

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the theories applied to supporting the arrangement of this thesis are discussed in-depth and in detail. The discussion builds on the development of Virginia Wolf's theory. The written data were taken from the novel by Paulo Coelho, entitled ELEVEN MINUTES, together with several materials related to the topic of this criticism.

A. Previous Research

The writer presents some previous findings, which related to or relevant to this research, as follow:

1. Eka Serli Sudarni (2017). In her thesis with the title "*Struggle of Woman in The Novel Sing Me To Sleep by Angela Morrison (The Analysis of Feminism)*".

In his research, Eka concluded the women's struggle and main character struggles to get her love in the novel Sing Me To Sleep. The same conclusion is as follows: (1) the struggle to accept the reality of life (2) the struggle for dreams (3) the struggle for affection struggle to achieve dreams because there are so many obstacles and obstacles that continue to go on his way, he can survive with the people he loves.

2. Budi Tri Santosa (2015). In his thesis with the title “*An Analysis of the Main Female Character’s Efforts in John Steinbeck’s The Grapes of Wrath*”.

In his research, Budi concluded from a feminist perspective, some conclusions can be drawn: (1) A patriarchal system in Oklahoma depicted in *The Grapes of Wrath* causes gender problems. There are two gender problems experienced by Ma Joad as the female lead in the novel. Regarding gender discrimination, there are three forms of gender discrimination; prohibited from expressing opinions in family discussions, and prohibited from carrying out male duties. Meanwhile, there are two stereotypes of women; emotional women and women who are fearful. In Oklahoma, Ma had to accept discrimination and stereotypes because of the strong patriarchal system. However, some factors influence Ma to fight against this discrimination and stereotypes so that she has an equal role with her husband. With his efforts, he can lead the family to survive in a crisis, and he can participate in the public sector.

3. Eka Desmawati (2018) studied “*Analysis of Feminism The Novel of Little Women by Louisa May Alcott*”.

Women’s movement aimed to achieve equality with men in a variety of aspects, including politics, social issues, economics, and culture. Regardless of the precise sense of the roles of man and woman, all must be treated equally. The issues in this study feminism, specifically the form of feminism in the novel’s female character and how feminism is reflected in the ongoing character growth. This study aims to explain the various forms of feminism in the novel *Little Women*, as well as their thoughts on

feminism. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method and data sources taken from the novel *Little Women*. According to the findings, the novel *Little Women* contains four different forms of feminism. Liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, existentialist feminism, and radical feminism are all represented in the novel's cast of characters. But a feminism that survives the characters struggle to survive, in which they place their lives in the word of men (patriarchy), in their comfort to do what they feel comfortable, and their form of protest not to anymore. become an object of violence for men.

B. Underlying Theory

1. Feminism Theory

Feminism was born in the early twentieth century, and Virginia Wolf pioneered it in her book *A Room of One's Own* (1929). Feminist femme (woman) is an etymologically derived term that refers to women who want to advocate for the rights of women as a social class. The aim is to strike a balance between feminist and gender relations. In the context of a wide, it is the feminist movement of women who resist all that the dominant culture marginalizes, subordinates, and demeans women in politics, economics, and social life in general. Djajanegara (2000: 27-39) going on to describe the various types of feminist literary criticism as follows: (a) Feminist Literary Criticism Ideological Perspective As a reader, Ideological examined women, particularly feminists. The portrayal of female readers and gender stereotypes in literature has become the focus of attention. (b) Ginokritik Feminist Literary Criticism is a study of women's writings (female writer). Ginokritik is attempting to address basic questions such as whether women writers

constitute a distinct category and what distinguishes women's and men's literature. (d) Psychoanalytic Feminist Literary Criticism, which is extended to women's writings because feminists argue that women readers often identify with or project themselves into female characters, while the female character is typically a representation of the author. (e) Lesbian Feminist Literary Criticism, which focuses on women characters. The scope of this analysis is restricted due to several factors. For starters, most feminists despise groups of gay women and regard them as radical feminists. Second, in the 1970s, there was a surge in women's literature. No one speaks about lesbianism in women's journals. Finally, lesbians themselves have been unable to agree on a description of lesbianism. Fourth, lesbian authors were required to use veiled words and symbols, as well as censor themselves, according to the antipathy of feminists and societies. (f) Ethnic Feminist Literary Criticism challenged white and black men and women's sexual and racial inequality.

Feminism is derived from the word “femme” (women), and it refers to women (singular) who struggled for the rights of women (plural). Feminists aim to achieve gender equality. Feminist refers to a female-led movement that fights something that is marginalized or subordinated. Furthermore, according to Walters (2005:2), the term “feminism” now refers to someone who advocates for women’s rights because the only right to make a living has been earned. A word that has no sense is a dead corrupt word.

Feminism theory focuses on the importance of awareness of equal rights between women's and men's rights in all fields. This theory develops as a reaction to the facts that occur in society, namely the existence of class conflict, racial conflict, and especially gender conflict. The contents of this

novel are closely related to the theory of Feminism, depicting a woman who comes from the interior of Brazil who is struggling to get a better life. Feminism is an interpretation of women's analysis, according to Linda Gordan (2002:6). Subordination to work out how to modify it. For Gordan, feminism often implies sharing in an attempt to increase women's power and autonomy in their families, societies, and culture. Gordan describes feminism on another occasion as a criticism of male dominance, developed and offered in the light of a change. Handayani and Novianto (2004:163) have suggested that more men are competent, well-oriented, strong, involved, competitive, and trusted compared to women. This situation is unjust to women, it also demonstrates that in the past there has been gender inequality. It takes place from one generation to the next before their inequality is understood. It supports the development of a belief called feminism. In particular, the feminist movement contributed to the nature of women and related to women's liberation in general. The women's movement is in many ways, such as politics, social, economics, and culture, to achieve the equality of rights with men. Feminism is, according to Ratna (2010: 409) feminism is a movement of women to seek equal treatment for men in the social, political, economic, and cultural fields in general.

The Analysis of Feminist Literature Criticism is the correlation between the previous findings and this research, and the difference between the previous findings and this research is the presence of women. Meanwhile, this study uses feminism theory to examine the types of women's struggles in Paulo Coelho's novel ELEVEN MINUTES to get a better life and true love.

2. Definition of Novel

The novel an invented prose novel of considerable length and a certain complexity that deals with human experience imaginatively, usually through a related series of events involving a group of people in a particular context. The genre of the novel has covered a wide variety of forms and styles within its large framework: picaresque, epistolary, Gothic, romantic, realistic, historical, to name only some of the most important ones. Writing novel prose is so long, contains a collection of stories about a person's life with those around him by emphasizing the character and essence of the suspects, according to Siswanto (2008:14). The issues addressed aren't nearly as complicated as romance. Typically a novel tells the story of events that occurred during a specific time. The vocabulary used is more typical of everyday speech. The development of intrinsic elements such as theme, plot, background, design, character, and characterization value, however, is still incomplete. With notes that highlight a specific feature of the inherent elements.

According to the definition above, a novel is a prose story in which the author attempts to construct or tell about human life through the plot, setting, character, and other elements. There are two elements of the novel, according to Nurgiyantoro (2002:13) as follows:

1. Intrinsic Elements

Intrinsic elements are those that are used to build a literary work from the inside. Intrinsic aspects play a significant role in the story's development as well. While reading a literary work, readers will notice these elements. The theme, atmosphere, plot, point of view,

and character are all essential components of fiction. Those elements are related to each other as a whole literary work.

The theme is the first of the intrinsic elements. The story's theme is a fundamental reality, a significant statement about humanity, human nature, and the human condition that the story makes. The setting of a story refers to the location and time in which it is set. The next is a plot. According to Nurgiyantoro's argument, a plot is a part of a story that contains chronological events, but each event is only linked through a causality relationship, in which one event causes or is induced by another (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 17).

The point of view refers to how the story is told. According to Abram, who is quoted by Nurgiyantoro, point of view is a medium that authors use to portray the plot, action, setting, and other elements of the story, through the character's point of view and the eyes of the characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 248).

The character's sense term "literature" has two different meanings in English. A character may refer to an individual or characters who appear in a story or a person who appears in a literary work. Character, according to M.H. Abram is an individual or persons who are portrayed in a dramatic or literary work and are perceived by the reader to have moral qualities and certain tendencies as expressed in speech and action (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 165).

2. Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements are those that contribute to the creation of a literary work from outside of it but have an indirect impact on it. Extrinsic

elements include the author's biography and life experiences, as well as psychological, social, cultural, political, economic, and historical aspects (Nurgiyantoro, 2002, p. 72).

3. Definition of Better Life

Life is described as a person's way of life or the state of their existence Hornby (1995: 1120). According to Webster, better refers to a more reasonable, suitable, or successful way of doing something (1989: 133). According to his research, a better life is a situation in which a person has accomplished his or her life goals after resolving all of his or her problems, and feels more relaxed and settled before resolving all of his or her problems.

4. Definition of Struggle

According to Marsam (2000: 181), the term "struggle" derives from the word "struggle" which refers to war for states' survival or freedom. The struggle in this research effort is a woman's struggle to protect the rights and dignity of women who are exploited as a result of arbitrary oppression in a society with significant cultural flourishing. Meaning that the secret to achievement is hard work and efforts towards doing a successful thing.

There are three types of struggle, according to Luh Ketut Suryani (2014:195) :

1. The struggle to accept the facts of life

The meaning of life, according to Frankl (1970: 45), is a personal experience that can evolve as circumstances change. People should be held accountable if they are asked what the purpose of life is

at any given time or circumstance. Frankl (1970: 45) the meaning of life should be viewed as rather objective since it applies to the relationship of individuals with experience in this world, even though the meaning of life is an objective in and of itself, implying that there is and is observed in life.

2. The struggle to achieve a dream

Desires, dreams, and aspirations are always in sight, according to the Indonesian general dictionary. Good wishes, dreams, and objectives that an individual would like to achieve in the future. As a result, ideals are those of the future, a perspective that idealizes life to come. Ideals are wishes, dreams, and human intent at an ever-higher level, as depicted by a kind of linear line. Between the present and a potential world as thoughts or values influenced by time. These factors are necessary for anyone to achieve their goals. First and foremost, many have values. Second, the circumstances that must be overcome to reach the goal, and third, how ambitious the goals must be.

3. The struggle in the form of affection

In this book *Love Art*, Erich Fromm (2005: 24-27) states that love is primarily participant rather than recognize and that participants are the highest expression of ability. The most critical members are human objects, not things that are made of matter. Parenting duty, attention, and recognition are all fundamental aspects of love.