

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 11 *Facts About Feminism*. (n.d.). DoSomething.org.
<https://www.dosomething.org/us/facts/11-facts-about-feminism>
- Abrams, M. H. (1999). *A Glossary of Literary Terms, Seventh Edition* (7th ed.). U.S.A: Heinle & Heinle.
- Barad, D. (n.d.). *Elaine Showalter: Towards A Feminist Poetics: The Summary*.
<https://blog.dilipbarad.com/2013/12/elaine-showalter-towards-feminist.html>
- Beauvoir, S. D. (1965). *The Second Sex* (9th Printing). London: Vintage Books / Random House.
- Bertens, H. (2000). *Literary Theory: The Basics*. New York: Routledge.
- Calvert, M. T. (2022, August 20). *Paulo Coelho | Biography, Books, & Facts*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Paulo-Coelho>
- Coelho, P. (2014). *Veronika Decides to Die*. Ireland: HarperCollins.
- Desmawati, E. (2018). ANALYSIS OF FEMINISM IN THE NOVEL OF LITTLE WOMEN BY LOUISA MAY ALCOTT. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 6(2), 91–96. <https://doi.org/10.35760/jll.2018.v6i2.2487>
- Ferdinal, Seswita, & Sandika, E. (2020). *Introduction to Literary Studies*. CV. Padang: Panawa Jemboan.
- Hashal, A. A., & Ali Murshed, A. H. (2020, August 25). Paulo Coelho's Vision of Feminine Element and Emphasizing the Feminist Divinity Concept. *SMART MOVES JOURNAL IJELLH*, 38–47. <https://doi.org/10.24113/ijellh.v8i8.10711> (October, 8th 2022)
- Hughes, C. (2002). *Key Concepts in Feminist Theory and Research* (First). London: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- Johnson, G., & Arp, T. R. (2017). *Perrine's Literature: Structure, Sound, and Sense* (13th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
- Q&A. (2007, February 13). Paulo Coelho. Retrieved October 12, 2022, from <https://paulocoelhoblog.com/2007/02/13/qa/>
- Radford, G. P., & Radford, M. L. (2005). Structuralism, post-structuralism, and the library: de Saussure and Foucault. *Journal of Documentation*, 61(1), 60–78. <https://doi.org/10.1108/00220410510578014>
- Roberts, E., & Zweig, R. (2014). *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing, Compact Edition* (6th ed.). United States: Pearson.
- Rollins, B. (2010). *Literary Devices*. Canada: Rainbow Horizons Publishing, Incorporated.
- Saussure, Ferdinand de. (1966). *Course in General Linguistics*. London: Peter Owen.
- Suaidi, S., & Rusfandi, R. (2016). FEMINISM REFLECTED IN PRIDE AND PREJUDICE NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN 1813. *JURNAL ILMIAH BAHASA DAN SASTRA*, 3(1), 85–99. <https://ejournal.unikama.ac.id/index.php/JIBS/article/view/1157>

- Tyas, A. A. (2021). Kajian Feminisme dalam Novel “Bumi Manusia” Karya Pramoedya Ananta Toer. *Jurnal Simki Pedagogia*, 4(2), 159–168. <https://doi.org/10.29407/jsp.v4i2.45>
- Veronika Decides To Die Summary. (n.d.). SuperSummary. <https://www.supersummary.com/veronika-decides-to-die/summary/>
- Wilany, E. (2017). Feminism Analysis in the Novel “Woman at Point Zero.” *ANGLO-SAXON: Jurnal Ilmiah Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris*, 8(1), 115. <https://doi.org/10.33373/anglo.v8i1.990>
- Wiyatmi, Wiyatmi. (2017). *KRITIK SASTRA FEMINIS*. Ombak

APPENDIX

Biography of Paulo Coelho

Paulo Coelho is a renowned author and lyricist born in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1947. Despite his parents' discouragement, he pursued a career in writing, and after traveling throughout South America and Europe, he published his first book, "Hell Archives," in 1982. Coelho went on to write internationally acclaimed works, including "The Alchemist" and "Veronika Decides to Die."

Coelho's upbringing in a conservative Catholic family and his experiences with counterculture movements, drug experimentation, and mysticism influenced the recurring themes in his writing. Along with his successful career as a writer, Coelho is also an advocate for social change, involved in various humanitarian causes and speaking out against censorship and oppression. His work has earned him numerous awards, including the Crystal Award from the World Economic Forum and the Golden Book Award from the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Today, Paulo Coelho's books have been translated into over 80 languages and have sold millions of copies worldwide. He continues to share his insights through social media and his official website, inspiring readers with his unique perspective on spirituality, personal growth, and social change.

Synopsis of *Veronika Decides to Die* novel

Veronika Decides to Die is a book written by Paulo Coelho, a Brazilian novelist, in 1998. It revolves around the life of a young woman named Veronika, who tries to end her life and is admitted to a mental hospital. The story is set in Ljubljana, Slovenia, and takes place several years after the separation of Yugoslavia.

Veronika is a young woman who leads a comfortable life as a librarian, but feels unfulfilled and indifferent towards it. Despite having a job, friends, and family, she lacks a sense of purpose and sees no appeal in conforming to societal expectations. She believes that her situation is beyond her control and feels that life will only become more unfulfilling as she grows older. As a result, she decides to end her life without much enthusiasm, seeking "freedom". However, as she awaits the effects of the pills she took, she comes across an article questioning the location of Slovenia. Interestingly, the article is supposedly written by Coelho, the author of the novel. In response, she writes a letter to the editor, using the article's lack of regard for her home country as a justification for her suicide.

Despite her suicide attempt, she survives and finds herself in a well-known mental hospital called Villeté. Dr Igor informs her that her heart is so severely damaged that she has only a few days left to live, which she will have to spend at the hospital. While she is initially unhappy that her suicide attempt failed, she gradually begins to appreciate life more fully as each day passes. With nothing to lose, she becomes less concerned about others' views and expectations, and her behavior becomes less inhibited.

During her stay at the hospital, she encounters several patients who have had different encounters with "madness." As she gets to know them, she begins to doubt the true nature of insanity. One of the patients she meets is Mari, who is a successful lawyer, wife, and mother, and was admitted for severe panic attacks. Mari decides to stay longer to give her husband some time to recover from the stress he endured during the months leading up to her hospitalization, although she was told by Dr. Igor that she could leave and go back home.

As she prepares to leave the hospital after being cured of her symptoms, a co-worker informs her that she has been compelled to resign from her job. She pleads with the colleague to allow her to return, but her colleague does not change his mind, and she ends up losing her job.

Shortly after, her lawyer informs her of her husband's plans to divorce her. Overwhelmed by the news, she lies to Dr Igor, saying her symptoms have returned, and requests to stay. Despite knowing that she is not being truthful, Dr Igor agrees, and Mari becomes the type of reality-avoiding patient she wanted to avoid.

Eduard, another patient at Villeté, is being treated for schizophrenia. He was born into a wealthy and influential Yugoslavian family and was expected to follow in his father's footsteps as a diplomat. However, after an accident and a hospital stay, Eduard became interested in painting. Despite his passion for it, his father strongly disapproved and insisted that he continue his diplomatic career. Afraid of disappointing his father, Eduard abandoned his dream of painting, and eventually lost touch with reality, leading to his diagnosis of schizophrenia and confinement at Villeté.

Veronika meets and engages with the other patients, and in doing so, she discovers parts of herself that were previously unknown to her. These aspects of herself are more fascinating and gratifying than her former self. Veronika rekindles her love for playing the piano, a passion she had once abandoned, and her music draws the attention of Eduard. As they connect, Veronika experiences a kind of love that she has never felt before.

When Veronika meets Zedka, a patient being treated for depression, Zedka makes a bold statement that famous individuals like Einstein and Columbus were considered mad because they lived in their own worlds. Zedka is receiving treatment for her obsession with a past lover. Despite being married with children, she became fixated on finding him, believing that he was searching for her too.

Veronika, as her time at the hospital draws to a close, becomes more energized and requests to leave to fully experience life before she dies. However, it is later revealed that she was never dying, and Dr. Igor had lied to her to help her appreciate her life. The novel ends with Veronika and Eduard celebrating their newfound love and life together.

Source:

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Paulo-Coelho>

<https://www.supersummary.com/veronika-decides-to-die/summary/>