

## **Chapter II**

### **Theoretical Foundation**

In this part, the researcher included some literatures that can support the topic to be study. The literatures obtained through the opinions of experts who can support this study. These are the literature in this section:

#### **2.1 Definition of Novel**

Typically, Novel was a work of fiction and most of the novels that exist on the market related to human history and civilization. Even so, there were not a few novels are associated with human's imagination.

According to Encyclopedia (2009), the word Novel derived from the Italian, Novella, which has a meaning 'New Stuff that small'. Originally, Novel developed in a region from other forms of narrative nonfiction, such as letters, biographies, and history but with a shift in society and development time. Aside from it, Novel not only based on nonfiction data, but the author of the novel can also change the content according to the desired image. History has recorded that novel developed in England and America.

The novel had two important elements: intrinsic and extrinsic. This argument supported by Nurgiyantoro (2005: 9-11) as an intrinsic element, the element also comprises a number of extrinsic elements. The extrinsic element included author biography and psychology. Attitudes, beliefs, and outlook on the life of an author affected the work that he wrote. In short, the author's biography



determined the pattern works it produces, while psychology, the psychology of the author also formed the reader's psychology, as well as the application of psychological principles in the works. Therefore, in other words, extrinsic elements were the elements that beyond the works, but indirectly affected the building and system of a novel.

The intrinsic elements of the novel were the theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, etc (Nurgiyantoro, 2005:10). Therefore, the Intrinsic Elements were the elements that build the novel itself. Intrinsic elements of a novel directly participate and build the story. Both intrinsic and extrinsic elements completed with each other, it was quite impossible to separate between these two.

On the basis, the researcher concluded that the Novel is a work of fiction and derived from the Italian word '*Novella*'. Novel consisted of two essential parts, they are Intrinsic and Extrinsic. Both of them are associated with each other and take an important role.

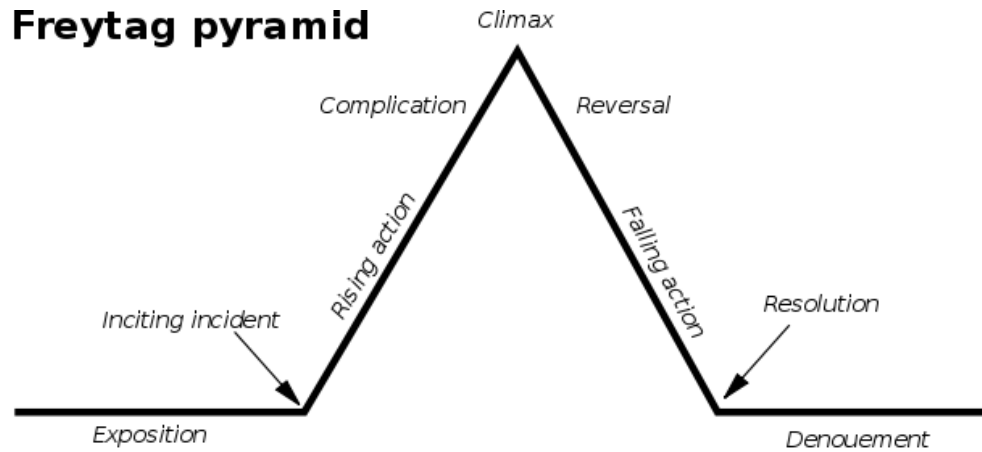
## **2.2 Plot**

In literary works, especially novels, the plot was one of the essential parts. The plot had a function as a term to describe events that make up a story. These events related to each other in a sequence or a pattern.

Nurgiyantoro (2002: 110) stated, the plot was an important element of fiction, not even a few people consider it be the most important among various other elements of fiction.



Most great stories have followed a certain dramatic structure. One of the structures that applied to the story is the plot. Every single plot has a structure; the most common one is Fryetags Pyramid (1957) as follows:



Picture 2.1 Plot Pattern (Fryetags Pyramid)

## 1. Exposition

This is the beginning of the story where there is no major conflict occurs, generally an introduction of characters, time, tone, as well as setting. The purpose of this stage is to give the essential information to make the readers understand its story as what the author hopes.

Before it continues to Rising Action, there was part name Inciting Incident where the characters started to react toward the thing/event that happened toward them.



## 2. Rising Action

In this stage, the conflict of the story is getting up to the surface and any of the characters who have not introduced should be introduced here. More precisely, explain more about the characters and the rising problem.

On the other hand, the author is intentionally raise the problem to catch the readers' attention to keep on turn the page.

## 3. Climax

In this stage, the climax occurs in the middle of the story. This stage is the highest point of Fryetags's Pyramid where all the problems will be unraveled and get its explanation: either from the characters' behavior or the dialogue.

In some cases, when it comes to a comedy story, the character tends to be ready and face the problem in a good way and might leads to show the story as if it is going to run well. On the contrary, when it comes to a tragic story the problem that occurred might worsen and can disastrously its character.

## 4. Falling Action

This is the stage where the character's emotions being decreased. This part is also a determination of the story, whether there will be a solution. On the other hand, the reduction that exists in this part not only



happened to the characters but also the readers'. The author leads the readers to reduce their emotion with this stage.

To be clear, it is intentionally designate to inform the readers' that the story is heading to an end and the characters have discovered their way to face the existed problem.

## 5. Denouement

This stage is the part where the completion exists: either happily ever after or contrary. There is also a possibility that the story might drag the readers to assume as if the story has no good solution.

Through the explanation above, the researcher concluded that a Plot is a tool that has a function to describe events that make up a story. There is 5 important degrees in the plot such as Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and the last one is Denouement.

## 2.3 Setting

The setting is one of the crucial elements in a story. It is a novel, film, plays, or short story. Setting consists of time and place. Besides that, the setting may also include the surrounding of its story, social and cultural, climate. In general, the setting introduced at the beginning of the story (exposition) along with the characters.



As quoted from literaryterms.net here are the following types of setting:

#### A. Backdrop Setting

This setting type mainly focused on the lesson or message to deliver which makes the story timeless and can happen anywhere or any point in the story. This setting can easily found in children's stories or fairy tales. In order to make sure a story used in this sort of setting, the readers can recognize this if there is no detail and the plot is possible to happen anywhere.

#### B. Integral Setting

Integral means time and place are essential to the story. Due to this essential, the setting will have a direct impact on the plot and the readers might recognize its setting easily. In short, this type of setting describes something in detail throughout the story, set the scene or mood, as well as reveal the theme.

The integral setting is use when the author tries to alert the readers when the setting in the story is significant and readers might recognize some aspect in the setting.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that setting is a fundamental part of the story and let the readers know the surrounding of its story, social and cultural, climate. The setting is divided into 2 crucial parts, they are setting of time and place. Furthermore, the type of setting consisted of Backdrop and Integral.



## **2.4 Character and Characterization**

Character and Characterization are two different things. Character is a subject, someone, people, living things, any kind of creature that talked in a story like a novel. The character may entirely base on real-life or a fiction one, depending on the author's will.

Character is part of the intrinsic element in fiction. According to Abrams (1999) in his book entitled 'A Glossary of Literary Terms'. He said that characters are the person represented in a narrative or dramatic work, who interpreted by the readers as being provided with emotional qualities, particularly moral, and intellectual by conclusions from what the persons say and their particular ways of saying the dialogue and their action.

Meanwhile, Gordon (1999:97) says that a character is a person created a work of fiction. Generally, in fiction character can be classified into two parts: a major and minor character. Major character means that the character is an important figure and become central: either in theme or action. Besides that, a major character always determines the plot. Aside from that, minor character degree is dependent on its function and it concluded that the minor character is not as important as the major is.

Other than character, characterization is a literary tool that the author uses to tell us about the character in detail. As an example, we can see the character's background and personality from the way they speak or the way other characters speak. As well as Siswanto (2008: 143) claimed that characterization is a part where the author giving the characteristic of the character in a literary work.



Murphy in the *Understanding Unseen* (1972:161-173) has argued that characters take an important part in making up the story. There are nine ways of how to see the characters and characterization in literary works. As follows:

1. Personal Description

This part described by the author such as the appearance (face, skin, eyes) and clothes of characters. On the other hand, it surely focused on the detail of character and provided the readers that every single character in the story has their own appearance.

2. Character as Seen by Another

In this part, the character described through other character's opinions or eyes. This part provides the readers to obtain any kind of information related to the character by seeing it through other character's descriptions or eyes.

3. Speech

We can see the character's nature or personality through what is being said by the character. It provides some clues to the readers about characterization every time a character speaks, delivers an opinion, or have a conversation with others.

4. Past Life

In this part, the author gives some insight into the characters by telling the past event that the characters had been through. This past life reflected through direct comment, speech, thought, and conversation with other characters even told by others.



## 5. The Conversations of Others

A characteristic of the characters in the story seen through the conversations of other people and things they say. We often see one character can also discuss a character with others and toward this activity, the readers could find a hint of the character's description.

## 6. Reactions

The author is allowing the readers to know a person's personality from how the characters give any kind of reaction to various situations and events. This may lead the readers to get a clue with the characterization.

## 7. Direct Comment

The author describes or leaves any comment on a person's characteristic directly.

## 8. Thoughts

The author gives a direct insight into what characters are thinking about and a feeling that they feel.

## 9. Mannerism

The characteristic of characters can be described by the author tells character manner or habit.

Following Murphy, Rimmon –Kenan (2005: 63) noted the two methods to reveal the characterization in the book.



## 1. Direct Characterization (Telling)

The narrator explains the characterization of the character to the readers clearly by describing and evaluating the motives of the character authoritatively. By using this method, the narrator would judge and analyze the character.

## 2. Indirect Characterization (Showing)

The characterization of characters can be revealed by showing what their feels, what they say, or others say about the character, and their action. It also included the character's appearance, character's job, and character's habit. Hence, the readers will judge the characterization of the character.

To sum up the points above, it can be concluded between Character and Characterization are two different things. Character is a subject, someone, people, living things, any kind of creature that talked in a story like a novel while the characterization is a tool used by the author to interpret the character.

## **2.5 Patriarchy and Patriarchal**

Every single place in the world has its system to rule their society: either written or unwritten. One of the common systems in Southeast Asia is Patriarchy. Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and dominate the society.



To know the difference between Patriarchy and Patriarchal, the researcher tried to explain it briefly. Patriarchal related to the term of patriarchy or in adjective form, patriarchal is the characteristic of patriarch as well as venerable. Meanwhile, patriarchy is a noun and this is a social system in the society.

Johnson, (2005: 32) said that patriarchy is a kind of society organized around certain kinds of social relationships and ideas that shape paths of least resistance in his book '*The Gender Knot*'. The crucial thing to understand about patriarchy or any other system is that it is something people participate in, an arrangement of shared understandings and relationships that connect people and something larger than themselves.

Since Patriarchy is associated with society, surely there is no doubt that society plays a big role in it and that is what makes this system keep on living. Unfortunately, since this system is glorifying one gender, like men. The system has caused so many problems including, the oppression toward women. Johnson (2005: 36) has emphasized, Patriarchy is about as a system. This includes cultural ideas about men and women, the web of relationships that structure social life, and the unequal distribution of power, rewards, and resources that underlie privilege and oppression.

As a supporting argument, Walby (1990), defined patriarchy as a 'system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women' in *Theorizing Patriarchy*.

In accordance with both experts toward the definition of patriarchy, it concluded that this system oppresses women. Walby also asserts two distinctive



forms of patriarchy exist in the social world: public patriarchy and private patriarchy.

### 1. Public Patriarchy

This type of patriarchy operates in the public world and often associated with the working world where women more collectively separated from power, wealth, and influence than men are.

### 2. Private Patriarchy

This type can easily found in the household where men tend to dominate and oppress the subjugated female. In this form of private patriarchy, Walby believes these acts as an exclusionary tactic as women prevented from taking part in public discourse.

To make it clearer, we can define how patriarchy operates in social structure through six unique structures as mentioned in *Theorizing Patriarchy* written by Walby (1990):

#### 1. Production relations in the household

This structure explains women exploited at home, to do most of the housework, childcare, and fulfill their husband's expectations.

#### 2. Paid work

In this structure, women are less likely to have job opportunities compared to men. Many jobs have existed for men as one of the



requirements. Aside from it, in the working world women tend to suffer from discriminatory pay, unfair treatment and often find themselves in less demanding roles than their male colleagues.

### 3. The patriarchal state

Walby argues that the state is still patriarchal, racist, and capitalist. It can be inherently oppressive through policies and laws. Fundamentally, society biased toward men.

### 4. Violence

Through this structure, Walby states violence against women as a form of male control of women. This thing also appears under pattern and systemic criteria.

### 5. Sexuality

The double standard in society, men tend to criticize women who are sexually active as slag while the other who is not need in which males with their conquests are admired. Hence, different rules apply to both genders in social expectations and norms regarding sexual behavior.

### 6. Culture

Walby believes many societies have consistently distinguished between men and women, and expecting behavior of them. Many facets of society such as media, religion, education, keep the portrayal of women through a patriarchal point of view.



In conclusion, Patriarchy is a social system where men hold primary power and dominate society. They tend to oppress, harm, and restrict women to get their right as fully human. On the other hand, patriarchal is a nickname for those who embrace patriarchy. Walby has declared there are two forms of patriarchy; public and private spheres.

## **2.6 Oppression**

Oppression is harm or threat that performed through persons systematically and unfairly or unjustly constrained, burdened, or reduced by any of several forces. This action influenced by various things, including political, social, cultural, even religion. In other words, we can define oppression as something that can make people less human and take their right to be fully human.

This first type of oppression is an action of using people's labor in order to produce profit but not compensate them fair enough. This kind of oppression uses capitalism to oppress. Throughout history, capitalism has created different class of people in the society: wealthy and poor. Young (1990) stated there are 5 faces of oppression:

### **1. Exploitation**

This first type of oppression is an act of using people's labor in order to produce profit but not compensate them fair enough. This kind of oppression uses capitalism to oppress. Throughout history, capitalism has created a different class of people in society: wealthy and poor.



Karl Marx, the father of socialism, stated that capitalism creates “Have” for those who have wealth and “Have-not” for those who do not have wealth. Typically, in a capitalistic society, those who “Have” tend to exploit the “Have-not” for their hard work or effort. The thing is exploitation creates a system that perpetuates class differences. The “Have” will keep on making the rich richer and poor poorer.

## 2. Marginalization

This type is perhaps the most dangerous form of oppression. Marginalization is a process of exclusion. It is the act of degrading and restricting people or a group of people to a lower social standing or outer limit of society. In line with what the researcher has said before toward this form of oppression. It is because in some ways society has decided not use certain people for labor.

## 3. Powerlessness

This idea of powerlessness links to Marx’s theory of socialism which is there are some people who “have” while the rest of it “have-not” The powerlessness is an action whereas the “have” dominated and situated to take orders and these people are rarely to give the right to “have not”. In sum, we can call it treating people unjustly.

According to Freire, the powerlessness can create ‘Culture of Silence’. It means that people who got oppression become so powerless that they do not even talk about the oppression they get. If these people already reached this stage of oppression, it will become a culture wherein it forbidden



to mention the injustices that are being committed. These people, who get oppression silenced and have no will, nor voice to speak for.

**Varying level of silence in Powerlessness:**

1) A Surface Level

The oppressed recognize the oppression but they cannot talk about it or voice their concerns.

2) A Deeper Level

The oppressed naturally believe they are inferior, worthless, and it is a fact of their life compared to the “Have” group of people.

Hence, Freire also believes those who indoctrinating the oppressed have its own intention to give the oppressed negative images of themselves and when it becomes belief the oppressed are silent not because of the forces but due to their own belief and they choose to be.

In order to fight against this powerlessness and culture of silence, there has to be a greater consciousness through education, literacy, and self-reflection. Through the things, it is hoping the oppressed can use their voice free themselves of indoctrination as well as their bodies.

4. Cultural Imperialism

This type of oppression is taking the culture of the “have” and establishing it as a norm in society. The people who have the power to control a society tend to control how people interpret and communicate. Therefore, they



also become a benchmark in society in many aspects such as life goals, experiences, and achievements.

Across the world, the common example of Cultural Imperialism is Sexuality. In society, the majority group of sexuality is Heterosexual and others being group and viewed as abnormal and inferior. Culture and Education are also reinforcing this stereotype of heterosexuality. Those who have other sexuality told to become heterosexual.

## 5. Violence

This form of oppression perhaps is the most visible one. Some people are live with the knowledge that they have to be aware of several things like unprovoked attacks. These attacks are more likely to have no motive but intentionally damage, destroy, and humiliate the target.

Mostly and likely, violent oppression is the direct result of xenophobia (intense and irrational fear of ideas, customs, or people that seem strange or foreign from their group).

Types of violence that commonly found in a patriarchal society are domestic violence, sexual harassment, child abuse, threat, workplace violence.

In addition to Young's theory of oppression, there is also the theory of oppression by Deutsch and Cudd.

Deutch (2005) in his journal entitled *A Framework for Thinking About Oppression and Its Change* claimed there are 5 form of injustice and it categorized as oppression. They are distributive injustice, procedural injustice, retributive injustice, moral exclusion, and cultural imperialism.



### 1. Distributive Injustice

The point is the difference in obtaining a 'Standard of Living' where not everyone, ethnicity, class, even women or men have the same access to housing, clothing, physical security, health care, education, sanitation, physical mobility (such as travel), recreation, and services that are available to members of a group.

### 2. Procedural Injustice

This point emphasizes that the procedure of some things or actions is considered more important than fair outcomes. Fair treatment and procedure can be a guarantee that someone will be able to commit to something. If this part is lost or disappears, it might cause oppression.

### 3. Retributive Injustice

Retributive injustice relates to the behavior and attitudes of people, especially those with authority or privilege in responding to violations of rules. For example, particular places tend to be unfair in judging criminals from high classes or those with privilege with ordinary people.

### 4. Moral Exclusion

Moral exclusion is mainly talked about who is and is not entitled to fair outcomes and fair treatment by inclusion or lack of inclusion in one's moral community.



## 5. Cultural Imperialism

A situation where a group, people, or society is under controlled by a dominant group and it becomes a norm that people should obey in any circumstance.

Meanwhile Cudd (2005) in *How to Explain Oppression: Criteria of Adequacy for Normative Explanatory Theories* defined Oppression through Social Phenomenon into 4 types as follows:

### 1. The Harm Condition

A situation where someone is harmed by institutional practices. For example; rules, laws, expectations, stereotypes, rituals, behavioral norms.

### 2. The Group Condition

A person or individual suffers because of their status in a member of society, as well as how other members view them.

### 3. The Privilege Condition

A condition in which injustice exists and certain parties tend to get benefit while the other suffered because of it.

### 4. The Coercion Condition

A condition in which there is coercion or coercion that is not necessarily true that can lead to causing harm for individuals or groups.

Regarding the definition of oppression, the researcher concluded Oppression is an action that treating people unjustly and make them less human. Among 3 existing theories of oppression, the researcher only considered Young's



theory since it is in line with the researcher's objective to find out the various types of patriarchal expressions in the novel.

## **2.7 Patriarchal Oppression**

The oppression of women happens because men want and like to dominate women and act out hostility toward them. There is poverty and class oppression because people in the upper classes are greedy, heartless, and cruel. (Johnson, 2005: 27)

Johnson explains that the core reason for female subordination and oppression comes from the patriarchal society. In order to unravel ourselves from the patriarchal society, we need to be aware of the patriarchy system and unravel ourselves from it. The process of maintaining the system enforce from two ways, which are through socialization and path of least resistance (Johnson, 2005: 29). By being able to socialize and choose a path, which is not patriarchal oriented, we will be able to unravel ourselves from the patriarchy system.

From the quotations above, the researcher can conclude that patriarchal oppression is a form of oppression that limits women's rights by a patriarchal society in which men hold the highest authority and women placed in the second position. Usually, the main reason for this oppression related to privilege and poverty where the upper-class society takes a big role in it.



## 2.8 Biography of Nawal El Saadawi

Nawal El Saadawi is her full name. She was born in 1931, in a small village outside Cairo named Kafr Tahla on the banks of the Nile. She is the eldest of 9 siblings. She is an activist, feminist, Egyptian psychiatrist. Many people know her because she is well known as a novelist and a fighter of women's rights, especially discussing the problem of women in Islam.

In addition, she is also productive in writing some books about the orientation, psychology, and female sexuality. Her books describe the situation of women in Egypt and the Arab world. Her works that mainly talk about women, such as '*Women and Sex*' and '*Women and Psychological Conflict*'. Her fiction works as follows: novel *Woman at Point Zero*, *The Chant of the Children Circle*, *God Dies by the Nile*, *Memoirs of a Woman Doctor*, and also her short story collection *A Moment of Truth* and *Little Sympathy*.

Saadawi won various literary awards, including the literary award from the Supreme Council for Arts and Social Sciences, Egypt (1974), the Franco-Arab Friendship Association, Paris (1982), and the Gubran Literature (1988).

Saadawi began her career as a medical worker as she graduated from the University Cairo Medical School in 1955, specializing psychiatry. From 1963 until 1972, she worked as Director General for Public Health Education in Egyptian Government. In 1973 to 1978 at the high institute of literature of science and that was the time she began to write either in works of fiction or non-fiction. Her works has translated into over twenty-eight languages worldwide. Currently, she works as a writer, activist, and psychiatrist.



## 2.9 The Synopsis of Women at Point Zero

This novel tells the story of a woman named Firdaus. Women who work as a prostitute and was sentenced to hang for having killed a pimp. This thin novel is full of anxiety and rebellion by a woman named Firdaus. This novel presents the pain and injustice of a woman who seen from the point of feminism. No wonder many people recommend this novel, especially for women rights activists, this book seems obligatory to read.

In this novel, it told about the life of a woman as well as being the main character. Her name is Firdaus who works as a prostitute. Firdaus has a philosophy of life "a successful prostitute is better than a saint who goes astray". In short, the life of the main character can reflected through her monologue,

*"Only my make-up, my hair and my expensive shoes were 'Upper Class'. With my secondary class certificate and suppressed desires I belonged to the 'middle class'. By birth I was lower class."* (Page 10)

Firdaus was born to a poor family. Her father is a poor farmer who was unable to read and write. Only have common abilities like most of the people who live in rural areas such as farming, how to sell buffalo that poisoned before death. Besides, he also likes to beat his wife and enslave her every night.