

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of research, the statement of problems, the purposes of research, the significances of research, the conceptual framework, the clarifications of terms, and the organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Literary work is the result of human creativity. Literary works they produce are used as expressing the ideas, imagination, which they have. Visible influence of literary works such as the social reality. they can open up the insight and find out what happened in the days and where the novel was created, in addition to add insight, literature also for entertainment, art and literary works reveal symbols can sharpening creative thinking reader.

Literary work began a new round later called the modern literary work. One of these literary works in the form of a novel. One of the themes raised in the modern novel is the problem of young people who told experienced coercion into marriage or forced marriage, educational backwardness of women than men and this type of novel ways to sensitize women to escape from their ignorance. Besides, there is the problem of women's emancipation were also marked by a break-in forced marriages, women's awareness of their existence, and an end to discrimination against women.

Contrary to the opinions of feminist literary criticism, many feminists like men, think that women should be able to stay at home and raise children if they want to do so, and wear bras.

Broadly defined, feminist criticism examines the ways in which literature (and other cultural productions) reinforces or undermines the economic, political, social, and psychological oppression of women. Male and female have decided ahead of time that we are not feminists because we don't share whatever feminist point of view we have found the most objectionable.

Wollstonecraft would do a little later, that women's apparent weaknesses were not natural, but simply the product of mis-education. Macaulay also attacked the sexual double standard, insisting that a single sexual experience does not transform a virgin into a wanton. She firmly rejected the notion that women were 'the mere property of the men', with no right to dispose of their own persons. (Walters, 2005:30)

Patriarchy is thus, by definition, *sexist*, which means it promotes the belief that women are innately inferior to men. This belief in the inborn inferiority of women is a form of what is called *biological essentialism* because it is based on biological differences between the sexes that are considered part of our unchanging essence as men and women.

In this research the writer tries to analyze one of the literary works written by Jean P. Sesson. The novel titled *Princess*. This novel is actually a novel trilogy, whose first novel was Sesson's *Princess*, second, Sultana's

Daughters, and the latter, Sultana's Circle. They are examples of literary works Which Convey feminist movement. The main character in this novel is a woman who survived to herself and women who feel the same fate as herself, she is a motivation for women who knew her. On the fact that there are in the area where he lives is a society that glorifies men. The male-oriented society that dominate her life. This is a true story that is appointed by the Sasson. This story tells about the characterization of the main characters, namely Sultana al Saud. Although he was a royal *Princess*, but she's very independent because he is not spoiled his brother should. He did not hang himself again to his father, but his father did not care, because it is just a pity that his brother.

It began when he was very young. Little Sultana always felt that he deemed bad and low by his own father, and so did his brother only. In this royal family. Sultana was the youngest of eleven siblings, including one person boys and ten girls. Then of that brother very loved by his father, because in cultural and social realities that exist in the Saudi women are useless and worthless. Indeed cruel, but that's the way culture is very attached to the area of residence Sultana.

Sultana was eager to be loved like a brother, Ali. but that she can not feel. So Sultana hated her brother. From childhood she never felt the affection of her father, despite all his needs are provided inside the palace, she just felt imprisoned in a golden cage. Now, she tried to write down what he felt through the hands Sasson, she tells how Saudi women have a

sense of anger, fear, and hate the Saudi man. She wants to tell the world that the culture in Saudi unhealthy. After she knew of Sasson that not only in Saudi Arabia but in America, and other parts of the world, women have been undertaken with injustice, that makes Sultana become leaders who reject violence against women.

After growing up Sultana, Sultana married an old man she loves. And much violence that it receives, Sultana also suffered illness breast cancer. That's why she could not produce many children. Because the disease that her husband married another woman. But Sultana never reveal itself sick and sad, she kept smiling and cheerful, though his heart full of wounds.

If feminism wanted a position of equality between men and women realized with equal rights and obligations, and the female characters in this novel feel oppressed and subordinated to rise and fight for their rights. Sultana awared that the weakness and stupidity of women is not due to nature, but because it is not socialized and were not given the same opportunities as men. it is that drives Jean P.Sasson to write this novel.

It's the reason why the writer chooses this novel on the paper. Because the writer want to tells about main character's characterizations and the representation of feminist ideology of characterization of the main character in Jean P. Sasson's *Princess* from the Character of Sultana.

1.2 Statement of Problem

This research focused on Jean P. Sasson's *Princess*. The analyzing the Sultana's characterizations as main female character through feminist ideas. Based on the background of the study and the focus of the studied the writer would like to purpose the statement of the problem.

1. How is Sultana characterized in Jean P. Sasson's *Princess* ?
2. How is Sultana's characterization represent feminist ideology ?

1.3 Purpose of Research

The purpose of this research to determine how the Sultana's charcterizations in *Princess* and to determine the representation of feminist ideology on the Sultana's charcaterization.

1.4 Significance of Research

This research has two purposes, namely the theoretical benefits and practical benefits. Theoretical benefit is to determine the aesthetic value of the novel *Princess* by Jean P. Sasson, aside from to the aesthetic value, this research is also expected to be able to reveal what elements are most instrumental in establishing the problem of gender bias and the emancipation of women.

Analysis novel with feminist literary criticism is rarely done. Thus, the book is expected to foster a culture of novel analysis of modern

feminist literary criticism. This is related to the existence of a new concept in literary criticism that the concept of "reading as a woman". If all this literary work as if addressed to male readers, feminist literary criticism has suggested the existence of renewal in the form of recognition of female readers. This should always be developed to minimize, if not eliminate it can be said, gender prejudice in the literary world.

For the researcher hopeable can give more knowledge about literature and literary work, and give the information to readers about the object of research.

The practical usefulness of this research to explain to the public that this novel raised the issue of gender and women's emancipation were realized by the desire to have equal status between men and women. The study also voiced against violence to women in the feminist movement and with this research can give the contribution in literature or American literature.

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1.5 Scope of Research

1. In this research I will reveal what is described Sultana's characterization by Sasson.
2. And describe how the Sultana's characterization on *Princess*, and any parts that explain feminist ideology that has Sultana.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Feminism is an ideology of women's liberation in the belief that women suffer injustice because of their sex. As time goes on progressing of feminist movement becomes wider and various. Such in Rosemarie Tong in *Feminist Thought* mentions many kinds of feminism theory into several groups, there are eight kinds of feminism such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, marxist and socialist feminism, psychoanalysis feminism and gender, existentialist feminism, post-modern feminism, multi-cultural and global feminism and ecofeminism.

In the context of gender studies suggested that the relationship between women and men, as well as social and private division of roles between women and men has been governed by a gender ideology known as patriarchy. Patriarchy is a system of relations between the sexes which is based on the legal paternity.

Feminist literary criticism is one of the disciplines of literary criticism that was born as a response to the growing breadth of feminism in various parts of the world. Using feminist criticism to analyze fiction involves studying the repression of women in fiction about how men and women differ. Therefore, many critics raised by a study of women in literature, feminist criticism studies stereotypes, ideology, racial issues, marginality, and so on.

They think that the form of literary criticism is the mixing between culture and literature. They considered that role and status of woman are

determined by sex. Literature as culture product is an illustration of all the social life. Like novel, can be considered as a structure and culture process. Therefore, feminism indirectly can be said has affected literature. That statement is relevant with Selden in *Contemporary Literary Theory* (2005:124)

The character is the name of a literary genre; it is a short, and usually witty, sketch in prose of a distinctive type of person (Abrams,1999:32). Characterization is a means by which writers present and reveal characters by direct description, by showing the character in action, or by the presentation of other characters who help to define each other.

1.7 Clarifications of Terms

There are to classify the key terms used in this research, the writer clarify the key points, as follows:

1. Representation is the formal statement made to somebody in authority, especially in order to make your opinion known or to protest. (Oxford, 2010:1252)
2. Ideology is a set of beliefs, especially one held by a particular group, that influences the way people behave. (Oxford, 2010:744)
3. Feminist is a person who supports the belief that women should have the same rights and opportunities as men. (Oxford,2010:)

4. Feminist Ideology is the feminization of male body, or to describe women with masculine traits. (Pucher, 2004)
5. Patriarchy is thus, by definition, sexist, which means it promotes the belief that women are innately inferior to men. This belief in the inborn inferiority of women is a form of what is called biological essentialism because it is based on biological differences between the sexes that are considered part of our unchanging essence as men and women (Tyson,2006:84)
6. Character is all the qualities and features that make a person, groups of people, and places different from others. (Oxford, 2010:234)
7. Characterization is the way that a writer makes characters in a book or play seem real. (Oxford, 2010:234)
8. Novel is a story long enough to fill a complete book, in which the characters and events are usually imaginary (Oxford, 2010:1006).

1.8 Organization of Writing

This research is divided into five chapters and the description are as follows:

Chapter I. In the chapter one, there is an introduction of the research and the writer will explain about the background of research, the statement of problems, the purposes of research, the significances of research, the conceptual framework, the clarifications of terms, and the organization of writing.

Chapter II. This chapter contains about theoretical foundation that are relevant to the research and divided into sub-chapters, there are: definition of feminism, feminism as literary criticism, definition of character and characterization.

Chapter III. The third chapter explain about methodology used in the research, that consists of the method of research, the source of data, the sample of data, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV. The fourth chapter is finding discussions and explain the result of the research clearly, that consists of the research findings and the explanation of the research questions.

Chapter V. The last chapter in this research contains about the conclusion and the suggestion of the research.