CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 A Brief Description of Comparative Literature

Talking about the similar characteristics of literary works, it can be related to Comparative Study of Literature. Comparative literary study is the study which concerns with comparing between one national literary work and another national literary work, based on certain aspects. Comparative literary study has been started in the 18th and the 19th century, with comparing among the literary works.

In the 20th century, comparative literary study is evolved. Comparative literature has wide significance. In this century, France School and American School has appeared. France School, which delegated by Jean-marie Carre, emphasizes the comparative literary study is as the study which deals with the literary work itself and its author, and also related to the fact. As Weisstein (1973: 3) said that:

“A branch of literary history; is the study of the relation between international spirituality, the study of the factual relation between Byron and Pushkin, Goethe and Carlyle, Walter Scott and Alfred de Vigny, and among the works, inspiration, and even life of the authors from various literature.”

Mainly, the perspective of France School is comparative literary study as a branch of literary history, that states among the literary works are influenced each other. In this school, the study of affinity is not included in comparative literary study.
American School has wider-scope. It is not only comparing between the literary work and the author, but also between the literary work and the other aspects. American School points the comparative literature up as the comparative study of literary works and their authors; as the study of the relation between the literary works and sciences, religion, and art; as the study of theory, history, and literary critics, which are applied in more than one national literary work.

The first scope notifies about the comparison of the literary works. In general, the literary works which can be combined are the literary works that come from different national literature. It is not indicated to politic, but it is related to culture. It means that the literary works which come from the similar culture, should not be combined; however, if it is found the affinity, it is assumed as the normal situation, for example, between Indonesia and Malaysia, America and England, etc.

The second scope indicates the relation between the literary works and the other sciences, religion, and art. The point of view in this scope is not pointed up the comparison, but it concerns with the influence of the sciences, religion, and art; however, they can be reflected to the literary work itself.

The third scope denotes the progress of theory, history, and literary critics, which can be developed into more than one national literature. As Rene Welleck said in Concepts of Criticism (1974: 345):

“Firstly, someone is impressed with the fact, that certain internal movements in critics passed the national boundary; although these movements from the beginning, possibly come from a nation.”
The theory of literary critics realizes many kinds of progress out of their basic nation, for example, formalism, structuralism, semiotic, and etc, all of them are related. Those literary movements develop into the other countries, use to study the literary works.

The aspects of the comparative literary study are comparative study, historical study, theoretical study, and interdiscipline study. First, **comparative study** is concerned with comparison between one or two national literary works and the other national literary works. This study can be known as the start of comparative literary study. It is also assumed as the major aspect in comparative literary study. This study can form influence study, affinity study, thematic study, and generic study. Second, **historical study** emphasizes in his historical point which be background of relation between the literary work and another literary work, or between the literary work and sociology and philosophy. Third, **theoretical study** elaborates the concepts, criteria, boundaries, or the rules related some kinds of literary discipline, for example, studying what the genre, what the movement, what the theme, what the literary critics, and what in general, is. Fourth, **interdiscipline study** deals with relation between the content of literary work, and the other discipline such as science, religion, even art creation. In this study, the focus is exactly the literary works. The non-literary discipline is used to assist in understanding the meaning of the literary work itself, or the basic mind of the author.

Comparative Study emphasizes in studying the exist of relation and connection between the literary work and the other literary work, between the literary work and the other discipline, between the literary work and the art
creation. In general, Comparative Study has two study: affinity study and influence study. **Affinity study** refers to study the similarities between a literary work and two or more literary work, or and the other discipline, or art creation which do not have the influence (in this case, historical-factual relation) each other. If any influence, it happens to coincide. This study just focus on the affinity, not on the question, “Why the affinity appeared?” In this case, the study is easier and more simple, but it is criticised as a study that depends on the subjectivism of the critic (Aldridge, 1969: 5). **Influence study** is concerned with the influence that appeared implicitly in literary works. The influence study is more complicated and wider than the affinity study. The influence study is also assumed as the major aspect, as Ulrich Weisstein said (1973:23):

“The influence point must be viewed as the major concept in comparative literature, because this case indicates any diversities and be compared: which one the literary work influence, and to which one be influenced.”

Beside that, there are 3 factors of appearing the influence, these factors of the influence are the progress of author’s career, the process of creating the literary works, literary tradition and cultural value of the author.

2.2 A Brief Description of Thematic Study

In this analysis, the writer compares two literary works applies thematic analysis which is focused on the theme as object of the study. Theme is an aspect of human experience which the author wishes to express in literary works. It indicates the object as the focus of literary work, and as the main meaning of the work itself. Theme also includes the definition of motif inside. Both of them are often combined. As theme, according to Goethe, motif is a human spirit
phenomenon repeatedly appeared (Weisstein, 1973: 138). In fiction, the theme is not presented directly at all. As Leininger said in quotation of *The Qualitative Report, Volume 2, Number 1, Spring, 1994* that:

> “Themes are identified by bringing together components or fragments of ideas or experiences, which often are meaningless when viewed alone.”

The theme is also extracted from the characters, action, and setting that make up the story. In this case, the study which concerned with theme is named as thematic study.

Thematic study, named Thematology, is the study of literary analysis which consists of: ideas of mind, personality theme, plot, episode and setting, and phrases (Kasim, 1966: 65). Thematic study concerns with study of theme as the subject matter of literary works, a revelation about the behavior of human beings or the conduct of society; an also insight into the human condition.

Thematic study also can be called as thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is one of the most commonly used methods of qualitative analysis. Thematic analysis moves beyond counting explicit words or phrases and focus on identifying and describing both implicit and explicit ideas within the data, that is, themes. Taylor and Bogdan said in quotation of *The Qualitative Report, Volume 2, Number 1, Spring, 1994* that:

> “The next step to a thematic analysis is to combine and catalogue related patterns into sub-themes. Themes are defined as units derived from patterns such as conversation topics, vocabulary, recurring activities, meanings, feelings, or folk sayings and proverbs.”
Thematology seizes ideas of mind, characters, plot, episode, setting, and expression. According to A Owen Aldridge (1969: 5), Thematic study which related to ideas of mind is named abstract ideas, that can be connected with social problems. The literary works, science, religion, art creation, sociology, and the other discipline, can be compared each other to find out the thematic affinities inside. Thematic study which is concerned about characters is named personality theme. It usually focuses on the protagonist character. It is also seen from the character who has special or unique character, in order to make interesting sense of comparing the literary work. Thematic study can be related to plot, episode, and setting. In this case, not all of these aspects can be appeared, for example, if any affinities in episode, not all episode are similar, possibly only one episode. Thematic study also can be connected with expression. The expression, in this case, means the special words or phrases in the literary words which if compared, will appear the similar meaning of the sentence or the content.

Thematic study or thematic analysis does not preclude theoretical development; however, its primary goal is to describe and understand how people feel, think, and behave within a particular context relative to a specific research question.

In this way, applied thematic analysis is similar to phenomenology, which seeks to understand the meanings that people give to their lived experiences and social reality (Schutz, 1962: 59). So, thematic study or thematic analysis purposes to “rake through” the literary works from the essence themselves, which always related to social life. It can be, so to speak, the literary work is “a fruit” and the theme is “the core of the fruit”.
2.3 A Brief Description of Woman Abuse

In human life, many abuses are often happened. Human can find the abuses in their daily activities, consciously or unconsciously. Many kinds of human characteristics are also being one of the factors in appearing the abuses. Even, sometimes people do not guess that they have done the abuses to somebody else; however, many ways are used to make someone hurt or pain.

Abuse is a pattern of coercive and/or violent behaviors used by a partner to gain power and control over the other person, and it goes far beyond physical injury. Abusive actions one person makes towards another are generally intended to control the victim, or to make the victim submit to the power of that abuser; however, it is against the notion of equality of human worth to say that one person should be able to control another against the victim's will. There are many types of abuse, including: verbal abuse, mental abuse, physical abuse, neglect, and hate crimes (Patricelli, 2005).

**Verbal Abuse** occurs when one person uses words and body language to inappropriately criticize another person. It often involves 'putdowns' and name-calling intended to make the victim feel they are not worthy of love or respect, and that they do not have ability or talent. **Mental abuse** occurs when one person controls information available to another person so as to manipulate that person's sense of reality; what is acceptable and what is not acceptable. **Physical Abuse** occurs when one person uses physical pain or threat of physical force to intimidate another person. Actual physical abuse may involve simple slaps or pushes, or it may involve a full on physical beating complete with punching, kicking, hair pulling, scratching, and real physical damage sufficient in some
cases to require hospitalization. In particularly violent instances, people can die from the injuries they sustain while being physically abused. It is abusive whether bruises or physical damage occur or not. It may involve the mere threat of physical violence if the victim does not comply with the wishes of the abuser, and still be considered physical abuse. Sexual Abuse of children or adults includes any sort of unwanted sexual contact perpetrated on a victim by an abuser. Molestation, incest, inappropriate touching (with or without intercourse), and partner or date rape are all instances of sexual abuse. Neglect occurs when a person fails to provide for the basic needs of one or more dependent victims he or she is responsible for. Basic needs include adequate and appropriate food, shelter, clothing, hygiene, and love or care. Hate Crimes are a type of abuse that involve verbal, physical, emotional, or sexual abuse toward an individual or a group of individuals based solely on some characteristic they may share in common with others such as their religious or sexual affiliations or the color of their skin (Patricelli, 2005).

Abuses are intentional acts of violence, mistreatment, or neglect to somebody. Unfortunately, abuses in the world, often appear in ‘women world’. The word “woman” comes from Sanskrit lexicon, that mean “who be wanted by men”. Women become the victim in getting abuses. In human mind, women are ‘weak character’, so, men—called as ‘strong character’, seem like having power to abuse them; however, in men mind, women are not able to fight them back. It is not surprising anymore if human can find many cases related to violence against women.
Woman abuse is an intentional act of violence, mistreatment, and neglect in woman life. Woman abuse is usually happened more often in experience between women and their intimate, kin, or dependent relationships. In this case, women are assumed not having power to face men behaviour in their marriage life, or daily life. The statement above is subscribed to the quotation below in book *Women, Politics, and American Society* by Nancy Mc.Glen and Karen O’Connor (1994: 258) about women:

“Women also are often at a disadvantage when force becomes an issue in marital relationships. Studies of family violence make it clear that men are much more likely than women to use facts of violence in a dating or marital relationships. Indeed, in 1991 an estimated four million women were physically assaulted by spouses or partners.”

Beside the quotation above, a work by Murray A Straus and Richard J Gellas (1990: 96), using their measure of domestic violence based on surveys of men and women, find that one-in-eight men engage in domestic abuse. While most of the violence measured in their study is not life threatening (pushing, slapping, throwing something), they also report that severe physical violence by men may occur in 3 out of a hundred marriages in a single year. In addition, some studies report as many as one-in-four women will be seriously abused in their lifetime, and as many as two-thirds of all women will be hit by a spouse while married (Glatzer, p.171, 180).

The physical abuse, which can be explained as human physical action to injure the body or to destroy human things, also appears in the society. Patriarchy system is being one of the factors the abuse happened. As Humm (2002: 233) said:
“Patriarchy system is men authority to oppress through social, politic, and economic institution, which appear kinds of style in doing women subordination.”

Patriarchy system seems like to appear the agreement that women have been supposed as “the subordinate-human”. In the other words, women are assumed as “inferior”, and men as “superior”.

To differentiate men from women, as media representation of Asian and Asian American, it pays attention away from the interrelated phenomena of gender, sexuality, and race; however, these can be included as the factors of abusing women. These are all part of an interlinked system of representation the helps describe and define who has power in relationship to others (Kent and Vincent, 2009, p.65). The statement from Abeyasekere (1983: 15) more emphasizes the different view towards men and women:

“The assoiation which relates women to nature, and men to culture, has a tendency to fade away the important parts as cultural cultivating and distributing. The association is also assumed as cultural basic mind which appears women universal subordination.”

In this case, the different view between men and women appears not only because of patriarchy system, but also because of gender, sexuality, and race phenomena.

CHAPTER III