

**GENDER INEQUALITY PORTRAYED IN
HANSBERRY'S *A RAISIN IN THE SUN* AND *HILL'S
HEART IN THE GROUND***

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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HEART IN THE GROUND***

THESIS

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Sastra* (S.S.)

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2023

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "The Gender Inequality Portrayed in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person except those cited as references and registered in the bibliography. As a result, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

Malang, May 19th, 2023

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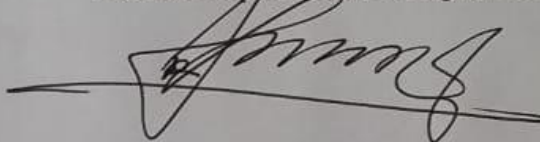
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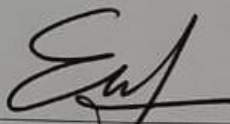
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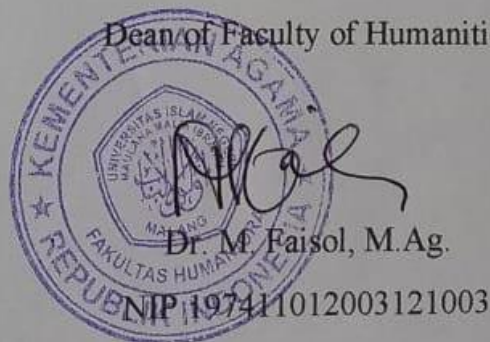


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MOTTO

مَنْ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ الْقَلِيلَ لَمْ يَشْكُرِ الْكَثِيرَ

"Whoever is not grateful for a little, then he will not be able to be grateful for something much." (HR. Ahmad)

DEDICATION

I am glad to dedicate this simple research to Myself,

The love of my life, Ibu Sarinah Sri Utami and Bapak Galih Suwito,

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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim

Praise and gratitude to the presence of Almighty God Allah Subbhanahu Wata'ala, The Lord of Nature, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful, for His grace and guidance, the researcher can complete the thesis entitled *The Gender Inequality Portrayed in Hansberry's A Raisin in The Sun and Hill's Heart in The Ground* appropriately. Additionally, Shalawat and Salam are devoted to the Prophet Muhammad Sallallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam, who brought us from the dark age to the bright age.

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Finally, the researcher acknowledges that although having been developed to the fullest extent possible, this thesis may still have a number of flaws. As a result, the researcher always anticipates recommendations and input for improvement. the researcher's fervent hopes that this thesis would aid in the growth of literary science, Aamiin

The Researcher,

Ricka Galuh Pratiwi

ABSTRACT

Pratiwi Ricka Galuh (2023) *The Gender Inequality Portrayed in Hansberry's A Raisin in The Sun and Hill's Heart in The Ground*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Hj. Istiadah,MA.

Keywords: Feminism, Gender Inequality, Drama

Gender inequality is the term used to describe how men and women are treated differently. The target individual or group typically suffers or is disadvantaged as a result of inequality. This study's goal is to describe several types of gender inequality as they appear in Mansour Fakih's theory. Aside from that, consider how female characters approach gender inequity. Using data from the dramas *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry and *Heart in the Ground* by Douglas Hill, this study adopts a feminist methodology and Mansour Fakih's concept of gender inequality. Literary criticism is the technique employed. Then, information is gathered by reading and documenting information that is pertinent to the theory and research issues. The results obtained from this study are (1) The two dramas each have three types of gender inequality. In *Heart in The Ground* there are subordination, violence and double burden. Three different types of women's inequality such as subordination, stereotypes, and marginalization are present in Hansberry's second play, *A Raisin in the Sun*. (2) Four ways to achieve their rights: rebelling, threatening, and talking about it, focusing on their goal.

تجريدي

براتيوي ، ريكا جالوه (٢٠٢٣) عدم المساواة بين الجنسين في الزبيب في الشمس بقلم هانسبيري والقلب في الأرض بواسطة هيل . أطروحة البكالوريوس

قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج .المستشار الدكتور ه .استيادة ، ماجستير .
الكلمات المفتاحية: النسوية، نظرية عدم المساواة ل, دراما

عندما يعامل الرجال والنساء بشكل مختلف ، يشار إليه باسم عدم المساواة بين الجنسين .عادة ما يكون عدم المساواة ضارا أو ضارا بالفرد أو المجموعة المستهدفة .الغرض من هذه الدراسة هو وصف أنواع عدم المساواة بين الجنسين وفقا لنظرية منصور فقيه .أيضا ، الطريقة التي تعالج بها الشخصيات النسائية عدم المساواة بين الجنسين .تستخدم هذه الدراسة مقارنة نسوية مع نظرية عدم المساواة بين الجنسين وفقا لمنصور فقيه باستخدام مصادر البيانات من الأعمال الدرامية بعنوان زبيب في الشمس "للكاتب لورين هانزبيري و"قلب في الأرض "" لدوغلاس هيل .الطريقة المستخدمة هي النقد الأدبي .بعد ذلك ، يتم جمع البيانات عن طريق قراءة وتسجيل البيانات ذات الصلة بالمشكلة النظرية والبحثية .النتائج التي تم الحصول عليها من هذه الدراسة هي لكل من المسرحيتين ثلاثة أنواع من عدم المساواة بين الجنسين . (1) في القلب في الأرض هناك التبعية والعنف وعبء العمل .توجد ثلاثة أشكال مختلفة من عدم المساواة بين الإناث مثل التبعية والصور النمطية والتهميش في دراما هانسبيري الثانية ، زبيب في الشمس .أربع طرق للحصول على المساواة من خلال التمرد والتهديد (2) .والتحدث عنها والتركيز فقط على أهدافهم

ABSTRAK

Pratiwi Ricka Galuh (2023) *Ketidaksetaraan Gender dalam A Raisin in The Sun* oleh Hansberry dan *Heart in The Ground* oleh Hill. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Hj. Istiadah,MA.

Kata kunci: Feminisme, Teori ketidaksetaraan, Drama

Ketika laki-laki dan perempuan diperlakukan berbeda, itu disebut sebagai ketidaksetaraan gender. Ketidaksetaraan biasanya merugikan atau kerugian bagi individu atau kelompok sasaran. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis ketidaksetaraan gender menurut teori Mansour Fakih. Juga, Cara tokoh perempuan menyikapi ketidaksetaraan gender. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan feminisme dengan teori ketidaksetaraan gender menurut Mansour Fakih dengan menggunakan sumber data dari drama berjudul *A Raisin in The Sun* oleh Lorraine Hansberry dan *Heart in The Ground* oleh Douglas Hill. Metode yang digunakan ialah kritik sastra. Kemudian, data dikumpulkan dengan membaca dan mencatat data yang relevan dengan teori dan masalah penelitian. Hasil yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini adalah (1) Dua drama tersebut masing masing memiliki tiga jenis ketidaksetaraan gender. Di *Heart in The Ground* ada subordinasi, kekerasan, dan beban kerja. Tiga bentuk ketidaksetaraan perempuan yang berbeda seperti subordinasi, stereotipe, dan marginalisasi hadir dalam drama kedua Hansberry, *A Raisin in the Sun*. (2) Empat cara untuk mendapat kesetaraan dengan memberontak, mengancam, membicarakannya dan hanya fokus kepada tujuan mereka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will go over the study's background, issues, significance, scope, and limitations, as well as the definition of several crucial terms.

A. Background of the Study

When men and women are treated differently, it is referred to as gender inequality (Dewi, & Nugroho, 2017). This argument was supported by statement that stated in higher education institutions (HEIs), male and female employment fields and the evaluation of men and women in those areas can be considered as examples of gender inequality (O'Connor, 2020). Although it is not a particularly recent occurrence in the present day, gender inequality was equally widespread in ancient times mostly to women. In modern culture, inequality against women comes in all forms. They are denied access to necessities like schooling. The centuries-old traditions in our culture completely influence the lives of women. Women are commonly the objects of bias.

Inequality typically causes harm or disadvantage to the targeted individuals or groups. The first is mental health issues that was experienced by women. Then, as a result of gender inequalities in educational outcomes, the productive capacity of human capital will be low, which would also have a negative impact on economic growth. This directly affects economic growth since it has an impact on the average level of human capital or labor productivity. A

direct externality of gender inequality in education. Women's education has positive externalities that result in more and better education for future generations (Sitorus, A. V. Y, 2016).

Gender inequality can happen to men or women. However, the most common in gender inequality is women that are victims of gender inequality. The existence of incidences of violence against women, according to Suwarti, Chairperson of K.P. Ronggolawe, is a result of the gender inequality that women have to deal with. Data on the violent cases they dealt with totaled 1,653. She continued by saying that many women still do not report instances of gender inequality to the appropriate people. Suwarti claims that one reason there is still a strong patriarchal culture in Indonesia is that it contributes to gender inequality in Tuban Regency. Men are hence highly superior in all aspects of life, including the family, society, and state.

Women were treated in lookism (unequal treatment based on physical appearance) and about skills because society think that women only use their feelings that's why they can not to be leader or vote. Even while some problems, like the right to vote and equal access to education, have partially been settled, women still suffer disproportionately from all sorts of violence and discrimination in all aspects of life. As an illustration, numerous young women are not allowed to study as high as they can by their parents for fear that no man will want to be with them. Society said that the only job women can do is giving a birth and taking care of the house. Women only want to be in the same position as men and are prepared to become stronger women as a result of being subjected to male

domination. Inequality that happened to women much worse than inequality on men.

Another article stated that The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2022, which was released in July 2022, places Indonesia 92nd out of 146 countries with a gender inequality index score in the range of 0.697 (on a scale of 0 to 1). The poor track record of gender inequality in Indonesia is directly associated with the low index of women's empowerment. The chairman of the Indonesian People's Consultative Assembly, Bambang Soesatyo, asserts that eliminating gender disparity is not the only task that needs to be accomplished in order to bring justice for women. Because the issue is the persistence of gender-based violence, which is consistent with the advancement of the times. He also mentioned that gender-based violence in Indonesia has dramatically increased between the years of 2012 and 2021, according to records. According to him, there would be 338,496 cases of gender-based violence annually in 2021, up from 135,170 cases in 2012, or a 150 percent increase. In short, the case of gender inequality still become a serious problem even in this modern era.

Another example, according to a Pew Research Center study done in October 2022, when questioned about the causes that may contribute to the gender wage gap, half of U.S. adults cite women being treated differently by employers as a key contributor. Smaller percentages indicate that women (42%) and those who work in lower-paying jobs (34%) make different decisions about how to manage work and family. Where they work, men are much more inclined than women to be an executive or a top manager (28% vs. 21%). This is particularly

true for working fathers, 35% of whom claim to be the boss or a top manager at their place of employment.

Drama was one of literature that is a representation of a society's ideals. Life is nothing more than a huge series of improvisations, and drama is a way to portray aspects of the human condition (Price 1980) in (Boudreault 2020). Every problem in life, human's traits is pictured in the drama. Drama also a tool to satire some people and it can change the perspectives of some people. It is hoped that what is communicated will act as information so that the reader may extrapolate and understand it as something that might be beneficial to the growth of his life. Believe culture may be developed through drama. Drama is a tool that is used to express the author's feelings. For instance, the problem that was happened to the writer that African-American the drama that they wrote would talk about racism. Drama is a tool to express the writer's feelings about society.

As explained above gender inequality happened in dramas entitled *A Raisin in The Sun* and *Heart in The Ground*. Both of dramas that have similar conflict that women faced in both Era. Both of them discussed social conflict about gender inequality experienced by women in society and also happen in family. Both of the play was showed how men as a head of family and women as a wife handle the problem. Therefore, both of the plays highlight their responses towards problem with their family and how they handle a conflict with society. Both of drama is expected to open up society's view that thought women should not be equal even above men. The two dramas represent the inequality faced by women and the way women respond to it which is present in modern drama.

Both of the drama above was written by American feminist writer Lorraine Hansberry and Douglas Arthur Hill a Canadian writer. The first African American woman's play to be presented on Broadway was Lorraine Hansberry's. Hansberry has always been interested in writing, and in high school she found herself especially attracted to the theater. She attended the University of Wisconsin from 1948 to 1950 before briefly enrolling in the School of the Art Institute of Chicago and Roosevelt University. The second author is a Science fiction writer, editor, and critic Douglas Hill. A lifelong lefty, he worked as the literary editor of the socialist weekly Tribune from 1971 until 1984, where he routinely evaluated science fiction despite the literary community's ongoing resistance to treating it seriously. He published several volumes on history, science, and folklore before beginning to create fiction in 1978. Additionally, he was an editor for a number of anthologies.

The three-act play *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry was originally published and performed in 1959. Beneatha was women who got discrimination from her brother and her friends. Her brother did not want her to become a doctor because she is a woman and her friend also told her to go back to where she belongs because her friend felt rivaled. The second play was one act play entitled *Heart in the ground* that written in 1996. While the young couple still feel depressed still getting used to life without kids, and learning to life without their child Bill Karen's brother that is a sheriff pose a danger to Karen since Bill will keep them out of the house and then seize control of it. Douglas Hill's *Heart in the Ground* is a compelling and touching tale of love, forgiveness,

healing, and hope. Both of the drama portrayed women discrimination in family and society.

Previous studies that was done by other scholars were categorized into two that are theory and object of the research. First research about theory, Kartini, N., Suarka, N., Cika, W., & Putra, I. B. R. (2020), Hidayah, S. A. N., Subiyantoro, S., Wardhani, N. E., & Saddhono, K. (2019), Jacobs, J. A. (1996), Rosida, I., & Rejeki, L. (2017), Noviana, F. (2020), Efendi, A. S. (2022), Putri, O., & Hariani, S. (2021), Juhana, J., Qalbi, N., & Arfani, S (2021) did research in gender inequality stated that violence against women, including beatings, assaults, and sexual harassment, is a type of gender inequality. In Fasih, some researchers discovered five different types of gender inequality. The major female character in society experiences stereotypes, subordination, and violence against women, double burden, marginalization as a result of gender inequality. The main character displayed three different sorts of bravery in his struggle against marginalization, to eradicate stereotypes, and to stop violence.

Another researcher such as Saraswati, A. M. (2018) and Hadia, A (2014) analyse *A Raisin in The Sun* that stated Strong, black women are portrayed as having an impact on the choices made by the male characters in *A Raisin in the Sun*. As a result of experiencing male supremacy's oppression. Haleem, H. A. (2021) stated the racial difficulties exacerbate the feminist ones, it is revealed how women battle to preserve their identity and how this dual otherness tends to influence even the most minute details of their lives. Due to their ingrained sense of inferiority and self-doubt, the characters have demonstrated how incapable men

are of treating women as equals. It appears that men frequently live in constant worry of falling short of social expectations.

From previous studies above the researcher found the other researchers did not talk about the outcome of the inequality and to open up the man's perspectives about gender inequality. Based on the previous study the researcher still found that in feminism study some research that are focusing on woman's trait to get their freedom. The drama that researcher uses have already been analysed by other scholars but they analyse about race and also about politics. Based on that this research will discuss about the gender inequality especially how women being disrespected and their responses. Focusing in both of the gender to achieve deeper analysis.

B. Problems of The Study

Referring to the background of the study, the research proposes two problems of the study as follows:

1. What are gender Inequalities portrayed in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*?
2. How do the female characters address gender inequality in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*?

C. Significances of the Study

Practically, this research will be utilized as a resource to help students comprehend literary criticism, particularly as it relates to gender inequality against

women. It may be simpler to comprehend the many forms and instances of gender inequality against women. In order to this topic to continue to be helpful and enhance literary criticism, it is also anticipated that future scholars will be able to explore it in more depth.

D. Scope and Limitations of Study

Consequently, the scope of the issue, which will be explored, will be limited to gender inequality in *A Raisin in The Sun* and *Heart in The Ground* by focusing on analyse female characters, Beneatha and Karen to find out their struggles against inequality, according to the researcher. Moreover, the literary criticism of feminism will be used by the researcher to understand the forms of gender inequality in the narrative. According to the study, it can be used to explain gender inequality faced by women took place on *A Raisin in The Sun* and *Heart in The Ground* by focusing on characters' trait and sentences.

E. Definition of Key Terms

1. Gender: According to social and cultural construction, the fundamental differences between men and women. (Fakih, 2013: 8)
2. Gender Inequality: Unequal treatment between men and women (Fakih, 2013:13)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The theories that the researcher will use in this research are covered in this chapter. These ideas serve to explain and provide solutions to the research's challenges. The theories include feminist literary criticism, gender inequality, and comparative study

A. Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminism is the idea that men and women are naturally equally valuable (Desmawati,2018). Feminism is a sociological study focused on the perspective and/or experiences of women (Dillon, 2014). The term "feminism" refers to the movement for gender equality for women. Regarding how to attain this equality and what it looks like, not all feminist thinkers have come to the same conclusion. According to feminist literary criticism, stereotypes, and other cultural presumptions are both reflected in and shaped by literature. Feminist literary criticism therefore examines how literature frequently challenges and serves as an example of patriarchal ideals. Long before even the school of literary criticism was received its official name, feminist theory and its many varieties of criticism already existed.

By incorporating aspects from different theoretical models including psychoanalysis, Marxism, poststructuralism, and deconstruction, feminist theory explores the significance of gender in the conception, interpretation, and

distribution of literary texts. This continues feminism's critique of masculine ideology and authority. In recent years, feminist theory has expanded to examine gender and sexuality in a number of disciplines, including geography, economics, and even film studies. Initially, feminist theory concentrated on the politics of women's authorship and the depictions of women in literature.

Feminist philosophy was born out of the struggle for women's rights, which started in the 18th century with the publishing of *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* by Mary Wollstonecraft. Feminist theory, which can be used to analyse literature (both feminist works and not), as well as literature as a method for conveying gender criticism, is the connection between feminism and literature. Instead of being frontal, literature might enter more fluidly. Criticizing has flaws of its own (Dr. Katrin Bandel, 2019).

B. Gender Inequality

Men and women both naturally possess the socially and culturally manufactured concept of gender. For instance, women are recognized for being kind, lovely, sensitive, or maternal. Men are viewed as being mighty, strong, logical, and manly. Nature's characteristics are interchangeable features in and of themselves. This implies that just as there are strong, logical, formidable women, there are also males who are emotional, weak, kind, and motherly. Changes in the qualities' attributes can occur sometimes and in different places (Dewi, & Nugroho, 2017).

Unfair access to higher education is the main factor supporting racial and social class inequality. In other words, the less socioeconomically successful groups are in a lower socioeconomic class than (a) ones in less prestigious positions in society, (b) individuals of cultural and racial minorities, and (c) the unemployed because they lack the educational qualifications college degrees—that the more socioeconomically successful groups possess (Lorber, 2001). Additionally, most gender systems give less credence to gender identities or expressions that don't fall neatly into the categories of what are considered normal male and female behaviours. As a result, non-traditional gender identities like transgender have a strong negative stigma attached to them, just like femininity in men or masculinity in women.

Gender norms, sometimes unstated rules that outline the traits and behaviours that are valued and seen as proper for men, women, and gender minorities, keep the gender system in place. Norms that define who occupies leadership roles, whose contributions are acknowledged, and whose needs are satisfied form the foundation of institutions. In order to achieve this, restrictive gender norms replicate and maintain the existing power structures within as well as among men and women, boys and girls, and gender minorities. (Heise, Greene, Opper, Stavropoulou, Harper, Nascimento, & Gupta, 2019).

According to Tong, Wollstonecraft disputed the notion that women are intrinsically superior to males when it comes to giving and receiving pleasure. She claimed that if males and women were housed in the same cages, both would develop comparable "feminine" characteristics. Men would become overly

"emotional"—a term Wollstonecraft associated with hypersensitivity, extreme narcissism, and excessive self-indulgence—just like women if given no opportunity to develop their intellectual faculties and to become moral individuals with concerns, causes, and commitments beyond personal pleasure. She asserted that rational, reasonable, and independent women tended to be "observant daughters," "caring and loving sisters," "loyal wives," and "rational mothers" in contrast to sentimental and dependent women who frequently neglected their domestic responsibilities and indulged their carnal appetites. The truly educated woman would significantly improve societal well-being. According to Fakih there are five components of gender inequality include marginalization, subordination, unfavourable stereotypes, violence, and double the workload.

1. Marginalization

Marginalization is the process of preventing marginalized parties of the rights that they are entitled to, which causes poverty to exist in communities in developing nations and to only impact one gender. Women are marginalized because they are portrayed as being weak and not courageous, which makes them unfit for leadership positions. There are a few mechanisms that contribute to women becoming marginalized. From a source standpoint, we can consider assumptions made by science, government policy, and even religious interpretation and belief.

2. Violence

"Gender-related violence," which is essentially power-based, is defined as violence motivated by gender stereotypes. If you pay closer attention, you will notice that violence against women is violence motivated by gender stereotypes. This type of violence can also occur between women and girls or even between women and men, not just between men and women. However, due of their weak position in relation to the good society's economic, social, and political structures, women become more susceptible. Women are typically viewed as holding a lower position than males. Women are frequently the targets of violence, both physically and psychologically, as a result of gender inequity. Individual or collective perpetrators of violence can be found in the realms of the family, community, and state.

3. Subordination

In order to make women in their actions appear less significant and capable than males, subordination is a judgment or assumption that places women after men. Men and women play different responsibilities in the family due to biological distinctions as well as sociocultural aspects of the family environment. Data on subordination is broken down into a number of factors, including the idea that women are less significant and undervalued, and that they are not given the authority to make significant choices, especially those that affect their own life. Some of these markers are addressed to in the character's speech, the narrator's

speech, as well as some of character's actions. Subordination with sub indications devalues and undervalues women's presence.

4. Stereotype

The act of putting that stereotypical belief onto a person is known as gender stereotyping. Women who are treated differently due of stereotyped expectations, attitudes, or behaviours are said to be discriminating against them. Just a few illustrations the stereotypes about how women need to act in the home, which usually result in a division of work that leaves women with lacking time and lower levels of education, were brought up by the Special Rapporteur on the Rights to Food. It is improper for gender stereotypes to be involved in at least one fundamental freedom or human rights infringement. In spite of the notion that women are men's sexual assets, the reality is that marital rape is not criminalized. Another example is the legal system's unwillingness to punish sexual assault perpetrators because of preconceived assumptions about what constitutes appropriate female sexual behaviour.

5. Double burden

Women have a double workload, specifically a greater task related to their dual roles in the home and the workplace. On the one side, women are busy taking care of their families while also working outside of the house in the public sector. When compared to jobs for males, tasks assigned to women take longer to complete. In none of the dramas was there a representation of gender discrimination on signs of multiple workloads. This is due to the fact that the only

female characters are housewives. Men are portrayed as powerful individuals who support their families, leaving women with little choice but to work from home. This workload was then assigned to the housemaid for gatherings from the wealthy class (domestic workers). Here is someone who is genuinely a victim of gender discrimination in society. They put forth a lot of effort without any protection, and because of their feudalistic and enslaving connection, the problem is not clearly understood by the larger population.

C. Comparative Literature

One of the various literary methods is comparative literature. Early in the 19th century, the comparative literary method initially developed in Europe. Sante Beuve introduced the concept of comparative literature in a piece that was published in 1868. (Damono, 2005: 14). In the past, the term "comparative" referred to both a method and the idea that underpinned how literature was arranged. They all began as what might be described as "tree-shaped" disciplines, arranging historical and typological variation into a single, parallel historical story. The unusual dual sponsorship of comparative anatomy and comparative philology helped the development of comparative religion, comparative law, and other comparative studies in the nineteenth century.

In order to comprehend societies "from the inside," comparative literature serves a function similar to that of the study of international relations but works with languages and aesthetic traditions." Comparative literature is most usually used with works in different languages, although it can also be used with works

using the same language if they come from various countries or civilizations where that language is spoken. Comparative literature, which explores the relationships between literature, broadly conceived, and other fields of human activity like history, politics, philosophy, art, or science, is a field that is notably multicultural and international.

In addition, it is clear that equality and text linkage serve as the foundation for comparison. Therefore, the goal of comparative literary studies is to identify differences or deviations in addition to textual similarities and affinities. However, the most crucial aspect of a comparative literature study is how a researcher can identify and contrast the unique characteristics of the literature under consideration. Hutomo (1993: 11–12) built his theory of comparative literature on three factors, notably the ones listed below.

1. Affinity, which refers to the relationships between the intrinsic (internal) parts of literary works, such as the elements of structure, style, theme, mood (the ambiance inherent in literary works), and others, which are employed as verbal material for literary works.

2. Tradition, namely components connected to the background of the literary tradition.

3. Influence, which is actually not the same as copying or plagiarism because it carries so many negative connotations,

The foundation of influence is the most appropriate base to apply in this study. When talking about the definition of an impact, it's important to keep in mind that

literature did not develop in a vacuum. This issue is in agreement with the belief (Hutomo: 1993: 13) that literary works (as texts) they absorb or result in transformation of diverse texts.

D. Character and Characterization

The majority of us have a tendency to assume that the "characters" in fiction are identical to real-life individuals. Saying that a fictional figure is "artificial" typically conveys dislike. We demand that characters be "natural" or "lifelike," to whatever extent we are willing to accept artifice in the plot. This theory was used to inform the reader that instead of humans, this study focuses at fictional characters.

According to Kenney (1933) The author has several methods at his disposal.

1. Discursive Method: The author who employs this technique only informs us of his characters. He lists their virtues and might even indicate whether he approves or disapproves of them. The discursive approach of characterization has typically been viewed by contemporary authors and critics as being inherently inferior to other ways. According to this viewpoint, the author shouldn't inform us that.
2. The Dramatic Approach: Economy and directness are always good traits, but they aren't always traits that are suitable for the circumstance. Consequently, the discursive approach won't always work. The dramatic method, which emphasizes showing rather than talking, is the primary counterargument to the discursive

approach. The author uses the dramatic technique, allowing his characters to speak for themselves via their own words and deeds.

3. Other characters' characters: The tactic of having one character in a story talk about another falls under the broad category of the dramatic method.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher will discuss the method she applied in this chapter to conduct her research. Study design, data source, data collection, and data analysis are examples of these. As a result, the readers can understand how this research was conducted.

A. Research Design

This research is a literary criticism. Literature is evaluated objectively through literary criticism. Literary criticism is a study of literary works which covers three fields, namely literary theory, literary criticism, and literary history in these literary works (Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, 1993). All aspects of literary comprehension will be referred to as "criticism," with an emphasis on assessing literary creations and the writers' positions in literary history. The researcher may develop the creativity, sense of what is possible, and capacity for empathy by reading and talking about literature. The ability to comprehend and evaluate literature can help students become better writers. It can aid in the development of our analytical thinking and help them understand why literature has such a profound influence. Argument development and support strategies range according to literary theories. While some theories primarily reference the works of other critics, others just pay attention to the reader's feelings and emotions. The purpose, setting, platform, target audience, and tone of literary criticism are all determined.

This research uses a feminism approach. The approach enables researcher to look into how people interact. This investigation comprises making an effort to understand the character in some way or to discover the author's intention in the work. Feminism approach researchers look for clues in the writer's unconscious about his or her background. This study is concerned with how men and women interact. This sociological strategy is related to one or more characters and is applied to explain the viewpoint and motivations of those characters.

Feminism is used in this study as a theory to examine the play. Feminism theory is a theory that looks at how men and women characters behave, think, and appear in regard to gender inequality. The data will be described using the gender method. It centered in analyse, interpreting, and evaluating literary works from different perspectives between men and women. The development of differing perspectives on women's rights as a result of technological breakthroughs is met with skepticism by feminists.

B. Data Source

The data source is *A Raisin in the Sun*, a play by Lorraine Hansberry that had its Broadway debut in 1959, this play is three act that researcher found online in the of pdf with 102 page and *Heart in The Ground*, a one act play by Douglas Hill that also found online was first produced in 1996.

C. Data Collection

In order to analyze *A Raisin in the Sun* and *Heart in the Ground*. First, read both of the play. Second, classify. Utilizing the theory, the researcher

examines through character's sentences and narrator's sentences from the drama which is appropriate and has supporting evidence. The researcher then classifies the data in accordance with the theory of inequality.

D. Data Analysis

The researcher uses feminist literary criticism in the data analysis technique to analyze *A Raisin in The Sun* and *Heart in the Ground*. The researcher categorized the data using Mansour Fakih Theory. The researcher first classified gender inequality into five categories by Mansour Fakih's theory of gender inequality: subordination, violence, double burden, stereotype, and marginalization. Then, the researcher interprets the data that has been obtained. Furthermore, at the last step, the researcher concluded.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The following chapter provides an explanation of the analysis of the research issue. The first section describes the various types of gender inequality in *A Raisin in the Sun* and *Heart in the Ground*, and the second section describes how the female characters, Karen and Beneatha react to this inequality.

A. Gender inequalities portrayed in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*.

In Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* and Hill's *Heart in the Ground*, the researcher examines several types of gender inequalities. In the first drama, *Heart in the Ground*, there are three different types of gender inequality, including violence, double burdens, and subordination. There are three types sorts of gender inequality in *A Raisin in the Sun*, including subordination, stereotypes, and marginalization. According Fakhri (2013) there are five types of gender inequality include marginalization, subordination, stereotypes, violence, and double burden.

1. Subordination

Subordination is a belief or assumption that places women behind men in order to make them appear less important and capable than men in their actions. Due to biological differences and sociocultural aspects of the family environment, men and women have various roles to perform in the home. Gender-based subordination takes on many various shapes from place to place and occasionally. There used to be an assumption in old Java that girls don't need high school

because they will only work in the kitchen. This approach does, in fact, stray from gender awareness, which is unfair (Fakih, 2013: 16). The researcher found subordination in both dramas.

The first subordination in *Heart in The Ground* happened in the opening narration that told a young farmer in a kitchen as a setting. It can be seen in the following quotation:

Datum 1

“[Lights up on a small table in the dining room of an old farmhouse. It is modestly set for the evening meal. KAREN ENTERS with a plate of sliced bread in one hand and the butter dish in the other LEE ENTERS behind her. He seats himself at one end of the table and she crosses to the other end. There is black dirt under her fingernails.]” (p.1)

The quotation above presents the setting of the drama and an introduction of the characters who are Karen and Lee, a young farmer couple. The author introduces the characters at the play's start, which are a young couple. Karen, the man's wife, enters in their dining room with his breakfast for him. The breakfast was brought to the table by Karen. Lee the husband followed his wife into the dining room. Lee didn't appear to care about the difficulties his wife was through.

The author's narration demonstrates that a woman is responsible for all domestic issues. The presence of the primary character demonstrates this. Lee could have aided his wife in bringing bread, but he chose not to. Lee knows that around the house is not his job. Women should do all of that because that's what the only thing his wife can do. The quotation above included in the type subordination. It was explained by Fakih (2013: 16) women are viewed to be

insignificant because of society's perception that they are emotional or irrational which prevents them from appearing to be in positions of leadership.

Another subordination was seen in the quotation below:

Datum 2

“Lee: I've got a meeting with my...you remember my meeting next week, don't you? [Silence.] You know, I tore the pocket out of my shirt climbing over that fence. [LEE takes a slice of bread, cuts a square of butter, and starts to butter the bread. He keeps watching the kitchen doorway. The butter is hard and it tears the bread. Finally, the bread is destroyed and he tosses it to the table, rises, and crosses to the doorway. Immediately KAREN ENTERS with a pitcher of iced tea. They almost collide. She says nothing and crosses past him to the table. She pours his glass and then sits down at her spot. LEE sits down again and drinks half of his glass.] I was hoping you might be able to sew up the pocket on my shirt. [Beat. No response from her.] I saw that the kitchen needs to be swept. The laundry did get folded but it didn't get put away—” (p.1)

The quotation above shows Lee starts a discussion as he consumes his meal. When Bill, Karen's brother who also works as a sheriff, saw the grave that Karen had dug for their child, he said Bill would be going to their house right away to talk to them. Lee then revealed that he had ripped a pocket out of his shirt and demanded Karen to mend it. Lee also offered feedback on some of Karen's works.

Men and women have different obligations in this case for Karen and her husband, Lee, which is why this occurs. Lee asserts that Karen's responsibility is to maintain the home, which includes the kitchen. Lee seem unsatisfied with Karen's work such as It's time to sweep the kitchen. Even though she folded the laundry, she failed to put it away and neglected to get the butter out again Lee unsatisfied because Lee thought that Karen only need to focus on the same chores everyday but still did not do it right.

Another quotation that was included as subordination is:

Datum 3

“LEE: And you forgot to take the butter out again.

KAREN: I didn't forget.

LEE: The point is, you're needed here at the house of an evening. It's your responsibility, Karen, and I'm not going to—” (p.1)

The quotation above again talks about Lee said that Karen's neglect to remove the butter from the container before using it made it hard to evenly distribute the butter on the slice of bread and caused the bread torn. It then became clear that Karen did it on intentionally. Lee made clear that Karen had to remain at home because she was responsible for it.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that Karen as a wife, everything she does has to be approved by her husband Lee also have the right to demand her. Gender inequality is manifested in the home environment as well. In many daily household activities like decision-making, work allocation, and interactions amongst family members, gender bias is assumed (Fakih 2013: 24). Lee expects that Karen must obey what he said without questioning him whether it is good choice or not.

Another quotation that included in subordination:

Datum 4

“LEE: I'm not gonna try and run this farm all by myself. I can't drop everything to pick up after you and I can't keep chasing you all over God's green earth. Just stay away from the cemetery and take care of things here. All right? Leave her alone. From now on. Take care of things here.

KAREN: Lee, I'm trying but I can't concentrate—

LEE: Please, just stay home and do your chores. That's all." (p.1)

The quotation demonstrates how Karen refused Lee's desire to stay at home and avoid going to Catherine's grave in response to his request that she concentrate on doing the chores. Lee emphasizes that all she needs to accomplish is her chores, nothing else.

The quotation above was simple yet can be hurtful for numerous wives. It was said when Lee ask Karen to stay away from their daughter's grave. Lee was tired with Karen who was talking back to him. In short, Lee said hurtful words that state women must be stick to their chores and never contribute in men's job in here was making opinion. According Fasih (2013) men that say something like this usually think that they are in the higher position than women. They think that women are not capable doing things except doing house chores.

Another quotation show subordination:

Datum 5

"KAREN: It's what I'm best at. Farming.

LEE: All right. Why don't you be quiet and eat, now?" (p.1)

This quotation depicts a scene in which Karen is discussing farming. Karen claims she started farming when she was 12 years old. Karen is thus familiar with planting seeds. You are able to develop anything if you plant a seed in excellent, good fertilizer. Lee gave her the same advice, asking her to eat.

The researcher found an irritated in her husband's tone and even pictures her husband's reply. We can even picture the look of annoyance on Lee's face when Karen told him how proud she was of her farming abilities. In short, men do not like to see women's success. Men hate to see women one step ahead of them. According to Fasih (2013) It appears that the gender perspective contributes to Woman's subordination. Assuming that women are illogical or emotional prevents them from appearing to be in positions of leadership and leads to a mindset that views women as unimportant.

Another quotation show subordination:

Datum 6

“LEE: Karen, let me handle it. All you have to do is finish your supper and go upstairs for a while.

KAREN: What are you gonna do—Invite him in? Let him walk all over us and take whatever he wants? Is that how you'll—

LEE: Karen, I'll handle it.

KAREN: I know, but he's got no right to tell us how to—

LEE: I SAID! [Beat.] We're not gonna break the law. I won't do it.” (p.1)

This quotation displays Lee and Karen at disagreement. Both of them have distinct ideas. Bill, in Karen's opinion, has terrible intents toward her. He desired to seize control of his home and remove Catherine's body. Lee did not want to confront Bill because he was simply breaking the law and might go to jail, but Lee believed that Bill was only performing his duty as a sheriff and did not want to take anything.

This is the first time Karen shows rebel to her husband. Karen attempted to voice her viewpoint, but she was not given the power to make important decisions, especially ones that had an impact on their own lives. Only work that did not demand reasoning were recommended to Karen. Karen tries to tell her husband that her brother does not want to doing his job sincerely. Karen knew his motive because she knew her brother very well. But Lee does not care about that. Lee said that he will handle it because Lee's thought Karen was not competent and he also does not want to take the blame and go straight to the jail. It appears that the gender perspective contributes to the subjection of women, according to Fakh (2013). Women are prevented from appearing to be in positions of leadership and foster a mindset that considers them as insignificant when it is assumed that they are unreasonable or emotional. That is why Karen was not allowed to talk by Lee.

Another quotation that is included as subordination is:

Datum 7

"KAREN: [Beginning to tremble.] I know well enough how to take care of my house and I know what to do with my food when I'm not hungry anymore. And I know what goes on out there in that field better than you do. Don't think you have to give me any advice in those areas.

LEE: Don't take that tone of voice with me. I'm not the one—

KAREN: Oh good. One more thing to do. Fix your shirt, take the butter out before supper, and change my tone of voice. I believe that's the list as it stands, ain't it?

[Again, she starts to EXIT.]

LEE: Karen, stop! [Beat.] I didn't say you had to go up right this minute." (p.1)

Conversation above shows how Karen talked back to her husband. When Lee began making remarks about little matters like eating, Karen erupted. When Karen spoke to Lee and raised her voice, Lee felt disrespected as well.

Tremble shows that someone is trying to hold back their emotions. From this we know Karen was angry but still try to hold it back. Lee, in Karen's opinion, was underestimating her. Karen remarked sarcastically that Lee had made plans for what to do if she did not eat, had sewn his clothing, had removed the butter before supper, and that she now needed to adjust the tone of her voice. While her husband was irritated because he felt disrespected by the way Karen spoke. Karen was frustrated and she listed things what she had to do based on her husband out of anger. Why Lee be fond of controlling his wife because he was a head of the household and he felt the desire to lead.

Meanwhile, first quotation that was included in subordination in *A Raisin in The Sun* is presented below:

Datum 8

“WALTER: (Rising and coming to her and standing over her) You tired, ain't you? Tired of everything. Me, the boy, the way we live—this beat-up hole—everything. Ain't you? (She doesn't look up, doesn't answer) So tired—moaning and groaning all the time, but you wouldn't do nothing to help, would you? You couldn't be on my side that long for nothing, could you?”

RUTH: Walter, please leave me alone.

WALTER: A man needs for a woman to back him up.” (p.13)

According to the quotation, Walter, the husband, was hurt when Ruth, his wife, objected to his desire to conduct business with a friend. Walter claimed that

his wife had become unhappy of their lifestyle and everything in the house. Walter also mentioned that Ruth did nothing to assist her husband, who could only whine. According to Walter, a man deserves a woman to support him.

Husband expects for his wife to always support whatever decision her husband makes. His wife is not allowed to speak, only to support her husband. According to Fasih (2013) it appears that the gender perspective contributes to woman's subordination. Assuming that women are illogical or emotional prevents them from appearing to be in positions of leadership and leads to a mindset that views women as unimportant.

Another quotation that is included in subordination presented below:

Datum 9

“MAMA: Plenty. My husband always said being any kind of a servant wasn't a fit thing for a man to have to be. He always said a man's hands was made to make things, or to turn the earth with—not to drive nobody's car for 'em—or—(She looks at her own hands) carry they slop jars. And my boy is just like him—he wasn't meant to wait on nobody.” (p.65)

The previously mentioned remark depicts Mama saying that Walter's father formerly held the belief that a guy shouldn't be required to serve in any capacity. Her husband always believed that a man's hands were made to create things, and Walter inherited this belief from his father.

Walter's father, who believed that men should have employment with dignity, thought that Walter's current position was incorrect. Being any type of a servant wasn't something a man should have to do, according to Walter's father.

He always maintained that a man's hands were designed for making things, not for driving other people's cars. Walter insists on conducting business since he finally shares his father's principles. A man takes pride in his successful career as a job for men is their pride. It was supported by Fakhri (2013) the existence of social attitudes or convictions that domestic work performed by women, like all other types of work, is inferior to and valued lower than work that is deemed to be a "man's job" and is also labeled as "unproductive" and hence not included in state economic statistics. Women have been socialized from a young age to adhere to their gender roles due of gender stereotypes. In another culture, men are not required to perform different forms of domestic chores. Therefore, serving is a woman's job, and it would be exceedingly awkward if men were doing the serving.

2. Violence

Gender-related violence is the term used to describe violence motivated by gender bias. Basically, power disparities in the public are what lead to gendered violence. There are many different types of crimes that fall under the category of gender violence, starting with rape against women, including internal rape. Second, domestic violence refers to acts of physical assault and beating that take place within the home. The third type of torture is the one that results in the genital organs. The fourth is prostitution as a form of violence. The fifth is violence depicted in porn. Sixth, forced sterilization is a form of violence. A form of hidden violence (molestation) is the seventh. The eighth category is crimes

involving known women that involve sexual or emotional harassment (Fakih, 2013: 18-21). The researcher found violence in drama *Heart in The Ground*.

The first quotation that was included in violence is below:

Datum 10

“KAREN: If you don't fight him, Lee, then you're not on my side. If you're going to be partners with Bill, then you're not good enough to be my husband or Catherine's father and you deserve everything that you get from Bill instead! And I hope all that dirt from Catherine's grave gets caught in your throat and you both choke to death on it!

LEE: Get out. [She turns around, surprised.] I said, get out! Go on. You're not going to blame me for this. [Lee throws a handful of food at her.] What kind of mother are you that you don't even wake up— [KAREN ducks and EXITS into the living room. LEE throws another handful of food.] —To check on a baby not even three weeks old!” (p.1)

In an angry outburst, Karen said that Lee was not on their side and that if he defended his brother-in-law, Lee was a bad husband and father. Lee wasn't on Karen's side the way he ought to have been, and this caused Karen to emotionally curse Lee. Declared that everyone who opposed her would die from choking on Catherine's grave's dirt.

Lee in this case did both verbal and physical violence. Verbal violence is when Lee blamed Karen for being a bad mom because Karen fell asleep and did not check their baby while screaming. While physical violence was presented when Lee threw food to his own wife. According to Fakih (2013: 19) imbalances in power in the public are what lead to gendered violence. Include domestic violence, which is the beatings and physical assaults that take place in the home and is one of the crimes that can be classified as gender violence.

Another quotation that was included in violence is presented below:

Datum 11

“LEE: You're gonna make me tie you up in your room so we can at least look like a decent family out here?”

KAREN: You do and I'll scream loud enough—I swear it—the floor will just rip open beneath your feet.” (p.1)

The two are shown threatening one another in the quote above. Karen insists on having a conversation with Bill and intends to find a solution on her own, so Lee threatens to tie her up and lock her in the room. Karen, in the meantime, vowed to shout if Lee continued.

It can be seen that Karen was a strong girl that the stigma “women cannot win against men” was not acceptable to her. She did not want her opinion that was to keep her family peace to be ignore even by her own husband. She even did not back down even she knew she was out of numbers. But in the quotation above shows how different the power between men and women. Women only threatens to shout while men can do anything to women such as tie their up and lock them in this case. Power disparities in society, according to Fasih (2013: 19), are what cause gendered violence. Include domestic violence, which is one of the crimes that can be categorized as gender violence and refers to beatings and physical assaults that occur in the home. One form of verbal violence is threats. Domestic violence includes any acts of violence committed within the home.

The last quotation that is included in violence is presented below:

Datum 12

“LEE: Put her down, Karen! I mean it. [LEE aims away from her and fires a shot. She instinctively drops the box to the ground and covers it with her body. There is a sudden silence.] You want Bill to find us like this? You want him to see you . . . Just go inside where you belong. Bill and I are going to take care of it. We don't need your help—you've got no reason to be out here like this. [Beat.] Get inside before Bill gets here.” (p.1)

The quote mentioned above describes the conflict between Lee and Karen. Karen, who yearned to leave and was hurried to get their child's box. Lee shot a bullet while his emotions were at their highest. He scared her by shot his gun and shout at her and said that Karen was not needed in there.

Unequal power relationship in society, according to Fasih (2013: 19), are what cause gendered violence. Include domestic violence, which is one of the crimes that can be categorized as gender violence and refers to beatings and physical assaults that occur in the home. One form of verbal violence is threats. Domestic violence includes any acts of violence committed within the home.

3. Double Burden

There is an assumption that women are nurturing and diligent by nature, as well as unfit to take the position of head of the household, which led to all the labor related to household duties were done by women. As a result, many women spend a lot of time and effort maintaining the cleanliness and orderliness of the home, starting with cooking, cleaning, washing, finding water for baths, and

raising children (Fakih, 2013: 22). The researcher found double burden in drama *Heart in The Ground*.

The quotation below is included in double burden:

Datum 13

“KAREN: No, I was awake. I saw it. I know about farming. I've been doing it since I was twelve. Except for those two years. But I know about putting seeds in the ground. You put a seed in good, rich dirt, you can grow anything.

LEE: Hmm. Your food's getting cold.

KAREN: It's what I'm best at. Farming.” (p.1)

According to the quotation above, Karen told her husband that she has been farming since she was a young child and continues to do so today. Karen continued to complete all the duties. That Karen was a professional in the farmer fields. In short, Karen who is a housewife still did the farm with her husband while she also taking care of the house.

According to Fakih (2013) the belief that women are caring, hardworking, and unfit to occupy the position of head of the household led to the women answering for the entire household. The existence of views or beliefs in society that kind of "work women" like all domestic jobs are considered and rated lower compared to the type of work that considered a "man's job" and also categorized as "unproductive" so it's not taken into account state economic statistics frequently reinforces and causes gender bias resulting in workload.

4. Stereotype

Numerous instances of gender inequality that mostly affect women are caused by the labels placed on them. For instance, tagging, which begins with the presumption that women grooming herself is an attempt to attract the attention of the other sex, then every incident of violence or sexual harassment is always connected to this stereotype. Even when women are raped, society frequently blames the victim (Fakih, 2013: 17). The researcher found stereotype in drama *A Raisin in The Sun*.

The first quotation that included in stereotype:

Datum 14

“RUTH: You mean graft?”

WALTER: (Frowning impatiently) Don't call it that. See there, that just goes to show you what women understand about the world. Baby, nothing happen for you in this world 'less you pay somebody off.” (p.13-14)

According quotation above, we can see how Walter described Ruth as women. Walter was disrespecting Ruth. When Ruth called Walter's actions "graft," Walter took it personally. Walter also assumed that the woman was still a child at heart. Women, according to Walter, are ignorant of how society functions.

Walter described women as a clueless and unimportant human. Walter is an example of how men perceive women. They contend that women are incapable of comprehending the issues and elements of this world. They believe women lack of competent, thus they tend to stay at home. Fakih (2013) asserts that

supposing women are irrational or emotional stops them from appearing to be in leadership roles and fosters a mentality that regards women as unimportant.

Another quotation that included in stereotype”

Datum 15

*“RUTH: Walter, leave me alone! (She raises her head and stares at him vigorously—then says, more quietly) Eat your eggs, they gonna be cold.
WALTER: (Straightening up from her and looking off) That’s it. There you are. Man say to his woman: I got me a dream. His woman says: Eat your eggs. (Sadly, but gaining in power) Man say: I got to take hold of this here world, baby! And a woman will say: Eat your eggs and go to work.
(Passionately now) Man say: I got to change my life, I’m choking to death, baby! And his woman say—(In utter anguish as he brings his fists down on his thighs)—Your eggs are getting cold!” (p.14)*

According to the quotation above, Walter invites Ruth to an argument, but Ruth declines and urges her husband to eat. The good intentions of his wife, however, infuriated Walter. Walter's conversation expanded when he mentioned that his wife would still make him eat even in an emergency situation like choking.

The quotation above shows the different priority but Walter disrespect that. Walter said that men has more important jobs than women. Walter thought women only care about little things while men has to take hold of the world. Men was disrespect her and said that women always prioritise unimportant. Walter believed that women's worries were unimportant and that they paid less attention to them than he did. Walter also believed that men held the most essential

positions, such as dreaming and managing the world. They contend that women never consider it.

In Fakih (2013) women were given the response that because of their nurturing and hardworking natures, they are not suitable to take the position of head of the household. According to any societal viewpoint or belief, domestic work is regarded as "work women" and is scored lower than work that is regarded as a "man's job"; it is also labeled as "unproductive" and is therefore excluded from governmental economic statistics. Walter reasoned that Ruth knew nothing else and could only concentrate about her responsibilities as a housewife.

Another quotation that is included stereotype is presented below:

Datum 16

“RUTH: (Drily, but to hurt) There are colored men who do things.

WALTER: No thanks to the colored woman.

RUTH: Well, being a colored woman, I guess I can't help myself none.

(She rises and gets the ironing board and sets it up and attacks a huge pile of rough-dried clothes, sprinkling them in preparation for the ironing and then rolling them into tight fat balls)

WALTER: (Mumbling) We one group of men tied to a race of women with small minds!” (p.14-15)

In the quotation, Walter is described as having a low opinion of women, particularly women of colour. Walter said that success had nothing to do with brown women, and Ruth retorted that there were successful men. Walter also mocked the idea that women of that race have dim intellect.

This quotation stated how Walter had comments on women. Ruth defended by state that there are men who really works so they become successful but Walter defended by stated that men did that without women interferences. Fakh (2017) asserts that supposing women are irrational or emotional stops them from appearing to be in leadership roles and fosters a mentality that regards women as unimportant.

Another quotation that included in stereotype

Datum 17

“ASAGAI: (Shaking his head negatively but gently) No. Between a man and a woman there need be only one kind of feeling. I have that for you ... Now even ... right this moment ...

BENEATHA: I know—and by itself—it won't do. I can find that anywhere.

ASAGAI: For a woman it should be enough.

BENEATHA: I know—because that's what it says in all the novels that men write. But it isn't. Go ahead and laugh—but I'm not interested in being someone's little episode in America or—(With feminine vengeance)—one of them! (ASAGAI has burst into laughter again) That's funny as hell, huh!

ASAGAI: It's just that every American girl I have known has said that to me. White—black—in this you are all the same. And the same speech, too!

ASAGAI: It's how you can be sure that the world's most liberated women are not liberated at all. You all talk about it too much!” (p.36)

According to the quotation above that Asagai confessed his love for Beneatha but unfortunately, he was rejected. Beneatha stated that she cannot give him the same feelings but Asagai believed that Beneatha as women only need love. Beneatha then defended herself by saying that statement was from literary work that men had written. So, it becomes stereotype women. Asagai still laughs

it all by saying that all women he ever met said the same things. Then he stated his opinion that it is a way to confirm that the most liberated women in the world are actually not at all emancipated.

From the explanation above, stereotype can be seen in the dialogue that Asagai had said. He stated explicitly that women only require love especially the need of attention and a sense of belonging. Asagai's assertion is corroborated by dialogue from Beneatha, who claimed that Asagai had obtained this viewpoint from a men's author's literary work. In Fakhri (2013) specific stereotypes derived from a gender perspective. Numerous instances of gender injustice that mostly affect women are caused by the labels placed on them. According to social norms, women's primary responsibility is to serve and follow their husbands.

Another quotation that included in stereotype presented below:

Datum 18

“GEORGE: (Exasperated; rising) I know it and I don't mind it sometimes ... I want you to cut it out, see—The moody stuff, I mean. I don't like it. You're a nice-looking girl ... all over. That's all you need, honey, forget the atmosphere. Guys aren't going to go for the atmosphere—they're going to go for what they see. Be glad for that. Drop the Garbo routine. It doesn't go with you. As for myself, I want a nice—(Groping)—simple (Thoughtfully) —sophisticated girl ... not a poet—O.K.?” (p.60)

In this quotation, George asks Beneatha to alter her fluctuating mood. and since males don't care about the environment, you don't need to. Men only pay attention to what they can see, primarily physical attractiveness.

The quotation is George stated his statement about women to Beneatha. George stated that a man does not need woman's intelligence. All women need is attractive appearance. George stated that women should be grateful that men like him only focus for what they see they did not like a clever woman. In short, George, one if the man stated that women only need to be beautiful to get a great life. In Fakih (2013) numerous instances of gender injustice that mostly affect women are caused by the labels placed on them. For instance, tagging, which begins with the presumption that women beautifying herself is an attempt to attract the attention of the other sex, then every incident of violence or sexual harassment is always connected to this stereotype.

5. Marginalization

As a result of marginalization, which is the practice of denying marginalized groups their legal rights, poverty exists in communities in developing countries and only affects one gender. Women are underrepresented. due to the perception that they lack guts and are weak, making them unsuitable for leadership roles. The researcher found marginalization in drama *A Raisin in The Sun*.

The first quotation that included in marginalization is presented below:

Datum 19

“WALTER: Who the hell told you you had to be a doctor? If you so crazy 'bout messing 'round with sick people—then go be a nurse like other women—or just get married and be quiet ...” (p.17)

The quote above shows Walter disapproving of his younger sister's choice of job. Walter did not like how Beneatha choose her dream so he yelled at her. He preferred Beneatha to be nurse or even just become housewife than become doctor.

Walter's opinion shows how he thought that women were useless. He thought Beneatha would not be a great doctor. The maximum she can get is become a nurse or she can be housewife who is quiet and accept everything like her sister in law did. Fasih (2013: 14) said there is a certain type of poverty that is caused by a person's gender, in this case, women. Due to gender disparities, there are various variations in the way that women are marginalized, including its nature, form, context, and method. According to a source's interpretation of governmental regulations, religious doctrines, traditions, practices, or even scientific presumptions. Beneatha's dreams being held by environmental habits. Fasih stated that since discrimination between male and female family members has existed in the home, women have already been marginalized.

Another quotation is presented below:

Datum 20

"RUTH: (A wisdom-of-the-ages manner. To MAMA) Well, she'll get over some of this—

BENEATHA: Get over it? What are you talking about, Ruth? Listen, I'm going to be a doctor. I'm not worried about who I'm going to marry yet—if I ever get married.

MAMA and RUTH: If!

MAMA: Now, Bennie—

BENEATHA: Oh, I probably will ... but first I'm going to be a doctor, and George, for one, still thinks that's pretty funny. I couldn't be bothered with that. I am going to be a doctor and everybody around here better understand that!" (p.26)

The earlier quote reveals that Ruth and Mama also disagree. Beneatha will eventually grow tired of the talk, based on their current topic. She would like to get married soon when she tired of achieving her dream to become a doctor.

Ruth and her mom thought that the best idea was to get married and take care of the house and let the men does his part to work. While Beneatha strongly rejected the idea because married right now is not her top priority. Beneatha made it very clear. The guy friend of Beneatha, George still opposes women practicing medicine. Beneatha did not care about his opinion and she is absolutely certain of her life's mission. Fakhri (2013) stated that women are marginalized not only in the workplace but also in homes, neighbourhoods, communities, cultures, and even nations. Since inequality treatment between male and female family members has existed in the home, women have already been marginalized. Tradition and religious interpretation also foster marginalization. For instance, several of the ethnic groups in Indonesia do not grant women any rights to inherit. Women are given half the inheritance rights that men are given, according to a religious interpretation. Her becoming a doctor is prohibited, but the family will support if one day Travis wants to pursue that career path.

Based on the analysis above, the researcher found that in the first drama, *Heart in The Ground* by Hill there are 3 types of gender inequality namely

subordination, violence, and double burden. While in second drama *A Raisin in The Sun* by Hansberry there are 3 types of gender inequality namely subordination, stereotype, and marginalization. Both of the drama has differences in types of gender inequality happened in the drama. The first drama *Heart in The Ground* did not have marginalization and stereotype as gender inequality. While in second drama *A Raisin in The Sun* did not have violence and double burden as gender inequality.

B. The way female characters address gender inequality in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*?

The researcher discusses the way female characters address gender inequality in Hansberry's *A Raisin in The Sun* and Hill's *Heart in The Ground*. The first female character is Karen in *Heart in the ground*. There are four ways to address gender inequality. Convincing her husband that her brother would steal their daughter, rebelling, trying to talk to her brother in a difficult way, and threatening to kill anyone who tries to stop her. Beneatha in *A Raisin in the sun*. There are three ways to addresses namely convincing her mother, arguing with her brother in a difficult way, and rebelling.

1. By rebelling

Karen ways in addressing gender inequalities can be seen in several dialogues. Karen was honest and brave woman. She did not afraid to speak out her mind. When it comes to her child, a mother will go above and beyond what anyone else would consider doing. While Beneatha was a black woman who

wanted to become a doctor. The men surrounding her make fun of her because of that.

The quotations below show Karen and Beneatha ways of addressing gender inequality by rebelling.

Datum 21

“KAREN: [Beginning to tremble.] I know well enough how to take care of my house and I know what to do with my food when I'm not hungry anymore. And I know what goes on out there in that field better than you do. Don't think you have to give me any advice in those areas.” (p.1)

The quote above shows how Karen rebelled when Lee scolded her about her not eating her food. Lee grumbles not to throw food away because that's the same as wasting food.

The quotation above happened when Lee asked her to eat her food and he asked her to not throw it when she did not touch her food. It shows how Karen tried to restrain her anger. It can be seen with the explanation of her action. Karen shows her frustration towards Lee because he always commenting on what she did. Lee used to point things out to Karen what she did and Karen already tired of it because Karen thought that she can handle it well on her own. Rebelling when he did not understand Karen's point of view is one of the Karen's resistance.

Datum 22

“Karen: You think that what I'm doing is wrong because Bill says it is. You think that everything that comes out of his mouth is gospel law. But for your information, my brother is wrong, and you're wrong, and the whole county is wrong. And if it takes all of you to gang up on me It still doesn't prove that I'm not right.” (p.1)

The quotation above told when Lee insist that what she did was wrong. Digging her daughter's grave was the main problem everyone against her. Even though she was alone Karen would not give up. Karen strongly and confidently said that everyone is wrong even she was against all of the people in the country she would not go down. It was proven how Karen tried so hard to keep her daughter and her house from her brother even she had no one beside her.

Datum 23

“LEE: You're gonna make me tie you up in your room so we can at least look like a decent family out here?”

KAREN: You do and I'll scream loud enough—I swear it—the floor will just rip open beneath your feet.” (p.1)

Based on the quotation above, Karen did not want anyone not even her own husband to disregard her opinion in order to maintain their house and her daughter's grave. Despite knowing she was out numbered, she did not give up. She was furious that Lee had ignored her viewpoint. Lee quickly voiced his judgment. Karen was fighting gender inequality by rebelling in order to receive what she deserves. When Fasih (2013) said that the assumption of gender bias was used in the process of decision-making, labor allocation, and interactions between family members in many daily household activities.

Datum 24

“WALTER: It ain't that nobody expects you to get on your knees and say thank you, Brother; thank you, Ruth; thank you, Mama—and thank you, Travis, for wearing the same pair of shoes for two semesters—

BENEATHA: (Dropping to her knees) Well—I do—all right thank

everybody! And forgive me for ever wanting to be anything at all!
(Pursuing him on her knees across the floor) FORGIVE ME, FORGIVE
ME, FORGIVE ME!" (p.17)

The quotation above shows Walter sarcasm and expected Beneatha to say thank you to her family because Walter thought that for the sake Beneatha's dream all of the family member did sacrifice such as Travis for wearing shoes for a long time. Frustration can be seen in Beneatha's tone because her brother always tried to pick on her. Her brother did not like how their mother always do anything for Beneatha. Walter felt that Beneatha did not feel grateful because all of the family have sacrifice while Beneatha did not. Sarcasm serves as Beneath's method of addressing when she complies with Walter's wishes. Beneatha apologizes for ever wanting to be anything at all in her discourse, which is written in all capital letters.

2. By threatening

The researcher found threatening was used in drama *Heart in The Ground*. Karen was threatening when her right to protect her daughter's grave and house was taken from her by her husband and her brother.

Datum 25

“LEE: What are you gonna do—shoot out the window again?
KAREN: I won't be aiming at the window.
LEE: What you're doing is wrong. The courts aren't gonna—
KAREN: What I'm doing is not wrong. I know the difference, Lee.
LEE: But you're still breaking the law.

KAREN: Then the law is wrong. So, throw the law in jail. But stay out of my way.

LEE: You're gonna make me tie you up in your room so we can at least look like a decent family out here?

KAREN: You do and I'll scream loud enough—I swear it—the floor will just rip open beneath your feet.” (p.1)

The quotation above shows How Karen would act in any situation that no one could imagine. It can be seen that Karen had been shooting the window when she was stopped by her husband. The conversation between Karen and Lee shows what will Karen do. She threatens that she will shoot anyone this time who are trying to stop her. Even Lee tried to stop her but she would not back down. Threaten to do violence was one of Karen addressing.

3. By talking it out with family.

This attempt was found in drama *Heart in The Ground*. Karen finally revealed that she had a baby before Catharine and said how her condition to her husband.

Datum 26

“LEE: You had a baby before Catherine? [Beat.] Why didn't you... You never—

KAREN: That's why Momma gave the farm to me. After Marshall Valley. [Silence.] Please don't leave me.

LEE: No. [Pause. LEE nervously looks around himself and then up at the sky. Finally, he crosses down the steps and pulls a toolbox out from underneath. He motions for her to come to him as he kneels down.] I promise. Catherine won't leave here. Ever. [She crosses toward him.] I need you to go pick as many ears of corn as you can carry.

KAREN: It's not ripe yet.

LEE: I know. I promise. She'll stay here with us.” (p.1)

Quotation above shows Karen finally being opened up to her husband. Her husband did not know that Karen had a child before Catherin. Finally her husband understands why Karen become so possessive to her daughter even though she already dead. Talking it out to her husband was a successful address to fight gender inequality.

4. By focusing to her goal

The researcher found this attempt in drama *A Raisin in The Sun*. Beneatha was a smart girl that she was aware that she only had to prove that women could be doctors in order for the idea to become accepted.

Datum 27

“BENEATHA: Oh, I probably will ... but first I’m going to be a doctor, and George, for one, still thinks that’s pretty funny. I couldn’t be bothered with that. I am going to be a doctor and everybody around here better understand that!” (p.26)

The quotation above, the researcher can get information that George, man who currently close to her thought that it was funny how Beneatha wanted to be a doctor. That did not make Beneatha loose hope. She did not care George and other people’ opinion. She stands on her own to achieve her dream and no one gonna stop her. Focusing on her own plans was Beneatha addressing gender inequality so Beneatha can prove that she can be success.

Datum 28

“BENEATHA: I know—because that’s what it says in all the novels that men

write. But it isn't. Go ahead and laugh—but I'm not interested in being someone's little episode in America or—(With feminine vengeance)—one of them! (ASAGAI has burst into laughter again) That's funny as hell, huh!" (p.36)

The quotation above was Beneatha's answer when George stated that all women need was love nothing else. It can be seen how Beneatha's response when George humiliated women. It is how Beneatha's resistance. She stated her mind calmly and said that George was not wrong but she emphasised that she did not care and did not want to be women like how they described in novels that men write.

Both of drama has different way to address gender inequality. Karen was trying three ways to achieve equality by rebelling, threatening, and talking it out. Karen did rebel when her husband sticks to his opinion and does not think about or consider the opinion of his wife. Lee believed Karen's justification to be unreasonable, thus this strategy did not work. The second is threatening. Anyone who stands in Karen's way risks being shot, she says. Talking things out was the last try. This was successful because Lee recognized Karen's emotions. While Beneatha used just two methods of addressing. First, she rebels against her brother that stated the entire family making sacrifices for her. Walter remained true to his beliefs, hence this approach failed. That it is a waste of money to practice medicine. Her dream will be the focus of her second effort. It might be claimed that Beneatha's concentration on her studies made this strategy effective. Walter discovered that he was being too selfish after being tricked by his friend.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The final chapter is this one in particular. Chapter IV's results and comments will be summarized by the researcher in this section. The first paragraph will come to a conclusion from the study's initial issue, which is the many forms of gender inequality. The second and third paragraph will give the conclusion of how the main characters in Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun* and Hill's *Heart in the Ground* address gender inequity. The researcher offers suggestions for upcoming researchers as well.

A. Conclusion

Researcher found that gender inequality against women had been observed in *Heart in the Ground's* Karen and *A Raisin in the Sun's* Beneatha. Subordination, violence, a double burden, marginalization, and stereotyping are all part of it. All of these things take the form of offensive language and behaviour. Adult men, as object of the study, engage with them and are the ones who caused the gender inequality. In *Heart in the ground* there are

In short, the researcher discovered three different types of gender inequality in Hill's debut drama, *Heart in the Ground*, including subordination, violence, and double burden. Three different types of gender inequality such as subordination, stereotypes, and marginalization are present in Hansberry's second drama, *A Raisin in the Sun*. There are contrasts between the two dramas in the

ways that gender inequality was depicted. In the first drama, *Heart in the Ground*, there was no marginalization and stereotype. While there was no violence and no double burden in the second drama, *A Raisin in the Sun*. Both of the drama has similarities in subordination when men think that they are the ruler of the house.

Karen tried three ways to achieve her right: rebelling, threatening, and talking it out. Rebelling worked when her husband stuck to his opinion, threatening those who stood in her way. Talking things out was successful because Lee recognized Karen's emotions. While Beneatha had two ways to addressing gender inequality. Beneatha rebelled against her brother's belief that medicine was a waste of money. Second was focusing on herself and when she did not do anything. Karen was strong woman that fight for her rights and no one can stop her. While Beneatha was a young woman who did not fight but she silently works hard to prove the others that she can be a doctor. Both of the female characters represent how women address inequality in modern drama.

B. Suggestion

While reading and examining the dramas *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Berry and *Heart in the Ground* by Douglas Hill, the researcher discovered a lot of information. The primary female character suffer gender inequality in these dramas are the researcher's only two key areas of interest. It seeks to focus the investigation and narrow it. Further researchers may look at different angles while using the same subject, theory, or approach. Aspects may take the shape of

research from different angles, including psychoanalysis, reader response, sociology of literature, and others.

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Curriculum Vitae



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