

**THE REPRESENTATION OF PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY IN
DEFOE'S *MOLL FLANDERS***



A THESIS

Submitted to the English Department in Faculty of Cultural Sciences of
Hasanuddin University as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Sarjana Degree in English Literature

N A J D A

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

2019



THESIS

**THE REPRESENTATION OF PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY
IN DEFOE'S *MOLL FLANDERS***

BY

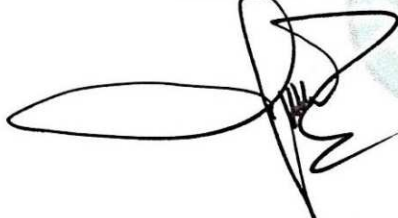
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is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

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AGREEMENT

Today, Friday 17 May 2019, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by NAJDA (No. F21115510) entitled, **THE REPRESENTATION OF PATRIARCHAL IDEOLOGY IN DEFOE'S *MOLL FLANDERS***, 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.

Makassar, 17 May 2019

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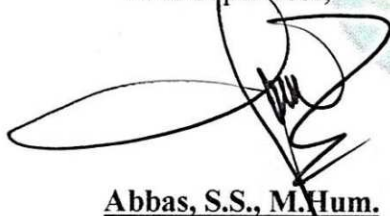
With reference to the letter of the Dean Faculty of Cultural Science Hasanuddin University No: 030/UN4.9.1/DA.08.04/2019 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm approve the thesis draft to be examined at the English Department Faculty of Cultural Science.

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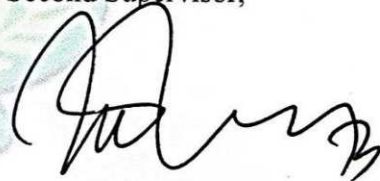
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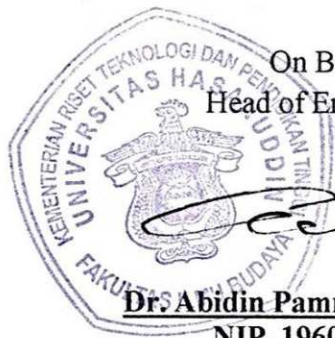
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N A J D A



ABSTRACT

NAJDA. 2019. *The Representation of Patriarchal Ideology In Defoe's Moll Flanders.* (Supervised by **Abbas** and **M. Syafri Badaruddin**)

This thesis is motivated by social reality about patriarchal ideology that makes women always underestimated. This thesis aims to describe the representation of patriarchal ideology towards female characters in the novel which includes two indicators, namely subordination and sexual violence.

The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The data source in this study is the novel *Moll Flanders* by Daniel Defoe. Using a structuralism approach, this thesis reveal how intrinsic elements as builders of the whole story, including character, plot, setting, theme, and point of view. Data analysis techniques in this study are data collection, data presentation, and conclusion drawing.

The results showed that patriarchal ideology had been found against the main character in the novel *Moll Flanders*. Patriarchal ideology is shown from representations in the characterization of women and representation of men's actions towards women. Representation of characterization is that women are described as weak creatures and only able to work in the domestic part. The representation of patriarchal ideology carried out by male figures to the main character is to make her a sexual object. This shows the existence of a male power relation to a woman's body. Women have always been a disadvantaged target of acts of oppression by patriarchal actions.

Keywords: patriarchal ideology, stereotypes, sexual violence, gender inequality



ABSTRAK

NAJDA. 2019. *The Representation of Patriarchal Ideology In Defoe's Moll Flanders.* (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** and **M. Syafri Badaruddin**)

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh realitas sosial tentang ideologi patriarki yang membuat perempuan selalu dipandang sebelah mata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan representasi dari ideologi patriarki terhadap tokoh perempuan dalam novel yang meliputi dua indikator yaitu subordinasi dan kekerasan seksual.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah novel *Moll Flanders* karya Daniel Defoe. Dengan menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme, penelitian ini akan mengungkapkan bagaimana unsur intrinsik sebagai pembangun dari keseluruhan cerita, meliputi karakter, plot, latar, tema, dan sudut pandang. Teknik analisis data dalam penelitian ini adalah pengumpulan data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ideologi patriarki telah ditemukan terhadap karakter utama dalam novel *Moll Flanders*. Ideologi patriarki ditunjukkan dari representasi dalam karakterisasi perempuan dan representasi dari tindakan laki-laki terhadap perempuan. Representasi karakterisasi perempuan yaitu melalui penggambaran bahwa perempuan adalah makhluk yang lemah dan hanya mampu bekerja di bagian domestik. Representasi ideologi patriarki yang dilakukan oleh tokoh laki-laki pada karakter utama yaitu menjadikannya objek seksual. Ini menunjukkan adanya relasi kuasa laki-laki dengan tubuh wanita. Perempuan selalu menjadi sasaran yang dirugikan akibat tindakan penindasan oleh tindakan patriarki.

Kata kunci : ideologi patriarki, stereotip, kekerasan seksual, ketidaksetaraan gender



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of Background which explains the reason of the writer why takes this title, Identification of the Problem, Research Question, Objective of the Writing, Significance of the Writing and Sequence of the Chapter.

A. Background

The novel is one type of literary work used by the author to describe, express, and criticize the social reality that occurs around it. The relationship between one person and another, between women and men in society is also present in a novel that is represented in the characters. The author tells how the relationship between one character and another character, the characters in the story with the community. Various types of conflicts were also created by authors in the novel.

Nowadays the development of feminist thoughts and movements has led to a fairly warm academic debate. One area of debate is the issue of gender inequality as a source of ongoing marginalization of the role of women in the public sphere. Furthermore, this inequality is a result of patriarchal ideologies that have been ingrained in society. As a result, women are victims of male oppression.

Ideology can be understood as an idea, meaning and practice which is a meaning that supports the power of certain social groups. Ideology cannot from the practical activities of life, but it is a phenomenon rooted in



everyday conditions. In Gramscian's analysis, ideology is discussed as ideas, meanings and practices which are maps of meaning that support the bonds of certain social groups. Above all, ideology cannot be separated from the practical activities of life, but it is a material phenomenon rooted in everyday conditions (Barker, 2006: 62).

The roots of gender inequality in society by many feminist thinkers are said to be directly sourced from the too strong patriarchy system that takes place in society. The system manifests itself in patriarchal structures that are so powerful in society. In other words, before speaking at length about feminism with gender inequality and its dire effects on women, it should be noted that it is separate from patriarchal culture in society.

The definition of patriarchy is a system that considers men destined to regulate women. Then clarified by the opinion of Walby (1990:28), which states that patriarchy is a system of social structures and practices that position men as those who dominate, oppress and exploit women. The use of the term social structure to show the rejection of biological determinism and the idea that every male individual is in a dominant position and every female individual is in a subordinate position. Based on this definition, writer conclude that patriarchy is a social system that applies in society that perpetuates male domination of women.

Patriarchy that appears in literary works is one of the implications of the gap between the rights of women and men. Basically literary work is a

ation of the values of a society. Although sometimes these values are not illustrated in a literary work but it still cannot be separated. It is



supported by the statements of Wellek and Warren (1956: 109), that the relationship between literature and society supporting cultural values cannot be separated, because literature presents life and consists mostly of social reality (society), although literary works imitate nature and the human subjective world.

Patriarchy was born by cultural construction. Men identified with masculine characteristics such as macho, tenacious, responsible, and everything that shows power. Whereas women are identical with feminine characteristics such as weakness, grace, and so on that show inability. The characteristics labeled as women cause discrimination. Women often do not get trust because there is a label that is weak. These actions are certainly not separate from the way of thinking or ideology that has been embedded in both the social environment and individually.

In this novel there is a part where Moll cannot do anything when she is made a sexual object by a son of his employer. This shows the weakness of women in their own bodies. Moll can only follow the man's wishes because Moll is a paid maid. The man also kept his secret relationship with Moll from his family. Of course this shows the relationship of male power over a woman's body. Moll's inability to fight patriarchal actions in this novel makes the writer very interested in exploring how to represent a significant patriarchal ideology in this novel.

These behaviors are the basis of the writer to analyze the problems of this

the basis for the preparation of a thesis on patriarchal ideology which
men in a position that is more favorable and tends to be stronger towards



women. This is the reason why the writer decided to reveal the patriarchal ideology contained in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders* novel by formulating the research title as *The Representation of Patriarchal Ideology in Defoe's Moll Flanders*.

B. Identification of the Problem

There are many things that can be researched in Defoe's *Moll Flanders* like other novels. However, the writer is very interested in patriarchal issues. That is why, this study only focuses on finding out the form of representation of patriarchal ideology contained in the popular novel Defoe.

C. Research Question

In this study, the formulation of the problem as the focusing of this discussion expresses as in :

1. What is the social condition of women described in Defoe's *Moll Flanders* ?
2. What is the patriarchal ideology reflected in the novel ?

D. Objective of The Writing

Based on the researches question, the writer formulates the object of the writing as :

1. To describe the social condition of women in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*.
2. To identify representation of patriarchal ideology are reflected in the novel.

E. Significance of The Writing

By looking at the title of the study above, the benefit of this study is it provide insight regarding the reflection of life contained in a literary work for specially for students at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin



University. Other benefit is expected to provide understanding to readers about representation of patriarchal ideology in Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. This study is also expected to be a reference for students literature at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

F. Sequence of The Chapter

In this thesis there are five chapters which are the outline of this writing. The first chapter is an introduction, consists of background, identification of the problem research question, objective of the writing, significance of the writing, and sequences of chapter. Next, the second chapter is literature review or theoretical background, consists of previous study, structuralism, theory of representation, and patriarchy explanation. Then, the third chapter is methodology of the study, includes method of collecting data, method of analyzing data, and research procedures. Afterwards, the fourth chapter is the analysis that presents the discussion of the research findings. Finally, the fifth Chapter, contains the conclusion and suggestion of the research.



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter consist of Previous Study related to this thesis, Structuralism Approach as the approach used by the writer in analyzing, and the Theory of Representation and Patriarchy.

A. Previous Study

In compiling this thesis the writer also found several thesis related to the focus of this study. Three thesis have examined the same object, Defoe's *Moll Flanders* and other researchers, studied patriarchal forms in the novel. It referred to was carried out by Ya-huei Wang (2011), Prehatin Afrelia (2016), and Virgi Marlany Ibnatul Karimah (2017).

Ya-huei Wang (2011) in *Love and Money at Moll Flanders by Daniel Defoe*. This research discusses a woman's relationship with early capitalism in Daniel Defoe's *Moll Flanders*. Defoe uses Moll as an example of a woman who seeks security through money, and has the opportunity to earn money only through marriage, sell her body, and steal. Moll marries many times in an effort to find good settlements and money, and does so without regard for mutual affection. By being a mistress, by brooding, through marriage, and finally by stealing, Moll not only seeks money, but also honor that can be bought through money. Moll is not obsessively greedy or hard capitalist, but only a woman who seeks money security

so with a clear picture of the possible fate of the patriarchal system.

Prehatin Afrelia (2016) in *Social Mobility in Daniel Defoe's Moll Flanders Marxist Approach*. This study is about social mobility in *Moll Flanders*



(1722) by Daniel Defoe. It is analyzed by using Marxist approach that is proposed by Karl Marx. The objectives of this study are to find out the indicators of individual's social mobility in society, the depictions of the process of social mobility in society, and the author concern towards the existence of social mobility. There are three conclusions which can be drawn from this study. Firstly, there are three indicators that indicate social mobility; education attainment, the parts of income, and wealth. Secondly, the process of social mobility is depicted into four steps; being a servant, marriage misuse, being a thief, and being the plantation owner. Thirdly, Daniel Defoe concern toward social mobility issue is that he wants to reveal the existence of achievement of bourgeoisie woman in capitalist society.

Virgi Marlany Ibnatul Karimah (2017) in *The Main Character's Resistance to Patriarchal Ideology in A Golden Web by Barbara Quick*. This study concerns to the main character's resistance to patriarchal ideology using feminism approach. The method that researcher uses in this paper is a qualitative method. The theory that the researcher use to analyze the women character is feminism approach. As the conclusion, the researcher found that the main character in this novel has some awareness about being discriminate. This awareness brings her to some efforts and resistance to struggle in patriarchal society, the resistance of the main character can be seen by her action to reject the patriarchal ideology. First she rejects the statement from philosopher who degraded women capacity, and

she proves the capacity of women as equal as men.



After reading the previous research above, the difference with this research is the focus of the research. Two previous studies had the same object, but differed in the focus of the study. The last thesis has the same but it is different focus on the object. Also after seeing from various sources, no one has examined exactly the case that the writer examined.

B. Structuralism Approach

In analyzing the novel, the writer uses structuralist approach. According to Abrams, in approaching a literary work, “*Structuralist criticism stands free from poet, audience, and its environment. It describes the literary work as a self-sufficient object*” (Abrams, 1981: 87). Abrams means by the self-sufficient object is a system which consists of inseparable interrelation elements. An element determines the identity of the others and vice versa. Furthermore, in structuralist criticism, a literary product should be analyzed and judged by intrinsic criteria such as complexity, coherence, equilibrium, integrity and the interrelationships of its component elements. From the explanation, the writer can conclude that actually the idea of structuralism is the idea of system. The individual works, the literary genres, and the whole of literature are also related systems.

Structuralism opposes mimetic theory, which holds that literary work is (imitation of reality), expressive theory, which considers literature first as an expression of the feelings and character of the author, and opposes theories that regard literature as a medium of communication between authors and readers. Has

history of evolutionary background and develops dynamically. In this
ment there are many different and even conflicting concepts and terms.



For example, structuralism in France has no close connection with the structuralism of the teachings of Boas, Sapir, and Whorf in America. However, all structuralism thoughts can be united with the existence of an update in the language of science pioneered by Ferdinand de Saussure. Even though there are many differences between structuralist thinkers, but the point of the equation is that they all have a certain connection with the basic principles of Saussure linguistics (Bertens, 1985:379-381).

As stated by the inventors, the theory can also be interpreted according to the ability of the researcher. Theory is a tool, its capacity serves to direct and help to understand the object to the fullest. It has both static and dynamic functions. Static aspects are basic concepts that build and differentiate a theory from another theory. In structuralism for example, the basic concepts are elements, relationships, and their totality. The dynamic aspects are the basic concepts themselves after being associated with the nature of the object. This concept changes constantly, so that one study is different from other studies.

Structuralists view a literary work as a totality which is built coherently by its builder elements. In another side, *“the structure of a literary work can be regarded as an arrangement, firmness, and depiction of all elements and materials which shaping a unity”* (Abrams, 1981: 68). Each element cannot stand alone without the other elements. An element needs the other elements to produce a whole story.



1. Characters

Character is the most important element of fiction. Character is an element that can be found in novels or other literary works. In other word, when we want to know what happened to the character and, so we should find out the action of the character in a sequence of events. Analyzing characters is different from analyzing plots, because characters are more variable, complex, and sometimes ambiguous.

The author is very thoughtful about how the character, and what kind of character will appear in a literary work. Character refers to the nature and attitude of the characters interpreted by the reader. According to Abrams (1981:20), "*A person who has a moral quality and a certain personality is like being expressed in what they say and what they do*". Characters are people who are displayed in a narrative or drama work, which the reader interpreted as having moral qualities, as expressed in speech, and what is done in action.

According to Cayne (1988: 435), "*Character in literature is a personage in a novel, a short story, a drama as poem. The term character also accounts for the essential quality and personality traits in fictional or real individuals. The compelling and believable ability is one of the hall marks of literary artists*". The term literature is also a quality and personality trait in a real individual. It is more interesting and trustworthy, then there are literary artists called characters.

Character can be divided into two, namely the main characters (major

) and the supporting characters (a minor character). The main is a character appear in a story, while supporting characters appear



only occasionally in the story according to Henderson et al. (2006:19)

expressed as :

The major characters are round characters usually; that is, their personalities are well developed and believable, these characters frequently changes as the story progresses; if they do, they are also described as dynamic. Minor characters are often flat characters: we see only one aspect of their personalities, presumably because the author does not need to reveal about them more for the purposes of the story. Flat characters are usually static characters; that is, they do not change.

The role of the character is also divided into two namely protagonist and antagonist. The protagonist is the major character that makes the reader feel sympathy. A protagonist is considered the main character in a work. It is referred to as the hero of a work. Antagonists are characters who are always opposed to the protagonists in conflict, generally this character is described as an evil person. The character is driving the story forward, the one leading the charge towards the Story Goal. This character could be the main character in the story. Either way, the main function of the Protagonist is to Pursue.

The antagonist does not necessarily have to be a person. It can be in the form of illness, devil, death, or any challenge that is contrary to the main character to do virtue in literary work. So, characterization is a method used by authors to describe or develop characters for reader. The figure functions as the driver of the story, therefore characters are a custom individual who is subject to or experiences various events. Therefore figures are structural elements of fiction that give rise to events that are viewed in terms of their involvement in the whole story, fictional



2. Plot

One of the intrinsic elements in literary work is a plot. As stated by Perrine (1988:41) that the plot is the storyline when events occur in a novel, to find out the essence of a novel, it can be analyzed through a plot. The plot is a series of stories contained in a novel.

In the plot there is suspense which is "The quality in a story that makes the reader asks "What is going to happen next?" Or "How will this turns out?" (Perrine, 1988:42). The reader feels curious about the events that will be faced by the characters in the story, it makes the reader interested in continuing to read a story. There are two parts in the suspense, mystery and surprise.

As stated by Perrine (1988: 4) that mystery is an unusual situation when an event is faced by an event faced by character, or to a place protagonist in a dilemma, is condition when the protagonist must choose two courses of action, and both are undesirable things. It explains that mysteries can attract the reader's attention. They will feel curious about the events that will happen to the characters in a story, or when these characters are faced with a problem. The reader will be curious about the decisions that the character will take. It causes mystery can be a special attraction in a story.

Freytag (1990: 115) considered five essential parts of plot. These parts are exposition (from situation), rising action (through conflict), climax (or turning point), falling action and denouement (resolution). First is exposition, the

g of the story where the characters and the setting is revealed. The
n is the introduction to the characters and setting of the story. The



exposition hooks the reader, providing enough interest and information to the intended audience to encourage the reader to continue reading.

Next is rising action, the events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax). The rising action introduces the conflict or problem in the story. This part of the plot tells us what it is that the main character or protagonist is facing. During the rising action, the main character struggles with this conflict or problem.

Then, the climax is the high point of the story where the conflict or problem changes or is resolved. Something happens in the climax to create a turning point for the characters in the story. Afterwards, the falling action is the series of events which take place after the climax. It is the protagonist must react to the changes that occur during the climax of the story. The events and complications begin to resolve them. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

Finally, denouement is the final outcome or untangling of events in the story. The part of a story or drama which occurs after the climax and which establishes a new norm, a new state of affairs-the way things are going to be from then on. The author often ties up the loose ends of the story to have the plot reach a conclusion.

In a story, the events maybe rise and fall repeatedly and actually a plot develops a series of complications or intensification of the conflict that leads to a

of great tension. Sometimes the author uses some techniques in writing to make the story more interesting or to add a twist or turn.



Foreshadowing is where the author may hint at what might happen in the future. Flashback is the author might tell us something that has happened in the past to help explain the present. Irony is when the author has something happen in the story that is the opposite of what the reader expects.

In addition, there is also a surprise in a story as stated by Perrine (1988: 45), "*Surprise is proportional to the unexpectedness of what happens; it becomes pronounced when the story departs radically from our expectation*". The quote explains that surprise can also attract the attention of the reader because with the surprise of the reader will be more interested to continue reading until the end of the story. Without a surprise a story will not be interesting, when they feel curious, they will guess what will happen in the story. Readers will also feel curious about the ending or ending of the stories they read, there are two endings that are usually found in a story, *Happy Ending* or *Unhappy Ending*.

Reffering to Perrine (1988: 45), "*Happy Ending is the protagonist must solve his problems, defeat the villain, win the girl, live happily ever after*". Most readers prefer happy ending, but not all stories end happily. This happens because there is a story that experiences an unhappy end or is called Unhappy Ending. When the protagonist cannot get what he wants, he cannot live happily, or when the story ends with the death of the protagonist.

3. Setting

Nurgiyantoro (2000: 230) says that the setting elements are divided into

in elements, namely setting of places, setting of time, and setting of setting of place describe the location or place of occurrence of an event



told in a work of fiction. Setting of time is a setting that relates to the problem of "when" the event occurs which is told in a work of fiction. Social settings suggest things that are related to the behavior of the social life of the community in a place that is told in the work of fiction. Setting of social can be life habits, customs, traditions, beliefs, views with the social status of the person concerned in a story.

Wellek and Warren (1956: 131) said that the setting of place directly explains the location where the event occurred in a story and must be equipped with a clear characteristic. The way readers interpret the scene of an event depends on the information provided by the author. Every place or location must have clear characteristics in order to provide a concrete perception to the reader. Based on the explanation, the setting of place can explain in a room, building, city, or village.

The setting of social is directly related to the behavior of social life in a particular place and time, such as habits, religion, ideology, and ways of thinking. The reader finds it easier to describe conflicts in the story because it is related to habits, traditions, thoughts, and behavior of figures from their social relationships.

Setting in literary work is important because it may stir the reader's imagination as well as reveal the significance of the action. The element of setting can be differentiated into three principle elements, namely setting of place, setting of time, and setting of society. Although each of these elements illustrates different things but actually they are close and influence each other.



4. Theme

Theme is the main idea which is in a story, the main idea of a thing to make an article. Such as novel, short stories and other literary works. Theme is also the most important thing seen by the reader. If the theme was interesting, it will give more value to the text. According to Stanton (1965:20) and Kenny (1966:88) that the theme contains the meaning offered by the story. Theme can also be used as a starting base fiction author describes what he told be a literary works.

The purpose of theme is to give a shape and effect in the mind. A good theme has to represent the entire story in the novel. Sometimes the theme shapes in to the fact that comes from the human experience. It is explored by the story and then gives impression for each of event in life. According to Hartoko and Rahmant (quoted by Nurgiyantoro, 2000: 67) that to determine the main meaning of a story, the readers need to have a clear understanding of the main meaning, or the theme itself. The theme is a general basic idea that sustains a literary work and becomes the basis for the development of the whole story, so it also animates all parts of the story. Themes can be moral, ethical, religious, socio-cultural, technological issues, traditions related to life problems.

The theme of the novel is more than its subject matter, because an author's technique can play as strong a rule in developing a theme as the action of the characters do. Sometimes because of the length of novels and the various

s, conflicts, and scenes, found within them, reader can look at different of the work to uncover different interpretations of the meaning of the tale.



The writer concludes that theme is the main idea or main point in a story. Theme must represent the whole part of the story because it is a basic development of the whole story. The reader must read the novel and understand what the story tells about to find a theme in a novel.

5. Point of view

Every story is certainly told by someone that usually called a narrator. Point of view is a device for in narrator to indicate the position from which an action is observed and narrated. An author of a fiction must choose a point of view from which he will narrate his story.

Viewpoint is a technique used by the author to find and tell the meaning of his art to the reader. The author hopes that readers can accept the technique. The point of view has a psychological connection with the reader, and the reader needs a clear perception of the point of view. The author really must put himself in a position that is in accordance with the point of view that has been made. The readers' understanding of the novel will influenced by a clear viewpoint. Because novels offer values, attitudes, and perceptions of life that are controlled and served by the author intentionally through a perspective.

As stated by Aminuddin (2004: 90) that the point of view is the way the author displays the actors in the story he describes. The point of view is the way or view used by the author as a means to present the characters, actions, backgrounds and various events that make up the story in a work of fiction to the



According to the participation of point of view in a novel, generally it can be divided into first person, second person, third person, and mixed point of view. The point of view of the first person or participant is the use of the first person as the narrator of a story, he takes part in the action. In this viewpoint, the narrator is involved in the story. He is "I" or a character who says his consciousness, tells events and actions that are known, seen, and felt by the character.

The author is "I" as the main character of the story and tells himself, actions, and events around him. The reader will accept the story in accordance with what is seen, heard, experienced, and felt "I" as the narrator as well as the center of the story. Actually "I" has a name, but that name is rarely called because it means telling "I" itself to experience it. The name "I" can be called in another character. In this viewpoint the narrator has the limitation to explain others because he only has complete control of himself.

Second person is the point of view that we use to refer to the reader or audience, or in the sense of other people we are talking to. The second person usually uses pronouns like you, your and yours. The author uses these three pronouns when referring to one or more people who become readers. The readers are treated as the main actors so that it makes the reader feel close to the story because it seems to be the main character.

The third person point of view (non participant), the person point of view of the story does not introduce him self as a character. He has receded from the

is outside of the story and appears character by calling their names or substitutes he, she, and they. The name of characters, especially main



characters is called continuously. So the readers easier to know who the characters are.

Mixed point of view, a novel may use more than one point of view. The author can change the point of view from one technique to another in a story that he made. All of them depend on the author creativity, how he uses the technique to reach effectiveness of telling the story in order to give an impression to the readers. The use of this point of view in a novel maybe as the third person with technique “He” as omniscient person and “He” as observer or first person with technique “I” as main character and ”I” as a peripheral character, or maybe a mixture of first person and third person at all one.

C. Theory of Representation

Representation is a concept that has several meanings. It is a social process of 'representing'. Representation refers to both the process and the product of the meaning of a sign. Representation can also mean the process of changing abstract ideological concepts in concrete forms. So, life views about women, children, or men for example, will easily be seen from how to give birthday gifts to male, female and child friends. Likewise with the views of life on love, war, in others, things will appear practical too. Representation is a concept used in the social process of meaning through the available marking system: dialogue, writing, video, film, photography, etc. In summary, representation is the production of meaning through language (Hall, 1997: 15).

According to Stuart Hall (1997), representation is one of the important that produce culture. Culture is a very broad concept, culture involves



'sharing experiences'. Someone is said to come from the same culture if the humans there share the same experience, share the same cultural codes, speak in the same 'language', and share the same concepts. Language is a medium that becomes an intermediary in interpreting something, producing and changing meaning. Language can do all of this because it operates as a representation system. Through language (symbols and written signs, oral, or images) can express thoughts, concepts, and ideas about something. The meaning of something depends on the way an individual represents it. By observing the words used and the images that are used in representing something can be clearly seen the values given to something.

D. Patriarchy

The word Patriarchy literally means the rule of the father or the 'patriarch' and originally it was used to describe a specific type of male dominated family. The large patriarch's household which included women, junior men, children, slaves, and housemaids was all under the control of men. Now it is used more generally *"to refer to male domination, to the power relationships by which men dominate women, and to characterise a system whereby women are kept subordinate in a number of ways"* (Bhasin 1993: 3).

The existence of patriarchal ideology in society is inseparable from the history of human civilization. In the past, humans have hung on with hunting and gathering food. This hunting and gathering activity is carried out by men, while

stay at home. Such conditions make women have a lot of free time, so use these free time to farm. This was also stated by Setiawan (2012: 13)



that when men depart for hunting forests, women plant tubers and seeds on flat land not far from where they live. Women were the first inventors of the 'first cropping science' and also the first agricultural worker.

As the times progressed, the life of hunting and gathering food was no longer suitable because the natural conditions changed. This condition made men take over women's agricultural production land. Because of the necessity to maintain his life, humans made technological developments take place rapidly in the midst of agricultural society. This is similar to what Saadawi said (quoted by Kusuma, 2012: 18) that the life of agriculture is a constant food source for the community, so that the ways and technology are increasingly advanced.

Since then, the production process that was previously done together (communal), finally can be done individually (individual), so that the communal process in generating livelihoods is gradually replaced by individual processes and makes the production of the property belong to individuals. From this, the agricultural system introduces private ownership to mankind. This is the root of the birth of the patriarchal system. As Engels said (quoted by Budiman, 1981: 23) that the system of patriarchy began when humans began to recognize private ownership, where this system of ownership also marked the birth of a class system. The birth of the patriarchal system made women shift to domestic jobs and worked according to men's desires. This has become the root of male domination of women. The emergence of a patriarchal system made women only

Women become slaves to male greed, and become mere machine-
of children.



In addition, the marginalization of women in the patriarchal system is exacerbated by the assumption that everything that women do in the domestic domain is not something that needs to be valued and taken into account. This was stated by Setiawan (2012: 19), that household women who never stop working day and night are not considered to be working by men and even by women themselves. Because women's work is said "work" when it comes to the production process and produce economic values. Patriarchy refers to the male domination both in public and private spheres. Feminists mainly use the term 'patriarchy' to describe the power relationship between men and women. Thus, patriarchy is more than just a term; feminists use it like a concept, and like all other concepts it is a tool to help us understand women's realities.

The concept of patriarchy is defined by different thinkers in different ways. Mitchell, a feminist psychologist, uses the word patriarchy "*to refer to kinship systems in which men exchange women*" (Mitchell 1971:24). Walby defines "*patriarchy as a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women*" (Walby 1990:20). She explains patriarchy as a system because this helps us to reject the notion of biological determinism, which says that men and women are naturally different because of their biology or bodies and, are, therefore assigned different roles.

Walby (1990: 29), also explained the structures of patriarchy, such as patriarchal relations of production in the family, patriarchal relations to work with patriarchal relations in the state, male violence, patriarchal relations in and patriarchal relations in cultural institutions. Patriarchal production



relations in the family. In this structure, women's domestic work is taken over by their husbands or people who live with them. A woman may receive maintenance in exchange for their work, especially when they do not have a job at a wage. Housewives are the producing class, while husbands are takeover classes. Patriarchal relations at work with wages. The second patriarchal structure at the economic level is patriarchal relations in work with wages. A complex form of patriarchal closure in salaried work prohibits women from entering into better types of work and separates them into worse jobs which consider them to be less skilled.

Patriarchal relations within the country. The state is also patriarchal and capitalist and racist. As an arena of struggle and not as a monolithic entity, the state has a systematic bias towards patriarchal interests as seen in its policies and actions. For example, men get legal immunity from violence committed to women. In practice, this violence was ratified by the state, because the state did not take any effective action against it.

Male violence is a routine behavior experienced by women, with a standard effect on the behavior of most women. This violence was systematically forgiven and endorsed by the state's refusal to intervene against the violence, except in special incidents, although the practice of rape, beatings to wives, sexual harassment and others, was too decentralized in their practice as part of the country itself . Patriarchal relations in sexuality. The key form of this structure is

ory heterosexuality and multiple sexual standards. Patriarchal structures
ity discuss the reasons for sexual orientation as heterosexual, lesbian and



homosexual. This reason was a central question for radical feminist analysis, because it was through this reason that the relationship between male-dominated forms of sexuality and patriarchy was built.

Patriarchal relations in cultural institutions. Cultural institutions complement the previous structure. These institutions are important for the generation of various variations in gender subjectivity in different forms. This structure consists of a set of institutions that create a representation of women from a patriarchal perspective in various arenas, including religion, education and the media. In addition, the structure of patriarchal relations within cultural institutions includes ideas of masculinity and femininity, things that distinguish the two. Masculinity requires firmness, active, agile, and quick to take initiative, while femininity requires cooperation, passivity, soft and emotional. Masculine and feminine identities above are socialized to certain gender since birth in a family environment.

Patriarchy, in its wider definition, means the manifestation and institutionalization of male dominance over women and children in the family and the extension of male dominance over women in society in general. It implies that men hold power in all the important institutions of society and that women are deprived of access to such power. However, it does not imply that women are either totally powerless or totally deprived of rights, influence, and resources.

Thus, patriarchy describes the institutionalized system of male dominance.

al ideology exaggerates biological differences between men and women, certain that men always have the dominant, or masculine, roles and



women always have the subordinate or feminine ones. This ideology is so powerful that “men are usually able to secure the apparent consent of the very women they oppress”. They do this “*through institutions such as the academy, the church, and the family, each of which justifies and reinforces women’s subordination to men*” (Millett 1977:35). The patriarchal system is characterized by power, dominance, hierarchy, and competition. So patriarchy is a system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress and exploit women.

