

**FEMINISM STRUGGLE OF GREER KADETSKY IN MEG
WOLITZER'S NOVEL *THE FEMALE PERSUASION***



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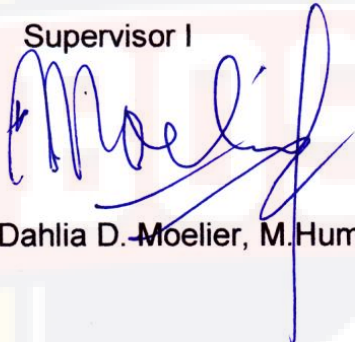
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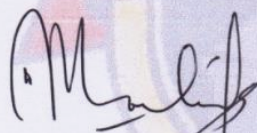
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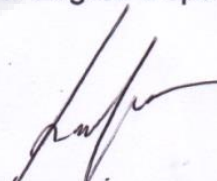
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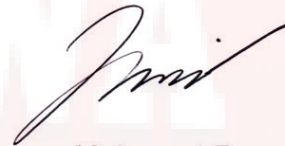
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PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi yang berjudul **FEMINISM IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF MEG WOLITZER'S NOVEL *THE FEMALE PERSUASION*** beserta seluruh isinya adalah benar-benar karya saya sendiri, bukan karya hasil plagiat. Saya siap menanggung resiko/sanksi apabila ditemukan adanya perbuatan tercela yang melanggar etika keilmuan dalam karya saya ini, termasuk ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap keaslian karya ini.

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Penulis,



Maharani R.

ABSTRACT

MAHARANI R. 2019. *Feminism Struggle of Greer Kadetsky in Meg Wolitzer's Novel "The Female Persuasion"* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Andi Tenri Abeng)

The aims of this research to find out the reflection of feminism that conveyed through Greer Kadetsky as the main character and the struggle of Greer Kadetsky for her rights.

The method of this research is genetic structuralism, approach focuses on character and characterization in the novel. The writer focused to the significant things which are related to feminism portrayed in Meg Wolitzer's Novel. This research discusses two problem formulations, the first is the reflection of Greer Kadetsky feminism in "The Female Persuasion". The second is the feminism struggle of Greer Kadetsky.

The result of this research shows that the reflection of Greer Kadetsky feminism in the novel represents the liberal feminism, radical feminism, social and marxist feminism. As the main character in this story; her struggle of getting her rights as an intelligent, independent, ambitious, and desecive woman proved that she could be as equal as men. She was able to have a job to earn her own money, so that she could managed hers life independently. The feminism struggle of Greer Kadetsky when she got sexual harassment of men, unfair treatment in her family, the struggle to achieve her dream such as equal in the work rights, freedom of speech, and equal to gain her dream to be famous feminist writer. and struggle of her love. It is implied in her characterization based on the dialogue and behavior in the novel.

Keywords : Struggle, feminism, novel

ABSTRAK

MAHARANI R. 2019. *Feminism Struggle of Greer Kadetsky in Meg Wolitzer's Novel "The Female Persuasion"* (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Andi Tenri Abeng)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan refleksi feminisme yang disampaikan melalui Greer Kadetsky sebagai tokoh utama dan perjuangan Greer Kadetsky untuk hak-haknya.

Metode penelitian ini adalah strukturalisme genetik, pendekatan fokus pada karakter dan karakterisasi dalam novel. Penulis memusatkan perhatian pada hal penting yang berkaitan dengan feminisme yang digambarkan dalam novel Meg Wolitzer. Penelitian ini membahas dua formulasi masalah, yang pertama adalah refleksi feminisme dalam "The Female Persuasion". Yang kedua adalah perjuangan feminisme Greer Kadetsky.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa refleksi feminisme Greer Kadetsky dalam novel ini mewakili feminisme liberal, feminisme radikal, feminisme sosial dan Marxis. Sebagai tokoh utama dalam kisah ini; perjuangannya mendapatkan haknya sebagai seorang wanita yang cerdas, berambisi, ambisius, dan berpendirian dapat membuktikan bahwa dia dapat setara dengan pria. Dia mampu memiliki pekerjaan untuk mendapatkan uangnya sendiri, sehingga dia dapat mengelola kehidupannya secara mandiri. Perjuangan feminisme Greer Kadetsky ketika dia mendapatkan pelecehan seksual terhadap pria, perlakuan yang tidak adil dalam keluarganya, perjuangan untuk mencapai mimpinya seperti setara dalam hak kerja, kebebasan berbicara, dan sama untuk mendapatkan mimpinya untuk menjadi penulis feminis terkenal. dan perjuangan cintanya. Hal ini tersirat dalam karakterisasi berdasarkan dialog dan perilaku dalam novel.

Kata kunci: Perjuangan, feminisme, novel

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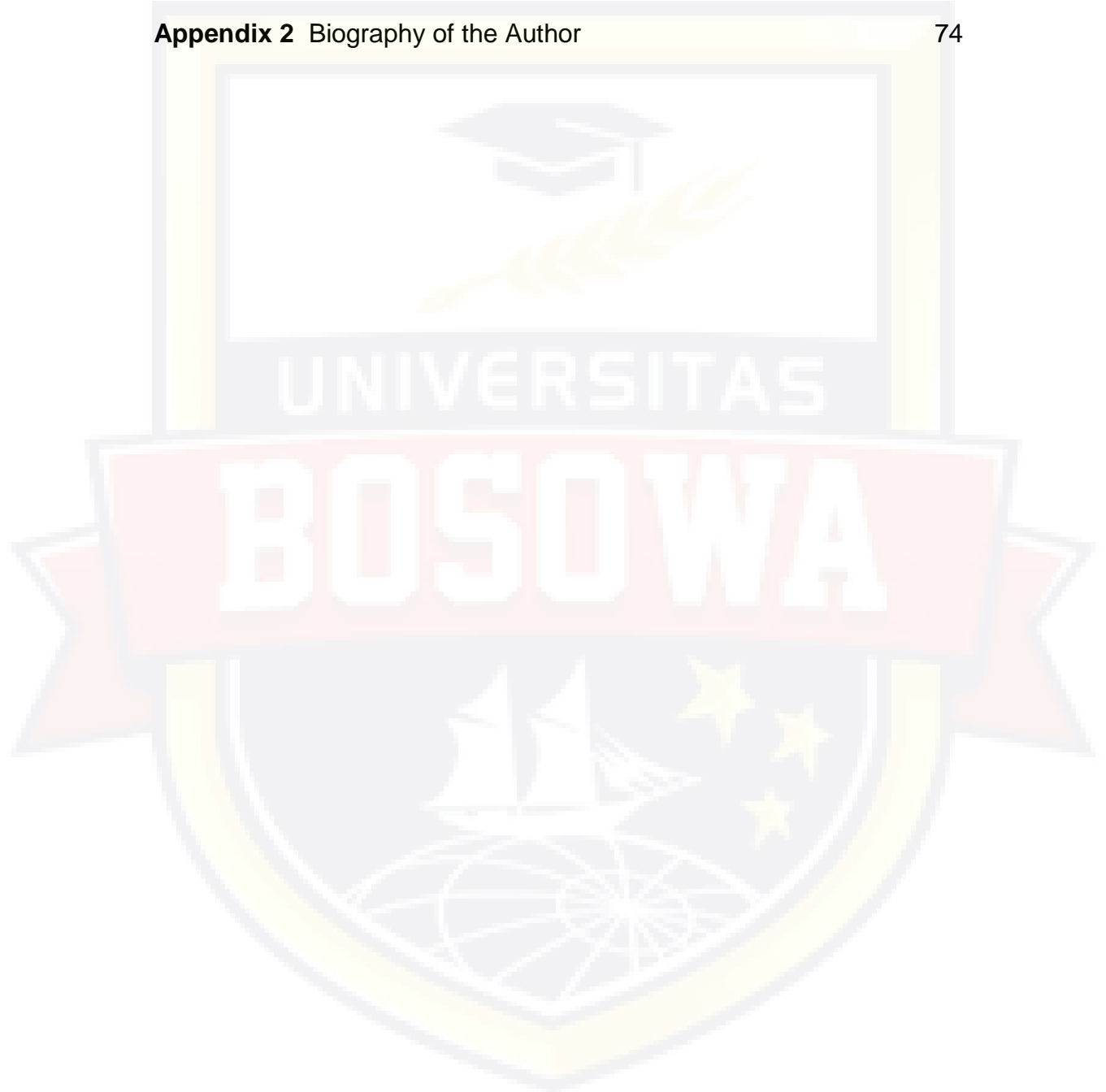


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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Feminism tells about a woman idea toward her rights, equality, position and status between men and women in many life aspects, like social area, politics, education, economics and sexuality (Ahmed, 2017:36). Since the 1980s, some feminists have argued that feminist movement should address as global issues and culturally specific issues.

The beginning of feminism's movement was happened in United States of America in 1700 (Wiyatmi, 2012:11). The appearance of feminist movement was signed by emersion of several feminist literary works like *A Vindication of the Right of Woman* worked by Mary Wollstonecraft as the one of the earliest works of feminist philosophy. Since the appearance, the feminist movements developed in every nation of the world like United States as the one of nation which has the various way to get the equality of gender between men and women. While in Indonesia one of feminist Djenar Maesa Ayu, voicing the injustices that women receive by writing novel. Novel's theme relate to sexual harassment and sexual violence and women's freedom to determine the fate of freedom itself.

Related to the feminist movement to actualize women's rights, there are many ways for the feminist to democratize about gender equality, such several authors who expressed their ideas, feeling and appreciation for woman's right in their works like novel, poem and other literary works. Literary works is one of alternative for the feminist to convey their feeling and describes the situation of society because literary work is a reflection of society which means that literary has close association with society. It is proved with the phenomenon in literary works constitute phenomenon which happened in society. Chaudhari states that literary and society has close relationship in case of reality which literary works is created by author and author is member of society who harness anything which happen in society and then the works itself is used and enjoyed by people. (Chaudhari,2017:37)

In literary unicity, there are many authors who show the condition of society with various themes which have profound meaning and aim to built people's awarness in one area. In this case there must be one thing is necessary to be conveyed from author to people as message for lives or a conflict that usually occurs in people's environment such an issues of women's oppression which draw attention of author to make it become a story and to achieve their rights in a novel.

In nowadays, many appearance of feminism's novels from famous feminist writers such as Virginia Woolf, Sylvia Plath and Louisa May Alcott. Meg Wolitzer is one of the feminist writers who empowering women to get

their rights, rights to decide their own's life, freedom, opportunity to be heard and opportunity to be respected with writing a novel.

Novel is a way of saying for them, it is one of their tool to say about their own's life and all the things of nature includes the phenomenon which appears in society.

The writer has been finding it is important to understanding about women's images by understanding feminism's novels because Greer Kadetsky gets sexual assault during her first week of college. She struggles for the rights of women by complaining towards the head of committee. Greer Kadetsky's struggle on defending the possession of the body and women's generative rights are based on her assumption of her life exploration. The discussion is tied kind of feminism. It is expected that through novels, people will knows how's exactly women's role in the society and how people looks to a woman.

B. Reason for Choosing the Tittle

The rapid development of literary works with the various themes and wider analysis has draw attention of the writer to analyze one kind of literary works that is a novel. Feminism's novels becomes the best choice to be analyzed because it is interesting to be analyzing in nowadays. It is interesting because feminism is a movement which struggle for women's rights and as a women, the writer also wants to show to people that women also have the rights to live equal as men,

in many years ago the woman's images in society were very limited. Based from the previous arguments, the writer decided to analyze in feminism's aspect in novel. That is why analyzing Feminism Struggle of Greer Kadetsky in Meg Wolitzer's Novel *The Female Persuasion* is the best choice for the title.

C. Identification of the Problem

In doing the process of analyzing, this thesis relates to feminism because the object of this research are feminism novel. The writer of the novel aroused the problem from unpredictable part of the novel. The readers can not guess the crucial problem before they finish reading the novel. The character of novel is interesting to be analyzed, since she offers a new image of woman in society, which could be linked with aspect of feminism. By any chance, the research of feminism is very popular in recent day.

D. Questions of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the writer would like to propose the questions of research as follows :

1. What does Greer Kadetsky's feminism reflected in *The Female Persuasion* Novel?
2. How does Greer Kadetsky's struggle for in *The Female Persuasion* Novel ?

E. Scope of the Research

The title of this research is *Feminism Struggle by Greer Kadetsky of Meg Wolitzer's Novel Female Persuasion*. It is important for the writer to make a scope of this research in order to make this research is focus to one problem. The writer took the woman as the main character, Greer Kadetsky as the central analysis in this study. The writer will examine the Greer's relationships to other character which cause her problem, and take her notions and actions in order to identify feminist idea.

F. Objective of the Research

The novels of this research are literary works from the famous feminist in America, those are Meg Wolitzer with *The Female Persuasion*.

The objective of this research are :

1. To explain the reflection of Greer Kadetsky feminism in the novel *The Female Persuasion*.
2. To show the struggle of Greer Kadetsky for her rights in the novel *The Female Persuasion*.

G. Significance of the Research

There are two kinds of benefit from this research namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits :

1. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes the result of this study can be a foundation in the development and further learning for student who will research about literary especially in knowing the development about feminism knowledge in literature, the reflection of feminism in the novel and knowing the struggle of the woman character for her rights in the novel.

2. Practical Benefit

The writer hopes this research will be an example for another researcher about feminism and able to give further knowledges through novel, because writing novel could become a way as an act of woman movements in achieving her rights and knowing what exactly the images of women.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher discusses several previous study and theories which has relation with this research.

A. Previous Studies

The study of feminism has been largely done by previous researchers around the world. But the research about feminism still attracts wether as a complementary or new research. There are several previous studies which related to this research such as Pinnick (2008) with his research, *Introduction : Woman Science Education and Feminist Theory*. This journal discuss about women's worries where is women have limitations in education. Haiyan (2013) *Reflection on Feminism in Jane Eyre*. She criticized the liberal feminist image in woman main character.

Another researchers Prastati (2009) *The Analysis of The Third Wave in the Characterization of Desperate Housewives and Pride and Prejudice*. She analyzed the characteristic of feminist character of two objects, using concept of first wave feminism and second wave feminism, the she combined those characterictics to women image in third wave feminism. Furthermore, Agustini (2011) with journal *Feminist: the Case of Mariam and Laila in a Thousand Splendid Suns*. This journal discuss about feminism's value of the main character in

the novel *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. The aim of this journal to describe the character of Mariam and Laila from their Physical and social. Yolie (2004) with the title *Feminism as reflected in Nawal El Sadaawi's Novel "Woman at The Point Zero"* This Skripsi tells about structural, figure and struggle of women in achieving their rights.

Of all the previous studies which have been reviewed above, it could be concluded that any kinds of research about feminism in the novel. In this research, the writer would like to research as well about the main character through feminism approach and to categorize what kind of feminism. But, with different novel.

B. Feminism

1. Definition

In general, feminism can be interpreted as a social movement to gain gender equality in social, economic and political sectors. Feminism is movement to end sexism, injustice, oppression that women faced and to get the equality of gender. Feminism is combining doctrine of rights equality for women which organized to achieve women's rights. Humm states that feminism is liberation ideology of women who get oppression and injustice because of her sexes (Humm in Wiyatmi, 2012:12). It occurs because the patriarchal mindset assumes that women and men are different which caused stereotypes about male and female.

Moreover, Porter (in Beasley 1999:27) defines feminism as a perspective that seeks to eliminate the subordination, oppression, inequalities, and the injustice because women suffer from sexual discrimination. This perspective is also called as the women's struggle. Feminism can be defined as a perspective to respond the unfair treatment toward women in social life. Another figure, Wood (2018: par.7) says that feminism is a perspective to create a radical social change for women in order that to get equal opportunities in life, equal access to resources and power, and are equally safe and secure from harm. From the definition, feminism is not only dealing with a movement and a perspective, but feminism is also women's spirit to oppose and transform social construction to gain equality radically. In more complex definition, Hooks (2000:1) writes

“Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression. It clearly states that the movement is not about being antimale, but it is clear that the problem is sexism. To end sexism, we change our minds and hearts, until we let go sexist thought and action and replace it with feminist thought and action”.

From the definitions, feminism focuses on women who have a social marginalization on sexism, then set women as the second class of civilization. Many feminists believe that they become the subordinate position because society holds a social system called patriarchal system.

Patriarchy is a social role where men has big attention than women because of their power and authority, that is why male more dominated than female. Beauvoir also states that in patriarchal society, women are

placed in lower level as a second class and not includes as the same human. In addition Tong (1998:72-73) states that patriarchal society describes women and men by gender system to insure that women are passive (kind, cheerful, obedient, soft and full of affection while men are enthusiastic (aundacious, responsible, competitive, full of ambition, etc). Furthermore, men are describes as master and women as slave.

In discussion, the patriarchal social caused injustice to women, oppression is one kind of injustice that women faced. Oppression is an unfair, where women is lacking of authority, opportunities in every side such politic, economic, even doesn't has a vote voice of their society to be equal and free. Its proved when a woman finds her way in a such position and wants to be equal with men, people will tend to be struck by the exception of the rule that how women will measure up againts a man in the same position while man is more superiority. in simple way, male dominance creates power about differences between men and women. It means that men be able to claim larger about sharing income and wealth which can make men will control everything and women have to obey it.

Based on the injustice that women faced because of the patriarchy which caused an oppression to a woman, so, women make a movement to achieve their right, as human right to be able standing with proud, respected by people , have authority as men and that movement is called feminism. This movement aims to refuses the marginal, subordinated and underrated things by the dominating of men.

The issues of feminism in nowadays is broadly discussed and analyzed nor that from literary work which formed as fantasy or from the real life. There are still a lot of news about women's oppression from every side. A woman who got oppression from her family, from her career and society eventhough women is already had have their rights and got opportunies as men. But still in out there several people thinks that women should be under control of men because women are weak and men is strong. Women place is just in the kitchen, in the ladies room and earing money just for men while women is merely stay at home carrying baby and become a house caretaker.

As one of feminist movement to make people awareness that women also has their right to be respected and not categorized as a weakness because of their gender. An author describes women who kindly, beautiful and adore because woman is a figure who worth to be struggled especially because of her beauty and competence (Endraswara (Nugrahaeni, 2015:16)). Like Pramoedya Ananta Toer with his work *Gadis Pantai* who shows how is a woman just become a wife to satisfy the lust of her husband and abandoned when she is pregnant, how is a wife has obligation to stay at home with a husband who feels ashamed when his wife has career in *A Doll's House* worked by Henrik Ibsen.

Indeed in literary works, women and their lives are broadly discussed and interesting . It is because of their status and what they have been faced in the society. One way took by women to end those suffering is

through writing. The emergence of women writings is a means for women to show themselves, as a step to change the order of social life, provide a new things that should be done by women.

Furthermore, the issues about injustice and oppression of women proved that women did not have significant roles in society even for government, politics and economics in the past. In this case, this research analyze women's images on feminism's novels where the author of every novel is a feminist from America. As we know that feminism was began from America. The issues will benefit as a evidence which able to be the reason for the writer to do this research.

For many centuries ago women have been forced to obey their husband and have no right of any property. It is proved when the colonies adopt the english system decreeing women cannot own property in their own name or keep their own earnings in 1769 in U.S. (Milligan, 2017:1). Until in 1839 the first state in Mississippi grants women the right to hold property in their own names with permission from their husbands. Time by time was passed after all the women movements to get their rights until the congress has a record number of women with 140 females house members and 21 female senators in U.S. in 2017 (Milligan, 2017:1).

2. History of Feminism

The word of "*feminism*" appeared first in France in the 1880's, and great Britain in the 1890's, the united state in the 1910's, the oxford English dictionary lists 1894 for "*feminism*", and 1895 for

“*feminist*”, prior to that time “*women right’s*” was probably the term used most commonly, in the 1792, Marry Wollstonecraft made an essay theme *vindication of the right of women* (Waylen, 2013:88). Feminism became an organized movement in 19th century as people creasing come to believe that women were treated unfairly. The organized movement was dated from the first women right convention at Seneca Falls, New York in the 1848. The feminist movement was rooted in the progressive movement and especially in the reform movement of the 19th century, others feminist theories take for granted the concept of “*women*” and provide specific analyses and critique of gender inequality and most feminist social movement promote women’s right interest and issues, some of subtypes of feminist ideology have developed over the years, early feminist movement are also often called the first wave feminist, and feminist after 1960 called them selves as second feminist, and younger feminist have identified them selves as third wave while second feminist still active.

The first wave of American feminism was essentially a kind of 19th century liberal feminism. After getting the vote for women, they showed no significant activity in America for 40 years. The new generation of feminst just known in 1960 as the second wave of feminism. The second wave of feminism signed by the establish of several groups of women’s right, they are National Organization for Women (NOW) and the Women’s Equity Action League (WEAL). The first purposes from that organizarion to rise the status of women with apply legal pressure, social and other. Those

organization is known as women's liberation. According to Tong (Wiyatmi,2012:16) the spirit of the groups is revolutionary spirit, which aimed to reforms about elitist, capitalist, competitive, individualism and replace it with egalitarian, socialistic, cooperative, communal, based on the idea *Sisterhood is powerfull*. The first wave feminism focused upon absolute right such as suffrage.

The development of the second wave of American Feminism, furthermore, signed of the critics to white feminist which is conducted by Angela Davis through *Women, Race and Class* (1981) and *Ain't I a Woman?*(1981). Second wave feminism refers to period of feminist activity beginning in the early 1960s and through the late 1980s. Second wave feminism has existed since then, and continues to exist with what some people call third wave feminism, the second wave feminism saw that the cultural and political inequalities as inextricably linked, the movement women to understand aspects of their own personals lives as deeply polarized, and reflective of a sexist structure of power. Second wave feminism was more largely concerned with other issues of equality, such as the end of discrimination.

The third wave feminism appear as postmodern or French feminism, because on this wave was developed of Frenchmen. This wave also known as the third world feminism. The third wave feminism began in the early 1990s. The movement arises as response to perceived failures of the second wave. It was also a response against initiatives and movement

created by the second waves. Third wave feminism seeks to challenge what it's seem the second wave's essentialist definitions of femininity according to them over emphasized the experiences of upper middle class white. Besides of the three waves feminism, postfeminism arouse women. Third wave feminism also focused on "*micro politics*", and challenge the second wave's paradigm as to what is, or is not, good for females.

The history of third wave feminism predates this and begins in the middle 1980s. Feminist leaders rooted in the second wave like Gloria Anzaldua, Bell Hooks, Chela Sandoval, Cherrie Moraga and Maxine Hong Kingston, and many others feminist called for a new subjectivity in feminist voice. They sought to negotiate prominent space feminist thought for consideration of race related subjectivities. This focus in the intersection between race and gender thought the hill Thomas hearings, but began to shift freedom ride in 1992. This to registers voters in poor minority communities was surrounded with rhetoric that focused on rallying young feminist, the rallying of the young is the emphasis that has stuck within third wave feminism. (Finlayson, 2016:vol.9)

Brooks (2005:3) explains that postfeminism is about conceptual friction in feminism. Postfeminism expressed the feminist junction with postmodernism, postructuralism, postcolonialism, and so on which presents a dynamic movement capable of challenging the patriarchal and imperialist modernists.

Since the appearances as the early feminism in America, feminism has developed to Europe and other country around the world. The developing and deployment of feminism has emerged several kinds of feminism such as the first wave of feminism, second, third wave, postfeminism, even islamic feminism and third world feminism. The first wave of feminism in America occurred since 1840-1920. The first wave was signed by the appearing of convention about women's rights which held in Seneca Falls, New York in 1848. Elizabeth Cady Stanton was the leader of that convention which attended by 300 women and men (Tong, 2009:21). The convention produced Declaration of Sentiments and twelve resolutions, as what mentioned as follows :

Modeled on the the Declaration of Independence, the Declaration of Sentiments stressed the issues Mill and Taylor had emphasized in England, particularly the need for reforms in sexuality, marriage, divorce, property, and child custody laws (Tong, 2009:21).

While the twelve resolution emphasized of women's rights to be freed express themselves in public, to speak out of all issues especially for morals and also religions. The Seneca Falls Convention occurred in twentieth century but before that in nineteenth century there was a meeting which held with the same missions to achieve the equal gender but the meeting failed, moreover, the convention rendered black women nearly invisible. The convention only focused with the rights of white women.

After the Seneca Falls Convention, in 1869 Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton established National Women's Suffrage Association and followed by Lucy Stone which established American Women's Suffrage Association to develop amendment about women's suffrage for constitution. Both of the Association has different philosophical, Lucy Stone more emphasized of the religion role which organized in women's oppression which not concerned by Anthony and Stanton and caused women's rights movement would be split in two.

According to Tong (2009:23), the National Woman Suffrage Association stressed a revolutionary feminist agenda for women, while American Woman Suffrage Association pushed a reformist feminist agenda. By the time, these two associations merged in 1890 and formed become the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

3. Kinds of Feminism

According to Whittier (2018: 54) , it was possible in the heady days of women's liberation movement, to identify four main current within feminist thought; liberal concern with attaining economic and political equality within the context of capitalism, radical focused on men and patriarchy as the main cause oppression of women, socialist critical of capitalism and Marxism, so much to avoidance of Marxism alleged reductionism resulted in

dual systems theories postulating various form of interaction between capitalism and patriarchy, and Marxism feminist a theoretical position held in U.S. by relatively few feminist which sough to develop the potential of Marxist theory to understanding the capitalist sources of the operation of women.

a. Liberal Feminism

Liberal Feminism developed in eighteenth century until nineteenth century and pioneered by Mary Wollstonecraft. Liberal feminism has aims to get the equal of gender, where a female doesn't have rights as male. The root of the problem and the oppression that women faced on this ism were caused of the inequality of gender in society. Kadarusman (2007:27) states that, women doesn't have right, freedom and also opportunities because of her sexes (female).

The ability of woman to determine her role society as great freedom as a man is the main thrust of liberal feminist. They stressed reforming system is the first way out to liberate women. The major emphasize in it is that equality of women before the law, educational and professional opportunities, change in married laws, property rights, inequability divorce, equal pay for equal work, protection for rape, wife battering in the home and liberation for all dehumanizing forces. In short it aims at bringing equality between women and men in the frame work of existing social system.

b. Radical Feminism

In contrast of liberal feminism, most radical feminists had banded together in one or another women's liberation groups. These radical women's liberation groups aimed to increase women's consciousness about women's oppression. Empowered by the realization that women's fates were profoundly linked, radical feminists proclaimed that the personal is political and that all women's are sisters. They insisted that men's control of both women's sexual and reproductive lives and women's self-identity, self-respect, and self-esteem is the most fundamental of all the oppression human beings visit on each other (Tong,2009:49).

Radical Feminism represents the third wave and the serious change of the thought of feminism. Radical feminism is about oppression of sexuality; rape, sexual assault, sexual violence, sexual harassment, anti-abortion, and reproduction rights (Rich, 1976:16). Radicalism in the theory is considered the most dynamic and developing approach. What is astonishing about Radical Feminists is their exceptional boldness in bringing up the issue of sexuality to the field of discussion. The radical feminist approach is based on some aspects whose core, like other feminist theories, is women's oppression. They believe that women's oppression is the most widespread and deepest form of oppression, and thus they attempt to examine the different ways through which men attempt to control

women's bodies and enslave female sexuality to serve their own desires. Radical feminists attempt to present new ways to free women from the grips of men. The current study tries to find out the factors which lead to the development of radical feminism. This approach discusses the questions of sexuality and gender. It also tries to analyze woman status in cases of reproduction and motherhood.

Rich argues that "in order to live as fully human life, we require not only control of our bodies. We must touch the unity and resonance of our physicality, our bond with the natural order, and the corporeal ground of our intelligence". Radical feminists believe that women should understand their own sexuality and find out the importance of their bodies. They believe that, women should free their selves and fulfill their needs. (Rich, 1976:63)

c. Marxist Feminism and Socialist Feminism

Social feminism aims to create the same social status for everybody, men and women. Especially to achieve justice and equality for women, for working classes, social status, races and all humanity (Napikoski, 2019:2). It is quite difficult to distinguish between Marxist Feminism and Socialist Feminism. Classical Marxist feminists work within the conceptual terrain laid out by Marx, Engle, Lenin, and other nineteenth-century experts. They regard classism rather than sexism as the fundamental cause of women's oppression. In contrast, socialist feminists are not certain that classism is women's worst or only

enemy. Marxist feminism is a critics for liberal feminism, where the oppression that women faced is the effect of capitalism. Marx gives an example that people in the United States think in certain ways about liberty, equality and freedom because their mode or role of production is capitalist (Tong, 2009:97).

It is mean that the oppression that women faced is a form of deliberate which caused of the political, social and economic which built of capitalism. In general, Marxist and Socialist feminist claims that social existence determines awariness. For them, the observation that “women’s work is never done”, it is more than the word that is the description of women’s work. Always on call, women form a conception of themselves they would not have if their roles in the family and the workplace did not keep them socially and economically subordinate to men. Thus, Marxist and Socialist feminists believe we need to analyze the links between women’s work status and women’s images in order to understand the types character of women’s oppression.

Social feminism aims to create the same social status for everybody, men and women. Especially to achieve justice and equality for women, for working classes, economic classes, races and all humanity (Napikoski, 2019:2). Social feminism evaluates the inequality standing in workplace where women has a small chance to be admitted in domestic sphere. Social feminism gain their power so that

the effect of the movement to get attention will spread out to the whole of society. However, all the feminism generally aims to achieve women's rights, to be freed and get the equality of gender. Social feminist see patriarchal system have been exploited women through prostitution, domestic work, childcare and marriage. They encourage women to do productive works, which will lead them dependent economically over men.

The first feminist theories was emerged by Mary Wollstonecraft, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792). Basically this work arguing for the dictionary definition of feminism, feminism is a belief that men and women should have equal rights and opportunities. As an addition Mary Wollstonecraft makes clear her position by saying that, only when woman and man are equally free, and woman and man are dutiful in exercise of their responsibilities to family and state, can there be true freedom and female writers can insert and explore issues of women's education, women's equality, women's status, women's rights and the role of public or private, political or domestic life in their literary works.

4. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist literary criticism is grounded on the belief that men are not only dominating the field of social, political, economic, not also science. Therefore, to liberate women from science's oppression feminist scholar then agreed to conduct a study which

woman is the core of it. Thus study is now known as women study. Women study in relation to the study of literature has two foci; examine women as a writer and a women as a character in a literary work.

Feminist scholar noticed that over hundred years literary theory has been subordinating women writers by disregarding their works. Former researchers did not invoked women's works as their object. Besides, many literary works produced by men depicted women's image unsuitable to what women exactly feel in.

As Kolodny (in Djajanegara 2003:19) stated, those who persue the literary field must have realized that the customary literary work, most written by men, featuring woman's stereotype as a faithful wife and mother, obedient, spoiled woman, even as a prostitute, whereas women have a very personal feeling, like suffering, dissappointment, or insecurity that can only be expressed exactly themselves.

The statement suggests that the subordination of women not only as a writer but also their image in literary text. As a result, the feminist criticism emerged to give a space, existing both woman authors and female characters in the literary canon, in other words freed women from science's subordination.

Toril Moi in her article '*Feminist, female, feminine*' (Fesley and Moore, 1987:117-132) divided feminist criticism into two main categories; female criticism and feminine theory. Female criticism was a critic on literary works focusing on woman, female character then analyzed

whether it was feminist or not. Feminine theory concerns with the construction of feminists. The presentation was defined as a female, written by female writer, feminist writing, which took a discernible and anti-sexist position and the last feminine was writing that have experiences to marginalize by social order.

Accordingly, literary feminist criticism is a critique that embraces a new view, which emphasizes awareness of woman's cases either as a writer or as a character in the story. By the specific sense, feminist literature research is an attempt to understanding the status and role of women as reflected in literature (Endraswara 2015:146).

Benstock listing the targets that may be analyzed amid literary feminist criticism either focuses on the cases of women as a writer or as a character in a literary work.

1. Image of women and representations of female experiences in texts written by author of either sex (women and men).
2. Women writers including the specific qualities and concern of female authorship and the creation of female tradition or canon.
3. Woman readers, focusing on the role of gender plays in reception of literary texts and emergence of a distinct female readership.
4. Language, attempting to define a distinctly feminine mode of writing.

5. Literary form, particularly the relationship between literary genre and gender.
6. Publication noting the impact of the publishing system on the production and consumption of text by woman. (Benstock, 2002:153)

In addition, there are many modes of criticism that can be applied. Each has its own field of problems and goals. Delineates some mode of critic in feminist criticism; two of them are gynocritic and critic of ideology. Gynocritic; is concerned with the study of women as a writer, their subject of study are history, styles, themes, genres and structure of writing produced by women writers. Meanwhile, critique of ideology focuses on literary text. It is concerned with women's authorship and the representation of women's condition within literature; including the depiction of fictional female characters. It offers readings of texts which consider the images and stereotypes of women in literature. In this research the writer applies the method of ideological criticism which is analyzing whether the female character in the novel is feminist or not, by focusing the study on the images of women and representations of female experiences in texts written by woman author.

Furthermore, Djajanegara (2003:51) outlines things that are worth in studying feminist approach; First, identifying one or several prominent female character in a literary work then seeking their position in society. This section seeks to uncover the intention of female characters' life.

Second, examining the other characters, especially male characters that have a relationship with a female character who is observed. By using feminist literary criticism, critics generally will figure out how female characters in literary work behave and act.

C. Character and Characterization

1. Definition of Character

Some experts told about the meaning of character. There are some definitions of character as below:

a. Character is an actor or actress who has role in story or presented in dramatic or narrative work, who is interpreted by the readers as being endowed with moral and dispositional qualities that are expressed in what they say (dialogue) and what they do (action). (Abrams, 1981:14)

b. A character is someone in a literary work who has some sort of identity (it need not be a strong on), an identity which is made up by appearance, coversation, action, name, and (possibly) thoughts going in the head. (Richard,1995:127)

c. Character refers to the people authors create to inhabit their stories. Characters should be believable and consistent. Being believable means not that all characters be like people we have known but they believable in the context of the story. Consistently requires not that the characters remain exactly the

same, but that any changes in character be sufficiently by what happens to them in a story. (Handerson, 2006:9)

Based on the definitions, the writer concludes that character is a person in literary work. Character in literature is an extended verbal representation of human being, specifically the inner self that determines thought, speech and behavior. Through dialogue, action and commentary, literature makes these interactions interesting by portraying characters who are worth caring about, rooting for, and even loving, although there are also characters whom public may laugh, dislike or even hate.

2. Kinds of character

According to Thomas Mc. Laughlin in his book *Literature The Power of Language*, the characters are divided into two typical, major character and minor character. Major character is character that has a big part in the story. It always develops in the story and mostly appears on the text. Meanwhile, minor character does not develop nearly as fully as the major character; it does not have demand or sympathy. Minor characters only complete the story and seldom appear on the text and have small part in the story. Judith divides the types of characters as follows:

a. Protagonist and Antagonist

Protagonist is the main character in a story or a real event.

The protagonist experiences conflict caused by antagonist, which considers antagonist as a wicked character, is not true because antagonist is a person who actively opposes somebody or something.

b. Static or dynamic

Static character is a character that does not change in any significant way during the course of the work. Dynamic character is a character who change shows many different facets; often the course of the work.

c. Flat and round

Round character according to Perine is complex and many sides. They might require an easy for full analysis. It undergoes a permanent change in some aspect of character, personality and outlook. Major character are likely to be round , while minor characters are to be flat. Through the language and actions of the characters, readers will learn whether the personages are multidimensional characters, which simply developed characters or perhaps merely foil which have main purposes to shed light on more important characters. The readers will also learn about the emotion, attitudes, and values of characters such as their hopes and fears, their strengths and weaknesses

in a story. Flat character is one embodying a single idea of quality. Lacking any complexity, it never surprises. The flat character sometimes called a type or caricature. For it can be summed up in sentence.

3. Major and Minor Character

Major character or main character is a character, which is concerned with the whole of a story. Because major character or main character has most part acting in a story and it is always relates to other characters and so very definitive on the whole of plot development. It always presents as character, or relates to incident and conflict, influence to important of plot development. In other side, minor characters appearance is more or less in a whole story, unimportant, and only presence if there is interrelatedness to main character or major character, in a direct or indirect way.

4. Characterization

A characterization is the creation of fictitious character it means, the writer brings a character to life. A characterization in a literature is presentation of the attitudes and behavior of imaginary persons in order to make them credible to the author's audience. A good idea of characterization, the art, craft, and method of presentation or creation of fictional personages involves similar process.

In presenting and establishing character, characterization has two a basic method or techniques at its disposal. One method is telling, the reliability of exposition and direct commentary. The other method is the indirect, which involves the writer's stepping aside to allow the characters to reveal themselves directly through their dialogue and use of name. In showing many burden of character, analysis that is changed to the reader and need to infer character based on the evidence provided in the narrative.

Characterization can be depicted using name. Names are often providing essential clues that aid in characterization. Names can also contain literary historical allusions that aid in characterization by means of association. Some characters are given names that suggest their dominant or controlling traits.

Characterization can be depicted through the dialogue. Dialogue can reveal the moods and personalities of the characters. The task of establishing character through dialogue is not a simple one, some characters are careful and guarded in what they say, they speak only by indirection, and it must be inferred from their words what they actually mean.

In other choice that the writer of fiction called to make is the choice of a method of characterization depends on a number of different circumstances. Including the author's temperament in the particular literary conventions of the period in which he or she is writing, the size and scope

of work, and the degree of distance and objectivity. All these factors heavily influence the technique of characterization. Characterization is the use of literary techniques to reveal the nature of a character.

Characterization broadly refers to the description and development of character.

D. Genetic Structuralism Approach

Genetic structuralism is an impure structural branch of literary research. This is a form of merging between the structural with previous research methods. The convergence of structural research with the research which takes concern into the external aspects of literary works, it is possible more democratically. At least, the completeness of the literary text will be more intact. The views of genetic structuralism have always been developed through sociological literary studies. literature is not merely an imaginative and personal fact, but rather as a reflection or cultural recording, a particular embodiment of thought when the work itself born.

From his view, it seems that Goldmann is the only person who helped develop genetic structuralism. For Goldmann, there is no contradiction between literary and structuralist sociology, for him the study of literature must begin with structural analysis and the definition of the goldmann structure practically synonymous with the definition of Aristoteles, its characteristics, unity, wealth, coherence, and non-conceptual nature (Carrington,2015:1-3).

It is admitted that genetic structuralism emerges as a reaction to "pure structuralism" which ignores the historical background and other backgrounds of literature. It is recognized firstly by Juhl (Endraswara, 2002: 55) states that the interpretation of pure structuralist or classical structuralism is less successful because the meaning of literary texts that ignore authors as meaning-givers will be dangerous because they will sacrifice characteristic, personality, as well as the norms which held by the author in a particular social culture.

Gradually, it can be argued that if the interpretation of the literary text eliminates the author with all his/her existence in the ranks of the interpretive significance, then the objectivity of an interpretation of a literary work will be undoubtedly because it gives greater possibility to the intervention of the reader in the interpretation of literary works. Genetic structuralism research was originally developed in France, Lucien Goldmann. In analyzing novel, he always emphasizes the historical background of the work.

Literature, in addition to having an autonomous element also can not be separated from extrinsic elements. Literary texts at the same time represent the fact of history that conditioned the emergence of literary works. For him, the study of genetic structuralism has two large skeletons. First, the relationship between the meaning of an element and other elements in a similar literary work, second, the relationship forms a meshing web (Endraswara, 2015: 56). Therefore, an author may not have

his own views. In essence, the author would suggest a collective world view and that view is not a reality either, but an imaginatively expressed reflection.

The research of genetic structuralism, looked at the literary works from two angles namely, intrinsic and extrinsic. Preliminary study of intrinsic elements as their basic data. Furthermore, the research will link the various elements with the reality of society. Works are seen as a reflection of the times that can reveal social, cultural, political, economic and so on. The important events of his day will be connected directly to the intrinsic elements of literary works. Goldmann argues that every important literary work has a significant structure, which Goldman says is both autonomous and immanent, to be investigated by researchers based on the analysis (Teeuw, 1984:153).

According to the Goldmann (Teeuw, 1984:153), the structure of meaning that represents the world view (*Vision du monde*) the author is not as an individual but as a representative of his community. In this case Goldmann, a typical Marxist, says, the individual speaks as his class spokesman, determined by his social situation as the human being and the situation in the masterpiece of the supreme optimally and clearly pictured in his art. Then based on the *Vision du monde* analysis, researchers can compare data and analysis of social circumstances of the community concerned. In this sense, literary works can be understood and genetic from the background of certain social structures. Therefore, the

Goldmann's structuralist variant is called the genetic structuralism which explaining the literary work of homology, with its adaptation to the social structure.

In genetic structuralism, here Goldmann gives the formulations of genetic structuralism research into three part (Endraswara,2015: 57), they are:

1. The research on literary works should be seen from a single entity.
2. The literature that is examined should be have literary value is the work that contains tension between diversity and unity on a cohenrent whole.
3. If unity has been discovered, then analyzed the relation to the social background. The nature of the relationship: (a) relating to the social background is the element of unity, (b) the background is the world view of a social group born by the author, so that it can be concretized.

The analytical technique used in genetic structuralism is a dialectical model. This technique is different from positivistic, intuitive, biography and so on. The dialectical model assumes a coherent meaning. The basic principle of dialectical analysis techniques is the existence of knowledge about the facts of humanity will remain abstract if not made concrete by interpreting into totality. In this respect, the dialectical method developed two kinds of concepts, namely "Whole-part" and "Understanding". Goldmann (Endraswara,2015:61) states that the dialectical point of view is

different from the perspective viewpoint and the empirical point of view. The rationalist's point of view usually assumes the existence of an idea that comes from being innate and directly approachable, whereas the empiricists awaken to the sensual impression.

Two points of view from this study equally require that the discovery of knowledge for certain. These two points of view are different from the dialectical point of view, assuming that in literary analysis there is never a point of departure that is absolutely valid, no matter which is final must be solved. Therefore, dialectical thinking never follows a straight line. Each individual (literary) fact only consumes when placed on the whole. On the contrary, the whole can only be understood with increasing knowledge of partial or non-existent facts. Because the whole can not be understood without parts, and vice versa, the process of achieving the understanding of the meaning of the dialectical method continuously circulates continuously, following the circular system without any clarity of the starting and ending points.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY OF THE RESEARCH

A. Type of the Research

This research uses qualitative descriptive, where the researcher would be faced with feminism's novel to analyze and describes the character and characterization of Greer Kadetsky using feminist approach method which is used to explain and describe feminism itself. According to Sutopo (2002:137) qualitative descriptive research aims to reveal all information from the data with and describes it in formed narative descriptions. The qualitaive descriptive research is one kind of research where is the data will be analyzed and the result of the research will form phenomenon descriptive, the result will not in a variabel form or numbers.

B. Sources of the Data

According to Chang (2014:38) the data sources could be from the primary data source and supported data source.

1. The primary data source

The primary data of this research is the feminism's novel. The novel is *The Female Persuasion* by Meg Wolitzer. There are 15 chapters, 454 pages in the novel.

2. The supported data source

The writer will use library research. Library research is done by collecting the data from any kinds of source in the library or any other places (Namawi,1993:30). The supported data source are books, journals and other researchers which has same cases, as a additional data in analyzing of the data.

3. Procedure of Collecting Data

The first step in collecting data of this research is reading the novel many times and gives some marks in each line of the novel, then puts them into the paper.

The second step of this research in collecting data are finding all information to describe the reflection and struggle of feminism through the character and chacterization of Greer Kadetsky as main female character by analyzing the script from the dialogues on the novel, her acts, and her statement, in the novel *The Female Persuasion* by Meg Wolitzer.

The writer also collect the biography of the author of the novel which can help the writer in analyzing the data.

4. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing, the writer used genetic structuralism as an approaches. Where genetic structuralism approach focus character and

characterization in the novel. The writer focused to the significant things which are related to feminism portrayed in Meg Wolitzer's Novel.

In order to know about what exactly women's images on feminism's novel. The writer read the novel carefully, fanthom every word and sentences which represents about women's role. It is also important to concern of every word and diction which has implied meaning, in order to know what exactly the author of the novel wants to convey to readers through the novel.

By reading the biography of the author, the writer very helped in analyzing data. The next step is finding all information about social background of the novel. The writer searched the history of feminism based on the novel background.

Social background of the novel will be an evidence to prove that there was a reason and cause which become the background of the novel based on the year of the novel was created. Finally, to get results of this research, the writer gave the description about women's images by considering what kind of feminism in the novel.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed about analysis of finding and discussion based on objective of the research. There were two main parts that were analysed in this chapter. The first part was Greer Kadetsky feminism reflection in the novel presented in the novel. The second part was described and showed the struggle of the Greer Kadetsky for her rights.

A. The Reflection of Greer Kadetsky Feminism in the Novel *The Female Persuasion*

In this part, the writer analyzed the type of feminism presented in Greer's character, in Meg Wolitzer, *The Female Persuasion*. The writer analyzed the Greer's character of *The Female Persuasion* on her idea of feminism.

Historical Background of *The Female Persuasion* was 21st century in America, Washington DC. Second-wave feminism and the intersection between the political and the personal were explored in a lively novel that brings us up to America. Thousands of people gathered in Washington DC to stage the Women's March. The causes is the most powerful man in the world said that "it is okay to sexually harassment women". They were protesters about women's rights, now appear on the page in the explosive context of #MeToo movement and of the wholesale attack on reproductive rights by the

Donald Trump administration. The movement goals is actually simple, to remind the women around the world of the basic rights of women who are equal and do not be afraid to speak up and woman is not a sexual object. (Wolitzer, 2018:456)

There were many aspects in determining feminism or someone that considered as a feminist. In this analysis, the writer would like to focus on Greer's character, acts, statement which reflected the ideas of feminism. In this novel, the main character, Greer showed the woman could gain her rights . Greer could turn those views and prove that she could changed the image into an intelligent, ambitious, dececeive and independence woman.

After reading and understanding the novel deeply and comprehensively, the writer found out kinds of feminism in the novel.

The discussion was tied liberal feminism, radical feminism, and socialist marxist feminism.

1. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is about equality, freedom, life rights especially in education and equal liberty. In short it aims at bringing equality between women and men in frame work of existing social system. Liberal feminism has aims to get the equal of gender, where a female doesn't have rights as male. The root of the problem and the oppression that women faced on this were caused of the inequality of gender in society. Kadarusman (2007:27) states

that, women doesn't have rights, freedom and also opportunities because of her sexes (female).

a. Education

Liberal feminism also related to education, in which liberal feminism tries to fight for the education for women, so women could get education in school, it was not only men who have the right to go to school and get education, but also women. Women and men should have the same rights in getting education, they should be educated. Education was not only provided for men, but women also have the rights enjoyed education in the same way as men. Women have the same chance in education as could be seen through Greer's characteristics.

Greer Kadetsky was mentioned as the second child of Mr. Rob Kadetsky and Mrs. Laurel Kadetsky. She has a brother, Sab Kadetsky. Her parents pay more attention to his brother even though Greer is intelligent, same as her brother. Her intelligence could be seen when she was a child, as follow:

"She had learned to read before kindergarten, when she'd suspected that her parents weren't all that interested in her." (Wolitzer, 2018:7)

The quotation showed that Greer has intelligent. In general, the children of kindergarten was learned to recognize letters but Greer was learned to read before kindergarten.

Her passionate with book she had learned to read before kindergarten, She was read children books with theme predictable anthropomorphism, histories of bloody wars, into discussions of God and godlessness. Although her parents were not interested in her.

One of expressions gender injustice which formed resistant through feminist idea on the Greer's character when she was stayed focused on her novel while she was ate, as follow :

“Don't take it too serious. Put down your novel! Furthermore, you are woman, Greer. Women have a responsibility to take care of the household. It is good for your future, just eat” (Wolitzer, 2018:79)

The quotations showed liberal feminism, Greer received treatment from her family that was not the same with her brothers because she was a woman. This was because Greer's family is in line with terms of patriarchy which said that the level of a woman was under the man or having a son more profitable than a girl.

In addition, there was also restriction given to her in obtaining education. Many people in the world were still deprived of education. There were still many parents that do not let her daughter the right to education. Actually, the family did not realize that the restriction on education given to Greer was a great loss both to her family as well as to society. Better educated women tend to be healthier, participate more in the formal labor market, earned higher incomes and enable better health care and education for their children, should they chose became mothers.

All these factors combined could help lift households, communities, and nations out of poverty.

b. Equal Liberty

People have their own right to do what they were wanted to express themselves, without any limit from the outside of themselves. In liberal feminism, women strive for liberty since sometimes women have limited rights to do what they want, so they should do the things according to the social rules. Women did not have freedom to choose their life and do whatever they wanted. Liberal feminism came up to fight for women's liberty.

In this context, liberal feminism does not want to make women become higher than men, but it desires to make women and men have equality liberty in their own lives, at least women can do what the men do. Madsen states that liberal is about how the individual stresses the importance of the individual (Madsen,2015: 35). It means that the focus of liberal feminism was on the individual herself, in which the individual herself was protected by the rules, so that the individual could claimed her freedom to choose her way of life, and also individual autonomy.

Equal liberty could be found in Greer desecive and independence characteristics when she was in the middle of college Greer's work part-time as barista, as follow:

"I would have to earn salary, I wouldn't depend on anyone, rely on me" (Wolitzer, 2018:77)

The quotation was showed liberal feminism of Greer Kadetsky that she do what she wants, do not depends on anyone especially her family. She as a desesive and ambitious woman could choose her way life to earn salary by herself and rely on herself.

Equal liberty was also showed when her brother choose Princeton University while she was accepted a full scholarship in Richmond University, as follow:

“At least I’m in here, far from home. For the first time my soul feel free” (Wolitzer, 2018: 84)

The quotation was shown that Greer feels felt freedom, she could choose her way one of them was her education. His effort could prove she could be equal as her brother.

2. Radical Feminism

Radical feminism was talked about oppression of sexuality; rope, sexual harrassment, violance, anti-abortion, and reproduction rights. (Rich, 1976:16) Radical feminists believe that women should understand their own sexuality and find out the importance of their bodies. They believe that, women should free their selves and fulfill their needs.

The radical feminism could be seen when Greer was go sexual harassment in party college, in the following quotations:

“He reached out in a proprietary way and rubbed the collar of her shirt between his fingers, and she was

startled and didn't know what to do. His other hand ran experimentally up her shirt, and Greer stood in shocked suspension for a moment as he found the convexity of her breast and encircled it. She jerked back of him. But he held on, giving her breast a hard and painful squeeze, twisting the flesh. After pushing her away, slapping, choking and grabbed my hair with full inhumanity. After seeing my strength helplessly limps. (Wolitzer, 2018:15)

The above quotations how radical feminism was implemented in Greer's experience. She was suffered either physically but also mentally. Such harassment was always done by men that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion.

The radical feminism also could be seen on the day in summer, when she had gone there bought her favorite ice cream bar, Greer at eleven of sexual harassment, as follow :

"Greer had had no way to defend herself againsts ZZ top, no way to say anything spiky or do anything to stop him or just call him out. A man with a ZZ Top bread had come closer to her, looked her up and down in her shorts little sleeveless shirt and squeeze her breast and touching her vital. and said "Honey, you are boobless". She'd been silent before him, *sass/less* and undefended." (Wolitzer, 2018:16)

The quotation showed that Greer's expression when she was got sexual harassment and also got verbal sexual assessment from some stranger when she was eleven, she had been muttered at by the bikers who hung around in Macopee. It also showed in the same time she was got sexual assault by him, as follow :

“He pinched her nipples hard, too hard, and then without another word, he grabbed her, and showed her who was in control. (Wolitzer, 2018:16)

In this case, Greer did not get justice, but suffering either physically and mentally. She pedals her bike as fast as possible while she felt pain. Radical feminism was also showed when the sexual harassment case was closed by disciplinary committee, as follow:

“That women are subordinate. That women will always be thwarted” (Wolitzer, 2018:167)

The quotation showed the men thought that women are subordinate and thwarted. Women still were not equal especially about Greer's cases which happened to her. She felt subordinate and thwarted although she has tried to fight for her rights. Eventually, she could only tried to forget about that experience.

Radical feminism could be seen when Greer's was got an oppression, as follow:

“He wanted her body day and night. She was beginning to feel like a sex machine, and once or twice, while they made love, he had reminded her that he “owned” her. (Wolitzer,2018:116)

The quotation was showed when Greer was broke up with Cory, she has new boyfriend, Ben, her co-worker in Loci. He treated Greer as sex machine which he could use her body anytime. Her head spinning even she barely could not sit. Luckily, she made a right decision she could escape from Ben. She realized that was not true, also the reason their relationship was over quickly.

The radical feminism also showed when she told Zee while she tried to hold her tears about what was happened to her, as follow:

“We can’t have men making our decision anymore,” she said. “What I do with my body, and how I choose to what will I do with my body—all of it is my decision. I get to decide. this will not happen again” (Wolitzer, 2018:284)

The quotation showed that Greer was decided to protect her self with her decision of authority and rules of her body.

Sexual harassment against women and girls is was a grave violation of human rights. Its impact ranges from immediate to long-term multiple physical, sexual and mental consequences for women and girls. And all of these illustrations were experienced by Greer Kadetsky.

3. Social and Marxist Feminism

a. Social Feminism

Social feminism aims to ate the same social status for everybody, men and women. Especially to achieve justice and equality for women, for working classes, social status, races and all humanity (Napikoski, 2019:2). Social feminist saw patriarchal system have been exploited women through prostitution, domestic work, childcare and marriage. Based on the definitions the writer was found out the data about marriage and child care problem of Greer Kadetsky in the novel, as follow:

“Take a day off to take care of Emilia, Greer. I know you are busy and me too. Keep your role as a mother, I can’t continue this. Emilia still needs you” (Wolitzer,2018:296)

The quotation showed when Greer was busy of her tour around the world and her book publication. Cory was got complained of her office because he took many day off to take care of Emilia. Therefore, Greer hired a babysitter for Emilia.

b. Marxist Feminism

Marxist feminism was a critics for liberal feminism, where the oppression that women faced is the effect of capitalism. Marx gives an example that people in the United States think in certain ways about liberty, equality and freedom because their mode or role of production is capitalist (Tong, 2009:97). It was mean that the oppression that women faced is a form of deliberate which caused of the political, social and economic which built of capitalism. In general, Marxist and Socialist feminist was claimed that social existence determines awarness. For them, the observation that “women’s work is never done”, it was more than the word that was the description of women’s work. Always on call, women form a conception of themselves they would not have if their roles in the family and the workplace did not keep them socially and economically subordinate to men.

Based on the definitions, Marxist feminism was showed in the quotation, as follow:

“...So that, the change of women’s level in the society is not only for the women’s importance..... She can’t give her faith to another person, especially to men who feel loss if they

take away of their power that has been kept for centuries. We have to work hard to get our rights as human..."

The situation of quotation showed when Greer Kadetsky who was the head of her women's organization *Outside Voice* gave a speech for the women in public tour. The aims of her speech was women should realize that they have ability to get independent in financial especially economy field.

B. The Struggle of Greer Kadetsky for Her Rights in the Novel *The Female Persuasion*

The struggle was come from the word that means struggle a fight for survival or independence of the State. The struggle in this research Greer Kadetsky effort is was mean as a woman in order to defended her rights when she was got sexual harassmt in her college and dignity of women who were oppressed due to injustice specifically the problem of sexual harassmt, reproductive rights, human trafficking and the rights of abortion by becoming a feminist. Meaning struggle is hard work and efforts in achieving a good thing as the key to success. Brooks states that woman has always been man's slave, at least his vassal; the two sexes have never did divided the world up equally (Brooks,2005:52). This means that women's position was based on men's will. Women were always oppressed by men in every condition. They were not capable to get their own freedom if it was not given by men. Greer's situation in the society proves that this statement was not in line with her position. She was

broke Beauvoir argument. In the story, she became the most powerful woman in the society. She was able to persuade people to believe in her thought that encouraging woman not to be afraid to speakup for their rights.

Based on the theory and related findings, the researcher discussed *The Female Persuasion* narrating about the struggle of a woman named Greer Kadetsky. She struggles for the rights of women by complained towards the head of disciplinary committee about sexual assaut which happened to her. But the committee appereantly had no sympathy for the cases.

1. The Struggle When She Gets Sexual Harassment

Sexual harassment was an act in which a person intentionally sexually touches another person without that person's consent, or coerces or physically forced a person to engage in a sexual act against their will. It happens since women are in a second place to men. It was patriarchal society which puts women in such condition. This society considers women weaker than men. Men were made women sexual objects to be harassed. Her struggle was showned after sexual harassment was happened, as follow:

“She had never been touched like this before, she thought as she began a shaky speed-walky back across campus. In the hard, dark night, alone with herself in this new place, she tried to figure out what had happened. Of course boys and men had often

made rude or lurid comments to her, the way they did to everyone, everywhere.” (Wolitzer, 2018:16)

From the quotation showed Greer’s expression what she felt after she was got sexual harassment. Greer who felt unfair treatment she received by him. She could not did anything when it was happened, she was shocked. She felt suffered due to the unfair treatment. She was tried to fought this cases, made a report to the head of the disciplinary committee but the committee did not took this cases seriously, they just gave three counseling sessions with a local behaviour therapist for Darren Tinzler, if he agreed with that. She would not let if Darren was only got counseling so she mets the committee again and the struggle of Greer is shown, as follow:

“I’m sorry but this is not torable. It’s actually pretty outrageous. Just make a fair decision and consider it again. Of course isn’t true” (Wolitzer,2018:47)

The quotation situation when Greer met the head of committee again, but the result was same still ignored. The struggle was also showed when she felt did not threatened fairly with committee’s decision, as follow:

“Greer, when it was her turn to speak, stood in front of of a glossy black table lined with Bunsen burners, and half-whispered what Darrren Tinzler had done to her that night at the party. She was sure she had a fever from testifying, a wild and inflamed fever.” (Wolitzer, 2018:21)

The quotation showed that Greer was tried to speak up in biology lab while the college initially tried to avoid any kinds of public airing. she was bravely to make the reports about sexual harassment which happened to disciplinary committee in her college although her report was still ignored. Evidently, the head of committee was adherent of misogyny, ideology of woman who hates woman.

This cases have often occurred in her campus and they were tolerated that and did not care about the victims.

Her struggle was also shown when she remembered about she was got sexual harassment when she was freshman, as follow:

“She wouldn’t have to think anything physical or sexual about herself at all unless she wanted to. She could dress the way she liked. She could feel capable and safe and free.” (Wolitzer,2018: 448)

The quotation showed when Greer started to be open minded and forget that cases. She thought the incident could not prevented her to be feel safe and free and because the incident she felt turned became extrovert and have a big ambition to defended women rights.

2. The Struggle in Her Family

Families were comprised of some of the most important relationships in a child’s life and often these relationships could become complicated and strained. Greer may be struggling to

accept parents who are ex-hippie and gets unfair treatment with her brother. As Greer mature, conflicts between a teen who are finding her identity to be introvert when she was childhood. It could be seen in the quotation below:

“Novels had accompanied her throughout her childhood, that period of protracted isolation.” (Wolitzer,2018:7)

The quotation shows the struggle of Greer an introvert when she was childhood. She was assume that her childhood is that period of protracted isolation that is way she chose reading novels. She preferred to books than make friends and playing. She spend her time with reading a novel, mostly about feminism. Once Greer read *Anne Karenina* for such a long with her food which she made by herself, she carried away unbroken bout that her eyes grew strained and bloodshot, and she had to lie in bed with a washcloth over them as if she herself were a literary heroine from the past. Novels has saved her childhood, she thought.

“At night she stayed up in bed reading by flashlight, its beam quickly dwindling. But even as the light, Greer read until the very last minute, consuming a yellowing circle of stories and concepts that comforted and compelled her aloneness, which went on year after year. (Wolitzer,2018:60-61)

From the quotation shows that it was Greer struggle as introvert when she spent her time. To be lost in a novel meant you were not lost in your own life, the drafty, disorganized, lumbering bus of house, the uninterested parents. Novel has made her felt

comfort and compelled her aloneness all this time. In any case, she did think she like to read while she ate. The two acts became inextricable. Greer usually made dinner for her parents but they would wander in at some point, grab plates of food and take them upstairs. Finally when she made a plate for herself and sat alone at the table, or cross-legged in her bed upstairs, a book propped up behind her plate. All that reading took, It became as basic as any other need.

Her family also have financially problem, they were busy at working, his father as a painter whose income was insufficient and his mother was a librarian. The source of stress also come financial issues. The struggle in Greer's family shown when her parents did not care all the things about her, as follows:

"She'd first suspected that parents were't all that interested in her" (Wolitzer,2018:7)

"She didn't miss her own parents at all-she still angry with them for what they had do to her"

"My parents screwed up about financially, they just relying scholarship for my school" Greer said hotly. "They are acted really badly"(Wolitzer,2018:41)

"Over the years, they struggled, financially, never getting enough, smoking much too much and letting the smell of the smoke wind through the house, though Greer kept her books in her hand walk through upstairs, the way children both perceive and don't perceive their parents' sex lives" (Wolitzer,2018:60)

The quotations shows the relation between Greer and her parent is not going well, do not interested about each other. The

struggle also shown when Greer went to Cory's house for school project, as follow:

"Greer felt hotly ashamed of her parents, as well as their house" (Wolitzer, 2018:63)

The quotation shows when Greer had entered Cory's house, their refrigerator door was a vertical leaf bed of Cory's report cards and certificates and papers with gold stars and she thought how neat it was, spare and clean. It was painful staying there long enough to cook with Cory's mother, Benedita and even to watch them both eat it. She compares her condition of her house. It all upset her. The discrepancy. The difference. The normalcy of this family, compared with the uneasy oddness of her own family (Wolitzer, 2018:63) Greer also remembered about how her own father had rarely kissed her when she was growing up, and wondered if, because of this, she had become one of women who would always be disastrously.

The struggle in her family also shown when Cory's came to Greer house, as follow:

"I'm sorry it's just funny," Cory said as he sniffed the air. I'll need to get a masks, so get them ready."

"Shut up. and why it is funny?"

"Oh, come on. Your parents are the stoners and you're ambitious goog girl. I think that's funny."

"I'm honored by your description of me."

"I wasn't trying to insult you."

The dialogue situation when marijuana was the opening theme. It had been a while since Greer had caught a tinge of it during the day, and it upsets her. But Greer try to not respons Cory seriously.

3. The Struggle to Achieve Her Dream

In this life on earth a person must have ideals and dreams to be achieve both material and nonmaterial. But to achieve that kind of success is not easy, it takes the struggle and hard work in accordance with the capacity of people who want to achieve that goal. The struggle to achieve her dream shown when Greer asked Faith for a job, as follow:

“Greer became self-conscious. “I’d like to work here. That’s my plan. And at night I’d like to do something writing. Maybe could even become a writer someday, but for now I want a job that will kind put me in the world, I guess, help me... make meaning. That’s what you said when I met you. Anyway, I think this job could be that.” (Wolitzer,2018:131)

From the quotation shows Greer’s expression when Faith asked her for a job in feminist magazine, Bloomer, to tell Faith about her masterplan. It was indicates her struggle when she asked Faith about her life masterplan and asked her to gave her the job. She was made herself to be indispensable and she hired the job.

Her struggle to achieve her dream is represent to Greer’s ambitious characterization. Where Ambition as a person’s desire

for recognition and importance is realized in various spheres of human activity, manifested in certain personality traits and characteristics of behavior, specified in other motives and goals of person, interrelated with other psychological characteristics of person. (Barsuka, 2015:95-98).

Based on the definition, Greer can be called as an ambitious woman when she told Faith about her ambition to be famous feminist writer, as follow :

“I was very ambitious. I studied like crazy,” she said.
“And I read novels day and night. I had a mission.”

“Which was?” Faith spread an olive in her drink, slid it between her teeth.

“To absorb everything in the world. But also to escape.”

“Make sense” (Wolitzer, 2018:157)

The quotation is Greer dialogue with Faith about her ambition. It indicates her struggle ambitious when her friend Zee would to work in the Loci as her. Zee gives her a letter for Faith but Greer really did not want to give it. She did not want to share Faith with Zee because she was convinced about Zee could do terrific job, she's been an activist. Plus, Zee as the one who told her about Faith in the beginning. She's wonderful. Greer thought would not to share this experience with anyone. She want it for herself. And the background of her family, Greer said that her parents never knew how to parents, her house was always messy,

and she felt like they were all boarders in boardinghouse. They did not eat together. They did not really get involved in the particulars of her life, her school, her work, her friends. None of it was very interesting to them. It was why Greer have a big ambition.

Her ambition struggle to achieve her dream is also shown when she was given new position in Loci as newbie feminist writer by Faith, as follow :

“She wanted to be in that line. Despite often being quiet and uneasy, she wanted to seem like an appropriate and inevitable choice.”

“I will work so fucking hard, she wished she could say.”
(Wolitzer, 2018:130)

The quotation shows Greer’s struggle as an ambitious woman because with her strong determination she want to be in the line with strong woman it means big feminist writer who standing under a rain shower of funding although it was not easy. When she accepted new position in Loci, Loci is a organization or place to put many issues concerning women to help women fighting as possible espicially fight for equality and focused on improving the health and well-being of women, she wanted to work hard for gain her ambition.

The struggle also shown when she tried to work harder than anyone else, as follow:

“Greer would write small speeces for Loci. In this way, she would make herself indispensable to show her ability in writing.” (Wolitzer, 2018:158)

The quotation is Greer's effort that she would to be good feminist writer who could help women shape their words into something good. She hoped with words which written by her that could be open the minds of women who have been sexually abuse, assault, harassment not to be afraid to speak up and can increase women's awareness about sexuality.

The struggle to achieve her dream also shown when she calls Zee and wants to meet with her and told her about why she was quit her job in Loci, as follow:

"I quit my job," she said in a shaky voice, which was startling in and of itself, because to Greer, Faith Frank could no wrong. But then in tears, Greer went on to say, "It ended badly with Faith. A lot of shit went down."

"Wow. what happened?"

"I'll tell you when I see you. It's complicated." There was a sound of nose-blowing. "For a long time I thought I was doing something real and honest there." (Wolitzer, 2018: 359-360)

The quotation shown when she calls Zee on the phone. she decide quit her job because in the Loci and Bloomer full of corruption. she thought for a long time she was doing something right and honest there. She really did not expected to suddenly be unemployed. She went back to her house and Macoope and focused on her writing, at least her salary when she worked in Loci enough to finance her writing. The end of her struggle to achieve her dream to be famous feminist writer finally achieves, as follow:

“Tonight they were celebrating the fact that Greer Kadetsky’s book *Outside Voices* had just spent one full year on the bestseller list. The book, certainly not the first of its kind, was a lively and positive-leaning manifesto encouraging women not to be afraid to speak up, but it also played on ideas of women as outsiders. The book had encouraged women to stay strong and loud. And certainly staying strong and loud was urgent” (Wolitzer, 2018:438)

From the quotation she has achieved her dream as a writer feminist. Tong says that the "figure of the other" women are defined negatively, women is a person who lacks strength. The weakness was then regarded as a destiny that must be accepted without any women could be change. Their inability to understand the realities associated with ignorance. Tong (1998: 264) She breaks Tong argument, she achieve her dream becomes feminist who defend women’s rights through writing. One of her successes, as follow:

“Greer, age thirty-one now, had been giving talks around the country on her *Outside Voices* tour. She visited women’s prisons and corporations and collages and libraries, and she went to public schools. (Wolitzer, 2018:438)

From the quotation above shows that Greer’s activity when she achieved her dream. The activity when she was become famous feminist writer.

4. The Struggle of Her Love

Compassion is the feeling that arises within a sincere heart to love, Cherish, and give happiness to others or anyone who

loves her. Mostly to get true love does not escape from struggle, as follow:

“She shouldn’t give up her job with Loci and Faith Frank and come up to live with him” (Wolitzer,2018:210)

The quotation shows that Greer’s reaction when Cory asked her to live together. It was Greer’s struggle to sacrifice her love to leave Cory to gain her dreams. The struggle of her love is also shown when Greer attended Cory’s little brother death, as follow:

“I can’t talk about this anymore,I can’t stay” said Greer. “I’ll drop you off at home and say good bye to my parents, and then I have to get to Boston.” (Wolitzer,2018:214)

The quotation shows Greer’s expression when Cory asked Greer to stay with him. He did not want Greer to work, he wants Greer stay beside him but she decide to end the relationship and to leave his boyfriend because she have to go Boston for her job event. This incident did not prevent her and Cory’s could not controlled her to continue what she wants.

The struggle of her love is also shown when she broke up with Cory, she has new boyfriend, her work partner but their relationship is over quickly. The struggle of her love also show when Greer was unemployeed and she mets Cory again after 3 years separated and she mets again in their favorite cafee when they were in relationship, as follow:

“I’m glad I have met you again”

“I also” cory smiles.

The quotation shows that the struggle to get her love requires them to separate quite a long time. They have a long talk after 3 years, their falling in love again and get married.

Her struggle of her love is shown in the characterization of Greer as decisive is also shown when Greer was made decision for her last bulletin of her life, as follow:

“I decide and ended up marrying my highschool boyfriend, At first I was hesitant to get married; I wasn't sure how I felt about it. But we knew we wanted to have children, so it made sense financially. (Wolitzer, 2018:451)

From the quotation it was Greer's decision for her life, she quit her job and came back to Macoope and met with Cory again. She ended up marrying with him which separated after 3 years. They have a daughter, Emilia.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From this research, the writer concluded that the reflection of Greer Kadetsky feminism in the novel represents the liberal feminism, radical feminism, social and marxist feminism. As the main character in this story;her struggle of getting her rights as an intelligent, independent, ambitious, and desecive woman proved that she could be as equal as men. She was able to have a job to earn her own money, so that she could managed hers life independently.

The feminism struggle of Greer Kadetsky when she got sexual harassment of men, unfair treatment in her family, the struggle to achieve her dream and struggle of her love. Therefore, it could be concluded that Greer Kadetsky represented such as equal in the work rights, freedom of speech, and equal to gain her dream to be famous feminist writer. Furthermore, her experienced could be inspiring women to be more braver to make a report and speak up if they get sexual harassment. It was implied in her characterization based on the dialogue and behavior in the novel.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests for those who are interested in this study about literature, especially in the novel *The Female Persuasion* they could use feminism approach in comprehending and enhancing the image of women in the novel. Anyone who are interested to do deeper study about character and characterization that related to feminism values The. writer also expects that the research will be useful to the reader who wants to analyze characters and their characterizations in any type of the novel.

The study on this novel will open the opportunities for the next researchers to conduct further analysis in the future. This will enrich the future researcher field of study, especially when it comes to feminism topic. For the reader it is hoped that it could give as an significant reference to write the next literary work about feminism.

APPENDIXES I

SYNOPSIS OF *THE FEMALE PERSUASION*

It's about being a woman or at least being a feminist. It's about respecting the women who came before us, but also recognizing their flaws. It's about giving way to women who come after us, but also offering them hard won wisdom. It's about the life cycle of feminism and womanhood itself. In *Female Persuasion*, we meet Greer Kadetsky: young, idealistic and yearning for attention;. While the novel is set in the world of 'new feminism', and Wolitzer references feminist movements and philosophies, and floats these concepts through the guise of her characters' actions and their words, *The Female Persuasion* is much more about the relationship between these two women and their relationships with others. Greer Kadetsky arrives at university, sans her childhood boyfriend, Cory, the only strong relationship she possesses, as an awkward, geeky and naive student intent on getting through. From the first days, she is thrown together with the more outrageous and politicised Zee, who drags her along to a lecture by the celebrated 70s feminist Faith Frank. From here an admiration is born and Faith Frank, for whatever reason, takes an interest in Greer. Years on, university complete and stranded in her small hometown of Macopee with her ex-hippie parents, Greer gets up the nerve to approach Faith for a job on the fem magazine, *Bloomer*. All a little too late, Greer arrives for an interview on the day the magazine folds, no longer relevant or appealing to the new wave of feminism. Yet Greer's luck

holds when Faith Frank invites her to apply for an writer feminist in a new women's foundation, LOCI, backed by Emmett Shrader, a corporate billionaire of some dodgy dealings. Ironically, she never seriously questions the locus of power, too enamoured with Faith Frank and all she stands for. She will do anything for Faith. It's hard to whole heartedly like Greer or Faith, and you shouldn't, yet you can understand the idealism of the younger and the pragmatism of the older. Wolitzer shows up organisations and their power structures for what they are: mechanisms to get things done, yet also mechanisms which place power in the hands of a few, with willing acolytes ready to jump. In *Female Persuasion* the all-white liberal female world of privilege of the LOCI foundation will make you wonder who this sanitised feminism is for. How will our classic good girl, Greer, respond when she is confronted with the truth? Added to this mix are the compelling voices and stories of Cory and Zee. Both have epiphanies driven by dramatic events or hard choices that help them develop from cardboard cut-outs of what they think they should be in their early 20s to the people they become a decade on, and this keeps you engaged with this novel at a deeper and fundamentally more human level. October of 2006, Greer Kadetsky is a freshman at a small, undistinguished college in Southern Connecticut called Ryland College. She has been at school for seven weeks. One evening, Greer attends a fraternity party. One of the fraternity boys, Darren Tinzler, engages Greer in a conversation, but when he makes a sexual harassment, Greer rejects

him, and Tinzler reacts violently. As the weeks go by, Greer felt that was unfair and she felt suffered. she wants to make a report but the university holds a disciplinary hearing. Tinzler gets off with a slap on the wrist, and gets some sexual harassment and Greer wants to take a stand, but the other girls are ready to move on and don't want to dwell on the injustice of the situation. One evening, Greer's friend Zee Eisenstat invites Greer to join her at a lecture on campus—Zee's idol, the feminist writer and figurehead Faith Frank, is giving a hotly anticipated speech. Greer tags along and instantly finds herself transfixed by Faith. After the lecture, Greer approaches Faith in the restroom and begins speaking to her. Faith is warm and receptive and advises Greer to keep her head down and focus on her studies. Zee gets the chance to speak with Faith briefly, too, but despite the fact that Zee is Faith's true fan, Faith gives her business card only to Greer before leaving the restroom. Greer takes a bus to New York City to interview for a position at Faith Frank's feminist magazine, *Bloomer*. However, when she gets to the office, she learns that the publication is about to fold. That night, Greer writes Faith an email, thanking Faith for her tireless work on behalf of women everywhere. Meanwhile, Cory, who has received a cushy consulting job, is informed that he will be working in the company's Manila office—not in New York like he anticipated. One night, Greer she receives an email from Faith Frank thanking her for her note a few months earlier and offering her the chance to interview for a position at her new “feminist writer.” At the

interview a few days later, Faith tells Greer that she is partnering with the famous venture capitalist Emmett Shrader to start a women's foundation, which will connect speakers and audiences around the country to discuss some of the most important issues facing modern feminism. She offers Greer a position at the company, and Greer happily accepts. Soon after, Zee gives Greer a letter to pass along to Faith. It details Zee's desire to work at the new foundation, Loci. Although Zee is excited by the prospect of working with her best friend, Greer has some reservations. Once at Loci, Greer is slightly disillusioned with the mundanity of her job, but she is excited to spend whatever time she can around the alluring Faith Frank. Greer tells Faith about Zee's letter and how Greer doesn't want to hand it over to Faith. Faith says that in the end, it's ultimately up to Greer. The next time Greer sees Zee, Greer lies and says that though Faith read the letter, there are no positions available at Loci. Cory is on his way home from the Philippines—there has been a tragedy in his family. His mother, Benedita, accidentally ran over Cory's little brother Alby while pulling out of the driveway, crushing and killing him. Alby had been crouched on his stomach in the driveway studying his pet turtle, Slowly, at the time of his death. Shortly after Alby's funeral, Cory's father returns to his home country of Portugal, leaving Cory to attend to his grieving mother. As Benedita teeters on the brink of psychosis, Cory realizes that he must quit his job, stay home with his mother, and take on her job of cleaning houses. Cory asked Greer to stay with her but she left him because she

has ambitious to achieve her dream. They broke up. He experiments with dangerous drugs but ultimately finds himself more interested in playing his brother's old video games than getting high. Desperate for a change from her claustrophobic hometown and boring paralegal job, Zee takes a job with Teach and Reach, an organization that places young college graduates as teachers in at-risk public schools. Zee moves to Chicago and begins teaching, but she finds it difficult to connect with her students—the problems they face are much larger than she anticipated. Zee finds herself drawn to a beautiful guidance counselor at the school, Noelle Williams, but Noelle is icy to her. One afternoon, one of Zee's students, Shara Pick, asks to go to the bathroom but does not return. Zee finds Shara on the floor of the bathroom, clutching her stomach in immense pain. It is soon clear that Shara is pregnant and is going into labor. Shara delivers her baby in the nurse's office, and after the traumatic event is over, Noelle and Zee go out to dinner together to decompress. Over the course of their meal, Noelle explains that she is frustrated by pseudo-activists like Zee who think they can swoop into poor communities and make a difference. Both women admit that they are attracted to one another, and at the end of the night, they go home together. One night, Faith Frank reflects on the events of her life which have brought her to the point she's at now. Faith was born and raised in Brooklyn but was sheltered by her conservative parents. As she moved through college, she became more socially and politically aware, and after graduation, she and her friend Annie moved to

Las Vegas to work as cocktail waitresses and explore the world. Faith explored her sexuality and slept with many men but found most encounters disappointing—all save for a brief, non-physical flirtation with a man she served at a blackjack table. While out in Las Vegas, Annie became pregnant and was forced to subject herself to a shady procedure in an unmarked building. Later that night, Faith took her friend to the ER and was shocked and appalled by the judgmental and cruel treatment Annie received from the nurses and doctors. Faith soon moved to New York and became involved with a women's liberation group and centered her politics around securing abortion reform for women, using Annie's story as a touchstone. When Annie found out that Faith had told her story to her women's group, she became angry. She soon moved to the Midwest, married a lawyer, and eventually became an ultra-conservative pro-life senator. Meanwhile, Faith and several of her friends started a women's magazine called *Bloomer*. While struggling to secure ad space, Faith and her editors met with three Nabisco executives, one of whom recognized Faith from Las Vegas—they had flirted once at the blackjack table. The Nabisco executive, Emmett Shrader, offered to take Faith out to dinner, and their "meeting" quickly turned into a sexual encounter. The next morning, Emmett called Faith to tell her that his wife found out about the affair, and that he would not be purchasing ad space in Faith's magazine. The magazine succeeded without Emmett's contribution, however, and Faith rose to prominence as a feminist writer, public

speaker, and icon. Nearly forty years later, after *Bloomer* folded, Faith received a call from Emmett, who offered to bankroll a new venture with Faith at the head—a women’s organization called Loci. Now, Faith considers how she must pass along the success, passion, and knowledge she has gained over the years to the next generation. She decides to let Greer Kadetsky deliver the keynote speech at the next summit. At the summit, Greer prepares to deliver a speech alongside a young Ecuadorian woman, Lupe Izurieda. Once a victim of sex trafficking, Lupe was rescued by a Loci-backed initiative and placed in a Loci-sponsored mentorship program. Greer is excited to share Lupe’s story, but Lupe is nervous, touchy, and emotional. The speech goes off without a hitch—Greer lauds the mentorship program, and Lupe testifies to how much it has helped her—and the audience applauds both Greer and Lupe wildly. Back in New York, Greer meets with Kim, a former employee of ShraderCapital, Emmett Shrader’s venture capital firm, which financially backs Loci. Kim reveals that the Loci mentorship program never got off the ground, and that ShraderCapital, wanting to avoid a PR scandal, continued accepting donations meant for the program. Greer is shaken by the news and immediately confronts Faith, who reacts coolly but claims that she knew nothing of the deception. She is disgusted by the hypocrisy and the incompetence at ShraderCapital but tells Greer that she plans to move forward as if nothing has happened. Greer is shocked, but Faith explains that compromise is part of her line of work. Soon after this unsettling

conversation, Greer quits. Before that Greer has a relationship with Ben, her co-worker in Loci but it was end to fast. Because she gets sexual violence, she made a sex machine. Back of about her work, Faith tells Greer that she is a hypocrite—she is quitting because she cares too much about women to work at a shady organization, but she failed to stand up for her friend Zee when it mattered most. Greer visits Zee, who is now a respected traumatologist working in Chicago and living with Noelle. When Greer reveals the massive lie she told her friend years ago, Zee is deeply hurt by the news, and the visit is cut short. Greer returns to her hometown to take some time for herself before looking for a job again. Greer still looks down on Cory's choice to stay in his hometown, but Greer's mother believes that Cory, who has dedicated his life to supporting his grieving mother, is actually a "big feminist." Cory gets the chance to meet with an angel investor and pitch his idea for a game called SoulFinder—a game in which players wander the earth looking for a lost loved one, but they are often unable to complete their mission and beat the game due to the inescapable nature of grief. The investor is impressed by Cory's idea and asks him to come to New York to see an immersive theater piece which might help with game development. Cory stays on Greer's sofa bed for the weekend, but there is a palpable sense of tension between the two of them, as they do not know each other very well anymore. A few years later, Greer attends a fancy publishing party to celebrate the fact that her own feminist text, *Outside Voices*, has been on the bestseller list for over a

year. Greer, now thirtyone, is married to Cory and has a daughter named Emilia. Greer has everything she has ever wanted: a life with Cory in Brooklyn, a platform to discuss women's empowerment, and hired baby sitter for her daughter's, Kay Chung, is a whip-smart radical feminist and idolizes Greer entirely. As Greer and Cory return home from the party and put their daughter to bed, Greer reflects quietly on the nature of power, realizing that just as she has replaced her beloved Faith Frank, someone will one day replace Greer herself. Considering the idea that she and her peers are busy engaged in a never-ending struggle for power, agency, and a platform, Greer thinks that Slowly the turtle might one day outlive them all.

BOSOWA



APPENDIXES II

BIOGRAPHY OF THE AUTHOR



Meg Wolitzer is a bestselling American writer born in New York on May 28, 1959. With a mother as a writer, Meg also knew she wanted to follow in her footsteps. Thus, it was not surprising that she studied creative writing at Smith College and wrote her first novel while still an undergraduate before going on to Brown University.

Meg Wolitzer writes mainly about gender issues such as women having to choose between work and family and having made the choices, wondering if they were the right ones. Her books also explore human sexuality and feminist themes, relative to women's liberation and its effects on family, notably, women and children. She admits focusing on women's inner lives and her novels are seen as witty, insightful, thought-provoking, compelling and character-driven.

Meg Wolitzer has written nine novels for adults, one book for children, another for young adults and co-authored a non-fiction cryptic crossword puzzle book with Jesse Green. One of her short stories also

appeared in Best American Short Stories for 1998 and two films have been made based on her book *This is My Life* and *Surrender, Dorothy*.

Meg Wolitzer has taught at several creative writing workshops and conferences and has lectured at universities on the same topic. She lives in New York and lectures at Stony Brook Southampton campus of the State University of New York in their Master of Fine Arts program. She is married to a writer, Richard Panek, and they have two sons.



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BIOGRAPHY



Maharani R. She was born in Ujung Pandang on December 6th, 1997. She is the first child of Rachman Amin and Asriyanti Rahman. Her father is a nurse of eye surgery field in DR. Wahidin Sudirohusodo hospital and her mother is a entrepreneur. She has two siblings. Her sister, Khairunnisa Rachman and her brother, Putera Panrita Rachman.

She started her study in Elementary School, SDN Mandai and in Junior High School, SMPN 09 Makassar. She continued her Senior High School in SMA Negeri 06 Makassar. Then, She took English Department, Faculty of Letters in Bosowa University and she finished her study in 2019.