

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Marxist Feminism

Marxist Feminism theory is a kind of feminist theory which believes that the root cause of woman's oppression is capitalism (Tong96). It means that class divisions to be the main cause of woman oppression rather than sexism.

Meanwhile, in the book entitle *Feminist thought*, Tong (96) argues that Marxist Feminism theory believe that the oppression over women is actually a product of politic, social, and economic constructs existed in the society. It can be concluded that the only way to end the oppression of women is to overthrow the capitalist system. The aim of Marxist Feminism theory is to bring about a classless society, based on the common ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

According to Marx in Marxist concept, the individual is influenced by the structure of society, which in all modern societies means a class structure; that is, people's opportunities, wants and interests are seen to be shaped by the mode of production that characterizes the society they inhabit (qtd. in Tong97). Marxist Feminism theory sees contemporary gender inequality as determined ultimately by the capitalist mode of production. Gender oppression is class oppression and women's subordination is seen as a form of class oppression which is maintained (like racism) because it serves the interests of capital and the ruling class. Marxist Feminism theory has extended traditional Marxist analysis by looking at domestic

labor as well as wage work in order to support their position, (Tong 140).

Marxist feminists tried to use a class analysis rather than a gender analysis to explain women's oppression (Tong106). It means that money is most often power. It is the root cause of women's oppression. In this case, the one that do the oppression over women is not only from men but also from women. The bourgeoisie women are capable of oppressing both proletarian men and women.

## 2. Marxist Economy Theory

Marxist Economy Theory is economic theories based on the works of Karl Marx. In this theory states that Marx's approach to understanding the economy is intellectually independent of his advocacy of revolutionary socialism or his belief in the proletarian revolution (Tong97). Moreover, he states that this is one key point to understand that Marxist economics is an economic theory of capitalism. Therefore, Tong (p.141) assumes that to be truly liberated from oppression. Women should be economically independent by working outside the household. Marxist Feminism believes that the contribution in economic household may give women a better position in the family. Besides, Feminist Marxist believes that women's job can influence women's way of thinking and develop women's characteristics.

According to Tong in his book entitle *Feminist Thought* (p.99), he assumes that capitalist is an exploitative system because employers pay workers only for their labor power without also paying workers for their energy that they expend and the intelligence that they transfer into the commodities they produce. It seems like the employers have a monopoly on the means of production. The

employers can ask the workers to work harder than are necessary to produce extra product because any compensation.

Therefore, Tong (p. 99) assumes that workers are forced to choose being exploited and having no work at all. Workers have two difficult choices. If they choose not to be exploited, it means that they choose to be having no money because they will lose their job. In the other hand, if they choose to work, it means that they are ready to be exploited.

The other reason to make the employers able to exploit workers is because of capitalist ideologies. According to Marx in Tong (p.100), capitalist ideologies lead workers and employers to focus on capitalism's surface structure of exchange relation.

### **3. Marxist Social Theory**

In Marxist social theory, Marx believed that class is the conceptual tools necessary to understand women's oppression (qtd in Tong99). Based on Marxist economic theory, there are employers and workers which are different especially in income (Tong100). The employers have higher income than the workers, it creates the poor and property less workers while the employers can live in luxury. When these two groups of people, the haves and the have not become conscious of themselves as classes, Marx argued that class struggle ensues and ultimately topples the system that produced these classes. According to Marxist social theory, under capitalistic society, there are two classes of society: the bourgeoisie and the proletariat who are related each other because of exchange relation.

Because of such division of class, Tong assumes (p.145-146) in her book entitled *Feminist Thought* that people (workers) will be alienated in four ways. Those are:

- First, people or workers will that people be alienated from the product of work: they cannot decide what product to produce
- Second, the workers are alienated from themselves when the work is not quite fun to do, the workers may pass a serious psychological crisis. They do not enjoy the work.
- Third, the workers is alienated from others because economic structure of capitalist push the workers to consider other as the competitor in getting a better job and promotion
- Fourth, the workers will be alienated from the nature the working condition and the status of worker lead them to see nature as the obstacles to their life existence.

#### **4. Marxist Political Theory**

According to Marx, in under capitalistic society, most of people are free to do everything what they want and to be anything that they want but in capitalistic system (qtd. In Tong 103). It seems that there is no freedom for those that don't have any authority. In capitalist system, the one that has more authority can do everything that they want to the lower one. In Marx epigram, Richard Schmitt states:

*In as much as persons do certain jobs in society, they tend to acquire certain traits, interests, habits, and so on. Without such adaptations to the demands of their particular occupations, they would not be able to do a great job. A capitalist, who cannot bear to win in competition, or to outsmart someone, will not be a capitalist for long. A worker who is unwilling to take orders will not work very often. In*

*this way we are shaped by the work environment, and this fact limits personal freedom for it limits what we can choose to be.*(Tong, 103)

From the quotation above, it can be seen that the condition in workplace makes the workers don't have any choice. It means that their personal freedom is limited by the workplace. In capitalist system, if the workers choose not to be exploited means that they will not work for long time. It makes them to be property less. In the other hand, capitalist system also asks the one that has authority to do exploitation to the workers if they want to keep their position.

## **5. Cockney Dialect**

Language and writing style have consistently been one of the most reliable indicators of class. Dialect is a kind of language aspect, where people can be identified in which classes are they belong to. It can be tool in validating people's identities and way of life. By knowing their language, someone can know in which social class are they and in which place they live.

Cockney is a kind of British Dialect ("British Accents"). It was used in early 1600. It has some meaning based on geographical aspect, linguistic aspect, and literature aspect. Geographically and culturally, the term cockney refers to working class people in London, particularly for those in the East End of London. Linguistically, it refers to the form of English spoken by the group of people that live in East End London, especially working class people. And based on literature aspect, it means "cock's egg", a misshapen egg such as something laid by young Hens. Originally it was used by a weak townsman.

The term cockney also referred to a Bow-Bell cockney (Wright12). It refers to people that when they were born in the city of London, they were born within hearing distance of the bells of St. Mary Le Bow, Cheapside in London. It is considered to epitomize the working class accents of Londoners.

There are some features according to Wright (38) of the cockney, they are:

- Dropped “H” at the beginning of word

In the working-class ("common") accents throughout England, ‘h’ dropping at the beginning of certain words is heard often, but it’s certainly heard more in Cockney, and in accents closer to Cockney on the continuum between that and RP.

Example:

- ‘ouse for house
- ‘ammer for hammer

- “TH” fronting

Example:

- Fin for thin
- Free for three

- The using of double negatives

Example:

What on earth--!

- Glottal stop

Glottal stop as also particularly characteristic of Cockney and can be manifested in different ways such as "t" glottalling in final position.

A 1970's study of schoolchildren living in the East End found /p,t,k/ "almost invariably glottalized" in final position.

Example:

- *Waterloo* = Wa'erloo
- *City* = Ci'y
- *A drink of water* = A drin' a wa'er
- *A little bit of bread with a bit of butter on it* = A li'le bi' of breab wiv a bi' of bu'er on i'.

- Vowel lowering

Examples:

*dinner* = dinna  
*marrow* = marra

## 6. Definition of Social Class

According to Karl Marx in his theory of class, he states that class is a set of people who play the same functions of the organization of production. Classes in the society are differentiated based on the position of economic structure which is in mastery of production ( Dwipayana, 28). Dwipayana also revealed that Karl Marx conception about class based on the economical side as the fundamental factor of the human life problems.

The other theoretical creator of class divisions is Max Weber. He also has the same idea with Karl Marx. He defines the term of "class" as a group of people in the same social class and economical factor is one of dimension that determine the social class of people in the society (Dwipayana30).

Horton also stated that social class can be defined as a stratum of people of similar position in the social status continuum. Aristotle observed that populations tended to be divided into three groups, they are very rich, very poor and those in between. The description of social class implies that money separates people into different groupings. The members of particular social class often have about the same amount of money, but the most important is that they have the same attitudes, values, and way of life (Horton 1933).

Generally, social class is divided into three classes, upper class, middle class, and lower class. It is also happened in British. The British society is also often considered to be divided into three main groups of classes, those are upper class, middle class, and lower class or working class.

There are some characteristics of class divisions according to Kerbo (1983):

a. The Upper Class

The upper class people are known as people that high in property ownership, powerful and the most authoritative one.

b. The Middle Class

This class is used to signify people less comfortably off than the upper class, and definitely less powerful, but respected nonetheless. They include shop owner, housekeeper, and industrialist.

c. The Lower Class

This class is used to signify those people that rarely having the requirements of life and never considered by other classes no matter how long or hard they worked on improving their circumstances. It also

consists with people that having no property, who are often unemployed and have no authority.

## 7. Determinant of Social Class

People can be indicated in which the social class they belong by some indicators. But the most thing that can indicate the people class is by the money itself. According t Horton ( 315-318), the determinants of social class can be the specific aspect to support the depiction of the social class, they are:

### a. Income

Income is the main measure to indicate the class that someone belongs. People that has high income can be indicated as the upper class because they can do anything with their money.

### b. Occupation

Occupation is an exceedingly important aspect of social class because many other facts that are connected with occupation. Generally, from knowing someone's occupation, the other people can know their educational background, standard of living, and their daily routines of her/his family life.

### c. Education

Social class and education interact at least two ways. The higher education requires money and motivation. Then, the amount and kind of education affects the class rank secured. It doesn't only bring occupational skills, but it also brings changes in taste, interest, goals, and speech in one's total way of life. Although a wealthy family

background is a necessity for secure upper class status, education may substitute for family background at the intermediate class levels.

d. Self-identification and class consciousness

Self-identification with social class has some effect upon behavior, whether one actually is a member of that class or not.

e. Status symbol

Since the rich and wellborn look like other people, they need the meaning of ensuring that their position is recognized. In the past, it has been found through the status symbol, which can be any desirable trait or object that supply sharply limited such as private swimming pool and diamonds.

## **8. Class Differentiation in life Style**

There are some other indicators that can differentiate people. Upper class people surely have better life style than those in the lower class (Setiadi440).

Then, the level of live style can be seen from the accomplishment of the daily need, those include:

a. Furniture and household ware

Upper class people can be seen also from the furniture that they have. For them, furniture is not only for the accomplishment but it also has certain value and artistic in the life style.

b. The way of dressing

The way of someone dress is the clear indicators to differentiate in which class that someone belongs. The upper class which is known have high in

income will more tidy and has good appearance because they can buy branded cloths, hat, shoes and many others. In the other hand, the one who known as the lower class, they don't have enough money, so that the cloth that they wear is often standards or even worse.

c. The type of the house and location

Middle class and upper class have a house in a certain place.

d. Menu of the daily food.

The upper class people will more care with the food which they eat. They will think about the vitamin and the nutrition of the food than just to make them full. Therefore, the lower class people just think to make their stomach full. They don't care whether the food has high vitamin or not.

## **B. Review of Related Study**

The writer writes this analysis based on the previous study. The previous study mentioned earlier is the *Eliza's transformation in Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion*. This previous study is written by Pita Febriana as the student of State University of Surabaya in 2011. The study of *Eliza's transformation in Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion* focuses to the main character that is Eliza. In that previous study, Pita Febriana as the writer focuses on the changing attitude of the main character from lower class to upper class. So that she uses characterization to analyze the literary work. The differences between that previous study with this study is that the previous study did not pay attention to the social issue which is existed in the drama, that is about the class social conflict.