CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

As stated briefly in the previous chapter about this study which the
analysis on the female characters of Danielle Steel’s Daddy from the feminist
point of view. In view of that, this chapter will mention all the related literature
which will be helpful for the analysis.

II.1. Theoretical Framework

II.1.1. Feminism In Literature

Feminist literary criticism properly begins in the aftermath of ‘second
wave’ feminism, the term usually given to the emergence of women’s movements
in the United States and Europe during the Civil Rights campaigns of the 1960s.
But it is not emerging fully formed from this moment. Rather, its eventual
self-consciousness expression is the culmination of centuries of women’s writing, of
women writing about women writing, and of women – and men – writing about
women’s minds, bodies, art and ideas. From the beginning feminist literary
criticism keen to uncover its own origins, seeking to establish traditions of
women’s writing and early ‘feminist’ thought to counter the unquestioning
acceptance of ‘man’ and male genius as the norm (Plain, Sellers:2). Plain and
Seller are explaining secon wave feminism become the cause of the emerge
feminist literary criticism. Second wave feminism is the term for about women’s
movement which happen in the United State and Europe. This term is giving
while the Civil Right campaign. This movement is marking woman expression toward their consciousnes about writing.

The development of women writing occurs in some phases. In approximately 1550-1700, female writers begins to publish their works, both through manuscript circulation and in printed books, in an enormous variety of genres including poems, play, conversation narratives, advice books, translations, letters, devotional texts, prophecies, pamphlets, memoirs and works of philosophy and fiction (27).

Although the development shows good enough, female writers, constrained by social and economic limitation, including the obstacle to education (Gillespie:107). At the beginning seventeenth century, even the restricted education described was only available to a small proportion of the female population: the literacy rates of women in London estimates at no more than 10 per cent. For the 90 per cent of women who unable to write, speaking is still a significant option, though this form of self – expressions or intervention is seen by patriarchal authorities as particularly threatening to religious and social order (Plain, Seller29). From the explanation of Plain and Seller, it seems that at the beginning seventeenth century women speaking to self – expressions is more than women writing.

Patriarchal authorities is more clearly seems in the nineteenth century, English writer initially published their fictions anonymously or under male names, such as Jane Austen, Mary Shelley, and Charlotte and Emily Bronte, even
the expanding literacy of middle-class female readers opened the doors (Gillespie:107). Gillespie explains that the intimidation to woman is happening in the nineteenth century. It is proving from the literary work that is made by woman is not published using the real author. They have to be using fictions anonymously for their own work.

In the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, feminist critics presumes that reading can lead to an enlightened, progressive politics, or, indeed, a world view. Clearly in the late medieval period there is some awareness of text’s potential to harm women, harm that should be avoided. Medieval feminist analysis not only engages the category of ‘woman’ but also traces its relations to a range of intersecting concepts including gender, empire and embodiment, and it can begin to envision a genealogy of the modern phenomenon of feminist literary criticism. Higher education and official (Latin) culture are closed to women, but women do read and write in the vernacular languages (English and French in later medieval England), and very few may have gained sufficient learning to make them *litteratus* – literate in Latin. In fact, women in England are intimately and pervasively involved with textual culture. Both as readers and owner of books, they circulate amongst their acquaintances. Women form ‘textual communities’ through dense networks of personal relations, wherein textuality is ‘of the spoken as well as the written word’, as Felicity Riddy demonstrates: ‘it begins in the book, which may have been read aloud by clerk, but is then transmitted among the women by word of mouth’ (Plain, Sellers:12-13).
From the short explanation above, we know that at the beginning, women's awareness about writing. They only use speaking as their self-expression. However, women begin to start to write as their self-expression, they can’t publish their work freely. There is a period which requires them to be ghost writers. Their name is never been published in their own work, but they write for the name of some one else. But in the twenty-first century, women begin to aware about education. Many of them seize to high education, but women are still limited to do read and write. It is known from the regulation which is require them using vernacular language. The influence of writing is very amazing. Nowadays, women become ‘textual communities’ as the explanation Felicity Riddy above.

II.1.2. Feminist Theory

Feminism is the idea about woman movement which concern to equal rights. It refuses man discrimination toward woman and attempts to end it. It raises issues that concern personal autonomy or freedom. Feminism opposes women’s subordination to men in the family and society, along with men’s claim to define what is best for women without consulting them; it thereby offers a frontal challenge to patriarchal thought, social organization, and control mechanisms. Feminism is necessarily pro-woman. However, it does not follow that it must be anti-man; indeed, in time past, some of the most important advocates of women’s cause have been men (Offen:151). Offen here explains that feminism is the movement which is did by woman. Woman is doing this movement to demand their rights. The emerge of this movement is based on the
man discrimination toward woman. Then this movement comes to end the discrimination which is did by man toward woman. Like Offen said that this issues concern to raise about personal autonomy or freedom which is the most wanted by woman. This movement opposes men as the only one that can manage everything about woman without consulting them before. It causes the frontal challenge which cover patriarchal thought, social organization, and control mechanism. Shortly, feminism comes to defend woman.

The definition about theory of feminism which quoted by Offen from the dictionary is a theory and/or movement concerned with advancing the position of women through such means as achievement of political, legal or economic rights equal to those granted men. This is also the perspective conveyed by the best-known histories of the American women’s movement published prior to 1970, in which feminism effectively began in 1848 notion here is the means to the end of “advancement”: “rights equal to those granted men”. Notice the extent to which this legalistic definition of “equal rights” proposes the standard of male adulthood as the norm (123). From the dictionary is clearly explaining feminism as the movement or theory to support women’s position in some aspect. The support of women’s position is explained to get the rights equal with men’s position.

Tim Gillespie explains that feminism, in general, examines the women’s role in society and advocates for women’s right and opportunities. This movement presents in the past four decades and give the significant effect in many fields. The goal is to promote equality (Gillespie:110). Gillespie also has the same opinion about feminism. Feminism according to Gillespie again is
emerging to support women character. He wants to find out the women to role in society. But it is not only analyze about woman role also he wants to demand of women’s right and opportunities in society.

The idea of Gillespie is streghen by Levin. He assumes that feminism is about the equality of women and men. According to equal pay, affirmative action, non-discrimination statutes, women’s studies departments, set asides, quotas, equal opportunity laws, anti-harrasment enactments (Levin:1991). Again here Levin is supporting Gillespie’s opinion. He said that feminism is to demand the equality of women and men. Levin thinks that women has different right with men in many aspect such as the explanation above.

Hooks explains feminism in different way. Hooks said that feminism is the act to end the sexist, sexism oppression without imply that men are the enemy for women. Although Hooks explains feminism as the act to end the sexist, it has the same goal with the previous opinion above. The project vision of the movement as being solely about women gaining equality with men in the existing system (Hooks:1-3). According to Hooks, he has the different opinion about feminism. He explains that feminism is emerging to the end the sexist. Feminism depend on Hooks is not demand women’s equal right, but he focus on the people who give prime important about gender. The oppression from the sexism is not contemplating negative toward men. At the end of this thinker is also similar with the previous explanation about feminism that is to fight for women equality.
In the thesis of Ajandi titled *Overcoming Barriers And Finding Strengths: The Lives Of Single Mother*, she has quotes Butler opinion about feminist theory that support the statement above. According to Butler, feminist theory is useful in analyzing the gendered experiences of men and women and is about the social transformation of gender relations (Butler: 204). Feminist theory as encompassing and highlighting how race, class, ability, family status, gender identity, sex, citizenship status, geographic location, spirituality, sexuality, and age interconnect and influence people’s live. These identity also connect with other people, communities, institutions, and the environment.

The specific claims that have been made by feminist at particular times and in specific places in European history include arguments for ending the maligning of women in print, for educational opportunity, for changes in man-made laws governing marriage, for control of property and one’s own person, and for valuation of women’s unpaid labor along with opportunities for economic self-reliance. They also include demands for admission to the liberal professions, for readjustment of inequitable sexual mores and ending prostitution, for control over women’s health, birthing, and childbearing practices, for state financial aid to mothers, and for representation in political and religious organization (Offen:152). In this explanation, Offen delivers some aspect which is demanded for women in European. According to the explanation above, it seems that in Europe, there are many aspect which discriminate women. It shows that the consciousnes about equal right in Europe is a little bit. Most of them are still under male control.
Arguments based on sexual difference, women’s maternal roles, or nurturant thinking, or especially the suggestion that physiological or hormonal differences between the sexes, or female sexuality itself, might have sociopolitical implication (153). This sentences has the meaning that sociopolitical can give influence to many aspect which has explained above. Also all aspect above still beam to women.

Feminist theorists have had with relational feminist arguments, both historically and today, is that such arguments seems to cut both way; even as they support a case for women’s distinctiveness and complementary of the sexes, they can be appropriated by political adversaries and twisted once again to endorse male privilage. It is no secret to those who study women’s history that certain aspects of arguments grounded in women’s special nature, physiological and physiological distinctiveness, the centrality of motherhood, and a sharp sexual division of labor within the family and society have in the past been co-opted by those hostile to women’s emancipation to fuel arguments for their continued subordiantion (154).

Feminist scholar-activists have discovered, for instance, that women’s cultural experience of motherhood as negative and restricting is historically spesific and, given a different shape, can potentially offer women much satisfaction. However, we must find the initiative to reshape the world to our own purposes by rethinking the male-dominated family and its politics in a manner that incorporates, rather than neglects, the sociopolitical dimensions of women’s experience (156). This explanation is about the survey which is did by feminist-
scholar-activists. They have found that women who has not the chance to take care the children or as the experience they have a little bit, these woman are more satisfaction with their life.

II.2. Review of Related Literature

In review of related literature, the writer finds out a previous study about the thesis that research novel Daddy by Danielle Steel. The first previous study belongs to thesis titled “The Ambition Of Main Character Of Sarah In Novel Danielle Steel’s Daddy” by Atik Shofiyanti. Those thesis analyses the main character’s Sarah. The researcher finds out the character of Sarah as a mother and has three childrens which has the problem with her ambition become a famous writer. Although Sarah has three childrens that must be managed by her, but she is willing to leave their family just for to reach her ambition.

The second previous study was from Mutiara Dahnia thesis student of University of Sumatera Utara titled “An Analysis Of Main Characters’Conflict In Danielle Steel’s Novel, Daddy”. Those thesis analyses about men character in the novel. It tries to describe the portrayal of men in novel Daddy, how they can face the conflict, and problem solving in condition was left a wife.

There are several similarities between this study and previous study. The first previous study has the same topic and source about the problem of study. Those thesis analyses the same problem and same resource. The thesis analyses character of Sarah Watson and her ambition in the novel Danielle Steel’s Daddy that reached by the researcher. The second previous study also has the same main
source. While there are also some differences between this study and those previous. Those first thesis is using psychological approach and the second is analyzing men’s character. It different with this thesis that analyze woman character named Sarah using theory of feminism.