CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

This chapter discusses theories used in this research. The concept of women oppression by Young (2004) is used to analyze the type of oppression and the impacts of sexual violence. In addition, the concept of radical feminism theory named sexual politics by Millett (1970) used to analyze the triggers of sexual violence.

2.1 Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is the one kind of violence actions that forced someone to take part in sexual activity regardless their relationship (Cuud, 2006:86). Based on the definition above, a husband can also do a sexual violence as long as their partner unwilling to do sexual activity

Similar to the definition above, National Sexual Violence Resource Center (2010:par.3) argues that "Sexual violence means that someone forces or manipulates someone else into unwanted sexual activity without their consent." The reasons why someone force into unwanted sexual activity are fear, young age, illness, disability, influence of alcohol or other drugs. The unwanted sexual activity includes rape and sexual assault. According to Young (2004: 7-9) sexual violence is divided into three kinds: sexual assault, rape, and

sexual abuse. Based on the data, there are two kinds that will be discussed, sexual assault and rape.

2.1.1 Sexual assault

Sexual assault can happen to anyone, anytime and anywhere. Sexual assault is not limited by age, it can happen to anyone in any age. And it mostly happens to women but men also have possibility to experience it. Then it is divided into several acts such as touching, teasing and whistling, coerced sexual contact, etc. Furthermore, Young (2004:8) stated that sexual assault can be depicted as attempted rape, fondling or unwanted sexual touching. Those acts can be seen from the perpetrators' action to the victims (Young, 2004:11) like forcing, hitting, assaulting, or lying to the victim. And the victim's reaction was scared, confused, shocked or resist.

2.1.2. Rape

Rape is one kind of sexual violence. According to Young (2004:9) the term rape is often used as a legal definition to sexual penetration without consent. It means that the term of rape is the perpetrators doing sexual penetration to the victims through penis, anal, or vagina. Rape action is controlled by the perpetrators, and mostly the victim is under control. That condition mostly happens to the children and women. Yet woman and even children can also become the perpetrator of sexual violence. However, Young (2004:9) stated the children are

easily raped because they are still under age, they do not know the meaning of rape and have no power because mostly the perpetrators are the older or more dominant than the victim.

2.2 Sexual Politics

Sexual politics is one of the radical feminism theory focused on the sex and gender system. Radical feminism emphasizes the roots of patriarchal system and makes inequality between men and women, as a result it makes an oppression. Valery Brison stated in her book *Feminist Political Theory* (2003). Woman oppression is seen from the root or radix namely the existence of sex and gender systems. Gender system is shaped by the culture creating feminine and masculine concepts while sex is a biology term of something people born with and is natural. Millett (1970:91)stated that gender is political. "Male and female relationship is the paradigm for all power relationship" which means that politics appears because there is a discrepancy relationship between male and female constructing the patriarchal system. Millett explains that the patriarchy occurs in society because the institution or the system constructs it. Wherein, mostly all the institutions and the system itself are dominated by male.

Millet divides eight aspects which construct the women's oppression: ideological, biological, sociological, educational and economic, anthropological, psychological, and force. In order to analyze the data, several aspects of sexual politics related on the data include the following aspects: sociological, ideological

and religion. Those aspect are the triggers of sexual violence experienced by Marguerite's character.

2.2.1 Sociological

Sociologically Millet argued about domestic role of men and women because the beginning of patriarchal system began from domestic life led by men as the patriarch (1970:33'). Women are oppressed due to family's constitution of patriarchal system. Besides, women must follow the social construction of the patriarchal system which makes them inferior compared to men. In patriarchal system, women's jobs are considered as not important while men's are important and superior. On the other hand, men hold the highest power in the system.

In the case of a father in family which controls wife and children as Millett (1970:33) stated that patriarchy granted the father nearly total ownership over wife or wives and children, including the powers of **physical abused** and often even those of murder and sale. It means that a man in the family as a father has more power than the wife or the children. Because of that power, a father can control them, abuse them, or sell and even kill them. The word *ownership* holds the meaning of dominating—men domination which takes control of the family.

2.2.2 Ideological

In ideological aspect Millett discusses sex role between men and women, and assures that men tend to be masculine which have dominant role whereas the women mostly tend to be feminine and have subordinate role. All of the sex roles are constructed by patriarchal societies (1970:26). Ideologically Millett explains

feminine and masculine form the men superiority which has dominant role that can be seen by their status compared to women as seen from the quotation "… a pervasive assent to the prejudice of male superiority guarantees superior status in the male, inferior in the female" (1970:26). Female inferiority is formed because women are considered weak and powerless, while man superior and dominant.

2.2.3 Religion

In patriarchy system, culture with religion creates a basic belief designed by male. Millett (1970:46) stated "as the both of primitive and the civilized worlds are male worlds, the idea which shaped culture in regard to the female were also of male design." the patriarchal system supported by society gives privilege to man and tends to harm female.

Millet analogized this as Adam and Eve, where Eve is considered as a sinner because she teased Adam to eat the apple. Then Millett (1970:46) argued that God is a father which means God is a male. Thus male is someone that must be respected. Those things clearly discriminate female as the marginal creature.

2.2.4 Impact

Oppressed people are hardly to express what they experienced due to many factors, one of them is because they are powerless. Young quoted Freire that silent makes a culture named 'culture of silence' as quotation below shows:

> "Oppressed people become so **powerless** that they do not even talk about their oppression. If they reach this stage of oppression, it creates a culture wherein it is forbidden to even mention the injustices that are

> being committed. The oppressed are silenced. They have no voice and no will." (2004:12)

This quotation shows how oppressed people cannot open their mouth. They made a culture because they were powerless and silenced.

The culture is created not only because they are powerless, they actually have many reasons. The reason one is because of the religion. Hence, as Millett stated that woman tend to be a sinner because of patriarchal system considers men and women like Adam and Eve, and Eve is considered as a sinner because she teased Adam to eat the apple. Because of that, women in patriarchal system feel guilty if they do not respect men. Afterwards, they feel guilty so they cannot speak and blame themselves.

2.3 Aspect of narrative

2.3.1 Character

Character is significant in a story of literary works like novel, short story, autobiography, poem, etc. Character is significant in a story of literary works like novel, short story, autobiography, poem, etc. Minderop stated:

> "Karakter adalah potensi nalar, orang yang paling berpengaruh dalam karya sastra, moral, nalar dan watak, ras, atau masyarakat." bisa berarti orang, masyarakat, ras, sikap secara mental." (2005:2)

Character is an intrinsic element in a literary work which becomes the developing element for the work itself. Character can be found in many kinds, especially character that becomes the highlight of a literary work. Character can show the roles and the purpose through literary work. Siswanto quoted Sudjiman

in his book *Pengantar Teori Sastra* (2008) to distinguish the character, it can be seen from the role, and character's involvement in the story which consist of character's role as the primary or the main character and the secondary or minor character. The main character is the subject that being a spotlight and mostly talk about in the story. In addition, the main character's goal becomes the center of the events in the story. On the other hand, the minor character is character that support and help the main character. (Siswanto 2008:143).

2.3.2 First-person point of view

There are many ways to tell a story. The author can choose several methods such as first-person, omniscient or object point of view in deliveries the story. Since the novel is chosen first-person point of view that has sub chapter will explain this point of view:

> In the first-person point of view the author disappear into one of the character, who tells the story in the first person. This character maybe either a major or minor character, protagonist or observer, and it will make considerable difference whether the protagonist tells the story or someone else tells it. (1984:139)

It means the author or the narrator can be hide themselves and deliver the story from the chosen character's view point. The author can choose either minor character or the protagonist of the story.