

THE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S RESISTANCE IN WALKER'S

THE COLOR PURPLE



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University

In partial fulfillment of the requirements to obtain

A Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program

Written by:

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT OF FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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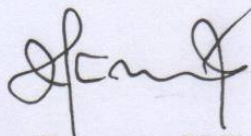
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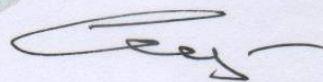
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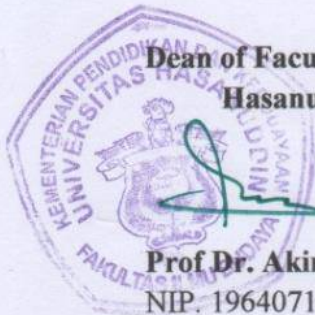
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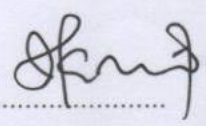
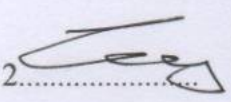

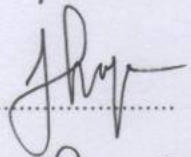
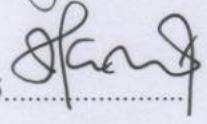

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Today, Monday, 19th October 2020, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **NUR AWALIYAH AMIR** (Student No. F21116513) entitled, **THE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S RESISTANCE IN WALKER'S *THE COLOR PURPLE***, submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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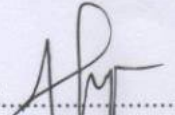


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DECLARATION

The thesis by NUR AWALIYAH AMIR (No. F21116513) entitled, **THE ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S RESISTANCE IN WALKER'S *THE COLOR PURPLE***, has been revised as advised during examination on 19th October 2020 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang menyatakan,



Nur Awaliyah Amir



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I would like to express my infinite gratitude to my beloved parents. To my father Drs. Muh. Amir J. M.Si and my mother Fatmawati Sanusi, I dedicated this thesis for both of you. Thank you for bringing me into the world. For their greatest love, support, and pray. May Allah give them the best of all the best.

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I would like to express my special thanks for my best partner in spirit, Siwi and Dilla, my faithful friend, Hasra and Kristina, my best friend, Wiwien, Friska, and Ulfi. And my beloved cousin who always give me support Nur Izzah Amir, she as a good listener for my every problem.

Last, I would like to thanks all the people that I didn't mention above. Hopefully, all who have prayed for the writer can be rewarded with good things by Allah. Because this thesis is not only the hard work of the writer but the result of the best prayers they have sent. Finally, the writer hopes that this writing will be useful for the writer's quality to improve education.

Makassar, 13th September 2020
The writer,

Nur Awaliyah Amir



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ABSTRAK

Nur Awaliyah Amir. 2020. *The Analysis of Women's Resistance in Walker's **The Color Purple***. (Dibimbing oleh **Herawaty** dan **Abidin**)

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis perlawanan perempuan di dalam novel *The Color Purple* dengan menganalisis masalah bentuk perlawanan yang terjadi di dalam novel, dan sejauh mana perlawanan perempuan digambarkan melalui karakter wanita di dalam novel ini.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme yang membahas aspek-aspek intrinsik. Aspek intrinsik tersebut menekankan kajian pada unsur-unsur seperti karakter, plot, setting, dan tema. Isu penelitian adalah perlawanan perempuan terhadap penindasan yang dilakukan oleh laki-laki sehingga penulis menggunakan teori feminisme dalam menganalisis permasalahan yang dihadapi tokoh-tokoh perempuan. Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis adalah kualitatif dan menjelaskan hasil penelitian yang diperoleh secara deskriptif.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tokoh-tokoh perempuan melakukan perlawanan secara aktif dan pasif untuk melawan berbagai bentuk penindasan yang mereka alami. Hal tersebut berupa pelecehan seksual dan kekerasan secara fisik. Perlawanan perempuan dijelaskan dalam tindakan sebagian tokoh-tokoh perempuan yang akhirnya terbebas dari masalah yang mereka hadapi.

Kata Kunci: *perlawanan, wanita, pendekatan strukturalisme, novel The Color Purple*



ABSTRACT

Nur Awaliyah Amir. 2020. *The Analysis of Women's Resistance in Walker's **The Color Purple***. (Supervised by **Herawaty** and **Abidin**)

The purpose of this study is to analyze women's resistance in the novel *The Color Purple* by analyzing the problem of the form of resistance that occurs in the novel, and the extent to which women's resistance is depicted in the female characters in this novel.

This study uses a structuralism approach that discusses intrinsic aspects. This intrinsic aspect emphasizes the study of elements such as character, plot, setting, and theme. The research issue is women's resistance to oppression by men, so the writer uses the theory of feminism in analyzing the problems faced by female characters. The research method used by the writer is qualitative and explains the research results obtained descriptively.

The results of this study indicate that the female characters take active and passive resistance against various forms of oppression they experience. It takes the form of sexual harassment and physical violence. Women's resistance is explained in the actions of some female characters who are finally free from the problems they face.

Keywords: *Resistance, Women, Structuralism Approach, Novel The Color Purple*



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study, identification of problems, the scope of problem, research questions, objective of the study, and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of The Study

Literary work is not merely a muse-reading but also the medium of the authors to convey their idea to the reader. It can reflect the author's view of various tendencies that happen in her/his environment. The things that depicted can be the social stature, the relationships among society, or in simple cases, it portrays the relationship between men and women. The bond of the two sexes becomes the realm of one of literary critic called literary feminist criticism. It seeks to unearth the implication of the sexes' (men and women) involvement in literary creation. Broadly, Feminist literature critics care about how women and men are written about and how both write. Thus, as the first step to do critic we primary tend to know how the relationships between women and men are. This critic becomes interesting to do since the problem of relationships between women and men are very close and crucial in our daily life.

The interactions between women and men demand one side to be more superior and they have been proven that the winner is men. Society then formed and socialized about various functions and positions that proper to men and

he case is what the critic's name gender. Gender discourse depicts men men differently in a diverse setting. It raises binary the way men and



women look like and behave. There is a dichotomy that characterizes men and women; masculine and feminine. As feminine, women are described as weak, weepy, emotional, passive, and mindless, yet men as masculine are considered to be strong, powerful, and wise (Fakih, 2013:8). In due course thus gender differences lead to inequality that adverse one party who is in this case, women. Because society conveys women as emotional or irrational, it causes that women cannot perform to be leaders, it puts women in an inferior position. Conversely, men with their rational virtue are measured worthy to lead, so they have more power and a more decisive role in the social processes.

One of them is a novel entitled the novel of *The Color Purple* written by Alice Walker genres describing a lot of gender problems between men and women. The Color Purple tells a narrative of a young woman named Celie who struggles for her own survival throughout the traditional gender conventions of the novel where female characters are dominated by male characters and racial discrimination against colored people in the United States. However, Celie and other female characters in the novel are still assumed to perform certain alternative efforts to withstand the oppression portrayed in the story. Based on this belief, the present writer would like to explore deeper on the matter of resistance performed by female characters in *The Color Purple*. The writer would like to look at how these female characters utilize their capacity to survive in an environment of male domination in society and to deal with women's oppression.



The illustration of female figures in the novel *The Color Purple* focuses on
with women's oppression to survive in a society dominated by men and

against patriarchal ideology. The same study was also carried out by some previous researchers describing women's resistance against the established patriarchal culture of construction. Similar conditions occur a lot in the surrounding environment and become a conversation in the community. The role of women in facing social life and various violence experienced both from the family environment and from other people. Gender perspectives and gender injustice are interesting issues that are expressed and become interesting events to tell.

Based on previous considerations, the writer is interested in analyzing the problem of feminism perspectives contained in the novel *The Color Purple* to find out its relevance to the reality that occurs in society and how the resistance of women described in the novel *The Color Purple* the problem of women's resistance in *The Color Purple* novel is an interesting phenomenon in providing descriptions and contributions in the discourse of feminism and literature.

1.2 Identification of Problems

After reading describing the background, the writer would like to identify some problems, such as:

1. The women's struggles in freeing themselves from male oppression.
2. The cruel treatment of male characters to female characters in the novel *The Color Purple*.

The kinds of women's resistance in the novel *The Color Purple*.

The women's resistance is described through the image of some characters in the novel *The Color Purple*.



1.3 The Scope of Problem

According to identification of problems, the writer restricts the scope of the research in the problems of the things that got the resistance and describes women's resistance through the image of some characters that related to focus discussions.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the background described above, the formulation of the problem in this study is:

1. What kinds of women's resistance does the novel *The Color Purple* present?
2. To what extent is women's resistance described through the image of Celie and Sofia?

1.5 Objective of the Study

Based on the statement of the problems above, the objective of the research are :

1. To indicate the kind of women resistance presented in *The Color Purple*.
2. To elucidate the women's resistance described through the image of Celie and Sofia in the novel *The Color Purple*.

1.6 Significance of The Study

After doing this, the results of this study are effective in giving
ice to readers in the community. The significance of this study is that the
this paper is to examine that how the female characters present the



women's resistance in the novel and how the women's resistance is described through the image of some characters in the novel *The Color Purple*.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter is literature review of the analysis of the novel *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker. It relates to the issue of women's resistance in the literary works and one of these is the same object novel is *The color purple* by Alice Walker.

2.1 Previous Study

The object used in the study is unexpectedly popular that people seem to be especially fond of them and ultimately adopt them as the main objects of analysis. Studies related to women's resistance and the novel *The Color Purple* have been examined by several researches. Those researches relate to this study of women's resistance which has been done by Ery Agus Kurnianto (2016) and Virgi Marlany Ibnatul Karimah (2017), and one of the research related the same novel by Hamdiana Said (2015).

The first is research conducted by Ery Agus Kurnianto (2016) entitled *Women Resistance Toward a Discourse of The Queen of Household In Paramaditha Intan's Short Stories*. The conclusion of the analysis on the two short stories was that a female character presented in these short stories was representing the women's voice that had been silenced by a cultural system of patriarchal construction. Texts were employed by the author to resist against a myth of women as the queen of the house 'proposed' by the patriarchal

ty.



Another research was conducted by Virgi Marlany Ibnatul Karimah (2017) entitled *The Main Character's Resistance to Patriarchal Ideology In A Golden Web Novel*. She focused to explain the main character resistance that is experienced by the main character Alessandra Gilliani in the novel *A Golden Web* by Barbara Quick, and how the resistance of the main character to patriarchal ideology. The conclusion of this research the main character portrayed as the feminist that fought the discrimination toward women at her time. Some forms discrimination is subordination where women viewed and placed as inferior in society, it creates the limitation for them to get education. And marginalization where women cannot chose their job freely they just can do the job at some kind of job such as noon and house wife.

The research of the novel *The Color Purple* was also done by Hamdiana Said (2015) entitled *The Analysis of Gender Inequality Towards Main Female Character in The Color Purple By Alive Walker and Firdaus in Woman at Point Zero By nawal El- Saadawi (A Comparative Study)*. This thesis focuses on describing the kind of gender inequality experienced by the main character, and the similarities and differences of gender inequalities forms which are experienced by the main female in *The Color Purple* By Alive Walker and Firdaus in *Woman at Point Zero* By nawal El- Saadawi by using a comparative study.

This study has similarities and differences. The similarities are two of the research above take the main characters and also raise the problem of women's

which is associated with the theory of feminism as the main object. of the theses above uses the same object as the writer's research, but the



writer focuses on feminism, especially women's resistance, while the thesis above focuses on a comparative study, especially gender inequality.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Generally, there are some approaches used in analyzing literary works. Yet students most often choose approaches such as structuralism approach, psychological approach, sociological approach, and genetic structuralism approach. The writer chooses the Structuralism approach because this approach is more effective to analyze the object of this thesis.

The structuralism approach is an approach used to analyze literary works that build on the work itself. Jean Peaget stated in Dwi Susanto (2016: 90) that structuralism contains three main points. The first is an overall idea (wholeness), in the sense that the parts or elements conform to a set of rules that determine the intrinsic good overall structure and its parts. The second idea of transformation (transformation), structure it undertakes transformation procedure that constantly allows the creation of new materials. The third idea of the regularity of the self (self-regulation) does not require things outside of themselves to maintain the procedures of transforming the structure was autonomous from the reference to other system. It can be explained through an example that in one building, a building must have a buffer and roof pillars. Stanchion can't stand firmly without constituted by the foundation, and the foundation will not be useful to the well if

o roof, walls, and poles. Then that elements can be said that a building if
g is complete, as well as a literary works.



The structuralism approach is an intrinsic approach namely discussing the work on the elements that build literary works from within. This approach examines literary works as autonomous works and is independent of social background, history, author biography and everything that exists outside of literary works (Satoto, 1993: 32). The structuralism approach tries to describe the interrelationship and function of each element of literary work as a structural unity which together produces a total meaning (Teeuw, 1984: 135).

So it can be concluded that the structuralism approach is an approach in the science of literature that works by analyzing the structuralism elements that build literary works from within, as well as looking for the relevance of these elements in order to achieve unanimity of meaning.

The important thing to analyze is to see the structure in literary work because it can be interpreted as the formation of materials and component parts into interesting forms. These elements can be used to identify, to assess, and to describe the functions and relationships between elements in the novel, and it is also the central focus on the literary text itself. In the intrinsic approach, there are several intrinsic elements such as character, plots, settings, and themes.

1. Character

Character is one of the important elements in a novel. The characters have their own characteristics, which are absolutely needed to distinguish them from other characters. “Characters are the people in the text, they are part of the life that you meet as you read, you might dislike, admire or sympathize with them” (Marsh, 1995:26).



Richard Gill (1995:127) wrote in his book *Mastering English Literature*, “a character is a person in literary work and characterization is the way in which the character is created.” This is important to distinguish between character and characterization.

Characters in any story could be divided into many kinds. Based on the role in the novel, characters are classified into major character and minor character. Major character is the character that has big role in the story. The character is also called as a central character or main character. Major character is the most important character in the story. Minor characters are also called the supporting character in a story. The frequencies of this character are rarely and only appear when he or she has relation with the major character. Moreover, it is less important those of main. Based on the importance in the story, characters are divided into protagonist and antagonist characters. According to Altenberd and Lewis in Nurgiyantoro (1995:178) explains that the classification of character is based on the character’s role and its function, as follows:

1. Protagonist is the character which the reader admires to sometimes is called the hero or heroine in the story, usually someone who has good attitude. The character is the personification of norms and values which are ideal for the reader. Protagonist shows something which agrees with the reader’s view and hope.
2. Antagonist is the character who opposes the protagonist, sometimes called the enemy of the protagonist. It is the character that causes the conflict in the story.



So, the character has some role to clarify the story and can show the expression of the literary works. The character is an extremely important thing in understanding the story.

2. Plot

Plot is a sequence of events in a story that has a causal relationship in which the plot is built by the characters in the novel. Plot has an important element that should be known, they are exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

The plot structure is the beginning, middle, and the end of the story. Abrams (1990: 226) stated that the other of a unified plot, Aristotle pointed out, is a continuous sequence of beginning, middle, and end. The beginning initiates the main action in a way which makes us look forward to something more; the middle presumes what has gone before and requires something to follow; and the end follows from what has gone before but requires nothing more; we feel satisfied that the plot is complete.

Besides, one of the most prevalent theories for a universal plot structure comes from German novelist Gustav Freytag in 1863. He considered plot a narrative structure that divides a story into five parts such as exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

a. *Exposition*



The exposition is where the characters and setting are established. During the start of the novel, the conflict or main problem is also introduced. In this

part, the authors will introduce the main character, the arrangement of the story scenes, and the relationship between the characters in a story.

b. Rising Action

The rising action of a plot is the series of events that build up and create tension and suspense. This tension is a result of the basic conflict that exists and makes the story interesting. In this part of the author or story maker will bring up parts in a story that could pose a problem.

c. Climax

The moment of peak tension in a story in other words, what everything else builds up to. In this part is the culmination of the problem faced by the characters. Their conflict comes in the complex situation and problem is in the top difficult condition.

d. Falling Action

The distinction of the climax and the resolution in which subplots and mini-conflicts are resolved. In this part also the character in the story will be faced in a final determination that will be experienced, success or failure is a determination of the character in the story.

e. Denouement

The wrapping up of the whole story runs in the end of the story. In this section explains how the fate of the character in the story is whether the ending is happy, bad, or hanging.



rough the explanation above, the writer concludes that the plot is a structure of stories from beginning to end that are presented by the

author to better help the reader for identifying the problems that occur during the story.

3. Setting

Settings are information about the space, time, and atmosphere of events in a literary work. Other background definitions are intrinsic elements in literary works that include space, time, and the atmosphere that occurs in an event in a literary work. Or it could also be a background, namely all information, channeling instructions related to space, time, and atmosphere. The setting includes the description of the geographical location, the busyness of the actor/figure, and the time of event, the religious, seasonal, moral, intellectual, and social environment of the actor. The setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and a social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of an episode or scene within a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place (Abrams, 1988:172)

Setting is divided into three parts, setting of place, setting of time, and setting of atmosphere. Setting of place is where the character or actor experiences the events in the story and location which is appeared in the story. Setting of time is connected with the action in the story and the time at which events or events occur in the story. Setting of atmosphere is the atmosphere of the event in a literary work as a Gill (1995: 107) said :



Setting is a broad word; it covers the place in which author presented the social context of the character such as their family, friend and class, their culture, belief and rules of behavior that give identity to a society, the

particular locations of events, the atmosphere, mood and feel that all above elements create.”

From the explanation above, setting is often a real place but may be a fictitious city or country within our own world; a different planet; or an alternate universe, which may or may not have similarities with own universe. The physical environment includes the time and the weather of the story.

4. Theme

Theme is the main idea in a story. Theme of a story can be seen from moral value, social value, psychological value, etc. If we read a story thoughtfully, we ought to be able to formulate its theme, its underlying idea, perhaps we can even go so far as to say its moral attitudes, its view of life, its wisdom.

Nurgiyantoro (1995:71) said that a theme of a literary work always relates with the meaning of life. Furthermore, Perrine in *Literature: Structure, Sound and Sense* states that:

“The theme of a piece of fiction is its controlling idea or its central insight. It is the unifying generalization about life that is stated or implied by the story. Sometimes the theme of a story is explicit stated somewhere in the story, either by the author or by one of the characters.” (1974:107)

In short, the theme of the story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In some stories, the theme is unavoidable. Nurgiyantoro (1995:83) said that a literary work always as a major themes and the minor themes. Major



re emerged explicitly in the most part of a literary work, while the minor
ly emerges in a certain part of a literary work the minor theme always

support the major theme and the minor theme depends on how many theme that can be gained from a literary work.

The writer understands that the theme is a general topic that is supported by several main ideas in the story. The theme is not clear in the story but the theme can be determined by understanding the story with the storyline that was created by the author.

2.3 Feminism

The women who received unequal treatment have happened a long time ago, and people who thought that women being treated unfairly; they create the ideology against the unfair treatment or disadvantages situation to liberate women. They call it feminism. Many thinkers or feminists define feminism differently.

Feminism is the consciousness from the form of the adverse treatment such as oppression, and exploitation that happened to women in some aspect of life, including with doing a movement to change that situation. As it stated by Bashin and Khan (1986:2):

“Feminism is an awareness of patriarchal control, exploitation and oppression at the material and ideological levels of women’s labor, fertility and sexuality, in the family, at the place of work and in society in general, and conscious action by women and men to transform the present situation.”

Meanwhile Osborne (2001:8), feminism as a way of looking at the world, women occupy from the perspective of women. It has as its central focus aspect of patriarchy, which can be described as a system of male authority, oppresses women through its social, political and economic institutions.



Feminism is concepts, studies, and social movement that aim to change the subordinate status of women in society that prioritizes the male perspective. People who put the interests of men over women's interests is the definition of a patriarchal society (Suwastini 2013: 198).

From those definitions it can be concluded that feminism is a movement based on the idea of the effort to raise awareness of the inequality and oppression of women in society, as well as the conscious actions committed by both men and women to change that situation. The purpose of feminism is the equality in gender interrelation. In the wide term means that feminism is a women movement that rejects everything that marginalized, subordinated by the dominant culture (patriarchy) in field politic, economy, and social (Ratna, 2013: 184).

Hook (2000: 7-8) states before women could change patriarchy they should change their self, they should raise their consciousness. They should aware that they are being discriminated, exploited, and victimized by sexism. Moreover, women should learn about the system (patriarchy) that oppresses them how it becomes standardized and how it become exist. Through the consciousness they gain their strength to fight patriarchy. It can be concluded that women should have consciousness to fight patriarchy and discrimination toward women.

In the patriarchal society exist gender; it is a social's belief that sexes (man and woman) are different. Gender invokes binary of women and men in numerous ways such as image, positions and role, which all put women in the bad means.



98: 72-73) says, patriarchal society uses rigid gender role to ensure that re passive (affectionate, obedient, responsive, and sympathetic, cheerful,

kind, friendly) and men are active (strong, aggressive, curious, ambitious, full of plans, responsible, competitive).

Thus gender concepts become the crucial critics of feminist for questioning women's oppression. Ritzer (1991: 248) summoned three divisions' gender concepts that feminist used; gender difference, gender inequality and gender oppression.

1. The central theme in gender-difference theories is that women's inner physics life is different from men. For example, they examine the values of womanhood and femininity as the reason why men and women experience the social world differently and they focus on the marginalization of women and why it is that women are being defined as the other in patriarchal societies.
2. Gender inequality theories identify that, not only are women's location and experience of social structures different from those of men, but they are also unequal to men.
3. Gender oppression theories argue that women are not equal to men and that women are actively oppressed, subordinated, and abused by men;

In a general sense, feminism is an ideology that drives women to reject patriarchal culture that have marginalized, subordinated, and degraded the position of women in the political, economic, and social life. Feminism grew as a movement and an approach that tries to change the existing structure because it has been regarded to cause inequality towards the female gender (Nugroho, 2008:



Through its emergence feminism develop into various theories. Each theory sees the root of women's oppression in patriarchal and gender from a different view. But all share one common goal: the liberation of all women from oppression.

2.4 Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist literary criticism is grounded on the belief that men are not only dominating the field of social, political, economic, but also science. Therefore, to liberate women from science's oppression feminist scholars then agreed to conduct a study in which woman is the core of it. Thus, the study is now known as women's study. Women study in relation to the study of literature has two to examine women as a writer and a woman as a character in a literary work.

Feminist scholars noticed that over hundred years of literary theory has been subordinating women writers by disregarding their. 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 die status and role of women as reflected in literature (Endraswara, 2008:146).

Benstoc et, al (2002: 153) listing the targets that may be analyzed amid literary feminist criticism cither focuses on the cases of women as a writer or as a character in a literary work.



s of women and representations of female experiences in texts written by
of either sex (women or men).

2. Women writers including the specific qualities and concern of female authorship and the creation of a female tradition or canon.
3. Women readers, focusing on the role of gender plays in reception of literary texts and the 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 texts by women.

In addition, there are many modes of criticisms that can be applied. Each has its own field of problems and goals. Djajanegara (2003:28) delineates some mode of critic in feminist criticism, two of them are Gynocritic and Critique of ideology. Gynocritics is concerned with the study of women as a writer, their subject of study arc history, styles, themes, genres and structure of writing produced by women writers. Meanwhile, Critique of ideology focuses on literary test. 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.

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

uncover the intention of female characters’ life. Second, examining the racters, 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.

So, feminists literary criticism thinks that female writers and female main characters have things that should be looked at to express feminism itself. The female characters are something that must be observed more carefully, as well as the male characters involved with them in the process of telling literary works.

