

THE WOMEN MOVEMENTS IN AUSTEN'S *EMMA*



A THESIS

**Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural sciences, Hasanuddin University in Partial
Fullfillment of Requirements to obtain a Undergraduate Degree in English
Literature Study Program**

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THESIS
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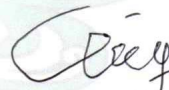
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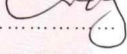





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Today, January 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **NAFISA FITRIA** (No. F21116037) entitled, **THE WOMEN MOVEMENTS IN AUSTEN'S EMMA** submitted in fulfilment of one of the requirements of undergraduate thesis examination to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) Degree at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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Menyatakan bahwa Skripsi yang berjudul “**THE WOMEN MOVEMENTS IN AUSTEN’S *EMMA***” adalah BENAR merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambilan tulisan atau pemikiran orang lain.

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Makassar, 13 Januari 2021



(Nafisa Fitria)

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Makassar, 20th September 2020

Nafisa Fitria

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ABSTRAK

Nafisa Fitria, *The Women Movements in Austen's Emma* (Dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**).

Penelitian ini membahas perjuangan karakter utama yang ada dalam novel *Emma* karya Jane Austen. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menemukan masalah apa yang dihadapi karakter utama dan untuk menemukan bagaimana karakter utama menyelesaikan kesetaraan posisi antara pria dan wanita, serta untuk menemukan jenis feminisme yang sesuai dengan pergerakan wanita di novel *Emma* karya Jane Austen.

Di dalam menyelesaikan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme dan teori feminisme. Penulis menggunakan analisis deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisis data dan data tersebut dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan teknik catat.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa masalah yang dihadapi karakter utama dalam pergerakan wanita yang dia lakukan dalam memperjuangkan kesetaraan antara pria dan wanita di novel *Emma* karya Jane Austen adalah sebagai berikut: Emma tidak berhasil menjodohkan Harriet dan Mr.Elton, adanya asumsi bahwa pernikahan adalah sebuah jalan untuk mendapatkan kehidupan dan status sosial yang lebih baik di masyarakat, dan karakter pria di gambarkan memiliki kehidupan dan kelas sosial yang lebih baik dibandingkan karakter wanita. Selain itu, penelitian ini menunjukkan bagaimana karakter utama menyelesaikan masalah-masalah yang dihadapinya, seperti sebagai berikut: Karakter utama membantu karakter wanita lainnya untuk mendapatkan kehidupan dan status sosial yang setara seperti pria, dan karakter utama mematahkan asumsi yang ada di masyarakat bahwa wanita hanya akan bahagia apabila mereka menikah. Penelitian ini juga menemukan jenis feminisme yang sesuai dengan pergerakan wanita yang dilakukan oleh karakter utama adalah feminisme liberal.

Kata kunci: *Pergerakan wanita, strukturalisme, feminisme liberal, Emma.*

ABSTRACT

Nafisa Fitria, The Women Movements in Austen's *Emma* (Supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Andi Inayah Soraya**).

This research discuss the women struggle of the main character in *Emma* by Jane Austen. This research aims to find out what are the problems which faced by the main character and to find out how the main characters solve the problem of equality position between men and woman, also to find out what kind of feminism type which relevant toward woman movement in Austen's *Emma*.

In completing this research, the writer used structuralism approach and feminism theory. The writer used qualitative descriptive analysis for data analysis and the data is collected using the note taking technique.

The results showed that the problems which faced by the main character in the women movement that she does to fight for the equality between men and women in Austen's *Emma* are as follows: Emma failed makes Mr.Elton and Harriet get married, the assumption that marriage is a way to getting a better life and social status in the society, and the male character are describe as having better life and social class than the female character. Beside that, this research showed how the main character solved the problems that she faced, as follows: The main character helps other female characters to get an equal life and social status as men, and the main character was broke the assumption in the society that women will only be happy if they are got married. This research also showed the kind of feminism type which relevant toward woman movement was done by the main character is liberal feminism.

Keywords: *Women movement, structuralism, liberal feminism, Emma.*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses about background of the research, identification of problems, scope of study, problem statements, objective of study, significances of study, and sequence of study.

1.1 Background

Women movement is an emancipation movement of equal rights between women and men in the society. It is supported by Paletschek and Pietrow-Ennker (2004:6) that women's emancipation movement is understood to mean the fight for self-determination and improvements in the legal, social, cultural, and political positions of women. While, Goertz and Mazur (2008:219) stated that “women’s movement is a term widely used by journalists, activists, politicians, scholars, and citizens alike; most people have a general idea of the concept’s meaning”.

Women movement was began in nineteenth century. Women assumed that they are treated unfairly both in their family and their social life, because of the male-dominated. This movement against the male-dominated. Women demand to equates women’s position, such as in suffarage, job opportunities, also in economic and social aspect. The ideology of this movement declare that women as family members and as workers in society had a right to control their bodies and to be safe from the sexual violence. According to Miccio (2005:264) that “the ideology of the battered women’s

movement was consonant with conceptions of the self that antirape, reproductive rights, antislavery, and antiracism advocates". In 1830, the development of women movement increasingly visible. In this year, the feminist makes the literary works as the media to campaign this movement. The literary works help the feminist to makes this movement become increasingly visible to the public. According to Paletschek and Pietrow-Ennker (2004:310) that:

The second development contributing to the women's movement in the early nineteenth century was literary feminism. Particularly between the 1830s and 1860s, and sometimes later, literary feminism had an enormous impact all over Europe. A publicly effective discussion of the role of women and gender relations took place in key novels.

Literary work is a group of works of art made up of words. Most are written, but some are passed on by words of mouth. Literature usually means works of poetry and prose that are especially well written. Literary work have a function as entertainment that contains educational value, social value, cultural values, and foster a sense of love for the motherland and nation. The creation of a literary work can begin with inner experience the author or see the environmental conditions around the author described by imagination so that it will produce a literature work which is not just entertaining and easy to read, but also a condition of it meaning and have very useful educational value. There are many different kinds of literary work, such as poetry, plays, or novels. Novel is a long story in the form of prose which contains intrinsic and extrinsic elements who are published in a book. Abrams (1999:190) stated that "the term "novel" is now applied to a great variety of writings that have in

common only the attribute of being extended works of fiction written in prose". There are many types of novel, such as mysteries, thrillers, suspense, detective, science fiction, romantic, historical, realist or even postmodern.

The writer choose one of Jane Austen's works to analyze in this research. Jane Austen was an English novelist whose books, set among the English middle and upper classes, are notable for their wit, social observation and insights into the lives of early nineteenth century women. Jane Austen was born on 16 December 1775 in the village of Steventon in Hampshire and died there on 18 July 1817. Mostly of Jane Austen's novels were published anonymously and only four novels being published during her lifetime. There ara *Sense and Sensibility* (1811), *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), *Mansfield Park* (1814), and *Emma* (1816). In this research, the writer choose Jane Austen's novel *Emma* as an object. This novel tells that Emma is a young lady who lost her mother as an infant and was brought up to be spoilt by her father. Emma has a principle that she will not marry, because she saw how sad her father when her sister got married and then she knew she cannot left her father. Although she will not marry, she likes to be the match-maker. After succesfull pairing her nanny, Mrs. Taylor, she continue to be the match-maker for her bestfriend, Harriet. Emma aims to make Harriet's life and her social status in society getting better after marriage.

There are two reasons why the writer choose this novel as an object. Firstly, the writer loves Emma's characterization as the main character. In this novel, Emma's characterization is different with other women in her society (Highbury

Village). Emma has a strong character, smart, brave and independent. Second, Emma can position herself in the same level with a man in her society. Different with other women on her society who believe that women can be happy if they are marry. Also, Emma's struggle to against the inequality between women and men in her society. This research was conducted because the writer see that in the society discrimination still exist against to women, wheres women are considered weak and must obligated to men.

1.2 Identification of Problems

Based on the explanation of background study above, the writer formulates the identification of problem as follows:

1. There is gender inequality in Austen's *Emma*.
2. There is the assumption that women are weak and dependent only on men in Austen's *Emma*.
3. There is the assumption that marriage is the benchmark of heppiness for a women in Austen's *Emma*.
4. There is a social class differences between the rich and the poor in Austen's *Emma*.

1.3 Scope of the Problem

To make the research appropriate with the objectives of the study, the writer makes a limitation to this study. The writer focuses on two problems. First, The

assumption that women are weak and dependent only on men. Second is the assumption that marriage is the benchmark of happiness for a women.

1.4 Research Question

Based on the explanation of background study and scope of study above, the writer formulates the problems as follow:

1. What are the problems which faced by main character in Austen's Emma?
2. How the main characters solve the problem of equality position between men and woman in Austen's Emma?
3. What kind of feminism type which relevant toward woman movement in Austen's Emma?

1.5 Objective of Study

According to the problem statements, the main objectives in this research as follow:

1. To find out what are the problems which faced by main character in Austen's Emma.
2. To find out how the main characters solve the problem of equality position between men and woman in Austen's Emma.
3. To find out what kind of feminism type which relevant toward woman movement in Austen's Emma.

1.6 Significances of Study

Actually this research as follow:

1. Theoretical benefit, the writer hopes this thesis gives some contribution to the development of knowledge, especially in literature study on novel analysis of *Emma* by Jane Austen. This thesis can also develop knowledge to the writer and other researcher about women movement and the type of feminism theory. Also, the writer hopes this research will be usefull to readers especially women can realize the importance of gender equality in society, that women can also be on the same levels with man, both in work or marriage.
2. Practical benefit, the writer hopes this thesis will support the readers who want to analyze literary works use a feminism theory, structuralisme approach or Austen's work with another perspective.

1.7 Sequence of study

Chapter one is the introduction which covers the background of study, the identification of problem, the scope of problem, the problem statements, the objective of problem, the significances of study and the sequences of study. Chapter two consists of literature review which covers theoretical background of the actions that the main character takes to make women's position equal with men in Austen's *Emma* using a structuralism approach and feminism theory. Chapter three consists of

research design, method of data analysis, method of collecting data and research procedure. Chapter four is the analysis, the writer explains and elaborates the ideas about the problems in the novel. The last chapter is conclusion, the writer concludes the analysis of this research and makes suggestion.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses about some previous study that related to this research, structuralism approach and feminism theory.

2.1 Previous Study

Previous study is one of the references which are used by writer to support her thesis. The writer found some studies which has same issues but with different theories and object. They are Anne Marie Preston from Iowa State University (2012), Cecili J. Mullins from Kent State University Honors Collage (2013), and Aya Syarifah Nasution from University of Sumatera Utara (2018).

The first is the thesis conducted by Preston (2012) entitled *Language of Control and The Marriage Plot in Emma and Jane Eyre*. She analyzed how Emma come into a relationship with Mr.Knightley by reading the novel and analyzing conversations between Emma and Mr.Knightley. She also explain that Mr. Knightley manages to establish influence over Emma and modifies her behavior through his language. The result of her analysis indicates that social class issues are important to consider when analyzing each relationship because social class, along with gender, creates automatic power differences.

The next thesis by Mullins (2013) entitled *Negation in Emma:Austen's Inversion of The Role of The Antagonist*. She described how Jane Austen controls her

characters and style carefully by using corpus linguistic analysis. The result of her analysis indicates that Austen altered her diction along with her negation in order to create characters who related to each other and her readers in a way that produced psychological tension and discomfort. This, when blended with the complex negation and structural control of the endings of chapters has the affect of forcing readers to feel the differences of Emma in many ways. Austen effectively inverted the role of her antagonist to that of a protagonist. She also explain that Emma plays the roles of both protagonist and antagonist, and she is the most complex character in Austen's cannon.

Another thesis that the writer found similar to her research is *The Struggle of Women Found Jane Eyre Novel By Charlotte Bronte and The Holy Women Novel By Qaisra Shahraz* by Nasution (2018). In her thesis, she analyzed the women's struggle against the oppression on patriarchal culture. She uses feminism theory and comparative literature theory to find out the women's struggle in both novels, also to find out the similarities and differences of both novels. The result of her analysis is she found that the main character in both novels wants to be equal in education, occupation, and ownership. She also explain about the similarities and differences. Both novels have similar motifs which are feminism, and the two novels were taken in the different places. Jane Eyre took place in North England and The Holy Women in Pakistan.

These three studies have some relations that can support the writer's research. Thus has different object and theories. The first study has same object but this study analyzes about a language of control and the marriage plot by analyzing conversations between Emma and Mr.Knightley. The second study also has same object but has a different theory. This study using corpus linguistic analysis. The third study has same theory of feminism theory but has a different object. This study using novel *Jane Eyre and The Holy Women* as an object. While the writer's research will focus on women movement in novel *Emma* using structuralism approach and feminism theory.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

Structualism approach is the approach that only focuses to analyze the literary works. In this approach all of the elements relate to each other. Hawkes (1977:7) stated that "At its simple, it claims that the nature of every elements in any given situation has no significance by itself, and in fact is determined by its relationship to all the other elements involved in that situation". In the literature, structuralism approach focuses to analyze the internal elements in the literary works, it called the instrinsic elements. The intrinsic elements is an approach to analyze the internal elements in the literary works. It is related to Wellek and Warren (1949:139) that "intrinsic approach as a study of literary work based on analyzing the internal elements that build that work". The writer concludes that the intrinsic elements in a literary work are the elements that have contribution to build the story. The writer

knows that the intrinsic elements consist of theme, character and characterization, setting, plot, and point of view.

2.2.1 Theme

Theme is the main idea in a story. Usually, the main character illustrates the most important theme of the story. According to Kennedy and Gioia (1995:189) that "the theme of a story is whatever general idea or insight the entire story reveals. In literary fiction, a theme is seldom so obvious". That is, a theme need not be a moral or a message; it may be what the happenings add up to, what the story is about. The writer knows that in some stories the theme is unmistakable. Also, theme can be seen implicitly and explicitly in the story and a good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel.

2.2.2 Character and Characterization

Character is a person or animal who take an action in the story and characterization is the behavior or attitudes of the character. Abrams (1999:32) states as:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it the dialogue and from what they do the action.

The characters in the story can be divided into some categories based on the point of view taken. According to Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in *Theory of*

Literature (1948), character divided into flat and round character. Also Abrams in *Glossary of Literary Terms* (1999) divided into protagonist and antagonist.

a. Round and Flat character

Round character is an unpredictable character in the story and usually this character is dynamic. According to Wellek and Warren (1999:227) that “round characterization like “dynamic,” requires space and emphasis; is obviously usable for characters focal for point of view or interest; hence is ordinarily combined with “flat” treatment of background figures—the chorus”.

Differently with round character, flat character is a character who has a static behavior or attitude in the story. There is no surprising action to make the reader impressed. It is related to Wellek and Warren (1999:227) that “flat characterization (which commonly overlaps static) presents a single trait, seen as the dominant or socially most obvious trait”.

b. Protagonist and Antagonist Character

Protagonist character is a character with a good attitudes. Usually in the story, the main character is protagonist. All of the problem who this character face causes by antagonist character. Antagonist character is a character with a bad attitudes or behavior and stands constantly in opposition to the protagonist in the story. Abrams (1999:224) states that the chief character in a plot, on whom our interest centers, is called the protagonist (or alternatively, the hero or heroine), and if the plot is such that he or she is pitted against an important opponent, that character is called the antagonist.

2.2.3 Setting

Setting is the background of the story takes place. Setting is important to make the reader feel easier to create their imagination. It is related to Abrams (1999:284):

The overall setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place.

According to Abrams in *Glossary of Literary Terms* (1999:284) divided setting into three, setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society.

a. Setting of Place

Setting of place is the location of the event happened in the story. It is important to the readers because they will consider that the event really happened.

b. Setting of Time

Setting of time is the time when the event happened in the story.

c. Setting of Society

Setting of society is the things which related to the society's behavior in the story, such as customs, ways of life, and habits.

2.2.4 Plot

Plot is a sequence of events or actions in the story. It is related to Abrams (1999:224) that "the plot (which Aristotle termed the mythos) in a dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and

ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects”. It is also related to

Warren and Wellek (1948:225) that:

The plot (or narrative structure) is itself composed of smaller narrative structures (episodes, incidents). The larger and more inclusive literary structures (the tragedy, the epic, the novel) have developed, historically, from earlier, rudimentary forms like the joke, the saying, the anecdote, the letter ; and the plot of a play or novel is a structure of structures.

Moreover, parts of plot according to to Freytag’s pyramid in Abrams (1999:227) divided into five, namely exposition, raising action, climax, falling action, and denouement.

a. Exposition

Exposition is the beginning of the story where the writer introduces the characters and setting.

b. Rising Action:

Rising action is the story builds and the conflict in the story is revealed. During the rising action, the writes introduces the conflict and the main character will struggles with this conflict.

c. Climax

The climax is the result of the conflict. This moment is a high point of the story for the readers. Usually, after the climax the outcome of the conflict can be predicted.

d. Falling action

The falling action is a moment after climax. In this moment the the conflict begin to resolve.

e. Denouement

The denouement is the final outcome of conflict in the story.

Thus, the writer concludes that plot is the background of the events in the story. The reader could identify the conflict by the plot and also can predict the ending of the story.

2.2.5 Point of View

Point of view is the way of the author employs the readers to know the situation in the story. Abrams (1999:231) states that “point of View signifies the way a story gets told—the mode (or modes) established by an author by means of which the reader is presented with the characters, dialogue, actions, setting, and events which constitute the narrative in a work of fiction”.

According to Abrams (1999:232-236) the type of point of view divided into three, namely third-person point of view, first-person point of view, and second-person point of view.

a. Third-person point of view

It is also divided into two:

1. Omniscient point of view

In this mode, the intrusive narrator is one who not only reports, but also comments on and evaluates the actions and motives of the characters, and sometimes expresses personal views about human life in general. Most works are written according to the convention that the omniscient narrator's reports and judgments are

to be taken as authoritative by the reader, and so serve to establish what counts as the true facts and values within the fictional world.

2. The limited point of view

The narrator tells the story in the third person, but stays inside the confines of what is perceived, thought, remembered and felt by a single character (or at most by very few characters) within the story.

3. First-person point of view

This mode, insofar as it is consistently carried out, limits the matter of the narrative to what the first-person narrator knows, experiences, infers, or can find out by talking to other characters

4. Second-person point of view

In this mode the story gets told solely, or at least primarily, as an address by the narrator to someone he calls by the second-person pronoun "you."

2.2 Feminism

Feminism developed in the twentieth century. Feminism can be interpreted as a social movement to gain gender equality in social, economic, and politic sectors. According to Lorber (2001:1) that “feminism is a social movement whose goal is raising the status of women”. While, Hooks (2000:1) stated that “feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression”. The development of feminism was divided into three waves.

1. First Wave

The first wave of feminism start in nineteenth century. It is related to Lorber (2001:1) that “the first-wave feminists of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries fought for rights we take for granted today”. The first wave feminism’s goal is to get equal rights for women, such as vote, suffrage, job opportunities, and married life. Mill’s *The Subjection of Women* (1869) supported those rights. Greatly influenced by his wife, Harriet Taylor, Mill argued that:

Women should have equal rights with men, based on equal reason and education, an equal right to work and to vote. There was no rational reason why the uniqueness of women in having children should lead to their being denied equal rights with men.

Furthermore, the situation is exacerbated of religious fundamentalism. There are many sarmons who places a women as a weak person who must submissive to their husband. Because of it, in Europe developing a movement to raising the women’s level but it’s not going well. After the social and politic revelution in America, the women’s rights begin to notice.

2. Second Wave

The second wave of feminism start in 1960. It is related to Lorber (2001:4) that “the second wave of feminism did not take shape as an organized political movement until the 1960s, when young people were publicly criticizing many aspects of Western society”. In this era, the highlight of feminism movement who marked by the participation of women in parliamentary voting rights. In this year, women get a

suffrage and enter the political sphere. This is supported by Batiwala (2010:9) that “women’s struggles to gain leadership can increase women’s access to political power, greater representation in leadership position in government, business, and civil society”.

3. Third Wave

This wave start in the early 1990. In this year women movement often focus on micro-politics also contains debates between difference feminist and those who believe that there no inherent differences between the sexes and contend that gender roles are due to social conditioning. It is related to Lorber (2001:8) that “Third-wave feminism has concentrated on examining the complex interplay of sex, sexuality, and gender. These feminists speak of genders, sexes, and sexualities”.

The writer concludes that feminism is a movement to equalize a social position between men and women in social life. According to Lorber in *Gender Inequality:Feminist Theories and Politics* (2001), there are four kinds of feminism, namely liberal feminism, radical feminism, marxist and socialist feminism, and postcolonial feminism.

a. Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is a theory that appeared in early eighteenth century. This theory declare the freedom for each individual especially women. It related to Lorber (2001:34) that “Liberal feminist theory says that biological differences should be

ignored in order to achieve gender equality”. Women and men should be treated in a gender-neutral manner, especially under the law. Women are struggle for freedom from male-dominated in their public life and married life.

In public life, women against for their careers, politic aspect, and job opportunities. Lorber (2001:34) stated that “many barriers to women's entry into formerly male-dominated jobs and professions, in helping to equalize wage scales, and in legalizing abortion”. In their married life, they must be a good wife and mother if they want to have a careers in outside home. It is supported by Lorber (2001:26) that “women who wanted careers or who were ambitious to make a mark in the arts or in politics were suspect unless they were also "good" wives and mothers (especially mothers)”.

The writer concludes that liberal feminism is a theory that demanding the freedom for women in society. Women must be a good mother and wife if they want to work in outside home. Also, want to equal as men in job opportunities, parenting, and politics aspect.

b. Radical Feminism

Radical feminism against a sexual violence and pornography industry. This definition supported by Vukoicic (2017:47) who writes:

Radical feminism is one of the directions of feminist theory, formed on the view that the social system is based on a patriarchal basis, resulting in the marginalization and discrimination against women in all spheres of society. This route starts from the idea of conflict between the sexes as a fundamental

social conflict, which classifies this theory as a sociological theory known as the theory of conflict.

While, Lorber (2001:78) stated that “radical feminism expands the concept of patriarchy by defining it as a worldwide system of subordination of women by men through violence and sexual exploitation”.

This theory not only critic about the sexual violence, also critic about the male-dominated and aggressiveness of men to women. Although the victims of sexual harassment has been protection, it is still happen in the society. Most of sexual harassment is carried out by men who have a high social status in society, and the victims from the lower of social class. It is related to Lorber (2001:79) that “since all men derive power from their dominant social status, any sexual relationship between women and men takes place in a socially unequal context”.

The writer concludes that the purpose of radical feminism is remove the male-dominated in the society, improve their economy to have an equal of social class as men. Also increasing women's control over their bodies, married and childbirth can make them more safe from sexual harassment in society.

c. Marxist and Socialist Feminism

Marxist and socialist feminism declare that women seen as an underdog class in society. This theory assume that women has been exploit by men, because their unpaid work in the house. Lorber (2001:43) stated that “marxist feminism once proposed that all women should get paid for housework and child care; they should

not do it for love alone”. Besides that, women struggle for their salary when their work outside the home. Because of women frequently at low-paying jobs outside the home. It is related to Lorber (2001:41) that “she will be paid less than a man doing comparable work because her main job is supposed to be taking care of her husband and children”.

The writer concludes that the Marxist and socialist feminism is a theory that against for the equality as men in social and economy aspects. In the workplace, there is still produces large gaps in salaries between women and men. Because of women are supposed to work at home. And in the house, women do all of the housework and taking care of her husband and her children without getting paid.

d. Post-colonial Feminism

Post-colonial feminism is a theory that againt the equality for women’s economic position in society. It is supported by Lorber (2001:56) that “post-colonial feminism uses theories of colonial underdevelopment and post-colonial development, to analyze the position of women in the global economy, with particular emphasis on newly industrializing countries”. This theory has the similarity with the marxist and socialist feminism. Women as a workers and as family members are struggle for their economic status in society.

Lorber (2001:63) stated that “post-colonial feminism equates women's status with their contribution to their family's economy and their control of economic

resources". In this case, post-colonial feminism want to equates women's economic status in their family, also in their career. Because of women's economic value as low-waged workers and as unpaid workers in their house are the reasons for their subordination in society.