

**WOMEN'S REBELLION AGAINST THE
PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN THE NOVEL *CIRCE* BY
MADELINE MILLER**



THESIS

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**MAULIA INAYAH ANSAR
4518051015**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE PROGRAM
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Name : **MAULIA INAYAH ANSAR**

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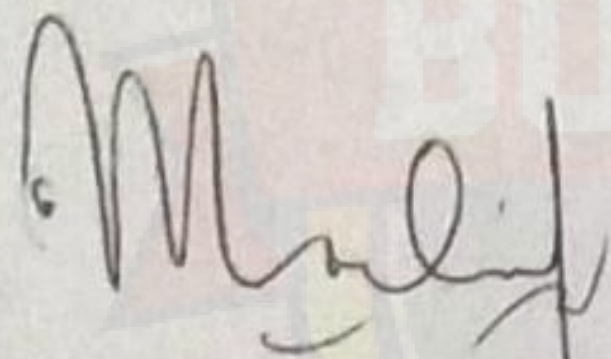
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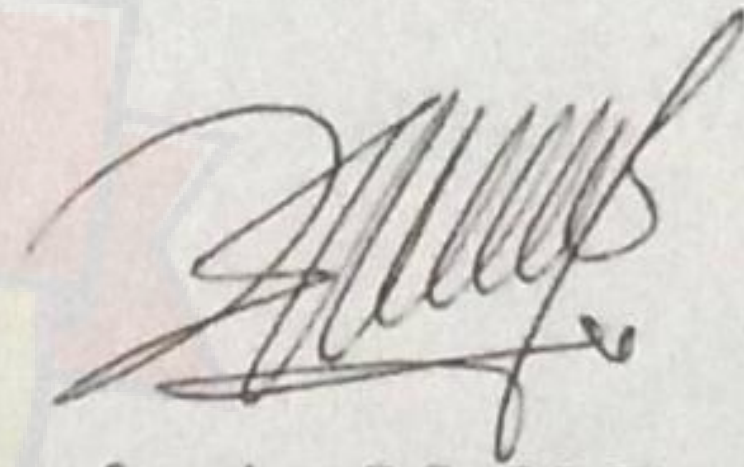
Approved by:

Supervisor I

Supervisor II



Dra. Dahlia D. Moelir, M. Hum.
NIDN. 09.1209.6701

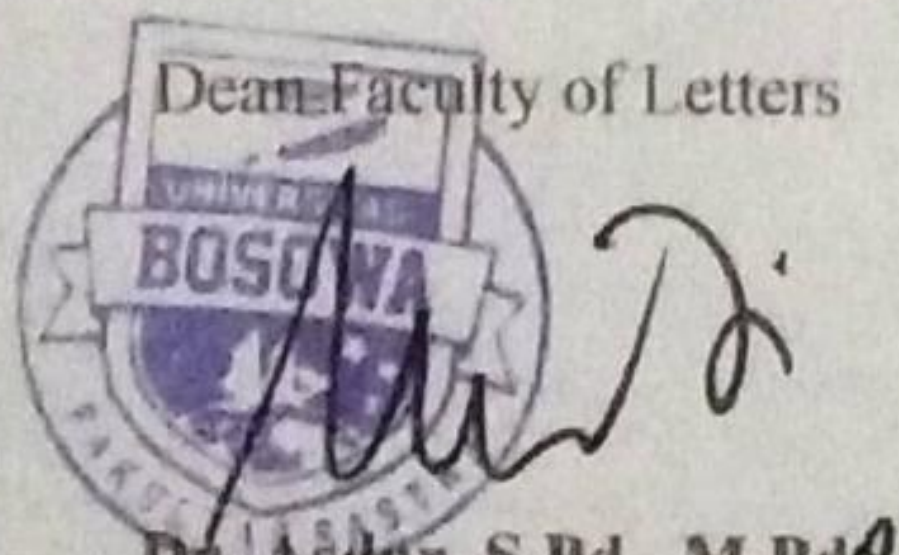


Asyrafunnisa. S.S., M. Hum.
NIDN. 09.0309.9002

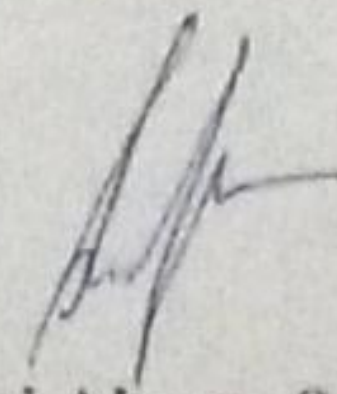
Known by

Dean Faculty of Letters

Head of English Department



Dr. Asdar, S.Pd., M.Pd.
NIDN. 09.2209.7001



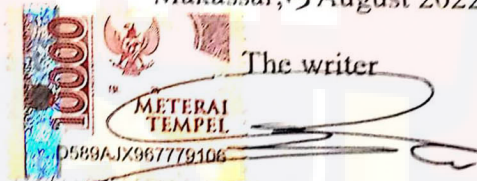
Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum.
NIDN : 09.0806.8601

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

The writer here by declares that the thesis entitled **WOMEN'S REBELLION AGAINST THE PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN THE NOVEL CIRCE BY MADELINE MILLER** and the content of this thesis is my own work, not the result of plagiarism. Writer's other opinions or findings included in this thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Makassar, 15 August 2022



The writer

Maulia Inayah Ansar

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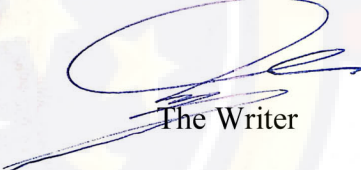
Last but not least, I wanna thank me, I wanna thank me for believing in me, I wanna thank me for doing all this hard work, I wanna thank me for having no days

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The writer is fully aware that there are still deficiency in writing this thesis, therefore the writer apologizes and hopes for constructive criticism and suggestions from all readers.

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The Writer

ABSTRACT

Maulia Inayah Ansar. 2022. *Women's Rebellion Against The Patriarchal System In The Novel Circe By Madeline Miller* (Supervised by Dahlia D. Moelier and Asyrahfunnisa)

The aim of this study are to find out women's rebellion against the patriarchal system and to describe the impact of patriarchal system to society. The data will be explained through a qualitative descriptive method and using the existentialist of feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir. Data is gathered from novel *Circe*.

The result of this study showed the main character rebellion against patriarchal system, the female lead categorized as a transcendence woman because of the attempt to fight and free themselves to think creatively and pursue their dreams. The impact to society due to patriarchal system were appealed through acts of characters who lived and acted based on the norms and pressure of society, to be an ideal in the society's point of view, women would perform a good manner and followed all the rules of society to be a good person even if it was different with their principles.

Keywords: Patriarchal System; Rebellion; Feminism; Society; Woman.

ABSTRAK

Maulia Inayah Ansar. 2022. *Women's Rebellion Against The Patriarchal System In The Novel Circe By Madeline Miller* (Dibimbing oleh Dahlia D. Moelier dan Asyrahfunnisa)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penolakan perempuan terhadap sistem patriarki dan mendeskripsikan dampak sistem patriarki terhadap masyarakat. Data tersebut akan dijelaskan melalui metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan teori feminisme eksistensialis oleh Simone de Beauvoir. Data dikumpulkan dari novel dengan judul *Circe*.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan karakter utama yang menolak sistem patriarki, pemeran utama wanita dikategorikan sebagai wanita transendensi karena upaya untuk memperjuangkan dan membebaskan diri untuk berpikir kreatif dan mengejar impiannya. Dampak terhadap masyarakat akibat sistem patriarki dilihat melalui beberapa tindakan karakter yang hidup dan bertindak berdasarkan norma dan tekanan masyarakat, untuk menjadi ideal dalam pandangan masyarakat, perempuan akan berperilaku baik dan mengikuti semua aturan masyarakat untuk menjadi orang yang baik meskipun berbeda dengan prinsip mereka.

Kata kunci: Sistem Patriarki; Penolakan; Feminis; Masyarakat; Wanita.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITTLE PAGE	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY	iii
AKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
ABSTRACT	vii
ABSTRAK	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF APPENDICES	xiii
CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background	1
B. Reason for Choosing the Tittle	4
C. Problem of the Research	4
D. Questions of the Research	5
E. Objectives of the Research	5
F. Scope of the Research	5
G. Significant of the Research	5
CHAPTER II : LITERATURE REVIEW	7
A. Previous Studies	7

B. Novel	13
C. Patriarchal System	18
D. Existentialist of feminism	22
CHAPTER III : METHODOLOGY	25
A. Type of the Research	25
B. Sources of the data Data	25
C. Method of the Collecting Data	26
D. Method of the Analyzing Data	26
CHAPTER IV : FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	27
A. Findings	27
1. Women Rebellion Against the Patriarchal System in the Novel of Madeline Miller <i>Circe</i> .	28
a) The Formative year	28
b) Situations	31
c) Justification	34
d) Toward liberation	41
2. The Impacts of Patriarchal System to Society in the Novel of Madeline Miller <i>Circe</i>	43
B. Discussions	50
1. Women Rebellion Against the Patriarchal System in the Novel of Madeline Miller <i>Circe</i> .	51

2. The Impacts of Patriarchal System to Society in the Novel of Madeline Miller <i>Circe</i>	56
CHAPTER V : CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	59
A. Conclusions	59
B. Suggestions	60
BIBLIOGRAPHY	61
APPENDICES	64

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LIST OF TABLES

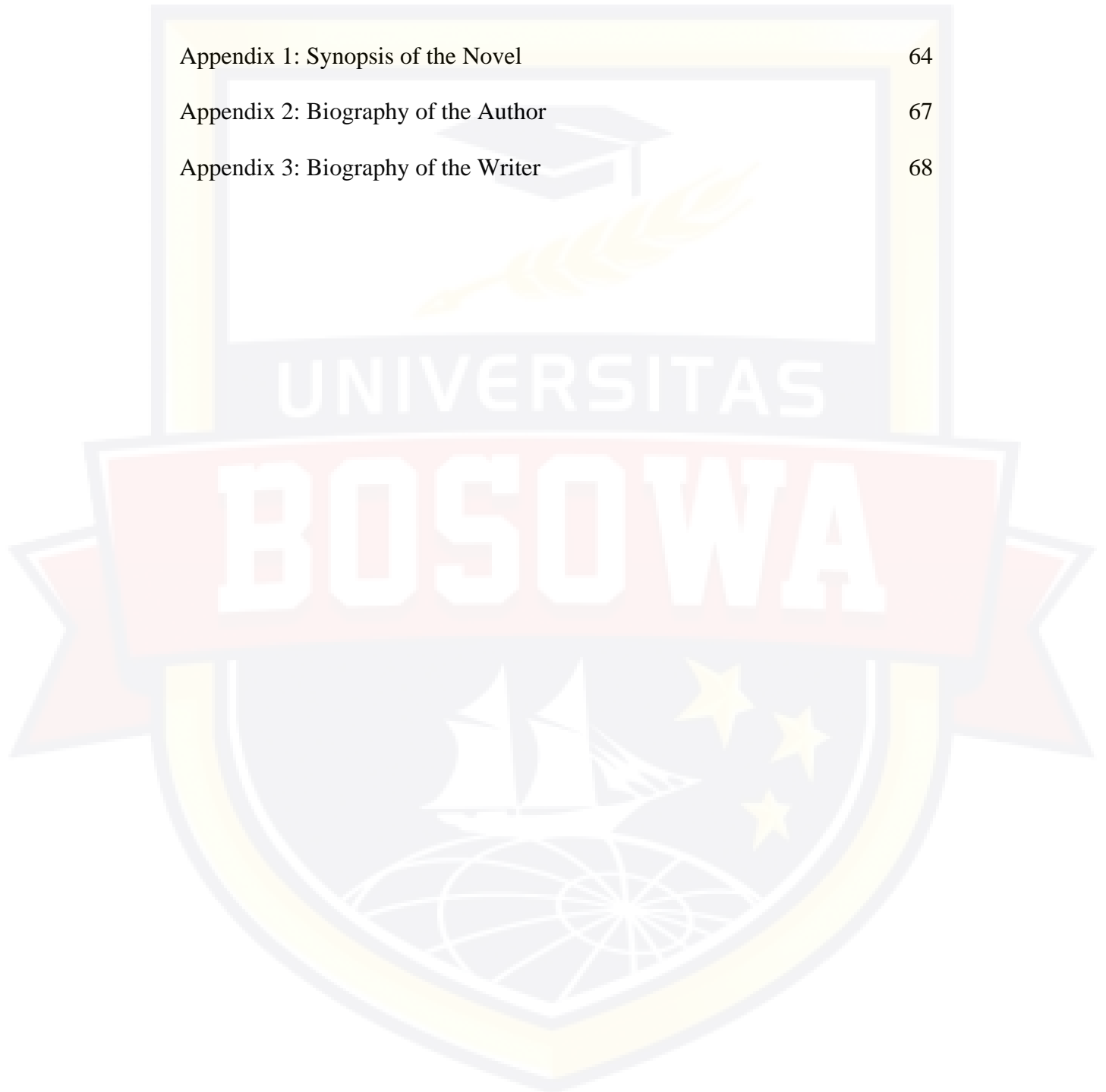
Table 1. The Formative Year	28
Table 2. Situation	31
Table 3. Justification	35
Table 4. Toward Liberation	42
Table 5. Social Life	44

UNIVERSITAS

BOSOWA

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Synopsis of the Novel	64
Appendix 2: Biography of the Author	67
Appendix 3: Biography of the Writer	68



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

In the world of education the word literature often to hear because all written works that could be used as references in educational activities and other fields were considered to have advantages and were eternal in nature as literature, therefore literature was a source of information that was used as a guide. In other words, literature was not only works in the form of writing, but could also be in other forms. Furthermore, literature was an activity that aims to be enjoyed personally, and writers of literary works could collaborate with groups that have the same interests, by writing literary works, the author would increase their reputation even though the author chooses not to publish their identity (Kahn et al, 2018:363). There were so many literary works that could be find, novel was one of the literary works that everyone knows.

Novel was well known as a simpleterms, it was defined by three fundamental qualities: fiction, prose, and length. Many other characteristics could be added to this fundamental definition, revealing what have become well-known but rarely spoken "rules" of the novel. For example, it widely known that a novel uses the formal building blocks underlying in narrative (plot, character, and causation) and emphasized specific elements such as point of view, time, and space (Nixon 2008: 19). Furthermore, the conclusion that novel describes humans in all aspects of life, including the value of life.

Values were formed by the thinking of human groups in a certain place and time. Therefore, novel literature could be used to find out social activities, social events, and even human thought during a certain period of time (Hambur & Nurhayati, 2019: 184). A novel was a work that raises a lot of events related to society, such as the diversity of society, the problems experienced, even the pros and cons of a system understanding that was considered to divide people's thoughts, the same thing with the patriarchal system which had many different views. Not infrequently many think that this system was a system that was against culture but not a few who like this opinion, especially women who experience a lot of discrimination problems, a group of people consider this system as an opening way for them to do what have to do, therefore a patriarchal thought was created.

Patriarchy was a social system of behaviors, ideas, and values that structure gender inequality between men and women and was rooted in political, social, and economic systems. Many contributions had been made to society's understanding of how gender roles obstruct the right of women to opportunities. Women's contributions to their lack of access to property, on the other hand, had been mostly neglected (Chigbu, 2019: 1). Furthermore, in the patriarchal framework, harmful and traditional cultural behaviors contributed to women's suffering and frequently culminate in violence. As a result of the church's beliefs on women and their accepted societal duties, women had to rethought their identities (Wood, 2019: 1).

In the past, women were forced to behave in a certain way by society. Despite the fact that society included both men and women, males were always considered superior and women were always considered inferior. Women were taught that the only roles women could perform were 'daughter,' 'wife,' and 'mother.' In society, these roles were highly regarded as their only space, women were constrained to a private sphere. Women began to question their enslavement and conventional roles after the birth of the feminist movement in 1848.

Considering today's world, which still did not continue to embrace the patriarchal system's perspective, it was predictable that, even in ancient Greece, this tragedy was unavoidable, despite the fact that it was not unusual for different figures to be debated at the time. One point of view of ancient Greek stories was Circe, Circe was the divine daughter of Helios. But Circe was a strange child—not as powerful as her father, nor as powerful as her mother. Having no friends, Circe looks for him in the human world, and developed abilities as a Zeus, feeling threatened, exiled him to remote islands. Circe honed her talents and met many of the most famous figures in mythology, among them the Minotaur, Daedalus and Icarus, Medea, and the shrewd Odysseus. But the woman alone faces many dangers, and Circe accidentally awakens both humans and the gods, and thus must confront the most fearsome and vengeful god of Olympus. To protect what Circe loves most, Circe must harness her power and choose decisively whether to side

with the gods who gave birth to her. So, the characters in this Circe book teach us to make choices even though these choices have high consequences, and this character also provide an illustration of being a human being who could go through all obstacles even in difficult or unlucky conditions.

B. Reason for Choosing the Title

The reason for choosing this title was the issue of patriarchy was already widely known by the public but some group of society still think that patriarchy was sometimes considered a deviant act because it differs from the goal of some people and violates nature, whereas patriarchy was a form of action that could make people think openly and respect other people, especially gender, choosing this title did not mean that the the writer wanted to spread thoughts that violate nature and go against the norm, but rather to simply reach an understanding.

C. Problem of the Research

Madeline Miller's novel, entitled *Circe*, clearly shows a behavior that was defiant or commonly known as women's rebellion. This behavior was often referred to as patriarchy, the patriarchal system had an impact on many things, one of which was the impact on society. However, many readers were unaware that there were multiple situations in this novel that demonstrate patriarchy.

D. Question of the Research

The study seeks to answer the following research question:

1. What were women's rebellions showed in the novel of Madeline Miller *Circe*?
2. How were the impacts of patriarchal system to society in the novel of Madeline Miller *Circe* ?

E. Objective of the Research

The objective of research was formed from two questions :

1. To find out women's rebellion that was related to the patriarchy depicted in the novel *Circe* by Madeline Miller.
2. To describe the impacts of patriarchal system to society that occur in the novel *Circe* by Madeline Miller.

F. Scope of the Research

The theoretical limitation in this study would discuss the patriarchal system contained in Madeline Miller's novel, to present the portrayed in *Circe's* novel, and would show how women's rebellion against patriarchy and would point out what a patriarchal system was.

G. Significant of the Research

The results in this study were expected to provide and contribute theoretically and practically, the following were the things that were expected by the writer:

1. Theoretical benefit

The result of this research was to increase knowledge about patriarchy. It was also hoped that this would serve as a reference in literature research that would contribute to the existentialist feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir. This research was expected as well to be a reference material as well as a source of inspiration for other the writer who were interested in exploring the topic in order to keep up with scientific breakthroughs.

2. Practical benefit

This research would help readers to understand what patriarchy was and how to effectively respond to it. There were various acts in this novel that were regarded abnormal by society, this study intended that the findings of this study would help society in general, and women in particular, to understand that patriarchal perceptions did not have to be accepted as universal truths but must be followed on a continuous basis and must be implemented continuously.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contained some previous studies related to this study and some understanding related to the topic chosen by the writer:

A. Previous Studies

In this study, several theories related to the research topic were included, namely the women's rebellion against the Patriarchal System. With the aim of supporting the theory in this study. There were some research related to the Patriarchal System that were a reference for the writer. Such as from :

The first, a research by Zumam with title *Issues of feminism in the Patriarchal Society as Portrayed in Ananta Toer's "The Girl From the Coast"* in 2014. The topic of feminism in a novel was the subject of this study. feminist concerns were fascinating to study since women have been prominent in many countries. There were two concerns addressed in the work, firstly what feminism difficulties were and how the main character reacts to her situation. The primary character's perspective was examined using Marxist and feminism ideologies. The results show the girl's exhausting but futile struggle against patriarchal oppression in her unequal marriage, that a woman could only win if the female character was ready to leave her life behind.

The second, Suriani (2017) who researched about Patriarchal with the title research *Eksistensi Perempuan Dalam Budaya Patriarki pada Masyarakat Jawa di Desa Wonorejo Kelurahan Mangkutan Kabupaten Luwu Timur*. In this study the researcher used the concept of existentialism, gender theory and liberal feminism theory and used observation and interview methods in collecting data. The purpose of this study was to reveal the existence of women in patriarchal culture in Javanese society and to determine the perception of Javanese women towards patriarchal culture. The results obtained were that the existence of women was no longer underestimated but was already equal to men in obtaining education and work, but the perception of patriarchy still had some differences due to past experiences and people around.

The third, researched by Karimah in 2017 with the title research *The Main Character's Resistance to Patriarchal Ideology in A golden Web Novel*, the main purpose of this research was to find out the condition of the main character in the novel and how the main character rejects the patriarchal ideology. The researcher used a feminist approach and feminist literature criticism and as a result of this research, the novel's main character was concerned about being discriminated against. However, it motivated her to put forward some effort and fight inside the patriarchal system.

The fourth, in 2019 a study entitled *Bedouin Women Status Under the Patriarchal System in Moral Tahawi's the Tent* was researched by

Hammood and Janoory produced a study using qualitative methods, the aim of this study was to find out how women are not prioritized and exploited, in this context parents imposed on them in Bedouin society and governed by strict customs and values. Miral al-Tahawi embodied Bedouin women's suffering through the female characters in the novel. Women were weak and submissive, but males were strong and intelligent. These unfavorable characteristics bestowed on women by the patriarchal society cause them to believe in their powerlessness and submit to male dominance. In novel *The Tent*, Al-Tahawi addressed the mentioned problems, with female characters stereotyped as embodiments of negativity, weakness, and servitude, while male characters were given all of the benefits that make them the master of the scenario.

The fifth, *An Analysis of Patriarchal Oppression in Women at Point Zero Novel by Nawal El Saadawi (2020)* was researched by Sukarno and Setiawan. The goal of this study was to figure out how the main character represents patriarchal oppression. Using Iris Marion Young's theory of oppression, The researcher limits her research on patriarchal oppression. In order to address the study topic, the the the writer employs a descriptive qualitative method along with a close reading technique to expose patriarchal oppression. Based on the characters, sequences of events, and dialogues between the characters, the researcher discovered the data in Nawal El

Saadawi's novel *Women at Point Zero*. The findings show that Firdaus, the heroine, was subjected to a variety of forms of oppression.

The sixth, *The Imprints of Patriarchal System in Dan Brown Series* was researched by Hernawati & Yunita in 2020. The female character who appeared in Dan Brown's series were the focus in this research, from 5 books contain Robert Langdon's whole mystery - solving journey. The goals of this study were to determine the position of women in the series from the standpoint of liberal feminism, and then to analyze in order to identify patriarchal imprints in the story through female characters. This study discovered that all of the female characters in the series were described as having equal opportunities in education, social, economic, and political matters, as well as the freedom to express themselves, from this standpoint. Despite the fact that all of the female characters have experienced all of the equalities, the patriarchal systems imprint were still there. The researcher discovered that all of the female characters in the series had still been subjected to patriarchal oppression. In short, it was evident that no matter how intelligent or powerful a female character was, a woman would not be able to achieve the full equality that was required of them.

The seventh was written by Sagala & Andriani (2021) who examined a book entitled *The Holy Woman* in this research entitled *The Struggle of Women in Opposing the Patriarchal System Portrayed in The holy Woman*, the purpose of this study was to describe the patriarchal system in the novel

and how the struggle of a woman in the novel of *The Holy Woman*. In this study the researcher found that the characters in *The Holy Woman* portrayed the differences in women's experiences, the female character in her position as a holy woman was unable to marry or accept her beloved lover due to cultural restrictions. Women could not be themselves because of the restraints of men and also tradition. Collecting data using qualitative and using feminist theory of literary criticism and the sociology of literature.

The eight, *Analysing Simone de Beauvoir Existentialist Feminism Perspective and Its Relevance Towards Indonesian Women's Existence in the Public Sphere of 21st century* was researched by Rohmawati and Pandin in 2021, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative research approach. According to Simone de Beauvoir's feminist worldview, Indonesian women in the twenty-first century were no longer an incomplete figure. Furthermore, the researcher's data demonstrated that Indonesian women had been able to use public places in diverse ways, based on a variety of gender variables. On the basis of these findings, it was hoped that information regarding Simone de Beauvoir's existentialist feminism and its significance to the presence of Indonesian women in the public sphere in the twenty-first century could be provided.

The ninth, *Javanese Women's Efforts to Face Patriarchal Culture in the Novel Para Priyayi by Umar Kayam (2021)* by Mawaddah et al, this research used descriptive qualitative research and used feminist approach, the researcher

found that as a consequence of this research, the Javanese female characters in Umar Kayam's novel *Para Priyayi* suffered injustice as a result of patriarchal culture. Javanese women leaders, on the other hand, worked hard to make their presence felt in both the domestic and public spheres. The existence of women nurtured by Javanese female figures could become someone who could become an intellectual lady.

The tenth, *The Women Struggle Against Patriarchal Society in Merida's Character in Brave Movie* (2012) was researched by Aji et al in 2022. The major goal of this research was to look at how feminism was depicted in the film *Brave* (2012) and how liberal feminism was depicted in the film *Brave* (2012). According to the author of this research paper's observations, the feminism issue was not universally present; some areas, or perhaps more accurately, some countries, still have some cases of women oppression and other cases such as discrimination between men and women, and some people still believe that women were weak, and that women could not get a job or a job position. The researcher's goal was to raise awareness in society about women's rights, such as the fact that women have the same rights as men and that women were expected to have a voice in all aspects of decision-making. Women were also expected to have the same opportunity to be an important part of society, including the opportunity to be a leader. The researcher of this study hopes that the reader would become more open-minded about feminism as a result of reading it.

The last one, *Human Rights in the Novel Half the Sky* by Wudunn and Kristof in 2022 by Rizqikah et al. The study was aiming to analyze human rights violation and social conditions that giving an impact to human rights violation portrayed in the novel “*Half the Sky*”, this study applied descriptive qualitative data and used sociological study. The writer discovered that the author portrayed types of human rights and social conditions which giving an impact to human rights in the novel.

There were similarities between the previous one and this study, because of the main problem was about patriarchal system so that the main focus was a woman. There were the differences as well between previous studies and this study, in previous study some of the objects was using movies, plays and even societies, meanwhile this study only focusing on novel, and there also researcher using different theory like sociological approach.

B. Novel

Novel was a long narrative written in literary prose. The purpose of narrative prose was to entertain while also telling a story. It is a summary of a sequence of events that contains a of people, a setting, and a climax. Apart from being mere entertainment, novels were also not far from real life even though it is fiction. Just like how Nixon (2008: 42) stated that a book novel was a depiction of real life and manners, as well as the times in which it was written, and it describes events that never occurred or were unlikely to occur.

It depicts events that happen every day in front of our eyes, such as those that may have happened to a friend or to ourselves.

However, the sequence of story could be inspired by real-life events, and a mission of novel was to educate the reader's spirit or even human experience. A novel was a story that had a long plot and was written in one or more books. It could happen to a novel that was part of a series; the novel might be based on a factual story or completely on the author's imagination. The novel, like other types of literary works, contains various messages from the author to the audience, whether or not they were explicitly stated in the tale (Aisyah, 2021:1).

The novel was accepted as a new narrative form in the second half of the twentieth century, with a greater emphasis on analyzing both its formal components and cultural influences. As a result of the emergence of several sub-genres of the novel in the second half of the twentieth century, criticism's definition activity concerned the gothic, oriental, sentimental, political, and historical novel (Nixon, 2008: 24). Meanwhile, plot, character, place, and topic were the intrinsic elements in a novel. The specific examinations of each of these themes allow people to quickly identify the novel's distinguishing characteristics.

Since the first novel, what was typically considered fiction had been divided into numerous distinct styles of narrative known as genres. Novelists developed genres as a result of the creative freedom that comes with creating

a long piece of literature. The novel differs from a short story in that it was usually longer, had a more complicated narrative universe, and had more depth in character development. Because novels were longer, novel were frequently separated into chapters or portions to aid comprehension. In most books, there were one or more subplots in addition to the primary plot that enrich and color the main plot.

Today, the novel was the most popular literary genre, accounting for the vast bulk of editorial creation and consumption. Because of this popularity, a significant number of sub genres, styles, and subject variation have emerged, making it impossible to define qualities of the book that encompass the wide range of varieties currently available.

However, there were a number of features of the novel that were more or less constant:

a. Narrator

The narrator was the character who recounts the events of the novel's plot. The narrator was not always the same person as the novel's author. There could be multiple narrators in a single novel. The narration might be in first, second, or third person, presenting diverse perspectives on the facts. The narrator might be external (objective) or internal (internal) depending on the point of view from which he refers to the events (subjective).

b. External

The events were narrated by an external narrator who was not present during them. The narrator tells the story in the third person, as if he were a witness. The objective narrator could be something like:

The omniscient, narrator knows everything which happens in the narrative and was aware of everything that happens without participating in it, allowing him to express narrator personal ideas and directly address the reader. Narrator usually writes in the third person, commenting on the events and characters that occur throughout the story. Narrator knew the characters' most private thoughts and shared them with the reader. Narrator was aware of the narrative's past and future occurrences without explaining how information was obtained.

And then there was also an observer, as a witness, the observer narrator only counts the words, actions, and physical traits of the individuals, whereas the witness narrator only relates the information visible or reported from the outside.

c. Internal

Because the internal narrator did have involvement in the events, narration may be prejudiced. Internal narrators could include: Protagonist was the story's key character, and everything revolves around him. Protagonist account was told in the first person. Narrator analyzed the actions and ideas of the other characters from his

perspective without being unbiased. There also called a witness, therefore plays a supporting role in the events described, and it had some involvement in them, so it may not be objective. Narrator only spoke about what sees or hears, and narrator usually did it in the first or third person. The witness narrator could be divided into two types: chroniclers, who have little or no connection to the narrated events that were the result of an investigation, whether real or fictitious; and editors, who claim to have learned of the facts through other documents and only make them public.

In the novel there were also characteristics that explain what a novel was by looking at its main characteristics, without these three features it was difficult to identify that the work was a novel. Those three characteristics were :

a. Length

As previously stated, most fictional works were classified as novels after reaching 200 pages or 40,000 words. Novels typically range in length from 60,000 to 200,000 words.

b. Fictional

All books were made up of made-up text, generally known as fiction. Characters, plots, and settings may be based on real-life events, but the overall story was speculative or entirely made up.

c. Realism

Even the most fantastical fantasy and science fiction stories have elements of realism. All books contain realism, whether it was in the form of a universal human emotion or connection, a historical setting or time period, or an explanation of how individuals interact with their surroundings.

Novel was the most common form of literary work found anywhere, the novel could be a book with combination several characteristics and make it a complete work, even though it was complete and was often considered work of fiction but in novels there were also real events which gives the author an inspiration.

C. Patriarchal System

Women were equal, sex was an unintentional characteristic and men and women were equally eligible to join the guardian class. In actuality, men could not have selves without relationships, and women could not have relationships without a self. Patriarchy was an old-age framework that had been nearly universal, yet there was an incoherence at its basis. Patriarchy as a society was defined by a collection of rules and values, codes and scripts that dictate how men and women should act and behave in the world (Giligan & Snider, 2018: 96).

Patriarchy was closely related to feminist, according to Caine & Pringle (2020:1) feminists in the early 1970s brought issues of gender inequity to the

forefront. People did so by recasting patriarchy as a social system roughly akin to capitalism, and by re purposing the term "gender" from a grammatical term to describe sexual interactions, saying that human were similar too, if not more fundamental than, class ties. Furthermore, the feminist theoretical arguments were rooted by five key concepts: gender, difference, women's experiences, the personal as political, and, most importantly, intersectionality—all of which were central to modern feminist critiques (McCann et al, 2020:1). The evolving positions of radical and socialist feminism were determined by their attitudes toward patriarchy.

In *The Second Sex*, de Beauvoir (1989: 505) examined what had classified woman as society's "other," as well as how existential poor faith and insecurity play a role in the objectification process. Beauvoir claimed that there were biological aspects that were not present in a woman's real-life circumstance. In other words, neither a biological category nor nature was sufficient to define a woman because one was born a woman but becomes a woman by dealing with nature on her own in her emotional life, every female human being was not necessarily a woman, to be so considered, she must share in that mysterious threatened reality known as femininity (de Beauvoir, 1989: 33). In her works, Simone de Beauvoir attacked the patriarchy of her era with a blistering report on what Beauvoir believed causes sexual tension in society. Beauvoir accomplished this through

outlining the aspects and fundamentals of the issue, as well as analyzing the perceived differences between men and women (de Beauvoir, 1989: 366).

Although patriarchy had a widespread understanding, it did not rule out the possibility to increase public awareness, the evidence was that in the last few years violence was still happening against women by men. This could be seen from the research data of some researches. In the last 12 years, feminist sociological studies of various sorts of male-on-female violence that highlight the concept of patriarchy have leveled off or deteriorated, despite their contributions to some of the most important scientific achievements in the subject (DeKeseredy, 2020:1).

Patriarchy emerged on the surface because of the struggle that sees that there was still very little presence of women in certain fields. Furthermore, the patriarchal culture that still existed in our society was to blame for the low presence of women legislators. The patriarchal societal system and structure had placed women in a situation where there were not on an equal footing with males and believes that the political arena was the realm of men. This was the reason why women's chances of becoming members of the legislature were limited. On the other hand, ignorance, a lack of empathy, and a lack of attention from government officials, largely men, to women's issues and the welfare of those with a gender identity were all perspective problem (Wayan & Nyoman, 2020:1).

The hereditary mindset was a reason to keep thinking that was not open because there were several internal factors that underline people's mindset. All areas of daily living were influenced by culture. As a product of human activity in response to its surroundings, culture could be either abstract or tangible. Because humans were aware that not all of their activities may be carried out in the open air, houses were a physical embodiment of the inhabited tradition. More ever, the shape of housing that was depicted as the form of space reflects the cultural that was adopted by its occupants due to its strong relationship with the prevailing culture. Each region's inhabited tradition had an own culture. It had its own heritage, which brings to the surface a variety of gender definitions that influence the layout of living space in each home. Gender had a big influence on how traditional houses were laid out. The dominance of men and women in specific rooms, as well as the duality in some portions of the house may be seen. Gender inequalities in traditional homes come from a variety of factors, including the current religious system, family dynamics, and the application of local customs (Wisdinati, 2021:1).

In short, patriarchy could be described as an understanding that divided two groups of people, namely agreeing and disagreeing, people who agree were those who have an open mind and were able to accept other point of view while those who did not share the same thoughts were groups of people who still use hereditary thinking.

D. Existentialist of Feminism (de Beauvoir 1949)

Existentialism recognizes that humans had inherent freedom, the ability to make decisions. Beauvoir on the other hand recognized a distinction between existential and practical freedom.

Beauvoir had established herself as a feminist theorist twenty years before with *The Second Sex* (1949), a critical examination of gender in society. Beauvoir references the 19th-century German philosopher GWF Hegel's idea that self-consciousness could only exist in relation to another self, the other, in her work. When a stranger as the topic, the consciousness was only realized through what people as their perception of ourselves. Similarly, according to Beauvoir, woman had been historically understood as the other self to man. Man was the topic, the ideal, and woman was defined exclusively in relation to him. 'One was not born, but rather becomes a woman,' says Beauvoir, blaming society for moulding women into a subordinate role.

Existentialism recognizes the inherent freedom that humans possess, the capacity to make choices, as a way to address this historical discrepancy and empower women to break free from their secondary place.

All of human existence, Beauvoir divided between "transcendence" and "immanence." While transcendence was the ability to move beyond woman's own constraints and actively pursue goals such as writing or exploring, immanence was the ability to remain in the same situation.

Beauvoir claimed that only men have been able to express the latter, while women were obliged to live a life of immanence that was uncreative.

Many of de Beauvoir's theories and thoughts were contained in her book *The Second Sex*, which was officially released in 1949. Simone de Beauvoir sequentially described her point of view in a very basic way starting from data biology. Beauvoir said that woman was very easy to define she was a womb, an ovary, and of course she was a female (de Beauvoir, 1989: 33), In de Beauvoir's *Destiny* chapter, apart from the biological data, Beauvoir also explained the psychological point of view and the historical materialism point of view.

In the history chapter, Beauvoir theory of patriarchy explains that, woman was dethroned by the advent private property, and her lot through the centuries had been bound up with private property: her history in large part was involved with that of the patrimony. When a woman in her young age, the father had all power over her, when a woman married he transfers her to the husband. Basically, women were controlled whether from the parents, the society, or the religion (de Beauvoir, 1989: 106-107).

The next theory described the life of women today or Beauvoir also called the formative years. Beauvoir described in detail the woman since her childhood, her youth and even her sexual intention. No biological, psychological, or economic fate determines the figure that the human female presents in society, it was civilization as a whole that produces this creature,

intermediate between male and eunuch, which was described as feminine (de Beauvoir, 1989: 273).

Moving from the formative year chapter, then de Beauvoir explained again about the social life, situation, marriage life and adulthood of a woman. In this section de Beauvoir argued that, even if a woman was frustrated or rebellious but traditionally her destiny had been determined by society (de Beauvoir, 1989: 415). The difference of attitude manifest on the sexual plane as on the spiritual plan. The feminine woman in making herself prey tried to reduce men. In so far as Beauvoir expressed herself in definite action, this claim was legitimate, and male insolence must then bear the blame. But in the man's defence it must be said that women were would not to confuse the issue. Furthermore, many women who show their success equal to men, try to secure male support by sexual means, human played both sides to get respect the old-fashioned way. Here it could be seen that men get irritated and put themselves on the defensive, because men did not want to be the subject, it could be concluded that this game did not run fairly (de Beauvoir, 1989: 674-675).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Type of The Research

The qualitative research method must be appropriate for the literary analysis methodology used in this study. Qualitative research was a comprehensive methodology that encompasses a wide range of research techniques. Many conduct a thorough examination of textual data gathered through interviews, surveys, focus groups, and diary entries. These methods were particularly valuable for acquiring culturally relevant information to societal groups' values, interests, behaviors, and attitudes (McConnell & Smith, 2018). In implementation research, qualitative methods were useful because it helped to answer complicated questions like how and why instituting best practices, succeed or fail (Hamilton & Finley, 2019).

B. Source of The Data

Source of data was from The novel *Circe* by Madeline Miller was published by Little, Brown and Company in the United States in 2018, and it had 393 pages and 27 chapters. The story was set during the Greek Heroic Age, and it was based on various Greek myths. In this case, both primary and secondary data were applied. Data was gathered from two sources: primary data was novels and secondary data were from reference books, internet, based review, etc

C. Method of Collecting Data

In this data collection method, there were steps that were used:

1. The writer would read the original data, which was in the form of cited words and sentences from the novel .
2. The writer would apply the method of noting and quoting the data contained by looking at the object of research from a patriarchal perspective.
3. The writer would examine the data after it had been collected and categorize then identify the data using the appropriate theoretical approach. The theory used in this study was the Beauvoir theory, Simone de Beauvoir's theory was a theory that related to feminism.
4. Analyzing data and applied qualitative description method.
5. Make conclusions from the results and offer suggestions based on the findings.

D. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data in the *Circe* novel, The Writer used the Beauvoir theory, the theory proposed by Simone de Beauvoir. The theory would be used in researching the behavior of women's rebellion which reflects patriarchal behavior and its impact on society, Then the data would be explained through a qualitative descriptive method.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains data that was quoted from the *Circe* novel which had 330 pages and 27 chapters, the writer found 31 data showing the women rebellion against patriarchy and 12 data of the impact of patriarchal system to society.

A. Finding

Data collection was obtained through existentialist feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir which divided several parts about Women's life today. The following were the sections used in finding data on the novel.

1. Women Rebellion Against the Patriarchal System in the Novel of Madeline Miller *Circe*.

The writer used 4 stages of Women's life today contained in the book *The Second Sex* by Simone de Beauvoir, there had been very little serious feminist philosophy on women at the time *The Second Sex* was written. With the exception of a few works, systematic studies of women's oppression, both historically and in the current era, were virtually unknown. *The Second Sex* is still considered a key text in philosophy, feminism, and women's studies because of the scope of its study and the intensity of its central findings. In the part of woman's life today there 4 stages namely the formative years, situation, justifications, and towards liberation. The four stages related to the main character's acts in the novel. the writer would use these 4 stages, then the data would be analyzed based on these four stages against the findings of the novel, by matching the behavior and words of the main character. The related data was then

categorized based on the appropriate stage. The events in the novel that rejected patriarchal culture were then entered into the table and analyzed.

a) The Formative Year

In formative years de Beauvoir explained and divided several stages of the formative year, starting from childhood, the young girl even sexual intention. At this time, women willingly accepted and not protested all the fates that had been destined by the parents or society. The following data were showing the formative years.

Table 1. The Formative Year

No	Data	Page
1	Datum 1: I could do what I like at those times: light a torch and run to see the dark flames follow me.	4
2	Datum 2: “Your father” he said stumbling a little, for speaking of Helios always unnerved him. “He will choose a husband for you?” “Yes.” I said. “of course. You are very dear to him.” I did not correct him.	34-35
3	Datum 3: I was too wild to feel any shame. It was true. I would not just uproot the world, but tear it, burn it, do any evil I could to keep Glaucos by my side.	36
4	Datum 4: “your feet are filthy. Can you not at least wash them?”. I did not wash them	45
5	Datum 5: “it doesn’t come from hate, I made my first spell for love of Glaucos.	125
7	Datum 6: “You dare” I said “You dare to misuse me in my own island?” “I am titan blood. This will bring war. My father.”	185

Based on the finding data of the formative year, there were as many as 7 data that had elements of the women's rebellion that occurred during the formative year. The following was an analysis of data from the formative year.

Datum 1:

It can be classified the formative year, the sentence showed a character resistance to what had been determined in general. Simone De Beauvoir stated that at the time of the young girl, the relationship with the family at that time made a person “transcendent” or in other words

the future passivity was only a dream, where the situation was only to obey or accept a predetermined destiny. Meanwhile, Circe tried to fight the fate that had been determined by her father.

Datum 2:

It categorized in the struggle during the formative year, Circe who listened to the matchmaking determined by her father at first felt to accept it as fate had determined, but after meeting her lover, Circe felt that the fate had to fight back and felt that what her father did was wrong. At the time of young girl and would be married, the girl would be feel free from parental home and the future would be open up into the hands of new master de Beauvoir (1989:328) but this did not make the main character feel like obeying her parents' wishes to marry the son of Zeus, but Circe chose to be with the man of her choice.

Datum 3 :

There were many rebellions during the young girl era, this Datum was classified as the formative year, to be with Glaucos, Circe was willing to do anything to get him to be with Glaucos and vehemently rejected the matchmaking wish determined by the main character's father, Helios, the god of sun. Circe's desire to be with Glaucos could not be contested anymore so Circe was willing to destroy the world if it could keep Circe with Glaucos together forever.

Datum 4 :

This Datum showed behavior that was against the rules, the basic rules applied in the environment of gods and goddesses were almost similar to humans, it could be seen that the main character in the early age was against so many rules. Datum 4 was included in the formative year category.

Datum 5 :

Helios who was the father of Circe had decided not to agree to the forbidden love between Circe and Glaucos because the status were distinguished by different backgrounds, Circe who at that time did not listen to her father because according to Circe what was the purpose of life if Circe was not with Glaucos. Circe then did a forbidden way to get love from Glaucos by using some magic and trickery. Therefore Datum 5 was included in the formative year category.

Datum 6 :

This Datum was categorized as an act of rebellion, the main character who refuses and always goes against orders, Circe who lives on the island did not want to be disturbed by the god of sun. Circe would fight anyone including her father if it was different with the main character's will. Based on the Datum it defined as a formative year stage.

b) Situation

In the situation chapter, de Beauvoir began to explain many things about the married woman, the mother, social life, prostitutes and hetairs, from maturity to old age and also talking about situation and character. In the situation stage women were destined to be a married woman and fulfil her duty as wife and would be depended to someone else for live in the society. The following showed data of situation stage.

Table 2. Situation

No	Data	Page
1	Datum 7: "oh that requires no effort from me,"	117
2	Datum 8: " I have been finished a long time. Let me not seeing you again."	146
2	Datum 9: See? I told him we don't need anyone.	195
3	Datum 10: You must never depend on him.	224

4	Datum 11: “Leave now.” I said to them in my new, ragged voice. “ I do not care how you do it - send to your fathers and go. This is for me.”	192
5	Datum 12: “My skin rose, prickling and prickling, as it would tear away and leave me. There was no mercy among the gods, it I had known it all my life. I made myself walk forward. Something caught at my foot. A rib cage. I pulled free. If I stopped, I would never move again.	228

There were 5 data obtained from the stage situation. The Datum would then be analyzed based on an explanation of the situation including

several things related to the events of the main character in the novel *Circe*.

The following were an analysis of the data contained in the situation:

Datum 7 :

Being strong and possessing magic power, apart from being invincible, Circe also had high arrogance and self-confidence, this made Circe not afraid to do anything herself. Circe felt that in this life her strength was very strong even in fighting Circe did not have to bother anymore. the act of the main character made her independent, this Datum represents the stage of situation.

Datum 8 :

The behavior of the main female character who showed the nature of not needing others, the main character who made herself independent from anyone, even Circe was willing to expel anyone who wanted to offer

help, this trait was one of the categories of situations where the female character did not depend on her fate to another individual.

Datum 9 :

This Datum was classified in the situation of the marriage woman, a situation where Circe was married and even had a son but after heartbroken by Glaucos, the main character felt did not need anyone else to do it alone without the help of others. The main female character felt that relying on others would only make her weak and not independent, at this time Circe who had a child and became the property of the Circe but the main character did not want to depend her fate to anyone.

Datum 10 :

This Datum was intended as a fight against married life. The main character who later lived alone with Telegonus, gave a similar mindset by Circe, where Circe who from the start always thought that anything could be done alone, also had a mindset instilled in Telegonus that there was no need to rely on other people. This Datum was represented the situation.

Datum 11 :

The Datum showed a resistance from the main character who always protected her rights, had a child and thought it was a property that could not be taken by anyone, Circe continued to fight for Telegonus even though it violated the rules and applicable laws. The rules that had been determined by the gods and goddesses and become rules that were passed down from generation to generation did not violate the intentions and

goals of the powerful witch, Circe, the rules that had been handed down by Zeus through the great goddess Athena to take ownership of the Circe because the defendant had violated the rules, in this situation some people would give up and leave their fate to the one who had the most power but different from Circe who felt not need help in fighting for her fate, stood alone and became independent in order to defend the property rights that wanted to take away was the personality of the main female character in this novel. The female character showed a Datum of situation.

Datum 12 :

Based on Datum 12, the main character cast in this Datum showed a strength that even though the character had many obstacles and prohibitions that must be avoided but it closed the possibility of what Circe would do, Circe felt that if the unlimited problems stopped what Circe had done then the main Circe would forever be stopped and could not protected what Circe had collected. Therefore the Datum was classified in situation stage.

c) Justification

In this section there were three things that were classified based on thought by Simone de Beauvoir, this stage included the narcissist, the women in love and the mystic. Narcissist were a natural behavior that somehow lead into something more, in this stage also mentioned about mystic that explained a woman who

had broken hearted were going to worship her god. The following were the data referred to justification.

Table 3. Justification

No	Data	Page
1	Datum 13: Then I learned that I could bend the world to my will, as a bow bend for an arrow.	67
2	Datum 14: “ I am not weak. And I will never be sorry not to be like you. Do you hear?”	126
3	Datum 15: “ if you would thank you host” I said, “ thank me. This house is mine alone”	150
4	Datum 16: “ Leave,” I told them. They knelt to me on my yellow sands.	155
5	Datum 17: Sorry you were caught, I said. Sorry that you thought I was weak, but you were wrong.	157
6	Datum 18: I cried out: “Great lord of the deep, I am come from the world to challenge you.”	226
7	Datum 19: Her power bore down on me, but i had Telegonus, and I would not give him up, not for anything.	203
8	Datum 20: “Be witness now to the power of Circe, witch of Aiaia.	205
9	Datum 21: Golden witches are not supposed to beg. I let the island beg for me instead.	183
10	Datum 22: I did not need such a power, not yet.	190

11	Datum 23: In this life, then I would rather die. I would rather Athena kills me, do you hear? At least then I will have seen one thing in my life that was not this island!”	219
12	Datum 24: My mind leapt with images of destruction: the earth sent spiraling into darkness, island drowned in the sea, my enemies transformed and crawling at my feet.	230
13	Datum 25: “God of the dead may pass.” I said. “no others.”	256
14	Datum 26: “speak or I will use my power”	264
15	Datum 27: “If you are waiting for my apology, you will not get it. Even if I had such powers as could turn back the sun, I would not. If Odysseus had not died on the beach, I think my son would have. And there is nothing I would not trade for his life.”	265
16	Datum 28: “I have said all I will say. Do not ask me again” I stood and walked away.	273

In the justification stage there were 16 data found by the writer. The Datum would be analyzed based on de Beauvoir theory related to scenes performed by the female lead. The following was an analysis of the finding:

Datum 13:

Datum was included justification, when Circe first realized the power possessed, Circe felt that the power was capable of destroying the

world, in this state the main character was beyond proud that it looked like a narcissist towards the main character, a great power capable of destroying the world made the main character invincible.

Datum 14:

This Datum showed the resistance of a female protagonist who opposed being like other goddesses, Circe felt that being different was not wrong, Circe would never regret for not being like a goddess and not followed the rules of gods and goddesses. Circe then showed her confidence that anything could challenge the main cast would not have any impact because Circe was not weak and could stand alone, this Datum represents a justification stage.

Datum 15:

Datum 15 was included in the justification category because the female lead showed her power over what she owned and considered anyone who came to her island to submitted and obeyed the rules that Circe created. Aiaia Island was a place that was recognized as home by the female lead, anyone who came and visits the island must expressed gratitude and thanks to Circe as the main owner of Aiaia Island. The main character showed confidence and leadership power that Circe could see the narcissistic side of her that was conspicuous.

Datum 16:

In this Datum, Circe seemed to expel one of the immigrants who visited the island of Aiaia, had full power over the entire contents of the

island could not prevent Circe from upholding the justice created for the island and its inhabitants. In this situation there was one of the island visitors who did not follow the rules applied by Circe so that the visitor must kneel and begged for forgiveness, the female protagonist showed the leadership and narcissistic side, therefore Datum 16 was classified in the justification type.

Datum 17 :

Circe spoke sarcastically towards her interlocutor, in this case none other than that the main female character just wanted to show that her condition was not like other goddesses alleged that, the prevailing assumption that being different so that she was expelled and lived on a remote island was not a sign of weakness for Circe, but that was what made the main character strong, in this case Circe wanted to show her strength by showing others that she was not weak at all, the narcissism of the main character showed a behavior that was categorized as justification.

Datum 18 :

It described a condition in which the female lead experienced disappointment and then her belief in God increased, categorized as justifications the mystic. Circe, who refused to be taken away from her valuable property and felt threatened, then challenged the gods so that the Telegonus would not be taken by Athena.

Datum 19 :

Athena was one of the powerful goddesses to be feared, but not by Circe. The main character chose to fight and thought that Athena's power could be defeated by magic that had been perfected by Circe. This Datum was categorized as the mystic in the justification chapter because Circe did not not get closer to divinity but did the opposite.

Datum 20 :

The Datum categorized as justification that show a narcissist because the main character really glorified what the female character had, a great power and mastering an island made Circe really loved herself.

Datum 21 :

The strength of the main character gave satisfaction that made Circe the most majestic and powerful on the island of Aiaia, the strong power made Circe an invincible goddess so that all creatures on the island of Aiaia followed the rules of Circe, the Datum showed the narcissist in the main character and it represented justification stage.

Datum 22 :

This Datum showed that Circe who felt enough about the strength and it made the main character felt narcissistic that was why this Datum 5 was categorized as a justification stage, the words had spoken and show a great self-confidence, the power of help was not needed because the strength of the female main character had feel enough.

Datum 23 :

The Datum showed a situation where the main character was not afraid to be killed by the goddess Athena, the prohibition that was violated did not make the main character afraid and even felt that all of that could be fought, Athena who was ready to punish does not scare Circe in the slightest. The women in love situation represented as justification stage's part was experienced by the main character because all things that hinder her love would be resisted.

Datum 24 :

This Datum showed a woman's narcissism and it classified as justification, where Circe was so confident about what would happen and what had happened, felt that the power that Circe had the most powerful so that anyone would submit to that power. This narcissist situation was where a self-confidence was formed on the power possesses and the main female character always showed a narcissistic side and the strength.

Datum 25 :

Narcissism was one part of the justification stage. The main character showed a behavior and words that showed how great and strong the main character was. The female character thought that anyone could be conquered.

Datum 26 :

The Datum was categorized in the justification stage which showed the strength of the main character. the power possessed by Circe did not

make Circe felt afraid of anything even though there were rules and destiny that had been set but with the power possessed made Circe able to fight anyone.

Datum 27 :

The Datum was included in the narcissist category in the justification section. The main character's words frightened some of the gods and goddesses who heard it. Circe felt that the strong power attached to her was able to frighten anyone even the predestined destiny could not resist.

Datum 28 :

Having a dangerous power and being feared by Circe made the other gods and goddesses unable to move and unable to fight, the power of Circe while living on the island of Aiaia was a form of power who became a woman and a leader at the same time and became a strong person because of the many threats out there. In this case the main character had a narcissistic nature and was included in the category of justification.

d) Toward Liberation

Simone de Beauvoir argues that women's liberation could occur in certain stereotypes that have a conscious mind. Liberation of women still became an issue in many subjects of living, there were already rules for both genders but it did not close the possibility to only applied for women only. The following table

was the data are collected from the novel related to toward liberation.

Table 4. The Toward Liberation

No	Data	Page
1	Datum 29: “You think all gods are like me. That you may ignore them, as you please, treat them as your servants, their wishes are only flies to be brushed aside. But they will crush your for pleasure, for spite.”	219
2	Datum 30: “I cannot accept that” I said “My son must live.”	227
3	Datum 31: I was about to break my exile, I knew it. It was why I had waited for night and the drifting clouds across my aunt’s eyes. If I succeeded, I would return by morning , before my absence was noticed.	226

In the toward liberation stage, there were 3 data that would be analyzed by the writer using the selected theory by matching the events contained in the novel and experienced by the main female character in the novel. The following were an analysis of the data contained in the phase toward liberation:

Datum 29 :

This Datum was categorized in a thought expressed by de Beauvoir about liberation where the focus was on the independent woman. based on the words of the main character that those who feel like other goddesses could be managed and even became servants at once but Circe felts that what had been done was what Circe wanted. Although the perspective of a

group of people considered it wrong and different, but the argument were always be maintained.

Datum 30 :

This Datum showed that son's intention was a possession by the main character. some of the rules meant by de Beauvoir that there were some rules that were only applied by men while women did not have the potential to follow these rules. In this case the rules laid down by the goddess Athena to take the Circe's child because basically the Circe could not take care of the child for several reasons. The main character of course did not give up easily and maintained property rights even though the rules must be violated. This Datum represented toward liberation.

Datum 31 :

The main character who got the punishment of being expelled by the house of the god of sun did not heed the rule. The rules that were considered by the main character were rules that not match with her mind, even though it was different from the thoughts of a group of people but Circe would still fight and defend. Therefore the data 31 was categorized in toward liberation stage.

2. The Impacts of Patriarchal System to Society in the Novel of Madeline Miller *Circe*.

In the situation stage there was a social life section that discussed social life, according to Simone de Beauvoir that social duty was 'to make a good show', combines with pleasure in letting women be seen. This idea would then be used in determining the finding which was

categorized in the finding that had an impact on society. The following were the Datum found in the novel:

Table 5. Social Life

No	Data	Page
1	Datum 32: In our language, it means not just a goddess, but <i>bride</i> .	1
2	Datum 33 : “Its a marriage,” she said to him, “or nothing. And if it is marriage, be sure: you may have what girls you like in field, but you will bring none home, for only I will hold sway in your walls.	2
3	Datum 34 : “Surely she will marry a son of Zeus,” my mother insisted. She had already begun imagining herself at feasts upon Olympus, sitting at Queen Hera’s right hand.	3
4	Datum 35 : “She will make a fair match” he said	3
5	Datum 36 : “You will marry an eternal son of Zeus”	5
6	Datum 37 : Worst of my children, faded and broken, whom I cannot pay a husband to take.	50
7	Datum 38: It is agreed with Zeus that for this she must be punished. She is exiled to a deserted island where she can do no more harm.	59
8	Datum 39: We are married now, and I will give him heirs and he will forget all this like a fever dream. I will be his good wife, and we will prosper.”	138
9	Datum 40: Then he kill all the men who had aided them, and I did that too. Then he commanded me to gather up all the slave girls who had ever lain with one of them and make them clean the blood- soaked, and when they were finished, I was to kill the as well.”	252

10	Datum 41 : “I come to say I am ashamed. I did not speak of my gratitude yesterday as I should have. I do not mean only your hospitality now.	255
11	Datum 42 : She knelt at the foot of my loom and lifted her hands, lowering her eyes to the floor. “Daughter of Helios, Bright-Eyed Circe, Mistress of beasts and witch of Aiaia, grant me sanctuary on your dread isle, for I have no husband and no home, and nowhere else in the world is safe for me and my son. I will give you blood every year, if you will hear me.	265
12	Datum 43 : “Gods pretend to be parents,” I said, “but they are children, clapping their hands and shouting for more.	268

There were 12 data in the novel that showed the impact of patriarchal system on society. The data showed a behavior, actions and words from a novel quote, connecting data and theory after reading the novel *Circe* which would then be analyzed. The data were analyzed using social life theory. The following were the data analysis:

Datum 32 :

This Datum showed an act that pictured an absolute rule that applied in society, therefore this Datum was a social life. because of the rules that indicate that the goddess was automatically the bride. a rule that was patent in the eyes of society was that a woman was also a bride and a woman would look perfect and fulfil her obligations if a woman got married and becomes a good wife. people would continue to relate to married life because the rules had been patented and it was very likely that it would be difficult to change that thought.

Datum 33 :

It classified as social life because the Datum showed an arranged marriage. According to de Beauvoir's theory of social life where a woman would always wanted to look good by the community. this had become a paradigm that made anyone wanted to look perfect, therefore a marriage would be arranged to satisfy the needs of the community. Becoming a satisfying society was something that was common and was normalized by some people. Therefore this thought then developed among the community and became a belief for a group of people, being perfect and following all the rules embedded in society was a good behavior while on the one hand a woman who felt that it was not appropriate for an arranged marriage to be done to herself and when a woman felt like opposing, the woman was considered to be deviant and not according to the norms and rules that applied in society.

Datum 34 :

In society, married couples would be the talk by community, therefore it was not uncommon for some parents to match their daughter with a family that had a prominent caste and lineage. Marriage was a thing that was favored by the community, therefore marriage must be perfect, not infrequently the parents of women would arrange marriages and would match their children to men who had perfect descent and family, this rule again focused on good show to society. This Datum referred to social life,

the parents of the female character would match Circe with the son of Zeus.

Datum 35 :

Heredity would reinforce the fact that one had to be perfect to society, the main character of Circe was an example of a good show to society organized by Helios. Being a daughter of the queen of the seas left Circe with no other choice. To be perfect in front of society, the mother arranged a marriage which was considered very perfect, this showed a social life.

Datum 36 :

The sentence in Datum 36 indicated an arranged marriage which referred to the theory of social life, where the match between the child of the god Zeus and the daughter of Helios. The matchmaking was carried out by the parents only without asking the consent of the daughter. matchmaking was done by parents just because the parents wanted to make a perfect marriage and partner to be enjoyed by the community, this marriage was not based on love by the bride and groom, marriages that occur because arranged marriages paid attention to several detailed aspects but did not pay attention to important aspects, namely the daughter who later be arranged, even without the consent of the arranged marriage would be still take place if there was no opposition.

Datum 37 :

This Datum showed a treatment that showed perfection to be seen in the community. the impact of that was, a father who was always looking for a mate for his daughter. According to the rules set by the parent was an immanence behavior where a woman did not fight what had been determined such as matchmaking, accepting that destiny was considered as a form to perfect the show aimed at the community as an audience, appearing perfect in society was a form of immanence woman. This Datum represented social life according to de Beauvoir's theory.

Datum 38 :

The following Datum was one that showed social life, in that sentence the main character was expelled by the god Zeus because of her transgression, in other the female lead did an action against social life, therefore Zeus expelled Circe to a remote island. Some groups of people feel that the immanence life was a boring life, therefore not a few of the women who wanted to be independent and pursued their life goals, but return to society's rule which considered it untrue so that women who do things that were against would get punished

Datum 39 :

The Datum was included in the social life category, where the case showed the behavior of a wife who was willing to forget her past trauma to be a good wife to her husband, this showed that there were still a lot of people who only give good shows to the community without caring about

their mental health. The suffering experienced was still disturbing but for living in society it was just forgotten so that it continued to provide a good show to the community. In order to show the perfection of marriage to society, it was possible for a woman to be willing to close her wounds as a woman who was fixated on the increative world created by man and society, when a strong woman could become an independent woman but chose to be an actor to show a good show to the community.

Datum 40 :

De Beauvoir said that man was superior and women follow the rules. This Datum showed the social life that occurred in the novel. Society's understanding of superiority by men made women behave according to the rules and were afraid of society's views. Therefore not a small number of women who were classified as slaves. Normally what was known by the public was that women were the second sex which were sometimes categorized as slaves to men because the world they live in was a world created by men and women with immanence living in that world.

Datum 41 :

Living in society, it would not be separated from social rules, this Datum was categorized as social life, the impact of community life was to always be perfect, this Datum showed an act that apologizes for actions that had been completed but were considered not in accordance with the rules in society. The Datum showed an apology for a behavior that was

considered inappropriate in society and was considered a deviant behavior when in fact it was a self-liberation to think creatively and achieve goals.

Datum 42 :

To make a good show was a goal of social life, it was believed by a group of people. This Datum was classified into social life described by de Beauvoir, this Datum showed an action that apologizes for what had been done. The behavior carried out was not absolute as wrong behavior but from the community's point of view it was not in accordance with existing rules.

Datum 43 :

The sentence in this Datum showed an event that referred to social life, the parents who always wanted to look perfect because they followed the rules of society but sometimes in fact only had immature thoughts, which did not give the daughter a chance to make choices. cannot rule out the possibility that life in society was full of rules that must be followed if some people do not want to appear deviant, therefore many people just obey or this case was also called immanence.

B. Discussion

The data on finding showed a number of data about the women's rebellion against patriarchy and the impact on society. Data collected using existentialist feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir.

1. Women Rebellion Against the Patriarchal System in the Novel of Madeline Miller *Circe*.

The Second Sex was built on the presumption that woman had indeed been held in a long-standing oppressive relationship with man due to her demotion to being man's "Other." Beauvoir argues that the self requires duality in order to define itself as a subject; thus, the category of otherness was required in the formation of the self as a self. However, the movement of personality through alterity was believed to be reciprocal in the sense that the self was frequently sexualised by its other as it was objectified by the self. In her thorough research into the status of women, Beauvoir observes that woman was continually characterized as the "Other" by man who assumes the role of the Self.

In *The Second Sex* book, de Beauvoir put a large number of her ideas on feminism in the book which had been mentioned there were 2 parts, namely facts and myths in the first part, then in the second part, namely woman's life. In this study, the writer focused on using only the second part which explained in detail and divides into 4 parts which were used by the writer in analyzing the findings. Furthermore, Beauvoir believed that human existence was an ambiguous interaction of transcendence and immanence, but men had been given the privilege of showing transcendence through ideas, while women had been driven into the repetitious and uncreative life of immanence. Thus, Beauvoir wanted to explore how this drastically unequal relationship arose, including what

structures, attitudes, and presuppositions continue to sustain its societal power.

The formative year, first of all de Beauvoir started from childhood, in that part the little girl acted to accept the fate that was determined by the surrounding environment. At this age, women did not really care about male anatomy, such as a child, it was considered very natural that there must be men and women as well as the sun and the moon. At this time, the young age acted passively and depend on their parents for their fate. The young girl was also close to family and friends. In this stage the writer found 6 data in the novel referred to the formative year.

The data that viewed at the situation through the point of view of the main female character, a conclusion could be drawn which showed that the young Circe always rejected everything if it was not in accordance with the wishes of Circe, the main problem that stood out from the first type was the matchmaking made by the father of the main character. In the main, the match made between Circe and the son of the great god Zeus made the main female character refused because of an inappropriate desire, having a man who was loved by the main character made Circe one of the proofs of women rebellion against the patriarchal system in the formative year type.

Situation, De Beauvoir revealed that marriage was destiny and was traditionally offered to women by society, and the woman became the mother, it was a birth that fulfilled her physiological destiny. Moving to

social life, it was important and essentially that woman was directly part of social life because the family that were qualified as home for those couple who need to be on view to other people. There were 5 data that were found by the writer in the situation stage.

Point of view of the female character in the novel and had been analyzed using the selected theory, in the type of situation the main character was categorized as a women rebellion which did not according to the patriarchal system showed a character who did not need other people, this main character during the mother life who had a child from mortal named Galucos showed a resistant who did not need other people, Circe with invincible magic power to become an independent goddess without needing the help of other gods and goddesses.

Justification, according to de Beauvoir about women and narcissist sometimes had been maintained as one of the basic behaviors by a woman but it was clear and fit that this condition leads a woman more than a man and turned towards herself and devoted her love to herself. Then in the situation of the woman in love, in this situation the word love had by no means the same sense for both sexes, this word was singular but has a double meaning for both sexes and this was one of the causes of a serious misunderstanding. Finally, the mystic was described as a condition where when a woman who was in love but whose love was hindered by circumstances, the woman would be disappointed and would choose to admire divinity. In this stages the writer found more data than in other

stages, there were 16 data in the justification stage showed that so many acts of women and narcissist.

In the justification stage, the main character portrayed a lot of women rebellion against patriarchy, at this time Circe had many actions that showed leadership and narcissism, having a place in different environment as other gods and goddesses made Circe a goddess who had a narcissistic personality because of the possession of the power that was very strong, the gift of strength and courage against predetermined destiny causes the main character to be so narcissistic toward the great power Circe owned.

Toward liberation, de Beauvoir (1989:641) stated that there were several myths about gender roles that must be clearly understood, although it was clear that gender was certainly very different, especially regarding the function of the reproductive organs. A principle that taught society that a person must live according to some predetermined pattern of behavior and for some people who tried to violate that group of people were considered a crime, it was said that it was not gender that determines the character of an individual but was determined by society. In the chapter the independent woman, according to French law, obedience was no longer a wife's duty. Modern laws provided equal opportunities between women and men, but that was not enough because there were still several laws that prevented women's liberation, which meant that the rules were only made for men, meanwhile women may not have the potential to

follow these rules. Beauvoir's focused on the reality that women required access to the same types of activities and initiatives as men positions her in the liberal, or second-wave, feminism tradition. Beauvoir insisted that women be considered equally with men, and that laws, practices, and education be changed to support this. *The Second Sex*, on the other hand, constantly maintains its underlying existentialist idea that each individual, regardless of gender, class, or age, should be encouraged to identify himself or herself and to accept the personal risk that comes with freedom. Simone de Beauvoir defined women's liberation as wanting being free by finding solidarity in others and fighting the urge to stay ignorant of their own liberty. Beauvoir also understood the difficulties that occur when seeking to answer why men continue to oppress women.

Women were between difficult choices regarding to the fate and the view of the social environment where women must embraced their role as 'other' and free themselves to achieve their dreams and become independent women. In this stage the writer found 3 data related to the stage. The main character in this stage rejected the patriarchal system through the rules that had been set, Circe chose not to have rules and destiny, at this stage Circe was never afraid of the rules being violated.

Based on the four stages, the justification had the most data and at the stage toward liberation there were only small number of data found by the writer. In the justification stage there was a lot of data because the female lead showed a lot of self-confidence or side narcissism which was one of

the main characteristics of the justification type, meanwhile in towards liberation there were only 3 data because the main character's freedom did not show much because in the time of the Greek gods and goddesses the rules were determined from generation to generation and the main character did not live and follows the applicable rules because the main character lived on an island and applied her own rules.

2. The Impacts of Patriarchal System to Society in the Novel of Madeline Miller *Circe*.

The Second Sex by Simone de Beauvoir showed the exact extent to which women had been mistreated over history as a result of being labeled as the “Other”. In an attempt to understand how this classification developed, Simone de Beauvoir clarified a clear dualism in society: man represents the ‘Self,’ the essential or transcendent, while woman represents the ‘Other’, the inessential or sex. Simone de Beauvoir did not judge women for desiring to behave in this way. Beauvoir blamed men because they were the ones who create the culture of the ‘Other’. Men are the dominant gender in society. Government and businesses today were evident that men outnumber women in positions of leadership. As a result, women could not be held accountable for their conduct because they were considered inferior to males. Women had little options when it came to changing the current social order. It was responsible to men to allow women had a voice in public. Women could only participate in a societal system created by men, women could exercise their freedom, but only inside the world that had been built up before them, without them woman

could only obey to the law, the gods, the customs, and the truths set by males.

Beauvoir could answer origin of male supremacy that in terms of the metaphysics of the unification of the body, but the law was trying to be broken in a society that continues to try to confine women. Society, and especially the patriarchal community which refers to the interests of men, often creates an essence that comes from the motive for achieving goals so that false ideals or values emerge which were then strengthened by a form of the Supreme Essence, or what was called the Other .

Social life, the duty was “ to make a good show” combined with woman pleasure in letting herself to be seen and in the first place, A woman must “make a good show” (de Beauvoir 1989:505). On a contrary even asked by society to create their self an erotic object. A woman whose appearance to extravagant to male need was in bad taste, but the one who to ignore was more commendable. Even if each female dresses in conformity with her status, a game was still being played (de Beauvoir, 1989:509).

The writer found that social life by de Beauvoir had no types, this theory focused on how a female looks by point of view of society, this was about how women had to act and obey to the applied rules by the community.

To see the impact of the patriarchal system that occurred in the novel, the writer used the theory of de Beauvoir which discusses society, namely

social life. the writers found 12 data showing the impact on society. Some behaviors seen from the data that had been analyzed regarding social life, in the novel *Circe* there were data that showed the behavior of characters who were concerned with the interests of the community, namely to look perfect even though there were many things that were not in accordance with the principle, to be a good performer to society was one of the markers that the character was the impact of the patriarchal system created by the community.

The main woman character of the novel was qualified as a transcendence, the female character was showing her narcissist side that made her act more than a man because of her great power, Circe was an independent woman who did not want to depend on other gods and goddesses, the main character became a leader of the island of Aiaia as well, the main character was showing a resistance to the patriarchal system because of her rebellion on numerous applicable rules and norms. Besides transcendence, there were also immanence acts found, there were several acts in the novel that showed an impact on society due to the patriarchal system, the acts happened because women were acts based on the norms and pressure of society, to be an ideal to the society's point of view, a woman would perform a good manner and followed all society's rules to be a good person even if it was different with their principles.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer presented conclusions and suggestions for further information regarding the research results

A. Conclusions

The patriarchal system is very easy to find in everyday life, social life allows anyone to experience, witness, follow to and even oppose this system. As stated by de Beauvoir that in existentialist theory, feminism is easily categorized into 2, namely transcendence and immanence, actively resisting or passively accepting destiny's provisions.

The patriarchal system in ancient Greece was having similarity with nowadays, the similarities such as there were still a group of people who considered this stuff as deviant behavior, in this study the writer did not want to cause pros and cons around the chosen topic, the writer also did not intend to demean one gender just because the main topic discussed was woman

In Madeline Miller's work, *Circe*, a novel that includes stories and behaviors about patriarchy, the writer used four stages of woman's life today namely: the formative year, situation, justification and toward liberation in the first problem. The main focus was on the female character named Circe. The data justification became dominant because the main character showed behavior and actions that showed the side of women's strengths and resistance to the system, in other words, the main character was categorized as a transcendence woman, the theory of de Beauvoir that alludes to transcendence

was where women fight and free themselves to think creatively and pursue their dreams.

The same theory was applied for identified the second problem namely the existentialist of feminism theory by de Beauvoir as well, but the main focus of the second questions was the impact on society due to patriarchal system, the data showed a lot of community acts that occurs because of the opinions that were surrounding community as well. In this case, it was clearly seen that what happens was immanence or the opposite of transcendence, immanence is explained as behavior in which women live in a world that is not creative because a woman will do what has been determined by her parents and the rules of society.

B. Suggestions

Based on the results of the research from the analysis of the novel, the writer hopes to be more open-minded to the opinions of other individuals. Society plays an important role in the formation of poles of thought, therefore as social beings, it is not a place to express hatred but a place to open people's minds to think openly or respond effectively to those who oppose the system.

Circe provides many lessons apart from patriarchy in the novel, for further research this book also contained an information about women leadership and has many sentences that show figurative language specially idiomatic and hyperbole.

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