

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

People nowadays already know what literature is. In lives, there must be a lot related to literature both from experiences, opinions, thoughts that will be put into written or oral works. Taum (1997:13) also states that literature is an imaginative creative work or literature with the use of beautiful and useful language to signify other things. Meanwhile, from the statement above it turns out that literary works are works of art that are so beautiful and appreciated.

Drama is defined as a literary work whose purpose is to be performed in front of an audience. Drama is a form of composition based on two branches of art, literary arts and performing arts so that drama is divided into two, namely drama in the form of written texts and staged drama. Since ancient times, drama performances have been part of the arts and culture of every nation. Therefore drama is a type of literature written with the aim of being performed in front of an audience. This type of writing is written in script form, and the story is told through the dialogue of the characters played by the actors. The aims of drama is as a means of entertainment for people in all circles and to gain knowledge about theatrical arts and finally as a medium to develop talents regarding aesthetics. The benefits of drama can increase a person's self confidence and increase a person's social value, provide

the opportunity to be creative in drama, be able to control emotions well, be able to respect other people's opinions better and in the world of education, drama is used as a good and fun educational tool.

The researcher chose to analyze the play *The Taming Of The Shrew* by William Shakespeare, believed to have been written between 1590 and 1592. "Misogyny" refers to attitudes or actions that demean or discriminate against women. In William Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, there are several quotes that could be considered misogyny, especially in the way male characters Petruchio interact with female characters Katherina. This play shows the competition between the suitors of Katherina's younger sister Bianca who is seen as the "ideal" woman, where this drama discusses the taming of a woman named Katherina as the main character, Katherina is a beautiful and rich woman but she also has a talkative, evil and rude character. Therefore, for many years no man wants to marry her because of her character, who is like a devil. Therefore, focus on analyzing misogyny in the main character in the drama *The Taming Of The Shrew* because there are several characters who commit misogyny namely hatred of women, there are several dialogues that discuss hatred, abuse and oppression of women.

Misogyny is hatred or dislike of women or girls. Misogyny can manifest in many ways, including sexual discrimination, vilification of

women, violence against women. Kate Manne (2017) argues that the word "misogyny" according to modern feminists does not indicate a general hatred of women, but rather a system for distinguishing good women and bad women. Contempt for the feminine causes men to feel that they must assert their dominance over women by controlling them. The aims of feminism is to improve the position and status of women to be equal to that of men. The struggles and efforts of feminism to achieve this goal include various ways. One way is to obtain the same rights and opportunities that men have. In this regard, the term equal right's movement emerged.

This research aims to analyze the misogyny by using feminism approach in the play *The Taming Of The Shrew* By William Shakespeare and use Kate Millet's theory is Radical feminism. It a movement which believes that oppression of women occurs because of a patriarchal cultural system. The researcher chose this title because was interesting, after read this play *The Taming Of The Shrew* it turned out that the problem took was very much related to the surrounding environment namely about misogyny, then would be easier and recognize a problem and be more motivated in living it. Therefore by elaborating this topic and hopes that it would broaden the reader's in insights of woman right.

1.2 Statements of Problem

1. How are the misogyny attitude of the main character as reflected in the play "The Taming Of The Shrew" By William Shakespeare?
2. What are the impact of misogyny in the play "The Taming Of The Shrew" by William Shakespeare?

1.3 Scope of the Research

Based on the statements of the problem above, the researcher focus on identify and analyze the misogyny attitude in the main character and the impacts of misogyny in the play The Taming of The Shrew by William Shakespeare.

1.4 Objectives of Research

Based on the statement of problems and scope of the study above, there are objective of the research, they are :

1. To find out the misogyny attitude in the main character in the play "The Taming Of The Shrew" by William Shakespeare
2. To analyze the impact of misogyny in the play "The Taming Of The Shrew" by William Shakespeare

1.5 Significances of the Study

The research aims to give significant practically to the readers, the results of the research can be an alternative to increase the knowledge of readers or other researchers. This research is expected to provide

significances to the reader, both terms of theoretical significance and practical significance.

1. Theoretical Significances

In theory, through this research is in order to help students to understand feminism through literary work (drama) and show how attitude misogyny and the impact to woman. The readers can understand more deeply about misogyny of Kate Manne as reflected in the play "The Taming of The Shrew" by William Shakespeare.

2. Practical Significances

The researcher hopes can provide some practical significances. Using the feminism approach and drama as the object of research and to find out the problems that will be used as the theme in this research.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

In supporting the research, the researcher tries to find the previous study that has relations to this research. Some of the previous studies are as follows the first, Rahmani Selma (2023), *Sexism and Misogyny as Products of Patriarchal Society seen in Taylor Jenkins Reid's Novel The Seven Husbands of Evelyn Hugo*. This research aims to discover the forms of sexism and misogyny experienced by female characters in novels and examine Reid's influence as a female writer from a gynocriticism perspective. This research was conducted based on feminist literary criticism, especially Gynocriticism by Elaine Showalter.

To strengthen the analysis, Glick and Fiske's theory of sexism and Kate Manne's concept of misogyny.

The second, Yingchun Zhang (2020), *A Study of Female Consciousness in Shakespeare's The Taming of the Shrew*. This research analyzes the performance of female consciousness at that time through the interpretation of female characters in *The Taming Of The Shrew*, and the consciousness presented in the main research object, focusing on female consciousness in it.

The third, Eka Deswati (2020), *Analysis of feminism in the novel of little women by Louisa May Alcott*. The aims of the research are to elaborate types of feminism and their reflection on feminism in novel *little women*. This research used a qualitative descriptive method and the source of data taken from *Little Women* novel. As the result of the research, it described that there are four types of feminism from the novel *little women*. Feminism is reflected by the struggle of the characters in survival.

Therefore the differences and similarities of three previous studies are described, the first, Rahmani Selma (2023) the similarity is that both analyze the concept of misogyny and the difference between this research and Rahmani's research is that research uses Glick and Fiske's theory of sexism and the concept of misogyny, meanwhile this research uses a feminist approach and focuses on analyzing the

misogyny carried out by several male characters in the play *The Taming Of The Shrew*. The second, Yingchun Zhang (2020) the similarity is that they both examine the same object of research namely the drama *The Taming Of The Shrew* and the difference between this research and Yingchun's research is that research discusses female in image building and female consciousness in *The Taming Of The Shrew*, while this research only focuses on misogyny attitude and the impact of misogyny. This research uses Kate Millet's theory of radical feminism to answer and discuss this research. The third, Eka Deswati (2020), the similarity is that both discuss the approach of feminism and the difference between this research and Eka Desmawati's research is that the research discusses the characters in the novel reflecting Liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, Existentialist feminism, and Radical feminism. However, this research will focuses on discussing the misogyny attitude in the main character in the play *The Taming Of The Shrew* by using a feminism approach and focusing on the theory of radical feminism.

1.7 Theoretical Bases

In this research, the research uses the theory of Radical Feminism from Kate Millet. Kate Millett was born on the 14th of September 1934 in St. Paul, Minnesota. She was an American feminist, artist, author, and one of the earliest and most influential figures in the women's liberation movement in the U.S. and the world. Kate Millet theory

Radical feminism is a branch of second wave feminism. This principle states that all expressions of patriarchy must be eliminated in order to reorganize society. She was one of the first writers to discuss women's subjugation to patriarchy as institutionalised in every aspect of life, including personal roles within the family. Only through radically changing one's personal understanding of womanhood, and therefore changing the dynamics of gender relations, can women free themselves from patriarchal oppression.

1.7.1 Feminism Approach

Feminism is a problem of injustice in the assignment of roles based on gender, feminism is an awareness of the oppression of women in the family, society and the world of work. Therefore feminism wants to fight for women's rights and provide gender equality for women and men. Feminism is a women's movement that demands full rights between women and men. Feminism can be interpreted as an imbalance between women and men because women's roles are considered lower than men's, so it is often said that women are always dependent on men. Feminism's goal is to fight for the position and equality of women and men and then fight for freedom in all fields and for their own lives, such as their right to marry whom, their job and others. A woman or all women have the right not to marry, to work and to be free to choose their own path, and to be able to change themselves for the better if that is their personal choice and they feel that this choice

is the best for them. Feminism is a movement that demands complete equality of rights between women and men. The definition of feminism can change due to the understanding or views of feminists which are based on historical and cultural realities, as well as the level of awareness, perception and behavior.

The researcher chose radical feminism approach because this approach most suitable for analyzing this research. Radical feminism sees the oppression of women as a result of the patriarchal power structure that exists in society. Oppression does not only occur in crude forms such as physical violence or outright discrimination, but is also reflected in various aspects of daily life and in larger social structures. According to Rosemary Tong (1998), there are four main types of feminism, namely:

1.7.1.1 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism is a movement that holds the view that oppression of women occurs because of the patriarchal cultural system. According to Ti-Grace Atkinson (1969) that the oppression of women is one of the most basic forms of oppression. Radical feminists believe that power is where one party always experiences oppression. Radical Feminism states that they do not treat others fairly by blaming everyone for oppression and believing that they seek to oppress others instead of working towards equality. Radical feminists state that world society

functions as a patriarchy in which the male class is the oppressor of the female class. They said that oppression of women is one of the most basic forms of oppression, which has existed since the beginning of humanity. Radical feminism believes that violence or the threat of violence is a way for patriarchy to control, dominate and perpetuate the subordination of women.

According to Kate Millet's (1969) theory, that women are still oppressed in all areas of their lives and radical action is needed to remove this oppression. Whatever the real differences between the sexes, we will not know them until the sexes are treated differently in the same way. And changing one's personal understanding of the role of women, and thereby changing the dynamics of gender relations, women can be freed from patriarchal oppression. This passionate movement helped women gain many important legal, political, and economic freedoms and equality.

1.7.1.2 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism oppresses women who have not fully obtained women's rights. Liberal feminism also experiences injustice by women due to lack of educational opportunities, resulting in the inability of women to compete with men. Liberal Feminism is based on its thoughts which states that women and men are equal creations so they have the same opportunities and rights.

1.7.1.3 Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminism places the oppression of women within the context of a Marxist analysis of working class oppression. For this reason, the oppression of women is not seen as the result of the deliberate actions of an individual, but rather it is systemic and ubiquitous, a product of the political, social and economic structures in which the individual exists.

1.7.1.4 Existentialist Feminism

Existentialist feminism is a study that sees an imbalance in the recognition of women. The existence of women are objects for men. Existentialist feminism argues that women are not born as women but become women. women but become women.

Therefore, several feminisms above, the researcher chose radical feminism approach because this approach most suitable for analyzing this research. Radical feminism sees the oppression of women as a result of the patriarchal power structure that exists in society. They consider that this oppression does not only occur in crude forms such as physical violence or outright discrimination, but is also reflected in various aspects of daily life and in larger social structures. The concept of misogyny fits best with radical feminism because the movement criticizes the dominant power and control in society, which is often held by men, and how this power is used to maintain social structures that

support misogyny. Here are some of the ways in which feminism violence against women, whether in the form of domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment, or human trafficking, is considered one of the most extreme forms of oppression explaining the oppression of women Inequality in the Division of Housework Radical feminism also highlights inequality in the division of housework. Overall, radical feminism sees the oppression of women as a result of underlying power structures in society that need to be fundamentally changed in order to achieve true gender equality.

1.7.2 The Concept of Misogyny

Misogyny is hatred or dislike of women or girls. Misogyny can manifest in many ways, including sexual discrimination, vilification of women, violence against women. According to Kate Manne (2017) argues that misogyny is hatred towards women misogynistic attitudes are considered to be caused by representation as women. Misogyny as hatred of women, dislike, or distrust of women. Kate Manne argues that misogyny is not just about individual feelings towards women, but also about the systems that enable their unfair treatment. unfair treatment of decision making, when one partner has more power or control in making important decisions in the relationship, this living arrangement can create unfairness. This emotional injustice includes an imbalance in emotional support. For example, one partner may feel that they don't get the same emotional support that they give to their partner.

Misogyny is a form of gender discrimination directed specifically at women, which can take the form of attitudes, beliefs or behaviors that demean, harass or treat women unfairly and unequally. It can be in the form of treatment, words that look down on or reduce the dignity of women. According to feminism, misogyny is the result of patriarchal power structures that oppress women and promote demeaning views towards them.

The impact of misogyny according to Betty Friedan, in her book "The Feminine Mystique" (1963), exposed the profound impact of misogyny on American women after World War II. She shows how misogyny has permeated various aspects of women's lives, including personality and family environment. Betty Friedan's "The Feminine Mystique" provides an in-depth analysis of the broad and complex impact of misogyny on women. So there are two impacts of misogyny :

1. Misogyny on women personalities can be very damaging, affecting their feelings, thoughts, and behaviors. Some of the impacts include:
The first, low self-esteem Women who are exposed to misogynistic attitudes or actions are likely to experience low self-esteem. They may feel that they are worthless or incapable because they are confronted with demeaning views about women in general. The second, Misogyny can make women feel unsafe in a variety of situations, especially in places where misogynistic attitudes or actions are openly displayed or

accepted. This can lead to feelings of constant vigilance and interfere with their daily lives. The third, relationship disruption the impact of internalized misogyny can also affect interpersonal relationships. Women who feel inferior or insecure due to misogyny may have difficulty in building healthy relationships or maintaining existing ones.

2. Misogyny on women, family environment can be very damaging and affect various aspects of their lives. Some of the impacts include: The first, domestic violence: Misogyny can lead to domestic violence, both physical and emotional, where women are subjected to degrading treatment from partners or other family members. The second, constraints in education in a misogyny family environment, women may not be encouraged to pursue higher education or develop their academic potential, as it is perceived that their primary role is that of a homemaker. The third, Low self-esteem and mental disorders Women exposed to misogyny in a family environment may experience low self-esteem and mental disorders, as they are constantly criticized, demeaned, or considered worthless.

The most common form of misogyny behavior experienced by respondents is being looked down upon. Then treated verbally abusively, or sentences that are thrown directly treat misogyny in verbal form in everyday life. The insults that women get, such as labelling (trash, prostitutes, widow status), abilities that are denigrated because

of their status as housewives, body shamming, sexual harassment from male friends through jokes or cat calling, to appearances that are often used as an excuse to limit women's activities make up, how to dress, and so on. All acts of misogyny finally make us realize that we still have a long way to go to get good behavior and away from discrimination.

There are the types of misogyny :

1. Being condescending to women are words that are used to bring down the self-esteem of someone. It can be words, or behavior that shows disrespect belittles someone. Condescending can include the use of harsh words, ridicule, reproach, or behavior that shows a dismissive attitude towards others. Showing expressions of injustice can include bullying, domination, inequality, or unfair treatment in general. It is clearly aimed at hurting women's feelings as deeply as possible. Being condescending at work, such as the assumption that women are less competent in technical or leadership areas that they are more likely to choose jobs that are perceived as more feminine, can limit their opportunities for career progression.

2. Showing unreasonable dislike for women. When with women, the sufferer will display arrogant, controlling, and selfish behavior. This man who hates women, will have a very high sense of competitiveness towards women in his environment. Especially if the woman has a level of ability that is above him, he will feel threatened.

3. Being abusive to woman is the target which woman he will vent his hatred on, the point is that he will show a good attitude to act evil next, once he has the woman in his clutches, he will act violently, arbitrarily, and not hesitate to hurt her. At this stage relationship violence can occur, selfish and controlling behavior, a misogynist believes that his position as a man is superior and far above women. In a romantic relationship or marriage, a man who behaves in a misogynistic way will usually only be more selfish, does not care about his partner's opinions or wishes, and always considers his partner weak and wrong.

1.7.3 Elements of Drama

1. Characters

According to Abrams (2015:247), characters are people featured in a work of fiction who will be expressed in speech and action. Character is the main element in human beings that forms a person's psychological disposition and makes him behave in accordance with himself and the values that suit him in different conditions.

2. Charactersization

Characterization is the root word of character which means actor. Talking about characterization here means about the ways the author/director presents the actors through attitudes, traits, and behaviors. Characterization is often equated with characterization. The term "character" refers to the person who is the perpetrator of the story,

characterization is the painting of a clear picture of a person described in the story.

3. Plot

According to Abrams (1999), states that plot is different from story, because plot is actually the structure of events in sequence in a work of fiction. The plot contains elements of the course of the story in the form of events experienced by the characters until the conflict resolution process.

4. Theme

Theme is the underlying idea of a story, which acts as the author's starting point in describing the work of fiction he created. Thus, if someone thinks of something or determines a theme, it certainly contains a certain purpose or goal.

5. Setting

According to Abrams (2012: 363), the setting in a literary work is the place, time, and social environment in which the events described occur. This setting is closely related to the characters or actors in an event. Therefore, the setting strongly supports the storyline.

1.8 Conceptual Scheme

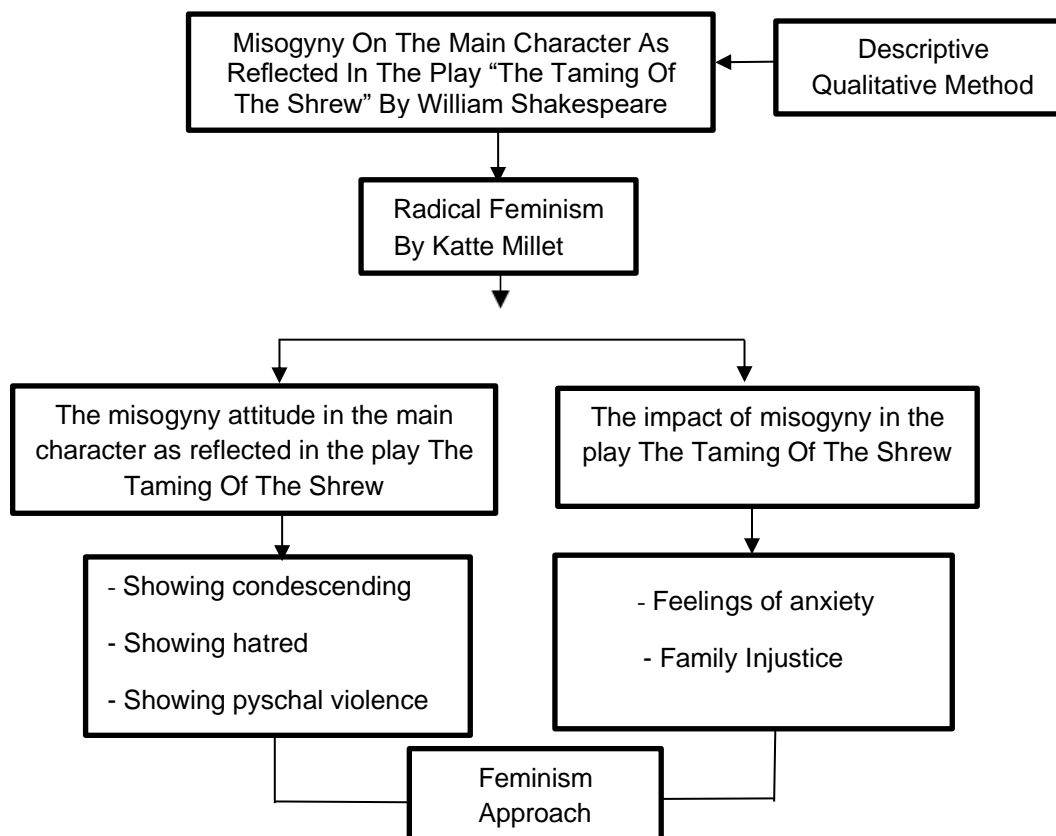


Figure 1 : The Conceptual Scheme of Misogyny On The Main Character As Reflected In The Play "The Taming Of The Shrew" By William Shakespeare

Based on the conceptual scheme, that is the illustrates that the researcher would like to analyses the misogyny attitude and impact as reflected in the play The Taming Of The Shrew. But the researcher use the theory from Kate Millet to analyze. As seen in conceptual scheme above, there are two subjects that will being discussed refers to the main to the topic of the research. In analyzing the research found the misogyny attitude. The second subject is the impact of misogyny. The

researcher uses the descriptive analysis method to analyze the object and also based on the theory that the researcher used which is theory from radical feminism.

1.9 Method of the research

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. Method is a tool or way to conduct research. There are three things that must be used in research, namely there are approaches, methods and theories. These three things must be in a research. According to Moleong (2017: 6) explained that qualitative description is research that understands surrounding phenomena in the form of spoken or written words, from matters relating to research on attitudes and behavior of people.

1.10 Technique of Collecting Data

Reading the plays script repeatedly until understood in the story, taking note and classified the data which categorized characters position in this play. Selecting and divided the misogyny attitude and the impact from in this play. The last, the research collected any other supporting from several sources which related to the topic of analysis research such as, articles and some information from internet.

1.11 Technique of Analyzing Data

This research analyzed the data by using radical feminism and the data analysis will focus on the misogyny attitude and the impact in The Taming of The Shrew, this research combines the data from analyzed.

Then sorting the data based on the research question. The last step, discuss the findings have been founded and collected.