

**ROSIE'S HOUSEHOLD LIVELIHOOD STRATEGIES AS A
YOUNG SINGLE MOTHER IN CECELIA AHERN'S
*WHERE RAINBOWS END***

THESIS

By:
Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah
NIM 17320096



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

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THESIS

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By:
Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah
NIM 17320096

Advisor :
Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.
NIP. 19670313 199203 002



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "**Rosie's Household Livelihood Strategies as a Young Single Young Mother in Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End***" is my original work. I do not include any previously written or published materials, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. At this moment, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, July 28th, 2022

The researcher



Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah

17320096

APPROVAL SHEET

This to certify that Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah's thesis entitled "**Rosie's Household Livelihood Strategies as a Young Single Mother in Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End***" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.).

Malang, July 28th, 2022

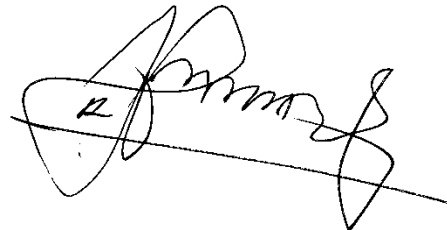
Approved by

Advisor,



Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.
NIP. 19670313 199203 002

Head Department of English Literature



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed, Ph.D.
NIP 19811205201101007

Acknowledged by Dean,



DR. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197401012003121003

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah's thesis entitled "**Rosie's Household Livelihood Strategies as a Young Single Mother in Cecelia Ahren's *Where Rainbows End***" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, July 28th, 2022

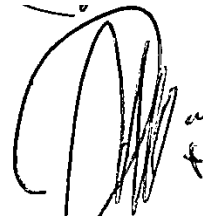
The Board Examiner

Signature :

1. Dr. Mundi Rahayu, M. Hum. (Main Examiner)
NIP: 196802262006042001




2. Asni Furaida, S.S., M.A. (Chairman)
NIP:19880711201802012182



3. Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A (Advisor)
NIP: 196703131992032002



Approved by
Dean of the Faculty of Humanities



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag
NIP. 197401012003121003

MOTTO

﴿٨﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾ فَإِذَا فَرَغْتَ فَانصَبْ ﴿٧﴾ وَإِلَىٰ رَبِّكَ فَارْغَبْ ﴿٨﴾

“Sesungguhnya bersama kesukaran itu ada kemudahan.
Karena itu bila kau telah selesai (mengerjakan yang lain)
Dan kepada Tuhan, berharaplah”

(Q.S Al Insyirah:6-8)

DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirabbil'amin.. all praise, and thank to Allah SWT. It is proudly dedicated to my beloved parents, the late father, Agus Salim and the late mother, Sunik Afidah, who have patiently led me to the gates of success, even though they couldn't stay with me until my education was over. Without them, I am nothing. May Allah SWT forgive their sins and always love them as they love me. My thesis advisor, I thank you for every guidance and knowledge: the lecturers and everyone who has contributed to completing my thesis. My husband faithfully accompanies me in everyday and challenging times, my beloved sister. I'm sincerely grateful for the support.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praises Allah SWT, who has given grace and guidance help, so the researcher can finish this thesis with the title *Rosie's Household Livelihood Strategies as a Single Young Mother in Cecelia Ahren's Where Rainbows End*. Also, sholawat and greetings are poured out to the figure of the bearer of the treatise, The messenger of trust and counsel to humanity, the Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Happiness and pride belong to the researcher because of finishing this thesis. The researcher realizes that this thesis cannot be completed without the help and guidance of the supervisor and examiner. Therefore, on this occasion, the researcher would like to thank all the lecturers who have helped me pass the entire semester in the Department of English Literature. My family, the late Mr. Agus Salim and the late Mrs. Sunik Afidah who have always supported me in all conditions with their affection. My husband Bagus Ahmadi, faithfully accompanies me in everyday and challenging times. My little son Arsen, who took part in completing this thesis. My sisters, Nia, Elysa, and Luluk, motivate me never to give up. My best friends, Kuni Kama Liyyah, Gita Sofiyanti, Riyha Ika Sari, Khuroidatu Mufidah, Selly Chofsyah, and Syavira Eldiana, thank you for being my motivation. All my friends from the Department of English Literature State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang cannot be mentioned one by one.

As a human being who cannot be perfect, the researcher realizes the weaknesses in the writing of this thesis. The author looks forward to criticism and

suggestions for its improvement. I hope that everyone at every level of Education responds to this thesis and provides criticism and suggestions for improving research in this area to help future researchers do much better research in the literature.

Malang, July 28th, 2022
The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah', written in a cursive style.

Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah

ABSTRACT

Muflikah, Oktavia Fiddah Siti (2022) Rosie's Livelihood Strategies As a Single Young Mother in Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End*. Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.

Key Word: Feminism, Oppression, Household Livelihood Strategies.

Feminism is a movement to end oppression and get things that women did not get. Gender equality and the struggle for the rights and freedoms of women became one of the focuses of feminism. Feminism supports women to fulfill their rights in life with the decision to face life without discrimination or any action to oppress. In this analysis, the researcher explores the idea of feminism that focuses on the oppression of women experienced by the main character and the strategies of household subsistence as a single parent.

Researcher use literary criticism research methods that focus only on analyzing a literary work. This study has two research questions: first, what kinds of oppression does the main character have as a young single mother. Second, what are the main character's livelihood strategies to survive as a young single mother. The data in this study were taken from the narrative and conversational texts contained in the novel *Where Rainbows End*.

The researcher used feminist literary criticism to answer the above problem statement, which focuses on women's livelihood strategies. The researcher's findings reveal that: first, the main character experiences problems in the form of oppression that includes exploitation, Powerlessness, and violence. Second, the main character's livelihood strategy to survive regardless of oppression is in the form of survival strategies, consolidation strategies, and accumulation strategies, fulfilling all aspects such as activities, assets, and capabilities.

ABSTRAK

Muflikah, Oktavia Fiddah Siti (2022) *Strategi Mata Pencaharian Rosie Sebagai Ibu Tunggal Muda dalam Where Rainbows End* karya Cecelia Ahern. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Feminisme, Penindasan, Strategi Mata Pencaharian Rumah Tangga.

Feminisme adalah gerakan untuk mengakhiri penindasan dan mendapatkan hal-hal yang sebelumnya tidak didapatkan oleh perempuan. Kesetaraan gender dan perjuangan atas hak-hak dan kebebasan perempuan menjadi salah satu fokus dari feminisme. Feminisme mendukung perempuan untuk memenuhi hak-hak dalam hidup mereka dengan keputusan menghadapi hidup tanpa diskriminasi atau segala tindakan untuk menindas. Dalam analisis ini, peneliti mengeksplorasi gagasan feminisme yang berfokus pada penindasan perempuan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama dan strategi penghidupan rumah tangga sebagai orang tua tunggal.

Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kritik sastra yang hanya berfokus pada analisis karya sastra. Penelitian ini memiliki dua pertanyaan penelitian: pertama, penindasan apa saja yang dialami oleh karakter utama sebagai ibu tunggal muda. Kedua, apa saja strategi mata pencaharian rumah tangga karakter utama untuk bertahan hidup sebagai ibu tunggal muda. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari teks naratif dan percakapan yang terdapat dalam novel *Where Rainbows End*.

Peneliti menggunakan kritik sastra feminis untuk menjawab pernyataan masalah di atas, yang berfokus pada strategi penghidupan perempuan. Temuan peneliti mengungkapkan bahwa: pertama, tokoh utama mengalami masalah berupa penindasan yang meliputi eksploitasi, ketidakberdayaan, dan kekerasan. Kedua, strategi penghidupan karakter utama untuk bertahan hidup terlepas dari penindasan adalah dalam bentuk strategi bertahan hidup, strategi konsolidasi, dan strategi akumulasi, memenuhi semua aspek seperti kegiatan, aset, dan kemampuan.

المخلص

مفليخة ، أوكتافيا فداح سيتي (2022) استراتيجيات سبل العيش لروزي كأم شابة عزباء في سيسيليا أهيرن "حيث تنتهي أقواس قزح." أطروحة البكالوريوس. قسم الآداب الإنجليزية ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة الإسلام نيجري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار: د. استضاحه ، م. أ شحبلا تاملك : النسوية، اضطهاد، الآباء واحد، استراتيجيات سبل العيش المحلية.

النسوية هي حركة لإنهاء الاضطهاد والحصول على أشياء لم تحصل عليها النساء من قبل. المساواة بين الجنسين والنضال من أجل حقوق المرأة وحرياتها هي أحد محاور الحركة النسائية. تدعم الحركة النسائية المرأة للوفاء بحقوقها في الحياة بقرار مواجهة الحياة دون تمييز أو أي عمل للقمع. في هذا التحليل ، تستكشف الباحثة فكرة النسوية التي تركز على اضطهاد المرأة التي تعاني منها الشخصية الرئيسية واستراتيجيات سبل العيش المنزلية كوالد وحيد.

يستخدم الباحثون أساليب بحث النقد الأدبي التي تركز فقط على تحليل الأعمال الأدبية. تحتوي الدراسة على سؤالين بحثيين: أولاً ، ما هي المشاكل التي تواجهها الشخصية الرئيسية كأم عزباء شابة. ثانياً ، ما هي استراتيجيات معيشة الشخصية الرئيسية للبقاء على قيد الحياة كأم عزباء شابة. تم أخذ البيانات في هذه الدراسة من النصوص السردية والمحادثات الواردة في الرواية حيث تنتهي أقواس قزح.

يستخدم الباحثون النقد الأدبي النسوي للإجابة على بيان المشكلة أعلاه ، والذي يركز على استراتيجيات معيشة المرأة. وكشفت نتائج الباحثين أن: أولاً ، شهدت الشخصية الرئيسية مشاكل في شكل القمع التي شملت الاستغلال والعجز والعنف. ثانياً ، استراتيجيات معيشة الشخصية الرئيسية للبقاء على قيد الحياة بغض النظر عن الاضطهاد هي في شكل استراتيجيات البقاء على قيد الحياة ، واستراتيجية التوحيد ، واستراتيجية التراكم ، وتحقيق جميع الجوانب مثل الأنشطة والأصول والقدرات.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitations of the study, method of the research, definitions of key terms, and previous study.

A. Background of Study

Currently, the case of teenage pregnancy is increasingly prevalent due to the number of sexual deviations. It is common knowledge in developed countries, but this phenomenon also occurs in developing countries. Advances in technology and the mixing of various cultures worldwide are also some of the supporting factors. Sexual deviation can occur in adolescent couples if environmental factors support it so that it can be one of the causes of pregnancy outside of marriage (Aryanto, 2015). Free sex or pre-marital sex begins with juvenile delinquency.

Meanwhile, juvenile delinquency can start from the failure of education in the family, such as a broken home, divorce, and an unknown father (Sudarsono, 1991). According to experts, juvenile delinquency occurs because of two things: the causes that exist within the individual, such as disturbed personality development, has a disability, is easily influenced, and low intelligence levels. The second reason is outside the individual, such as a bad social environment, poor family conditions support the creation of a child's good personality development, the influence of mass media, the lack of affection experienced by children, and because of social jealousy or frustration with the surrounding circumstances (Bahri, 2004).

Adolescence is when entering the fertile or productive age, which means that physiologically the reproductive organs have reached maturity, both male and female adolescents. The maturity of the reproductive organs encourages social relations both with the same sex and with the opposite sex. Uncontrolled promiscuity between teenagers of different sexes will result in sexual relations outside of marriage (pre-marital sex). Factors that encourage adolescents to have sex outside of marriage, according to a study conducted by the Kaiser Family Foundation (Santrock, 1998), is a factor of misperception of courtship, namely the wrong form of distribution of affection during courtship.

The factor of religiosity is a life of faith that is not good. The biological maturity factor, namely in sexual relations, is considered a form of wrong distribution of affection during courtship. In this view, teenagers are often of the view that the courtship period is a time when a person may love or be love by his lover, the form of expression of love or affection can be expressed in various ways, for example: giving gifts of flowers, hugging, kissing, and even sexual intercourse. In the view of a fragile faith, religiously obedient people can always place themselves and control themselves so as not to do things that are contrary to religious teachings, in their hearts always remember God, because God always supervises every human action, therefore, he will not have sexual relations with his girlfriend, before officially marrying. On the other hand, for individuals whose faith is fragile, religion is only used as a cover or mask to deceive others, so it is not surprising that this person is most likely to have pre-marital sexual relation (Dariyo, 2004).

Pregnancy outside of marriage has occurred, teenagers will be face with various problems. Teenagers will be face with burdens that should not be their time to face. The heavier burdens fall on young girls, where they have to conceive and give birth. Many young women have to leave school and are required to be willing to discontinue their education. Again, it is women who will bear a lot of social and mental burdens.

Contrary to the feminist viewpoint, this problem, which wants to end sexist oppression, directs our attention to systems of domination and the interrelatedness of sex, race, and class oppression (Hooks, 1984). As young single parents, they struggle to support their children and themselves. Of course, they have different livelihood strategies according to their case. The strategy adopted by each of their households, aims to meet the necessities of life and strengthen the sources of life.

Livelihood strategies dividing according to household socioeconomic status: first, survival strategies are strategies for meeting the necessities of life at a minimum level to survive; second, the consolidation strategy is a strategy to meet the needs of life which are reflect in the fulfillment of basic and social needs; third, accumulation strategy is a strategy to meet the needs of life to achieve basic needs, social and capital accumulation. As young single mothers, they are required to be able to adapt and continue to live without a husband, earn a living, and balance between domestic and public roles. Each of them has their own way and strategy in living life as a single parent because the success of a single young mother in educating and providing for children depends on how she applies ways

to be able to balance the time between earning a living and educating her children and no less important is establishing a relationship with society, how a single mother should behave and act so as not to be ridiculed and considered taboo by society.

This case is in line with what was experienced by Rosie Dunne in the novel *Where Rainbows End* by Cecelia Ahern, who is a famous Irish novelist. This novel tells the story of Rosie's become a single young mother. Rosie has a best friend named Alex from childhood; they have been close to each other. However, when they find teenage pleasure, they misunderstand and go their separate ways. Even worse, Alex's family moved from Dublin to Boston, America and Alex had to follow his family. Rosie is sad without Alex. However, on her departure to join Alex in Boston, Rosie received news that changed her life and kept her in Ireland.

One big mistake due to the absence of Alex during a school farewell party makes Rosie pregnant. Rosie must survive alone to support her daughter Katty and forget about her dream of studying in Boston with Alex. Rosie had to accept the shame mixed with sadness when she saw Alex and his friends succeed in education and careers. Rosie also decided to become a single parent and raise Katty without a husband figure. From this case, it represents woman action in literature; it is about the version of feminist and focuses on Rosie Dunne.

The researcher found a thesis with the same object: the novel *Where Rainbows End* as one of the novels studied. The view was written by Nhat Tuan Nguyen with the title *An investigation of the translation of Irish contemporary*

popular fiction into Vietnamese (New Research in Translation and Interpreting Studies) in 2013. In this thesis, the novel *Where Rainbows End* studied the linguistic aspect of translation, translated explicitly into Vietnamese.

The researcher used the same object from the previous studies but used a different theory and aspect. The researcher wants to analyze the novel in the aspect criticism of literary works, focusing on Feminism about the household livelihood strategies of a single young mother. The researcher intends to show the survival strategies of Rosie's character, who chooses to raise her child self. This study examines the kinds of women's struggles and how women's survival base on the researcher's interpretation that focuses on novels.

B. Problem of The Study

Based on the description in the above research background, two problem statements are formulated as follows:

1. What oppression experienced by Rosie in Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End*?
2. What are Rosie household livelihood strategies to survive as a young single mother in Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End* ?

C. Objectives of Research

Relating to the problem statement, the researcher decides an objective of the research as follows:

1. To find out what kinds of oppression experienced by Rosie.
2. To find out how Rosie's household livelihood strategy as a young single mother.

D. Limitation of the Study

This research will discuss more about Feminism. For the discussion to be by the research objectives, there is scope for this research.

E. Significances of the Study

This study is expected to give theoretical and practical contributions to the development of the literary study. Theoretically, this study aims at enriching the development of literary criticism, especially in terms of feminist literary criticism. This study is expected to be a helpful reference in conducting research about feminist literary criticism. The researcher hopes that this research can inspire other researchers, especially in English Literature Department, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

F. Research Method

1. Research Design

This study is designed as literary criticism. Literary criticism is the evaluation of literary works. This includes its classification by genre, structure, and judgement of value (Beckson & Ganz, 1989). Literary criticism helps us to understand the relationship between authors, readers, and literary texts. The act of literary criticism ultimately enhances the enjoyment of our reading of the literary work.

In this case, the researcher tries to explain her interpretation of Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End* from a feminist perspective. By carrying out this research, the researcher hopes that this research can help readers understand the analysis of literary works. In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses feminist

literary criticism, which considers equal rights between men and women in the connotation of status and individual rights, focusing on women responsible for change through their actions.

2. Data Source

The data source in this research is the novel by Cecelia Ahern, entitled *Where Rainbows End*. *Where Rainbows End* is written by Cecelia Ahern in 2004 printed by Harper Collins Publishers, contains 584 pages with 50 chapters.

3. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher took the following steps: the first step was reading a novel. It aims to gain a general understanding of the plot, characters, and their roles in the story. Then, the second reading intends to search and find data by highlighting the evidence that is considered essential for research. The data that the researcher sought was related to the research objective, namely about women's struggles to become responsible single young parents.

4. Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher developed several steps to process the data. The first step is to check the collected data related to the topic. Through the analysis of literary criticism, the researcher deduces the main characters from a feminist perspective. To simplify operation, the researcher registers the collected data. The goal is to choose necessary data that can be analyzed in this study. The next step is to classify data in accordance with the research question. The final step is, it concludes analysis and give advice to readers.

G. Definition of Key Terms

In this chapter, the researcher defines important terms used in this study.

The keywords are: Feminism, Oppression, Household livelihood strategies , Single parent.

1. Feminism theory becomes a tool for women to struggle for their rights, and it is related to conflict of gender (Ratna, 2003). It means that feminism has the same assumption. It is a deconstruction of domination system, the opposition of inferior social to dominant social. Feminism supports the women to fulfill their rights in their lives with their decision to face their life without any discrimination or all action to oppress their lives.
2. Oppression is the social act of placing severe restrictions on an individual group, or institution. Typically, a government or political organization in power places restrictions formally or covertly on oppressed groups so they may be exploited and less able to compete with other social groups. The oppressed individual or group is devalued, exploited, and deprived of privileges by the individual or group who has more power (Barker, 2003).
3. Household livelihood is defined as the ability, assets, and activities needed to live life. This term includes a broader meaning than just income or employment because it includes the complex relationship between capabilities, assets, economic activities, and the dynamics of society (White, 1980)

H. Previous Study

Several relevant previous studies are needed as a comparison tool with the research to be written in conducting a study. The following are some studies that have been done previously on single mother survival strategies.

First, research conducted by Dayang Suria Mulia (2020) in the *Kinabalu Journal of University Malaysia Sabah*, entitled *Survival Strategies of Single Mothers Among Indigenous Ethnicity in Rural Area: Case Study in Kota Belud, Sabah*. The research method in this research is the descriptive quantitative method. This study aims to find out (1) Survival Strategies of Single Mothers in Rural Areas, (2) Single Mothers' Empowerment. The data was analyzed using a Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. The result of this study is (1) Acquiring Skills Training, Social Support and Networking, Financial Assistance from Government, (2) equip single mothers with income-generating skills to enable them to live independently and prepare them for the world of work.

Generating family income is a major problem facing single mothers in rural areas. Many programs have been developed and planned to develop single mother entrepreneurship, such as training programs organized by the Ministry of Women's Development and other related institutions. Although the government has implemented various forms of assistance and programs, many single mothers still live in poverty because many of them have low levels of education, have no work experience, and do not know the channels for financial assistance and assistance. The data in this study can be used as input for related agencies that continue to empower single mothers in Malaysia. This study has identified the

socioeconomic profile of single mothers in rural areas, their main challenges, and their survival strategies. It is important to equip single mothers with income-generating skills to enable them to live independently and prepare them for the world of work.

Second, research conducted by Afina Septi Rahayu, Siany Indriati Liestyasari, and Nurhadi (2015) in the FKIP Journal of Sebelas Maret University Surakarta, entitled *Adaptation Strategies to Become a Single Mother*. The research method in this research is the descriptive qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to find out (1) the meaning of women in life as a single mother in the Cepokosawit Village community, (2) the application of economic strategies carried out by single mothers as single parents in maintaining the survival of their families in Cepokosawit Village. The theory used in this Research is Talcott Parsons' theory of Structural Functionalism.

The results of this study are (1) the meaning of a single mother in Cepokosawit Village is as a strong woman who has high life-fighting power. Seen from how single mothers take care of the house and educate their children alone, and become hard fighters as the breadwinner in their families. (2) The strategy of economic adaptation in single-mother families can be seen in how they equate income with the family's daily needs. Economic plan can also be seen from how single mothers save, setting aside a part of their income little by little, which can meet their children's educational needs and be using for urgent needs. Some single mothers who cannot save and are short on funds will ask for help from more well-off relatives.

Third, Zahrotul Layliyah's (2013) research in the Journal of UIN Surabaya, entitled *Single Parent's Life Struggle*. The research method used in this study is a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The purpose of this study is to find out how single parent struggle in supporting their families and what obstacles single parent face in the struggle to support their families and how to find solutions to these obstacles. The theory used in this Research is Max Weber's Social Action theory and James S. Coleman's Rational Choice theory. The results of this study are (1) the struggles that single parent do are working, opening a side business, educating and raising children, praying, and trying. (2) Obstacles faced by single parents are naughty children who do not obey their parents, widowhood, an obstacle, and economic problems. (3) The solution to these obstacles is to work even harder, manage finances well, pray to Allah SWT and perform prayers.

The previous study above is very helpful and provides many contributions for researcher, although it has a different focus. The difference made by previous research with this research lies in the research subject in the previous study using single mothers due to divorce, while in this study using Rosie's character in the novel *When Rainbows End* as the object. Previous studies used Social Action theory, Rational Choice theory, Structural Functionalism theory, and Adaptation Strategy. Meanwhile, this research uses the theory of survival strategy from Ben White.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides several theories related to the topic of the study, Feminist Literary Criticism, Oppression, Livelihood Strategies, Capability, Assets, Activities, Survival Strategies, Consolidation Strategy, and Accumulation Strategy.

A. Feminism

Focus on social equality with men as a definition of Feminism led to an emphasis on discrimination, male attitudes, and legalistic reforms.

Feminism as a movement to end sexist oppression directs our attention to systems of domination and the inter-relatedness of sex, race, and class oppression. Therefore, it compels us to centralize the experiences and the social predicaments of women who bear the brunt of sexist oppression to understand the collective social status of women in the United States. Therefore, defining Feminism as a movement to end sexist oppression is crucial for developing a theory because it is a starting point indicating the direction of exploration and analysis (Hooks, 1984).

Feminism theory becomes a tool for women to struggle for their rights, and it is related to conflict of gender (Ratna, 2003). It means that feminism has the same assumption. It is a deconstruction of domination system, the opposition of inferior social to dominant social. Feminism supports the women to fulfill their rights in their lives with their decision to face their life without any discrimination or all action to oppress their lives.

Today, there are so many different branches of feminism globally. Still, for this essay, two have been select to show the different ideas about what gender equality means and how to achieve it. Both are radical Feminism and Liberal Feminism. The main difference between the two is that in radical Feminism, the

oppression of women as a group is the single most important problem in society, and the ideal is that women are treated as a collective unit. In contrast, in liberal Feminism, people are seen as individuals.

Liberal Feminism originates from the liberal political theory and thus focuses on equality. According to Schwartzman (2006), "The ideals and concepts of liberalism have been used in feminist struggles for liberation throughout recent history. From the time of the women's suffrage movement to the more recent battles over abortion, women have formulated their demands in terms of equality, autonomy, and individual rights." Thus, we see that the central themes in liberal Feminism, like independence, equality of opportunity, and individualism are derived from the political philosophy of liberalism. In a way, liberal feminists argued that women should have similar rights as men. They challenged their systematic and historical exclusion from the public space. Some of the key writings in liberal Feminism are Mary Wollstonecraft's *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1792), John Stuart Mill's *The Subjection of Women* (1869), Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963), and others. John Stuart Mill authors of *the Subjection of Women* (1869). Mill argued that women should have similar rights related to property & citizenship as their male counterparts have.

Liberal feminists focus on practical reforms of laws and policies to achieve equality; liberal Feminism has a more individualistic approach than radical Feminism. The goal of women's liberation is freeing women from oppressive gender roles: sexual and gender equality. Liberal Feminism led to advances in the economic sphere, equality of opportunity, and civil rights. Feminism studies that

enter Indonesia cannot be used as the main stick to be applied in Indonesia. Feminism is studied by the people of Indonesia, Java, in particular is Western feminism. When Western feminism is forced to be equated with the condition of women in Indonesia, then it means the same Javanese women colonized by the feminism movement that he learned himself. West is not always the older sister for Javanese women. Authority and the right to be an authentic woman exist in every Javanese woman without having to be westernized. Resistance to Javanese masculine dominance is still hard to find. However, it is not impossible that this movement will exist, institutionalize, and manifest in every Javanese woman to escape masculine domination. One to inculcate rebellion against masculine domination is through literary works. As an instrument of power, literature had a great influence in shaping Javanese women's consciousness and mindset. That is why literary works that contain ideologies about women's consciousness, including Javanese women for independence, must still be appreciated (Saputra & Tengsoe, 2021)

Radical Feminism emerged in the late 1960s as the offshoot of the women's liberation movement. Though it was more visible in America, it later spread to other European countries. According to (Buchanan, 2011), "The era of the radical feminist is generally identified as the mid-1960s to the mid-1970s". Outlining its basic contours, Echols (2019) states that "Radical Feminism rejected both the political position that a socialist revolution would bring about women's liberation and the liberal feminist solution of integrating women into the public sphere. Instead, radical feminists argued that women constituted a sex-class, that relations between women and men needed to be recasting in political terms. That

gender rather than the class was the primary contradiction".

Radical Feminism was pioneered by Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Emma Goldman, and Margareth Sanger and includes the first period of feminism after liberal feminism. Radical feminism states that the oppression of women comes from placing women in the lower class compared to the male class. The patriarchal culture causes women to be marginalized (Humm, 2002:384) Radical Feminism is a movement where women think that they are oppressed because they are controlled by men. This view is centered on the view that oppression of women occurs as a result of a patriarchal system.

There are two types of radical feminism that are known based on their views, a) radical-libertarian feminists, and b) cultural-radical feminists. Radical-libertarian feminists argue that everyone is allowed to be androgynous to show the full range of masculine and feminine qualities. Men should be allowed to exploit their feminine dimensions and women should be allowed to exploit their masculine dimensions. Supposedly, no human being is prohibited from getting a sense of being a full self, which arises from the amalgamation of masculine and feminine dimensions (Tong, 2012).

Radical-libertarian feminists assume that there is no specific type of sexual experience. Every human being is encouraged to experiment sexually with himself, with other women, as well as with other men. no matter how dangerous heterosexuality is for women in a patriarchal society or how difficult it is for women to know when she really wants to accept a man's sexual invitation, for example she must feel free to follow whatever her desires are (Tong, 2012).

While natural radical feminists argue that it is better to be female or feminine than to be male or masculine. Therefore, women should not try to be men. on the contrary, women should try to be more like women and emphasize the traits that are culturally associated with women and leave the emphasis on values and traits that are culturally associated with men (Tong, 2012). For cultural-radical feminists, the key to women's liberation is to abolish patriarchal institutions such as the pornography industry, family, prostitution and heterosexuality.

Radical feminism centered on women experiencing unpleasant experiences, inequality, even arbitrary behavior makes the character "Rosie" in the novel *Where Rainbows End* decide to become a young single mother early in pregnancy. She risks becoming a young single mother to prove that she is capable of taking responsibility for the mistakes made even though her partner leaves irresponsibly. The novel interprets gender relations that lead to superior women and women who are against patriarchal culture.

The character in the novel "Rosie" is considered to be radical feminism because Rosie considers that men are the source of problems from her life. That's what makes Rosie oppose oppression violently or radically. Rosie as the main character of the novel gets things that she can not avoid in her youth, which makes her have to fight alone in pregnancy to give birth.

B. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist criticism as a theory in literature was introduced at different universities in America and Western Europe in the late 1960s during what is

called the "second wave of feminism," the first wave being women's suffrage. It includes criticism of female characters created by male authors, so-called androtxts, and female authors, so-called gynotxts (Clayhills, 1991). Feminist literary criticism as a branch of sociology of literature begins with the desires of female Feminism to analyze the works of women authors in the past and to show the image of women in the work of the males author's that display women as repressed, misinterpreted, and trivialized by the traditions of patriarchy dominant. In a patriarchal society, women included in the home camp are limited to the environment and life in the home. At the same time, men are included in the general camp that includes the environment and life outside the home (Djajanegara, 2003).

Feminist literary criticism is a type of literary criticism that utilizes the theoretical framework of Feminism to interpret and evaluate literary works (Wiyatmi, 2012). Feminist literary criticism of women as readers (women as readers) is focused on the study of women's image and stereotypes in literature, neglect and misconceptions about women in previous criticisms, and gaps in literary history shaped by men (Showalter, 1986). Gynocritical feminist literary criticism examines the history of women's literary works (women as writers), women's writing styles, themes, genres, writing structures, the creativity of women writers, the profession of women writers as an association, and the development and rules of tradition female writer (Showalter, 1986). Feminism combines the doctrine of equal rights for women and an organized movement for

men to achieve women's human rights with an ideology of social transformation that aims to create a world for women.

C. Oppression

Oppression is the social act of placing severe restrictions on an individual group, or institution. Typically, a government or political organization in power places restrictions formally or covertly on oppressed groups so they may be exploited and less able to compete with other social groups. The oppressed individual or group is devalued, exploited, and deprived of privileges by the individual or group who has more power (Barker, 2003)

1. The Nature of Oppression

Young (1990) formulated five categories of oppression that could significantly help social workers in their quest to understand the oppression faced by the people with whom they work. The five forms of oppression fall into its category: exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, cultural imperialism, and violence. Following Young, Dorothy Van Soest (Shoest, 2008) described the main characteristics of oppression: a person who confers power and advantage on some and denies the same to others whom he views differently; it is held by ideology and violence or the threat of violence. The institutionalization by the society of the norms of oppression is only an additional characteristic. Privilege is the flip side of oppression; oppression cannot exist without privilege, and those with privilege may not even be aware of it (Robbins & P, 2011). However, there are inner and outer groups in typical society, and what constitutes oppression in one context may be a privilege in another (Samuel, Ross, & Sheriff, 2008).

Oppression toward women may be occurred everywhere, every time, and by everyone. In family, oppression toward women can be occurred between members of family. It can be done by husband toward wife, father or mother toward their daughter, and son on. According to Moors, oppression toward women in the range of household may be caused by wife's economic dependence toward their husbands, because the wives may be humiliated by the husbands (Djannah, Rustam, Nurainsah, & etc, 2002).

2. Types of Oppression

According to Young (1990) there are five types of oppression:

a. Exploitation

According to Young (1990) Exploitation is the act of using people's labors to produce profit while not compensating them fairly. People who work in sweat shops are exploited. Although they are paid for their effort and toils, they are not paid a fair wage considering how much money they make for the company. Miners in Africa are also exploited when they have to rent their mining tools every day. If these miners find nothing of value on any given day, then they owe for the supply rental and are not paid for the efforts. Exploitation is a psychological, rather than a social or an economic, concept. For an offer to be exploitative, it must serve to create or to take advantage of some recognized psychological vulnerability which, in turn, disturbs the offer's ability to reason effectively (Hill, 1994).

Nowadays, the world has become a small village due to globalization. Therefore, some people who inhabit this small village are suffering either morally

or physically. However, women are so exploited daily both morally and physically. Although there are many groups of women who defend women's rights, they are still exploited. In other words, the economy needs more effective labour resulting in look in for a way to produce as many as many products without spending much money. That is to say, women are easier to be exploited than men. Women usually have low salaries. For example, women work long hours in factories but they are given low salaries in comparison to men. As a result, this exploitation leads women to be marginalized and enter into prostitution. Therefore the looseness spreads over the society. Besides, children go to the street and they are expected to be spoiled because of the difference between their mothers. Hence, their so-called mothers give more importance to their appearance and their bodies. Instead of looking after their children. Also, women fall into blind intimidation, and they do not think.

Finally, women are exploited everywhere even in developed countries. Women's exploitation makes them lose their morality and responsibility toward their sons and their daughter. Women should be aware of themselves to avoid this kind of exploitation that invades society.

b. Marginalization

According to Young (1990) marginalization is the act of relegating or confining a group of people to a lower social standing or outer limit or edge of society. Overall, it is a process of exclusion. Marginalization is in some ways worse than exploitation because society has decided that it cannot or will not use these people even for labor. Most commonly, people are marginalized based upon

race. One prominent example is the Aboriginal communities of Australia that were excluded from society and pushed farther and farther away from their homelands as cities grew. The marginalization of Aborigines happened when society met the needs of white people and not the needs of the marginalized themselves. Thus, marginalization is closely linked to the idea of whiteness.

The next example of marginalization is gender inequality, which occurs because of the inequality of ideas circulating in society. One form of gender inequality is the marginalization of women; this has taken root in societies that adhere to a patriarchal system so that marginalization can occur in women from various castes. This social construction is rooted in a patriarchal culture that prioritizes that men are the authorities and women belong to them. In such a culture, all aspects of life are centered on men. Anything positive, good, and substantial deals with men, while the opposite deals with women. This circumstance reduces the role of women in real life and leads this leader of society into its ruin (Rahayu, 2010). Another example of the marginalization of women is the portrayal of female figures in the Hollywood (Disney) film industry, women are built in line with the notion of "us" and "them" discourses, but more importantly, women's character is built by the male patriarchy. The only aspect that has not changed in this Hollywood film story is the construction of submissive women in a patriarchal culture (Rahayu, 2015).

Marginalization has been defined as a complex process of relegating specific groups of people to the lower or outer edge of society. It effectively pushes these groups of people to the margin of society economically, politically,

culturally and socially following the policy of exclusion. It denies a section of the society equal access to productive resources and avenues for the realization of their productive human potential and opportunities for their full capacity utilization. This pushes the community to be poverty, misery, low wage and discrimination and live-hood insecurity. Their upward social mobility is being limited.

c. Powerlessness

According to the psychology dictionary, powerlessness is a state of mind wherein people feel they have no control over or effect on aspects or occurrences which impact their wellbeing, personal lives, or the culture wherein they live. Young (1990) stated that it related to Marx's theory of socialism: some people "have" power while others "have-not". The powerless are dominated by the ruling class and are situated to take orders and rarely have the right to give them. Some of the fundamental injustices associated with powerlessness are inhibition to develop one's capacities, lack of decision making power, and exposure to disrespectful treatment because of the lowered status.

In the U.S., the powerless do not participate in basic democratic processes because they feel that they can not or that their participation won't mean anything. In most cases, it means not voting or participating in any decision-making process. However, the deeper forms of powerlessness are far more insidious. Another example of powerlessness is the result of the Rwandan genocidal ethnic conflict. The conflict between the Hutu and Tutsis was trying to maintain dominant power and authority in Rwanda. Some decisions are influenced by

power and authority, or the individual or group is more powerful. Power and authority are held by people who have law and order or are in charge of particular places. This conflict also caused many social changes for the Rwandan people (Dewi & Rahayu, 2020).

d. Cultural Imperialism

According to Young (1990) Cultural Imperialism involves taking the culture of the ruling class and establishing it as the norm. The groups that have power in society control how the people in that society interpret and communicate. Therefore, the beliefs of that society are the most widely disseminated and express the experience, values, goals and achievements of these groups. American culture is built upon the Judeo-Christian belief systems coupled with an Anglo culture derived from Britain. As a result, America's fundamental beliefs and values are the same as Christian beliefs and values and Anglicized/White beliefs and values. While America does not have an official language, it is no surprise that English is the dominant group in society that is heterosexual, so all other types of sexuality are grouped as others and viewed as inferior or abnormal. The culture and education system reinforces the notion that heterosexuality is normal and better (a social phenomenon called "heteronomy").

e. Violence

Violence is the last type of oppression mentioned by Young (2014). Violence is probably the most obvious and visible form of oppression. Members of some groups live with the knowledge that they must fear random, unprovoked attacks on their persons or property. These attacks do not necessarily need a motive but

are intended to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person. In American society, groups such as women, blacks, Asians, Arabs, gay men, and lesbians live under the threat of such violence. In some areas, Jew, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and Spanish-speaking American should soon be subjected to such violence.

Among the many acts of violence afflicting certain groups, the most prevalent is violence against women. The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (Zuhriyah, 2012). According to Djannah, et al (2002) define economical violence especially in the range of household as every action which limit wife to work whether inside or outside home which produce money or product and or let the wife work to be exploited, or neglect the member of family. On the other word it means that the husband does not fulfill family's economic need.

According to a report released by the United Nations in 2009, that one out of every three women in the world experiences violence. It's just that the forms of violence that befell them differ from place to place (al-Inmā'iy, 2009). Most victims and perpetrators know each other. Immediate reactions to sexual abuse include shock, fear or disbelief. In the factory or workplace, injustice shows that the perpetrators of injustice are people in the dominant group or employer and the victims are people in a subordinate position. Unfortunately, injustice also occur in

the market of social order, where the lower class people struggle to outdo each other (Rahayu, Mediyansyah, & Zuhro, 2020).

There is no universally accepted definition of violence against women. Many human rights activists use a broad concept by including structural violence such as poverty and inequality of access to education and health as a form of violence. According to WHO (2012), partner violence refers to the behavior of a partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual, or psychological injury or harm. The WHO definition is explicitly aimed at violence by a partner or ex-partner. Sexual violence, meanwhile, is defined as the attempt to perform sexual acts or other acts directed at one's sexuality by force, without regard for the relationship with the victim, under any circumstances.

The definition includes all forms of violence against women, both in women's private lives and in the public sphere. In general, the definition of violence formulated in the UN Declaration includes, among others: (i) violence that occurs in the family, (ii) violence that occurs in the general public, and (iii) violence committed by the state. Domestic violence includes violence committed by spouses and other family members and is manifest through:

* **Physical violence** such as slapping, hitting, twisting arms, stabbing, strangling, burning, kicking, threats with objects or weapons, and murder includes dangerous practices for women, such as female genital mutilation;

* **Sexual violence** such as coercion of sexual intercourse through threats, intimidation, or physical force, imposing unwanted sexual intercourse, or forcing sexual intercourse with another person;

* **Psychological violence**, which includes behavior intended to intimidate and mistreat, threats in the form of abandonment or torture, being locked up at home, threats to take custody of children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression, and continuous humiliation;

* **Economic violence** includes the act of refusing to provide spending money, refusing to provide food and necessities, and controlling access to work.

The violence that occurs in the general public includes rape, sexual harassment, intimidation in the workplace, educational institutions, and other places; trafficking in women, and forced prostitution, while violence committed by the state can take the form of physical, sexual, and psychological violence institutionally, wherever it occurs (Margani, Fahrudin, Setiyowati, & et al, 2018).

Women are more vulnerable to being victims of violence than men. Rosie's character in *Where Rainbows End*, a woman who experiences some violence and fights for her rights, is suspected of many examples of violence shown in the story.

D. Household Livelihood Strategies According to Ben White

According to White (1980) household livelihood is defined as the ability, assets, and activities needed to live life. This term includes a broader meaning than just income or employment because it includes the complex relationship between capabilities, assets, economic activities, and the dynamics of society. Community dynamics related to the resources owned and environmental conditions present relationships between components and various household

livelihood strategy options. There are three aspects of household livelihood strategies, namely:

1. Capability

Capability concerns the ability or skill to utilize resources, such as labor and capital, and technology. In addition, it is also related to the ability to synergies the use of local and external resources that are combined with supporting their livelihoods. Capabilities are not innate or inherited talents but nurtured and conditioned through a series of training and life tests. Capabilities supported by ownership and control of assets can meet basic needs and enable welfare improvements.

2. Assets

Assets related to access to and control of resources assets can be tangible assets such as land, machinery, and production equipment. Assets also mean access to networks or relationships in the production or marketing fields. Intangible assets such as knowledge, skills, and social status are also of important value.

3. Activities

An activity is an attempt to change oneself from a vulnerable condition or in a situation of pressure or even shocks. This activity is reflected in the effort to make use of assets to the extent they have. In living their lives, people decide for themselves what strategy to choose. It is based on what assets are own and the circumstances shaped by the structures and processes that work. So then White classifies three typologies of household livelihood strategies, namely:

a. Survival Strategy

Households with a survival strategy are generally characterized as poor or marginal households with limited ownership of resource assets, whether in narrow land, limited capital, and limited skills. Their employment and status are relatively low, so that the income they earn can only meet basic and short-term needs. The fulfillment of basic food needs dominates the pattern of expenditure. The survival household has a simple and small house. Some of them have little agricultural land, but most work as laborers selling their labor services for work.

b. Consolidation Strategy

Households with a consolidation strategy generally have sufficient land and capital assets to meet their needs. Their social status and income were higher than that of the survival household. Sometimes this household also has agricultural and non-agricultural activities to have additional income periodically or in certain seasons. Daily, secondary, and even tertiary needs can be met. Consolidated households generally have motorbikes, complete household equipment, including radio and color television. These households can also develop themselves by utilizing the resources they have with medium and long-term goals.

c. Accumulation Strategy

These households have higher capacity, assets, and needs than the two previous categories. They can raise capital and increase their welfare. Productive activities are intended for the long term to expand access to resources. When making investments based on capital accumulation and as business diversification in the long term, diversification is intended to expand the influence of its business

on various products and market segments that strengthen its accumulation position. The accumulated household has control over extensive land and capital resources, is responsive to changes from the outside, opportunities, and threats is willing to take risks, and is responsive to all possible opportunities.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter focuses on the oppression experienced by Rosie as a young single parent, and what Rosie's household strategies were to stay afloat with her daughter. All of the data are related to Cecelia Ahern's *Where Rainbows End*.

A. Oppression Experienced by Rosie as a Single Young Mother

1. Sexual Violence

Violence is probably the most obvious and visible form of oppression. Members of some groups live with the knowledge that they must fear random, unprovoked attacks on their persons or property. These attacks do not necessarily need a motive but are intended to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person. In American society, groups such as women, blacks, Asians, Arabs, gay men, and lesbians live under the threat of such violence. In some areas, Jew, Puerto Ricans, Chicanos, and Spanish-speaking American should soon be subjected to such violence (Young, 1990). Among the many acts of violence afflicting certain groups, the most prevalent is violence against women.

The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender-based violence that results in or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life (Zuhriyah, 2012). The definition includes all forms of violence against women, both in women's private lives and in the public sphere. In general, the definition of violence formulated in the UN Declaration includes, among others: (i) violence

that occurs in the family, (ii) violence that occurs in the general public, and (iii) violence committed by the state (Margani, 2018).

The explanation below is about Rosie being sexually assaulted on a school farewell night by her friend Brian, where Rosie is forced to have unprotected sex. At first, Rosie refused and was angry, but because Brian lied, he had already used a condom, Rosie gave in, and both were under alcohol. What Brian does is included in sexual violence, according to Margani et al. (2018), where sexual violence such as coercion of sexual intercourse through threats, intimidation, or physical force, imposing unwanted sexual intercourse or forcing sexual intercourse with another person. Moreover, sexual violence is included in violence in the general public because it occurs in educational institutions.

“Rosie, stop avoiding Alex and tell him how the debs went. Alex is even e-mailing me wondering what happened and I’m certainly not going to tell him! The poor guy missed out and all he wants to know is who did what, where and when”. (chapter 5 page 48)

From the quotation above, It is undeniable that in western culture, having sexual relations outside of marriage is expected and considered normal. It will even be considered strange or awkward if someone in teens has never had sexual intercourse. Most of them use their high school farewell night as an opportunity to prove that they are great by having sex with their favorite schoolmate or with their high school farewell party partner. Even with various contraceptives and knowledge about sexual relations, what happened to Rosie can always happen.

Cultural thinking like this is also starting to happen in Asian countries. Some people affected by liberalism think they are open-minded and more advanced than before. Teenagers prefer a free lifestyle and consider sex before

marriage typical; this results in early marriage leading to divorce in developing countries because the standard of living is still far from developed countries.

"This time round I'm having a baby. A baby. And that baby will be around on the Monday, on the Tuesday, on the Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday. I have no weekends off. No three-month holidays. I can't take a day off, call in sick, or get Mum to write a note. I am going to be the mum now. I wish I could write myself a note. I'm scared, Alex." (chapter 6 page 53-54)

After farewell night party and finding out Rosie was pregnant, Brian suddenly disappeared without a word. The harsh reality and the impact that Rosie had to bear was that she had to conceive without a partner and could not continue her education in college. Most teenagers who get pregnant out of wedlock, like Rosie, will lose the opportunity to continue their education. In this case, Rosie must be willing to see her friends in college and enjoy youth, including her best friend, Alex. Because of the economic violence she experienced, she was forced to discontinue her studies in America because she found it difficult to live with her baby. Plus, she did not come from a wealthy family.

"Alex has started his wonderful life in college, people who were at school with me are out tasting what the world has to offer. I know it's my own fault but I feel like I'm missing out on so much." (chapter 6 page 57)

From the quote, Rosie has to pay dearly for her mistake with Brian. The sexual violence she experienced caused Rosie to have a burden in life that made her feel miserable and suffering. Rosie was frustrated when she faced the birth of her child without a father. Rosie also feels depressed when it comes to taking care of Katie after giving birth. She could not enjoy the weekend. There was no day off to take care of the kids for her. Not even for sick leave. This situation is made

worse because Rosie is a young single mother who has to face every problem without her partner. Adolescence is not the right age to bear the burden of raising a baby.

Rosie's best friend, Alex, never stops feeling guilty. They had been together since childhood, so Alex knew how Rosie did not like babies. Alex worries about Rosie's current condition and regrets not coming to the farewell night party with Rosie because she is busy with her first college in Boston. Alex feels like he is failed to look after Rosie and blames his older brother in Dublin for not telling Rosie how she is doing right away.

"It's weird. Rosie is pregnant. She's just turned eighteen. She can barely take care of herself let alone a baby. She smokes like a chimney and refuses to eat greens. She chose to take a job washing pots and pans at the Chinese take-away for less money than what her neighbors were offering for babysitting. She always said she didn't want to have kids till she was forty. I don't think she's changed a nappy in her life. Apart from Kevin, I don't think she's ever held a baby for more than five minutes." (chapter 6 page 55-56)

From the quote above, Alex knows very well how Rosie and Rosie's lifestyle hates babies. Alex thinks about how Rosie can take care of her child. Rosie is a heavy smoker. Rosie must be tough to stop smoking, especially since she dislikes vegetables. Alex doubted that Rosie could change diapers because she had never had anything to do with it in her life. Rosie also seldom held her sister Kevin as a child because Rosie hated babies. Alex is also worried about Rosie's future life because she is more concerned with hobbies in the kitchen world than the reality of a bigger salary as a babysitter; of course, Alex is worried because

Rosie prioritizes her selfishness. Alex was also worried that Rosie could not continue her studies with him in Boston.

"What about college? What about working? How the hell is she going to manage? How will she meet someone? How will she make friends? She's just trapped herself into a life that's her worst nightmare." (chapter 6 page 56)

From the quote above, Alex worries about Rosie's future. As a friend from childhood, Alex could not imagine what Rosie's life would be like next. Rosie does not go to college. What if she meets her partner later when she has children? Especially Alex thinks that Rosie is now trapped in a nightmare trap forever. How could it not be? Rosie had lost her youth and opportunities like Alex and the rest of her friends. And sure enough, Rosie also felt the same way she regretted what had happened.

"Do not try to have conversation with old friends from school with whole lives ahead of them, as this will result in huge frustration." (chapter 6 page 60)

From the quote above, Rosie is still struggling with regret and shame after giving birth. She wrote a note so she would never meet her high school friends and even her teacher while carrying the baby. She keeps her distance from her friends because she avoids frustration. Rosie feels that her life is far behind and will be the subject of ridicule if many people find out.

"Katie just cries and cries and cries through the night. I have a constant headache. All I do is wander around the house like a robot picking up teddy bears and toys that I trip over. It's hard to bring Katie anywhere because she just screams wherever we are; I'm afraid people think I'm kidnapping her or being a terrible mother." (chapter 6 page 61)

From this quotation, Rosie feels guilty for not being able to take good care of Katie. Katie often cries and fusses when she is out of the house. Rosie worries about disturbing those around her. It can be said that Rosie is not mentally ready to become a mother because she is still a mentally unstable teenager, plus she is a single parent.

"I look like a balloon. All I wear are the most unflattering tracksuits. My bum is huge. My stomach is covered in stretch marks, I've flab that won't seem to go away no matter how much I shout at it and I've thrown all my belly tops out. My hair is dry and feels like straw. My tits are HUGE. I don't look like me. I don't feel like me. I feel like I'm about 20 years older." (chapter 6 page 62)

From the quote above, Rosie suffers and complains to her older sister in Italy. She is tormented when she becomes fat with full stretch marks on her stomach and body. Every pregnant woman will undergo various phases of physical changes in her body. Nevertheless, pregnancy at a young age makes Rosie feel uncomfortable. Even though Rosie felt 20 years older than her age, Rosie felt ugly and insecure when she left the house. On the other hand, pregnant women desperately need support, especially from their partners. Rosie, who only received support from her family, felt embarrassed when she took a pregnancy class without a partner.

"Alex has met someone over in Boston, she's the same age as me and studying at Harvard. But is she really happy?"(chapter 6 page 63)

From the quote above, Rosie feels jealous of Alex because she has a new lover and will soon become a doctor. Rosie faces the reality that her friends become successful one by one, and only she is the most failed of the other friends. Almost all of his friends in high school went on to study abroad and were

successful in their respective fields. Rosie felt she was walking in place because she did not have a job until her son was three years old. Rosie was frustrated because she and the baby's needs were too much, plus she had to save money because she wanted to set aside a little allowance to help her parents. Rosie can only rely on allowances from the government because her parents' economic condition is also not good.

"Oh Stephanie, sometimes I just feel like the walls are closing in on me. I'm only 23 and I feel like I'm 43. I love Katie. I'm glad I made the decision I made, but I'm tired. So bloody tired. All of the time."(chapter 6 page 66)

After experiencing a significant change in her life, Rosie also felt tired and hopeless. In her current state, she feels older than his actual age. Rosie felt nothing without the help of her parents. She felt exhausted from all that. Rosie can only complain to her sister Stephanie because Alex already has a life and a partner. Even though she regrets what happened in her life, she is grateful that she still maintains her womb first.

"But he's not here. He's thousands of miles away working as a doctor in great big hospital and he lives in a fancy apartment with his fancy doctor fiancée. I don't think he's thinking of leaving that life anytime soon to come back to a single mother who's living in a tiny flat working in a crappy part-time job with a crazy friend."(chapter 9 page 90)

The quote above reminds Rosie not to wait for Alex anymore. After being separated for so long, Rosie had to accept that now her best friend was far away and had a life of his own. Alex is now a doctor in America and has a fiancé who is also a doctor. It is almost impossible for someone like Rosie to unite with Alex, maybe yes to friendship if Rosie's partner cannot even imagine it. It is undeniable

that Rosie does have feelings for Alex but does not dare reveal it for fear of ruining her friendship.

"I am so angered by your last letter! You cannot miss Alex's wedding! That would be completely unthinkable!" (Chapter 9 Page 91)

The last incident that made Rosie the saddest in her relationship with Alex was Alex suddenly sending out a wedding invitation. Rosie felt angry and reluctant to come to the event because Stephanie finally forced her to come to America with a heavy heart. Alex's marriage made Rosie realize that the two of them could not be united as a couple. They could only be a couple of friends. Rosie decides to go on a date with a man named Greg.

"I'm sure Rosie hasn't told you this already because she's keeping pretty quiet about it, but I just wanted to tell you that she's met someone! We are all so delighted, she seems so happy, those big blue eyes don't look so sad anymore and there's a spring in her step again." Chapter 11 page 104)

Rosie hopes that Greg can bring happiness to her life. She wants to start a household like Alex. Greg also has a steady job and an adequate salary to start a household. After deciding to marry, Rosie had to accept the harsh reality because Greg was caught cheating not even one year after marriage and planned to run away with his girlfriend. Rosie is forced to divorce, go back to being a single parent, and start all over again with Katie.

After experiencing much suffering in her life, luck was not on Rosie's side, as she was sexually assaulted for the second time. Rosie also experienced sexual violence from her boss at work. According to the American Psychological Association, sexual violence is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using

force, making threats, or taking advantage of victims not being able to consent. Most victims and perpetrators know each other. Immediate reactions to sexual violence include shock, fear, or disbelief. In the factory or workplace, injustice and injustice show that the perpetrators of injustice are people in the dominant group or employer, and the victims are people in a subordinate position.

"I hate open-plan offices. He can see me from every corner of this room, and my legs underneath the desk. Oh my, now he's staring at my legs". (chapter 12 page 115)

Unfortunately, injustice and injustice also occur in the market social order, where the lower class people struggle to outdo each other (Rahayu, Mediyansyah, & Zuhro, 2020). Women are often the object of sexual harassment in the workplace, such as Rosie being glared at by her boss at work. Can imagine how vulnerable women are to sexual violence wherever they are? Most women with children without a partner like Rosie will get the title of "bad girl," where people are free to do anything to her, including immoral acts. Many reasons and incidents make women victims, and they must be willing to become single parents who work to support their children.

" Oh my god, he has now moved his chair over so he can get a better look. Hold on a minute while I send him a message, I've had enough! Stop staring at my tits, you pervert. OK Ruby, I sent it. " (chapter 12 page 116)

From this quote, the behavior of Rosie's boss contradicts Feminism, which, according to Hooks (1984), is a movement to end sexist oppression, directing our attention to systems of domination and the interrelationships between the sexes and class oppression. Here Boss Rosie dominates with a higher position for sexual harassment in the form of; inappropriate and repetitive actions.

With the position held, Rosie's boss feels free to do anything to his subordinates, including acts of sexual harassment. He feels that employees will remain silent and feel afraid of their superiors without being able to do anything, especially if the victim is a woman. Most people will blame the women for their behavior. In most cases of sexual harassment, women are blamed for being scantily clad and so on, regardless of the various dress codes that sometimes require women to dress slightly revealingly, such as; waiters, flight attendants, etc.

This repeated incident of sexual harassment made Rosie uncomfortable, and they dared to fight back. Rosie decided to text her boss to stop staring at her breasts and immediately decided to resign from the workplace. Not all victims dare to take risky actions like Rosie. However, suppose a woman is aware of gender. In that case, she will have a strong assumption as a basis for taking action to free herself from the shackles of patriarchy that has been constructed as an unchangeable destiny.

“Oh please it’s not like you weren’t leaving anyway. This is the best way to go. Rosie Dunne, you will go down in history in this building as the woman who told Randy Andy to f off. I will spread the word Rosie; you being fired will not have been in vain.” (chapter 12 page 117)

The emerging gender awareness can make women critical in understanding every event they experience. Women and men have equal rights to love, loyalty, affection, respect, and protection (Faisol & Kholil, 2018). However, not all women dare to be Rosie; many experience of long-term anxiety and fear after experiencing sexual assault. Most women feel embarrassed to speak in public after experiencing sexual assault. Some of them found this embarrassing, which makes the perpetrators of sexual violence not get a deterrent effect and can

even commit more crimes like today. The violence experienced by Rosie at work, according to Margani et al. (2018), includes violence that occurs in the general public because it occurs in the workplace.

2. Economic Violence

Another violence experienced by Rosie was economic violence. Getting pregnant at the age of adolescence is not an easy thing, especially since Rosie is abandoned by Brian and must experience violence in the form of economic violence. According to Djannah et al. (2002), economic violence, especially in the range of household, is every action that limits the wife to work, whether inside or outside the home, which produces money or product and or let the wife work to be exploited, or neglect the member of the family. Following Djannah, Margani et al. (2018) describe economic violence as refusing to provide spending money, refusing to provide food and necessities, and controlling access to work. In other words, the husband does not fulfill the family's economic needs. Although at the end of the story, Brian appears with regret, he is still a father who runs away from responsibility.

"I still feel angry at him now, but it's a different kind of anger. Before I felt angry at him because he left me. I had to do everything, my social life was ruined, all my money was being spent, and I couldn't get a job". (chapter 35 page 347)

Rosie is just a young single mother who is not well established, and her family is simple. As Katie grows, Rosie cannot continue living with her mediocre parents. From the quote above, due to Brian's abandonment, Rosie had to move to support Katie. Because there are many necessities in her life and Katie, Rosie

cannot keep bothering her parents all the time. It is also Rosie's responsibility to give Katie the life she deserves despite being a single parent.

*"Mummy and me are moving howse soon. i will miss grandma and grandad so much and i no mummy is sad because i heard her crying last night in bed. but we are not moving too far away. you can get the bus form grandma and grandad to our new howse"
(chapter 8 page 83)*

Circumstances forced Rosie to change places of residence. Rosie's economic problems have forced her to change jobs many times to earn enough for Katie. After being fired by a boss who previously sexually harassed her at work, Rosie begs Alex so she can come up with a better CV to work elsewhere. Of course Rosie wanted her life to be better like her best friend Alex, now a doctor in America. Rosie already doesn't know who to ask for help other than Alex, as a friend Rosie also hopes that Alex will help her.

"Rosie: Please, please, please help me with my CV or my poor daughter and I will starve to death." (Chapter 18 page 118)

The unstable economic situation and mediocre finances forced Rosie to look for work beyond her means. Including working part-time and sometimes overtime. Sometimes Rosie could not pick Katie up from school because she had to work. Whatever work she would do to cater to Katie's needs adequately. As a responsible mother, Rosie tries to survive on her own.

*"Mummy has a new job. she works only a few days in a week so sometimes she can collect me from skool and other times she cant."
(chapter 8 page 83)*

Where the job pays enough to support Katie, she is willing to do work outside of working hours. Rosie also had to work for Mrs. Casie, the high school

teacher who is the most hated for always being against and humiliating her during high school. Rosie is now no longer thinking about her selfishness, let alone prestige.

*"I probably am nuts taking this job (Mrs. Casie), but to be honest it's the best one with the most attractive pay packet by far."
(Chapter 35 page 345)*

The quotation above shows the struggle of a mother who wants to make money with the right job for her child. Rosie did not care about her past with Mrs. Casie because it could be a bad past that will make it difficult for us to arrange a promising future if it is accompanied by selfishness.

B. Household Livelihood Strategies

Where Rainbows end talks about Rosie Dunne, a young single mother who is struggling with household livelihood strategies for her only child, Katie. Rosie's household livelihood strategies showed by the data below:

1. Survival Strategy

According to White (1980), Households with a survival strategy are generally characterized as poor or marginal households with limited ownership of resource assets, whether in narrow land, limited capital, or limited skills. Their employment and status are relatively low, so their income can only meet basic and short-term needs. The fulfillment of basic food needs dominates the pattern of expenditure. The survival household has a simple and small house. Some of them have little agricultural land, but most work as laborers selling their labor services for work.

Rosie's first survival strategy was to take advantage of the government's subsidy. In this story, it is known that Rosie became pregnant at 19 on the night of the high school farewell party. At a very young age, Rosie did not have an income and still depended on her parents. Luckily Rosie lives in a developed country that ensures the welfare of its people equally and provides benefits to women who have children and are not yet working. Of course, the benefits referred to in this section are allowances from the government for Rosie and Katie. Even though Rosie has alimony, she has to depend on it for her life. Rosie survives by saving money to collect money to give to her parents in exchange for some daily living expenses.

*"Poor Mum and Dad. Steph, I feel so bad. They have been so fantastic. I owe them so much and I don't just mean money. Although, there's another depressing situation. I get benefits Qand all and I'm paying them as much as I possibly can each week."
(chapter 6 page 62-63)*

According to White (1980), this strategy is included as a survival strategy because survival strategies are characterized as poor or marginal households with limited resource asset ownership, both in narrow land, limited capital, and limited skills. What is meant by limited resources here is the allowance money from the government for Rosie. Rosie's absence also means limited skills because she has just graduated from school and is now giving birth. The survival strategy above also fulfills the ability aspect, where what Rosie does regarding the ability or skill to utilize capital resources, in this case, is to set aside government allowances to be given to her parents to ease the burden.

Rosie's next survival strategy is to stay with her parents for a while. Because at the beginning of the pregnancy, Rosie was still in her teens and did not come from a wealthy family. She could not go straight to work. To survive, she was forced to live with his parents.

"Steph, things were always tight for us as it was. I don't know how I'm ever going to move out and work and look after Katie. Dad and me are going to some clinic during the week to talk to some welfare guy about me getting a place." (chapter 6 page 63)

According to White (1980), this strategy is included as a survival strategy because of limited capital and limited skills. It is said that Rosie's family is a middle-class family, meaning Rosie is not a rich person's daughter. Their employment and status are relatively low, so their income can only meet basic and short-term needs. Let alone having a house or a place to live alone, Rosie's income (government allowance) can only meet short-term needs.

Even though Rosie now has a job at Andy Sheedy Paperclip & Company, she has to keep up with everything she does. Yes, the boss is very strict and burdens Rosie with much heavy work. Rosie even had to steal the time to smoke outside with Ruby. Rosie solely does this to be still able to provide for her daughter Katie.

"Ruby: Good let's take a coffee break as a reward. We really shouldn't overwork ourselves. I hear it's quite dangerous. Will you bring your fags, I forgot mine. I have a child to feed " (chapter page 87-88)

According to White (1980), strategy above is included as a survival strategy because survival strategies are characterized as poor or marginal households with limited resource asset ownership, both in narrow land, limited capital, and limited skills. Rosie feels that she still needs work and does not care

about the pressure from her boss. She also feels that it is a job she can do now. The survival strategy above is also included in the activity aspect because it is reflected in the effort to use assets to their extent. In living their lives, people decide for themselves what strategy to choose. Rosie solely does this strategy to be still able to provide for her daughter Katie. This strategy fulfills the activity of an attempt to change oneself from a vulnerable condition or in a situation of pressure or shocks or is included in a survival strategy.

The following household livelihood strategy is to get married, try to start a household, married a man named Greg, who worked as a bank manager. Rosie hoped that someone would protect her and Katie. She wants a father figure to accompany his daughter and find a place to live by moving into Greg's apartment. With this marriage, Rosie hopes her life will be better because Greg feels that he is compatible with Katie and accepts Rosie. Although the marriage process was preceded by a long time and lots of insults from friends, she was determined to build her household.

"Well I presume if he had proposed it would mean I'd be moving in with him anyway so I'm really not that heartbroken. I'm lucky to have met someone like Greg." (p.138)

According to White (1980), strategy above includes the activity aspect because Rosie attempts to change herself from a vulnerable condition or in a situation of stress or shock. In life, Rosie decides what strategy to choose regardless of what others say.

"The flat feels even more cramped than usual with them being here and I feel so claustrophobic, imagine I actually can't wait to start my new job just so I can get out of the house. Toby is very funny, he keeps telling me and Katie to be nice to them so we can get to use the villa in the South of France whenever we want. So Katie and him keep making them cups of tea and bringing it to them while

they're still in bed. I know the boy is only thirteen but he has a point, so recently I started putting biscuits on their saucers." (chapter 37 page 366)

From quotation above, Rosie takes advantage of the kindness of others in order to survive with Katie. Rosie is forced to live in Brian's apartment, which is Katie's biological father. Yes, the man who had dumped Rosie and Katie for 13 years suddenly appears when Rosie got divorced because Greg was caught having an affair with many other women. With a heavy heart, Rosie endured the shame and anger of staying in Dublin with Katie because her parents had sold their house and were living in the country to enjoy old age. Her lousy luck also increased when she had to become unemployed because she canceled her job promotion. This is the ability of Rosie's livelihood strategy, with the ability to synergies the use of external resources (Brian's kindness) combined with supporting her livelihood with Katie.

Mrs. Casie is told as Rosie's high school teacher and the person Rosie hates the most because she is fierce and tries to separate her seat from Alex. Mrs. Casie was nicknamed the big nose with bad breath. However, because she had been unemployed for a long time and her life was hitchhiking, Rosie decided to become Mrs. Casie's secretary to keep the livelihood strategy. Rosie's ability to get out of the problems she faces. Mrs. Casie even hates it a lot.

"I probably am nuts taking this job, but to be honest it's the best one with the most attractive pay packet by far. But the main reason for me taking the job is the fact that I have very little choice. I have a week left here in purgatory (Brian's flat) before I can move into the flat which is a bit of a dump. I'm going to need all the spare cash I can get to fix the place up and make it feel like home." (chapter 35 Page 345)

In living their lives, people decide for themselves what strategy to choose. According to White (1980), this strategy is included as an activity because it is reflected in the effort to use assets to their extent. This means that Rosie chooses to work for her nemesis Mrs. Casie because she knows her. Rosie also registers for college to still be able to work.

In this section, College is the one thing that has been delayed for 13 years in Rosie's life. An achievement that should have been achieved in Katie's absence, yes, the big thing that turned the wheel of Rosie's life. Furthermore, now Mrs. Casie, with a big nose the lousy breath, told her to go to college so she could still work as her secretary. Behind the cruel treatment of Mrs. Casie, it turned out to be good; over time, she and Rosie became close, shared life, and worked with each other. This makes Rosie determined to apply for college because this is a strategy so that she can still work as a secretary. On the other hand, everyone had left Dublin and left Rosie alone, and even Katie had left for Ibiza and had come to live with Brian. This is one of Rosie's activities in survival strategies to stay afloat.

"Julie (Mrs.Casie) said that if I don't take the course she'll fire me. You're right Ruby, it doesn't look like I'll be getting up to all that much for the next three years of my life. Why not educate myself? I've nothing better to do." (chapter 40 page 421)

According to White (1980), this strategy also includes activities in the survival strategy because it is reflected in the effort to use assets to the extent they have. Here Rosie performs activities in survival strategies by trying to keep working for Miss. Cassie once again defended what she had by registering for college, which she felt was too late and a waste of money.

2. Consolidation Strategy: Living independently

According to White (1980), households with a consolidation strategy generally have sufficient land and capital assets to meet their needs. Their social status and income were higher than that of the survival household. Sometimes this household also has agricultural and non-agricultural activities to have additional income periodically or in certain seasons. Daily, secondary, and even tertiary needs can be met. Consolidated households generally have motorbikes, complete household equipment, including radio and color television. These households can also develop themselves by utilizing the resources they have with medium and long-term goals.

While Rosie was still living at her parent's house, she got a part-time job and could finally leave home by renting a small apartment not far from her old house. This is included in the consolidation Strategy because Rosie has started renting an apartment and has sufficient capital to meet her needs. Their income is higher than households that survive while living with their parents. Sometimes she has a part-time job to earn extra income periodically or in certain seasons. Daily, secondary, and even tertiary needs can be met.

"Mummy and me are moving howse soon. i will miss grandma and grandad so much and I know mummy is sad because i heard her crying last night in bed. Mummy has a new job. She works only a few days in a week so sometimes she can collect me from skool and other times she cant." (chapter p.83-84)

According to White (1980), Rosie's strategy above is a consolidation strategy because she already has assets in the form of apartments and capital in the form of an adequate salary to meet her needs. Rosie's social status and income became higher than when she lived with her parents. Rosie's economic condition

has begun to develop. The salary earned from her hard work is used to buy her apartment. Previously, Rosie's salary was only able to rent an apartment and meet daily needs with Katie (household with a survival strategy). Now the focus of Rosie's household strategy is not just surviving but having assets in the form of a place to live and sufficient capital to meet her needs. It can be concluded that household livelihood strategies are starting to improve. Rosie has activities/ jobs to earn additional income regularly or in certain seasons that make daily, secondary, and even tertiary needs can be met. Rosie develops herself by utilizing available resources (salary) with medium and long-term goals.

"Well let's see, where should I start? Hmm . . . should I tell you about the fact that it's a second-floor apartment over a group of shops, among them being a tattoo parlor and an Indian takeaway which has managed to leave the stench of Tikka Masala all over my clothes already? Katie and Toby are having great fun tearing the wallpaper off the walls, what's left of it anyway. We're going to paint the walls white, because even with a million-watt bulb the place still looks like a cave. (chapter 38 page 289-29)

The strategy above is included in the aspect of household livelihood strategies capability, concerning Rosie's ability or skill to utilize resources, such as salary. In addition, it is also related to the ability to synergize the use of local and external resources combined with livelihood support. Ability is not an connate or innate talent but is nurtured and conditioned through a series of training and life tests. Capabilities supported by ownership and control of assets can meet basic needs and increase welfare.

3. Accumulation Strategy: Change the House into an Inn

According to White (1980) households with accumulation strategy have higher capacity, assets, and needs than the two previous categories. They can raise

capital and increase their welfare. Productive activities are intended for the long term to expand access to resources. When making investments based on capital accumulation and as business diversification in the long term, diversification is intended to expand the influence of its business on various products and market segments that strengthen its accumulation position. The accumulated household has control over extensive land and capital resources, is responsive to changes from the outside, opportunities, and threats is willing to take risks, and is responsive to all possible opportunities.

Rosie's mother died and gave all her property to her guardian. Since Rosie was financially inferior to her two siblings, her mother decided that Rosie would be her guardian. Rosie's mother also made a will that if her husband had died first, Rosie would be entitled to all of her remaining property. Rosie was also the only child who was close to her parents until they died. His older sister is far away in Italy Kevin, his younger brother almost never comes home after getting a job and lives abroad with his wife and children. Rosie felt sorry for Kevin for being appointed as guardian by his mother, Kevin was also angry because he did not get the slightest inheritance.

"Maybe he's right though Steph. Mum has put me in such an awkward position by leaving me the house. Perhaps I should sell it and split the profits three ways. It's fairer." (Chapter 48 Page 524)

However, when Rosie thinks back, this was a mandate from her late mother, and Kevin never saw his parents, not even in his last moments as a child. He just came to the funeral. Rosie's eldest sister, Stephanie, advised her to continue to carry out her mother's mandate regarding the distribution of assets; she

said that her and Kevin's life was more stable than Rosie's. It was Rosie who deserved a home in the Connemara countryside. Finally, Rosie took the initiative to leave Dublin and manage the house into a simple inn according to her wishes since childhood.

"No silly! I'm opening up a Bed and Breakfast! And I know I've always said I hate B&Bs but I'm planning on turning the house more into my own mini hotel. And I am going to be manager/owner extraordinaire!" (chapter 49 page 543)

According to White (1980), the above strategy is an accumulation strategy because Rosie can now increase her capital and welfare. Rosie's productive activities are intended for the long term to expand access to resources in the form of a house inherited from her parents. In investing based on capital accumulation and business diversification in the long term, diversification is intended to expand its business influence on various products and market segments that strengthen its accumulated position, for example, changing her mother's inherited house in the countryside into an inn where she is targeting the rural tourism segment. She also realized his dream when she was a child who liked the world of hospitality.

"No thanks Steph I really have to work. I'm going to throw myself into this job and make it the best damn hotel in the world."(Chapter 48 page 525)

Rosie turned the heritage house into an inn to develop her assets. Rosie also has control over vast land and capital resources. She is responsive to external changes, opportunities, and threats, willing to take risks, and responsive to all possible opportunities by deciding to manage her inn.

The household livelihood strategy above is included in the activity aspect because Rosie tries to change herself from a vulnerable condition or in a situation

of pressure or shock. This activity is reflected in her efforts to utilize assets as far as she has. In living life, Rosie decides for herself what strategy to choose. It is based on what assets are owned and the circumstances shaped by the structures and processes at work.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the researcher has a conclusion and suggestions related to the previous chapters. In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusion of the whole analysis and suggestions for further research related to this study.

A. Conclusion

The researcher concludes that in this novel, Rosie faces five oppressions as a young single mother. Rosie experienced oppression in the form of sexual violence as well as economic violence. The violence had several impacts on Rosie's life. The first impact that was felt was that Rosie could not continue her education at the university level due to sexual harassment by Brian, which resulted in Rosie getting pregnant out of wedlock. Rosie also experienced economic violence due to Brian's abandonment after her pregnancy, being told that she had to be frugal, save government benefits, and had to live at her parents' house before being able to rent a place to live. Rosie also had to change jobs to support Katie. Even at workplace, Rosie is still dealing with sexual violence. Her lewd boss kept looking at Rosie's body parts which certainly made her uncomfortable and felt threatened.

In the face of the above problems, Rosie certainly has an effort to stay afloat. Based on the data obtained, what Rosie does in this novel includes livelihood strategies, namely Survival Strategy, Consolidation Strategy, and Accumulation Strategy. From the strategies carried out, several are included in the

aspect of capability, assets, and activity. Such as setting aside government allowances, which are included in the Capability aspect of the survival strategy because it involves the ability or skill to utilize capital resources in order to be able to give money to parents while living together. Rosie also tries to have a partner, intending to have someone to support her, though she has to divorce and become a single parent again. What Rosie did was included in the activity aspect of the survival strategy because Rosie tried to change herself from a vulnerable condition or in a situation of stress or even shock.

Furthermore, Rosie struggled to live by using her mother's inherited house; Rosie decided to move into the heritage house as a place to live and turn it into a simple inn so she could earn a living. What has been done has turned into an accumulation strategy, which means Rosie has higher capacity, assets, and needs. Rosie increases capital and welfare with productive activities meant for the long term and expands access to resources.

From some of the strategies above, it can be concluded that Rosie is struggling to become a single parent by carrying out various household livelihood strategies. Rosie tries to make amends by being a good and responsible single parent and willing to do anything for her child. Through this character, Rosie shows readers that she is a strong woman and can face various polemics in life with various livelihood strategies.

B. Suggestion

The last section in this chapter is suggestions. The researcher realizes that this thesis has many shortcomings. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the next researcher who wants to research the novel and the same issue to have a complete analysis of the novel *Where Rainbows End*.

Undoubtedly, this study has many weaknesses. Therefore, the researcher hopes there will be further researchers who complement the shortcomings in this study.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Oktavia Fiddah Siti Muflikah, born in Malang on October 28th, 1998. She graduated from SMK Negeri 2 Singosari in 2017. While attending SMKN, she was active as a member of BDI (extracurricular organization) as an administrator. She started her higher education in 2017, majoring in English Literature at UIN Maulana Ibrahim Malang. She was also active in the campus organization of the Jhepret Club photography for two years, with one term as administrator. She finished her education in 2022.

APPENDIX
THE SYNOPSIS OF CECELIA AHERN'S:
WHERE RAINBOWS END

The Novel *Where Rainbows End* was filmed by the name Love Rosie. Novel by Cecelia Ahern (2004) with 632 pages and translated by Monica Dwi Chresnayani, published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama in 2015. This Novel tells the story of Rosie Dunne, who experienced many twists and turned in life, ranging from friendship, romance, and even family. Rosie has a best friend named Alex. When Rosie was in high school, Alex's family had to leave Dublin and decided to stay in Boston because Alex studied there following his father, whose the office transferred. With a heavy heart, Alex has to accept the fact of parting forever with Rosie. Alex plans to return to Dublin to accompany Rosie to the party at their high school dance. However, Alex's flight was canceled because he was busy taking care of his first lecture in Boston. Eventually, Rosie accepts Brian's offer to be an escort at the High School's farewell prom night, which ends in disaster and will change Rosie's life forever.

Brian gets too drunk, then fucks Rosie. Rosie is pregnant! Brian refuses to take responsibility. Thus, it began Rosie's hard days since she was pregnant with her baby Brian. Alex's days of not being able to talk to Rosie started. Alex's broken heart again knew what had happened to Rosie. After months of regretting himself, Alex re-established a correspondence with Rosie. With deep regret, Alex promises to continue writing to his best friend Rosie and to follow the progress of

Rosie's daughter Katie. From the earliest days of Katie's life until Alex became Katie's godfather.

After three marriages: the marriage of Alex & Sally, the marriage of Rosie & Greg, The Marriage of Stephanie & Pierre; after the death of Rosie's father, and hundreds of letters, both physical and electronic, that flowed between Rosie and Alex, their relationship grew for the better. A closeness that allows them to lean on each other and trust. Each of them becomes each other's support for new plans and dreams.

Over the years, Rosie and Alex passed the celebration of birthdays, thanksgiving, and Christmas. Over the years, they send each other Happy Birthday, Christmas & New Year wishes. Over the years, they have communicated via email, phone, and Mail. For many years watched all the seasons of each other's lives. Over the years of friendship, Alex and Rosie grew closer and closer. Never a day goes by without exchanging news, stories, and news about each other's lives.

After Alex gets back together with Bethany, Alex's first girlfriend; after Brian gets back at Rosie and wants to be close to Katie; after Alex's many hours of conversation with Phil, her brother; after Rosie's divorce and her decision to leave town; after witnessing Katie and her best friend since childhood, Toby; after hours of conversation with Stephanie, her brother and Rubie, her best friend; Rosie realizes something. Finally, Rosie realizes that her love is only for Alex. At

last, Alex dares to confess his love to Rosie. Love that grows through various turmoil, difficulties, struggles, ups and downs during the seasons of life.