**CHAPTER II**

**Feminism in *Si Parasit Lajang* Novel by Ayu Utami**

In this chapter, the writer will describe the theoretical foundation of the issues that are being researched. For the literature study, this chapter will include the theory of Literature, novel, and the intrinsic elements of the novel. While for the feminism aspect and how to analyse it, the writer will include the Theory of Feminism, Types of Feminism, and Feminist literary criticism. Besides that, the writer also will include the synopsis of the novel and the short biography about Ayu Utami as the author of the novel.

The theory of Literature and novel are needed because the object of this research is a written work. That is a guide for the writer and the first step before making a literary criticism. After knowing the theory about Literature, the feminist literary criticism is needed because it can help to analyse the feminist value through a character in the novel. Before this research jumps out to analyse feminism values, analysing the intrinsic element in the novel is required. The intrinsic element are contained with theme, plot, character, and characterization, setting, point of view, language style, and moral message.

While for feminism aspect, the writer will try to elaborate the definition from several experts. The purpose is to define what feminism is, so this chapter can help the writer’s not get lost in the basic things of feminism. Besides that, feminism are having a broad definition, issues, and branches. For that reason, the writer will show several types of feminism and the issues that being a concern in this research. So it will inform specifically about the issues.

1. **Definition of Literature**

According to Klaler (2004:1), Literature-based on Latin word “*Literatura*” originated from “*littera*”, which means the smallest part in alphabetical writing. Literature can be seen as a cultural and historical phenomenon and produce into a written text. It also can be used as a way to express feeling and mind, or even describing a situation. Even though literature is based on a written text, but not every document can be classified as literature. Literature can be a way to preserving history because it can contain a situation and culture in a period of time. There is art and aesthetic things to make literature different from any kind of written text.

There are several genres of classical literature such as epic, drama, and poetry. In modern literature, epic can be referred to as prose; fiction; prose fiction which is included in the novel or short story. Prose usually has a structural form such as plot, character presentation, and narrative presentation. Nowadays a text type which not classified as prose, drama, and poetry is introduced by linguistics.

Klarer (2004:10) also inform that before fiction introduces as prose, the classical written work called it as epics. The classical epics were born from a myth, history, or even a religion. Which all of them are reflect a point of view from their nationalities and period of time. But then the position of epics is replaced by a novel in which the content involves the cultural aspect.

To define several form of literature, the explanation about them will be explained below. The form consist of Poetry, Prose, Drama, and Non-fiction. This is intended to giving the basic information and avoid misunderstanding.

1. **Poetry**

Poetry is based on Greek word “poieo” which means “to produce” or “to make”. From that word, it can conclude that the poet is a person who creates stanza. That is the oldest genre and the most difficult to define in literature. Before poetry, the ancient Greek Literature found it closely with music. People at that time called poetry almost same with lyric. Lyric based on the name “Lyra” or “Harp”, and it is originated from music.

In the traditional era, poetry make themselves in the same position with prose. Even though both of them are almost similar, but the definition of poetry are only limited with rhyme, meter, and verse. All of that element are the things which make poetry different with prose. Some of the poetry also having an abstract meaning which distinguish them from prose. But even if it’s abstract, there are still a concrete imagery in order to make the reader understand about the work. (Klarer, 2004:28-30).

1. **Prose**

Before prose does exist, in the eighteenth century people called it epic. It is the oldest written text in history. The classical epics are created based on history, religion, and myth. And usually, all of the stories are reflect the situation and the nationalities of the author. But overtime, the position of epics are replaced by Novel. (Klarer 2004:10)

The term prose can be referred to every text written in prose including a non-fiction text such as the newspaper. But poetry and drama are something different. There are two genres about prose which are fiction and non-fiction. The differences between both of them can be identified by the content which explained or based on the language style. But the biggest distinction is non-fiction is always related to reality. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:2)

Novel in the newest version is known by “individualism” and “realism”. According to Klarer (2004:11-13) in this era, there are several genres of the novel according to the story. Such as Picaresque novel, Bildungsroman, Epistolary novel, Historical novel, Satire novel, Utopian novels or science fiction, Gothic novel, and detective novel. The novel is build up by several terms such as plot, time, setting, point of view, character, and characterization. Those elements are also used in Drama and Film.

1. **Drama**

The word Drama is based on Greek word “draein” which means to act and to do. In the other words, drama is one of the place to express the work of art by combining a written work and spoken words. The result of drama are showing into performing art represented by actors. The elements of drama usually are consist with verbal and noon-verbal visual means, scenery, facial expressions, make-up, props, stage, shifting of scenes, gesture, and lightning. (Klarer (2004:43)

In classical Greek, a performance of drama often shows about tragedies and comedy. Besides that, the theme which shown are various. Drama is one of the way to transform a written text into something people can see.

1. **Film**

According to Klarer (2004:56) Film can be included to literary work because one of the aspect on making a scene are based on a text or script. In literary theory itself, film also involve an activity of reading and viewed. Besides that, film can be described in textual framework. The structure of the film are commonly same with novel such as the structure of the plot, setting and time, the narrative techniques which shown by the actors or the narrator, or even the point of view.

Even it’s actually more inclined to performing art same as drama performance. The difference between drama and film is spotted at the time they represented it. Drama often shows their performance in a stage on live while film is recorded and repeatable. While novel and other literary work are depend on the imagination of the reader. Film is appear to manifest the imagination into something which can be seen.

1. **Novel**

Novel is a literary work that builds up by intrinsic and extrinsic elements. Besides that, Novel is claimed as prose that tells a story about people and their surroundings. Novel also shows up the majority of the character and characterization. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:10)

Types of the novel are divided into two, which are Fiction and Non-fiction. The differences between both of them are based on reality or not. Fiction is usually created from the author’s imagination. While Non-fiction is based on real events, people, places, and any other real stuff. Fiction provides an imagination to the readers, so they can summarize it with their interpretations. While Non-fiction is giving a fact about things. But sometimes a written work is shown as a fictional term but the story is closest to the real life of the author.

Novel *Si Parasit Lajang* gets into a fiction novel because it represent the general perspective of women’s life during her 20’s through the author’s idea. For the character itself, the author describes how the connection between “A” character and her friends. Coming to the characters, non-fiction deals with real people and fiction only create characters. If something is said to have happened in real places, whether in the past or present, then it is non-fiction. (Kunwar, (2011) in his article entitled *Difference between Fiction and Non-fiction*).

1. **The Text and Authorship**

Novel is having a strong connection between text and authorship. According to fludernik (2009:15) in the term of Narrator, they are claimed that there is a connection between text and author. In the old days, there are two figures about authorship. The first is the narrator as an author. Second, the narrator and character in the novel sometimes it’s hard to recognize. Whether the narrator is a fictional character or it is the real author is the real character. It depends on how the author introduces them in the story.

Authorship is having four different kinds. Such as *Percusory* *authorship*, *Executive* *authorship*, *Declarative authorship,* and *revisionary* authorship. A precursory author is the one who influenced the story. An Executive author is a person which composed the text into books without fall into the plot of the story. The declarative author is the author but not producing the text. And the Revisionary is the one who published it.

1. **The Intrinsic elements of the Novel**

In a literary work like novel, the intrinsic element is very important to build up the story. Knowing the definition about each of element is also important to avoid misunderstanding in literary criticism. So the writer tries to define it based on experts. Here, according to Nurgiyantoro’s book entitled “*Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*” there are seven-element in the intrinsic elements in the novel. The followings terms are:

1. **Theme**

Theme is the meaning which represents the whole story or it can be called as the core idea of the story. The theme can be taken from summarizing the motif which consists of conflict. Sometimes in one story occur several meanings, so important for the reader to know which one is the major meaning and the subtheme on the story. But even though having several themes, both of them are still binding to each other. The author of the story does not often hide the meaning, but also not showing it explicitly.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:85) analysing the theme supposed to create based on the fact which contained in the story. In the first step, the writer has to know about the character and the other intrinsic elements clearly. The next step is to find the theme by questioning what the purpose of each element is. Besides that, the other way to find the theme is through the conflict and how the character solves it. Conflict can be a central point to know the major theme.

The theme is one of the elements which can unite the four parts on intrinsic elements. Such as plot, character, setting, and the story itself. The character can be a perpetrator to deliver the event or the conflict. But still, the author will show it implicitly for example through characterization of the character, and through their feelings or mind. The theme can be known by the place in which the event happened, so the setting is also one of the parts to known the theme. While the plot can be a bearer of the theme based on the event which been through. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:74-75).

1. **Plot**

The basics of the plot are the sequence of events in the story. So it can be said that one event can be related to the other event. Or maybe the event will help to explain the other event. The plot often emphasizes the logic of the casual relationship between the following events. Besides, the plot can be categorized into which point of view that happens. (Forster 1970: 94)

To understand and analysing the plot, the researcher has to know the detail of the story completely. Read the story carefully and repeatedly. The clarity and simplicity of the story can help to understand the story easier. While the complex one is difficult to understand but sometimes it can be used to create aesthetic things. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:110)

There is three subject matter in the plot such as events, conflicts, and climax. The explanation of them are:

1. **Events**

The event can be understood as an action done by the character, or just happen in the story. If happen by the character, it can be based on the action and choice from the character so it can create an event. While based on the incident is the plot which explained by something which happen outside the character. Events also happen chronologically. The event can be divided into three which are function, hook, and trigger.

1. **Conflicts**

Conflict is the important element in the story. The interesting plot of the story is depending on how the author creates the conflict and develops it. The conflicts which raise until getting climax then get to the completion will get interested by the readers. According to Wellek & Warren (1989:285) conflict is something dramatic on a problem between a situation and produce cause and effect. Conflict can be categorized into two which are physical conflict and inner conflict. And both of them are based on external and internal conflict.

1. **Climax**

Climax will happen if the conflict keeps raising and get to the top of the event. The climax itself can be built by external and internal factors. This is related to the conflict, because it only happens if there is a conflict in the story. But not every conflict always gets to the climax. So the climax is determine the course of the story. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:126-127)

1. **Character and Characterization**

Character and Characterization are a complete unity that connected each other. The term “Character” refers to the preparatory who runs the story. Besides that, it also shows the reader about characterization and the attitude that they are bringing out. So it can visualize an image of the character itself. In the novel, characters are often shown specifically. For example, they can interpret the situation of the story, social status, behaviour, including how the connection between one character to another. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:165).

The character of the novel is an important element because they are the ones who delivered the story or even the moral messages. Character in the novel is divided into several types. These types are categorized based on point of view. According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:176-192) the following types are:

1. **The main character and Additional figures**

In the character and characterization, there is a level between them. Started to the most important which shown continuously, until the character which shown once or just several times. It depends on how big they affect the story. Sometimes, knowing which one is the main character and the additional figure are can’t be proven exactly.

The main character is a person who dominates the entire story. It is not obvious to show in every chapter, but the sequence of the story is still related with them. The main character is always shown the most and it’s related to the other character. Besides, they have affected the development of the plot and even the conflict. A person which becomes the main character can be more than one but still, there is a different level between them.

An additional figure is a person which supports the main character. This figure is not concern about and only appears when they are related to the main character.

1. **Protagonist and Antagonist**

Based on the function, characters are divided into two which are Protagonist and Antagonist. The Protagonist usually describes as a character which ideal and suitable to the expectation of the readers. It also can represent the point of view or the solution of the reader's thought. While antagonist is a person who always brings out the conflict.

The conflict which brings out by character is called as an *antagonistic force*.But the conflict is not always caused by a person, it can be based on the situation that happens. This character is having the opposite attitude with the protagonist. But still to define both of them is not simple because the readers may have a different perspective.

1. **Simple and Complex**

Based on characterization, the character is identified into simple or flat and complex or round character. Simple character is only having one personality and doesn’t have a surprising attitude. It is also easy to identify cause directly describes a character. While the complex is having every possibility about what personality looks like. This one is hard to understand and gives an unexpected attitude.

The level of complexity between both of them is just theoretically. Is not confusing and does not also have big differences. The simple and Complex just describes it as a gradation in the character. For example are simple, complex, more complex, and very complex.

1. **Static and Developing**

The function of static anddeveloping is to know if the character is growth based on the story or not. A static character is a figure which not change the situation and not influence by the surroundings. They still are the same attitude from the story begin until it finished. While developing character is the one who got influence by the plot. The change can be developed to a good and better attitude or may be worse.

Distinguish between static and developing can be related to the simple and complex character. Static can be still and flat same as the simple character. The readers will know directly the attitude. While developing will grow into a complex character. So it’s harder to identify.

1. **Typical and Neutral**

A typical character is a figure which represents an image of a group of people or individuality. The interpretation is not described obviously and it also shows the real world. The typical is usually found in satire literary work to quip. And it is usually related with the meaning behind it. While Neutral character exists for the plot of the story itself without representing anything. Their existence is just for a fictional world.

The writer is concern about the character who represents the feminism aspect in the novel *Si Parasit Lajang* by Ayu Utami. So it is important to know how to analyse the character. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2010:194) there are several techniques for analyse character. The techniques are *telling* and *showing*, *expository* and *dramatic*, *discursive* and *contextual*.

1. **Setting**

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:216-217), Setting refers to a place, time, and society. In the first part of the novel, the author will introduce the readers to the situation which will happen. Describing the situation and giving an image is not just in the first part. In the middle or a beginning chapter, it can be shown again about the new setting if it’s necessary. The aim is to make the readers feel and create their own image.

Setting is not just limited by time, space, or physical stuff. But it also can guide to know the culture, believes, or even spiritual things. Besides that, the setting is also having a cause and effect relation with the character. Because the setting that exists will influence the characterization of the character. For example, if a person growing up in a patriarchal society. There is a big possibility that they will have the same point of view, or maybe they will try to against it.

1. **Point of view**

Point of view is trying to identify the person which talking in the story. Because the story that is delivered can be based on the author who involves with the character. The character itself, or maybe it is just the author who becomes a narrator. This can happen because the readers are having a lot of different ways of thinking and the author itself. So this point of view is focusing on how the story is explained.

The distinguish point of view that general uses are the first and the third person point of view. The first person of point of view is telling the character as “Me” who experiences the story. So the readers will get only limited information just based on what the person tells. Sometimes it can happen with the author as the narrator of the story. The other point of view is the third person, which puts the narrator on the outside of their point of view. The author use to call the third point of view as “He/She” or even “You”, it’s based on the story. The last is the point of view as the first and third person which combine both of them. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:259-262)

1. **Language of style**

According to Nurgiyantoro (2010:272) language style is one of the important elements because the novel is based on words and language. The literature language is defined as *emotive* and *connotative*. Style is the figurative language that uses formal language and structure. While stylistics are usually used to explain the meaning and aesthetic of language in prose.

The stylistic features are based on phonology, syntax, lexical, and rhetorical. While the stylistic categories are based on lexical, grammatical, a figure of speech, and context. The aim of figurative language is used to make literature aesthetic and full of meanings. The meaning can be known directly or have to deeply analyse.

1. **Moral Message**

Moral message is a message that is delivered by the author to the readers. The moral is refer to the good and the bad values about things based on the perspective in the surroundings. The point of view about morals from the author can be influenced by the background of the author itself. The types of morals are unlimited because it’s having a connection with humans, society, nature, or even God. A moral message can be delivered directly and indirectly. It can be based on the purpose of the author. (Nurgiyantoro 2010:321)

1. **Feminism of the Novel**

Feminism is a movement to fight for women’s rights. This movement is happen because women got an oppression and gender inequality. The basic things about feminism are considered into *Gender*, *Sex*, and *Sexuality*. Gender is a personal identity between women and men and got into social society. Male and female is the term to named gender. *Sex* is completely about the hormone, gen, environment, behaviour, and connection between body and society. And Sexuality is desire, fantasy, and emotional involvement. (Lorber 2001:8).

Beauvoir in the *Second sex* (2011) book cut the issues about feminism into three parts. Which are Formative, Situation, and Justification. Formative is consists of childhood, the girl, sexual initiation, and lesbian. The situation consists of the issues about married woman, the mother, social life, prostitutes and heathers, from maturity to old age, and woman’s situation and character. And Justification consists with the narcissist, the woman in love, the mystic, and the independent woman.

The central issue in *Si Parasit Lajang* novel is about marriage. Based on Beauvoir (2011:553) stated that “Marriage has always been presented in radically different ways for men and women. The two sexes are necessary for each other, but this necessity has never fostered reciprocity; women have never constituted a caste establishing exchanges and contracts on an equal footing with men. Man is a socially autonomous and complete individual; he is regarded above all as a producer, and his existence is justified by the work he provides for the group; we have already seen the reasons why the reproductive and domestic role to which woman is confined has not guaranteed her an equal dignity.”

Besides the issues that have been mentioned above. Feminism is having several genres. According to Tong’s book entitled Feminist Thought: A More Comprehensive Introduction (2009). There are several genres of Feminism that still exist and may develop over time. But until this era there are eight genres, the following terms are:

* 1. **Liberal Feminism**

Liberal Feminism is a type of feminism that is concerned about moral and prudential aspects. These also priorities freedom of choices but still in the scope of right which means “good”. Liberal feminism defines itself into two types which are classical liberal and welfare liberal. The welfare is convinced that the focus is only on the economic sector, while classical involve protecting civil. (Tong 2009:11)

The issues of Liberal Feminism is also improving and changing by the time. In Eighteenth-Century, the movement is focusing on Equal Education between men and women. The reason is to make women having the same productive work as men. In Nineteenth-Century, Equal Liberty is becoming the core issue. In this era, the issue is trying to encourage that women should have the same pleasure which is equal. For example is from the political rights, and the same opportunities with men.

For the marriage aspects, Taylor claimed that even if women are having a freedom they still need a partner. This is not intended to make them stay home and take care of the household. If women are given the freedom of choice even they are in a marriage, they will stay and never leave because the partner is support her as well as needed. But this statement is broken in twentieth-Century Action. Twentieth-Century Action is really focused on equal rights. The purpose is to make women fully liberated, same opportunities, having sexual freedom, and have gender justice. (Tong 2009:23)

Liberal feminism is trying to free women from oppression which puts men and women on different levels. This level is often used as a justification to put women in lower levels or even had no place.

* 1. **Radical Feminism: Libertarian and Cultural Perspectives**

Radical feminism is focused on the issues of sexual function, reproduction system, and the identity of women. Even having the same focus, they are split into two genres which are Libertarian and Cultural Perspectives. (Tong 2009:49-55)

Radical-Libertarian issue is trying to liberate themselves under men’s control. By the biological sex, society tries to make it as a reason to build oppression towards women. Patriarchal society always puts men as a dominant gender and making women as a passive gender. Besides that, women are often got objectivity as a sexual gender. Claimed that “women” supposed to be perfectly slim bodies, white, and any other objectivity. Patriarchal society towards women put them into doesn’t have a freedom of their own bodies cause rules by the society.

In Radical-Cultural, pornography is the patriarchal product to encourage men for doing violence against women. It also objectified women because men used it as a toy. Even in Liberal-Libertarian said that pornography is one of the things which prove that they have a right for their own bodies. As long as the women concern about it and having a balanced connection.

* 1. **Marxist and Socialist Feminism**

According to Tong (2009:96-98), Marxists and Socialists are having a differences from the substance matter. Marxist is making the classism as a centre point in women oppression, while Socialist not into those. The capability of human’s rationality is put them in a different position from animals. So that’s the basic thing to conclude that human beings are created consciousness.

According to the way of human thinking, Marxism claimed that every kind of oppression against women is based on capitalism. Because people actually are having freedom of choice. In the case of marriage, it is related that men feel ownership of women. So they can monopolize and regulate into something that they want. This type of feminism is purposed to encourage women to against the structure of oppression, injustice, and inequality.

* 1. **Psychoanalytic Feminism**

According to Tong (2009: 128-129), psychoanalytic feminism distinguishes itself from the other genres from the fundamental. Because it claimed that women act by the psyche, the way of thinking of women is based on themselves. Psychosexual develop themselves into a social interpretation of biology. This type of feminism is purposed to make women not only having one choice of life. They should have more options and not be interpreted by terms of the gender system.

* 1. **Care-Focused Feminism**

Care-focused feminism is focused on family, personal, and societal concerns. The concern is to take care of own body and self. Being independent of ourselves is more important rather than society. Because human is can’t balance the care for others too much. Because of that women are expected to have the same equality for work. So they can take care of themselves or their own family and being independent women. (Tong 2009:197-198)

* 1. **Multicultural, Global, and Postcolonial Feminism**

The concept of Multicultural, Global, and Postcolonial feminism is to unite the diversity among other genres of feminism. Learn more knowledge can help to understand the other feminism and find a solution to unite it. Besides that, it also put forward the tolerance from the disagreement. To make the movement work in a better way, it is important to maintain the differences rather than exceed them. (Tong 2009:233-236)

* 1. **Ecofeminism**

According to Tong (2009:269), the ecofeminism is connected to the human and other things. It recognizes the oppression and domination which happen because of irrationality and feelings. The social construction which arises from the oppression is causing the negative emotion. So this ecofeminism is try to emphasize honour and respect for women and other creatures on earth.

* 1. **Postmodern and Third-Wave Feminism**

In the third wave of feminism, postmodernism aims to make people though non-binary and non-oppositional thoughts. In other words, it is trying to disappear the differences between anything. The marginalized, people so called-abnormal, excommunicated and any people that considered to retarded. In this genre of feminism, it is said that whether women and men have the same thing to joining this community. (Tong 2009:290)

1. **Feminist Literary Criticism**

According to Elaine Showalter (1949), the feminist literary critic was born because, in the old days, women just enjoy the literary work by men. The text is often limited by the men’s perspective. So it can arise the other stereotype about women and when it happens, women don’t have a chance to argue with it. In the beginning, the feminist literary criticism is intended to encourage women as a reader to aware.

Even most of the literary work is dominated by men, there are also several literary works which written by women. But the number is still small and limited. Although, this feminist literary criticism is involved both men and women. This literary criticism put the point of view on critic in women’s perspective. The critics will show in ‘gynocritics’, the focus is on a written text and puts women as a reader. (Showalter 1979:25)

According to Wiyatmi (2012:4-5), there are three steps to analyze literary work. Consist of interpretation, analysis, and assessment. Interpretation is a work to interpret a written text into clearer meaning with analysis, paraphrasing, and comments. Analyzing is decomposition the literary work to the prevailing rules. For example, is by analyzing the elements of the novel. And Assessment is to determine the value of the literary work according to the topic which talking about. To value the literary criticism, the writer has to do it objectively and following with scientific reasons and data.

The feminist literary criticism is the development of literary criticism. The purpose is to break the dominant perspective which builds by the patriarchal society. Wiyatmi (2012:11) also stated that the purpose is to analyze the connection of gender in social construction. This kind of critic also was born in the history of literature because it is dominated by men. So the construction was made by men’s perspective.

1. **Synopsis of the novel**

*Si Parasit Lajang* novel was born from the compilation of essays in 2003. But in 2013, Ayu Utami is adapt into a novel to make a complete unity. This novel is a trilogy, consist of *Cerita Cinta Enrico* and *Pengakuan: Eks Parasit Lajang*. Both of them are like a series that connected one another. So this is the synopsis of *Si Parasit Lajang* novel by Ayu Utami.

This book contains the insights of the main character. The main character is “A”, she’s a young urban woman. In her late twenties, she decided not to get married and called herself *Parasit Lajang*, a term originally coined by Japanese feminists. At first glance, she seems very ignorant about the values ​​around her, no matter what other people's comments. On the other hand, she is very observant and paying attention to the circumstances around her.

*Parasit Lajang* is a middle-class urban girl. This class is said to be the most dictated by capitalism. However, this collection of columns, written over more than ten years, shows that people can also be critical even while remaining within the sphere of capitalistic life. She also noted the movement of values ​​in society in a funny way. If there is a message in this book, then it is this: In this day and age, prohibitions are no longer sufficient for humans to face challenges. What is needed is ingenuity.

1. **Short Biography of Ayu Utami**

Justina Ayu Utami or people are known as Ayu Utami is an Activist, Journalist, and Indonesian writer. She was born in Bogor, West Java Province on 21 November 1968. But she grew up and stay in Jakarta. Utami starts to write in 1990 until today. Besides, she already start her carrier when she was in college at the Literature faculty, University of Indonesia. The theme of her literary work is usually about feminism or women, and sexuality. She’s starting to be known broadly since her book entitled *Saman* got an award as the best novel *Dewan Kesenian Jakarta* 1998.

Besides *Saman*, Utami already also write several books. There is *Larung* (2001) which becomes a Dwilogy novel with *Saman* (1998). After that, Utami is making a series of *Bilangan Fu*. The novel are consist of *Bilangan Fu* (2008), *Manjali Dan Cakrabirawa* (2010), and *Lalita* (2012). She also have a trilogy novel consist of *Si Parasit Lajang* (2013), *Cerita Cinta Enrico* (2012), and *Pengakuan: Eks Parasit Lajang* (2013). Besides that, Utami is also writing a biography book entitled *Soegija: 100% Indonesia* (2012).

As a Journalist, she has been worked at *Tempo* magazine and *Detik* in the New orde of Suharto. When *Tempo* magazine is banned by the government, she founded an alliance of journalists named *Aliansi Jurnalis Independen*. For now, she is still being a journalist at *Mantra*, *Forum Keadilan*, *and D & R*. Besides being a journalist, she also a curator of *Teater Utan Kayu*, member of *Sidang Redaksi Kalam*, and a researcher in *Institut Studi Arus Informasi.*