

**THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMAN
IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* AND
ABIDAH EL-KHALIEQY'S *PEREMPUAN BERKALUNG SORBAN***

**A Graduating Paper
Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
The Bachelor Degree in English Literature**



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2013**

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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**POTRET WANITA DI *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* KARYA JANE AUSTEN
DAN *PEREMPUAN BERKALUNG SORBAN* KARYA ABIDAH EL-
KHALIEQY**

Oleh: Evi Aprilia

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini menganalisa potret wanita dalam novel *Pride and Prejudice* yang ditulis oleh Jane Austen dan *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* yang ditulis oleh Abidah El-Khalieqy. Walaupun kedua novel tersebut mempunyai era yang berbeda, namun keduanya mempunyai persamaan masalah umum, yaitu keterbatasan hak wanita. Di *Pride and prejudice*, di awal novel, Elizabeth tidak mempunyai hak untuk memilih suami. Dia mendapatkan tekanan dari ibunya untuk mempunyai suami yang kaya, tidak peduli dia mencintainya atau tidak. Berbeda dengan Annisa di *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*, dia mendapatkan batasan dari mulai dia kecil hingga dewasa. Dia tidak diperbolehkan untuk belajar menunggang kuda, tidak boleh bermain seperti kakak-kakaknya, dia juga dipaksa untuk menikah dengan seorang laki-laki. Ditambah lagi, dia mendapatkan kekerasan fisik dan pelecehan seksual oleh suaminya.

Dalam menganalisa novel ini, penulis menggunakan teori feminisme oleh Virginia Woolf. Teori ini menyebutkan kesetaraan antara laki-lakidan perempuan itu suatu keharusan, di mana mereka sama dalam status sosial, pendidikan dan ekonomi. Dalam perkembangan permasalahannya yang berbeda, maka penulis menggunakan teori feminisme sesuai dengan arah perlawanannya, yakni feminisme liberal dan feminisme postmodern. Feminisme liberal bergerak dalam tataran arah individual, sedangkan postmodern feminisme bergerakdalam lingkup patriarki. Karena *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* bertajuk novel yang berada di lingkungan berbasis Islam, maka penulis menyertakan pandangan Islam terhadap perempuan sebagai tambahan teori untuk membahasnya. Dikarenakan penulis menggunakan dua novel sebagai objek kajian, maka penulis juga menggunakan studi perbandingan untuk membahasnya. Pendekatan yang penulis gunakan adalah pendekatan gender, dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif argumentatif, di mana pembahasan akan dijabarkan dan digambarkan sesuai dengan pendapat-pendapat yang berkembang di dalam pembahasan.

Dari pembahasan skripsi ini, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa ada hubungan keterkaitan antara kedua novel ini, antara lain: 1.) *Pride and Prejudice* dan *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* sama-sama membahas tentang keterbatasan dalam tataran pernikahan dan pendidikan. 2.) Bentuk perlawanan Elizabeth dan Annisa sama, yakni perlawanan secara langsung. 3.) Bentuk perlawanan Elizabeth termasuk gerakan feminisme liberal, sedangkan bentuk perlawanan Annisa termasuk gerakan feminisepostmodern.

Kata kunci: feminisme, perbandingan, pembatasan.

**THE PORTRAYAL OF WOMAN IN JANE AUSTEN'S *PRIDE AND
PREJUDICE* AND ABIDAH EL-KHALIEQY'S *PEREMPUAN
BERKALUNG SORBAN***

By: Evi Aprilia

ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the portrayal of woman in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Abidah El-Khalieqy's *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. Even though both of the novels have different era, they have same general problem. It is the limitation of woman right. In *Pride and Prejudice*, in the beginning of the novel, Elizabeth does not have her own right to choose a husband. She get a compulsion from her mother to have rich husband, no matter she loves him or not. Different from Annisa in *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*, she gets limitation from her childhood until her adulthood. She does not allow learning to ride a horse and playing around like her brothers. She also gets force to marry with a guy. Moreover, she gets physical abuse and sexual harassment from her husband.

In analyzing these novels, the writer uses feminist theory from Virginia Woolf. This theory states that the equality between men and women is a must, where they are equal in social status, education and economic fields. In the development of the different problems, the writer uses feminist theory based on their resistances, which are liberal feminism and postmodern feminism. The movement of liberal feminism is on the individual, while postmodern feminism is on the patriarchy field. Since *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* is in the Islamic environment, so the writer also states the role of women in Islamic perspective as additional theory to discuss it. Because the writer uses two novels as the object of the studies, the writer also uses the comparative study to analyze it. The approach which the writer uses is gender approaches, with qualitative argumentative method, the discussion explain and describe based on the arguments in the discussion.

From the discussion of this paper, the writer concludes that there is relation between the two novels, namely: 1.) *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* have similarities in discussing the limitation in term of marriage and education. 2.) The form of Elizabeth and Annisa resistances are the same, which is direct resistance. 3.) The form of Elizabeth's resistances include in liberal feminism, while Annisa's resistances are postmodern feminism.

Key words: feminism, comparative, limitation

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This graduating paper I dedicate to:

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- ❖ Some powerful girls in Racana Nyi Ageng Serang and Ikatan Pelajar MuhammadiyahDIY
- ❖ All men who toughen these women in every condition.

MOTTO

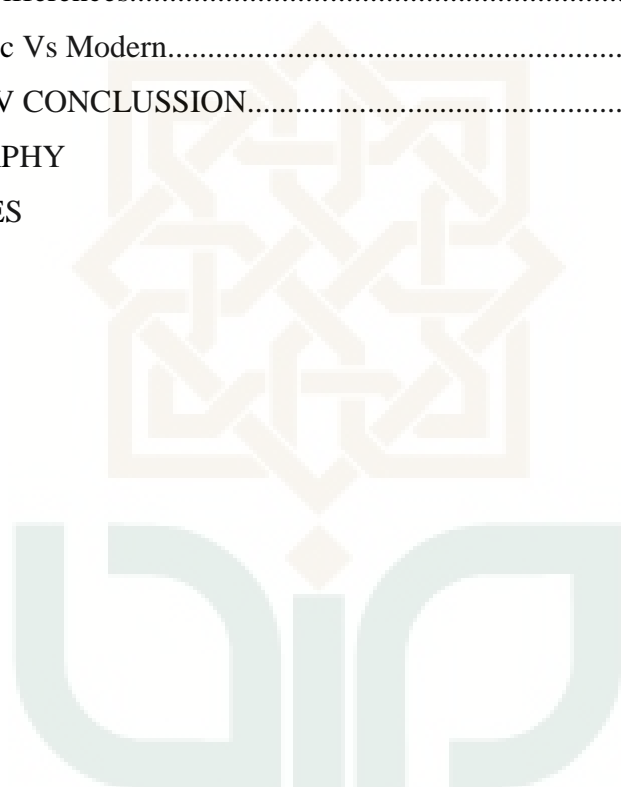
بِئْسَ مَا يَشْتَرُونَ بِالْقَلَمِ وَمَا يَسْتُرُونَ

- ❖ *“Nuun, demi pena dan segala apa yang dituliskannya” (QS. Al Qalaam1)*
- ❖ *Kamu tidak perlu seharum bunga melati, sepopuler bunga raflesia atau secantik bunga anggrek. Tapi cukupkan lah dulu belajarmu menjadi rumput liar, yang akarnya menancap kuat di tanah tanpa dirawat, hidup mandiri tanpa disirami dan tumbuh di mana saja yang kamu suka.*
- ❖ *“Man Jadda wa jadda; siapa giat pasti akan dapat”*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

In its development, literary works have many forms. The major forms of literature are Novel, Poem, Drama, Short Story and Novella. These main forms of literature can be written in various genres. Genre is a category characterized by similarities in form, style, or subject matter. The classic major genres of Literature are: Comedy, Romance, Tragedy and Satire (M.H. Abrams 68). The major of literary works take factual themes that reflected by the real life at the time the works are produced. These forms of literary works represent two dimensions; the idea and the works itself.

One form of literary works, novel, use words to present the works. According to Abrams (1971: 110) ... its (novel) magnitude permits a great variety of characters, greater complication of plot... The ideas flow naturally word by word; it is stated by Abrams as 'great variety of writings'. Thus, the reader can read the situation in the works in detail. They can also feel the situation by their own imagination. So, these are the reasons why the writer chooses novel as the object of the research.

Like other literary works, novel has various genres, such as; romance, comedy, and tragedy. Themes of the genres are various also. They can tell about bibliography, fairy tales, technology, love story, life experience and so on. The

themes mostly take factual issues reflecting the real life at the time the works are produced.

Some popular literary works are composed by men. Most of the popular writers who have legendary works are men, for example: Shakespeare, Thomas Hardy, John Steinbeck, Edgar Allan Poe, etc. According to Beauvoir (2003: 375), women in literary works are assumed as somebody else. They do not have their own existence. They have to be dependent to men. From this condition, women have to reveal the stereotype. They must have their own existence. So, some writers like Queen Victoria, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Jane Austen, write some works to have a role in literary works. Therefore, some gender issues become common in literary works.

Gender is range of characteristics used to distinguish between males and females particularly in the cases of men and women, and the masculine and feminine attribute assigned to them. Depending on the context, the discriminating characteristic is varying from sex to social role to gender identity. By nineteenth century, people generally met their personal needs in the family. Women in the early nineteenth century cared about men. Yet, in order to give the care, women depended on the economic support of men. Women had to be dependent because everyone depended on them (the women) for nurturing and caring. Men and women then, though totally are separated with different roles, were incomplete without each other (Nini Sukarsari 5).

In Islamic perspective, men and women are the same. The only thing that makes them different is their quality of prayer and the attitude in their life. The

equality of women and men is stated in Al-Qur'an surah Ali Imran ayah 195 and An-Nahl ayah 97.

فَاسْتَجَابَ لَهُمْ رَبُّهُمْ أَنِّي لَا أُضِيعُ عَمَلَ عَامِلٍ مِّنْكُمْ مِّمَّنْ
ذَكَرَ أَوْ أُنْتَىٰ ۖ بَعْضُكُمْ مِّنْ بَعْضٍ ۖ فَالَّذِينَ هَاجَرُوا
وَأُخْرِجُوا مِنْ دِيَارِهِمْ وَأُودُوا فِي سَبِيلِي وَقَاتَلُوا وَقُتِلُوا
لَأُكَفِّرَنَّ عَنْهُمْ سَيِّئَاتِهِمْ وَلَأُدْخِلَنَّهُمْ جَنَّاتٍ تَجْرِي مِنْ
تَحْتِهَا الْأَنْهَارُ ثَوَابًا مِّنْ عِنْدِ اللَّهِ ۖ وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حُسْنُ
الثَّوَابِ [٣:١٩٥]

And their Lord hath accepted of them, and answered them:
"Never will I suffer to be lost the work of any of you, be
the male or female: Ye are members, one of another:
Those who have left their homes, or been driven out there
from, or suffered harm in My Cause, or fought or been
slain,- verily, I will blot out from them their iniquities, and
admit them into Gardens with rivers flowing beneath;- A
reward from the presence of Allah, and from His presence
is the best of rewards." (Yusuf Ali: 30)

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْ ذَكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْتَىٰ وَهُوَ مُؤْمِنٌ فَلَنُحْيِيَنَّهُ
حَيَاةً طَيِّبَةً ۖ وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

[١٦:٩٧]

Whoever works righteousness, man or woman, and has
Faith, verily, to him will We give a new Life, a life that is
good and pure and We will bestow on such their reward
according to the best of their actions. (Yusuf Ali 111)

Therefore, the reality that assumes men are higher than women is a
stereotype. Moreover in literary works, women can be as productive as men. The

reality that is not matched with the rule in the Qoran as the main source of Islamic laws, emerge some works which criticized the situation.

In Indonesian literary works, theme of women equality has emerged in early of 21th century. Some novels have woman as the main character, such as: *Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk*, *Pintu*, *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*, *two logs Padang Bulan* and *Cinta di Dalam Gelas*. The main characters there still become somebody else. They are limited in a patriarchy of social construction. The tradition and religion rules make them struggle to make their own existence. It means that women must be independent to have their own existence in their society. So they can have their pride and come into existence.

In the term of feminist novel, many novelists have published their novels with feminist as theme. The feminist novels which are written by women novelists like Asma Nadia, N.H. Dini, Dewi Lestari, Abidah El-Khalieqy and Fira Basuki become interesting novels because they are written by women. The women novelists make positive progress in the development of literary works in Indonesia. Women novelists enrich the color of literary works in Indonesia, because from the beginning until many decades ago, novelists in Indonesia are still dominated by men. Moreover, women novelists also write some feminist novels.

In early 19th century, the issue of women existence emerged in English literature. In some feminist novels, the revealing of women focused on the tradition and religion rules. Most of the main characters were described as brave character that could break the gap between tradition and religion. They settled for

the negative assumption of the society. They also could survive in the society. They did not just depend on men or follow the social rules, but they also had bravery to struggle their will to be as equal as men. Some novels in this era, like *Pride and Prejudice*, *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *The Scarlet Letter* became popular novels, because the main character of the novels was a woman.

Pride and Prejudice have a romantic theme, it published in Victorian era. It was composed by Jane Austen. Her other novels are *Sense of Sensibility* (1811), *Mansfield Park* (1814) and *Emma* (1815). *Pride and Prejudice* was written base on the social culture of English society. The social status of the people can differ based on wealth. As an example, a marriage can increase or decrease the social status of a woman. If a woman married to a rich man, her social class will increase as her husband. As the opposite, if a woman married to a poor man, her social class will decrease same with her husband social class (Donna Apriani 64).

In the *Pride and Prejudice*, Elizabeth Bennet as a second daughter of Bennet family had different way of thinking from her four sisters. As a woman, she did not only want the wealthy man, but she also considered the logic reason of choosing a husband. She was a brave woman rejecting a marriage proposal from a man who she did not want to marry with. She also had a big loyalty to take care of her family. She traipsed across miles away to Netherfield to nurse her illness. She accepted mocking from Bingley's family because of her act, but Lizzy (nickname of Elizabeth Bennet) did not consider it further. This act became a unique point for Mr. Darcy to love Lizzy at the first impression. From this time, Lizzy tried to

find her existence. Lizzy gained her power and independence through her mobility and affinity with nature.

In different region and era, the stereotype of women still becomes an interesting issue. In Indonesia, gender issue increases from day to day. The issue develops from private to public sphere. In this paper, the writer focuses on Indonesian novel titled *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* written by Abidah El-Khalieqy. This novel had a story about the portrayal of woman in patriarchy environment. Patriarchy there systematically advantages men. The power of family comes from the father. Women including mother and the daughter have to serve all of the man needs, for example: cook, wash their plate and cloth without any help from the father or the sons.

This novel is a story of a woman who lived in *pesantren* (Islamic Boarding House) which still had strong patriarchy rules, where rule of manhood was dominant in the social organization. Annisa, as the main character, felt different from her brothers who could learn many things that she did not allowed to, for example learning to ride a horse, having a chance to choose what she wanted, having high education and going to other city to study. All of her activities were limited because she was a girl. Started from here, Annisa felt that she was not equal with her two brothers. She tried to break the rules by learning what she wanted, including riding a horse. Moreover, she was forced to marry with Samsudin, a man from her parent's choices. On the marriage, she got sexual harassment and also physical abuse. So, her marriage is not happy marriage and over by divorce.

The interesting thing from this novel is that Annisa, as the object of the sexual harassment and also physical abuse does not just give up on the situation. She has willing to face the condition. She tries to be critical, responsible, clever and forceful woman. She is not satisfied only becoming a housewife and uneducated woman. She proofs that women also can be as clever as men.

From this different condition of women inequality, the writer chooses both of the novel *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. The novels contain same gender inequality problems. They point out that women's work is directed inward to the family and men's work is directed outward to the family. The main characters are limited to have amounts of property, power, and prestige. So, from the background of study above, the writer feels interested to discuss these novels.

B. Scope of Study

This paper focuses on the portrayal of woman in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Abidah El-Khalieqy's *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. The main characters in the novels have their own way to face the condition. Lizzy struggles to find her ideal husband. Annisa also has same passion to have her own love. They have similar power to reveal what they want. They struggle their pride on their own society in term of against the inequality.

As a story always has its intrinsic and extrinsic elements, the writer of this research focuses on analyzing the intrinsic elements; however the extrinsic elements are just to support the explanation.

C. Problem Statements

Based on the background of research above, the writer discusses about problems as stated below:

1. How is the portrayal of woman in the *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*?
2. How do women in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* against inequality in the society?

D. Objectives of Study

The objectives of study on this paper are to discuss the portrayal of woman in the novel, how they can face the inequality, and compare the form of rebellion and problem solving in the different society and culture. It describes the way of thinking, and the form of society influence the structure of self awareness of the women as reflected in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. Another paper's aim is to discuss the comparative study between both of novel and find the essential differences and similarities.

E. Significances of Study

1. Academic Significance

Academically, this paper can be used as an additional source for gender problems. Especially in the movement of gender issues depend on the place and time.

2. Practical Significance

For other readers, this paper can give some information about gender problems. It also contains the movement of feminism between Victorian era and modern era in two different categories; the west and the east culture.

3. Islamic Significance

In Islamic society, this paper becomes an additional source of woman problem in *pesantren*. It focuses on the problem in patriarchal tendency in a family, under man domination.

F. Prior Researches

The related issues on gender problems have been discussed in some graduating papers and journals. As seen in Donna Apriani paper's "The Characteristics of English Society in Early 19th Century as Reflected in *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen" (Universitas Andalas, 2009). This paper discusses the form of cultural background in 19th century. The characterization of people is described based on the story of the novel. Then, Nawawi on his graduating paper titled "An Analysis of Social Values in Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice*" (UIN Malang, 2008) which analyzes the moral values of the society. This paper states the positive and negative value of the society. Another paper is written by Moh. Muzakka, a journal titled "Perjuangan Perempuan Melawan Hegemoni Patriarki: Kajian Terhadap Novel *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* karya Abidah El-Khalieqy" (UNDIP, 2010). The paper focuses on the resistance against the patriarchy system. *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* novel is also discussed by feminist theories in a journal entitled "Citra Perempuan Kuasa Dalam Perspektif Kritik Sastra Feminis Novel *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* Karya Abidah El-Khalieqy" (Unnes, 2011),

this journal is written by U'um Qomariyah. The paper discusses either *Pride and Prejudice* or *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. However it focuses on one of the novels. Meanwhile this research has idea to compare both of the novels, which has not discussed yet in the previous paper.

G. Theoretical Approaches

The theoretical approach of this research is feminist approach. A Feminist Approach is one which supports women's equality. Feminism is the study of gender with the goal of changing society to make women and men equal (Rush Long 67).

Gender is not predetermined, but social construct and, as such, can be changed. However, there are no encourage a direct confrontation between female and male concerns and preferred to try finding some kinds of balance of power between both of them. If women were to develop their artistic abilities to the full, it was necessary to establish social and economic equality with men (Virginia Woolf 154).

Man domination is in all influential cultural fields, including law, religion, philosophy, science, literature and the other art. Freedom for woman is from being distinguished on the basis of biology and rejected the whole notion of feminist, which regarded as a male projection (Simone de Beauvoir 45).

Since the writer only focuses in the text only, the writer uses the objective approach research. This research is only considering the text itself. The extrinsic aspect does not uses in the discussion of the research. According to Abrams (1957: 115), an objective work is one in which the author simply presents his invented situation or his fictional characters and their thoughts, feelings, and actions, himself seemingly remaining detached, and non committal.

The theory that the writer uses in this research is feminist theory. In general, feminism can be divided into some categories depend on the historical struggle. (Putnam Tong 2). Some of the categories are Liberal Feminism, Radical feminism, Marxist-socialist feminism, Psycho-analysis feminist, Existentialist feminism, Postmodern Feminist and Eco-feminist.

1. Liberal Feminism

The basic understanding of this liberal feminism is demanding the equal right for everyone, including woman. Most of liberalist feminist assumed that the freedom and justice is source from rationality (Fakih 143). Liberal feminists believe in individualism and stress the importance of personal identity over gender identity. Liberal feminism is derived from a belief in individualism, which suggests that gender differences are at best secondary and should not affect the rights and opportunities of women and men. This form of equal-rights feminism aims to establish women and men equal access to the public sphere, bringing about change through incremental reform.

2. Radical Feminism

The concept of radical in feminism was started as the reaction of the discrimination of social culture based on the sex in 1960. This ideology demands the absolute equality between female and male without considering the differences of their biological nature. Based on Jaggar via Fakih (2001: 102), this community thinks that the oppression of woman comes from man. The form of oppression is on man's mastery of woman physic. Radical feminists use patriarchy to draw attention to the systematic, institutionalised and all-

encompassing character of male power, present in all social institutions and every society. The dominance of the husband-father within the family is at the heart of problem.

3. Marxist-Socialist Feminism

In this ideology, the community refuses the concept of radical feminist. They disagree with the statement about ideology identity as the gender differences. Marxist feminist argues the oppression is form of the objective reality, that personal is political. Woman should have political chance. This ideology thinks to do synthetic thing between the materialist historic method from Marx and Engels with the ideology “personal is political” from feminist radical community (Jaggar via Fakhri 89).

4. Psycho-analysis Feminist

In the term of this kind of feminist, there are some opinions that this psycho-analysis feminist sourced from Freud. The opinion is about the relevance of production relation. Penis envy stated as the main factor of this ideology (Fakhri 90). Women feel unequal and become subordinated. Women activist in this ideology demand their right equal with man in public or domestic area.

5. Existentialist Feminism

Feminist with this ideology is done by the woman background reputed as other by men. Women are subordinated by men. Because of that, women try to make a proof that they can survive in any condition. Simone de Beauvoir is one of the influential people in this ideology with his popular work, *Second Sex* (Fakhri:

92). He rejects the distinction, arguing that there are fundamental and ineradicable differences between men and women.

6. Postmodern Feminism

This kind of feminism is still happening in current time. Women demand gender equality between woman and man. Women should have the same right with man in every class of economy, politic and everything (Fakih: 93). Women must, in the estimation of postmodern and third-wave feminists, reveal their differences to each other, so that they can better resist the patriarchal tendency to center and congeal thought into a rigid truth that always was, is, and forever will be. To become themselves, women must embrace conflict, even self-contradiction; they do not have to follow any script, including a self-imposed one, throughout their lives.

Since Annisa in *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* lives in the Islamic environment, the writer uses women's role in Islamic perspective. For the equality of men and women, there is an ayah which explains the equality of men and women:

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ
شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَاكُمْ ۗ
إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ [٤٩:١٣]

The translation: O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise (each other)). Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things). (Yusuf Ali: 206)

This ayah, (QS. Al-hujurat: 13), explains that men and women are equal. The main thing that makes them different is the quality of their prayer and their good behavior. When women want to work or do another activity outside the house, it is allowed, if they have done their duty in the family. Like pregnancy, giving birth of baby and nursing the baby. It means that, if a mother in that situation, she must leave of absence for a while until her baby is ready to be left. When she is ready for working and get permission from his husband, she can go back to work again.

In this research, the kind of feminist theories focuses on liberal and postmodern feminism added by women in Islamic perspective. Liberal feminism used to discuss the portrayal of women in *Pride and Prejudice*. Liberal feminists believe in individualism and stress the importance of personal identity over gender identity.

The main thing that makes it different with other feminist theories is that liberal feminist maintains the primary cause of women's subordination to men is a set of social norms and formal laws that make it hard for women to succeed in the public world. Unless women have the same opportunities that men have, women will not be able to achieve their full potential in the academy, the forum, the marketplace, the operating room, and so forth.

Meanwhile postmodern feminism is used to discuss *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* novel. It is different from another feminist theory because this postmodern feminist argues that women must resist the patriarchal tendency in society. Patriarchy literally means rule by the father, and refers to the domination of the

husband/father within the family in the subordination of his wife and children.

However, the term is usually used in the general sense of 'rule by men', drawing attention to the oppression and exploitation to which women are subjected (Jaggar via Fakhri 105). Patriarchy thus implies that the system of male power in society at large both reflects and stems from the domination of the father in the family.

Patriarchy is important because it provides a conceptual basis for understanding and explaining the system of gender inequality and oppression that feminists believe is neglected by conventional political thought

This theory is suitable with the condition of Annisa in *Perempuan Berkabung Sorban* who lives in family which has patriarchy system. Another supporting theory is from Virginia Woolf. She argues that men and women are equal in social and economy. The nature of the physic is not become limited factor to have the same right. Because the social and economy is not depending on the physic, it depends on the willingness of the person. It does not matter man or woman.

Because the writer has two object discussions, the writer also uses comparative study. Here, comparative study is a study to compare a literary work of a nation with other nation or compare a literature with other topic as the whole life expression (Endraswara 9-10). This study is generally an effort to elaborate two cases with the same materials but with cultural, social and political differences (Retno Sari 80). On this research, the same material is gender inequality and effort to against the problem. The differences are in the way of resistances, region, era, and the author and socio-cultural background.

Two theories above are elaborated to discuss the problems on this research. The theory from Virginia Woolf used to discuss about the portrayal of women in the novel, especially the inequality. While the liberal and postmodern feminism is used to identify the movement of feminism in both of novels. The Islamic perspective of women is used as additional theory to discuss *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* novel. The comparative study is used to compare the two objects of study. So, the theories have correlation to analyze the feminist phenomena as seen in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* especially to analyze the portrayal of women and their resistances to solve the inequality.

H. Methods of Study

1. Type of Research

The writer uses library research to make this research. In this research, the writer collects sources and the literary reviews that have same object of the research. This research applies the argumentative technique that explains the problem statements based on the data and arguments. The type of research is qualitative. The qualitative research means to understand the phenomenon about what is around the subject research holistically as well as descriptively in the forms of the words and languages, in the particular context that is natural and to utilize the various science methods (Moleong 6)

2. Data Sources

The writer uses the primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the main source that gives major part to the data collector directly, while the

secondary source is the source that gives the data to the data collector indirectly as supporting data (Sugiyono 225). In this case, the writer uses the novels of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* and Abidah El-Khalieqy's *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* as the main data. The secondary data is from the related books or journals of feminism that is relevant and supports the data of the research.

3. Method of Collecting Data

In order to gather the data, this research is based on library research. This research based on searching data that related to the object studies. The data include articles, journals and books of feminism or gender studies. Some theories and other understanding that relate to the object studies are gathered as well. The followings are the steps of collecting data in this paper:

- a. Providing the portrayal of women that described on the novels and writing down the data stated in both of the novels.
- b. Making a connection of the portrayal of women from both of the novels, and then comparing them.
- c. Exploring the comparison of the resistances of women in the *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* novels.

4. Method of Data Analysis

The writer uses the descriptive analysis. The writer analyzes all of the problems in the novels through the theories and also explores about the theories used to describe the detail of the events.

At the beginning of the research, the writer searches and finds the portrayal of women in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. The writer explores how their struggle and passion to face the society are, and how they can face the inequality in their society. The writer makes a connection of the portrayal of women in both of the novels. Then, the writer explores the comparison of the portrayal of women in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* novels.

I. Paper Organization

This paper consists of four chapters. Introduction as chapter one is about the frameworks of the whole paper. Chapter two consists of the intrinsic aspects of the novels. Chapter three is the discussion about the portrayal of women in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*. Chapter four is the conclusion of the whole discussion.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Pride and Prejudice focuses on the promotion of equal contract, marriage, parenting, and property rights for women. Lizzy's resistance is generally in her marriage. It is starting from choosing her spouse until deciding her spouse. Hence, Lizzy's resistance includes in liberal feminism. It holds that women, as well as men, have a right to such freedom due to their status as self-owners. Liberal feminists believe in individualism and stress the importance of personal identity over gender identity. Her resistance focuses on getting her own right to vote or choose her own desirable.

The problem in *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* has different form with the problem in *Pride and Prejudice*. Annisa gets sexual harassment, physical abuse, and limitation in her activities. It is the reflection of the patriarchy system in her society. So, she tries to against the condition with doing some resistances. She offers divorce right, continues her study in college and becomes strong convicting women. From the condition above, it includes in postmodern feminism. Since the postmodern feminists argue that formal equality has done little to alter a patriarchal society. On the other hand, Annisa also obeys the role of women in Islamic perspective. She becomes better woman than the others but she also fulfils her duty as a daughter, a wife and a mother.

From the explanation above, the portrayal of women in *Pride and Prejudice* and *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* has some relations. First is about the theme which is all about the social life, economic and educational life. The passion of

resistance by Lizzy and Annisa as main character is stronger than other woman in their society. They have bravery to break the gap in their family and society, but it is still under control. There are some different aspects of their problem. In the way to solve the problem, they have different solution; because the problem has changed depend on the era and the region. In conclusion, from both of the novels, there is a movement in the feminist resistance. It was starting from liberal feminism to postmodern feminism.

This is the table of comparison between both of novels:

	<i>Pride and Prejudice</i>	<i>Perempuan Berkalung Sorban</i>
	Elizabeth	Annisa
Liberal Feminism: 1. Equal in education 2. Equal status of self-owner 3. Resist parental pressure	√ √ √	√ - √
Postmodern Feminism: 1. Equal in economic 2. Equal in choosing and to be chosen 3. Resist patriarchal tendency	- √ -	√ √ √
An-Nisaa: 34 1. Woman has to obey her husband/father 2. Complain when a husband disobey the religion's rule	- -	√ √

Based on the conclusion above, the writer wants to give suggestion. This research discusses about the role of women in marriage and educational cases. The writer hopes the next research will more focuses on another cases, like politic or economic cases. Moreover, the background of the author and the social culture also influence the problem there. Since women problems in society still happen and vary in different from of cases. This theme does not discuss yet in this paper, so the writer hopes that another paper will discuss it further. The essential problems have to discuss, because sometimes the implicit meaning of a problem gives more influence thing than the explicit one.



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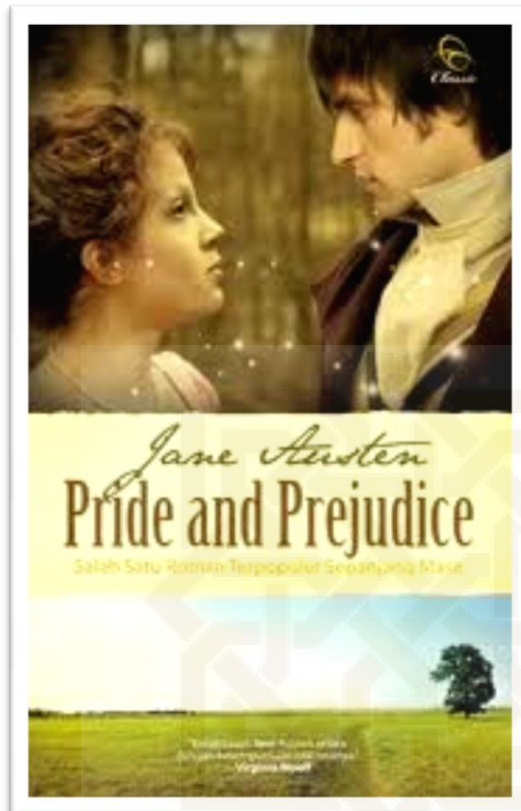
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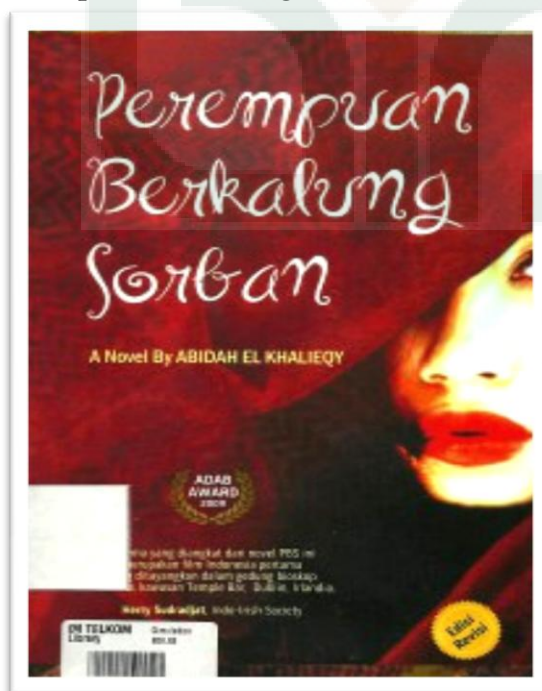
Appendix I

COVER OF THE NOVELS

1. *Pride and Prejudice*



2. *Perempuan Berkalung Sorban*



Appendix II

CURRICULUM VITAE



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