.

## 1.4 Objective of Study

From the explanation in the problem formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

1.4.1 To describe the patriarchal culture in the novel "Saving Francesca" by Melina Marchetta.

1.4.2 To analyze Francesca's struggle against patriarchal culture in the novel "Saving Francesca" by Melina Marchetta

**1.5 Significance of The Research**

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is expected to provide knowledge to readers in analyzing literary works, especially in analyzing intrinsic and extrinsic elements in novels.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

This research is expected to help readers to analyze literary works in the novel "Saving Francesca" and become a source of reference for researchers at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Khairun University.

**1.6 Review of Related Study**

To support this research, the researcher tried to look at previous studies related to this research.

The first is research conducted by Rina Aprilia Ponto (2015), English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Sam Ratulangi University. With the title Feminism Idea in the novel The Mother by Pearl S. Buck. In his research he uses an intrinsic approach to analyze the mother's character by using Robert's theory, setting and plot. And to analyze ideas, the author uses an extrinsic approach, the theory of the relationship between literature and ideas from Wellek and Warren. He also saw the idea of feminism through plot, character, background and connected it with the background of Chinese society life at that time.

The second studies were conducted by Aprilia Widya Mandey (2019), English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Humanities, Sam Ratulangi University. With the title Reflection of feminism in the novel The Best of me by Nicholas Parks. In conducting this research, the writer uses intrinsic and extrinsic approach, and qualitative analysis in which the process consists of: describing, analyzing, and interpreting the process. Intrinsic elements are used to analyze and identify characters, and extrinsic elements are used to analyze and describe types of feminism. These approaches are applied to obtain, analyze and answer problems. The result of this research is a description of events to find out the character of Amanda, the woman who struggles and fights with her for power based on the five concepts of feminism by Betty Friedan (1963).

The three studies were carried out by Gita Ariesta Resqliani (2019), Department of English Letters, Faculty of letters, Universita Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, with the title Analysis of Josephine Alibrandi's Identity crisis In Melina Marchetta's Looking for Alibrandi. This study focuses on the identity crisis experienced by the main character Josephine's Alibrandi who is seventeen years old, and there are several events that make Josephine experience an identity crisis, so the researcher raises two problems, first regarding the character of Josephina which shows an identity crisis. The two problems are what make Josephine have an identity crisis. With a psychological approach, researchers find answers to these questions. First, Josephine is still confused with herself, and has not been able to accept herself while in a different environment

and culture, namely Australia. The two still haven't accepted themselves because of the changes they've been through.

To see the difference between the researcher and previous research, the researcher focuses more on patriarchal culture and the struggle of the main character against patriarchal culture in the social and educational environment, using a feminist approach to analyze the novel "Saving Francesca" so that the differences between other studies and researchers have different research objects, In this case, the novel used is different.

## 1.7 Theoretical Basis

### 1.7.1 The Concept of Feminism

Feminism is basically a form of awareness of the oppression of women in society, family or education, indirectly feminism exists to fight for women's rights in equality, so that the presence of women in the environment can participate in the political, economic, and social world. Gamble (2010: 297) defines feminism as the assumption that women are valued less than men and also still classify men and women into different economic or cultural spaces in social life.

Feminism is also a tool of analysis and science, or a movement that looks at the condition of women who are oppressed, because of a patriarchal culture that places adult men in the central or most important position, while others such as women are positioned according to patriarchal interests. According to Goefe (in Sugihastuti, 2002:

140) feminism is a theory about equality between men and women in the political, economic, and social fields, or organized activities that fight for the rights and interests of women. Feminism is also a form of women's resistance to regulations that suppress women's rights to express opinions, and exclude women in terms of building facilities. And the assumption that women are always present after men or put women at the bottom of the list so that women's criticism indirectly arises from what is experienced. (Jones 2009:152) The Feminism movement has a goal to fight for and show an assessment of a social phenomenon regarding women in their lives. So that the women's movement is here to show the world the existence of women who have been repressed by the construction of patriarchal culture.

## 1.7.2 Patriarchy Culture

Patriarchy is a culture that prioritizes men as the main control and women are always limited by rules. So that it affects the social, economic, political aspects, even to the family institution. The position of women is always placed after men which is a discriminatory behavior. Patriarchy according to Bhasin in Sugihastuti, (2010:93) is a system of domination and superiority of men over women, in patriarchal culture there is an ideology which states that men are higher than women, and women must be controlled by men, with thoughts such as Therefore, a social construction is created which is structured as control over women and men have full power to control it. Patriarchal culture can also cause women to get injustice, both in the family environment and in the public sphere. This causes women to always be limited by the

rules made in the social and cultural environment in society. Maggie Humm (2002: 3) patriarchy is a system of male authority through social, political and economic institutions that make women experience injustice.

The implementation of patriarchal culture seen from within the family has played an important role in making men or fathers as companions for women, this view makes gender perceptions that women and men have different characteristics, it brings men to have dominance to always get appreciation and respect, while women must be able to carry out the division of tasks that are household matters and always take care of the emotional and psychological aspects of men. In principle, the perception of patriarchy in the social environment always makes men the main priority and plays an important role in elevating the dignity of women, so that the level of equality in social rules often discriminates against women because they often place men as the main central authority figures in social organizations. The patriarchal value is essential with the square that women are destined to accompany men in maintaining existence, character, respect for authority, carrying out their duties, and expressing affection in order to create a more harmonious and balanced social order (Spradley, 2007: 34). However, because of the strong grip of patriarchy, many women are always in a marginal and subordinate position in masculine work.

### 1.7.3 Gender

Gender is a social sex that distinguishes the roles of men and women in the form of behavior, traits, roles, and attributes that exist in the body and develop in the community. Mosser (1993), gender is a social role and is shaped by a society, which distinguishes behavior between male and female sexes due to biological factors, economic history, culture and ethnicity. The term gender is distinguished from the term sex. The term gender refers to the differences in the character of men and women based on social and cultural constructions related to their status and role in society. The term sex refers to gender differences. What is meant by gender is a human perspective or repression of women or men that is not based on biological differences in sex. So that gender in aspects of human life creates differences between women and men, including the social creation of women's lower position than men. For example, the innate woman is known to be gentle, beautiful, emotional, and motherly. While men are considered strong, rational, manly, mighty. These are traits that can be exchanged between men who are emotional, gentle, motherly, while women who are strong are rational and mighty.

### 1.7.4 Gender Inequality

Patriarchal culture also refers to gender inequality by distinguishing the quality between men and women, thus giving birth to gender inequality both for men and especially for women who are considered as weak creatures. Women are often placed

in a position that does not have the right to give an opinion. Gender inequality is also an unfair condition as a result of the system and social structure in which women are victims of the system. Various differences in roles and positions between women and men, both directly in the form of treatment, as well as attitudes and indirectly in the form of the impact of a statutory regulation or policy, have given rise to various injustices rooted in history, customs, norms, or in various structures. That exist in society. Fakih (2008) describes in detail the manifestations of gender inequality, namely: marginalization (marginalization), subordination (subordination), stereotypes, violence (violence), and excessive workload. Thus, it is very difficult for women to reach resources or strike a balance with men, because the labeling of women due to biological factors is still embedded in causing gender inequality in a community.

1.7.4.1 Marginalization

Marginalization is an act that distinguishes between women and men in the social environment that affects women's economic backwardness, so that many women live in poverty. (Marshall in Maslen, 2008:8). Marginalization of women causes economic backwardness, high unemployment and poverty that occurs in women.

Marginalization is a form of marginalization of women from a group due to gender differences, so that women's alienation often occurs in social life or in the educational environment, this makes women treated unfairly and this makes women not have the opportunity to develop themselves.

1.7.4.2 Subordination

Subordination of women is defined as the assumption that women are weak creatures, unable to lead, and prohibited from expressing opinions, so women are always second only to men, and as a result women's roles are marginalized, as in the world of work, women are always placed in the domestic sphere while men are in the public domain, the assumption that women have an "emotional" disposition and is considered inappropriate as party leaders or managers is a process of subordination and gender discrimination that is still encountered today, Ciotlăus (2010:164) subordination of women is a the root of the wrong intellectual, because of the view that positions women as second beings who are weak intellectually and physically. This dualistic framework is very wrong when translated into the context of gender. Because it is only justified by the patriarchal protocol and has its roots in masculine ideas.

1.7.4.3 Stereotype

Negative defense against women often occurs in social environments or in the school environment, women are often considered emotional while men are considered rational, and when women express opinions they are considered trivial or otherwise considered to be leaders, but when men do the same, they are considered as something that is natural, and we often find in everyday life that women are often considered weak so that it is supported by the assumption that women are not able to lead, and are weak in a physical, mental and intellectual sense. (Jones 1997:201), stereotype is a person's

positive or negative response about a group with physical characteristics, even to the point of nature, and is believed to be detrimental. It is throw at women and is believed by the community, so that the stereotype is very detrimental to women.

### 1.7.4.4 Violence

There are various forms of violence that constitute gender violence, among others, rape, physical attacks, torture that leads to genital organs, prostitution, pornography, disguised violence and sexual harassment. considered normal, including: telling someone vulgar jokes in a very offensive manner, embarrassing someone with dirty talk, interrogating someone about their personal or sexual life, asking for sexual favors in order to promise to get a job or to get a promotion or other promises,

### 1.7.4.5 Workload

Workload in the position of women occurs when men are considered the head of the household in one family and provide opportunities for men to hold on to these assumptions, so that without realizing it, oppression of women is happening by justifying the assumptions. Because when women are given full responsibility in the house without help from men, all of these things lead to a conclusion that women are victims of gender bias that occurs in society, Nugroho (2011: 16-117), argues that the general assumption of society is that the gender role of women is to manage the household. So that the burden of women who are in the level of poor families will of course be much heavier.

1.7.5 The Concept of Struggle

Struggle is an action taken by a person or group when experiencing oppression, getting injustice, or a form of resistance to systems and rules that discriminate against certain groups, such as women. According to Paulo (2011: 3), the term struggle is defined as a very hard effort to achieve something, even though it is very difficult and impossible. This means that struggle is hard work and effort in achieving something good as the key to success and getting results from the struggle. According to Marsam (2000: 181) Struggle also comes from the word struggle which means fighting for the survival or independence of the State. The struggle in this research effort is defined as women in order to defend the rights and dignity of women who are oppressed due to arbitrary injustice which is quite widespread in the culture that develops in society religion or gender bias.

The presence of the concept of gender to generalize the inherent nature of men and women who are socially and culturally constructed, that men are considered strong and rational while women are known to be soft, emotional or motherly. Actually, these characteristics can be exchanged, but often there is injustice from gender differences and causes struggles from women. The emancipation of women who have been conditioned to help women continue to exist, but women are still bound to patriarchal norms that are very binding and make women have to try extra hard to get positions and carry out so many tasks and roles in life. Social issues regarding gender actually rest on the unequal roles and burdens between men and women, this is also strongly

supported by the widespread concept of patriarchy adopted by almost the entire society. As for the struggle carried out by women for reasons of struggle.

Women's emancipation is a struggle to gain equality in political, economic, social and cultural positions, the struggle takes place to eliminate discrimination and oppression against women in society or other social environments. And to achieve that success, women must have and understand feminist consciousness, to be able to understand that their subordination is not natural and created by the patriarchal system that has existed since centuries ago. (Marry Wollstonecraff 1972), said that feminism is a movement for women's emancipation to demand equality and reject the difference in degree between men and women.

1.7.6 Women's Emancipation

Emancipation has various definitions but in general the meaning of emancipation refers to a movement to get the same freedoms and rights in social and political situations. Women's emancipation is a women's movement that experiences gender injustice because of the protocol of patriarchal culture, so that there is a struggle to campaign for equal rights in various aspects of life, and if the emancipation movement results in success, many women will be aware of their fate, their rights are fulfilled in the social environment, and the easier it is to achieve their goals. People women who are never separated from being depicted with biological nature, create perceptions and even laws that restrain women with debilitating assumptions, resulting

in women's struggle to get the same rights as men, and to be free from gender discrimination. (Arat in Stivachtis and Gergakis, 2008:2). Emancipation is an important movement towards complete liberation. Means that if a person or persons wants their full liberation, they must struggle to escape from slavery and fight against the constraints that restrict freedom.

Emancipation is also carried out so that women get political rights and equality in social or groups that are not given specific rights. So, the women's movement is a struggle in terms of having equal equality with men in social situations, so, women's emancipation is a struggle to free women from a low socioeconomic position or from legal constraints that limit the possibility of a woman to develop. and progress in all areas of people's lives, (Paletschek and Ennker, 2004: 6) states that women's emancipation is understood as a struggle for self-determination and improvement in the legal, social, cultural, and political fields. It can be said that women cannot change their condition in society if they do not strive to change it.

### 1.7.6.1 Emancipation of Education

In the world of education, gender-based injustice is often found, the notion attached to women from birth and supported by social layers brings women in a depressed position and unable to develop their potential, so it is not surprising that women's achievements often decline compared to men. -male and cannot lead in a group. The emergence of women's emancipation is often a pro and contra in education,
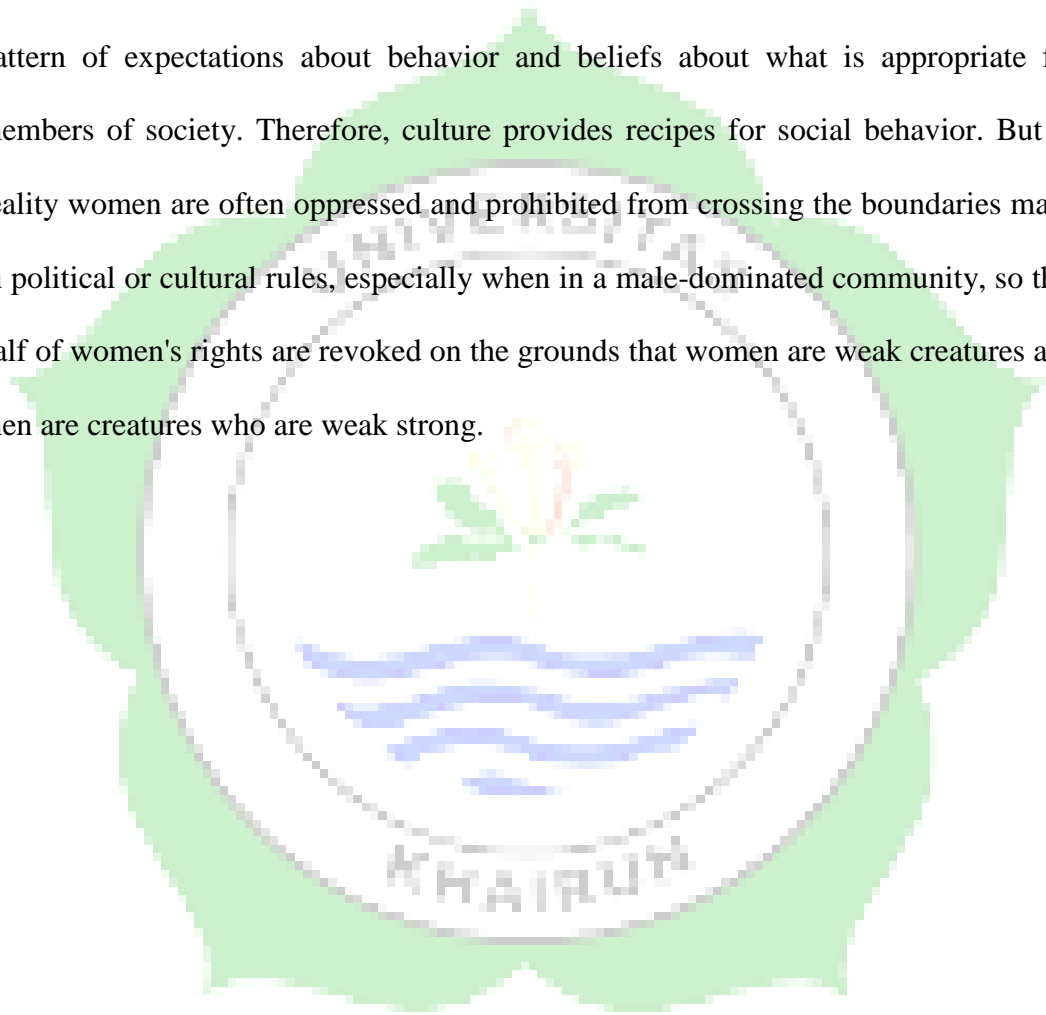
because of the assumption that if women's emancipation occurs, then men will be oppressed, so that with this assumption women are often subordinated and placed in the domestic sphere and are never separated from the struggle. This assumption is opposed by liberal feminists. According to liberals, humans (women and men) are created equal and have the same rights, and must also have the same opportunity to show themselves. (Madsen 2000:35-37).

### 1.7.6.2 Political Emancipation

The emergence of women's emancipation is one of the struggles for equality in a social system that still looks down on women, so that limitations in politics also occur because the assumption that women are subordinate to men is still rooted in economic dependence. According to Milton Friedman (1982:8) there is a strong relationship between economic freedom and political freedom and economic freedom is an indispensable means for achieving political freedom. This means that if women are considered as complementary to men and their activities are limited, then they are considered to have dependence on men and affect political freedom. Or in other words, because women do not have control over property and the means of production, women do not have access to participate in politics. So that women's interests are secondary, especially when they are in the domination of men, and the emergence of resistance to fight for equality becomes a priority.

### 1.7.6.3 Cultural Emancipation

In human life it is never separated from nature, men and women have different natures, so that there is a division of labor between men and women and is also regulated by culture in a society. Margaret L. Anderson (1983: 47) defines culture as a pattern of expectations about behavior and beliefs about what is appropriate for members of society. Therefore, culture provides recipes for social behavior. But in reality women are often oppressed and prohibited from crossing the boundaries made in political or cultural rules, especially when in a male-dominated community, so that half of women's rights are revoked on the grounds that women are weak creatures and men are creatures who are weak strong.

**1.8 Conceptual Scheme**

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┌─────────────────────────────┐          ┌─────────────────────────┐
│   "SAVING FRANCESCA"        │ ◄──────── │     DESCRIPTIVE         │
│                             │          │      ANALYSIS           │
│   By MELINA MARCHETTA       │          │      METHOD             │
└─────────────────────────────┘          └─────────────────────────┘
          │                                          │
          ▼                                          ▼
┌─────────────────────────┐              ┌─────────────────────────┐
│  Patriarchal Culture by │              │   The Sruggle Against   │
│   The Main Character     │              │   Patriarchal Culture   │
└─────────────────────────┘              └─────────────────────────┘
          │                                          │
┌─────────────────────────────┐          ┌───────────────────────────────┐
│  • Removal of Women         │          │  • Struggle In Protest        │
│                             │          │  • Struggle In The Form Of    │
│  •  Gender-based Assumptions│          │    Investigation.             │
│                             │          │  • The Struggle For Equality  │
│  • Negative Labeling        │          │                               │
└─────────────────────────────┘          └───────────────────────────────┘
              ▲                                      ▲
              │        ┌─────────────────────┐       │
              └────────│ The Feminism Theory │───────┘
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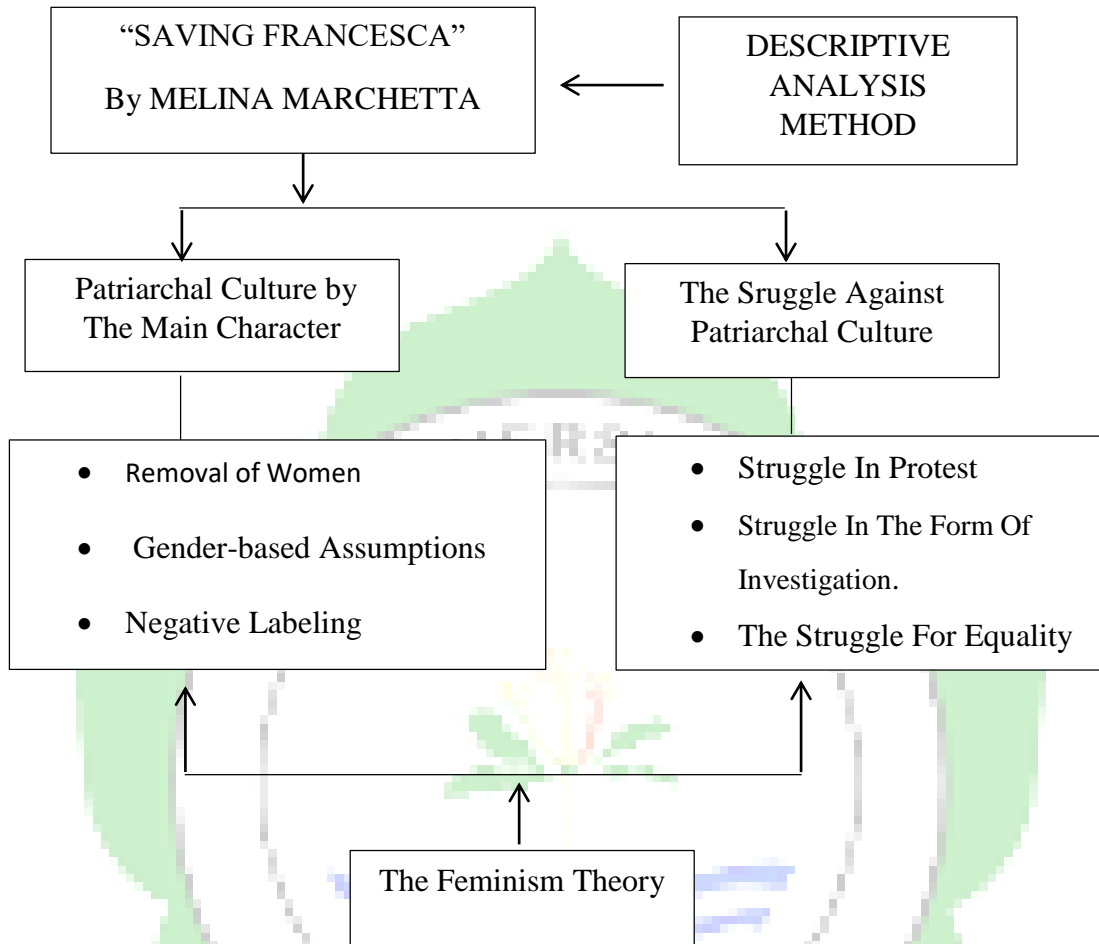
Based on the scheme above the researcher focuses on the analysis of patriarchy culture and women struggle against patriarchal culture on the novel "Saving Francesca" witch is using descriptive method.

**1.9 Research Method**

Methods Method is a procedure in simplifying a particular goal, and is a rare thing for researchers to analyze or understand a problem and is a realistic and systematic way to analyze cause and effect. This research uses descriptive analysis method.

1.9.1 Descriptive Method of Analysis

Method Descriptive research method is a method for analyzing a picture of a situation, a thing by describing it based on existing facts, according to Nazir (2003:54) descriptive method is a method in researching a group of people, an object, a condition, a thought, or an event in the present. Descriptive research method intends to describe or explain the object of research, in this case the formulation of the problem in the novel.

**1.10 Data Collection Techniques**

With this research, the researcher uses data collection techniques through two sources of data, namely primary data which is a novel "saving Francesca" and secondary data which is none other than library research. This research is more accurately referred to as library research, there are three ways for researchers to carry out data collection techniques as follows:

### 1.10.1. Reading comprehension

First technique is reading the novel "saving Francesca". By reading repeatedly, researcher can understand the contents of the novel, to identify and classify new facts, or new events related to the formulation of the problem.

### 1.10.2 Library Research

Second technique, the researcher uses literature study to find and combine data in the novel, namely primary data is novel saving Francesca, and secondary data is books, journals, theses and essays.

### 1.10.3 Internet explorer

Third technique, researcher use the internet to find data related to this research, this technique is very helpful for researcher to see similarities in analyzing to be able to make comparisons and be used as references as well as to see the authenticity of this research.

### 1.11 Data Analysis Techniques

Data is real evidence from researcher to make information, by conducting a study, researcher need to analyze data so that it is easy to understand, and get solutions to research problems that have been done. Data analysis technique was carried out in three ways, namely:

### 1.11.1 Classification

Researcher need to classify the content in the novel related to the formulation of the problem, classification in content and plot that describes discrimination and obtain similarities that can prove the relevance of the feminist form depicted in the novel "Saving Francesca" Classification is also carried out on dialogues and expressions which are considered closely related to the formulation of the problem and are structures that build stories.

### 1.11.2 Interpretation

In this section, the researcher interprets the dialogue or expressions used by the author related to the formulation of the problem, so that interpretation does not go beyond, the meaning of interpretation still refers to the grammatical and semantic structure of the dialogue.

### 1.11.3 Explanation

The collected data will be categorized and grouped into several sections, such as women's discrimination, gender inequality, and women's struggles, which are a description of patriarchal culture with reference to feminism and descriptive analysis.