CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In doing an analysis, it is important to review theories that are related with the subject of discussion to support the study.

2.1 Sociology of Literature

Sociology of literature is derived from two kinds of knowledge that are related to each other: sociology and literature. Rene Wellek and Austin Warren in their book entitled Theory of Literature (1977) gives explanations about the definition of literature, and its relation to sociology. Wellek (1977:89) said that literature is a social institution, using as its medium language, a social creation. It “imitates” “life”; and “life” is, in large measure, a social reality, even though the natural world and the inner or subjective world of the individual have also been objects of literary "imitation." In practice, literature can obviously take the place of many things—of travel or sojourn in foreign lands, of direct experience, vicarious life; and it can be used by the historian as a social document. Much the most common approach to the relations of literature and society is the study of works of literature as social documents, as assumed pictures of social reality. Used as a social document, literature can be made to yield the outlines of social history (Wellek 1977:98-99).

Elizabeth Burns and Tom Burns in their book entitled Sociology of literature and drama: selected readings (1973) give the explanation of sociology of literature and its
relations to literary works such as novel. This is a compilation of several experts’ journals who explain the relationship of literature to sociology which means dealing with the society. Burns (1973:9) says, “Literature is an attempt to make sense of our lives. Sociology is an attempt to make sense of the ways in which we live our lives.” Lenvin in Burns (1973:31) says, “Literature is not only the effect of social causes but also the cause of social effects. Burns also said that sociology is a critical activity which its purpose is to achieve an understanding of social behavior and social institutions which is different from that current among the people through whose conduct the institutions exist.

Novel is one of many ways to share the ideas, opinion, or feeling through literary work. Taine in Burns (1973:66) said that the novel as ‘a kind of portable mirror which can be conveyed everywhere, and which is most convenient for reflecting all aspects of nature and life.’ This statement can be accepted because it is true that novel can be taken anywhere and shared to everyone. It contains and also portrays all aspects of nature and life, such as society in a certain time as Reeve in Wellek (1977:223) says, “The Novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time which is written.”

Novel has a close relationship to society and also history. Novels often represent the era or period when they are written. Zeraffa in Burns (1973:35) said that novel derive more closely from social phenomena than do those of other arts…; novels often seem bound up with particular moments in the history of society. He also added that that the novel is directly concerned with the nature of our situation in history, and with the direction in which that situation is to move. The novel’s emergence as an art form
affirms, essentially, that there was no society without history, nor history without society. The novel is the first art to represent man explicitly as defined historically and socially (Zeraffa in Burns 1977:38-39).

James in Burns (1977:36) said that the novelist analyses the data of social life, interpret them, and tries to determine their essential features in order to transmit them in writing. Zeraffa in Burns (1977:45) said that the novel has for long had rules and laws which emerged from the history of society itself, since novelists wished to show that society was both cause and consequence of human nature.

2.2 Postmodernism

Postmodernism is a rejection of totality, of the notion that planning could be comprehensive widely applied regardless of context, and rational. In this sense, postmodernism is a rejection of its predecessor: modernism. Postmodernist ideas in philosophy and the analysis of culture and society expanded the importance of critical theory and has been the point of departure for works of literature, architecture, and design, as well as being visible in marketing/business and the interpretation of history, law and culture, starting in the late 20th century. These developments re-evaluation of the entire Western value system such as love, marriage, popular culture, shift from industrial to service economy that took place since the 1950s and 1960s, are described with the term Postmodernity, as opposed to Postmodernism, a term referring to an opinion or movement.
Postmodernism has also been used interchangeably with the term post-structuralism out of which postmodernism grew, a proper understanding of postmodernism or doing justice to the postmodernist thought demands an understanding of the poststructuralist movement and the ideas of its advocates. Postmodernist describes part of a movement; Postmodern places it in the period of time since the 1950s, making it a part of contemporary history.

In this study, another theory was used to support this assumption. Feminism movement be born under the auspices of postmodernism. Feminism theory was one of movement that rejected about woman oppression from wickedness of men which rejection by others but this movement believes that it works.

2.2.1 Feminism

Feminism consists of ideas and beliefs about what culture is like for women just because they are women, compared to what the world is like for men just because they are men. However, feminism is actually a transformation movement and not a movement to seek revenge towards the male. It can be said that feminism is a process that aims to create a better relationship between both genders to improve and better the society (Nugroho, 2008:61). It is the women’s movement for political and social freedom that began in the nineteenth century; firstly gaining strength in the protest for the right to vote also known as the first wave of feminism. It was reborn in 1960’s and1970’s in the women’s movement for sexual equality which is the second wave. From the 1990’s the movement has expanded into every discipline and activity in many parts of the world that is the third wave(Rosemarie Tong 2010:287).
A study analysis about lesbian state that throughout history men have oppressed women, as they have not had the same employment opportunities, educational opportunities, or even the right to vote. Indeed women have been treated like second-class citizens, and still are in many countries where the ideologies of feminism are not generally accepted. Dorothy Smith a linguistic feminist quotes that, “women have been largely excluded from the work of producing forms of thought and the images and symbols thought which are expressed and realized, and feminist would state unequivocally that has been no accident” (Smith, 1961:167). Feminism assumes that such treatment of gender inequality is actually a cultural factor and they are possible to be changed. Feminism looks and works towards activism in groups, to make personal and social change towards that more desirable culture. The changes achieved in activism can be different depends on the groups. The most changes achieved are about having equal treatment of men and women, equal respects in any roles desired by men and women, fighting against unfairness, discrimination or oppression of women, respects to women of different races, classes, age group, and experiences and so on.

Besides being a cultural movement, feminism is also one of the leading literary theories to the study of literary analysis that focuses on women's issues. Feminist literary criticism is expected to bring new perceptions and expectations in literary analysis. Feminist criticism focuses on reading as a woman. The term does not refer to a biological female but more to the approach and ideology. It is reading from women’s perspective at the same time putting their selves in the minds of the women, feeling their struggles and approaching a move from that point. Awareness of the role of gender and the social construction of culture is what a feminist strategy socialized in their struggle.
But a person’s view in literary works is still being differentiated, especially in describing women and men’s character in the literary work. Sometimes the description is not equal and it is still influenced by patriarchal view and gender discrimination.

Feminist criticism might seem only to be concerned with demonstrating that literature is sexist in the portrayal of women, or with showing how texts reveal the injustices of a male society where women are regarded as inferior. (Peck & Coyle, 1984: 152).

Feminist theory was blown up to deconstruct the opposition of men or women and the oppositions connected with it in the history of western culture. To understand literature properly, requires a broad knowledge of the social culture and history. Similar to those expressed by other literary critics that the analysis of literary works cannot be separated from the social and cultural context in which it was originally created.

In a general sense, feminism is an ideology that drives women to reject patriarchal culture that have marginalized, subordinated, and degraded the position of women in the political, economic, and social life. Feminism grew as a movement and an approach that tries to change the existing structure because it has been regarded to cause inequality towards the female gender (Nugroho, 2008:62). There are many flow of feminism that have evolved with the modern culture, such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist and socialist feminism, multicultural feminism, existentialist feminism, postmodern feminism and so on. In this novel, Sarah Waters have included issues that surround radical feminism.
2.2.1.1 Radical Feminism

Radical feminist theory centered on the biological aspect. They argue that gender inequality resulting from biological differences between men and women themselves. The point is that women feel exploitation by men in matters of biological women-owned, for example, is the role of pregnancy and motherhood is always played by women. Therefore, radical feminists often attack the institutions of family and patriarchy system which they consider is the source of oppression. They regard these institutions are one of the institutions that gave birth to male-dominated system that oppressed women. "Patriarchy is not only historically become structures of domination and submission, but he continues to be the most powerful system of inequality and durable, which is the basic model of domination in society" (Ritzer and Goodman, 2013: 506).

The members of radical feminism avoid the institution of marriage. They have a goal to be achieved that is to end the tyranny of the biological family. If the institution of marriage cannot be avoiding that they made the technology to reduce the oppression of women is to make contraception and in vitro fertilization. By using IVF women do not have to experience pregnancy as usual and can perform usual activities. Radical feminism tends to hate men. In fact, they assume women can live independently without the presence of men. Radical feminism seeks ways to defeat this patriarchal system. They believe that by knowing the weaknesses of women and overcome it, and then the patriarchal system can be defeated. The main way to reveal the radical feminism is a lesbian affair. "Lesbian feminism as the main movement in radical feminism is a
practice and believes that women emotional indicating the part of resistant to patriarchal domination” (Ritzer and Goodman, 2013: 508).

Sexual relation between man and woman is considered as a kind of enslavement toward woman. That relation must cause difference of roles and classes in society. Radical feminism followers can be such a model in fair and equal life. Besides proposing lesbianism, feminists also propose being single parent and divorce. This feminism movement spreads out until Indonesia. This movement is applied through electronic media, printed media, and spreading propaganda about feminism. Nowadays, there are many magazines which are purposed only to women.(Agustina, 2005:56)

Achieving equal rights for women was the paramount goal of these reformers, and the fundamental tenets of liberal political philosophy were a comfortable fit for these reformers. Unlike reformist feminists, who joined fundamentally main- stream women’s rights groups, these revolutionary feminists did not become interested in women’s issues as a result of working for government agencies, being appointed to commissions on the status of women, or joining women’s educational or professional groups.

Dubbed “radical feminists,” these revolutionary feminists introduced into feminist thought the practice of consciousness-raising. Women came together in small groups and shared their personal experiences as women with each other. They discovered that their individual experiences were not unique to them but widely shared by many women.
According to Valerie Bryson, consciousness-raising showed how the trauma of a woman who had been raped or who had had to resort to an illegal abortion seemed to be linked to the experiences of the wife whose husband refused to do his share of housework, appeared never to have heard of the female orgasm or sulked if she went out for the evening; the secretary whose boss insisted that she wear short skirts, expected her to “be nice” to important clients or failed to acknowledge that she was effectively running his office; and the female student whose teachers expected less of the “girls,” refused requests to study female writers or even traded grades for sexual favours (V Bryson, 1999:20).

Empowered by the realization that women’s fates were profoundly linked, radical feminists proclaimed that the personal is political and that all women are sisters. They insisted that men’s control of women’s sexual and reproductive lives and women’s self-identity, self-respect, and self-esteem is the most fundamental of all the oppressions human beings visit on each other.

But just because radical feminists agreed in principle that sexism is the first, most widespread, or deepest form of human oppression did not mean they also agreed about the nature and function of this pernicious or the best way to eliminate it.

2.2.1.2 Lesbianism

Lesbianism is known by Sappho who lived on the island of Lesbos in the 6th century BC. She is a figure who fought for the rights of women, she has so many followers. However, she later falls in love with some of her followers and wrote poems
which talking about love. According to Sappho, the beauty of women is impossible to separate from sexual aspect. Therefore, sexual satisfaction may also be obtained from other women (Lewiston in Soekanto, 2004: 103). “Saat inisapasajayanglahirdipulaitunamabelakangnyaakan diikutikatalesbian, namuntidak semua orangyangmemakainamatersebutadalahlesbian. Mereka meneruskan kebiasaan tersebutuntukmenghormati leluhursebelumnyadan agarkebiasaan itu tidakhilang oleh waktu karenasemakin zaman terus berkembang orang-orangpun lebih mengenalistilah lasiansebagai lesbian”. (In this time, anyone born on the island would last name followed by the word lesbian, but not everyone who wears the name is lesbian. They continue these habits prior to honor ancestors and that the habit was not lost by the time the days continue to grow as more people were more familiar with the term lesbian as lesbian).

In Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a lesbian is a woman who loves to feel sexual stimulation or lesbian; female homosexual ”. (KBBI second edition, 1995)“lesbian adalah wanita yang mencintai atau merasakan rangsangan seksual sesama jenisnya; wanita homoseks”.Lesbian is a term for women who directs the women's choice of sexual orientation or also called the women who love women physically, sexually, emotionally, or spiritually. Lesbians are women who lovingly. (Agustina, 2005: 18). In general, progress to homosexuality, occurs in girls adolescence. Its development is usually a mere one stage of sexual development actually. Furthermore gradually the young girl will find the real date in heterosexual relationships.
Lesbianism can be caused by both mental and physical reasons. Many a times a person develops lesbian traits at the early childhood itself. Certain physical conditions back lesbian mentality. Lesbianism is no more concerned a mental disorder but it is proved that lesbianism is more a mental orientation than a physical disorientation. Psychology says that a great number of lesbians have developed homosexual desires as a regression to the earlier stages of development. If a girl experiences the company of other girl or girl more than that with a boy, she may possibly become a lesbian. On the other hand, if a girl, by whatever reasons, happened to hate a boy or boys, she may become a lesbian. In fact, lesbianism can be derived from uncommon attachment to a girl or from hatred to boys. The physical reasons include sexual disabilities of different kinds. In general, the development of homosexuality did not last too long and become sedentary pattern, then this event has led to abnormalities. At such events, also on a more serious incident, should one ask for medical advice and spiritual guidance in a psychiatrist or psychologist. So lesbian is healthy mentally / psychologically, they just have a different sexual orientation. But of course the psychological health of lesbians is strongly influenced by social life. The term lesbian was influenced by the pressure in the recognition or acceptance of her identity. Pressure can come from themselves, their families, communities, workplaces and society. That's why many lesbians who feel pressured psychologically because of their sexual orientation. There are feeling of shyness, insecure, feeling guilty, feeling insignificant, feel different, and others.

One of the factors that cause lesbian love is a painful and inhumane treatment from the man which is resulting psychological trauma continuously to the women. As the effect, the women tend to decide to be a lesbian. Usually women who received
sexual violence from men and not at all appreciated its existence, resulting in them no longer believe in the men and when confronted with the environment in which there are individuals who are also instilling hatred against men, then the feeling of kinship that causes feelings of two women more closely.

A symptom of lesbianism is partly because women are concerned too easily saturated with hetero sexual relation, for example, a husband or male lover, a lesbian who has never had an orgasm. Another cause is a traumatic experience for a man or husband is cruel, causing deep resentment and antipathy against every man. Then he prefers to perform sex relations and life have sex with someone other women. Lesbian women assume a heterosexual relationship can not make him happy, his sexual relationships with other women regarded as compensation for the sense of unhappiness.

Generally, a lesbian regard that her love is very deep and more powerful than heterosexual love. Even though, the relation of lesbian and sexual satisfaction is found unreasonable. Usually, lesbian love is also more severe than homosexual love escorted men. Today lesbian more or less want to be recognized. Socially, they are also not limited in enclosed spaces that are not widely known by the community alone, but this time they hang out in public places to simply unaccounted for by the public. They (lesbians) have dared to do things that can seize the attention of the general public, in places they normally eat casually holding hands, hugging, and be spoiled each other like a pair of men and women that in fact they go round a pair of women. According to Maccoby, the differences in behavior for women and men actually arise not because of innate but rather due to socio-cultural society that differentiates treatment of women and men since the beginning of development (childhood). (M. Elly, 2011: 876)
People who become lesbians do not always have strong characteristics that distinguish them from people who are not lesbian. Characteristics that often arise as to position themselves as a man, her appearance is very masculine, masculine hobby, possessive, showing interest in women, having specific characteristics which become a deal for others. Instead characteristics that act as lesbian feminism, usually looks stiff, high dependence on partner, not independent, often anxious, keep a distance with a woman other than their partner, sentimental, and act normal in men. But this is not an absolute characteristic, or does not always appear.

2.3.1 The Factors Causing Lesbian

Many theories have been put forward continues to be extracted and re-examined because of a lot of criticism that followed, but the cause is uncertainly well known. This is due to the uniqueness of life for human and reciprocal relationship with the background, and environment and social development. But in general people reviewing the causes of some facets of life, among others, is (Tan, 2005: 56-60).

A. The Relations of Family and Economy Condition

A family should be the community where the children get the accepted about their selves. All the situations in family influence their life, like their psychology and personal. In the other hand how they grow up influenced based on how their family is. Based on this assumption, we find some the psychology disorder in our society which caused by the rejection and accepted situation and relation in family. They are like the relation between a father and a mother which frequently bicker, relation between parents
and their children which is not harmonious or problematic and also, mothers who are too
dominant in family relationships thereby minimize, the rejection of the mother toward
her presence e.g. denial of a mother for a child born out of wedlock and also the in-
harmonious between father and son also often considered to be the cause of children
becomes homosexual and lesbian. (Tan, 2005: 58)

Social status and economy condition cannot separate from the family relations.
The economic problem makes some people looking for many ways to get money. They
do thieve, plunder and sometimes prostitute their body to get everything they want.

B. Violence

Some people say that sexual harassment and violence experienced by women in
childhood will cause the child to become a lesbian at the time adult. (Tan, 2005:63). But
the results of research which conducted by Lauman in Chicago shows that people have
experienced sexual violence and then being gay is only 7.4% and 3.1% of women
become lesbians (Lauman, 1999:122).

C. Environmental Influences

The old notion that is often say "a person's character can be recognized from
whom his friends" or environmental influences that may adversely affect a person to
behave like those in which it is located. Human lives in many environments such as
neighborhood, campus and office if they were work that can affect their personality
included people who become lesbianism. There are several factors of environment
influences that occur in daily lives makes women become lesbianism. The first factor is
romantic friendship between women. It means that some woman too easy to become bored in a heterosexual relationship with a man or their husband or boyfriend, and she never felt happiness (Kartono, 2009: 250). A romantic friendship makes them feel comfort only with woman. The second factor caused lesbianism is the women only interact with people who have same sex with her. This situation caused them afraid try to speak and make relationship with man. Woman who become lesbianism have different lifestyle. Some lesbian not act over in their society indeed their appearance seemed simple and mediocre but others who come from upper class seemed glamour. Another factor of environmental influences which caused lesbianism is a bad love story from friends or called trauma. (Tan, 2005: 71)

The theory of human needs for affiliation come from Maslow who state that every people in this world still need others to express their feeling and feel comfort as long as their lives. People who have a need for affiliation prefer to spent time creating and maintaining social relationships, enjoy being a part of groups, and have a desire to feel love and accepted. People in this group tend to adhere to the norms of the culture in that work place and typically do not change the norms of the work place for fear of rejection. This person favors collaboration over competition and does not like situation with high risk or high uncertainty. People who had a need for affiliation work well in areas base on social interaction like customer service or client interaction positions. (Abraham Maslow on an article Need Theories)
2.3.2 Abnormal Sexuality

Sexuality is a complex interplay of multiple facets, including anatomical, physiological, psychological, developmental, cultural, and relational factors. All of these contribute to an individual’s sexuality in varying degrees at any point in time as well as developing and changing throughout the life cycle.

Sexual problems are common in both women and men and can occur at any age. Sexual dysfunction is a term used to describe difficulties in libido (sex drive), arousal, orgasm, or pain with sex that are bothersome to an individual. Sexual dysfunction may be a lifelong problem or acquired later in life after a period of having no difficulties with sex. Women are most likely to be satisfied with their sex lives if they are physically and psychologically healthy and have a good relationship with their partner. Although a host of changes in hormones, blood vessels, the brain, and vaginal area can affect a woman's sexuality, relationship difficulties and poor physical or psychological well-being are the most common causes of sexual problems. (Richard Halgin, 2011:213)

Gender identity, orientation, and intention form sexual identity, whereas desire, arousal, and orgasm are components of sexual function. The interplay of the first six components contributes to the emotional satisfaction of the experience. In addition to the multiple factors involved in sexuality, there is the added complexity of the corresponding sexuality of the partner. The expression of a person’s sexuality is intimately related to his or her partner’s sexuality.
Sexual desire disorders are under-recognized, under-treated disorders leading to a great deal of morbidity in relationships. A thorough history and physical examination are critical to properly diagnosis and determine the causative agent(s). With appropriate treatment, improvement can be made but continued research in sexual dysfunction is critical in the sensitive yet ubiquitous area. By becoming more familiar with prevalence, etiology, and treatment of sexual desire disorders, physicians hopefully will become more comfortable with the topic so that they can adequately address patients’ sexual problems and to implement appropriate treatment.