

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter deals with the theories that the researcher employs in analyzing Memoir *A Daughter of Isis*; Sociology Literature theory. This chapter also deals with the previous studies on the *A Daughter of Isis*, and the theoretical application.

A. Underlying Theory

1. Notion of Sociology of Literature

In this exploratory research study, we used a sociology literature approach from Rene Wellek, Austin Warren, Swingewood and Diana Laurenson. The terms of Sociology comes from Latin and Greek, the word is “socius and logos”, socius in Greek which means friend, friendship or community. While the logos comes science or also talk about anything. Thus literally the term “sociology can mean the science of society (Abdulsyani, 1987). Literature is a work of works of fiction that is the outcome of construction design by additional natural emotion that is able to expose the skill of beauty are both based aspects of language as well as aspects of meaning (Fananie, 2000).

In the dissertation on the contextual study of literature, sociology of literature is often defined as one approach to the study of literature is to understand and assessing the literature by considering the societal aspects. Therefore, to understand the concepts of sociology of literature, the following describes the correlation among the sociology as a science and literature as a phenomenon of society are being explored in the study of literature in conjunction with the sociology (Damono, 1979).

In general sociology to concentrate to the solution the problem, but the appearance of social science is intended to make humans as rational beings participate actively contributed in the historical movement,

a movement that is believed to show the direction and logic that has not been disclosed by humans.

Swingwood (1972) stated that sociology is a scientific and objective study of man in society, the study of institutions and social processes. Sociology trying to answer questions about how society, it is possible how does this work, and why the community survived (Swingwood & Laurenson, 1972). As an approach to understand, analyze and assessing the literary works by paying particular attention to the social aspects, then from the perspective of sociology of literature, literature is no longer regarded as something an autonomous. The existence of literary works, thus always to be understood in relation to aspects of society. Literature was considered as one of the socio-cultural phenomenon, a product of society. The authors were literary works are community members. In creating the literary works, certainly can't be dissociated from the community in which they live, so that what is portrayed.

2. Principles Sociology of Literature

Wellek and Warren (1993,111) suggest there are three major principles, in the sociology of literature, namely a. Sociology of Authors, b. Sociology of literature work, c. Sociology of Readers

a. Sociology of Authors

Laurenson and Swingewood (1972:17) suggests that this approach is related to the social experience of the author and how the authors themselves reacts and response to the system that has been constructed by the social order where he has lived. In the literary works of the authors who produced always is inspired by that occurs in society (Swingwood & Laurenson, 1972).

Sociology of the authors, claim for social status, social ideology, and others about the author as the creator and imagination of fictional

literary works. They consist of specialized authors and literary organizations, related to the economic base literary creation, social background, position and belief of author established by various authors in activities external the literary works. Since every author is the members of society, he could be studied as a as the social creature. The Author biographies are the primary source, but this study could also extend to the setting where the author lived and come. It can display information about social background, family background, and the economic position of the authors

b. Sociology of Literature Works

Description many variants of sociology of literature in the next division, will explain the various viewpoints of looking at the sociological literature the actuality of a literary work. It also shows that the sociology of literature has a collection of variants, with the focus of the study were different. The point of view by Wellek and Warren (1962: 99) on the sociology of work includes approaches that can be applied in the study. Approach he describes, more appropriately called perspective. It is important, so as not to interfere with the logic of epistemology (Wellek & Warren, 1962).

The overall perspective committed against literature and public relations is studying literature as a social document, as a portrait of the social reality. It is a systematic approach that most parents. The research is resources when researching the creative and imaginative methods used novelist. Explorations are from social types. According to them only someone who has knowledge of the structure, construction of a society from another source external of literature to study whether what extent, certain social type and behavior are reproduced in the novel.

c. Sociology of the Readers

Sociology of the reader is one representative studies in sociology of literature that focuses consideration in connection among the literature with readers. The study area includes difficulties readers and literary works of social impact, as well as the extent to which the literary work is resolute dependent on our social setting, modification and social progress. The existence of a literary work cannot be disconnected from the mutual relationship between the authors, the society, and the reader. The association became the base foundation of the division of sociology of literature (Wellek & Warren, 1962).

Swingewood and Laurenson (1972: 21) argue that, sociology reader to try to keep track of the manner in which a literary work is actually received by certain in the public at a particular historical moment. The reader response in the sociology of literature in aspects of literature as a social creature who functioning as the disclosure of returned the human experience with an imaginary that provides the teachings, message the reader, suitable, beautiful, and as a mirror of society.

B. Notion of Myth

The myth comes from the Greek *muthos*, which is literally translated as a story or something. In a broader sense, myth is a statement, a story or a drama plot (Roibin, 2007). In every domain of culture of the lands of the world, must have known their mythology with esteem to the gods and goddess or other supernatural beings. Mythology also could refer to the ancestors of land or an ethnic group known as in Greek mythology the gods that behaves just like humans, there is love, rivalry, abhorrence, slander, labors to achieve enormity and others. In a primordial Egyptian culture also known mythic gods and goddess with its own story and legend, but the form of the gods of Ancient Egypt is not alike to the Greek gods were completely together with the human figure. Ancient Egyptian

divinities portrayed many-headed beast, perhaps, True to fast that they are mystical.

The myth is a story about the origin of the world as it is today, a story about nature and unusual events before the earth land. According to the trust the stories actually happened, and in a certain sense the consecrated (Keesing, 1992). The myth is the beliefs that existed in society. The belief is about a mythical place in the society. The elderly often tell myths to their children before bedtime. Myths do not only live in rural areas, but is still practical also in urban areas, particularly the use of parents to educate their children. The use of myth dominated by the parents for the commitment in view of, rule out and educate.

Fransiskus Simon (2006:45) argues that Myth has certain functions. Among these are: a) the process of awakening will force Mysterious. Myth is not information about supernatural powers, but how to anticipate, learn and relate to Mysterious. b) Provide promises for the present. Myth is presenting many proceedings that never happened, and comprises submissions as well as expectation for the present. c) The myth feast epistemological and ontological of reality. Myths afford a narrative of the world, about its origin, but it is not like modern ancient science. Place and time are just mythical context to talk about the beginning and the end, or the origin and purpose of life, and not the factual space and time.

C. Notion of Activism

According to Ricketts in the book activists' handbook (2012: 07) that Activism is also a comprehensive term which refers to movements, actions and activities deliberately calculated to apply the effect within democratic progressions. In this intelligence we could see democracy as the progression and activism as the detailed actions and activities taking place as part of that process (Ricketts, 2012). Activists are part as a collection the best of the societies who always fight for the principles that showing focus to society in a detailed socio-political framework. In the

fight-value consequences, use many means such as protests, dialogues, discussions, debate, and working out the political.

Activism is also an actual comprehensive term which refers to actions and activities deliberately designed to exert influence within democratic processes. In this sense we could see equality as the process and activism as the comprehensive actions and activities taking place as part of that process. The ability to represent the public interest is a strategically important aspect that underlies almost all truthful community activism and social change work.

Omatsu (2001:03) in a book entitled *Activism resource handbook* argue that Activism is principally about constructing awareness and stimulating education to help release and empower our groups. Awareness, consciousness and education are open people to new systems of rational and new systems of viewing at the world about them. New systems of thinking empower people to challenge and solve problems in different ways (Omatsu, 2002).

The area has seen an appearance of various forms of cooperative action and social activism ranging from small-scale organization to form movements worried with social integrity, political, constitutional, governmental and democratic liberty, gender, subgroups, and the setting as well as civic, traditional, aboriginal, and human rights. Social movements and cooperative activism have been participated a central role in these disorders (Parvanova & Pichler, 2013).

It was experimental activity that democratic actions should be of a community class. It is significant to be able to differentiate between public and activity that is morally of an individual nature, planned to protected the private assigned benefits of characters, corporations or financial sectors. We could get distracted into discussing whether self-interested or commercial activity can ever be considered democratic repetition, and it would be hard to express clear distributing lines (Ricketts, 2012).

Activism has three different elements that very often correspond and interconnect with each other.

1. Challenging solutions to modern problems through the taking of oppositional standpoints to mainstream strategies.

This is the type of activism that includes complaints, walkouts, attacks, protests etc. The key central to this kind of activism is that it is with the aim being a change in strategy, procedures or processes. This category of action often takes the form of short-range activities, but can also be long-standing continuous movements.

2. Activism that which demonstrates itself through the construction of substitutes to the central system through the creation of new systems of social performance.

Main to this type of activism is the building of new structures and options within society, often with the optimism and expectations that they will lead as an example which others will also effort to be like and progress. It is often apprehensive with systems means of living and discussion people's needs such as covering, nutrition and knowledge. This type of activism is often accepted out by cooperatives and organizations of people over long periods of time, though this is not always the settings.

3. Revolutionary progressive activism that is apprehensive with primary change of society and its main associations.

This type of activism examinations for to essentially modification the central principle system to a new system of living and is not principally concerned with reorganizations and disorganized changes in the long term. It is not limited and extreme between for these types of activism to correspond and sometimes within the same movement (<http://www.permanentculturenow.com/what-is-activism/>).

Definite measures of activism can take many forms and can take place in many economic, political, social and work fields. It can take the form traditional action responsibility civil transgression the procedures, protests, complainings, employments, campaigning, and demos through to more traditionalist activism such as consciousness raising, lettering knowledge, internet activism, requirements and presence meetings.

D. Previous Study

In previous studies, there is fourth found previous study. Trying is to look at international journals, but nothing that addresses the whole of the memoir. In my own University, was the only one who writes and performs analysis on a book entitled *A Daughter of Isis* by Nawal El Saadawi. There is a lot of analysis of literary works and books of Nawal El Saadawi. There was checked and observed exhaustively the writer finds there are many researches that have been conducted to study Nawal El Saadawi's works. The writer will present the previous research that deals especially with the variety of the study about Nawal El Saadawi's works. So, finding other reference works by Nawal El Saadawi, this analysis is part of the reference work of Nawal El Saadawi includes *Woman at Point Zero*. *Fwangyil Gloria Ada* (2012), *Charizi Azumi Ishaka* (2010), *Francesca Coin* (2006), *Pricilia Wulan Agustin* (2011), *Raisa Simola* (2005), *Janet Akinyi Dede* (2014).

1. Issa Peters (1999)

The first research is *A Daughter of Isis: The Autobiography* of Nawal El Saadawi. In this research explains and elaboration *A Daughter of Isis: The Autobiography* by Nawal EL Saadawi and translated by Sherif Hetata is reviewed.

2. Pauline Homsy Vinson (2008)

The second research is *Shahrazadian Gestures in Arab Women's Authobiographies: Political History, Personal Memory, and Oral, Matrilineal Narratives in the works of Nawal El Saadawi and Leila*

Ahmed. In this article examines the autobiographical works by Egyptian women, by Nawal El Saadawi and *A border Passage: From Cairo to America – A Women’s Journey* by Leila Ahmed. In both works, the writers attempts to construct their identities through personal memory in autobiographical form entail a concurrent reexamination of the political history of their home societies and a feminist, postcolonial revision of Western and Middle Eastern understandings of those societies. At the same time, each writer, in her own way, inscribes a matrilineal oral heritage within the textual tradition of autobiography and creatively asserts her own identity within a transnational, historical context. This article explores the ways in which political history, autobiographical tradition, oral heritage, and the transnational reception of postcolonial texts all play a part in the construction of identity in the life narratives written by Nawal El Saadawi and Leila Ahmed.

3. Jennifer Hunt (2000)

The third research is *Recent and Relevant African Writing*. In this article examines Hunt review “*The Blood in the Sun*” *Trilogy: Maps, Gifts and Secrets*” by Nurruddin Farah, “*A Daughter Of Isis: The Autobiography of Nawal El Saadawi*” by Nawal El Saadawi, “*Mother to Mother*” by Sindiwe Magona, and “*Under African Skies: Modern African Stories*” edited by Charles R. Larson.

4. Marilyn Booth (2000)

The fourth research is *Women, Citizenship and Difference/Feminist and Islamic Fundamentalism: The Limits of Postmodern Analysis/ A Daughter of Isis: The Autobiography of Nawal El Saadawi*. In this article is “*Women, Citizenship and Difference*” edited by Nira Yuval-Davis and Pnina Werbner,” *Feminist Fundamentalism: the limits of Postmodern Analysis*” by Haideh Moghissi, and “*A Daughter of Isis: the Autobiography of Nawal El Saadawi*” by Nawal El Saadawi and translated by Sherif Hetata are reviewed.

E. Novelty

The novelty of this study in the perspective used in analysis the data in the sociological literature, theory employed to the data source: *A Daughter of Isis*. And then, the present study constructed the little Myth and Activism in Nawal El Saadawi's Memoirs: *A Daughter of Isis*. This result was renewed in the context of my analysis. On the results of my analysis, there's a newness that is located on the theory and analysis of the results of the research context. We analyze the memoir using the theory of sociology literature; we analyze an attribute theory in analyzing the Goddess of Isis in the context of Egyptian society.