

**Gender Discrimination Suffered by Characters in Jane Austen's  
*Persuasion***

**THESIS**

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**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM**

**STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALANG**

**2015**

**Gender Discrimination Suffered by Character in Jane Austen's *Persuasion***

**THESIS**

**Presented to**

**Maulana Malik Ibrahim The State Islamic University of Malang**

**in partial fulfillment of the requirements**

**for the degree of Sarjana Sastra**

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**2015**

## **CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP**

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Malang, November 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

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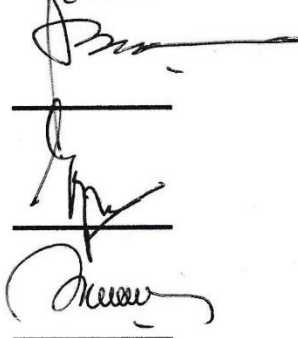
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## MOTTO

*You are gentlemen and I am gentlemen daughter, so we are equal*

-Jane Austen-



## DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

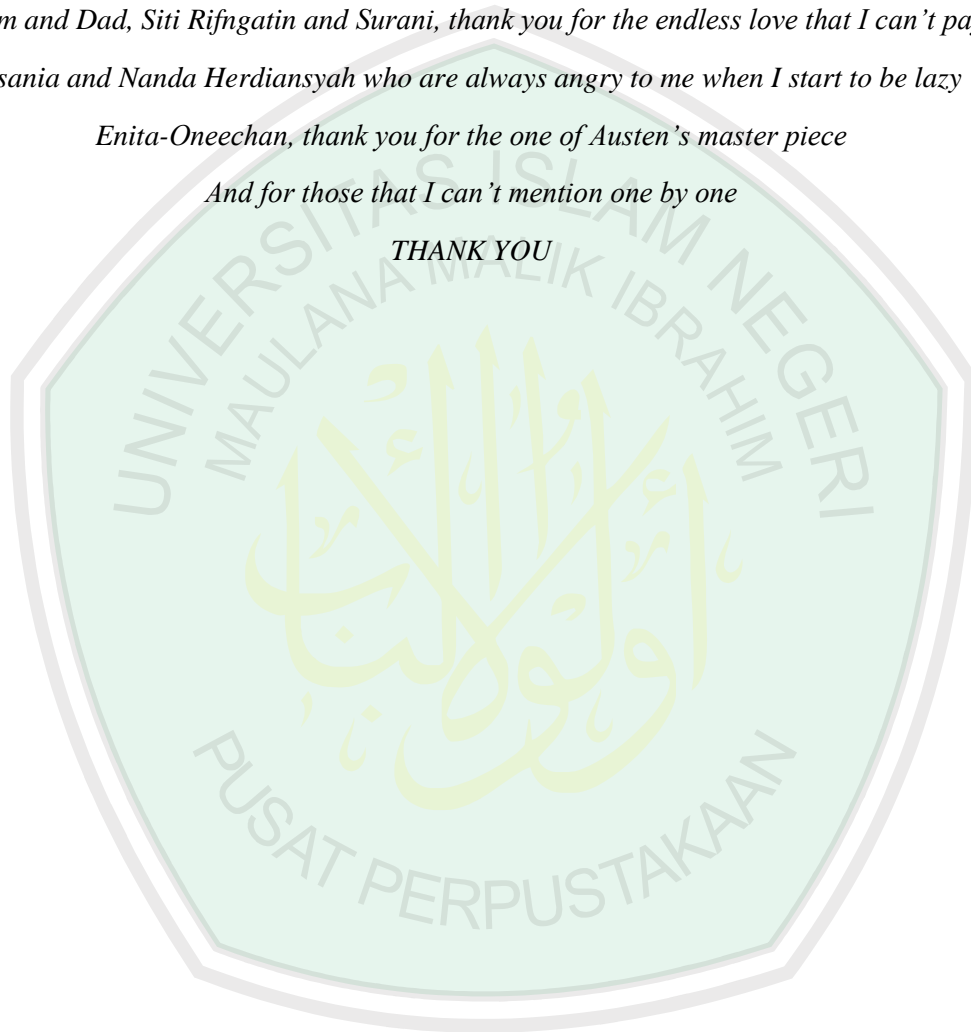
*Mom and Dad, Siti Rifngatin and Surani, thank you for the endless love that I can't pay*

*Tsania and Nanda Herdiansyah who are always angry to me when I start to be lazy*

*Enita-Oneechan, thank you for the one of Austen's master piece*

*And for those that I can't mention one by one*

THANK YOU



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Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis still needs constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers and in order to make it better and hopefully it can be useful,



especially for the English Letters students. The last I pray to Allah SWT, may this thesis will be useful for many people and may Allah always gives His mercy upon us. Amin.

Malang, November 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

Zaharani Nurul Ngabidah



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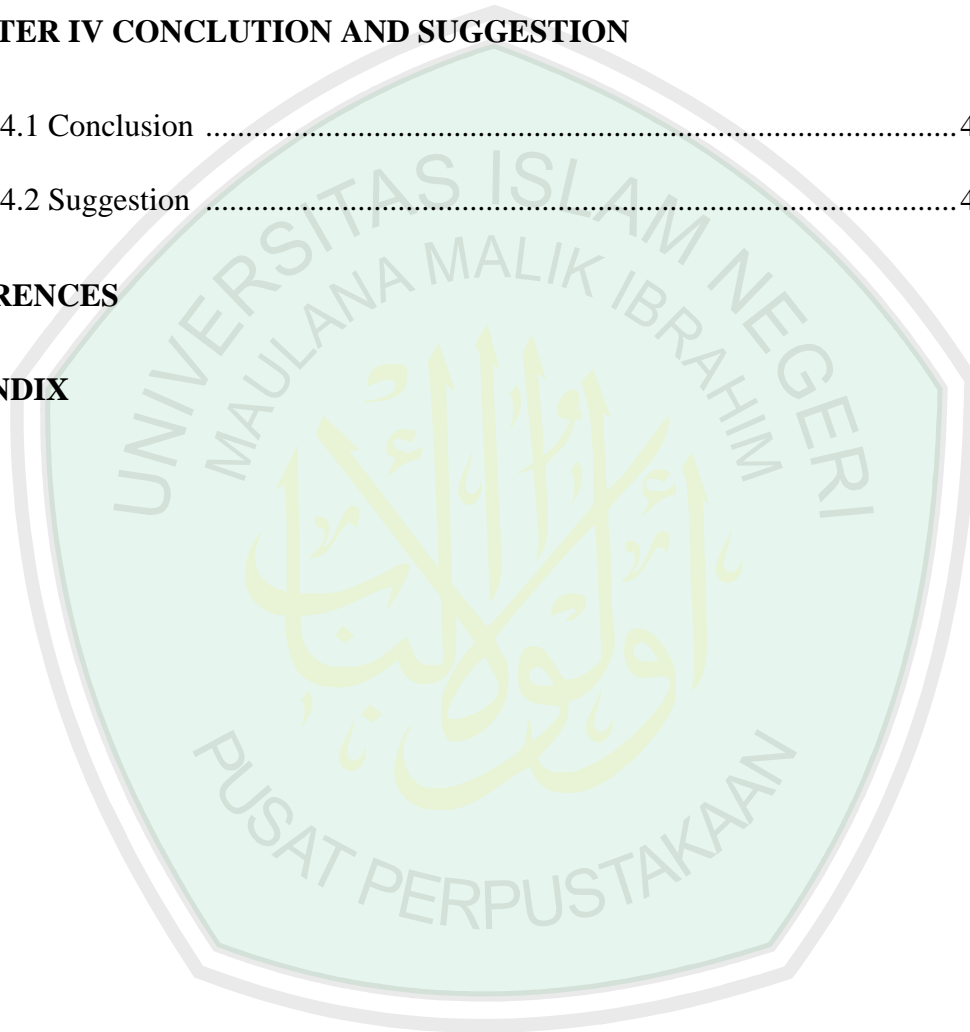
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## ABSTRACT

Ngabidah, Zaharani. 2015. *Gender Discrimination Suffered by Characters in Jane Austen's Persuasion*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department Faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Hj. Istiadah, MA

Key words: Feminism, Gender Discrimination, Gender Discrimination in Marriage, Economics, Politics, Education, Religion, Health.

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The equality between women and men are hard to be struggled even though, gender equality wide spoken today. The inequality itself had come from the *patriarchy* perspective of male domination. The *patriarchy* had become dogma in society, making hegemonies to the society about the power of human who can be a head of family, have a job, because the belief that men physically stronger than women. *Patriarchy* had been bringing the impact to women. Its perspective bringing the disadvantages to women, from the perspective come to belief, the belief of society about patriarchy discriminate the women. There is no job vacancy for women, before 18<sup>th</sup> century almost there are no school accepted the women to enter.

The researcher focuses on the gender discrimination suffered by character which discussing the kind of discrimination toward women in social life as the object in *Persuasion* novel by Jane Austen. The discrimination data taken from the society treatment to women, prejudicing, insulting, perspective of society beside the individual side. The analysis start from women character in the novel and analyze the kind of gender discrimination toward characters.

Social gender perspectives, emphasizes the women phenomena toward society, in individual approach, society toward individual approach (family, people in society). Thus, the social gender giving the empirical overview between the story in the novel and society phenomena. The result of analysis find the gender inequality in Austen's *Persuasion* which there are connection in Naomi Wolf's gender inequality perspective.

## ABSTRAK

Ngabidah, Zaharani. 2015. *Diskriminasi Gender Yang Dialami Oleh Tokoh-Tokoh Pada Novel Persuasion Karya Jane Austen*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Istiadah, MA

Kata Kunci: Feminism, Diskriminasi Gender, Diskriminasi Gender dalam Pernikahan, Ekonomi, Politik, Pendidikan, Agama, Kesehatan.

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Kesetaraan gender antara perempuan dan laki-laki masih sulit untuk diperjuangkan walaupun kesetaraan gender banyak dibicarakan. Ketidak setaraan itu sendiri dikarenakan adanya paham patriarki dari segi dominasi laki-laki. Paham patriarki menjadi dogma dalam masyarakat, patriarki digunakan sebagai alat hegemoni untuk lebih menyuarakan suara laki-laki, dimana laki-laki adalah satu-satunya yang pantas untuk memimpin keluarga, yang berhak bekerja dikarenakan secara fisik mereka lebih kuat dibandingkan perempuan. Paham patriarki memberikan imbas yang besar bagi perempuan, dimana perspective patriarki menjadi sebuah kepercayaan bagi masyarakat yang kemudian mendiskriminasi perempuan. Contohnya pada abad 18 perempuan tidak boleh mempunyai pekerjaan, tidak ada pendidikan untuk perempuan.

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus terhadap diskriminasi gender yang terjadi pada tokoh perempuan dalam novel *Persuasion* karya Jane Austen yang kemudian akan didiskusikan dengan membahas jenis diskriminasi yang dialami oleh tokoh. Data mengenai jenis diskriminasi yang dialami tokoh diambil dari percakapan dalam novel atau ungkapan penulis dalam novel tersebut yang mana mengungkapkan tentang ketidakadilan, prasangka, sindiran yang dialami oleh tokoh dalam novel tersebut.

Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa dalam novel *Persuasion* karya Jane Austen berusaha menekankan diskriminasi gender dalam fenomena masyarakat mencakup dalam pendekatan individu maupun perspektif secara general (keluarga, masyarakat). Yang kemudian, fenomena diskriminasi gender dalam novel Jane Austen mempunyai keterkaitan dengan perspektif Naomi Wolf (tokoh feminist liberal) tentang ketidaksetaraan gender.

## ملخص البحث

زهاراني عابدة، التمييز بين الجنسين التي تعانيها الشخصيات في أعمال الإقناع رواية جين أوستن. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة الإنجليزي وأدبها، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية بمالانج، المشرفة: الدكتورة استعادة الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية: النسائية، التمييز بين الجنسين، والتمييز على أساس الجنس في الزواج، الإقتصاد، السياسة، التربية، الدين، الصحة.

المساواة بين المرأة والرجل لا يزال من الصعب بين الجنسين، على الرغم من هذا محادثة. ضد المساواة يسبب وجود المبدأ الأبوي فيما يتعلق بهيمنة الذكور. فهم النظام الأبوي أصبح العقيدة في المجتمع، ويستخدم النظام الأبوي كأداة للهيمنة للصوت صوت أكثر الإناث، حيث الذكور هو الوحيد الذي يستحق أن تؤدي الأسرة، والحق في العمل لأنهم أقوى جسدياً من النساء. فهم ميمبيريكاني الأبوي كبيرة اجتاحت حتى للنساء، حيث النظام الأبوي المنظور إلى ثقة بالنسبة للمجتمع فيه المرأة مينديسكرميناسي آنذاك. فعلى سبيل المثال لا يمكن أن يكون امرأة في القرن الثامن عشر وظائف، لا التعليم للمرأة.

في هذا البحث، ركّز الباحث على التمييز بين الجنسين الذي يحدث في الشخصيات النسائية في رواية جين أوستن الإقناع مناقشة العمل التي سيتم مناقشتها ثم مع أنواع التمييز الذي يعاني منه الأحرف. بيانات عن أنواع التمييز الذي يعاني منه حرف مأخوذة من الأحاديث في الرواية أو التعبير عن مؤلف الرواية التي كشفت عن الغمز والتحيز والإجحاف التي تعانيها الشخصيات في الرواية.

قد خلص الباحث إلى أن يشمل الظواهر في النهج الفردي أو منظور في العام (الأسرة والمجتمع) في أعمال الإقناع جين أوستن الرواية تحاول التأكيد على التمييز بين الجنسين في المجتمع. الذي كان آنذاك، ظاهرة التمييز على أساس الجنس في رواية جين أوستن وتقارب مع منظور ناعومي وولف (شخصيات نسائية ليبرالية) حول عدم وجود سيتاران بين الجنسين.

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter provides background of the study which exposes the rationales of choosing the topic. It is followed by the statement of the problems which will be discussed in chapter III. The scope and limitation will explain the boundaries of the study. Significance of the study will convey benefits of the study. Research method is provided to give clear information toward the readers about the steps of data collection and analysis in the present study. Finally, to ease readers in comprehending the study, several key terms are provided in the last sub chapter.

#### **1.1 Background of Study**

Since the increasing of communication and technology, people have been crossing the national and cultural borders massively. However, those condition still cannot change some of the basic nature between two species, those are female and male. Let's take a look from male and female daily activities or movies which is considered as the reflection of society, there are big differentiations among them about the role of gender which some feminist consider it as a discrimination. According to Cambridge Dictionary discrimination is a situation in which there is no equality or fair treatment in the sharing of wealth or opportunities between different groups in society. Same way, gender discrimination is the unfair treatment of society toward female.

Long time ago scientist had found the anatomical gender between male and female which its issue about the difference of biological appearance which is called sex. Sex is



the term to indicate physical belonging to determine by the presence of sex organs. By the time, the term of anatomical gender become larger because another knowledge also have the different result of its analysis, some of its result denotes the social construction of masculine and feminine.

According on K.K. Rutven on his book *Feminist Literacy Studies: An Introduction* in 1948, the first literature concept which determine the gender role is Psychoanalytic theory which is developed by Sigmund Freud. Rutven provides the *phallocentric* (*phalocratic*) as the mode of representation of society term which centered on male or *androcentric* (*Greek Andros: male cratic: power*). Feminist thought describe *phalocratic* as the representation of symbolic order in male-specific position which enable male to dominate women in all social life, which is already known as *patriarchy* (Rutven 1948;1).

WIC (Women International Centre) in History of America told that early Christian theology perpetuated the argument by St. Jerome, a Latin father of the Christian church, he said, *woman is the gate of the devil, the path of wickedness, the sting of the serpent, in a word a perilous object*. (Comptown News Media Inc. 1994). Another news about gender discrimination according to Borgen Magazine (2004) online, wrote about the women discrimination which is placed in Seattle, Washington. McCunn stated, '*Women are confronted with a systematic denial of rights where legal discrimination leaves them inferior to their male counterparts*'.

Another *patriarchy* shape is in Simone de Beauvoir's book *Second Sex*. The domination of male power is derived from the nonsense research of weight of brain, the

purpose is to know which of two species plays the greater role, the most senseless analysis states that male brain is heavier than female, so the weight will carry the great intelligence. Statement had become debatable and rejected because there is no relation has established between brain weight and intelligence. As Merleau-Ponty rightly said, man is not a natural species: he is a historical idea. Woman is not a fixed reality but a becoming; she has to be compared with man in her becoming; that is, her possibilities have to be defined: what skews the issues so much is that she is being reduced to what she was, to what she is today, while the question concerns her capacities; the fact is that her capacities manifest themselves clearly only when they have been realized: but the fact is also that when one considers a being who is transcendence and surpassing, it is never possible to close the books. (Beauvoir 1949; 68)

To against *patriarchy*, feminist made the protest to the society, instead of theorize themselves into a deconstructionist claim which against the sexism. Feminist literary criticism is what feminist work to establish primary mode of writing poetry and fiction in other words feminist criticism has the purposes of deceptive and empowering women to be treated as same as men not because revenging the sexism, otherwise feminist belief that equality comes from humanity. Instead of the literature, there are a lot of women literary works emerged. Aphra Behn in her works *Oroonoko* (1668) which tells about the African prince and later be slave for English, Dorothy Wordsworth with her work *Grasmere Journal* (1790), *The Great Lawsuit* by Margaret Fuller in 1843, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte in 1847, *On Woman's Right to Suffrage* by Susan B. Anthony in 1872, *The Awakening* by Kate Chopin in 1899 and many others of them.

These feminist gather in three period called feminist wave. In the *Three Waves of Feminism: From Suffragettes to Grrls* stated that in the first wave in United States was categorized by diverse form of intervention that have continued to inspire later feminist movement. They built the *National American Women Suffrage Association* (NAWSA), this association is inspired by the long struggle in Seneca Fall Convention in New York 1848 by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. First feminist wave confronted their argument with stereotype, they engage public *Persiasion* that “no ‘true woman’ could be a public persuader” and against the claim about “cult of democracy” which dictated the true woman’s place is in home meeting the needs of husband and the children and not engage to the public activity.

The second feminist wave claimed that *patriarchy* is inherent to bourgeois society and that sexual difference is more fundamental than class and race differences. It claimed women due to their primary social attachment to the family and reproduction constitute a class and economy of their own based on the unpaid work in the home, the productivity of motherhood and their function as a workforce reserve. Second feminist use the emancipation of women with the destruction of capitalism and the rise of socialism. This second feminist starts the liberation of gender power. (<http://sagepub.com>)

The third feminist wave, Tobi Vail who writes *Bikini Kill* book called it the “cyber girl” and recognizes this wave as political act. Cite in ([www.sagepub.com](http://www.sagepub.com)) Rebbeca Walker describes that in this wave young feminist honor the work of early feminist while criticizing earlier feminism and they strive the bridge contradiction that they experience in their own life, meanwhile they propose a different politics challenge the notion of

universal womanhood. The third feminist wave exist until today, one of the popular figure of third feminist wave is Naomi Wolf.

This research uses Naomi Wolf's thought to fulfill the discussion in this research. Naomi Wolf is bestselling author, public intellectual and social activist, she publishes one of phenomenal book *The Beauty Myth* in 2002 and success to launch a new wave of feminist in the 1990s also she is liberal feminist in modern feminism up to now. Several years, Wolf become the regular columnist in *Project Syndicate* a frequent blogger for *The Huffington Post*. She wrote about her idea in politics or critics on society toward woman. One of her writing project inspire the researcher to choose the perspective theory in gender discrimination. *Fire with Fire* is the title of Wolf's work which express the unfair treatment of women today's society.

As the object of Wolf's gender perspective the researcher choose one of masterpiece novel by Jane Austen under title *Persiasion*. This object will be analyzed on the discrimination data from the novel and researcher tries to describe the Naomi Wolf perspective into the data. For the brief description will put in research design.

Jane Austen is the 1999s English novelist which most of her book told about women at her time. She born at Steventon, Hampshire, England. Her novels such as *Pride and Prejudiced*, *Sense and Sensibility*, *Emma*, as the critics about the system of old dogmatism and by time changed the perspective people about the women roles. Her last novel *Persiasion* which is considered as the heroin novel which tell about tough women (Anna) as main character who get prejudices in her surrounded society.

The setting of the novel was in Britain territory, which one of super power country. In 1818 the industry of Britain increase to the level import. But, with the economical great view, still there was the untouchable problem in the society which some day could make a big different. Empathy of women still cannot reach. Gender discrimination become large phenomena which in literary works wrote many about this as the society critics. Gender suffrage was bias for British society, the women cannot speak louder than men, home are the best place for women, kids and house tools is the property of women.

Nevertheless the story tells about the heroin of Anne Elliot and it ends up with happily ever after of Anne lives, but the estimation of gender discrimination before story end stay wide. And the gender discrimination rooted from the dogma of *patriarchy* which had been emerging further time ago. The *patriarchy* is pro with the masculinity. The dogma of man is born as a leader and woman is second priority in society. *Patriarchy* support any kinds of men do in the society and let the women to be disadvantages side. The differences first came from the structure of body between men and women, men is stronger than women in the term of power.

Resently, there is previous study which analyzed the *Persiasion* such as Naomi L. Itokazu in 2011 with the title *Duty and Feminist Narration Austen's Persiasion* this research focus on the Anna Elliot as the main character and analyze the description characteristics of Anne Elliot through her society, her problem, moral issues, her feeling toward other character in Auten's *Persiasion*. Unlike the previous study above, this research focus on gender discrimination suffered by female character in *Persiasion*.

The second previous study is under titled Sexual Differences in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* by Talvikki Puttonen in 1991. This paper analyzes about the situation in the novel which lead women to leave political, legal and military affairs the masculine sphere to men to regard marriage as the only chosen for women.

The third previous study is Diskriminasi Gender Dalam Novel Ginko karya Junichi Wanatabe (Gender Discrimination in Junichi Wanatabe's Ginko) by Linda Unsriana in 2014. This journal discusses about the main female character of Junichi Wanatabe's novel, Gin Ogino who stereotyped by society because of she has a dream to be doctor. Even though she have become a doctor and help her patients she was always prejudiced by society, thus she married and divorced make society blame her as the ashamed being human living.

The fourth previous study is discussed by Ni Made Diastuti with the title *Feminism Analysis in Austen's Novel Pride and Prejudice* in 2014. This analysis discuss about the feminism issues toward main character in *Pride and Prejudice* using qualitative research by Ritzer and Goodmann, 2004.

The differences of researches above to this research is the object and the theory supports, those researches discuss about the gender discrimination in the different novel and focus on the main character. Otherwise, this research focus on women characters in *Persiasion* by Jane Austen who experienced gender discrimination which will discuss in Naomi Wolf perspective.

## **1.2 Research Question**

Based on the background of the study in this analysis, the research question provided is;

What are the kinds of gender discrimination experienced by female characters in Austen's *Persiasion* ?

## **1.3 Objective of Study**

Concerning the research question mentioned above, the objective of the study of this thesis is;

Find out the gender discrimination experienced by character in *Persiasion* by Jane Austen.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This analysis focuses on the gender discrimination which is experienced by female characters in *Persiasion* by Jane Austen which is supported by Naomi Wolf's perspective which she defines in her works in the case of gender discrimination of religion, marriage, education, health, work and politics. Therefore, the other issues of gender discrimination about race, violence, sex are not discussed.

## **1.5 Significance of the Studies**

Even though numerous studies have been discussing the issues of gender discrimination this study is still worth conducting since it theoretically might be an open gate for other researchers to conduct a further and deeper analysis on the similar or even different objects, since it uplifts the issues of gender discrimination of religion, marriage,



education, health, work and politics. This study practically hoped could help other people to enrich the story behind the novel about women in past as the weakest creature who cannot be easily accepted in every kind of job, status and in the social life. In addition the result of this thesis hopefully can help the study of Feminist Literary Criticism.

## **1.6. Research Method**

In order to gain the academically guaranteed result, the analysis employs systematical ways and approach. In light of that, this part explains the research design, the procedure of data collection, the data analysis and the definition of key terms.

### **1.6.1 Research Design**

This research is under circumstance of feminist literary theory. By analyzing gender discrimination in marriage, religion, education, health, work and politics using feminist literary criticism by one of liberalist feminist thought Naomi Wolf to know how the background about the social construction about gender at the novel was born and to know how the relationship according family society experienced by women characters in the novel.

Feminist literary critics is one of deconstruction approach which gives description of the phenomena in the society toward women which finally author try to process it through her feeling into literary works and make her ideal world of their imagination. This analysis is helped by feminist theory to analyze the gender discrimination in the novel, means to know the proses of understanding the system of the society which leads the author seeing the subjective issue in gender discrimination.



### **1.6.2 Data Source**

There are many kind of *Persiasion* novel which is published in other publisher and might be there are some editing potential of novel which can make any differences with the very original *Persiasion* by Jane Austen in 1818. The researcher made decision to take the data source from the last Jane Austen's novel *Persiasion* which re-publish in 2013 with the length pages of this novel is 205 pages, published by Canterbury Classics/ Baker & Taylor Publishing Group.

### **1.6.3 Data Collection**

Data collection start with in the first reading fast the novel, finding hard vocabularies and write them down on sticky note put on per pages of the novel to make sure it can be read (the vocabularies) in the second reading. The second reading is about re-read the novel slowly to understand the novel and doing highlight toward the words, expressions in the novel base on the theme of the analysis and examining carefully about the words and expressions in the novel.

### **1.6.4 Data Analysis**

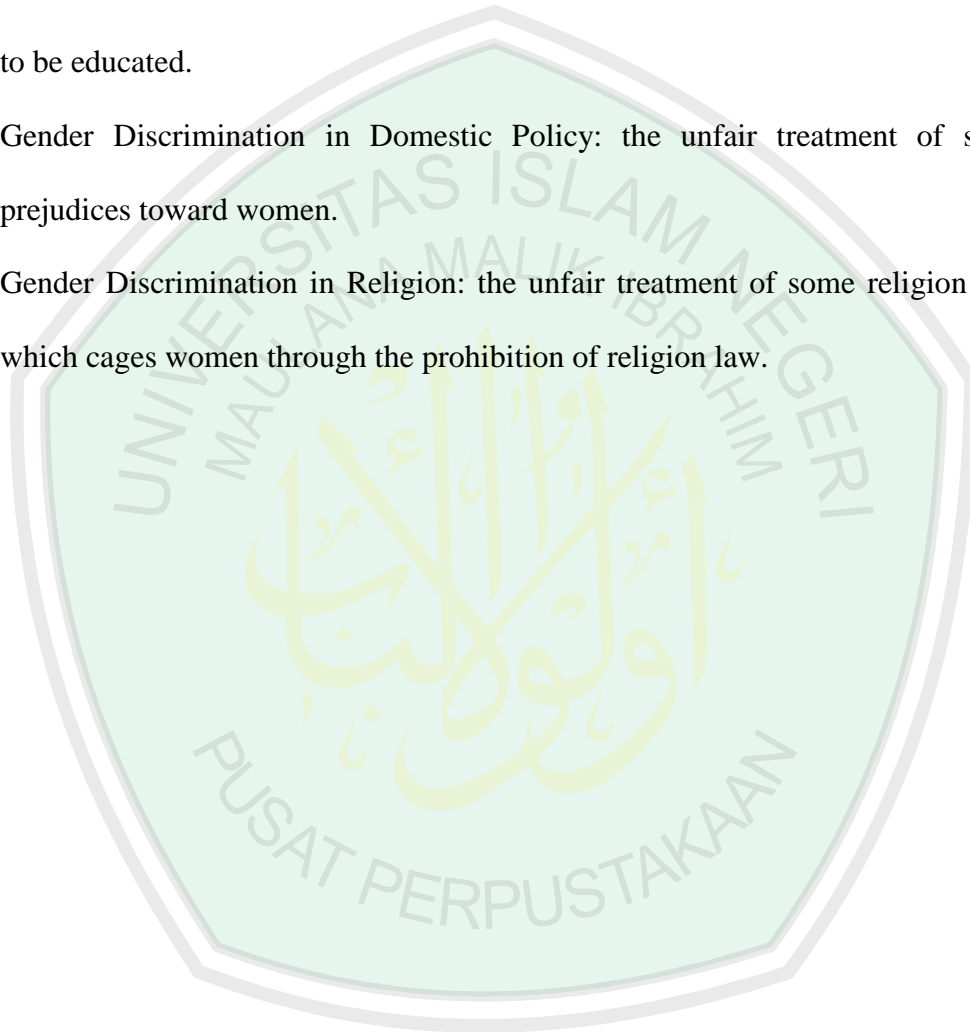
The analysis will start to give knowledge about gender discrimination and the *patriarchy* terminology then describes the feminist wave mentions one of third feminist figure in modern society. Describe the object of analysis instead of describe short biography of Jane Austen and her work *Persiasion* while its short synopsis.

After collecting the data the analysis continue to describing what kind of gender discrimination which occurs in the women characters in the novel to fulfill the six categorization gender discrimination in this research. The data will divided into sub theme, per theme will fill with the indicators of the gender discrimination which happened toward women characters. Each character in the novel will be analyze as the subject analysis and the problem of characters is the object of the analysis. The problem of the character will be provided in the data, which might come from individual, family and society. In the analysis chapter, instead of analysis of the data, this thesis provides the synopsis to make clear the arrangement of the data taken. By giving synopsis and arrangement to the data will help the readers and hopefully can provide good understanding for reader. In addition, providing the synopsis also help the readers who have not read the *Persiasion* by Jane Austen, know the story generally.

### **1.7 Definition of Key Term**

1. Feminism: the belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power and opportunities as men and be treated in the same way, or the set of activities intended to achieve this state.
2. Gender Discrimination: a situation of gender which has no equality or fair treatment in the same opportunities between gender.
3. Gender Discrimination in Marriage: the unfair roles in the household which occur in husband and wife or another unfair treatment in marriage role.
4. Gender Discrimination in Economic: the unfair treatment of economic welfare toward females.

5. Gender Discrimination in Health: the unfair treatment of having same treatment in the case of nursing health.
6. Gender Discrimination in Education: the unfair treatment to have education and to be educated.
7. Gender Discrimination in Domestic Policy: the unfair treatment of social prejudices toward women.
8. Gender Discrimination in Religion: the unfair treatment of some religion laws which cages women through the prohibition of religion law.



## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERARY REVIEW**

This chapter will explain the literary review which function is like theoretical framework related to the analysis.

#### **2.1 Feminism**

Before continuing the discussion about kinds of gender discrimination, this analysis ought to provide the basic theory about feminism. There are three common theory about feminism; Radical, Marxist and Liberal feminist. Three of them have different perspective about feminism.

##### **2.1.1 Radical Feminism**

Radical Feminism believe that gender discrimination is a result of collective efforts of men to dominate, control, and exploit women and it deeply rooted in society up to now. Violence against women and organization of traditional family are viewed as ways to ensure male dominance through female subordination. Radical Feminism suggest changers to have equality as same as men and eliminates the traditional dichotomy which leads to the gender discrimination.

##### **2.1.2 Marxist Feminism**

Marxist Feminism makes a direct casual connection between capitalism and the subordination of women. This perspective believes that women are an exploited class in

the capitalist mode of production, whether by their husband or employers in the paid of labor market.

### **2.1.3 Liberal Feminism**

Liberal Feminism is based on the idea of society awareness and it typically focus on changing ideas and cultural practices, such as rewriting textbooks or reforming legal codes. It argues that social problems arise primarily from ignorance and social constraints on freedom choice, socialization forces people to grow up from distorted and harmful ideas about stereotype to the cultural idea that people are freely to choose how to live their lives.

## **2.2 Gender Discrimination**

The common issues in gender discrimination is about the oppression by *patriarchy* almost in every aspect such as economy, politics, social, psychology. *Patriarchy* itself is the ideology of defining differences by gender as the norm of man is better than woman and it is called gender-marginalized. Naomi Wolf theory has the purpose to abolish the gender discrimination to have equal role in society. Therefore, a lot of her works shows the issue of gender discriminations and protest them.

In Naomi Wolf essay *A Woman's Place* stated “women have many different way to clarify becoming women because men have a lot easier”. That is the way society conscious about putting women place. In addition, Men are socially autonomous and complete individual; they are regarded above all producer, and their existences are justified by the work that they provide for the groups, those are the reasons that the

reproductive and domestic role is confined to women with no guaranteed to equal dignity. (Beauvoir 1949; 502)

Another review of gender discrimination according Wolf is the history of women long time ago who far away from the words equality. In the past, women have not been brought up to indulge in conflict or to voice their own opinions. Society has force women to take silent and become a disobedience. Then gender discrimination occur with the kind of types such as gender discrimination in violence, race, marriage, career, education. In 1990s for example when the second feminist wave about to launch, women were the object of sex intention for bourgeois as slave or mistresses. In the other side it could be seen as the main royalty for women wealth –selves, in the other hand, women were the men object to be exploited for contemporary pleasant. Naomi Wolf considered this as the bad or untrue women who consider them selves second to men or women who seek dependent under masculinities.

During the claim of gender equality, men have been mocked women's propensity for 'nattering on' not realizing that intersexual conversation would be even more difficult than they are at the present (Ruthven 1984;107).

Based on the difficulties that women had in the period of nattering equality, researcher continue to focus on types of gender discrimination which have mentioned in the previous chapter.

### **2.2.1 Gender Discrimination in Marriage**

Naomi wolf criticizes the tradition of marriage, seeing the ritual of surrounding wedding which women will be passive character in the family. Before discussing about marriage according Wolf's perspective, let's see the *brideland* (women marriage life) in Wolf's thought. Wolf stated that *brideland* has very little to do with relationship or even marriage: it is, like theme park eternally transient: you enter, you transformed completely, and then, presumably, you depart (Wolf; *Become A Woman in Our Society*; 59).

In American marriage history, society defined marriage as husband works outside at the home and wife (mother) stayed at home caring the household duties and caring the children. Even more the situation have been changed to the modern society, the tradition of marriage cannot be avoided. For example before marriage woman works as the elementary school teacher and man work as businessman, when both of them married the role changes. The habitual of marriage return to the contemporary term which means the wife should stay home while husband outside work. The reason why that life style cannot be defeated is in the term of power.

Another perspective about marriage is also stated by Simon de Beauvoir in her book *Second Sex*, it is written that marriage has always been presented in radically different ways to men and women, in marriage both of them need each other however the treatment inside the marriage never constituted women to establishing exchange or contract on equal as men.

In marriage, women are directly consider as mother when they have the additional family member. Women cannot deny the nature that they bear the babies and foster about

their children and household. Again the role of marriage cannot be exchanged because society define that father outside the house for working and mother stay inside the house for caring the household duties and children. (Hawke 2007; 70). Over one hundred years ago there was only one type of marriage where there was no equal contract, equal life and the restraints almost to be women part.

Divorce, is also major problem in marriage which changed the women life after becoming wife. Female widow is considered to be disgrace in family and society, women no longer to be unproductive function. Naomi Wolf has her own aversion perspective about marriage institution, she told that how can she justifies the legal bond that let a man rape another man's wife in 14 states. And how can she endorses the sanction of the legal order that leaves divorcing women to struggle in a desperately unevenly matched battle in sexist courts for money and custody of children and less profoundly but no less urgently (Becoming a Woman in Our Society; 59).

### **2.2.2 Gender Discrimination in Religion**

According to Frances Raday's research about religion, religion is one of part secular character of the normative system in human life. Religion norm which often people heard about which it believes that could guide to the heaven as the adhere system of monotheism. Monotheism is belief that there is only one God and the fundamental tenets of this religion is human right doctrine which based on the autonomy and responsibility of the individualism. Otherwise, some religions' perpetuation became feminist protest, because the content was considered as the discrimination toward them.



Researcher found one of the issue of gender discrimination was happened in 1994 written by Comptown News Media Inc that early Christian theology perpetuated the argument by St. Jerome, a Latin father of the Christian church stated “*women is the gate of the devil, the path of wickedness, the sting of the serpent, in a word a perilous object*”, this statement consciously accuse in gender discrimination. Many women who have this belief will feel disgrace in spite of denial and wondering that nothing to do with their physical appearance except accepting the perpetuation. Women were primed to receive the Rites by their historical relationship to the church (Wolf 2002; 91).

Another monotheism such as Jewish have a number of decisions regarding women under personal religion law. Lin 1971 in Boronovski, the Supreme Court sitting as High Court of Justice, reject the woman’s claim to cancel rabbinical license, issued in accordance with Jewish Law, allowing her husband to remarry without her agreement to give him a *ghet* (divorce) (Raday; 687). The woman petitioner had claimed discrimination on ground of gender because she had no equality treatment of law.

In *The Beauty Myth* by Naomi Wolf is written that in postindustrial feminization of religion did not give women religious authority, the church hierarchy remained “strictly male” where women side by side with the secularization of male world. The old testament such in *Genen*is 2 verse twenty three stated the history of creation of first human “and Adam said; this is now bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh; she shall be called Woman because she was taken out from Man”. This verse, feminist considered as the frame of *patriarchal* because in the next verse of Old Testament stated the punishment of woman kind at the exile of Eden.

### 2.2.3 Gender Discrimination in Education

The interaction of education long time ago had connected with poverty, which children in high status can go to primary school even part of them such as girl cannot allowed go to primary school and poor household may decide not to enroll some or all of their children in school. As the regard latter gender role will change society point of view about the incentives of balance between boys and girl.

In societies where the main leadership roles in local and national life are occupied by males, where marriage of girls occurs at a much younger age than of boys, where religious or customary belief discourages social interaction between the sexes, or where conventional opinion encourages women to see their future as being centered on the home and the family. Finally the society consciously mad the incentives for girls to attend and to perform well in school are less than those for boys.

The cultural practice is assumed as the cause of the differences in school enrollment between male and female. The factors related to cultural norms, traditional belief and practices have strong influences on women. Again, why women need to go school while society put down them in the their nature regard marriage soon as they reach the puberty, pregnancy and the motherhood, so why family need to enroll her daughter and cost money for school if in the end of school women will stay at house almost forever while men undergo to similar ritual preparing their men social obligation.

In Naomi Wolf *Fire with Fire* stated that this is another example of how society favors men and how men often act superior than women simply for the fact, they are

treated better by society. Again she added that boys become men just taking on responsibility, and for most men this could happen at early age. But for women, society requires that they must finish school in early ages before they are considered adult, the society places men above women by allowing men to be seen and have adult privileges. (<http://helpme.com>)

#### **2.2.4 Gender Discrimination in Health**

According to SOPHIE Project 2010 which funded by European community's Seventh Framework Programme, its informed that the Southern European countries with traditional family policies shows the highest gender discriminations in health, 39% of women in these countries stated to have poor health compared to 30% of men. Also the Eastern European countries supporting a highly gendered division of domestic labor, 52% of men and 61% of women reported poor health.

Barcelona for the example in 28 July 2014, SOPHIE Project has evaluated the relationship between family policies and gender discrimination in health in Europe. The result shows that countries with traditional family policies between central and southern Europe and Eastern Europe countries (contradictory policies) present the higher discriminations health between women and men, some believe that the discrimination of health are demonstrated from the influences of situation of women unpaid work.

Case for HIV for example men underestimate the risk infection having HIV than women, cause almost society blame women for the disseminating the virus. The negative

consequences which women got is higher than men, beside the capability of contaminating the children in their pregnancy. In the rural area women who infected HIV being ashamed and misspent from the society, the fear of contaminated from touching or sharing food become the reason of discharges.

#### **2.2.5 Gender Discrimination in Economic**

Women looks like a million dollar, she's a first-class beauty, her face is her fortune. In the bourgeois marriage markets of the last century, women learned to understand their own beauty as part of economy (Wolf 2002; 20). This citation constituted the researcher literary review about the discrimination economic of work welfare is depending on the women body which men used to play as the gambler.

Another gender discrimination cases in the economic welfare is the unequal in payment in work, a marriage bar (requiring women to resign after marriage) etc. Going back to 1900<sup>th</sup>, there was no exhibition of free choices to have work as same as men. The formal restriction against women to be full participated in paid employment including work hours regulation.

In 1920s and 1930s women have to quit from their job because they have married and banned them to receiving such as training to enter in industries and occupations. These restriction above could be made from the increasing of women participation which have the effect on the country cost and most of reason of the restriction of work is the prohibition from member of family (husband, parent, brother) from participating work or from the society wide.

Unpaid work beginning by the industrial revolution based on the sex, confining women to domestic works and family care giver while the husband come out to having work. Even though, women and men, both have entered the same job title, in the end they usually have the different performance task. For example the title work is butcher, otherwise in the applied work, women interact with the public service and men work behind a meat counter cutting large pieces of meat (Mc Diarmid;2001). For the impact women have the higher potential of stress than men.

In Naomi Wolf speech in some occasion to talk about women survival in modern society, she said to Scripps College in 1992 that she strongly expresses the unfair treatment of women's today society. She compares women and men to demonstrate the differentiation between two in case of payment sharing "women make 68 cents for every male dollar" seems the unfair sharing of economics society based on gender differentiation with the same job part.

#### **2.2.6 Gender Discrimination in Domestic Policy**

Social factor gives bad proportion to women, *patriarchy* has strong argument to against women political opportunities also likely depend on the part upon their labor force activity. The argument such as women look after the children and the household, so how women divine to do political things. The gender discrimination in politics domestic which is discussing here is the discrimination in take a liberty toward family and social policies. Lane Kenworthy and Melissa Melami analysis a woman who worked ten years ago for political magazine, while in the office most of women there do not talk about politics, on

the contrary they talk about love. One of them would complain that another women was loved only for her body, ignoring fine intelligent, another would whine that another one only appreciated for her mind and no one ever appreciated her physical charm. Another case consciously or unconsciously women love to talk more about how the life after marriage. From that analysis the probability of society consideration judges that politics is not women's domain.

Another case of gender discrimination in domestic policy also written by Joan d. Mandle in association of sociology professor at Colgate University that the movement of women politics had no shortage of responses, the assumption women naturally were better with the children and men better at organization. Those issues above is political denying to restrict women freedom act.

Domestic policies is wide open to the many object not only the governmental institutions, according to Cambridge policy is set of ideas or a plan of what to do in particular situations that has been agreed officially by a group of people, a business organization, a government or a political party. Another writer such as Kathleen Hannah, political issue in feminist is not only the desk of parliament but also the liberty of many aspect which make women same as men I won't stop talking. I'm a grrrl you have no control over. There is no a gag big enough to handle this mouth." (01-krolokke-4666.qxd;18).

### **2.3 Previous Studies**

There are many studies about gender discrimination that have been analyzed. Even though there are many different point of views and perspective inside the analysis

and researcher have selected some previous studies about gender discrimination which support the analysis yet these previous study gives contribution in strengthen the researcher analysis. And these the previous studies which had supported the research are as follows.

The first previous studies is taken from previous study is journal from Naomi L. Itokazu about *Duty and Feminist Narration in Austen's Persiasion* in 2011. This journal focuses on narrative research which analyze the main character in Austen's *Persiasion* "Anna Eliot". It describes the problem of Anna Eliot in the novel toward marriage issues under narrative circumstances. The result is emphasizes sexual politic issues of Austen's time.

The second previous study is under titled Sexual Differences in Jane Austen's *Sense and Sensibility* by Talvikki Puttonen in 1991. This paper analyzes about the situation in the novel which lead women to leave political, legal and military affairs the masculine sphere to men to regard marriage as the only ambition worth having, caring the husband and nursing children will be the ideal life for women. This paper purposes to give description about the discrimination on the *Sense and Sensibility*.

The third previous study is Diskriminasi Gender Dalam Novel Ginko karya Junichi Wanatabe (Gender Discrimination in Junichi Wanatabe's Ginko) by Linda Unsriana in 2014. This journal discusses about the main female character of Junichi Wanatabe's novel, Gin Ogino who stereotyped by society because of she has a dream to be doctor. Even though she have become a doctor and help her patients she was always



prejudiced by society, thus she married and divorced make society blame her as the ashamed being human living. This journal result to show that there was the discriminations toward female character because of trying to chase her dream.

The fourth previous study is discussed by Ni Made Diastuti with the title *Feminism Analysis in Austen's Novel Pride and Prejudice* in 2014. This analysis discuss about the feminism issues toward main character in *Pride and Prejudice* using qualitative research by Ritzer and Goodmann, 2004. The result of this analysis is finding the gender inequality that could be seen in the system of entailment lack of opportunity of self-actualization from main character in *Pride and Prejudice*.

Those are the previous studies which have the same purposes, to strengthen the idea of gender discrimination of this research.



## CHAPTER III

### ANALYSIS

This chapter provides the description about gender discrimination suffrage by female character in Jane Austen's *Persiasion*. It starts to answer the research question in the previous chapter and define the type of gender discrimination, such as gender discrimination in Marriage, gender discrimination in religion, gender discrimination in education, gender discrimination in health, gender discrimination in economics and gender discrimination in politics. Those type of gender will analyze using Naomi Wolf's perspective.

#### 3.1 Gender Discrimination in Marriage

- **Social Status Before Married (Henrietta Musgrove & Anne Elliot)**

Social status still wide topic nowadays and one focus causing social status is social economy. Some of Brock researches about the difference of human height and weight shows the difference social. He researches between student in the collage and the unskilled manual worker, result shows the difference between them is 2,5cm for height. Another research is about the brain capacity, in the Czechoslovakia 1920 Martin and Bach research shows the result that the average of people who have the high social class have the bigger brain because enhancement weigh of brain is equal with the enhancement of social status. Married with the same class or higher class in 18<sup>th</sup> century is a prestige of the family.

*“You know, she said I cannot think him at all fit match for Henrietta; and considering the alliance which the Musgrove have young women has a right to make a choice that maybe disagreeable and inconvenient to the principle part of her family, and giving bad connection to those who have not been used to them. And, pray, who is Charles Hayter? Nothing but a country curate. A most improper match for Miss Musgrove of Uppercross.” (p. 60)*

Another data from social status before married is in spite of mocked his life of having no son in his family, Sir Walter does not allow his daughter Anna who want to marry a young man with no fortune and has uncertain profession. Another researcher argues, that the rejection of Sir Walter is not because care of Anna, otherwise his pride as baronet reject the difference class of marriage because a young man unidentified class.

#### *Datum 2*

*Anne Elliot, with her claim of birth, beauty and mind, to throw herself away in nineteen; involve herself at nineteen in engagement with a young man, who had nothing but himself to recommend him, and no hope of attaining affluence, but the chance of a most uncertain profession, and no connexions to secure even his farther rise in the profession, would be, indeed, a throwing away, which she grieved to think of!” (p. 20)*

Before Anna was passing her twenty years old she was proposed by a young man who has no fortune for his life, Anne feel glad and ask permission to her father, otherwise Sir Walter reject the proposal because the a young man has no wealth to share for her.

- **Match Making before Married and Canceling Engagement (Elizabeth Elliot)**

Elizabeth did not say anything about the marriage or even thinking about marriage. She just has been forced by her father. And she cannot deny her father because she submissively Mr. Elliot order.

#### *Datum 3*

*“... Elizabeth was in her first bloom, Mr. Elliot had been forced into the introduction. He was at that time a very young man, just engaged in the study of law; and Elizabeth found him extremely agreeable, and every plan in his favour was confirmed”. (p. 5)*

Discussing about young marriage happen to the character (Elizabeth) is discussing about biological maturity. In the Europe studies shows the maturity of women is faster 2-3 years than men, the sample is taken by the physical maturity and the social quality, social economy and the maturity of thinking. Those are probably the references why family has the purpose to match making 17-19 years young girl to marry. From the old thought, we knew that our ancestors also did young marriage, and one of reason why they did is might be because of social economy and physical maturity. The next days when the invitation have settled, the student of law run away without any confirmation about the marriage.

#### *Datum 4*

*“The following spring he was seen again in town, found equally agreeable, again encouraged, invited, and expected, and again he did not come; the next tiding were that he was married”. (p. 5)*

Breaking promises of marriage decision also takes under man power, women only keep waiting until the answer out. They are forced to be silent and let everything happen comes and goes.

- **Divorce (Mr. Shepherd's Daughter)**

The other type of gender discrimination performs in the next datum which told about Mr. Shepherd's daughter who disgraced his family because of divorce.

*Datum 5*

*"It was with the daughter of Mr. Shepherd, who had returned, after unprosperous marriage, to her father's house, with the additional burden of two children." (p. 11)*

The unprosperous marriage is divorce. Divorce in the novel's description is the divorce which still has not under law because divorce in this era, women are left without any wealth and income. So they have no place to take cover them selves, except come back to their parents (in case of the parents still live)

- **The Left Husband (Lady Russell & Miss Hamilton)**

Long years since Lady Elliot death, Sir Walter Elliot begins too old to work, too old to do something, he loves to sit and complain to his daughters, otherwise he accompanied by Mrs. Clay who attend to help about house hold. Instead of there is no funds to unemployed such as Sir Walter Elliot, his precious house called Kellynch Hall begins moldy cause there is no such funds to fix it, and still there are much tax and obligation which hard to pay, whereas they are retrenching money for their living. Lady

Russell felt apprehensively to them and invited Mr. Shepherd as the lawyer to resolved the Elliot problems. Lady Russell is a tender hearth nor prejudiced.

*Datum 6*

*“She has cultivated mind, and was, generally speaking, rational and consistent; but she prejudices on the side of ancestry; she had a value of rank and consequence, which blinded her a little to the fault of those who possessed them. Herself the widow of only knight, she gave a dignity of baronet all its due; and Sir Walter, independent of his claims as an old acquaintance, an attentive neighbour, an obliging landlord, the husband of her very dear friend, the father of Anne and her sisters, was, as being Sir Walter in her apprehension, entitled to a great deal of compassion and consideration under his present difficulties.” (p.8)*

Lady Russell is widower left by her husband because of civil war. And she is owner much wealth from his husband. The society judges and prejudices her toward her condition because society never satisfied to claim about what other have and done. Lady Russell having oppression in the status that she have. Probably at that time widower who has the much wealth could be the unusual condition. The common condition in the novel is there are no women who have the funds from their own except Lady Russell. The unusual condition leads to the unwanted perspective of women.

The next datum is when Anne met Miss Hamilton, after leaving Lyme Anne continues to turn to Bath, visiting her father and her sister. And the news about Mr. Elliot's Anne father gone away is wrong. Anne had stayed several days in Bath another purpose she visiting her old friend Miss Hamilton, she is widower and her husband gone away two years before.

*Datum 7*

*“She was a widow and poor. Her husband had been extravagant; and at his death, about two years before had left his affair dreadfully involved”. (p. 121)*

In this datum has different condition of family class, miss Hamilton has different social economy than Henrietta or Lady Russell, so miss Hamilton more thinking about the good fortune which came to her and left her school. Female status certainly carries with disadvantages compare with that various male social support life including income ownership and others. Somehow those discrimination above come from the sex differences as component of stratification, the allocation such women works is dominated by men as the powerful in every aspect such as job position, social economic, families. Miss Hamilton considered as the daughter of unskilled laborer, and met her husband who son of land owner, there can be such a prestige if she accept his proposal.

- **Second Marriage (Lady Russell)**

In the beginning of the novel is introducing a baronet family of Sir Walter Elliot in Somersetshire, he felt that he is a man who has no decent generation to carry on his family and bring up family status. He continue to not have second marriage to any women, he want to forever love his passed away-wife. Lady Russell is one of his good friend who care with him and his daughters. Lady Russell and Sir Walter Elliot are widow. Remembering that they have same status, and in the same steady age, both of them should have no thought about second marriage.

*“That Lady Russell, of steady age and character, and extremely well provided for, should have no thought about second marriage, need no apology to the public, which is rather apt to be unreasonably discontented when a woman does marry again, than when she does not; but Sir Walter continuing in singleness requires explanation”. (p.2-3)*

Second marriage is the part of society ashamed, the society unconsciously mocked women who do second marriage, rather than men, society support the lonely men who do second marriage. It is the senseless about the society perspective.

### **3.2 Gender Discrimination in Education**

- **Women Left School (Miss Hamilton)**

The same case also occur the widower, Miss. Hamilton. She had to left school in order to choose marriage.

*Datum 9*

*“....; and Miss Hamilton, three years older than herself (Anne), but still from the want of near relationship and settled home, remaining another year at school, had been useful and good to her in a way which had considerably lessened her misery, and could never be remember the difference. Miss Hamilton had left school, had married not long afterwards, was said to have married a man with fortune, and this was all Anne had known of her, till now governess’s account brought her situation forward in more decided but very different form.” (p.121)*

Women in past had no change to continue study in the school, women nature as the society set is nursing their children and care about the household, before marrying women’s decision is under the family orders and economical needs. Society set the women in the momentum of education less. So women having short-settled of having



education, some of family member will stop the school payment when women has their puberty and parents starts seek for the match making to their daughter.

### 3.3 Gender Discrimination in Domestic Policy

- **Rejection for Family Solution (Anne & Elizabeth Elliot)**

With the running debt which Sir Walter has, Elizabeth and Anne act like an expert to retrenches the expenditure of money. Tries to make calculation equal even though she had never studied about economic.

*Datum 10*

*“They must retrench; that did not admit of a doubt. She was very anxious to have it done with the least possible pain to him and Elizabeth. She drew up plans of economy, she made exact calculations, and she did what nobody else doing: she consulted Anna, who never seemed considered by the other as having interest in the question. She consulted, and in degree was influenced by her in making out the scheme of retrenchment, which at last submitted to Sir Walter. Every emendation of Anne’s had been on the side of honesty against importance. She wanted more vigorous measures, a more complete reformation, a quicker release from the debt, a much higher tone of indifference for everything but justice and equality.” (p.8-9)*

The statement of *“She wanted more vigorous measures, a more complete reformation, a quicker release from the debt, a much higher tone of indifference for everything but justice and equality”* and *“submitted to Sir Walter”*. Both of Anna and Elizabeth are need the revise concept from their father to finish the retrenchment. Sir Walter here as the leader in his family, who could make or take the decision. As gentlemen



Sir Walter Reject his daughters opinions to solve their problem and make the solution by him self.

*Datum 11*

*“How Anne’s more rigid requisition might have been taken is of little consequence. Lady Russell’s had no success at all: could not be put up with, were not to be borne.” (p.9)*

Datum above is a proof that Sir Walter Elliot did not approve the solution from the daughter even though it was helped by Lady Russell.

- **Unwanted Descendant (Anne & Elizabeth Elliot)**

In the beginning of the novel is introducing a baronet family of Sir Walter Elliot in Somersetshire, he felt that he is a man who has no decent generation to carry on his family and bring up family status.

*Datum 12*

*“Three girls, the two eldest sixteen and fourteen, was an awful legacy for a mother to bequeath, an awful charge rather, to confide to the authority and guidance of a conceited silly father.” (p. 2)*

Long time ago Islamic story about cold-blooded king who command to his society for killing every families’ daughters which just born. Cause the opinion about male descendant would make many advantages than female descendant. The paradigm of

gender differentiation came from the paradigm of society of women behavior, biological identity which the paradigm happen continually for long period.

The nature and nurture are considered as the differentiation gender derived from. Nature consider in the biological appearances, and the social surrounding and the way female and male grown up is called nurture. From the sociology perspective the biological appearance cannot stand alone to make a judge of stratification gender, otherwise the biological appearance must mixture with the social term.

The second datum of this sub chapter is After Lady Elliot passed away, Mr. Elliot start blaming his daughters with any prejudices and a cold treatment. He grumbles about his life which has no man descent in his family.

#### *Datum 13*

*“This very awkward history of Mr. Elliot was still. After an interval of several years, felt with anger by Elizabeth, who had liked the man for himself, and still more for being her father’s heir, and whose strong family pride could see only in him a proper match for Sir Walter Elliot’s eldest daughter.” (p. 5)*

First child until today considered as the head of family, who will change the heir and replace father position when the head of family died or very old to make money. The expectancy of heir sometime describe as strong, hard worker for raising family life, having the great job, who can protect the family from harm, from all those reason the heir expected is son. In 1818 the domination of men was raising up. They are also considered as the fortune for family lives. The society thought that having son in the family is the big fortune because the society at that time brought male in the high definition of

mankind, almost the global society leads on male. Because the *patriarchy* support male in the term of society.

- **Female cannot be inheritance (Anne Elliot)**

After the ball at the Kellynch Hall, Mary, Charles Musgrove, Anne, Captain Wentworth, Captain Benwick, Captain Harville and Henrietta are walking around the Lyme. In the humble conversation with the waiter, Captain Wentworth asked who is just gone away, and the waiter say that is Mr. Elliot, suddenly everyone on the table turning head to Anne, and guessing is that Mr. Elliot of Kellynch Hall's family? Heard of such news Anne plans of go to Bath to seeing her family and makes clear about what she heard. Everybody on the table keep talking about Mr. Elliot who just gone away and talking about the Kellynch Hall's heir. However Anne thinks it would be a man who become the heir of Kellynch family.

*Datum 14*

*"At the same time, however, it was secret gratification to herself to have seen her cousin, and to know that the future of Kellynch was undoubtedly a gentleman, and had an air of good sense." (p. 85)*

- **Unfair Treatment (Anna Elliot)**

A "male" interest is an interest a man has, in virtue of the goals given to him by social roles that are designated as especially appropriate for men to occupy, or in virtue of his subjective gender identity. A "masculine" interest is an interest a man has in virtue of attitudes or psychological dispositions that are thought specifically appropriate to men.

In the *Persiasion* by Jane Austen the character of Captain Wentworth was the ordinary man with no future fortune when he was in first proposal forward Anne Elliot. And the rejecting of Sir Walter Elliot make him a decision to go out for become a navy. And several years passed with the title Captain before his name, the environment surrounding respect him and the social of him get better. Cite in Chris Williams, the social division are best understood as derived from the access of power and focus attention on the importance competition within social groups or classes between them (Pareto and Mosca. 2004.307).

After proposal banned from Sir Walter to Anne in her nineteen years old, she starting to rejoice from injustice of her father, otherwise she tries to make big different instead of criticizing and insulting from her father and Elizabeth. She tried to make up her hearth from the past of her old proposal from Wentworth, now she think differently in her twenty seven.

*Datum 15*

*“She did not blame Lady Russell, she did not blame herself for having been guided by her; but she felt that were any young person in similar circumstance, to apply to her for counsel, they would never receive any of such certain immediate wretchedness, such uncertain future good. She was persuaded that under every disadvantage of disapprobation at home and every anxiety attending his profession, all their probable fears, delays, and disappointments, she should yet have been a happier woman in maintaining the engagement, than she had been in the sacrifice of it; and this, she fully believed, had the usual share, had even more than the usual share of such solitudes and case which, as it happened, would be bestowed earlier prosperity than could be reasonably calculated on.” (p. 22)*

In the beginning of the story between Anne and Elizabeth have differences treatment from their father. Elizabeth born with similar face like Lady Elliot, and because of the deep affection of Sir Walter Elliot to Lady Elliot. Elizabeth having more attention from Sir Walter. Anne has a beautiful mind, she is pretty, and has different attitude from Elizabeth. Elizabeth more obedient than Anne, in the novel told that Elizabeth was fine for having match making by his father options. Otherwise Anne like to making argument of what Sir Walter settled rule.

The different treatment of Sir Walter is the feedback of Anne attitude. Anne just try to have liberty in anything of her life, friend, school, adventure, and husband. Somehow, the differences term or can it be called new dimension is not easy to acceptable. There will always judges, criticize, and prejudices involved. Breaking tradition which is made from long ago is like a crime.

Another data is taken from ball at the Kellynch Hall, Anne met Mrs. Harville and having a conversation followed Captain Wentworth, Mrs. Musgrove and Sophia. They are talking about the women and ship.

*Datum 16*

*“All merged in any friend ship, Sophia. I would assist any brother officer’s wife that I could, and I would bring anything of Harville’s from the world end, if he wanted it. But do not imagine that I did not feel it an evil in itself.”*

*“Depend upon it, they perfectly comfortable.”*

*“I might not like them the better for that perhaps. Such a number of women and children have no right to be comfortable on board” (p. 55)*

When the novel published the industry and economy situation of England is starting change, industrial and urban centers in the Midland of North. Manufacturing wages were higher than the agriculture and many farm labors migrated to town. And in the 19<sup>th</sup> century Britain from being a net exporter of agricultural produce to being a net importer. The urbanization and industrialization growing rapidly. With those circumstances the importance transportation is ship. And the addition for under preparation of war, Britain make the naval system to protect the country.

In this datum researcher found an implicit meaning in the last statement of Captain Wentworth, the meaning of his words is women and children is under the male warning. They did not allowed to breaking the settled rule from the husband and family.

The conversation about women and ship leads the Captain Wentworth in scorching debate with Anne, both of them have strong arguments to state on until Captain Wentworth take out his sarcasm.

*Datum 17*

*“But I hate to hear you talking so like a fine gentlemen, and as if women are all fine ladies, instead of rational creatures. We none of us expect to be in smooth water all days.” (p. 55)*

From Captain Wentworth statement, women cannot be talking wisely like a gentlemen. Men here is considered as the higher gender than women. The society at 18 century dictated that women and men were naturally suited the different sphere, women in private sphere and men in the public sphere (Baker and Charlus. 18). Femininity

became decisively equated with the private sphere of home, family and emotion while masculinity linked to public area, work, politics and power. From the differences of sphere making the result like gender gap in the society, and revealing the women assumption of the minority sound of the society. Another example is in Collins (1990) grounds black feminist epistemology in black women's personal experiences of racism and sexism, and in cognitive styles associated with black women. She uses this epistemology to supply black women with self-representations that enable them to resist the demeaning racist and sexist images of black women in the wider world, and to take pride in their identities. The epistemic privilege of the oppressed is sometimes cast, following W.E.B. DuBois, in terms of “bifurcated consciousness”: the ability to see things both from the perspective of the dominant and from the perspective of the oppressed, and therefore to comparatively evaluate both perspectives (Harding 1991, Smith 1974, Collins 1990). Black women are “outsiders within,” having enough personal experience as insiders to know their social order, but enough critical distance to empower critique.

### **3.4 Gender Discrimination in Economic**

- **Does not Allow to Have A Job (Lady Russell)**

As the unpaid work, and caring the household, women often to be marginalized by men because whether women want to have work or not society settled the rule.

*Datum 18*

*For thirteen years had she been doing the honours and laying down the domestic law at home, and leading to the way to the chaise and four. And*



*walking immediately after Lady Russell out of all the drawing-room and dining room in the country. (p. 4)*

Women do not allowed to have work across the country, they only work like the clerk. The country law also prohibit them to have work as same as men. This is why Sir Walter have much debt because he getting old while there is no public relation will accept his daughters to work and get the payment.

- **The Only Job for Woman is A Clerk (Mrs. Clay)**

Another society set is the direct harsh argument of Mr. Shepherd about the household.

*Datum 19*

*A house was never taken good care of, Mr. Shepherd observed, without a lady: he did not know, whether furniture might not be danger of suffering as much where there was no lady, as where there were many children. A Lady without a family, was the very best preserver of furniture in the world. He had seen Mrs. Croft, too; she was at Taunton with the admiral, and had been present almost all the time they were talking the matter over. (p. 17)*

Statement above, clear enough to describes how men's arguments about women. Men are very hard to accept the woman existences. They do not agree about the equality or humanities which will occurs in women world. They love to mark women as the useless creatures.



## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

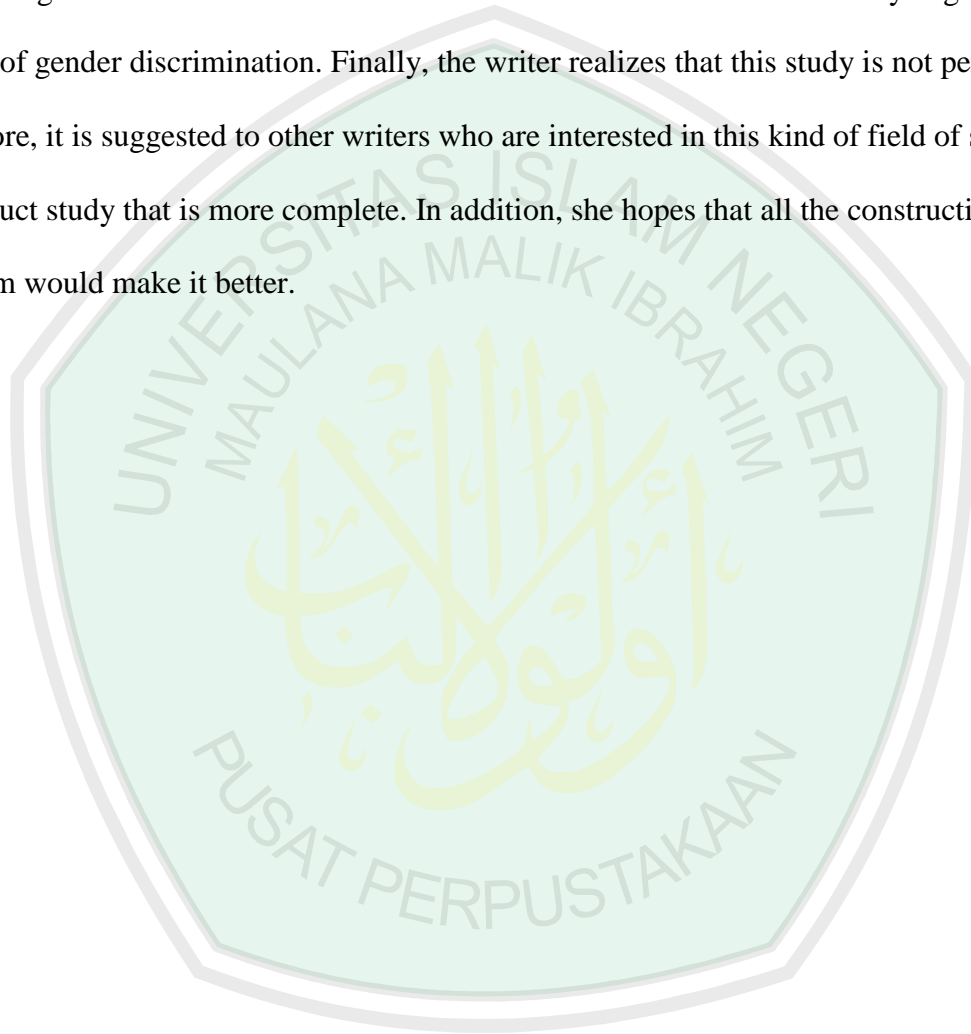
Gender discrimination is one of major problem until now even though the equality had speeded. It is also inspired the novelist to write into their novel which make reality related to literary. Austen's *Persiasion* is one of novel which tell about how women in social life in 1800s from reality to literary work.

From the data provided about gender discrimination of this research are conducted by interpreting both action and dialogue in Austen's novel. There are four category of gender discrimination which researcher found in the novel. They are; gender discrimination in marriage, education politics and education. Gender discrimination in health and religion did not discuss in this research because there is no action and dialogue provided to fill the indicator for both discrimination. Thus, Austen's *Persiasion* fills four indicators of Naomi Wolf's gender discriminations perspective.

#### 4.2. Suggestion.

This analysis from researcher perspective have not perfect. There are some perspective of researcher given in the analysis which probably still unclear if it is compared to other excellent researcher. Therefore suggestion from the readers or comment through this analysis will help to the better analysis for the next.

This study is expected to help further writers in identifying gender discrimination suffered by female character in *Persiasion* by Jane Austin. The writer hopes that this study will give useful information to further writers who are interested in analyzing novel in case of gender discrimination. Finally, the writer realizes that this study is not perfect. Therefore, it is suggested to other writers who are interested in this kind of field of study to conduct study that is more complete. In addition, she hopes that all the constructive of criticism would make it better.



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## APPENDIX

### A. Gender Discrimination in Marriage

NO	CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.	Henrietta Musgrove (Social Status Before Married)	“You know, she said I cannot think him at all fit match for Henrietta; and considering the alliance which the Musgrove have young women has a right to make a choice that maybe disagreeable and inconvenient to the principle part of her family, and giving bad connection to those who have not been used to them. And, pray, who is Charles Hayter? Nothing but a country curate. A most improper match for Miss Musgrove of Uppercross.”	60
2.	Anne Elliot (Social Status Before Married)	“Anne Elliot, with her claim of birth, beauty and mind, to throw herself away in nineteen; involve herself at nineteen in engagement with a young man, who had nothing but himself to recommend him, and no hope of attaining affluence, but the chance of a most uncertain profession, and no connexions to secure even his farther rise in the profession, would be, indeed, a throwing away, which she grieved to think of!”	20

3.	Elizabeth Elliot (Match Making before Married)	“... Elizabeth was in her first bloom, Mr. Elliot had been forced into the introduction. He was at that time a very young man, just engaged in the study of law; and Elizabeth found him extremely agreeable, and every plan in his favour was confirmed”.	5
4.	Elizabeth Elliot (Canceling Engagement)	“The following spring he was seen again in town, found equally agreeable, again encouraged, invited, and expected, and again he did not come; the next tidings were that he was married”	5
5.	Mr. Shepherd's Daughter (Divorce)	“It was with the daughter of Mr. Shepherd, who had returned, after unprosperous marriage, to her father's house, with the additional burden of two children.”	11
6.	Lady Russel (The Left Husband)	“She has cultivated mind, and was, generally speaking, rational and consistent; but she prejudices on the side of ancestry; she had a value of rank and consequence, which blinded her a little to the fault of those who possessed them. Herself the widow of only knight, she gave a dignity of baronet all its due; and Sir Walter, independent of his claims as an old acquaintance, an attentive neighbour, an obliging landlord, the husband of her very dear	8

		friend, the father of Anne and her sisters, was, as being Sir Walter in her apprehension, entitled to a great deal of compassion and consideration under his present difficulties.”	
7.	Miss Hamilton (The Left Husband)	“She was a widow and poor. Her husband had been extravagant; and at his death, about two years before had left his affair dreadfully involved”.	121
8.	Lady Russell (Second Marriage)	“That Lady Russell, of steady age and character, and extremely well provided for, should have no thought about second marriage, need no apology to the public, which is rather apt to be unreasonably discontented when a woman does marry again, than when she does not; but Sir Walter continuing in singleness requires explanation”	2-3

#### B. Gender Discrimination in Education

NO	CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.	Miss Hamilton (Woman Left School)	“....; and Miss Hamilton, three years older than herself (Anne), but still from the want of near relationship and settled home, remaining another year at school, had been useful and good to her in a way which had considerably lessened her misery, and could never be remember the	121

	Elizabeth and Anne Elliot	difference. Miss Hamilton had left school, had married not long afterwards, was said to have married a man with fortune, and this was all Anne had known of her, till now governess's account brought her situation forward in more decided but very different form."	
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### C. Gender Discrimination in Domestic Politic

NO	CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.	<b>Anne &amp; Elizabeth Elliot (Rejection for Family Solution)</b>	<p>Part A</p> <p>"They must retrench; that did not admit of a doubt. She was very anxious to have it done with the least possible pain to him and Elizabeth. She drew up plans of economy, she made exact calculations, and she did what nobody else doing: she consulted Anna, who never seemed considered by the other as having interest in the question. She consulted, and in degree was influenced by her in making out the scheme of retrenchment, which at last submitted to Sir Walter. Every emendation of Anne's had been on the side of honesty against importance. She wanted more vigorous measures, a more complete reformation, a quicker release from the debt, a much higher tone of indifference for</p>	8-9



		<p>everything but justice and equality.”</p> <p>Part B</p> <p>“How Anne’s more rigid requisition might have been taken is of little consequence. Lady Russell’s had no success at all: could not be put up with, were not to be borne.”</p>	9
2.	Elizabeth and Anna Elliot (Unwanted Descendant)	<p>“Three girls, the two eldest sixteen and fourteen, was an awful legacy for a mother to bequeath, an awful charge rather, to confide to the authority and guidance of a conceited silly father.”</p>	2
3.	Elizabeth Elliot (Unwanted Descendant)	<p>“This very awkward history of Mr. Elliot was still. After an interval of several years, felt with anger by Elizabeth, who had liked the man for himself, and still more for being her father’s heir, and whose strong family pride could see only in him a proper match for Sir Walter Elliot’s eldest daughter.”</p>	5
4.	Anne Elliot (Female cannot be inheritance)	<p>“At the same time, however, it was secret gratification to herself to have seen her cousin, and to know that the future of Kellynch was undoubtedly a gentleman, and had an air of good sense.”</p>	85

5.	Anne Elliot (Unfair Treatment)	<p>“She did not blame Lady Russell, she did not blame herself for having been guided by her; but she felt that were any young person in similar circumstance, to apply to her for counsel, they would never receive any of such certain immediate wretchedness, such uncertain future good. She was persuaded that under every disadvantage of disapprobation at home and every anxiety attending his profession, all their probable fears, delays, and disappointments, she should yet have been a happier woman in maintaining the engagement, than she had been in the sacrifice of it; and this, she fully believed, had the usual share, had even more than the usual share of such solitudes and case which, as it happened, would be bestowed earlier prosperity than could be reasonably calculated on.” (p. 22)</p>	22
6.	Anne Elliot, Mrs. Harville and Sophia (Unfair Treatment)	<p>“All merged in any friend ship, Sophia. I would assist any brother officer’s wife that I could, and I would bring anything of Harville’s from the world end, if he wanted it. But do not imagine that I did not feel it an evil in itself.”</p> <p>“Depend upon it, they perfectly comfortable.”</p> <p>“I might not like them the better for that perhaps. Such a number of women and children have no right to be comfortable on board”</p>	55

7.	Anne Elliot (Unfair Treatment)	“But I hate to hear you talking so like a fine gentlemen, and as if women are all fine ladies, instead of rational creatures. We none of us expect to be in smooth water all days.”	55

#### D. Gender Discrimination in Economic

NO	CHARACTER	DESCRIPTION	PAGE
1.	Lady Russel (Does not Allow to Have a Job)	“For thirteen years had she been doing the honours and laying down the domestic law at home, and leading to the way to the chaise and four. And walking immediately after Lady Russel out of all the drawing-room and dining room in the country.”	4
2.	Mrs. Croft (The Only Job for Woman Is a Clerk)	“A house was never taken good care of, Mr. Shepherd observed, without a lady: he did not know, whether furniture might not be danger of suffering as much where there was no lady, as where there were many children. A Lady without a family, was the very best preserver of furniture in the world. He had seen Mrs. Croft, too; she was at Taunton with the admiral, and had been present almost all the time they were talking the matter over.”	17

## **CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP**

Herewith I,

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ID Number : 11320119

Faculty : Humanities

Department : English Language and Letters

Declare that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (SI)* in English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang entitled “Gender Inequality Suffered by Female Characters in Jane Austen’s *Persuasion*” is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, November 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

The Researcher

Zaharani Nurul Ngabidah

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the Sarjana thesis of Zaharani Nurul Ngabidah, entitled "Gender Inequality Suffered by Female Characters in Jane Austen's *Persuasion*" has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department.

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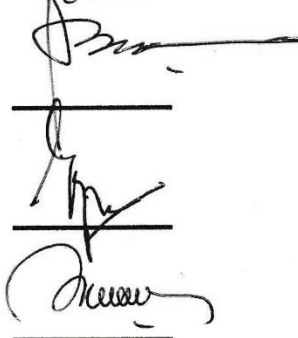
## LEGITIMATION SHEET

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### The Board of Examiners

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## MOTTO

*You are gentlemen and I am gentlemen daughter, so we are equal*

-Jane Austen-



## DEDICATION

This thesis is especially dedicated to:

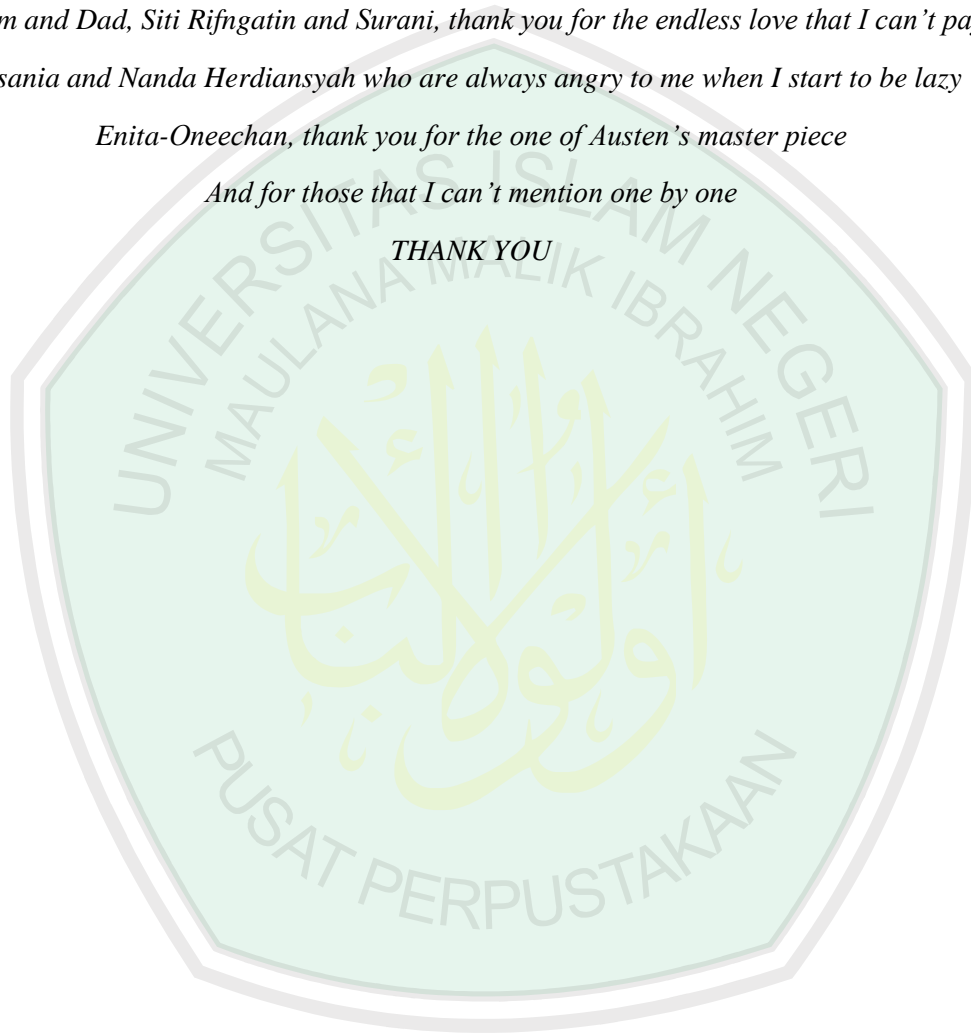
*Mom and Dad, Siti Rifngatin and Surani, thank you for the endless love that I can't pay*

*Tsania and Nanda Herdiansyah who are always angry to me when I start to be lazy*

*Enita-Oneechan, thank you for the one of Austen's master piece*

*And for those that I can't mention one by one*

THANK YOU





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Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis still needs constructive criticism and suggestion from the readers and in order to make it better and hopefully it can be useful,

especially for the English Letters students. The last I pray to Allah SWT, may this thesis will be useful for many people and may Allah always gives His mercy upon us. Amin.

Malang, November 9<sup>th</sup> 2015

Zaharani Nurul Ngabidah



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