

**MASCULINE QUALITIES OF WOMAN IN FAMILY LIFE AS SEEN  
IN FRANZ KAFKA'S *METAMORPHOSIS***

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
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2013**

## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this research is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this research. Other writer's opinions or finding included in the thesis are quoted and cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 10 September 2013



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Saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat di ajukan pada sidang munaqasyah untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terimakasih.

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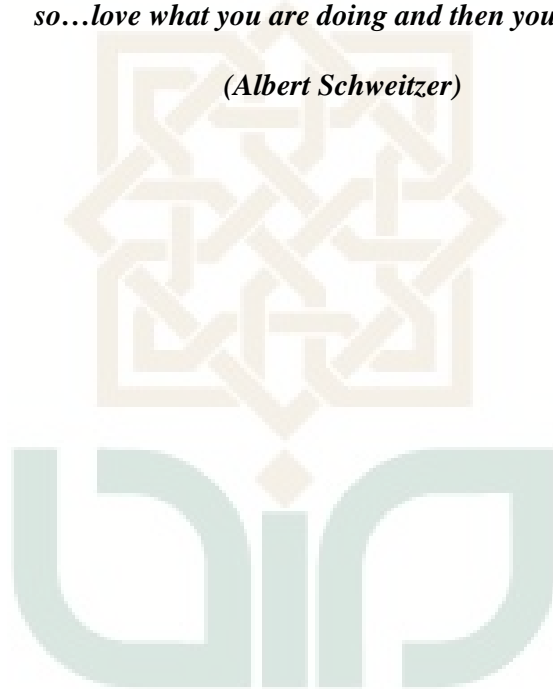
**MOTTO**

*As you travel through life, no matter what your goal, keep your thoughts on  
the doughnuts, not on the hole*

**(Anonymous)**

*Success is not the key to happiness, but happiness is the key to success,  
so...love what you are doing and then you are happy.*

**(Albert Schweitzer)**



**DEDICATION**

**This Paper is dedicated to:**

**My beloved college**

**English Department**

**Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences**

**State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta**



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## ABSTRACTS

This research discusses the masculine traits and behaviors of women and the idea of feminism, which are found in Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*. This study focuses on the main female character Grete Samsa that changes herself become masculine in her characteristics and the idea feminism related to masculine characteristics.

The method of research applied in this study is library research. The writer collects the data from books, journals, and internet that contain supporting the data. These are analyzed by the theory of Liberal Feminism that woman must be strong in mind and body (masculine); woman also must be independent that will tend to be observant daughters and affectionate sisters.

The result of the analysis explains that the masculine characteristic of Grete Samsa is independent, intellectual, domination, autonomy, and feminine. This analysis is also correlated into the idea feminism of woman perspective, it is either man or women are born free and equal. The idea feminism is shown by Grete Samsa when she studied French gets shorthand and works outside the home to get money and helps her family's financial. She dares to break the society paradigm that a woman is mostly weak, dependent, passive, and being servant. She shows that she is free to get equality in her life.

Key words: Masculine Qualities, family life, women, feminism



## INTISARI

Skripsi ini menganalisis tentang karakter maskulin dari seorang wanita yaitu tokoh Grete Samsa dan ide feminist yang ada di dalam cerita tersebut. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah metode kajian pustaka. Penulis mengumpulkan data tersebut dari novel itu sendiri, buku-buku, jurnal dan sumber internet sebagai sumber pendukung. Adapun teori-teori yang digunakan dalam analisis ini adalah, yang pertama teori Feminist Liberal yang mengatakan bahwa perempuan harus kuat baik dalam pikiran ataupun perilakunya, seperti halnya perilaku masculine.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menjelaskan karakter masculine dari tokoh perempuan, dalam hal ini adalah Grete Samsa. Dia memiliki karakter maskulin seperti halnya, mandiri, cendekiawan, perhatian, mendominasi, dan otonomi. Kaum feminist percaya bahwa perempuan bisa menjadi maskulin sebagaimana feminine, jadi perempuan seharusnya memiliki karakter baik feminine maupun maskulin. Grete Samsa menggambarkan persamaan hak pada perempuan ini, dengan cara dia bekerja di luar rumah, kursus, dan belajar bahasa Prancis agar dia bisa bekerja dengan karir yang bagus. Selain itu, dia juga melakukan pekerjaan rumah sendirian, mengurus kakaknya, menjaga ibunya bahkan dialah yang menjadi tulang punggung keluarga. Dengan demikian, dapat dilihat bahwa Grete disini mencoba menghilangkan paradigma social yang menganggap bahwa perempuan pada umumnya itu lemah dan harus tinggal dirumah sebagai pelayan laki-laki. Dalam cerita ini Grete mengungkapkan bahwa perempuan juga bisa bebas dan mendapatkan hak yang sama dengan laki-laki dalam hal pekerjaan dan pendidikan.

Kata kunci: Kualitas Maskulin, ruang lingkup keluarga, wanita dan feminisme.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Study

Literature is something written that represents expression, feeling and experience of human life that is understood as a creative works. Abrams writes in his book entitled *Glossary of Literary Terms*, “Literature has been commonly used since the eighteenth century to designate fictional and imaginative writings—poetry, prose fiction, and drama” (1999: 177). In an expanded use, it designates also any other writings (including philosophy, history, and even scientific works addressed to a general audience) that are especially distinguished in form, expression, and emotional power (Abrams 1999: 177).

The literary work can be defined as a part of literature to establish an idea or a story in a meaningful form. The literary work is someone’s ideas, feelings, or experiences which is told in many ways, such as written or novel, and drama that express something such as an idea, event and story. *The Metamorphosis* is one of literary work by Franz Kafka that is applied in novel. According to Gale in the article *Research and Education Association*, Franz Kafka is one of the most influential writers of the twentieth century. Franz Kafka penned novels and short stories that portray the bewildered alienation of modern society. His characters frequently find themselves in threatening

situations for which there is no explanation and from which there is no escape (2002: no page).

*Metamorphosis* was published in 1916. *The Metamorphosis* is a classic fiction in the genre of experimental symbolic fiction that arose in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The *Metamorphosis* is generally assigned to a category of fiction known as the novella, novelette, or short novel. Novellas are longer and more complex than short stories but shorter and simpler than novels. Short stories usually contain one major conflict, focus on one major character, and develop one major theme, whereas novels present a much larger fictional world with many characters and episodes. This novella had been written in the Germanic language and then it has been translated into English by David Wyllie. A novella is a work of prose fiction that is generally longer than a short story but not quite as long as a novel. The novella format originated in medieval Italy but did not develop into a definitive literary genre until the late eighteenth century. The novella generally describes one specific event or conflict (Richardson: 2004: 6). In this case, Gregor Samsa is a traveling salesman who wakes up one morning and finds himself transformed into a horrible vermin. After metamorphosis, Gregor and his family struggle to adjust to the new situation as they try to redefine their individual roles in the family and in society.

This novella is renowned for its ability to inspire diverse, sometimes mutually exclusive interpretations. The story immediately starts when Gregor Samsa, the main character, finds himself changed into a monstrous vermin, such as the beginning of the story:



“One morning, when George Samsa woke from troubled dreams, he found himself transformed in his bed into horrible vermin” (Kafka: 1986: 01)

It is an interesting story which tells young man who has been changed into another creature on human transformation. Transformation itself means a complete change in the appearance or character of something or someone, especially so that they are improved (*Cambridge Advanced Learners dictionary 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*). Human transformation can be understood by the humans who change themselves in the appearance or character of something or someone.

Before George Samsa transforms into a vermin, he has a job as a salesman and he is the only financial supporter in their family. His families are his father Mr.Samsa, his mother Mrs. Samsa and his young sister Grete Samsa. After George Samsa transforms into animal appearance, he is not active and full of energy. He also does not go to work in early morning as before; he just stays in his room. He changes himself into passive one, he prefers to sleep so long and more emotional than usual. Finally he loses his job.

In this research, the writer will not explore about the transformation of the main male character George Samsa, but will choose the main female character Grete Samsa who changes herself or her character into someone else. It can be seen from the activities and the behaviors of Grete after her old brother’s transformation. She replaces the responsibility in her family as what her brother done before, although she is still a young beautiful woman.

Grete is young sister of Gregor who always stays at home, helps her mother cooking, cleaning, and dressing up herself. This case defines the society culture that woman becomes servant for man and doing housework. Culturally, woman is weak, soft, passive person and being subordination of men, but it is not in the Samsa's Family. Based on the novella *Metamorphosis*, woman has equality as a man; the main female character has a behavior as male. She is independent and more confidence, it can be said that she has masculine behaviors, and also she takes a responsibility to keep the family, such as working outside the home.

According to the dictionary, masculine or masculinity is something traditionally considered to be characteristic of a male (*Cambridge Advanced Learners dictionary 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition*). So, it is about some characteristics of masculinity. They are leadership, virility, strength, bravery, domination, shows no emotion under pressure, competitiveness, pride, disciplinarian, adventurous, and finally, the breadwinner. That masculine characteristics are predominantly as sources of power, domination, inequality and subordination (Nancy:2008: 01)

Judith Kegan Gardiner writes in *Men, Masculinities and Feminist Theory* that:

“Champions of women repeatedly asked if God and nature had made women so clearly inferior to men, why were such strong social inducements necessary to retain their subjugation. In reaction to claims that women were irrational, weak, vicious, and sinful, the early defenders

of women repeated a number of strategies. They claimed women were equal or superior to men, writing, for example, books about heroic, saintly, learned, and otherwise exemplary women. In another common strategy, they asserted equality less by raising the image of women than by lowering the image of men” (Judith :2004: 36).

*Metamorphosis* is an interesting novella that will be interpreted, especially about woman who has masculine characteristics and behaviors. It means that woman is not weak, passive, and being subordination for man, but they can cover themselves to become strong and dominant. Simone de Beauvoir also writes in the book *Feminism in Literature* that “one is not born, but rather becomes a woman. She demanded freedom for women from being distinguished on the basis of biology” (Bomarito & Hunter : 2005: 137)

In other opinion, Judith M Bennett writes that feminist theories take a number of approaches to this slippery goal of gender equality that is intertwined with their varying perspectives on men and masculinity. They endorse some aspects of traditional masculinity, critique some, and ignore others, as they ask who will be equal to whom, in what respects, and with what results for male and female individuals and their societies (1989: 02).

Therefore, Bennett wrote in a book *Feminism and History*:

“Woman rarely wielded political power in western societies, political history has remained largely untouched by the history of women; but, *Scott* argues, gender was in politics (in its rationales and its discourses), even if women were not. Hence, analyzing the meanings of gender expands

enormously the turf of feminist historians. We need no longer examine just women and their areas of activity; we need no longer even look just at the social construction of femininity and masculinity; we can now look everywhere - even at such traditionally prestigious historical subjects as politics, intellectual discourse, and economics - for gender used as a 'primary signifier of power'(1989: 258).

In literature, feminist literary criticism criticizes the literary works, which are inspired by the feminists' movement. According to Culler in Andi Nurul Askina's thesis states that feminist literary criticism is reading as a woman. Feminist literary criticism is not criticizing women, women author, or even a woman critic.

The reason why writer interested to analyze the novel *Metamorphosis* is because *Metamorphosis* was a popular in that era and also was adapted into movie *Metamorphosis* in 2011 who was directed by Chris Swanton, Starring Robert Pugh, Maureen Lipman, Chris New & Laura Rees. *Metamorphosis* tells the story that human as an animal, it as if as symbolize that the animal just disturbed and meaningless. It will be more interesting because George Samsa is the one son in his family and he has to work every morning to support his family.

The important thing, why the writer chooses the novel *Metamorphosis* to be analyzed, because in the *Metamorphosis* is not only the main Character George Samsa who transforms himself, but his sister Grete also transforms in different character. Gregor transforms become horrible vermin and being

human invalidation but Grete Samsa transforms herself into someone else. She changes herself to become strength and independent, she has masculine behaviors as defined before.

Beside that, this novella shows that characterization in the novella builds the story which the character and plot are related in the novella. In addition, each character shows their ideology, point of view, way of speaking, physical and trait, and emotion. About ideology of characters, the researcher interested to show an ideology of feminism through the characters.

In this paper, the researcher chooses one character Grete Samsa who shows the woman change by describing masculine traits and behaviors and the relation to the idea of feminism. Why the researcher gets the topic masculine qualities of woman in family life, it is to explain how the role of woman in the family circle is actually. Generally, masculine qualities in family life mostly showed by man. Woman is lower than men, they are passive, dependent, pure, refined, and delicate; men were active, independent, coarse, and strong. Here, the writer is sure that for the moment, woman is able to become masculine in the family life as which has the same manner in the novel *Metamorphosis*.

Masculine quality can be said by masculine traits and behaviors in woman as a feminist character. So, it will be important and interesting to analyze this topic because it can represent that woman could change the gender role and paradigm of society that she is able to transform into masculine.

## 1.2. Problems of Statement

Related to the background of the study, the writer has explained that Franz Kafka's novel expresses many criticisms to the man. It shows how the woman act and behavior in the family control. There are some problems that will be analyzed by the researcher:

1. What are the masculine qualities of woman in family life represented by the character Grete Samsa in *Metamorphosis*?
2. How do masculine qualities related to the idea feminism presented by Grete Samsain *Metamorphosis*?

## 1.3. Objects of Study

Concerning to the statement of the problems that are mentioned above. The objectives of the study are:

1. To explain the masculine qualities of woman in family life based on the character Grete Samsa in *Metamorphosis*
2. To describe the relation of woman masculine in family life and idea feminism which his presented by character Grete Samsa in *Metamorphosis*.

## 1.4. Scopes of Study

The analysis focuses on the detailed and related information that are related to the problem of the study. This research involves one of all of the

characters, especially the female character. It is Grete Samsa. This research mentions the feminists' idea and behavior through the characterization of *Metamorphosis*.

In order that the study is able to answer the question appropriately, the writer will limit the scope of the problem that will be discussed and emphasized on the description of masculine qualities (traits and behaviors) and feminism of woman in Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*.

### **1.5. Significances of Study**

This study is significant to conduct due to its theoretical and practical functions. Theoretically, this research is aimed to enrich the theoretical basis of literary studies, especially those which are related to the feminist literary criticism. And practically, the result of this study is to open a view of people especially man that woman is not a weak kneed fellow and subordinate, but woman could transform themselves into the dominant person. For the students, it is expected to be reference and alternative information for the English lecturer, learners, and the next researcher.

Firstly, for the lecturer this study can become a lesson material and useful information about feminist literary criticism. Secondly, for the learners this study is supposed to encourage learners to pay attention more seriously and to have a deeper impression from literary works then appreciate it well in all time long. Thirdly, for the next researchers, this study would be useful references and alternatives informations in conducting the similar research with the same subject or object of the study.

## 1.6. Prior Research

This study has relation to the some previous study. The first research is by Timothy Sexton (2007), entitle *George Samsa as a symbols of Marxist alienation*. He analyzes about alienation in George Samsa. It is like a summary or literary review.

The second analysis of previous study is Xavier Bartowski (2007), he analyze *Isolationism Explored in Kafka's "The Metamorphosis" and Marquez's "One Hundred Years of Solitude"*. He analyzes the comparison about isolation between two literary works.

The third study is *Wajah Ganda Transformasi Manusia Unggul Dalam Novela "The Transformation" (Metamorphosis) Karya Franz Kafka* (2010) by Sulhanudin. It was published by Diponegoro University Semarang. His paper focuses on analyzing the novella entitled "*The Transformation*" (*Metamorphosis*) by Franz Kafka using eclectic approach. From a philosophical reading with philosophy of Friedrich Nietzsche, the writer concludes that the characters treat working as a way to assert their existence.

The fourth research is *The Influence of Gregor's Family and Environment toward His Personality Development in Franz Kafka's Metamorphosis* (2004) by Murti Hastuty Kuntorini, Published by Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. She analyzed by using the theory of character, characterization and psychological approach. She explained and



described about how Gregor Samsa's personality development does and what the environment influences behind his family are.

The fifth research is *Character Development in Franz Kafka's the Metamorphosis* (2004) by Fitria Nur Wijayanti. It was published by Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. She analyzes this novella by using the theory of character, development and framework. In her paper, she just analyzes and describes each character in the story.

The next research is *Animal Symbolism in Kafka's the Metamorphosis* by M Sari Setaagni (2001). It was published by English Education Study Program, Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta. She analyzed animal symbolism by using the theory of symbolism by Graham Hough.

The last research that had been found by the writer is *Kafka's Biographical Background as Reflected on George's Samsa Character Development in the Metamorphosis* by Elisabeth Eva Agustina Beru Purba 2002. It was also published by English Education Study Program, Sanata Dharma University. Her research described about Georger character, his activities such as isolated himself, and his relationship with his environment especially his father by using psychological approach.

According to the researcher above, Elizabeth, Sari Sataagni, Fitria, Murti and Sulhanudin, their analysis focuses on Gregor Samsa character. They analyze about isolation, symbolism, existentialism and personal development og Gregor. Furthermore, this research is different with the research before. Here, the writer here analyzes the flat character Grete Samsa related to

masculine behavior or feminism of woman in family life that represent by showing the scene and an action that support the problems.

## **1.7. Theoretical Approach**

### **1.7.1. Liberal Feminism**

Liberal feminist see that discrimination against women is unfair. Woman should have as much chance to succeed in the public realm as men do (Tong : 2009: 02). It means that Liberal Feminism is demand the equal right for man or woman. According to Wollstonecraft, she claimed that unlike emotional and dependent women, who routinely shirk their domestic duties and indulge their carnal desires, rational and independent women will tend to be observant daughters, affectionate sisters, faithful wives and reasonable mothers, women as well as men have this capacity. Thus, society owes girls the same education that it owes boys, simply because all human beings deserve and equal chance to develop their rational and moral capacities so they can achieve full personhood (ibid: 2009: 14). This theory uses to explain that woman and man must be equal right.

Wollstonecraft urged women to become autonomous decision makers; but beyond insisting that the path to autonomy goes through the academy, she provided women with little concrete guidance. Although Wollstonecraft toyed with the idea that women's autonomy might depend on women's economic and political independence from men, in the end decided women did not need to be economically self sufficient or politically active in order to be

autonomous. She also presents a vision that woman can be strong in mind and body (Tong: 2009: 16). This theory is suitable with the condition of Grete Samsa in *Metamorphosis* who lives in family as strong woman. She is not only strong in her mind and body; she is also autonomous in decision maker, independence from others and also gets the equality in her.

### **1.7.2. Equality**

Jo Freeman states in his book *Women: A Feminist Perspective* that either men or women are born free and want to be placed equal. The purpose of equality is to avoid the justice of some existing inequality treatment (Freeman: 1975: 439). It means that women should have the same rights and duties as men have. This theory uses to explain what the equalities of Grete Samsa in her life are.

### **1.7.3. Gender**

In simple terms, gender explain the differences between men and women in social terms as men, and as what a man can do as woman, and as what a woman can or cannot do. Therefore, gender is a analytical category that is socially constructed to differentiate the biological difference between men and women. The term gender is also used to describe the differences in behaviour between men and women which are described as masculine and feminine. It seems with the statements of Jacobson (1998) in Ismi Dwi Astuti (2009: 20) that:

Differences between men and women can be divided into biological, or sex linked, differences, on the one hand, and everything else, variously

construed as psychological, social or culture differences, on the other hand. One way to think about this split is to differentiate between sex and gender. Sex can be either male or female; gender can be feminine or masculine.

According to Momsen Gender is a social phenomenon, socially constructed, while sex is biologically determined. Gender may be derived to a greater or lesser degree, from the interaction of material culture with the biological differences between the sexes. Since gender is created by society its meaning will vary from society to society and will change over time (Ismi Dwi Astuti: 2009: 21).

#### **1.7.4. Masculine**

According to the dictionary *masculine* is derived from the Latin word *mas*, which means “male”. In current popular usage, masculine refers to qualities characteristic of a man (Hale 01). Related to masculine, it has several characteristic such as: aggressive leadership, energetic activity, physical courage, masculine pursuits, and interest in warfare, adventure, outdoor sports, science and things of a mechanical nature (Hale 62). Therefore, the research will use this theory to describe the masculinity of Grete Samsa. Masculine can be divided into two kinds; they are masculine psyche and non-psyche. Masculine psyche was equated with the human rationality of men and women were marked by sexuality, emotion, and their bodies and masculine non-psyche was equated by the behaviors and characters such as, strength, heroic, independence and confidence.

The theories above elaborated to discuss the problems on this research. The theory from Wollstonecraft will use to discuss about the masculine qualities of woman. Masculine here means, woman is strong in mind and body. This theory uses to discuss of Grete Samsa's masculinity based on *Metamorphosis*. Wollstonecraft also states that woman has capacities as man does; it means that either men or women are equal. This theory uses to discuss the equality of Grete Samsa. So, the theories here have correlation to analyze the masculine qualities and the equality of woman in family circle life.

## **1.8. Method of Research**

Method is a way used to get the objective of the research, and how the researcher arranges her steps of work. This method is needed to achieve the purpose of the research and to give a clear description of what the writer has done in this research. So, the writer uses descriptive analysis. This chapter presents the research design, source of data, data collecting, and data analysis.

### **1.8.1. Research Design**

Here the writer uses the library research to make analysis. The library research is research that only used a library references to analyze the literary work. In this analysis, the writer only making the analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of literary works. The researcher would like to analyze this novella by using description related to masculine traits and behaviors and also related to idea feminism. This study focuses on analyzing a literary works.

### **1.8.2. Source of Data**

In this study, the researcher uses the main data source is an English novella *The Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka ±154 pages; published by e-books that is the primary data. Primary data is original data collected for a specific research goal. Then, the secondary data is the books, secondary data is data originally collected for a different purpose and reused for another research question such as an articles and journal that supported with the analysis.

### **1.8.3. Data Collecting**

There are several steps are done to find out accurate data relates to there search. The researcher collects the primary source through library research. Firstly, the writer finds the novella *Metamorphosis* and read the whole of the text. After reading the novel, the writer gets the complete understanding a whole story. The next step is selecting and gathering the data referring to the problems by classifying the data into paragraph, sentences, dialogs, or even words that match to the objective of the study. Then, the writer arranges the data systematically in accordance with the objectives of the study.

### **1.8.4. Data Analysis**

After understanding by reading and collecting the data, the researcher continues to the next step by identifying masculine traits and behaviors of woman based on the novel. After identifying, the data will be explained based on the theory of masculine qualities. In the next steps, the researcher analyzes

the idea feminist aspects on the *Metamorphosis* by showing and explaining the woman equal based on the passage that had been collected.

### **1.9. Paper organization**

Chapter I, it provides of introduction, included of the background of study, scope of study, problems statement with a two questions to be discuss in the next chapter. It also explains the objectives of study, that is to describe the advantages to analyze feminism. The next is a theoretical approach and the last is method of research. Chapter II, it explains about intrinsic aspect of the novel. It consists of the world of novel, the kind of novel, character and characterization explanation, theme and setting, plot and language rhetoric. Chapter III, It provides of finding and discussion about masculine qualities of woman in Frans Kafka's *Metamorphosis* and then analyzes the relation into the idea feminism. Chapter IV, This chapter will explain about the conclusion. It will conclude the answer of problems.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

In the Franz Kafka's *Metamorphosis*, Grete Samsa is the main female character who is described as woman who has masculine traits and behavior. The writer will explain the problem statement that stated in the first chapter. The first problem is the characteristic of masculine traits and behavior of Grete Samsa. Masculine traits and behavior showed by women independent, women intellectual, women caring, domination, and autonomy.

The second problem is about the idea feminism related to the masculine characteristic of Grete Samsa. In this analysis, the writer found the idea feminism related to the Grete characteristic. The idea feminism is equality. Women equality means, either man or women want to be placed and position in equal, and even women want to have the same right in life as man.

The idea feminist is also brought Grete reflects that woman must be free to work outside the home. All of the analysis above, woman can stand up without depends on man. She is independent, intellect and even she works outside the home, gets learning and realizing her hobby. Sometimes, man be placed under position of woman, and even become invalidation person. It's the very thing that happened in the Samsa's family in the *Metamorphosis*.

According to this story, after the writer has analyzed about the masculine qualities of woman in family life, it seems to present that when the situation changes, so that everything will change. Therefore, it is very important to



create woman masculine in the family circle. It means, the family cannot the whole responsibility into one family member, especially in financial matter. All the family members should get involved to this matter, so that the family can survive in the future life. Therefore, people commanded “to work hard as if they live forever”. As a result, either man or woman has to work for living. It is because when a family puts the whole responsibility only into one of the family members, people do not know the future will be.



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## APPENDICES

### 1. Data collecting:

No	Category	Data
A.	<b>Masculine Qualities</b>	
1.	<b>Independence</b>	<p>✓ “For the first fourteen days, Gregor parents could not bring themselves to come into the room to see him. He would often hear them say how they appreciate all the new work his sister was doing even though, before, they had seen her as a girl who was somewhat useless and frequently been annoyed with her” (35)</p> <p>✓ “Now, this was not something that she would be able to do by herself; she did not dare to ask for help from her father” (35)</p> <p>✓ “So, his sister had no choice but to choose sometime when Gergo’s father was not there and fetch his mother to help her” (35)</p>
2	<b>Intellectuality</b>	✓ “If only his sister were here! She was clever;

		<p>she was already in tears while Gregor was still lying peacefully on his back. And the chief clerk was a lover women, surely she could persuade him: she would close the front door in the entrance hall and talk him out of his shocked state (18).</p> <p>✓ “However, his sister noticed the full dish immediately and looked at it and the few drops of milk splashed around it with some surprise. She immediately picked it up- using a rag, not her bare hands and carried it out (26)</p> <p>✓ “in order to test his taste, she brought him a whole selection of things, all spread out on old newspaper.....then, she hurried out again and even turned the key in the lock so that Gregor would know he could make things as comfortable for himself as he liked (26).</p> <p>✓ “If Gregor had only been able to speak to his sister and thank her for all that she had to do for him it would have been easier for him to bear it; .....His sister, naturally, tried as</p>
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		<p>far as possible to pretend there was nothing burdensome about it, and the longer it went on, of course, the better she was able to do so, but as time when by Gregor was also able to see through it all so much better. It had even become very unpleasant for him, now, whenever she entered the room. No sooner had she come in than she quickly close the door as a precaution so that no one would have to suffer the view into Gregor's room, then she would go straight to the window and pull it hurriedly open almost as if she were suffocating. Even if it was cold, she would stay at the window breathing deeply for a little while. She would alarm Gregor twice a day with his running about and noise making; he would stay under the couch shivering the whole while, knowing full well that she would certainly have liked to spare him this ordeal, but it was impossible for her to be in the same room with him with the windows closed” (33)</p> <p>✓ “very soon his sister noticed Gregor's new</p>
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		<p>way of entertaining himself- he had, after all, left traces of the adhesive from his feet as he crawled about- and got it into her head to make it as easy as possible for him by removing the furniture that got in his way, especially the chest of drawers and the desk” (36).</p>
4	<b>Domination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “...and the second time after everyone had eaten their meal at midday as his parents would sleep for a little while then as well, Gregor’s sister would send the maid away on some errand” (28)</li> <li>✓ “When his father then said nothing she would add...., that she could send the housekeeper for it” (29)</li> <li>✓ “His sister, unfortunately, did not agree; she had become used to the idea, not without reason, that she was Gregor’s spokesman to his parents about the things that concerned him” (38)</li> <li>✓ “Father, Mother. Said his sister, hitting the</li> </ul>



		<p>table with her hand as introduction, “we can carry on like this, may be you can’t see it but I see. I don’t wall to call this monster my brother, all I can say is: we have to try and get rid of it. We’ve done all that humanly possible to look after it and patient, I don’t think anyone could accuse us of doing anything wrong” (59)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “we have to try and get rid of it”, said his sister, now speaking only to her father” (60)</li> <li>✓ “It’s got to go” shouted his sister, that’s the only way, father,,,,,you’ve got to get rid of the idea that that’s Gregor. We’ve only harmed ourselves by believing it for so long. How can that be Gregor?” (61)</li> </ul>
5	<b>Autonomy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “Grete to make Gregor’s situation seem even more shocking than it was so that she could do even more for him. Grete would probably be the only one who would dare enter a room dominated by Gregor crawling about the bare walls by himself” (39)</li> <li>✓ “So she refused to let her mother dissuade</li> </ul>

		<p>her. Gregor's mother already looked uneasy in his room, she soon stopped speaking and helped Gregor's sister" (39)</p> <p>✓ " it was more than childish perversity, of course, or the unexpected confidence she had recently acquired, that made her insist; she had indeed noticed that Gregor needed a lot of room to crawl about in, whereas the furniture, as far as anyone could see, was of no use to him at all"(38)</p> <p>✓ "Grete in the next room had her arms round the chest, pushing and pulling at it from side to side by herself" (39)</p>
2.	<b>Feminine Qualities</b>	<p>✓ "his sister slowly turned the key in the lock as a sign to him that he should withdraw....his sister unselfconsciously took a broom and swept up the left-overs, mixing them in with the food he had not even touched at all as if not be used anymore"(27)</p> <p>✓ "No one drank very much either. His sister would sometimes ask his father whether he would like a beer, hoping for the chance to</p>

		<p>go and fetch it herself“(29)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ “Grete had put her arm around her mother and was nearly carrying her....she wanted to take her mother somewhere safe and then chase him down from the wall” (41)</li>   <li>✓ “ she run into the other room to fetch some kind of smelling salt to bring her mother out of her faint”(41)</li>   <li>✓ “Gregor’s sister rushed to his mother and put her hand on her forehead” (60)</li>   <li>✓ “Now Gregor’s sister also had to help his mother with cooking; (29)</li>   <li>✓ “ she still a child of seventeen, her life up till then had been very enviable, consisting of wearing nice clothes, sleeping late and joining in with a few modest pleasures” (30)</li>   <li>✓ “At the same time she become touchy in a way that was quite new for her and which everyone and the family understood. Cleaning up Gregor’s room was for her and</li> </ul>
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		<p>her alone” (50)</p> <p>✓ “We can’t all work as hard as we have to and then come home to be tortured like this, we can’t endure it. I can’t endure it anymore,” and she broke out so heavily in tears.</p>
3.	<b>Idea Feminism Equality</b>	<p>✓ “His sister, who had taken a sales job, learned shorthand and French in the evenings so that she might be able to get a better position later on” (47)</p> <p>✓ “ it was his mother who come back first while Grete in the next room had her arms round the chest, pushing and pulling at it from side to side...by herself”(39).</p> <p>✓ “the old chest of drawers was too heavy for a pair of feeble women to be heaving about, but Gregor listened as they pushed in from its place, his sister always taking on heaviest part of the work for herself and ignoring her mother’s warning that she would strain herself” (36)</p> <p>✓ “Father...Mother. Hitting the table with</p>

		<p>her hands... “We can’t carry on like this. Maybe you cannot see but I can” said his sister (59)</p> <p>✓ “His sister, unfortunately did not agree, she had become use the idea.”(38)</p> <p>✓ “Girls of that age, though, do become enthusiastic about things and feel they must get their way whenever they can” (38)</p> <p>✓ “She was very fond of music and a gifted and expressive violinist” (30).</p>
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