

FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES OF MARRIAGE REFLECTED

IN DANIELLE STEEL'S *BITTERSWEET*

THESIS

By:

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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG

2007

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THESIS

Presented to

**The State Islamic University of Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S)**

By:

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ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

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2007

APPROVAL SHEET

This Thesis is to certify that the Sarjana's Thesis of feminist perspectives of marriage reflected in Danielle Steel's *bittersweet* by Mas Eliana has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiner

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

My beloved Father (Bpk Abu Bari) and my Mother (Ibu Sulichanah)

My Brother (Arif Setiawan)

My Sister in law (Khusnul Khotimah) and my niece (Arefa Maudhotul Ulya)

My whole family members

Thanks for your Endless love, Support and Pray

My campus UIN Malang, especially my English Language and Letters

Department

My honored lecturers, especially my advisor Dra.Isti'adah,MA

All of My Friends in boarding house and all my friends In PKLI 2006, Thanks for

Love, Support, and Pray.

MOTTO

... يَرْفَعُ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا مِنكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ ...
(المجادله: ١١)

**“...Allah will rise up, to (suitable) ranks (and degree), those of you
who believe and who have been granted knowledge.”**

(Al-Mujadila:11)

إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

(الم نشرح: ٦)

“Actually after the Difficulty there is the Ease”

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ABSTRACT

Eliana, Mas. 2007. Feminist Perspective of Marriage Reflected in Danielle Steels *Bittersweet* Thesis, English Study Program, Language and Letters Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty, State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Isti'adah, Dra, MA

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Literature can be seen as a reflection of life. Sometimes we can experience the world through our imagination, though we might never have a chance to do. By reading a novel, we may acquire amusement that will lead us to know perception of beauty and make us sensitive to artistic work in general.

This research is conducted to find out the characters feminist perspective of marriage reflecting in *Bittersweet* By Danielle Steel and the violence against women in marriage reflected in the *Bittersweet*. Feminism it self has many field to be discussed however, this research only analyze the relation between feminism perspective and their view about marriage for women.

In this research, the researcher used literary criticism as her research design to conduct the research. Because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the literary works and these researches studied are designed to obtain the information concerning the current status of phenomenon and are directed toward determining of the nature of situation as if in the time of study.

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer finds that actually in *Bittersweet* there are many scenes that a woman in household still intimidated or pressured by man to stay in domestic area that is home. Woman forbid to work out side as a career woman. Even a woman who had a career journey before married, she has to quit it. From feminism character many characters suggest that a woman actually still has her right to decide her choice, weather want to continue her career or not after getting married and many discrimination, violent and suppression against woman occurred in local environment that is home. From this research, the researcher hopes that the readers can catch the novel's message given by the author especially about feminism and the other researcher who focuses on this topic about the feminist perspective can analyze wider and deeper research. This study is very limited and far from the perfection, so that the researcher hopes that the next researcher can give more attention to this topic.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is usually regarded as a written form. Literature is the class of writings which are distinguished for its beauty of style or expression, such as poetry, essays, or history. In distinction from scientific treatises and works containing positive knowledge ([www. answers. com/ topic/ def:literature](http://www.answers.com/topic/def:literature)). The writer concern with literature, especially novel, as an art of work because reading novel is very interesting and beneficial to gone some valuable messages that are given by the based on the author. Novel is an extended prose fiction narrative that relates the actions of its character and the events in their experience. By reading novel everybody can enjoy their spare time and also fulfil their emotional needs.

Literature and the world we live influence each other (Wellek, 1988:94; Teeuw, 1988:22). It can be understood, then that it responds to condition marriage in *Bittersweet* novel as related to woman position in neighbor.

The awakening of women position actually had begun several centuries ago. Throughout history women are struggled for their position in marriage. In England, Mary Wollstonecraft declared her *Vindication of the Rights of Woman* in 1792. the struggle for woman position in Indonesia was pioneered by Kartini with her *Habis Gelap Terbitlah Terang*. In china, Madame Ching Kai-shek was well known for her struggle in 1940. Even in 1995, there was a world Conference on Woman in Beijing.

Bittersweet can be analysed based on the feminist perspective because it contains many women's movement and Danielle Steel describes it through a feminist perspective and can be analysed marriage as a way or as a bridge for woman and man, the tie namely family, it is portrayed in the *Bittersweet* novel.

Danielle Steel's novel *Bittersweet* because it is a powerful novel. Danielle Steel has been hailed as one of the world's most popular authors, with over 450 million copies of her novels sold. Her many international bestsellers include *Lone Eagle*, *Journey*, *The House on Hope Street*, *The Wedding*, *Irresistible Forces*, *Granny Dan*, *Bittersweet*, *The Klone and I*, *Mirror Image*, *The Long Road Home*, *The Ghost*, and other highly acclaimed novels. [www:// search barnesandnoble.com/ booksearch](http://www.barnesandnoble.com/booksearch)

Although there are many good novels which can be selected, Danielle Steele's *Bittersweet* is one of the novels that give new experience to the reader. Therefore, it can be said that reading literature is not merely aimed at getting additional entertainment but also expected that the reader use their intelligence in obtaining the information in literature.

In *Bittersweet*, there is an interesting thing to be analyzed. *Bittersweet* tells and contains some important messages especially for female to change and open their mind widely by thinking, deciding, and doing everything logically through deep thought, based on the above consideration.

It is portrayed in *Bittersweet* that women are expected not only to work but also to look after the kids and do the housework besides, women are statistically paid less for doing the same jobs as men and hold relatively few high-powered

jobs compared to men. For women have made progress but there are still major inequalities in the society that are needed to be solved. Thus *Bittersweet* can be analyzed based on the feminist perspective of marriage because it contains many female movements in their neighborhood.

The writer wants to specify the literary analysis of feminist perspective of marriage in the novel *Bittersweet* because it is very amazing and unique, novel which is different from others. The difference lies on its exposing the female is a long history as a revolutionary movement.

From the above reasons the writer wants to analyze this novel through the Feminist Perspective of marriage and hopefully this analysis can be useful for the next student who will analyzes on English novel based on feminist perspective.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The problems to be answered in this study consist of two main parts:

1. What are feminist perspectives of marriage reflected by the characters in *Bittersweet*?
2. What is the violence against women in marriage reflected in the *Bittersweet* novel?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purposes of the study are to find the answers of the stated problems namely, i.e:

1. To identity feminist perspective of marriage in *Bittersweet* by Danielle Steel.

2. To describe the violence against women in marriage *Bittersweet* By Danielle Steel.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Understanding the content of the Novel deeply is one important thing that should be owned by the readers when they read a novel.

This study has some significance for those who pay much attention on literary works, viewed from on the feminist perspective. The significances are is as follows.

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research would give beneficial contribution to the progress of feminist literary criticism. Therefore, the readers should understand the feminist literary works, which raise some current issues on textual construction of gender.

Practically, it is hoped that result of this study will enrich the references on the field of literature, and will be an additional source of information for increasing and developing the growth of literary criticism especially on the novel.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to have more detailed discussion, the researcher investigates only two aspects those are the feminist perspectives of marriage and the men's control over women' position as reflected in the novel.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The definition of the key terms on this study is aimed at avoiding misunderstanding on the study. The terms are necessary to be defined as follows:

1. *Novel* is a prose fiction that has plot representing the life of human being imaginatively (Tarigan, 1984: 164)
2. *Feminism* is the belief system that women and men are equal. Believing that women deserve the same rights, respect, and chances as men. (<http://www.cs.uu.nl/wais/html/nadir/feminism/info.html>):
3. *Marriage* is way or as a bridge for a woman and a man builds the tie namely family, it is organization that consist of a husband, a wife, and with or without children, and may with other person(Muriati, 2004:197)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Feminist Literary Criticism

The concept in literary feminist criticism is the effort to understand the position and role of women that are reflected in the literary works (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2002:15). First of all on the position and role of women characters in the literary works are that still dominated by man characters. So, the effort to understand the works are to know the gender discrimination occurs and seen in the real, daily world.

Second, from the reception of readers in many countries, it seems that women characters in literary works are under the men characters in many aspects, such as social background, occupation, the role in society, and so on. In other word, the women character has lower degree than men character.

Third, there are many reception of literary reader that showed that the relation between man and woman is only a relation based on biological and economical practice. This paradigm is not equal with the feminist perspective which suggests woman have the same opportunity, right, and duty as man. Woman can take apart in every social activity in their society as man.

Fourth, many of literary criticisms create critical analysis and methodology, and one of them is literary criticisms in feminist perspective. Seemingly there is a similarity between literary criticism in and the feminist perspective in the study of real social phenomenon. So, the goal of literary

feminist criticism and the study of women beyond the literary world are not too different. Both themes try to lift up the women's position in social aspect.

Finally, it has been much argued that the position and role of women is lower than man. Therefore, literary feminist criticism has the duty in that those of man to prove that such those opinion is not true.

Mean while, Djajanegara (*Pikiran rakyat*, 08th March, 2004) states that there are two focuses in literary feminist criticism. The firstly is reviewing the old literary works by using feminism paradigm and reviewing any literary work written by women the. Second is reviewing any kinds of literary approaches and theories, as well as the nature of human experiences written in a literary work. It should be carried out because many feminists suggest that lots of literary works have not involved the rule of women is experiences yet.

Reading as a Woman

In literary feminist criticism, the concept of reading as a woman is already well known. Yoder (Sugihastuti, 2002:5) states that literary feminist criticism is not a criticism that is addressed to woman, or criticism about woman; also it is not a criticism about woman author. Literary feminist criticism is a criticism that sees a literary work with a special awareness. The awareness meant is a gender point of viewed that related to culture, literature, and other life aspects. So, reading as a woman means that the reader places him or her self as a woman by analyzing any aspects in the novel through woman paradigm.

The general limitation of literary feminist criticism according to Culler (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2002:7) read as woman. It means that the reader is aware

that there is an important difference in a gender meaning of a literary work.

Literary feminist criticism can be developed with many combinations of other kinds of criticism such as formalism, semiotic, and so on. Therefore Nenden Lilis A (*Pikiran rakyat*, 08th March 2004) stated that basically, literary feminist criticism also applies many approaches in literary criticism.

Showalter (suihastuti & Suharto, 2002:7) suggested that currently there are many studies and analysis that are focused on the discussion of feminism study. There are many essays and books that discussed about feminism. Those essays and books reflect the various opinions about feminism in relation to the literary criticism.

Reading as a woman can be understood from the frame work of the critic that he or she does not suggest the cultural authority as an objective reality, but only as the political cultural limitation. Literary feminist criticism which is called as reading as a woman suggests that this criticism is not intended to get any single conceptual methodology or model, but vise versa, it becomes a pluralist theoretically and practically, that uses using free methodology and approach. This way is based on a firm paradigm and defended consistently to the reader awareness that there is a different gender which influences the literary world.

2.2 Feminist Perspective and Literary Concept

In literature, feminism has relation to the concept of literary feminist criticism that is a literary study that focuses on the analysis of woman side. If couples of time before many readers suggested that thing represented the readers

and the author in western literature is man, literary feminist criticism showed that woman readers also bring their reception and expectation into their literary experiences (Showalter, 1985:3).

Currently the concept of reading as a women", in feminist literary criticism (Culler, 1983:43) is used to break up the ideology of men is authority that for a long times has been thought mastering the literary reading and writing. Literary feminist criticism is not a criticism addressed to women, but, as stated in the preceding discussion, it is a literary criticism where the critics read the literary work with a certain and special awareness, i.e. there is the other gender than male that has a role in literary work (Sugihastuti & Suharto, 2002:19). This effort is likely the same as the effort of women in other field such as economy and social which is directed to fight for women's equal position and role to men.

Feminism movement itself is the effort of women to break up the culture and idea that for a long times structuralize the woman position and role under man. It actually has occurred since for long times ago, but the existence has just been confessed in early 60s (Fakih, 1994:106), it has been very long history since 18 century that one of the pioneer was Wollstonecraft who had great attention to everything about women. She got the idea because of her experiences of many discriminations focus by women, whereas she knew that women also had talents and skills to do many things. She was sad to know that many women counted everything on men.

This feminism appears in the aspect social condition that differs between women and men (Grimsaw, 1986:7-8). The social condition, such as in the

economical field, household, or marriage, or in the industry and labor, has noted much discrimination against women. This discrimination of course can not be separated from the cultural construction which sees at women as a weaker creature than man. Even Aristotle suggested that woman is person a creature with their special characters with low quality, and she must be seen as the unperfected creature of the nature. Meanwhile, St. Thomas suggested that woman is on incompletely of man (de Beauvoir, 2003: ix), or a kind of creature that is created improperly. It is a very cruel statement, of course. However, this suggestion had been constructed in many cultures of many countries. People believe that is women are below the men because women are biologically weaker. Therefore, they have to be a servant under the authority of men.

Feminism then, fights against this belief. Biological aspect is not the reason for perceiving women as slaves of men. It is not the reason to place women in a lower degree and, for that reason they have to get many discriminations and unfair treatment. For many years women have been forbidden to work out side. The world for woman is the local environment around the home: taking care for children, cooking, cleaning, and being sexual servant whenever her husband wants to. This condition is often added by many violence's and suppressions.

When women finally have their opportunity to for work out side, they usually get as a low class worker with many hard works and low salary. This condition describes that women can not be separated from discrimination in whatever the form of it.

The other important aspect of discrimination experienced by women is their suffering at home as married women, house wife, or mothers. As being focused in this study, marriage becomes a chain that restrains many women into a jail of household. This condition is revealed frequently in many great literary works. In the era of Shakespeare and Jane Austen, the world and the real feminism had not appeared, but the idea of feminism had been poured through their literary works. Many literary works such as novel are the representation of the woman suffering discriminations. Many novels have the theme about the suppression, discrimination, and violent occurred to women. Many literary portray about the suffering of women after they get getting married, became a wife and a mother.

Marriage is one of some aspects that have to be struggled fairly by feminism. Women should not be viewed as slaves at home or shouldn't lose their freedom when they became wives or mothers. Marriage should become a formal institution that appreciates women is right as human beings.

2.2. 1. Definition of Marriage

According to Bronisla Malinowski (2002) in her article "*The concept of marriage*" marriage is the most important legal contract in every society, the one which refers to the continuity of the race; it implies a most delicate and difficult adjustment of a passionate and emotional relationship with domestic and economic corporation; it involves the co-habitation over male and female, perennially attracted and yet in many ways forever incompatible; it focuses in a difficult personal relationship of two people of wider groups: of their progeny, of

their parents, of their kindred, and in fact of the whole community

(<http://www.cecea.org/familyvalue/plch5.htm>).

People have their reason for engaging in this tradition and others have reason for abstaining from it. The same goes with the choice of whether or not to have children. A woman who has chosen not to marry or have children must face tremendous opposition from society. It is important for them to defend and explain their reasons and calm the baffled emotions of family members by explaining the advantages to this small, but slowly rising, lifestyle. The concept of marriage is not absolute. Female are involved in a committed relationship with a man who shares woman attitude on marriage. It is the faith in the whole concept that people have learned all too well how easy and fast they can change and how even the strongest love can deteriorate. Even if the love is strong, marriage is nothing but a legal contract with the state. It is not magic potion that makes people closer. The piece of paper is not really for the two people involved, it is for everyone else.

Marriage is contract made in due form of law, by which a free man and a free woman reciprocally engage to live with each other during their joint lives, in the union which ought exist between husband and wife. By the terms freeman and freewoman in this definition are meant, not only that they are free and not slaves, but also that they are clear of all bars to a lawful marriage (<http://www.lectlaw.com/def2/m087.htm>).

2.2.2 The Feminist Perspective of Marriage

There is feminist perspective on marriage for instance, it is feminist have to give opportunity each other to decide any choice, and the feminist must not become a nurse forever, for just rise the kind and serve her husband without to realize her talent and skill. The wife works two jobs-one outside the home and one inside the home. Not obstacle for women to be a career woman if she really has good talent. It is indicated that marriage should become a nice place, an institution that educated a spouse for growth and be partner for building and make a family become an Eden park by giving chance to each to have decision, and no one become the superior and the other as the inferior.

Marriage should not create stereotype that marginalizes woman in lower position under man, and followed whatever the man rule and decision without any discussion and sharing. Women even though as a house wife and mother, they still have right to be free what she should have and can. (Wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist Perspective of marriage)

According to Risalah Gusti in his book *Membincang Feminisme* (1996:85) Beside that a wife should know her responsibility at home and have rights works two jobs-one outside the home and one inside the home. In one inside The wife's responsibilities her family. As a wife, a woman she has to create a nice environmental atmosphere at home so that out domestic area.

In further growth however, women's is position is strong. She is not only longer required as a servant who should welcome her husband when he goes home from working outside, take care of children, manage the house, and ripe, Today's,

women is regarded to support her family economy. Wife is not merely a friend in bedroom, or a servant to provide food, but wife is also a partner of discussion, as well as a mother, this matter needs maturity so that she can share with her husband. When wife cannot carry out such function, there will happen a communication gap (discrepancy). (Larose, 1996:34) Dadang Hawari (1992) expresses that many wives work outdoors, to assist her husband in fulfilling the needed expense, whether women and men have the same rights. Thus, they must try to accommodate both patterns (J. A . A Murbeser, 1997)

Characteristic feminist of the work of so many feminists in that her models already involve a wider community that includes "the feminist position to have right in out side or in side area" (hooks 1984, 133-46).

2.2.3 The violence against women in marriage

The term "violence against women" means any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life.

The Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women (1993) 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."

This encompasses "physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family and in the general community, including battering, sexual abuse of

children, dowry-related violence, rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence and violence related to exploitation, sexual harassment and intimidation at work, in educational institutions and elsewhere, trafficking in women, forced prostitution, and violence perpetrated or condoned by the state."(www.Violence against women.com)

Violence against women in the family occurs in developed and developing countries alike. It has long been considered a private matter by bystanders including neighbors, the community and government. But such private matters have a tendency to become public tragedies.

Violence against women is a manifestation of the historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and violence against women by men and to the prevention of women's full advancement. Violence against women throughout the life cycle derives essentially from cultural patterns, in particular the harmful effects the lower status accorded to women in the family, like violent against women in marriage especially related to the household area.

The domination indirectly made men as if has larger or higher position. Women do not have the right to make such kind like decision even in family area. The case that happened to women is one of the domination of man in their family, actually women have not to right to determine anything. (Grimsaw, 1986:7-8).

It has been widely known that violence against women is evident. In private sphere, high number of Domestic Violence cases, especially by the

husbands, or the husband's family and all violence performed by discrimination of man.

2.3 Previous Studies

Feminist perspective is one of the apparatus approach to literary work, which evolved at 1960. Many researchers are inspired from several thesis that have a similar themes, that's about the feminist literary criticism to the novel.

Those previous studies are listed below:

Murtini's thesis, (2002), entitle A Study of the Novel "Perempuan Jogja" by Ahmad Munif (Feminist Perspective) Talks about women in their social background and later on, shapes women is position and category according to their sex. It consists of cultural shifts happen in a traditional Javanese society and is in a traditional Javanese society from various social backgrounds.

Halili in this thesis entitled feminist Literary of Saman By Ayu Utami, the result of the research in that in sexuality, feminist have their own perspective when they come to sexuality, in religion, with Feminist Perspective the female characters of this novel criticize religion doctrine which down grade identically to domestic realm husband's controls and powers. Safitri in her thesis entitled feminist perspective found in Sense and Sensibility By Jane Austen. She talks about the Rights of female Characters described on the novel of Sense and Sensibility the Men's Control to the Women Position in the society expressed on

the novel also effect of the authors cultural background influences the literary works.

By studying the previous studies above the writer would like to analyzes *Feminist Perspective of Marriage in Danielle Steels. Danielle Steels Bittersweet* and the previous studies are sources being comprised in this study

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

In this research, the writer uses literary criticism to conduct the research, because literary criticism is the only research design that is directly related to the analysis of literary works.

Literary criticism is a study, discussion, evaluation, and interpretation of literature. Modern literary criticism is often informed by literary theory, which is the philosophical discussion of its methods and goals.

Johns Hopkins *Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism* draws no distinction between literary theory and literary criticism, and almost always uses them together to describe the same concept. Some critics consider literary criticism a practical application of literary theory, as criticism always deals directly with a literary work, albeit from a theoretical point of view.

([Wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist literature criticism](http://Wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist_literature_criticism))

Literary Criticism is usually regarded as an analysis, interpretation and evaluation of literary works: it does not mean 'finding fault with'. Criticism as an academic activity expresses the reader's sense of what is happening in texts. (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984:6)

Literary criticism is primarily concerned with discussing individual works of literature. The most important thing is to read and reread the books the critic is studying, trying to decide what they are about and how they work. It is also

useful, though, to have some broader ideas and information about literature. In particular, an awareness of the larger context into which any work fits can help people understand the individual text they are studying. (John Peck and Martin Coyle, 1984:1)

The approach which is used in this research is feminist literary criticism, literary criticism informed by feminist theory, or by the politics of feminism more broadly.

3.2. Data Sources

The primary data are taken from the original novel of Danielle Steel's *Bittersweet* published in 1999. This novel, *Bittersweet*, consists of 17 chapters and 475 page.

The secondary data are taken from some books, synopsis of the *Bittersweet* novel, articles and other written texts related to this study

3.3 Data Collection

The researcher collects the data through used some steps: the first is reading and understanding the novel *Bittersweet* by Danielle Steels. The second is coding the dialogue or sentences and making notes from the novel which are related to the objectives of the study. The third is selecting and picking the data up referring to the problems by classifying the data from paragraph, sentence, dialogue, or even words that match the problem of the study. The fourth is finding

references that can support the data. The last is arranging the data systematically in accordance with the problems of the study.

3.4 Data Analysis

After all data are collected, the analysis is begun, and the steps of data analysis are as follows:

First, categorize the data. In this step, the researcher categorizes the data of each other page in order to find the kinds of feminist perspective, which are: described through marriage in the novel. Second interpreting the data by referring to the researcher's point of view and some references, which empty feminist perspective. The last, drawing the conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter explains the relevant data which refer to the problems stated in chapter I. The data are in the form of paragraph, direct or indirect quotation from the utterances of the narrator, or from the conversation among the characters. The data are then, presented and analyzed based on feminism theory.

4.1 Data Description

4.1 1 Feminism Perspective of Marriage in *Bittersweet*

Marriage is a way or a bridge for a woman and a man to build the tie a family. Family is an organization that consists of a husband, a wife, and with or without children, may be with other persons (Muriati, 2004:197). An organization, each of the members has their own right and duty, but all of them have to be correlated and linked to make the organization run well however, it does not mean that there should be a member who becomes an absolute person with the main and the most powerful authority to influence the others. Usually in many cultures, a husband is the chief of a family, but it does not mean that the husband is the super power in the family who can freely give a pressure to his wife or the other members of the family. Because family is an organization, each member has their own the right to make decision and, to give suggestion and opinion. Unfortunately for many years, women positions in family often become so a suffering that women always be the second persons. A husband, in many

cultures, holds every decision in the family, and women have to follow whatever the husband's decision. Therefore, as the phenomenon occurs in *Bittersweet* novel by Danielle Steel, many career women have to sincerely give up their success and meaningful career after they got married and had a child.

Women's life after marriage becomes the main topic of this novel. The story goes around the main character, India's life with her husband, Doug, who always takes the superiority on her. Their harmonic family life begins shook since India has a willing to work again. It is because Doug has made a deal with India that after marriage she would not work out side again. Rather, she should take care of her children. Furthermore the story focuses on two aspects, those are opinions which state that women have the right to be a career woman, and the superiority of men which views that married women such as India have to stay at home and focus their her activities for family and children.

There are some different ideas and opinions between the characters about how women get their right and duty after marriage. Actually this novel contains more characters that tend to aspirate feminism ideas, especially their view about married woman. Feminism idea that dominates this novel focuses on the assumption that married women should have the right to be career women and become part of public workers, not only as the domestic workers. Such ideas is showed in the following quotation

‘It's ridiculous that Doug doesn't want her to work,’ Jenny said as they talked down the beach, thinking about India's comment to them. ‘She's not just some little photographer. She did some really fantastic things before they were married.’

‘They have a lot of kids though,’ he said, trying to see both sides of the argument. He'd always suspected that was how

Doug felt about it. He rarely talked about India's photographs, and didn't make much fuss about them.

'So what?' Jenny was annoyed at the excuse, it seemed an inadequate reason to her for India not to take assignments wherever she wanted.

Okay, okay, Attila, I get it,' he teased her. 'Tell Doug, don't yell at me.'

I'm sorry.' She smiled at her husband as he put an arm around her. They had been married since their Harvard days, and were crazy about each other. 'I just hate it when men take positions like that. It's so damn unfair. What if she told him to quit his job and take care of the kids? He'd think she was crazy.'
(Page 91)

Family is an organization, and so each of the members including the husband and the wife has to give opportunity to the other to decide any choice. For Jenny, having many children is not the obstacle for a woman to be a career woman if she really has a good talent like as India. It indicates that marriage should become a comfortable nice place, an institution that educates a spouse for growth and be a partner to build and make a family like an Eden park it can be realized by giving chance to each other to have decision, and no one becomes the superior and the other the inferior. Marriage should not create stereotype that marginalizes woman in a lower position under man and forces the woman to follow whatever the man rule and decision without any discussion and sharing. As stated previously, Doug's has the most power in his family. He have never give, any chance to India to have her own decision. Viewed, from feminism perspective, it is categorized as a household violence, and marriage should not be like this.

The above quotation also shows marriage should be, the numerous characters that support India to go back to work indicate that actually they agree with the idea that a married woman also has right to actualize her talent.

Another character who experiences the some case as that of India is Gail, India's old friend. Gail is one of women who have to give up her career after marriage and having children. Before marriage, Gail is a professional lawyer, but a like the India and other women, Gail left her career for the duty as house wife and mother. Therefore, she feels alive again by doing something else.

'May be you should. May be one day you'll ask your self a lot of questions about what you didn't have and didn't do, and should have.' May be. But to India, at least, cheating on her husband, even over lunch, didn't seem like the perfect answer, far from it. 'Be honest. Don't you ever miss the life you had before you were married?' Her eyes told India she wouldn't tolerate anything less than full disclosure

I think about the things I used to do, the life we had before... I think about working ...and Bolivia...and Peru...and Kenya. I think about the things I did there, and what it meant to me then. Sure I miss that sometimes. It was great, and I loved it. But I don't miss the men that went with it.' Particularly since she knew Doug appreciated all that she'd given up for him

"Then maybe you're lucky. Why don't you go back to work one of these days? With your track record, you could pick it up again whenever you want. It's like the law, I'm out of the loop now. I'm history. But as long as you have your camera, you could be right in the fray tomorrow. You're crazy to waste that (page 26).

From the paragraph above, Gail says that sometime later, India should think about what she has to do to get what she has never got. Gail suggests that women, eventhough they become a house wife and mother, still have the right to choose freely what she should and can do. Gail means that India has many talent

and skill in photography, and she has ever got good achievement for that. It gives benefit not only to India her self, more than that, it is a dedication for many people. It also means that women should be given the opportunity to show their useful talent. Marriage should not limit women's activities just in the domestic area. And Gail has always said that India's talent was so enormous that it was a crime to waste it.

What you would be doing would change the world. Does it really matter who takes the pictures you see of Ethiopia and Bosnia and on some hilltop, God knows where, ten minutes after a rebel gets shot? Does anyone really care? Maybe what I'm doing here is more important.' It was what she believed now

Gail still think you're wasting your talent, Gail prodded her, knowing full well it was the only chink in India armor, the only subject on which India occasionally dared to ask herself pointed questions. 'You should go back to work one of these days'. Gail had always said that India's talent was so enormous that it was a crime to waste it. (Page 32)

Raoul Lopez is another character that expresses feminism ideas. Raoul is India's agent when she works as a journalist. He is one of characters that agree with India's not decision to give up her career. For him, India has many good talents related to her profession as a photographer and journalist. It is showed when Raoul tries to pursue India to go back to her real life and career. Raoul offers India a great job in Korea. Raoul tells india that there is an abuse of baby adoption over Korea. Many babies are killed, and the *Sunday Star Magazine* need a professional journalist to cover it. Raoul knows that India is the right person.

‘You know I can’t do that, Raoul. Why did you call me?
Just to make me feel bad?’

‘Maybe. Maybe one of these days you’ll get the fact
that the world needs what you do, not just to show them pretty
picture, India, but to make a difference. Maybe you could be
the one who stops those babies from getting murdered.’

(Page 51)

The paragraph above shows Raoul’s belief that India is actually needed by the world. She is needed not only by her husband as a wife and her children as a mother, Rather, India is actually very meaningful for other in people in other places. India can be a savior of the soul for many babies in Korea. For Raoul, even though woman’s position as a wife and mother is important, she has other areas to be dedicated to. She is still needed in other aspects of this life, and one of the examples is the talent of India to cover the event occurred in Korea. It does not mean that India should neglect her family, but she can still manage the time.

‘That’s not fair,’ she said heatedly. ‘You have no right
to make me feel guilty about this. There’s no way I can take a
four-week assignment, and you know it. I have four kids, no
help, and a husband.’

‘Then hire an au pair, for chrissake, or get divorced.
You can’t just sit there on your dead ass forever. You’ve
already wasted fourteen years. It’s a wonder anyone’s still
willing to give you work. You’re a fool to waste your talent.’
For once, he sounded angry with her, and she didn’t like what
he was saying (Page 51)

India actually feels that she has a duty to cover the event in Korea, therefore she feels guilty for rejecting the job, and Raoul knows that. Raoul suggestd India to find for a servant for her family, and even to divorce if Doug gives her no permission. It is a great view of Raoul about India. He states that she has wasted her time for years just sitting in the boring world namely family.

He said, sounding calmer. 'But they're old enough,'
sounding calmer. 'But they're old enough now. You could go
back to work again, at least on something like this. They're not
babies, for chrissake. I'm sure your husband would understand
that.' Not after what he'd said the night before. She couldn't
even imagine telling him she was going to Korea for a month.
It was inconceivable in the context of their marriage

Good. Then maybe you'll get going again one of these
days. I'd be performing a service for the world if that was all I
accomplished by calling

He said sadly, "I won't send you on the really hot ones.
This one in Korea is a little dicey, but it's not like sending you
go Bosnia or something." (Page 52)

Actually Raoul can understand that India loves her children and husband
very much, but she should not to be tied at home and never do out side for other
useful duties, such as covering the abuse of adoption babies in Korea. The
suggestion of Raoul for India to get a servant is a way out. According to Raoul's
married woman still has the way to be free for some positive things out side her
family by getting servant to help her duties. It also means that Raoul disagrees
with the nation that married woman has to be a house wife and mother without
working out side. The disagreement of Raoul is even shown by his suggesting
India to divorce from Doug, if it is possible. It is for her future, career, skill and
talent that are actually very useful for many people. In other word, Raoul wants to
state that married woman may also give meaningful contribution to others.

Beside Raoul Lopez, there is a character named Dick that also has
feminism ideas. Dick is also India's friend. They meet again when India and her
children spend summer holiday in a beach. Over the beach India tells him that she
is offered a job by Raoul, but she can not take it because for her husband's
disagreement.

‘I couldn’t leave the children for a month. Doug for mad just hearing about it. He doesn’t really want me doing any world.’

‘That would be a real crime with a talent like yours,’ he said with a thoughtful look, while Jenny chatted with Sam about the sports he’d played that winter. ‘You should talk Doug into letting you do more work instead of less,’ he said seriously, which reminded her of their fateful dinner

‘She will too,’ he said, smiling at India. He was always bowled over by how beautiful India was, and how natural. She seemed completely unaware of her effect on people. She was so used to watching them through a lens that it never dawned on her that anyone was looking at her. She told him about a new camera she’d bought then, explained it to him in detail, and promised to let him try it. She had made a point of bringing it with her. And he loved visiting her darkroom. She had even taught him how to use it. He had always been deeply impressed by her talent, far more so that Doug, who had since come to take it for granted. (Page 89).

Many people confess that India is a talented woman, and they fell pity with her position as a wife and mother that restraints her. Dick disagrees if married woman should stay at home and sacrifice all of her skill only for the dedication to her family. Dick does not agree with Doug’s by prohibiting India to go back to work. Even, as stated in the conversation above. Dick thinks that Doug’s decision to India is a real crime. It indicates that like Raoul, Dick also agree that women have the right to work out side, not only in the domestic region. Therefore, so Dick suggests India to pursue Doug to permit her to have additional work. Marriage does not mean that a woman has to reduce her activities, but the duty as a wife and mother is just the additional duty, not the obstacle to be as creative as before.

‘Let Jenny talk to him about it. I (dick) suggested she retire once, about five years ago, and she almost killed me. I just thought she was working to hard, teaching and doing surgery, and she almost divorced me. I don’t think I’ll try that again until she’s eighty.’ He glanced lovingly at his wife with a whimsical expression

Don't even think about it then,' Jenny warned him with a grain, Joining their conversation. I'm going to teach till I'm at least hundred (page 90).

The paragraph above shows that actually Dick has ever suggested his wife, Jenny, to stop teaching, but the reason is so much different from what Doug does to India. Here, Dick suggests his wife to stop working because he feels just a pity on Jenny for working too hard, but Dick does not force her. So, when Jenny decides to continue her job, Dick still gives his permission. It indicates that Dick gives opportunity to his wife to choose the best for her and does not limit her activities and talent. It is very different from Doug, because Doug always forces India and gives her no choice.

Dick's wife, Jenny, also has an opinion that women should have the right in deciding their choice to work out side. Jenny very much disagrees with Doug's attitude that prohibits India to go to work as stated in the following quotation:

'I just hate it when men take position like that. It's so damn unfair. What if she told him to quit his job and take care of the kids. He'd think she was crazy.' (Page 91).

Jenny states that Doug is unfair to India. He got gets is freedom for deciding what he wants, while he has never gives India any choice. Jenny stated what would be going on if Doug is forced by India to stay at home and take care of their kids. However, it occurs in chances and places that men, as stated in the preceding chapter, always dominate the decision at home. A wife is the person who should follow whatever the husband decides.

4.1.2 Violence against Women in Marriage

Marriage is a place from generation to generation through history (Muriati, 2004:227). The biological fact that women have reproduction function create a frame related to many label of woman in family as a wife and a mother. This human creation fate for years has been the tie that limits and jails woman in the prison of home and family. Many discrimination, violence, and suppression toward women occur in local environment that is home, and is carried out by the closest person, that is husband. Women usually can do nothing for this because they have no bravery to tell other persons or law institution.

This novel presents many forms of discrimination and the violence against women, especially related to the household area. The patriarchal culture stuck on to society for couple of years creates domination of men in many areas. The domination indirectly gives men larger or higher position in social life rather women. Women do not have the right to make any decision even in the family area. The case that happens to India is one of the examples. The domination of Doug in his family causes India to lose her right to determine anything. Therefore, when India proposes her willingness to go back to work, Doug rejects it without any chance to discuss. He feels that once he makes a decision, no one can protest or make a choice. It is a kind of discrimination toward women caused by the domination of men. This kind of discrimination may not be a physical violence but it can lead to psychological violence toward woman. Doug's attitude that always trifles India's job is one of the forms of psychological violence that often disappoints India.

‘I think you’re over sensitive, and you're over reacting. I’m just saying that working as a photojournalist is not like working in business. It’s not as serious, and doesn’t require the same kind of self-discipline and judgment.’

‘Hell, no, it’s a lot harder. If you work in the kind of places my father and I did, your life is on the line every second you're working, and of you're not careful and alert constantly, you get ass blown off and you die. That’s a hell of a lot tougher than working in a office, shuffling papers.’ (page 43).

‘Are you sorry you made the “sacrifice”?’ he asked bluntly, setting the can down on the little table between them.

‘No, I’m not. But I think I deserve some credit for it. You can't just discount it.’ But he had, that was what had upset her so badly (page 44).

Insulting and trifling are some forms of psychological violence. The paragraph above shows how Doug disappoints India by his words. He has never prized India’s job as a photojournalist before she has children. With his arrogance and superiority, Doug states that what has been ever done by India as a photojournalist is not as meaningful as his job. It is not as serious as his business. Of course this statement hurts India. For her, photojournalist is a hard job with a heavy risk, much harder than working in the office facing papers, her job is a gambling of life.

An attitude showed to other persons very much influences the feeling or psychological condition of them. It occurs to India. Since she says that she is attracted to work again and Doug rejects such willingness, their relation becomes less harmonic. Doug is cold and he never touched her. Their communication is so awkward, and Doug always makes her suffer by his word..

'You act as though you expect an award for being a wife and mother. India, that's your job. I don't get an award for doing mine. They don't give Pulitzer or Nobel Prize for leading a normal life. This you signed on for. If you're expecting a prize for this, or if you're expecting me to kiss your feet every time you pick the kids up at school, India, don't. I don't know what's gotten into you, but if you want to be a career woman, or a photographer floating all over the world, you're going to have to pay a price to do that.'

'I feel like I already have just for talking to you about it, Doug. You've been punishing me for the last two months.' He didn't answer, and all she could see in his eyes was ice and anger

'I think you've been unfair, dishonest, and you've betrayed all of us with what you're saying. You told me you'd want to go back to work one day. You never said anything about that.' It was obvious how betrayed he felt from everything he'd done to her since she first said it

I didn't know,' she said honestly. 'I never really thought I'd want to go back, and for all intents and purposes, I don't. I just want to do a story from time to time.' By now, it was a familiar chorus between them.

That's the same thing.' He stood up then, and looked at her with rigid disapproval, and what looked to her like strong aversion. We've said enough about all this. Make up your mind.'(Page 196).

Warm communication is very much needed in a marriage relation, but Doug does not do that to India. Because quarrel, Doug becomes cool and he does not care of India. Not touching the couple for two months is one form of psychological violence. Of course India still wants to have nice communication with her husband. She needs to be touched, but Doug is always cold. This condition makes India more suffer and stress.

Almost every chapter of this novel shows the domination of Doug in his family. There are many scenes which show that Doug tries to command India with all of his arrogance.

‘And you won’t be,’ Doug said firmly. They can get any photographer to do that.’

‘But they want me, or Raoul does. Doug... please...I’d love to do it’

‘I thought we already went through this. How often are we going to have to fight this battle, India? This is why I told you to get your name off his roster. He’s just going to keep calling. Stop torturing me over it and you’re self. You have kids...you have responsibilities, you just can't run out the door and forget about that.’ (page 254)

‘I don’t have you to do anything,’ he said, sounding angry as he stood up, and left her sitting on the footstool. ‘I’m not going to agree to this. If you want to go anyway, that’s your business. But don’t expect to stay married to me, if you do it.’ (page 255)

The paragraphs above show that as a husband, Doug never gives nice communication to India. He has never give, India her right to have decision. Doug feels that everyone in that home should go after him, following whatever decision he makes.

Patriarchal system in his family. Doug thinks that as all of decisions in the household are in his hand. His wife, India, and all of his children have to obey and him and they depend on what he agrees of disagrees. Therefore, when he gets married to India, he forces India to quit from her work after having children. Doug, different from Dick, does not give India any chance whether she wants to focus only on her family or she still wants to continue her job. The only choice for India is giving up her career and focusing her duty in taking care the children. Doug suggests that the woman, after she gets married, has to concentrate her activity on family. A woman has the role as a wife for her husband and a mother for her children. If a woman is going to work out side, she can no longer do the function of mother and wife because of her business in the job. Therefore before

marriage Doug has made an appointment that after having children, India should leave her job. However when India feels that the children has grown up and they do not need too much care, she tells Doug that she wants to work again. Doug is very angry and he does not agree with that. This following paragraph gives obvious proof:

‘What are you saying to me?’ he had ordered for both of them, and faced her squarely across the table, but he did not look pleased by what she was saying. ‘Are you telling me you want to go back to work, India? That’s not possible and you know it.’ He didn’t even give her a chance to answer

There’s no reason why I couldn’t do an occasional story, if it was local, is there?’

‘For what? Just to show off your photographs? Why would you want to do that?’ He made it sound so vain, and so futile, that she was almost embarrassed by the suggestion. But something about the way he resisted it suddenly made her feel stubborn

It’s not a matter of showing off. It’s about using a gift I have.’ Gail had started it all the day before, with her pointed questions, and ever since, the ball had just kept rolling. And his resistance to it made it all seem that much more important. (page 63).

Doug does not even give India a chance to answer. Doug shows his authority as the chief of the household. Doug does not accept India is going to work again. Here, Doug still holds on the old view about the difference between men and women. He does not give his wife a chance, meaning that India has a lower position than him, and he absolutely holds every rule.

‘If you so anxious to use your “gift,”’ he said in a mildly contemptuous tone, ‘use it on the children. You’ve always taken great picture of them. Why can’t that satisfy you, or is this one of Gail’s crusade? Somehow I feel her hand in this, or is Raoul getting you all stiffed up? He’s just out to make a bucky anyway. Let him do it using someone else. There are plenty of other photographers he can send to Korea.

‘Why would it be important to you? That’s what I don’t understand. What’s so important about taking pictures?’ She felt

as though she was trying to crawl up a glass mountain, and she was getting nowhere.

And I told you, and then take pictures of the kids. Or do portraits of their friends, and give them to their parents. There's plenty you can do with a camera, without taking assignments.' (Page 63-64).

This paragraph ensures that Doug does not agree to India's idea to go to work again. As the patriarchal culture places women in the domestic world, Doug suggests that if India wants to use her talent she should use it only in the domestic area that is home. She should use it just for the family, for her children. Doug assumes that India does not need to go outside for improving her talent. Although it seems that Doug gives India a chance to use her talent, he does not give to India a chance to use it outside the home but again only in the family.

'You don't have time to broaden your horizons,' he said sensibly. 'You're too busy with the children. Unless you want to start hiring baby-sitters constantly, or leaving them in day care. Is that what you have in mind, India? Because there's no other way for you to do it, and frankly I won't let you. You're their mother, and they need you.'

'I understand that, but I managed the store in Harlem without shortchanging them. I could do others like it.'

'I doubt that. And I just don't see the sense in it. You did all that, you had some fun, and you grew up. You can't go back to all that now. You're not a kid in your twenties with no responsibilities. You're a grown woman with a family and a husband.'

'I don't see why one has to preclude the other, as long as I keep my priorities straight. You and the kids come first, the rest would have to work around you.'

'You know, sitting here listening to you, I'm beginning to wonder about your priorities. What you're saying to me sounds incredibly selfish. All you want to do is have a good time, like your little friend, who's running around cheating on her husband because her kids bore her. Is that it? Do we bore you?' He looked highly insulted, and very angry. She had disrupted his whole evening. But he was threatening her self-esteem, and her future. (Page 66-67).

The conversation above does not show any discussion and sharing that should be carried out in a household relation between husband and wife, but more in the form of quarrel. Doug keeps his authority on India and he does not want to give any chance to his wife to share her opinion. Whenever India answers and tries to defend her opinion, Doug becomes angry. Doug considers that the role of India as a wife and a mother is more important than any other works. He always say that their children need her much, so that she should not leave home. The conversation also shows that for Doug, the main responsibility of a married woman was for the family and husband.

4.2 Discussion

Basically, *Bittersweet* by Danielle Steel reflects the reality of household in many places. Through this novel, Steel wants to share her feminism ideas through the characters she created. Generally this novel tells that marriage should not become an obstacle for women to actualize their talent and skill. Steel represents women into her main character named India. In this large world, there are many women are have great talent and skill like India. However, many of them have to hide or even end their great talent just for getting married and having children. Meanwhile, Steel represents the patriarchal system through the character named Doug, India's husband. This character brings so powerful patriarchal culture as occurred in many places in our life. Doug has the great influence on India's life

since she gets married. Doug has the role as a chief of the family and as the most authoritative person in which everyone should go after him.

However, almost all of the characters in this novel except Doug, bring the same feminism ideas about marriage. They agree that India as married women has the right to keep her talent and skill and actualize it in her career. Raoul, India's agent always supports her and hopes that she would accept his offer for her to cover some great events because he knows that India is the only suitable person for that job.

Through the character of Gail, Steel also wants to share her ideas that a wife also wants and needs something different in her life other than taking care for kids and any other domestic works. The boredom in household can lead into affair. Romanticism in a household is also needed although the spouses have been married for more than twenty years. A wife also needs to be served by the husband, and vice versa husband to be need served by the wife. This is due to the fact that family is an organization, in which each of the members should understand one another, take and give, and have a nice cooperation.

Feminism appears as a respond on the social condition that differs women from men. The social condition, such as in the economic field, household or marriage, or in industry and labor had created many discriminations to women. This discrimination of course can not be separated from the cultural construction that views women as weaker creatures than men. Even Aristotle proposes that women are creatures with their special characteristics such as low quality, and those they it must be seen as the unperfected thing of the nature. Meanwhile, St.

Thomas sees women as incomplete of men (de Beauvoir, 2003: ix), or a kind of creatures that are created improperly. It is a very cruel statement, of course, but, this has constructed in many cultures of many countries. People believe that women are under any of men because women are biologically weaker. Therefore, they have to be servants under the authority of men.

This research is conducted to find out the characters feminism perspective of marriage in *Bittersweet* by Daniel Steel, and also violence against women in marriage

Feminism it self has many fields to be discussed. However, this research only analyzes the relation between feminism perspective and its view about marriage for women.

Based on the result of the analysis, the writer finds that actually in *Bittersweet* there are many characters of feminist who suggest that a woman actually still has her right to decide her choice, whether she wants to continue her career or she intends to focus on her family. It is contains many discrimination, violence and against women occurred in local environment, that is home.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the data, the writer has conclusion and suggestion related to the result of the previous chapter. In this section, the writer presents the conclusion of the whole analysis. This chapter also contains the relevant suggestion for further researcher related to this study.

A. Conclusion

There are some different ideas and opinions among the characters about how women get their right and duty after marriage. Actually this novel contains more characters that tend to aspirate feminism ideas, especially their view about married woman. Feminism idea that dominates this novel focuses on the assumption that married women should have the right to be career women and become part of public workers, not only as the domestic workers.

Gail suggests that women, even though they become a house wife and mother, still have the right to choose freely what she should and can do. Gail means that India has many talent and skill in photography, and she has ever got good achievement for that. It gives benefit not only to India her self, more than that, it is a dedication for many people. It also means that women should be given the opportunity to show their useful talent.

Raoul Lopez is another character that expresses feminism ideas. Raoul is India's agent when she works as a journalist. He is one of characters that agree with India's decision to give up her career. For him, India has many good talents related to her profession as a photographer and journalist. It is showed when Raoul tries to pursue India to go back to her real life and career. Raoul offers India a great job in Korea. Raoul tells India that there is an abuse of baby adoption over Korea, many babies were killed, and the *Sunday Star Magazine* needed a professional journalist to cover it. Raoul know that India is the right person.

Dick disagrees if married woman should stay at home and sacrifice all of her skill only for the dedication to her family. Dick does not agree with Doug's by prohibiting India to go back to work Dick thinks that Doug's decision to India is a real crime. It indicates that like Raoul, Dick also agree that women have the right to work out side, not only in the domestic region. Therefore, so Dick suggests India to pursue Doug to permit her to have additional work. Marriage does not mean that a woman has to reduce her activities, but the duty as a wife and mother is just the additional duty, not the obstacle to be as creative as before.

The violence against women, especially related to the household area. The patriarchal culture stuck on to society for couple of years creates domination of men in many areas. The domination indirectly gives men larger or higher position in social life rather women. Women do not have the right to make any decision even in the family area. The case that happens to India is one of the examples. The domination of Doug in his family causes India to lose her right to determine anything. Therefore, when India proposes her willingness to go back to work,

Doug rejects it without any chance to discuss. He feels that once he makes a decision, no one can protest or make a choice. It is a kind of discrimination toward women caused by the domination of men. This kind of discrimination may not be a physical violence but it can lead to psychological violence toward woman. Doug's attitude that always trifles India's job is one of the forms of psychological violence that often disappoints India.

B. Suggestion

This study may contribute to the students of English Department in understanding the literary criticism using feminism theory especially about marriage and women. However this study is far from being perfect since it actually covers only a small part of the whole aspects that literary study can cover. Therefore, after reading and analyzing *Bittersweet*, the writer knows that there are many other literary aspects that can be analyzed from this novel.

The writer also suggests the readers can take advantages from the result of this analysis. In other words, the writer means that the readers can understand the world of marriage in different point of view, so that they have more appreciation to women, especially related to their right to continue their job it is expected that the readers catch the novel's message given by the author especially about feminisms.

The other researchers who focus on the topic of feminist perspective can conduct wider and deeper research. This study is very limited, so that the researcher hopes that the next researchers can give more attention to this topic.

Finally, the writer also expects that this research will have benefit related to the development of feminism theory or analysis, especially related to literary work. Hopefully, the readers understand feminism not only from the real phenomena but also from fiction, such as novel.

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