BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Abrams, M. H. 1981. A Glossary of Literary Items. New York: Harcourt, Brace 7 World, Inc.
- Atwood, Margaret. 1985. *The Handmaid's Tale*. Canada: McClelland & Stewart Limited.
- Baumgardner, Jennifer & Amy Richards. 2000. *Manifesta: Young Women, Feminism, and the Future*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
- Beauvoir. 1949. *The Second Sex*. Translated by Constance Borde and Sheila Malovany-Chevallier. New York: Vintage Books.
- Biography. 2019. "Margaret Atwood Biography" (internet). https://www.biography.com/writer/margaret-atwood (accessed on April 13th, 2020).
- Bressler, Charles E. 2010. *Literary Criticism: An Introduction to Theory and Practice* (5th Edition). New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
- Brooks, Ann. 1997. *Postfeminism: Feminism, Cultural Theory, and Cultural Forms*. London: Routledge.
- Buana, Cahya. 2009. Sejarah, Teori, dan Aplikasi Kritik Sastra Feminis. *Buletin Al-Turas* 15(3):257-278.
- Burns, Elizabeth and Tom (Ed.). 1973. Sociology of Literature and Drama. Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books Lt.
- Callaway, Alanna A. 2008. "Women Disunited: Margaret Atwood's The Handmaid's Tale As A Critique of Feminism". *Master's Theses*. The Faculty of the Department of English. San Jose State University.
- Charlton, James. 1998. Nothing about Us Without Us: Disability Oppression and Empowerment. Berkeley: University of California Press.
- Chuks. 2018. Prose Fiction: An Overview. *Pat Computer Institute*. https://www.academia.edu/36339699/Prose_Fiction_An_Overview (accessed on February 15th, 2021)

- Cuddon, J.A. 1992. The Penguin Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory, 3rd Edition. London: Penguin Books.
- Culler, Jonathan D. 1997. *Literary Theory*. New York: Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.
- Darmono, Sapardi Djoko. 1984. *Sosiologi Sastra Sebuah Pengantar Ringkas*. Jakarta: Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Bahasa.
- Dickson, M and Louis. 2018. Discrimination and Oppression of Women: A Social Work Exploration in Zimbabwe. *Sociology and Ciminology* 6:2.
- Effiong, Angelica, 2020, "A Brief History and Classification of Feminism" (internet),

 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346426941_A_brief history and classification of feminism (accessed on February 14th 2021).
- Freedman, Estelle B. 2002. No Turning Back: The History of Feminism and the Future of Women. New York: The Random House Publishing Group
- Giddens. 1993. *Sociology: Introductary Reading*. Revised Edition. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- Hooks, Bell. 2015. Feminism Is For Everybody. London: Routledge.
- Klarer, M. 2004. An Introduction to Literary Studies. London: Routledge.
- Kennedy, X. J. And Dana. 1995. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, and Drama, Sixth Edition*. New York: HarperCollins.
- Kerber, Linda K., 1980. *Women of the Republic*. United States of America: The University of North Carolina Press.
- Lorber, Judith. n.d. *The Variety of Feminisms and their Contribution to Gender Equality*. https://diglib.bis.uni-oldenburg.de/pub/unireden/ur97/kap1.pdf (accessed on April 20th, 2020).
- McElroy, Wendy (ed.). 1991. Freedom, Feminism, and The State: An Overview of Individualist Feminism. New York: Holmes & Meier Publishers, Inc.

- Megawangi, Ratna. 1999. Membiarkan Berbeda? Sudut Pandang Baru Tentang Relasi Gender. Bandung: Mizan.
- Mirzayee, Mitra. 2019. Female Identity in the Handmaid's Tale by Margaret Atwood. *World Scientific News* 123:114-123.
- Muniroch, Sri. 2007. Understanding Genetic Structuralism From Its Basic Concept. *LiNGUA* 2(1):86-92.
- Nugraheni, Elisabeth Rustaviani. 2016. "Women's Struggles Against The Oppression of Men in Toni Morrison's *Paradise*". *Thesis*. Faculty of Letters. Department of English Letters. Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 1995. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Oakley, AA. 2001. Discrimination of Women in the rural areas: A Comparative Study of Nigeria and Togo. *African Journal of Anthropology*. 9: 690-695.
- Ohio Humanities. 2018. "Betty Friedan: The Three Waves of Feminism" (internet). http://www.ohiohumanities.org/betty-friedan-the-three-waves-of-feminism/ (accessed on February 14th, 2021).
- Palmer, Cathryne and Amanda Bolderston. 2006. A Brief Introduction to Qualitative Research. *The Canadian Journal of Medical Radiation Technology 37*(1):16-19.
- Pande, Rekha. 2018. The History of Feminism and Doing Gender in India.

 SciELO 26(3).

 http://www.scielo.br/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0

 104-026X2018000300905 (accessed on February 14th, 2021).
- Pope, R. 2005. Creativity: Theory, History, Practice. New York: Routledge.
- Roberts, Edgar V and Henry E. Jacobs. 1987. *Fiction: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, Inc.
- Sayuti, A. Suminto. 2000. Berkenalan dengan Prosa Fiksi. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.

- Suwastini, Ni Komang Arie. 2013. Perkembangan Feminisme Barat Dari Abad Kedelapan Belas Hingga Postfeminisme: Sebuah Tinjauan Teoretis. *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora*. 2(1): 198-208.
- Taylor, Richard. 1981. *Understanding The Elements of Literature*. London: The Macmillan Press LTD.
- Thomas, Tracy A. 2011. Law, History, and Feminism. *Akron Law Publications*, 197.

 https://ideaexchange.uakron.edu/ua_law_publications/197/
 (accessed on April 20th, 2020)
- Tyson, Lois. 2006. Critical Theory Today: A User-Friendly Guide. New York: Routledge.
- Walters, Margaret. 2005. Feminism: A Very Short Introduction. New York: Oxford University Press Inc.
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1963. *Theory of Literature*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 1989. *Theory of Literature*. New York: Harcourt Brance and World.
- Women's International Center. 2010. "Women's History in America" (internet). http://www.wic.org/misc/history.htm (accessed on April 20th, 2020).

APPENDIX

A) Synopsis of the Novel

The Handmaid's Tale tells a story about a woman named Offred (real name unidentified) and her journey in the new world as a Handmaid and sometimes she recalls her previous life. The book is set in the former United States of America, specifically in Cambridge, Massachusetts, which was overthrown by a military coup called The Sons of Jacob. Then, they established a new totalitarian theocracy country called the Republic of Gilead.

It all started when a when nuclear and biological warfare has polluted the areas which result in the massive decline of the fertility rates and the rise of birth defects. Therefore, to address the declining birth rate, the Sons of Jacob used military force to overthrow the Liberal Democratic American Government and organized a new patriarchal society centered around reproduction. The justification of this new society is through passages from the Bible, which is the Old Testament.

The new law in the Republic of Gilead forbid women from having jobs and owning a property. Females who are infertile and aged, as well as homosexuals, political dissidents, supporters of abortion, non-whites, and unsanctioned religious groups (other than Christianity) are sent off as slaves in the Colonies to clean up toxic waste. When Offred were separated from her daughter and husband from an attempted escape, Offred was taken to Rachel and Leah Re-education Center, or the Red Center, where the fertile women were indoctrinated and trained to be Handmaids through violence, coercion, and biblical teachings. Handmaids are

known as an "object" to conveive children for the elites in order to increase the population in the Republic of Gilead.

Offred, as a Handmaid, is assigned to a military commander household. She has to endure a monthly ritual where she has to have sex with the commander in the presence of the wife in order to bear a children for the couples. She is also confined to read, write, and speak freely. The only time she manages to leave the house is for a check-ups to the doctor and her daily walk to the shops.

The novel ends in a very ambiguous ways with lots of holes left to be filled by the reader to guess and come up with theories on what can possibly have happened to Offred as well as the characters afterwards.

B) Biography of the Author

Margaret Atwood is a Canadian writer who has written award-winning poetry, short stories and novels. Her works have been translated into an array of different languages and seen several screen adaptations. Atwood was born on November 18, 1939, in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada to a nutritionist mother and entomologist father who fostered a love of nature. Also growing up in Quebec and showing a passion for writing at an early age, Atwood eventually pursued her undergraduate studies at Victoria College at the University of Toronto, graduating in 1961. She then earned her master's at Radcliffe the following year.

Throughout her career, Margaret Atwood has received numerous awards and several honorary degrees, including the Canadian Governor General's Award, Le Chevalier dans l'Ordre des Arts et des Lettres in France, and the National Arts Club Medal of Honor for Literature. Not only that, she is the author of more than

thirty volumes of poetry, nonfiction, and fiction, including children's books and short stories. Atwood's first published work was the pamphlet of poetry *Double Persephone* (1961), published via Hawkshead Press. More poetry followed during the decade as seen with the books *Talismans for Children* (1965) and *The Animals in That Country* (1968). She then published her first novel, *The Edible Woman*, in 1969, a metaphoric, witty work about the social status of a woman about to wed.

Margaret Atwood now lives in Toronto with novelist Graeme Gibson and their daughter.