

**CATHERINE’S STRUGGLE TO BE FREE FROM OPPRESSION IN
ERNEST HEMINGWAY’S “A FAREWELL TO ARMS”**

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in partial fulfillment
of the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

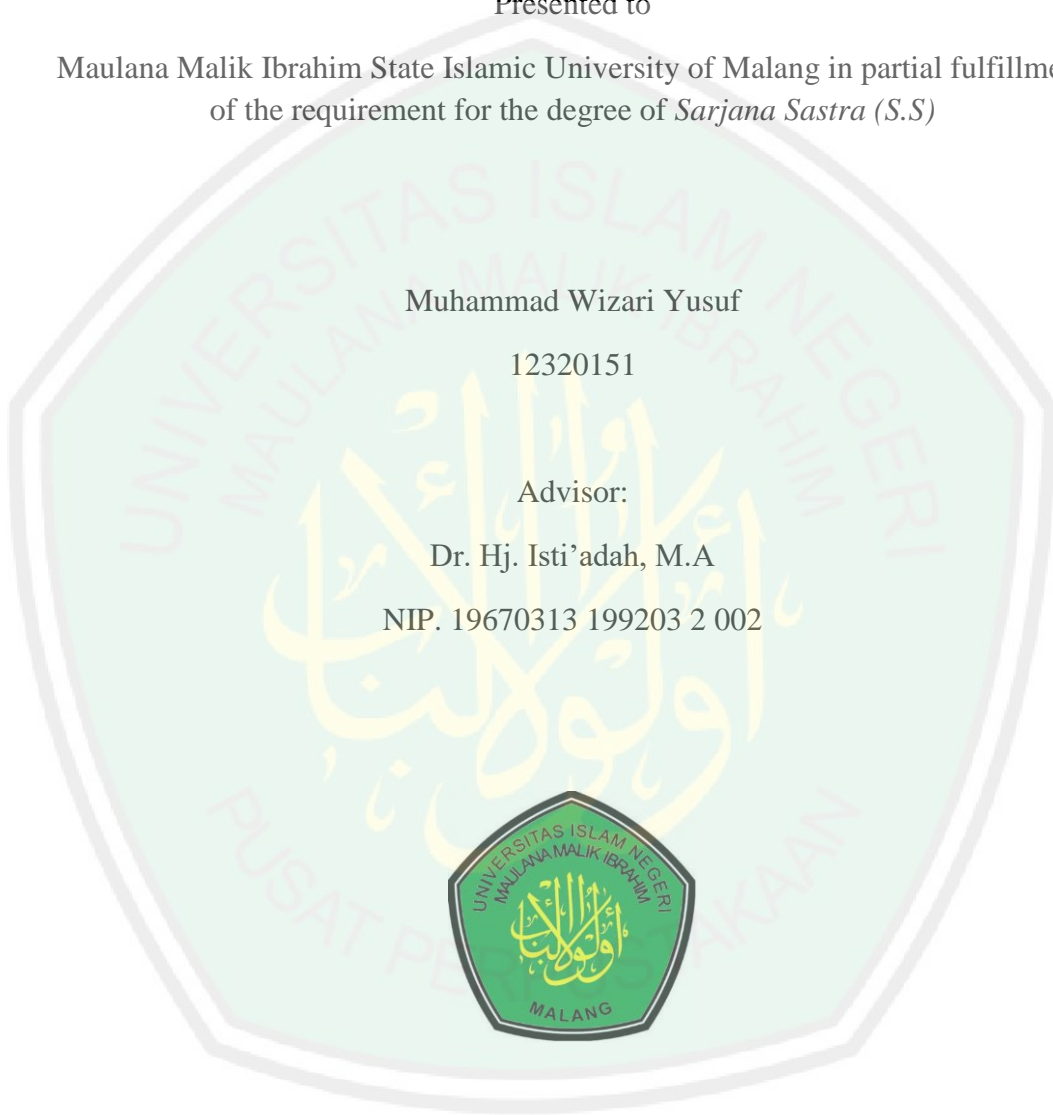
Muhammad Wizari Yusuf

12320151

Advisor:

Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A

NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002



ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG

2016

**CATHERINE’S STRUGGLE TO BE FREE FROM OPPRESSION IN
ERNEST HEMINGWAY’S “A FAREWELL TO ARMS”**

THESIS

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang

in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Muhammad Wizari Yusuf

NIM 12320151

Advisor:

Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A

NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002



ENGLISH LETTERS AND LANGUAGE DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, MALANG

2016

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

The Undersigned,

Name : Muhammad Wizari Yusuf

ID Number : 12320151


Department : English Letters and Language Department

Faculty : Humanities

Certify that the thesis written to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled "**Catherine Struggle To Be Free From Oppression In Ernest Hemingway's "A FAREWELL TO ARMS"**" is truly my original work. I do not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other people, except those one who are indicated in the quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim for others.

Malang, September 30, 2016




Muhammad Wizari Yusuf

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Sarjana's thesis entitled "**Catherine Struggle To Be Free From Oppression In Ernest Hemingway's "A FAREWELL TO ARMS"**" by Muhammad Wizari Yusuf has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of Examiners.

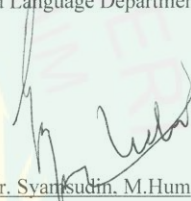
Malang, September 30, 2016

Approved by
The Advisor,



Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A
NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Letters
and Language Department,



Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum
NIP. 19691122 200604 1 001

Approved by
The Dean of Faculty of Humanities
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang,



Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A
NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Muhammad Wizari Yusuf's thesis entitled "**Catherine Struggle To Be Free From Oppression In Ernest Hemingway's "A FAREWELL TO ARMS"**" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Letters and Language Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Mmalik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
Malang, September 30, 2016

The Board Examiners

- | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|
| 1. Dra. Andarwati, M.A
NIP. 19650805 199903 2 002 | (Main Examiner) | 1. |
| 2. Muzakki Afifuddin, M.Pd.
NIP. 19761011 201101 1 005 | (Chairman) | 2. |
| 3. Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A
NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002 | (Advisor) | 3. |

Signatures

1. 


2. 

3. 

Approved by

The Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang,


Dr. Hj. Isti'adah, M.A
NIP. 19670313 199203 2 002

MOTTO

فَإِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٥﴾ إِنَّ مَعَ الْعُسْرِ يُسْرًا ﴿٦﴾

For indeed, with the hardship [will be] ease (5), Indeed, with the hardship [will be] ease (6)

(Q.S. Al-Insyirah 5-6)



DEDICATION

Alhamdulillahirabbil ‘alamin, all praise and thank to Allah.

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parent,
Ir. H. Saimul Laili, M.Si and Siti Maysyaroh who never stop giving me support
and pray the best for me.
Thank you so much for your love, patient and everything.

My sister, Sasmita Nurvinda Laili, S.E and my sister Defyta Nadhila Nur
Laili. I’m sincerely grateful for every prays and support

My honorable advisor, Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A
I really thanks for every guidance, knowledge, and sincerity.

Also, my teachers, my lecturers, my friends and everybody who gave contribution
in accomplishing my thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT who has given grace, His guidance help, so the researcher can finish this thesis by the title “*Catherine’s Struggle To Be Free From Oppression in Ernest Hemingway’s A Farewell To Arms*”. Allah is also the one that I love the most and the one that I have when I have nothing to hold on. Sholawat and Salam are also delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought Islam which is *rahmatan lil alamin*.

Happiness and pride belong to the researcher because of finishing this thesis. The Author realizes that without assistance and guidance, this thesis cannot be realized. Therefore, in this occasion, the author would like to give great gratitude and highest appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. H. Mudjia Raharjo, M.Si, as rector of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
2. Dr. Hj. Istia’dah, M.A, the dean of Humanities Faculty of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang and also my thesis advisor who has patiently and conscientiously guided and helped me in conducting this thesis.
3. Dr. Syamsyudin, M.Hum, as the head of English Letters and Language Department of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.
4. All lecturers who helped me pass the entire semesters in English Language and Letters Department.
5. My family, Ir. H. Saimul Laili, M.Si and Siti Maysyaroh as my parents who always support me in all condition by their affection. My brothers, Vinda and my sister Defyta who give motivation to never give up.
6. My best friend who I ever had, Octaviana Arini Haqqo, thank you for being my motivation during four years of our friendship in college.
7. My partner in Malang, Muhammad Muqoffa, Fakhruddin Arrozi and Abdul Mufied Yasin. Thank you for wonderful friendship that we shared almost 4 years. I miss all of the nice moments that happened.

8. Also, all of my friends from Department of English Language and Letters of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang, especially and all partners whom researcher cannot mention one by one.

As a human being who cannot to be perfect, the author realizes the weakness in writing this thesis. Critics and suggestions are hoped by author for its improvement. I hope that everyone in any level of education responses this thesis and gives advice for the betterment of this thesis. Therefore, I expect criticism and suggestion for the betterment of the research in this area to help the future researchers to conduct much better researches in Literature.

Malang, September 30, 2016

The Author,

Muhammad Wizari Yusuf

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	i
CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	6
DEDICATION	7
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	8
TABLE OF CONTENTS	10
ABSTRACT	13
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION	19
1.1. Background of the Study	19
1.2. Statements of the Problems	21
1.3. Objectives of the Study	21
1.4. Scope of the Study	21
1.5. Significance of the Study	22
1.6. Research Method	22
1.6.1. Research Design	22
1.6.2. Data Source	23
1.6.3. Data Collection	23
1.6.4. Data Analysis	24
1.7. Definition of Key Terms	24
CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW	26

2.1. Theoretical Framework	26
2.1.1. Character	26
2.1.2. Characterization	28
2.2. Feminism	30
2.3. Feminist Literary Criticism	34
2.4. Oppression	36
2.4.1. The Nature of Oppression	36
2.4.2. Types of Oppression	38
2.4.1.1. Violence	38
2.4.1.2. Powerlessness	45
2.4.1.3. Marginalization	46
2.4.1.4. Cultural Imperialism	47
2.4.1.5. Exploitation	48
2.5. Women Struggle	50
2.6. Previous Studies	51
CHAPTER III: ANALYSIS	53
3.1. The Womens Oppression	53
3.1.1. Violence	53
3.1.2. Psychological Violence	54
3.1.3. Powerlessness	56
3.2. Struggle Against oppression	59
CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	67
4.1. Conclusion	67
4.2. Suggestion	68

BIBLIOGRAPHY 69

APPENDIXES



ABSTRACT

Yusuf, Muhammad Wizari. 2016. “*Catherine’s Struggle To Be Free From Oppression In Ernest Hemingway’s “A Farewell to Arms”*”. Thesis, Literature, English Language and Letters Department. Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A

Key Words : Feminism, Status, Struggle, Oppression,

Feminism is a political and intellectual movement for women’s social and political liberation that has existed in different configurations since the 18th century (Larsson, 1997). This branch of feminism emerged in Europe in the 1960’s with focus on the role of male violence against women, prostitution and inequalities between the genders. In radical feminism, the systematic oppression of women by men is central and the mindset of male superiority is attacked and liberation of all women is called for (Osthlm, 2006).

In this study, the researcher analyzes the main character’s oppression suffered and struggle. Especially woman character in *A Farewell to Arms* novel. This analysis is viewed from the feminist point of view. The struggle from the main character, the name is Catherine Barkley, that is explained as a modern woman at that time, that refuses to marry after being asked to marry in some times. She defends her pregnancy by certain work as a nurse in hospital. In accordance with the problems the researcher uses feminism theory as a theory to analyze this novel, in this analysis the researcher tries to explore feminism idea focuses on oppression. This idea is explored by woman character here, Catherine Barkley. This research finds that Catherine Barkley always wants to look perfect in every performance, means that she want to be admitted as a strong women. She may struggle against oppression without showing to the public. so she refuses to marry although she is in pregnant condition. To fulfill her economic necessity in her life, she still works like usual. The struggle and the decision of Catherine Barkley in a uncertain status with her spouse becomes a focus in this analysis.

Based on those considerations, the researcher formulates statement of the problems: (1) What oppression is suffered by Catherine? (2) How does Catherine struggle against the oppression?

The researcher uses Feminism literary criticism to answer the statement of problems above, especially focuses on women oppression and struggle. Besides, the researcher uses qualitative approach in analyzing the data. It is a literary study because it has the purpose to understand and value author’s literary work. The

researcher conducts the discussion of literature including description, analysis, and interpretation.

There are some steps that researcher have do in collecting the data. The first step is read the novel in details to specify the need information. The second step is applying the method in analyzing the literary work. After having the data collection, the next step to collect the data analysis is reviewing, interpreting, explaining, comparing, and evaluating the data.

The researcher finding reveals that: from five kinds of oppression in this novel only found three kinds of oppression, those are physical violence, psychological violence and powerlessness experienced by Catherine. Based on data obtained from the novel that is she is considered by the public that she was like a whore. As the data indicated that she had intercourse with Henry was excessive and caused it to become pregnant. in the data powerlessness shown many data that Catherine burden of mental because he had lost his fiancée and friend for eight years but he finally abandoned him, and how he endured the pain when a caesarean section to save her and her baby. She feels helpless and in pain if separated by henry.



ABSTRAK

Yusuf, Muhammad Wizari. 2016. Perjuangan Catherine Terbebas Dari Penindasan Dalam novel karya Ernest Hemingway berjudul “A Farewell to Arms”. Skripsi, Sastra, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing : Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A

Kata Kunci : Feminisme, Status, Perjuangan, Penindasan,

Feminisme adalah gerakan politik dan intelektual untuk pembebasan sosial dan politik perempuan yang telah ada dalam konfigurasi yang berbeda sejak abad ke-18 (Larsson, 1997). Cabang feminisme ini muncul di Eropa pada tahun 1960 dengan fokus pada peran kekerasan laki-laki terhadap perempuan, prostitusi dan ketidaksetaraan antara jenis kelamin. Dalam feminisme radikal, penindasan sistematis perempuan dengan laki-laki adalah pusat dan pola pikir superioritas laki-laki diserang dan kemerdekaan seluruh wanita disebutkan (Ostholt, 2006).

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menganalisis penindasan karakter utama yang menderita dan berjuang. Terutama karakter wanita dalam novel A Farewell to Arms. Analisis ini dilihat dari sudut pandang feminis. Perjuangan dari tokoh utama yang bernama Catherine Barkley, yang dijelaskan sebagai wanita modern pada waktu itu dan menolak untuk menikah setelah diminta untuk menikah dalam beberapa kali. Dia membela kehamilannya oleh pekerjaan tertentu sebagai perawat di rumah sakit. Sesuai dengan masalah peneliti menggunakan teori feminisme sebagai sebuah teori untuk menganalisis novel ini, dalam analisis ini peneliti mencoba untuk mengeksplorasi ide feminisme yang berfokus pada penindasan. Ide ini dieksplorasi oleh seorang wanita karakter di sini, Catherine Barkley. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa Catherine Barkley selalu ingin tampil sempurna dalam segala kinerja, berarti dia ingin diakui sebagai wanita yang kuat. Dia mungkin berjuang melawan penindasan tanpa menunjukkan kepada publik. Jadi dia menolak untuk menikah meskipun ia dalam kondisi hamil. Untuk memenuhi kebutuhan ekonomi dalam hidupnya, dia masih bekerja seperti biasanya. Perjuangan dan keputusan Catherine Barkley dalam status ketidakpastian dengan pasangannya menjadi fokus dalam analisis ini.

Berdasarkan pertimbangan di atas, peneliti merumuskan rumusan masalah:

(1) Apa penindasan yang diderita oleh Catherine? (2) Bagaimana perjuangan Catherine melawan penindasan?

Peneliti menggunakan kritik feminis sastra untuk menjawab pernyataan dari masalah di atas, terutama berfokus pada penindasan perempuan dan perjuangan. Selain itu, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam menganalisis data. Ini adalah studi sastra karena memiliki tujuan untuk memahami dan karya sastra nilai penulis. Peneliti melakukan diskusi sastra termasuk deskripsi, analisis, dan interpretasi.

Ada beberapa langkah yang telah dilakukan peneliti untuk mengumpulkan data. Langkah pertama adalah membaca novel secara rinci untuk menentukan informasi kebutuhan. Langkah kedua adalah menerapkan metode dalam menganalisis karya sastra. Setelah pengumpulan data, langkah berikutnya untuk mengumpulkan analisis data adalah mengkaji, menafsirkan, menjelaskan, membandingkan, dan mengevaluasi data.

Temuan Peneliti mengungkapkan bahwa: dari lima jenis penindasan dalam novel ini hanya ditemukan tiga jenis penindasan, yaitu kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikis dan ketidakberdayaan yang dialami Catherine. Berdasarkan data yang diperoleh dari novel, ia dianggap oleh masyarakat bahwa dia seperti pelacur. Data menunjukkan bahwa dia melakukan hubungan dengan Henry adalah berlebihan dan menyebabkan ia hamil. Dalam data ketidakberdayaan yang ditampilkan, banyak data bahwa Catherine mengalami beban mental karena ia telah kehilangan tunangan dan temannya selama delapan tahun namun ia akhirnya meninggalkan dia, dan bagaimana dia menahan rasa sakit ketika operasi caesar untuk menyelamatkan dirinya dan bayinya. Dia merasa tak berdaya dan sakit jika dipisahkan oleh Henry.

ملخص

يوسف، محمد وزرى. 2016 "النضال كاترين في التحرر من الظلم وإرنست همنغواي" وداعا للسلاح ". أطروحة، آدابها، اللغة الإنجليزية وقسم الآداب. العلوم الإنسانية كلية، مالك جامعة مولانا ابراهيم الدولة الإسلامية مالانج، محمد 2016. وزرى. "النضال كاترين في التحرر من الظلم وإرنست همنغواي" وداعا للسلاح ". أطروحة، آدابها، اللغة الإنجليزية وقسم الآداب. العلوم الإنسانية كلية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

مؤدب : الدكتور الحاج اليشعاده م ا
كلمات البحث : النسوية، مركز، النضال، القمع،

الحركة النسائية هي حركة سياسية وفكرية من أجل التحرر الاجتماعي والسياسي للمرأة التي كانت موجودة في تكوينات مختلفة منذ القرن الـ18 (لارسون، 1997). برز هذا الفرع من الحركة النسوية في أوروبا في عام 1960 مع التركيز على دور العنف الذكوري ضد المرأة والدعارة وعدم المساواة بين الجنسين. في الحركة النسوية الراديكالية، والقمع المنهجي للنساء قبل الرجال المركزي وتعرضت لهجوم عقلية التفوق الذكوري ويسمى تحرير جميع النساء ل (Osthlm، 2006).

في هذه الدراسة، ويحلل الباحث القمع الشخصية الرئيسية عانى والنضال. خصوصا شخصية امرأة في وداعا للرواية الأسلحة. ويعتبر هذا التحليل من وجهة نظر نسوية. النضال من الشخصية الرئيسية، واسم كاترين باركلي، وهذا هو أوضح كامرأة الحديثة في ذلك الوقت، أن ترفض الزواج بعد أن طلب الزواج في بعض الأوقات. تدافع عن حملها عمل معين كمرضة في المستشفى. وفقا للمشاكل يستخدم الباحث النظرية النسوية بوصفها نظرية لتحليل هذه الرواية، في هذا التحليل يحاول الباحث لاستكشاف وتركز فكرة النسوية على القمع. هو استكشاف هذه الفكرة من قبل شخصية امرأة هنا، كاترين باركلي. ويخلص هذا البحث أن كاترين باركلي يريد دائما أن ننظر إلى الكمال في كل أداء، يعني أنها تريد أن تكون اعترف كامرأة قوية. وقالت إنها قد النضال ضد الظلم دون أن تظهر للجمهور. حتى انها ترفض الزواج على الرغم من أنها في حالة الحوامل. للوفاء ضرورة اقتصادية لها في حياتها، وقالت انها لا تزال تعمل مثل العادة. يصبح النضال وقرار كاترين باركلي في وضع غير مؤكد مع زوجها التركيز في هذا التحليل.

وبناء على هذه الاعتبارات، يصوغ الباحث بيان من المشاكل: (1) ما ظلم يعاني منه كاترين؟ (2) كيف النضال كاترين ضد الظلم؟

يستخدم الباحث النسوية النقد الأدبي للرد على بيان من المشاكل المذكورة أعلاه، وخصوصا يركز على اضطهاد النساء والنضال. الى جانب ذلك، يستخدم الباحث المنهج الكيفي في تحليل البيانات. فهو عبارة عن دراسة أدبية لأنه لديه غرض فهم والعمل المؤلف القيمة الأدبية. تجري الباحث مناقشة الأدب بما في ذلك وصف والتحليل والتفسير.

هناك بعض الخطوات التي الباحث قد تفعل في جمع البيانات. قراءة الخطوة الأولى للرواية في التفاصيل لتحديد المعلومات الحاجة. الخطوة الثانية هي تطبيق هذه الطريقة في تحليل العمل الأدبي. وبعد جمع البيانات، فإن الخطوة التالية لجمع وتحليل البيانات ومراجعة، تفسير، شرح، المقارنة، وتقييم البيانات.

يكشف هذا الاكتشاف الباحث أن: من خمسة أنواع من الاضطهاد في هذه الرواية لا توجد إلا ثلاثة أنواع من الاضطهاد، وتلك هي العنف الجسدي والعنف النفسي والعجز التي يعاني منها كاترين. استنادا إلى بيانات تم الحصول عليها من الرواية التي هي أنها تعتبر من قبل الجمهور الذي كانت مثل عاهرة. كما أشارت البيانات التي لديها الجماع مع هنري كان المفرد وتسببت في أن تصبح حاملا. في عجز البيانات الواردة العديد من البيانات التي عبء كاترين العقلية لأنه كان قد خسر خطيبته وصديقه لمدة ثماني سنوات لكنه تخلى أخيرا له، وكيف انه عانى من الألم عند ولادة قيصرية لإنقاذ حياتها وطفلها. وقالت انها تشعر بالعجز وفي الألم إذا انفصل هنري.



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher discuss some important points related to the area of the research. Those area background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, scope and limitations, significances of the study, research method, and definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The one of the famous novels is *A Farewell to Arms* (1929). It was written by Ernest Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms* is an inspiration from a real story by Ernest Hemingway. *A Farewell to Arms* was written during World War I when the Italian Army was fighting against Austrian troops. In 1914-1918 when First World War happened the new literature produced by second generation women's peace historians. It is called post feminism era that witnessed the flowering of an international women's peace movement that linked pacifist ideals to a larger world movement for women and human right (Judith, 2001).

A Farewell to Arms tells about the vague reality of war, the relationship between love and pain and the struggle of some characters for their life. This case of this story is when Catherine Barkley meets Lieutenant Frederic Henry. Catherine Barkley is a nurse in hospital located in Milan and Lieutenant Henry is a young American ambulance driver in Italian army (Hemingway, 1929).

Catherine Barkley has fiance before, but her fiance died. So, she is moved to a hospital located in Milan. Then, she meets Lieutenant Frederic Henry. Thus,

she begins to face her real life after the death of her fiance. She tries to open her heart for another man, and he is Lieutenant Frederic Henry. She falls in love with Lieutenant Frederic Henry. Therefore, she begins her daily life just with Lieutenant Frederic Henry.

In their relationship, Catherine pledges to be faithful to Henry. She always shows happy face and always smiles to Henry and she does not like if their relation will be compared with others. In the middle of their journey, Catherine gets pregnant for about three months. In fact, they have not married yet. The other hand, Lieutenant Frederic Henry also goes for world war. Then, Catherine faces her heavy life just alone. She undergoes her daily routine without any changes with always wait Henry. She works like usual in hospital.

Actually, not all human being can face their life patiently and strongly. There are some ways to make them in order to be strong and peaceful. Catherine faces the hard life without a husband and unmarried status. Her struggle is as nurse in hospital to fulfill her necessity without asking to Henry, Therefore, she dies because of sanguinary after delivering her baby. From this case, it represents woman action in literature; it is about the version of feminist and focuses on Catherine Barkley.

For better result to understanding the literary work message, it needs to make analysis and research of the literary works. To do that, the researcher needs a tool to get better research. It talks about feminism. Feminism is a theory that explains about women movement to refuse inequality in political, social, and economic (Ratna, 2011).

Here, the researcher focuses on woman character in this novel, she is Catherine Barkley. As a pregnant woman, she is still working to fulfill her necessity and she refuses to marry. It is the reason why the researcher uses those theories.

1.2. Statements of the Problems

In connection to the background of this study, the study is formulated as follow:

1. What oppression is suffered by Catherine?
2. How does Chaterine struggle against the oppression?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To describe the oppression suffered by Catherine.
2. To know the way of Catherine Barkley struggles against the oppression.

1.4 Scope of the study

This research would take more discussion about Feminism. So, to keep the discussion proper to the objective of study, there is scope in this research. This research investigates about women oppression that happened toward Catherine on Ernest Hemingway's novels. In this case, it means that the writer will only discuss about Catherine Barkley struggle against oppression and sexual abuse. The researcher uses the Young perspective to analyze this novel.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Through this study, it is purposed for giving both theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the results of the study are expected to give contribution to develop the study and analysis on literary study related to the study of feminism on Catherine Barkley in a novel entitled “*A Farewell to Arms*” by Ernest Hemingway. The writer expects that it can give knowledge about the way of Catherine to struggle her life as a woman.

Practically, the writer also expects this study will give an inspiration for other studies especially in English Letters Department of UIN Maliki Malang. Thus, this study will help the readers to study more about this novel and analyzing another aspect of *A Farewell to Arms* in different area.

1.6 Research Method

1.6.1 Research Design

This study is designed as literary criticism. Literary criticism is the reasoned consideration of literary works and issues. It applies, as a term, to any argumentation about literature, whether or not specific works are analyzed. The functions of literary criticism very widely, ranging from the reviewing of books as they are published to systematic theoretical discussion. Literary criticism is an extension of social activity of interpreting. It is a tool of interpreting literature. The critic’s specific purpose may be to make value judgements on a work, to explain his or her interpretation of the work, or to provide other readers with relevant historical or biographical information. The critic’s general purpose, in most cases, is to enrich the reader’s understanding of the literary work (Hale,

2014). In this case, the researcher tries to explain his interpretation of Hemingways's "*A Farewell To Arms*" viewed from femminist perspective. By conducting this study, the researcher expects this study will assist the readers to get understanding about the analysis on literary work.

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses feminist literary criticism which consider the equal rights for men and women in connotations of status and individual rights and the focus is on women themselves being in charge of the change through their own actions.

1.6.2 Data Source

The source of data in this research is a novel written by Ernest Hemingway entitled *A Farewell To Arms*. The data used by the researcher in analyzing the novel is in the forms of monologue, dialogue, and expression of the characters and also the author in the novel which are written in the form of words, phrases, or sentences. The novel *A Farewell To Arms* written by Ernest Hemingway which Published by Scribner Book New York 1957. There are Four Chapters in this research. Those are Introduction, Literature Review, Analysis, and Conclusion.

1.6.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the researcher takes some steps as follows: the first step is reading the novel. It aims to get general understanding about the plot, the characters, and their role in the story. Then, the second reading is intended to search and find the data by underlining the evidences which are considered

significant to the study. The data which is looked for by the researcher is related to the objectives of the study, i.e. about women's struggle to be free oppression.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After having the data collection, the next step is checking reviewing, interpreting, organizing and evaluating the data. The steps are begun with checking the collected data. This procedure is done to know whether the data which have been collected are suitable or not. The next step is reviewing and interpreting the data. In this step, the researcher reviewed and interpreted the data which were related to the formulated statement of the problems by marking the statements or paragraph in the novel.

The third step is organizing the data. The researcher organizes and separates the required data. The last step is evaluating and making conclusion. The researcher concludes and rechecks the data whether is appropriate to answer the statement of the problems or not. This part is important because after analyzing the data, the researcher has to draw the conclusion. This conclusion must be appropriate to the statement of the problems.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Feminism : A movement for granting women political, social, and economic equality with men.

Status : A social or professional position, condition, or standing to which varying degrees of responsibility, privilege, and esteem.

Struggle : The ability to do something or act in a particular way, the capacity to influence the behavior of others, the emotions, or the course of events.

Oppression : oppression is what happens when people are pushed down by societies



CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides several theories related to the topic of the study, Feminism literary criticism, Oppression, Violence, Powerlessness, Marginalization, Cultural Imperialism, Exploitation, and Women Struggle.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter is about explanation of theory that will conduct this research. Firstly, it will present definition of character and characterization to analyze about the characterization of woman character in this research. This research not only to analyse a woman character, but also to reveal woman character and her struggle to face her life, so feminism is chosen.

2.1.1. Character

Character is one of intrinsic elements in fiction or narrative work. It is an important element in narrative work or in a story that can be a study. Character often becomes the most important discuss than other elements (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). It is a person that is told, it indicates agent in the story. Holman states that character is a brief description sketch of a personage who typifies some definite quality. Describing character is not as individualized personality but as an example of some vices or virtues or types.

According to Abrams, character is a person in a dramatic or narrative work which naturally processes moral dispositional qualities that are expressed in what he says through the dialogue and what he does through his/her actions. It means

that character is in the story has relevancy with reader response, actually the reader will give interpretation about the character in the story by themselves (Nurgiyantoro, 2010).

For addition, Stanton states that in some sources in English literature character is divided into two different meanings, they are character as person in the story and as attitude, anxiety, pretension, emotional, and moral principle inside the person. So, character can be defined as character in the story or characterization in the story.

Character is just creation from thought, attitude and pretension of the author in the fiction work, so it has to live naturally like in real world. Character was written in strategic position to give message, value, moral and all things that the author wants to give to the readers (Nurgiyantoro, 2010, p. 167-168) .

Characters in fiction are divided in some types, the first, in significance role in developing story there are main character and peripheral character. Main character is a main person that appears in almost all scenes in the whole story, he or she always be told sides of her or his life, but peripheral character is supporting character for main character, they just exist when have correlation with main character.

The second types, in appearance function character, there are protagonist and antagonist characters. Protagonist character is like hero, this character usually we like because he or she shows sympathy and our looking. Antagonist character is causes from conflict happens.

The third is about static and dynamic character. A static character is one who changes little. A dynamic character, on the contrary, is one who is modified by actions and experiences. In other word, a static character remains the same throughout the work; it is a character that has one private quality, while a dynamic character changes in the course of the work and gives expression of any personality, living and identity. Usually strong characters are rounded and dynamic, they exhibit the full range of human emotions and reactions to people and events. They have histories and more than one possible future. They have hopes and fears.

The last is base on reflection of the character, there are typical character and neutral character. Typical character is character that often appears in working quality or nationality and seldom appears with showing personality condition. Neutral character is a character that always exists for the story.

By knowing about character widely, it helps to make easy to analyze Catherine Barkley. This study focuses on woman character named Catherine Barkley. It will help to get more knowledge about Catherine Barkley, so we can know about her character in this story.

2.1.2 Characterization

We knew about the meaning from some opinion and all types of character, so after that we should know more exactly about characterization as one of elements in fiction.

Characterization means that writers present and reveal character, by direct description, by showing the character in action or by the presentation of the other characters that help to define each other.

Character and characterization can not be separated, but it is different each other. In other definition, characterization is the creation of these imaginary persons, so that they exist for the reader as real within the limits of the fiction and have ability to characterize the people of one's imagination successfully is a primary attribute of a good novelist, dramatist, or short story writer (Holman, 2000).

There are two types of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization refers to what speaker or narrator directly says or thinks about character, the reader is told what the character is like. Indirect characterization refers to what the character says or does. The reader then infers what the character is all about, the reader who is obligated to figure out what the character is like.

Holman also states that there are three fundamental methods of characterization in fiction. The explicit presentation by the author of the character through direct exposition, either in an introductory block or more often piecemeal throughout the work, illustrated by action. The presentation of the character in action, with little or no explicit comment by the author, in the expectation that the reader will be able to deduce the attributes of the actor from the actions, and the representation from within a character, without comment on the character by the author, of the impact of actions and emotions upon the character's inner self, with

the expectation that the reader will come to a clear understanding of the attributes of the character.

Any statements about characterization, characterization is also important element to analyze. It can be important study to do in this research to describe Catherine Barkley's characterization.

2.2 Feminism

To get better result and understand the literary work message, it needs to make analysis and research of the literary works. To do that, the researcher needs a tool to get better research. This research analyzes a woman character, Catherine Barkley. Talking about woman is not a simple thing and become an interesting object in literary work. The researcher conducts the research to analyze Catherine Barkley, how the struggle of Catherine to face her life with her condition is. The tool to analyze this woman character is feminism theory and the theories that have related with existence of women. Before we know more about feminism theory we must know more about the relation men and women, and why feminism theory appears.

The polarization between men and women happened since they were created in this world. Women always are judged to be weak human, so the men always dominate the women and women get inferior position (Ratna, 2011). It means that the women are in second class after men that are in first class. The women are different men, women are weak and the men are strong. As a modern movement, feminism appeared in early twenty century and was pioneered by Virginia Woolf.

Feminism realized that biological aspect can not be differed, it can not differ about position and condition in society. Dagun said that:

At the bottom, there is not strong proof to show the correlation between biological aspect and behavior. But, behavior is influenced and decided by the own culture. In patriarchy system, the men are expectation, so they will be superior to hold the condition directly. The natures of women are pregnant and get baby and just for take care the baby and bring down aggressiveness (Ratna, 2011, p. 187).

By that statement, women are differed by neither culture nor the truth. It is because of the difference of culture.

From the situation that women are in under position, it supports to appearances of woman movement. According to Teeuw there are some indicators of causes of appearances of women movement, such as first, developing of contraception technique that possible to women secede their self from men dominance. Second, politic radical is as causes of war happen. Third, Appearance freedom movement from traditional enchantments, such as: doctrine from the church, the difference between black and white people, students association, etc. Forth, Secularization, the putting downof religion in all aspect of living. And the last, the reaction to literature approach that avoids the work from society structural, it is like new criticism and structuralism.

Feminism has purpose to balance interrelation of gender. Feminism is women movements to refuse anything shape of marginalization, subordination and women oppression within inequality in political, social, and economic to men. So, it is condition when the women are considered in under class which the women have passive characteristic and the men hold important duties because of their role. The men underestimate anything shape of oppression to women in the

market, politic and culture because of the men look at the women is not citizen (Agger, 2005).

According to Catherine Mackinnon, Feminism has no theory of the state. It has a theory of power: sexuality is gendered as gender is sexualized. Male and female are created through the terrorization of dominance and submission. The man or woman difference and the dominance or submission dynamic defines each other. This is the social meaning of sex and the distinctively feminist account of gender inequality. Sexual objectification, the central process within this dynamic, is at once epistemological and political. The feminism theory of knowledge is inextricable from the feminist critique of power because the male point of view forces itself upon the world as its way of apprehending it.

Feminism theory becomes tool to women to struggle their rights and it is related to conflict of gender (Ratna, 2011). It means that feminism has same assumption, it is deconstruction of domination system, the opposition of inferior social to dominant social. Feminism supports the women to fulfill their rights in their life with their decision to face their life without any discrimination or all of action to oppress their life.

Feminism is a political and intellectual movement for women's social and political liberation that has existed in different configurations since the 18th century (Larsson, 1997). The first feminist female author was Mary Wollstonecraft who in 1792 wrote *A Vindication of the Right of Women*, where she called for "the sexual inequalities in our society to be eradicated except when love governs the behavior" (Larson, 1997).

In order to reach equality in society she wanted boys and girls to be brought up and educated in the same manner. These early feminists saw that the injustices towards women were repressing all of society and keeping it from moving forward by holding back talented and intelligent people simply because they were women. Women possess certain characteristics that would benefit political life, according to Stuart Mill. He wrote an essay in 1869 called “The Subjection of Women” where he likened the exclusion of women’s rights in society to that of people who were repressed because of the color of their skin, their race or their religion (Larsson, 1997).

Women’s suffrage was the main focus for feminists in the early 20th century and both socialist and communist ideas came to be part of the movement. The 1960s and 70s brought the “second wave of feminism,” a more radical form of feminist movement that likened the role of the father in the household to that of the government’s power over the people in order to show the complete male dominance in society (Larsson, 1997, p. 161).

Nowadays, there are many different branches of feminism in the world, but for the purpose of this essay two were chosen to show the different ideas on what gender equality means and how to reach it. The two are radical feminism and liberal feminism and the major difference between them is that in radical feminism the suppression of women as a group is the single most important issue in society and the ideal is for women to be treated as a collective unit, whereas in liberal feminism, people are seen as individuals.

2.3 Feminist Literary Criticism

Feminist criticism as a theory in literature was introduced at different universities in America and Western Europe in the late 1960's during what is called the "second wave of feminism", the first wave being women's suffrage, and it includes criticism of both female characters created by male authors, so-called androtexts, and female authors, so-called gynotexts (Clayhills, 1991).

The objective in this approach of literary criticism is to give critical response to how females are depicted in literature and question the relationship between the text, power and sexuality that is revealed in the book (Miller in Culler, 1975). The focus of feminist criticism and theory is the marginalization of women in literature due to the fact that they are often defined as "the other" since typical female characteristics are seen as deviations from male norms and values.

Women are often the objects in literature while men are the subjects and this works to sustain the inequalities in society. Some questions that feminist literary critics ask are: "How is the relationship between the men and women portrayed?" "What are the power relationship between men and women?" "Do characters take on traits from the opposite gender? If so, how does this change other's reactions to them?" (purdue.edu). "Feminist studies and women's studies both challenge male intellectual hegemony" according to Bowles and Klein (in Herminingrum, 1994).

Betty Freidan came to play a central role this new literary movement with her book *The Feminine Mystique* from 1963, where she criticized the dominant cultural image of the successful and happy American woman as a housewife and mother. "They were taught to pity the neurotic, unfeminine, unhappy women who

wanted to be poets or physicists or presidents. They learned that truly feminine women do not want careers, higher education, political rights- the independence and the opportunities that the old-fashioned feminists fought for”.

Women’s history has been told in large by male authors and this has given them the power to define what it means to be a woman. Traditionally literature was a way to teach women how to behave as wives and mothers and the females were the objects of desire while the hero was always male. The harsh stereotypes of women in literature from the 17th and 18th centuries were: the inconstant lover, the nagging wife, the shrewish spinster, the disdainful mistress or the seducing whore (Wilcox in Gill and Sellers, 2007).

As more female authors emerged, so did groundbreaking female literary characters, such as Jane Eyre, Elisabeth Bennett and Josephine March, who all challenged the traditional role of subservient women. In 1929 Virginia Woolf’s *A Room of One’s Own* was released and this book is regarded to be the first modern work of feminist literary criticism.

The book “addresses the status of women as readers, and raises interesting questions about gender and subjectivity in connection with the gender semantics of the first person”. In her book *The Second Sex*, first published in 1949, Simone de Beauvoir identifies a set of archetypal myths about woman and claim that these are deeply rooted in cultural beliefs and that they play a part in persuading women of the naturalness of their fate. She uses a master/slave dialectic to describe the relationship between men and women and claim that this has always worked to women’s disadvantage.

In 1979 *The Madwoman in the Attic* was released, where literature from the 19th century was examined and criticized for depicting women as either monsters or angels (Gilbert and Gubar). Critics using feminist theory research history in order to get an understanding of what society looked like back when the book was written and when the story took place and then analyze both if the depictions are fair and if they are relevant to that specific time period and geographical area.

The female persona in literature has shifted with time as women's role in society has changed and the critics need to take this in to consideration when analyzing historical fiction. Also, feminist theorists must be careful not to marginalize other women by having a narrow set of rules of how to be a woman, but instead include representations from the wide range of femininity that is present in real life.

2.4 Oppression

The term oppression means to push down or restrict, therefore, women are not allowed to rise to leadership levels or make decisions. Women are also not allowed to demonstrate independence or suggest changes to any social order (McCallister, n.d.).

2.4.1 The Nature of Oppression

According to Frye, oppression is a fundamental claim of feminism that women are oppressed. The word "oppression" is a strong word. It is repels and

attracts. It is dangerous and dangerously fashionable and endangered. It is much misused, and sometimes not innocently (Shaw & Lee, 2004). Oppression toward women has been anxiousness around the world, including developed countries which are recognized very respect of human rights. A research in which is conducted in England and North America conclude that domestic oppression (violence) is occurred in every one of four families, and that one of ten women experienced oppression from their husbands (NSW Child Protection Council, as Cited in Djannah, 2002).

Along with this definition , it can be resembled to Yong's (n.d) definition that oppression is when people make other people less human. This could mean treating them in a dehumanizing manner. But, it could also mean denying people language, education, and other opportunities that might make them become fully human in both mind and body.

Oppression is occurred due to the existence of patriarchy system. In patriarchy system, masculinity plays role as central norm and also as a sign for symbolism arrangement of society, that is giving privilege into man to access material basic of power rather than female (Sulaeman & Homzah, 2010). Moreover, patriarchy system is considered not egalitarian in the case of gender, and oppresses women instead, thus, this system is considered as the root of the oppression's emergence.

Oppression toward women may be occurred everywhere, every time, and by everyone. In family, oppression toward women can be occurred between members of family. It can be done by husband toward wife, father or mother toward their daughter, and so on. According to Moors, oppression toward women

in the range of household may be caused by wife's economical dependence toward their husbands, because the wives may be humiliated by the husbands (Djannah, 2002).

2.4.2 Types of Oppression

According to Young (n.d.), there are five types of oppression: violence, exploitation, marginalization, powerlessness, and cultural imperialism. However, in this study the researcher would only focus on the types of: violence and powerlessness.

2.4.1.1 Violence

Heise et al. Have defined violence against women as any verbal or physical force, coercion, or life-threatening deprivation that causes physical harm or psychological harm, humalition, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, or the perpetuates female subordination (Donohoe, 2004).

Weinner, Zahn, and Sagi try to formulate elements of violence as follows:

...The threat, attempt or use of physical force by one or more persons that result in physical or non physical harm to one or more other person... (Neil, et al., as cited in Djannah, 2002).

From the statement above, it explain that threat or physical force can cause physical or non physical force. Physical harm which is done by men's oppression may be in the form of slap, swat, kick, attack, etc. In

which, it causes physical harm. On the other hand, non physical harm which is done by men may be in the form of insulting, humiliating, scolding, objurgating, etc. Definitely, it doesn't cause physical harm, it doesn't leave any physical wound, but it really dangerous for women's psychology. It is obviously crucial thing happen to women, because in this caase women are the victims of men's desire.

The United Nations defines violence against women as any act of gender based violence that result 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 occuring in public or in private life (Zuhriyyah, 2012).

Young (n.d.) has obviously defined that violence is probably the most obvious and visible form of oppression. Members of some groups live with the knowledge that they must fear random, unprovoked attacks on their persons or property. These attacks do not necessarily need a motive but are intended to damage, humiliate, or destroy the person.

Violence against women is defined as follow:

“Every action based on gender inequality which reesulted in sorrow of suffering whether physically, sexually, or phsycologically including current threat action, forcefullness or expropriation of independence without compunction whether in public or personally.” (Supangkat, 2010).

1. Economical Violence

Djannah et al. (2002) define economical violence especially in the range of household as every action which limit wife to work whether inside or outside home which produce money or product and or let the wife work to be exploited, or neglect the member of family. On the other word it means that the husband does not fulfill family's economic need.

Economic violence experienced included limited access to funds and credit, controlling access to health care, employment, self development courses including agricultural resources, excluding from financial decision making, and discriminatory traditional laws on inheritance, property rights, and use of communal land. At work women experience receiving unequal remuneration for work done equal in value to the men's, were overworked and underpaid, and use for unpaid work outside the contractual agreement.

Economical violence also defines a as a number of things such as: controlling the finances, not allowing one's partner to work, taking a partner's money without permission, denying access to, or knowledge of finances. Economic abuse is very real form of abuse and can have lifelong impacts on a person, even after the abusive relationship has ended (Zuhriyah, 2012).

2. Sexual violence

Sexual violence is any sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or other act directed against a person's sexuality using coercion, by any

person regardless of their relationship to the victim, in any setting. It includes rape, defined as the physically forced or otherwise coerced penetration of the vulva or anus with a penis, other body part or object (World Health Organization).

Sexual abuse in unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force, making threats or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent. Most victims and perpetrators know each other. Immediate reactions to sexual abuse include shock, fear or disbelief. Long-term symptoms include anxiety, fear or post-traumatic stress disorder. While efforts to threat sex offenders remain unpromising, psychological interventions for survivors esoeicially group therapy appears effective (American Psychological Associations)..

According to *Center of Disease control and prevention*, sexual violence is defined as a sexual act committed against someone without the person's freely given consent. Sexual violence is divided into the following types:

- a. Completed or attempted forced penetrations of a victim
- b. Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-faciliated penetrations of a victim
- c. Completed or attempted forced acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else.
- d. Completed or attempted alcohol/drug-faciliated acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else.

- e. Non-physically forced penetration which occurs after a person is pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce.
- f. Unwanted sexual contact.
- g. Non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

On the other hand, Mahari (n.d.) stated that sexual abuse is divided into several categories: child sexual abuse, incest, stranger rape, date or acquaintance rape, marital rape, sexual assault, exhibitionism or exposure, voyeurism, obscene phone calls, sadistic sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, gender attack, gay bashing, and sexual violence.

The control and abuse of women and girls sexuality creates and maintains women's oppression all over the world. Men hold the important decision making positions in all social, political and religious institutions that organize and control society. Through this institutional power, men construct culture, pass laws, and enact policies that serve their interest and give themselves the power to control women and children in public and private spheres. Men's definition and control of female sexuality constructs and regulates women and girls sexual activity (Hughes, 2000).

3. Physical Violence

Physical violence is violence involving direct contact and intended to cause feelings of intimidation, injury or other physical suffering or damage to the body. Physical violence is the deliberate use of physical force with the potential for causing harm (Zuhriyyah, 2012).

Physical violence was used frequently by husbands against wives. According to the “Rule of Thumb” law, a man could beat his wife with a rod no bigger than his thumb (Richardson, Taylor and Whitter, 2004).

According to *Work and Family Researchers Network*, Physical violence is the intentional use of physical force with the potential for causing death, disability, injury, or harm. Physical violence includes, but is not limited to, scratching, pushing, shoving, throwing, grabbing, biting, choking, shaking, slapping, punching, burning, use of a weapon, and use of restraints or one’s body, size, or strength against another person.

4. Psychological Violence

Psychological violence or usually called as emotional abuse can happen to anyone at any time in their lives. Children, teens and adults all experience emotional abuse. And emotional abuse can have devastating consequences on relationships and all those involved. Just because there is no physical mark does not mean the abuse is not real and is not a problem or even a crime in some countries.

Psychological violence which includes behavior that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation (Zuhriyyah, 2012). One definition of emotional abuse is: “any act including confinement, isolation, verbal, assault,

humiliation, intimidation, infantilizing, or any other treatment which may diminish the sense of identity, dignity, and self worth (Tracy, n.d.).

According to *Work and Family Research Network*, psychological / emotional violence involves trauma to the victim caused by acts, threats of acts, or coercive tactics. Psychological / emotional abuse can include, but is not limited to humiliating the victim, controlling what the victim can and cannot do, withholding information from the victim, deliberately doing something to make the victim feel diminished or embarrassed, isolating the victim from friends and family, and denying the victim access to money or other basic resources.

Additionally, emotional or psychological abuse can be verbal or nonverbal. Its aim is to chip away at the confidence and independence of victims with the intention of making her compliant and limiting her ability to leave. Emotional abuse includes verbal abuse such as yelling, name calling, blaming and shaming. Isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behavior. Many abused women define the psychological effects or domestic abuse as having a more profound effect on their lives even where there have been life threatening or disabling physical violence. Despite this, there is almost always pressure to define domestic abuse in terms of actual or threatened, physical violence (Domestic Violence London, n.d.).

2.4.1.2 Powerlessness

According to psychology dictionary, powerlessness is a state of mind wherein people feel they have no control over or effect on aspects or occurrences which impact their wellbeing, personal lives, or the culture wherein they live.

Young (n.d.) stated that it related to Marx's theory of socialism: some people "have" power while others "have-not". The powerless are dominated by the ruling class and are situated to take orders and rarely have the right to give them. Some of the fundamental injustices associated with powerlessness are inhibition to develop one's capacities, lack of decision making power, and exposure to disrespectful treatment because of the lowered status.

In the U.S., the powerless do not participate in basic democratic processes because they feel that they can not or that their participation won't mean anything. In most cases, it means not voting or participating in any decision making process. However, the deeper forms of powerlessness are far more insidious. Brazillian educational philosopher Paulo Freire believes that powerlessness is the strongest form of oppression because it allows people to oppress themselves and others. It is easiest to explain by making a connection to Harriet Tubman, a famous freed African American runaway slave and abolitionist. Tubman once wrote "I would have free thousands more, if they had known they were slaves." In these words, Tubman conveys that some slaves felt so powerless, thought so little of themselves, and were so indoctrinated by the mindsets of their slave

masters that they did not realize that they were slaves. In fact, it is quite possible some slaves didn't even realize that something was wrong with society and that they being treated unjustly.

2.4.1.3 Marginalization

According to Young (n.d.) marginalization is the act of relegating or confining a group of people to a lower social standing or outer limit or edge of society. Overall, it is a process of exclusion. Marginalization is in some ways worse than exploitation because society has decided that it cannot or will not use these people even for labor. Most commonly, people are marginalized based upon race. One prominent example is the Aboriginal communities of Australia that were excluded from society and pushed farther and farther away from their homelands as cities grew. The marginalization of Aborigines happened when society met the needs of white people and not the needs of the marginalized themselves. Thus, marginalization is closely linked to the idea of whiteness.

Marginalization has been defined as a complex process of relegating specific groups of people to the lower or outer edge of society. It effectively pushes these groups of people to the margin of society economically, politically, culturally and socially following the policy of exclusion. It denies a section of the society equal access to productive resources and avenues for the realization of their productive human potential and opportunities for their full capacity utilization. This pushes the

community to the poverty, misery, low wage and discrimination and livelihood insecurity. Their upward social mobility is being limited. Politically this process of relegation denies people equal access to the formal power structure and participation and the decision making process leading to their subordination to and dependence on the economically and politically dominant groups of society. As a consequences of the economic, political and cultural deprivation a vast chunk of the population has emerged to be socially ignorant, illiterate, uneducated and dependent. Devoid of the basic necessities of life they are relegated to live on the margins of society (Sociology Guide).

2.4.1.4 Cultural Imperialism

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

heterosexuality is normal and better (a social phenomenon called “heteronormity”). Those who have different types of sexuality are told to become heterosexual (Young, n.d.).

2.4.1.5 Exploitation

According to Young (n.d.) Exploitation is the act of using people’s labors to produce profit while not compensating them fairly. People who work in sweat shops are exploited. Although they are paid for their effort and toils, they are not paid a fair wage considering how much money they make for the company. Miners in Africa are also exploited when they have to rent their mining tools every day. If these miners find nothing of value on any given day, then they owe for the supply rental and are not paid for the efforts.

Exploitation is a psychological, rather than a social or an economic, concept. For an offer to be exploitative, it must serve to create or to take advantage of some recognized psychological vulnerability which, in turn, distrubs the offer’s ability to reason effectively. (Hill, 1994).

To exploit others is to take unfair advantage of them. Although exploitation has figured prominently in Marxist theories, it is frequently invoked in ordinary moral and political discourse. This entry surveys various definitions that have appeared in the literature, attempts to identify

the core elements of exploitation, and then considers its moral force (Encyclopedia of Philosophy, 2012).

Nowadays, the world has become as a small village due to globalization. Therefore, some people who inhabit this small village are suffering either morally or physically. However, women are so exploited daily both morally and physically.

Although there are many groups of women who defend women's rights, they are still exploited. In other words, the economic needs more effective labor results in looking for a way to produce as much as many product without spending much money. That is to say women are easier to be exploited than men. Women usually have low salaries. For example, women work long hours in factories but they are given low salaries in comparison to men.

As a result, this exploitation leads women to be marginalized and enter into prostitution. Therefore the looseness spreads over the society. Besides, children go to the street and they are expected to be spoiled because of the difference of their mothers. Hence, their so called mothers give more importance to their appearance and their bodies. Instead of looking after their children. Also, women fall in blind intimacy, and they do not think.

Finally, women are exploited everywhere even in developed countries. Women's exploitation makes them lose their morality and responsibility towards their sons and their daughters. Women should be

aware of themselves to avoid this kind of exploitation which invades the societies (Bladi, 2008).

2.5 Women Struggle

It has been the first that women are oppressed by men in many aspects of life, such as in the aspect of economy, religion, social, etc. Dealing with this case, certainly, women need to do such struggle to fight against oppression in order to get the same right or not being oppressed by anymore.

Calt explained that women's struggle was organized by feminist. Moreover the term feminism in English is rooted in the mobilization for women struggle in Europe and the US during the late 19th and the early 20th century, of course efforts to obtain justice for women did not begin or end with this period of activism (cited in Aminullah, 2009).

In facing oppression, women have done a lot of action to oppose inequality between man and women, in which the inequality exist due to the system which obtain in some places. The system called patriarchy is the most influential cause of oppression toward women. Because the system of patriarchy is placing men's position over the women's position. In this case, men have more authority to take over women. As a result, women become the victims of men's arbitration.

The struggle perform by women to fight against oppression is vary, i.e. by struggle in getting education or work, struggle in establishing financial independence, struggle in engaging sisterhood, and struggle in engaging lesbianism. Those ways are done by women in order to they are able to be free from oppression.

2.6 Previous Studies

This study area has been studied by some university students, but presented using different perspective. Rohmatul Lutfiah is from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim wrote in 2008, analyzed about oppression of women and their struggle to fight against the oppressions in their life in social aspect of *Pride and Prejudice*. The data source is from *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. She uses literary criticism as the research design to conduct the research. For specific literary criticism, this research uses feminist literary criticism that uses feminist perspective as the point of research design. The feminist literary criticism is a theory based on feminist theory that says that all men and women are equal in many sides. This research talk more about oppression of woman, so it talks about subordination of woman, domestic education, marriage destination and for psychological oppression or psychological violence. This research also discuss about women's struggle to fight against the oppressions in their life. On this discussion the researcher gives analyzes about the destiny of marriage as the fights for social oppression and fights for psychological oppression by using her body and mind.

The second research comes from Mas Eliana, this research entitled *Feminist Perspective of Marriage Reflected in Danielle Steel's bittersweet*, written in 2007, it 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*. This research only analyzes 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.

The next is Uswatun Rozaqoh (2009). This study proposes to describe: kinds of oppression that faced by Maggie Tulliver in George Eliot's Novel *The Mill on the Floss* Maggie Tulliver struggle against the oppression. This study is a literary criticism. The approach applied is feminist approach since the researcher analyzes oppression toward women and the struggle against it. As the result this study shows, Eliot's novel *The Mill on the Floss* contains several oppression that oppress women and the major character struggles against it.

Those previous studies are really helpful and give many contributions to the researcher, even though they have different focus. Through those previous studies, the researcher has got many inspirations to do his research which analyze the same novel.

The entire researcher above generally discuss about the oppression and feminist perspective of marriage on woman. Here, the writer has different discussion about woman. Actually, the writer will analyze about a study of oppression on Catherine Barkley in Ernest Hemingway's *Farewell to Arms*. The discussion focuses on the way of Catherine Barkley to face her heavy life as a woman and her unmarried status.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

This chapter focuses on analysis of Catherine's struggle against sexual abuse and the ways used by Catherine to fight against sexual abuse. All of the data are related to the Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell To Arms*.

3.1 The Womens Oppression

A Farewell to Arms tells us about Catherine who suffered from oppression during world war. Catherine's oppression showed by the data below:

3.1.1 Violence

In the story is known that Catherine slapping Henry. It was because at first she felt harassed because of Catherine will be kissed by Henry easily. She felt that as a woman she was abused because it was considered inappropriate to do for the moment. The violence experienced by Catherine who feel oppressed by men can be proved by the data below:

We looked at each other in the dark. I thought she was very beautiful and I took her hand. She let me take it and I held it and put my arm around under her arm.

"No," She said. "Why not?" "No."

"Yes I said. "Please" I leaned forward in the dark to kiss her and there was a sharp stinging flash. She had slapped my face hard. Her hand hit my nose and eyes, and tears came in my eyes from the reflex.

"I'm dreadfully sorry," she said. "I just couldn't stand the nurse's-evening-off aspect of it. I didn't mean to hurt you. I did hurt you, didn't I?"

This is the only time we see Catherine act violently, and she doesn't like what she's done. She does not want Frederic to kiss her, as we see. We wonder if she slaps him because she doesn't want to be thought of as being too "easy". In the story is known that Catherine slapping Henry. It was because at first she felt harassed because of Catherine will be kissed by Henry easily. She felt that as a woman she was abused because it was considered inappropriate to do for the moment. He seems to take her slap as an indication of just how much she does not want him.

3.1.2 Psychological Violence

"What's the matter, darling?"
"I never felt like a whore before."

This is probably the first time Catherine and Frederic have sex together outside of his hospital bed. Part of why she feels like a whore is because she knows that not just any hotel would let them get a room for a few hours, married or not. When they have sex in the hospital it seems like part of her nursing duties in a way, and therefore acceptable. Based on data above proved that Catherine is a victim by a men's desire.

We said to each other that we were married the first day she had come to the hospital and we counted months from our wedding day. I wanted to be really married but Catherine said if we were they would send her away and if we merely started on the formalities they would watch her and would break us up. We would have to be married under Italian law

and the formalities were terrific. I wanted us to be married really because I worried about having a child if I thought about it, but we pretended to ourselves we were married and did not worry much and I suppose I enjoyed not being married, really. I know one night we talked about it and Catherine said, "But, darling, they'd send me away."

From the data above shows that Catherine and Henry had pleaded married, but in fact they were not, they are just manipulating, so they are not separated from each other. Henry admitted that he feared the baby might happen anytime. in this case not only Henry who experience fear and pressure, but Catherine was also experienced. She might have thought that at any time she could be separated by Henry or she could have a baby in the near future without a legitimate ties with Henry.

Poor, poor dear Cat. And this was the price you pay for sleeping together. This was the end of the trap. This was what people got for loving each other.

Henry realized that he had made many mistakes to Catherine and he feels guilty for what he did without marrying Catherine first. Henry feel guilty because he knew that the pain of a woman in labor. In this case Henry realized that he ever committed sexual violence to Catherine like trying to kiss and lead to sleep together until finally Catherine pregnant.

3.1.3 Powerlessness

"Oh, no. I'm something called a V.A.D. We work very hard but no one trusts us." Catherine

Catherine is a Voluntary Action Deployment nurse. She doesn't have the education of the nurse, but performs all the duties of a nurse. Perhaps this makes her seem even more courageous. She saw pain and suffering, wanted to help, and didn't waste time saying "I'm not qualified." Catherine's passion in terms of helping others have ruled the value of the powerlessness of women by men.

"Had you been engaged long?"

"Eight years. We grew up together."

"And why didn't you marry?"

"I don't know, I was a fool not to. I could have given him that anyway. But I thought it would be bad for him. I wanted to do something for him. You see I didn't care about the other thing and he could have it all. He could have had anything he wanted if I would have known. I would have married him or anything. I know all about it now. But then he wanted to go to war and I didn't know. I did not say anything. I didn't know about anything then. I thought it would be worse for him. I thought perhaps he couldn't stand it and then of course he was killed and that was the end of it."

In this case Catherine tried to explain that he was foolish to make decisions. But besides that, we need to know that it is actually inside Catherine still keep the inner pressure that happened a few years ago because she lost her

fiancee and a person who accompanied her for eight years. it will become evident expressed powerlessness by Catherine when she was left for dead by her fiancee.

“You’re a nice boy,” she said. “And you play it as well as you know how. But it’s a rotten game.”

“Do you always know what people think?”

“Not always, but I do with you. You don’t have to pretend you love me. That’s over for the evening. Is there anything you’d like to talk about?”

“But I do love you.”

“Please let’s not lie when we don’t have to. I had a very fine little show and I’m all right now. You see I’m not mad and I’m not gone off. It’s only a little sometimes.”

From the data above known that Catherine is aware of any acts committed by Henry to herself. She knew that Henry lied to her and she was powerless to scold Henry because she love him very much while Henry does not. Henry assume that in fact he would have been unthinkable to love Catherine and assume that it was all just like playing a chess field.

We crossed the street and started to walk up the other side.

“I feel better now,” Catherine said. “I felt terrible when we started.”

“We always feel good when we’re together.”

“Yes, except that I’m going away at midnight.”

“Don’t think about it, darling.”

In this case, anxiety seen in Catherine. Although they are still not bound legitimate relation, but Catherine still feel incapable when she parted with Henry.

I went to the window and looked out, then pulled a cord that shut the thick plush curtains. Catherine was sitting on the bed, looking at the cut glass chandelier. She had taken her hat off and her hair shone under the light. She saw herself in one of the mirrors and put her hands to her hair. I saw her in three other mirrors. She did not look happy. She let her cape fall on the bed.

“What’s the matter darling?”

“I never felt like a whore before,” she said. I went over to the window and pulled the curtain aside and looked out. I had not thought it would be like this.

At this point we know that catherine felt she was a whore. She realized that her relationship with henry will not be a happy ending for henry and catherine because they had not married and Catherine is pregnant baby of Henry.

“We’ll both sneak off,” she said.

“You ‘re two of the same thing,” Ferguson said. “I’m ashamed of you, Catherine Barkley. You have no shame and no honor and you’re as sneaky as he is.”

“Don’t, Fergy,” Catherine said and patted her hand. Don’t denounce me. You know we like each other.”

“Take your hand away,” Ferguson said. Her face was red. “If you had any shame it would be different. But you’re God knows how many months gone with child and you think it’s a joke and all smiles because your seducer’s come back. You’re no shame and no feelings.” She began to cry. Catherine went over and put her arm around her. As she stood comforting Ferguson, I could see no change in her figure.

Figure of Fergy in the story of Catherine's life judge that he can not live with such cunning. She considered Catherine is a loser who fear the war and did not dare to take the tough decisions. Catherine and Henry regarded as crafty and have no shame to herself and others. They tried to run away from the battlefield. While Catherine felt helpless because she and Henry are not married but Catherine has own baby in her womb. She cannot separated with Henry because he needed a father for her baby. Besides that, they are in love.

"I'm just a fool, darling," Catherine said. "But it doesn't work anymore." She began to cry. "Oh, I wanted so to have this baby and not make trouble, and now I'm all done and all gone to pieces and it doesn't work. Oh darling, it doesn't work at all. I don't care if I die if it will only stop. Oh, please, darling, please make it stop. There it comes. Oh Oh Oh!" She breathed sobbingly in the mask. "It doesn't work. It doesn't work. It doesn't work don't mind me, darling. Please don't cry. Don't mind me. I'm just gone all to pieces. You poor sweet. I love you so and I'll be good again. I'll be good this time. Can't they give me something? If they could only give me something."

The data above show that caesarean experienced by Catherine was very painful. She several times an expressed of intense pain. Occasionally she felt sick she nearly gave up by saying it's better to die and not have pain than she should continue to feel a pain like this.

3.2 Struggle Against Oppression

At this point explained that Catherine attempt to fight against oppression. It is proved in the data below:

“Let me row awhile,” Catherine said.

“I don’t think you ought to.”

“Nonsense. It would be good for me. It would keep me from being too stiff.”

“I don’t think you should, Cat.”

“Nonsense. Rowing in moderation is very good for the pregnant lady.”

She was just trying to help Henry because he exhausted paddling all night and had to rest for awhile. In addition to the Henry’s power depleted, they will not be reached Swiss in time overnight and they will be pursued by an army that would come to arrest Henry to be returned to the battlefield. We think it’s pretty brave and strong of Catherine to get in to a boat in the middle of the night, pregnant, not even complain, and even offer to help row. It is a situation that I think is pretty hard to do on a pregnant woman because of the heavy weight of the baby and she was trying to stand tall and show that she is not easy to complain in any situation.

“The brave dies perhaps two thousand deaths if he’s intelligent.”

Catherine suggests that every act of bravery requires the sacrifice or death of something inside the brave person. She also connects bravery to intelligence, suggesting that it takes more than raw courage to be truly brave, that sometimes bravery means thinking in a brave way.

But people do. They love each other and they misunderstand on purpose and they fight and then suddenly they aren't the same one because what they did in Milan.

This makes us wonder who Catherine has been fighting with in her life. She knows an awful lot about the pitfalls of bad communication. Moments like this make us wonder if she's older than Frederic. Her age is as ambiguous as his. She was engaged for eight years, but she qualifies it, saying she "grew up" with her fiancé. But growing up could mean a number of things, including losing virginities together.

"No, let it grow a little longer and I could cut mine and we'd be just alike only one of us blond and one of us dark."

Catherine wants to literally "cut" through the outward appearance of gender difference. she thinks gender equality is something that needs to be fought considering he is the women who fight together on the battlefield.

She seemed upset and taut.

"What's the matter, Catherine?"

"Nothing. Nothing's the matter."

"Yes there is. I know there is. Tell me, darling. You can tell me."

"I don't want to. I'm afraid I'll make you unhappy or worry you. It doesn't worry me but I'm afraid to worry you."

“Tell it.”

“I’m going to have a baby, darling. It’s almost three months along. You’re not worried, are you? Please please don’t. You mustn’t worry.”

Catherine suffering that she will have a baby, she did not want to hear and feel anxious of Henry toward her. What they did previously risk on having a baby and she was hiding it from Henry. on the other hand Catherine confused with whom he would have a father of a baby if she did not tell Henry because they both have legitimate ties.

The war is not easy for anyone. It is a challenge for those who are fighting and are at the frontline. Although they are aware that the war will destroy everything. Catherine suffered and keep fighting from oppression that happen in a war that occurred to her.

“Have you done nursing long?”

“Since the end of fifteen. I started when he did. I remember having a silly idea he might come to the hospital where I was. With a sabre cut, I suppose, and a bandage around his head. Or shot through the shoulder. Something picturesque.”

“This is the picturesque front,” I said.

“Yes,” she said. “People can’t realize what France is like. If they did, it couldn’t all go on. He didn’t have a sabre cut. They blew him all to bits.”

Catherine tried to resist oppression on the battlefield that happens to most of women at that time. She tried to find something which is valued as a woman and her presence is needed for many people. Unlike most of women who just sitting and not doing anything at the war. Most of women who like that they ended up just being impingement by soldiers who wanted the satisfaction from a woman.

Catherine made some very unconventional choices for her time and place and she needs to be acknowledged for being a trailblazer for the freedom of choice when it comes to religion, sexual liberation and women in the workforce.

At one point Catherine says:

“There isn’t any me. I’m you. Don’t make up a separate me”.

“I thought girls always wanted to be married.”

“They do. But, darling, I am married. I’m married to you. Don’t I make you a good wife? You’re a lovely wife. You see darling, I had one experience of waiting to be married.”

“I don’t want to hear about it. You know I don’t love any one but you. You shouldn’t mind because some one else loved me.”

“You shouldn’t be jealous of someone who’s dead when you have everything.”

“No, but I don’t want to hear about it.”

“Couldn’t we be married privately some way? Then if anything happened to me or if you have a child.”

It can be understood that by saying this she is reassuring him that she is faithful and committed during a conversation where he is displaying insecurities about their relationship. She uses this expression in a loving way to tell him that

she is very serious in her commitment to him, so that Henry does not leave Catherine after what they did and perhaps also that she expects the same dedication from him. In this case Catherine trying to fight for the status of their relationship to be valid and recognized by the state

Married people often refer to each other as “my other half” so Catherine telling Frederic that they are the same person is neither strange nor scandalous, but a sign of love, fidelity and devotion. When Frederic brings up the question of marriage, saying

“I’ll marry you the day you say”, Catherine replies “Don’t talk as though you had to make an honest woman out of me, darling. I’m a very honest woman. You can’t be afraid of something if you are only happy and proud of it. Aren’t you happy?” and he replies “But you won’t ever leave me for someone else?”.

Here, her self-assurance and sense of independence is evident, proving that she is not a woman who follows society’s norms, but rather chooses to live by her own rules and thereby redefining the gender boundaries and rules of her time. In her opinion, they do not need a legal document to prove their love and commitment to each other.

Catherine Barkley was greatly liked by the nurses because she would do night duty indefinitely. She had quite a little work with the malaria people, the boy who had unscrewed the nose-cap was a friend of ours and never rang at night, unless it was necessary but between the times of working we were together. I loved her very much and she loved me. I slept in the daytime and we wrote notes during the day when we were awake and sent them by Ferguson. Ferguson

was a fine girl. I never learned anything about her except that she had a brother in the Fifty-Second Division and a brother in Mesopotamia and she was very good to Catherine Barkley.

Catherine Barkley looks different from other nurses in general. She has more work time and keep awake while other nurses need for replacing them. in a war situation is not much like nurses a Catherine who are able to handle many patients when they need it because it will require a lot of time and effort.

“You see I’ll make you a fine wife,” Catherine said. “I’ll be able to talk art with your customer.”

In the data above Catherine trying to be a good wife and against oppression after what Henry did to her. Catherine keep calm when they fled from the battlefield.

“I know one thing. I’m not going to be married in this splendid matronly state.”

“You’re not matronly.”

“Oh yes, I am, darling. The hairdresser ask me if this was our first. I lied and said no, we had two boys and two girls.”

In this situation, Catherine try to tells a lie to the public that he was married and had children. It was done so that they did not expect she is a fugitive or those who become pregnant outside of marriage. But she still appealed to

Henry so that he could marry her immediately because Catherine knows that he might not be able to lie to the public continuously.

“Just that. I made an examination.” He detailed the result of the examination. “Since then I’ve waited to see. But it doesn’t go.”

“What do you advise?”

“There are two things. Either a high forceps delivery which can tear and be quite dangerous besides being possibly bad for the child, and a Caesarean.”

From the data above, we know that many things that must be paid by Catherine because of her pregnancy. One of the way is by cesarean section because she only has that option if not then they will not survive. At this time Catherine struggling to give birth to her baby, and his life is only determined by two options which are both very risky.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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

4.1 Conclusion

The researcher concludes that from five kinds of oppression in this novel only found three kinds of oppression, those are physical violence, psychological violence and powerlessness experienced by Catherine. Based on data obtained from the novel that is she is considered by the public that she was like a whore. As the data indicated that she had intercourse with Henry was excessive and caused it to become pregnant. in the powerlessness data shown many data that Catherine burden of mental because he had lost his fiancée and friend for eight years but he finally abandoned him, and how he endured the pain when a caesarean section to save her and her baby. She feels helpless and in pain if separated by Henry.

There are many ways for Catherine to do to fight oppression against her. one of the way was tried to resist oppression on the battlefield that happens to most of the women at that time. She tried to find a roommates valued as a woman and her presence is needed for many people. other data shown that she try to lie to

the public that he was married and had children. It was done so that they did not expect she is a fugitive or reviews those who become pregnant before marriage.

Catherine has been struggle against any oppression that afflicts to her. By the character she showed to the reader that she is women who are strong and able to face the oppression. She was trying to be a woman who remains good to Henry even though she was pregnant before marriage inflicted Henry on her. But eventually she died because she could not bear the pain of cesarean section and was bleeding continuously.

4.2 Suggestion

The last section in this chapter is suggestion. The researcher realizes that this thesis has many weaknesses. Therefore, the researcher suggest to the next researchers who want to conduct the research with same novel and issue to have more complete analysis to the novel.

Undoubted, this research has many weaknesses. Therefore, the researcher expects there will be the next researchers who complete the weakness in this study.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Agger, Ben. *Teori Sosial Kritis*. Yogyakarta: Kreasi Wacana. 2005.
- Aminullah. *Women's Struggle against Gender Discrimination in Sidney Seldon's Nothing Last Forever*. (Thesis State Islamic University of Malang). 2009.
- Barrett, Michèle. *Virginia Woolf: Women and Writing*. London: Women's Press, 1979.
- Bell, Millicent. "Pseudoautobiography and Personal Metaphor." In Monteiro, George, ed. *Critical Essays on Ernest Hemingway's A Farewell to Arms*. New York: G.K. Hall & Co, 1994.
- Benson, Jackson J. *Hemingway: The Writers Art of Self- Defense*. Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1970.
- Clayhills, Harriet. *Kvinnohistorisk Uppslagsbok*. Värnamo: Rabén & Sjögren, 1991.
- Culler, Jonathan. *Structuralism Poetics, Structuralism, Linguistics and the Study of Literature*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1975.
- Danhoe, Martin T. (2004). Violence Against Women: Partner Abuse and Sexual Assault. *Clinical Review Article*, 24-31.
- Djannah, Fathul., Rustam., Nuraisah., dkk. (2002). *Kekerasan Terhadap Istri*. Yogyakarta: LkiS Pelangi Aksara.
- Elworth, Scilla. *Power and Sex. A Book about Women*. Dorset: Element Books, 1996.
- Eliana, Mas. *Feminist Perspectives of Marriage Reflected in Danielle Steel's bittersweet*. Thesis: State Islamic University of Malang. 2007.
- Fetterley, Judith. *The Resisting Reader: A Feminist Approach to American Fiction*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1978.
- Fiedler, Leslie. *Love and Death in the American Novel*. Illinois: Stein and Day, 1966.
- Gill, Plain, and Susan Sellers. *A History of Femisist Literary Criticism*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2007.

Gilbert, Sandra and Susan Gubar. *The Madwoman in the Attic*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1979.

Gardiner, Judith Kegan, *Masculinity Studies and Feminist Theory: New Directions*. New York: Columbia University Press.2001.

Hemingway, Ernest. *A Farewell to Arms*. Scribner. New York: Scribner. 1957

Holman. C Hugh. *A handbook to Literature*. Http. Ebooksclub.org

Herminingrum, Sri. *Silvia Plat's Death Poems and the 1960-1970 Radical Feminist's Issue of Female Oppression in America*. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Post Graduate Program. Gajah Mada University, 1994.

Larsson, Reidar. *Politiska Ideologier i Vår Tid*. Lund: Studentlitteratur, 1997.

Lutfiah, Rohmatul. *The Oppressions of Women on Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen*. Thesis: State Islamic University of Malang, 2008.

Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press, 2010.

Östholm, Hanna. *Feminismens Ideér*. Stockholm: Studentlitteratur, 2006.

Reisel Gladstein, Mimi. *The Indestructable Woman in Faulkner, Hemingway and Steinbeck*. University of Michigan: UMI Research Press, 1986.

Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. *Teori, Metododantehnik Penelitian Sastra*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2011.

Rozaqoh, Uswatun. *Oppression Toward Woman in George Eliot's Novel The Mill on The Floss*. Thesis: State Islamic University of Malang. 2009.

Richardson, Laurel, Verta Taylor, and Nanc Ehitter (sixth edition). 2004. *Feminist Frontiers*. New York: McGraw-Hill.

Sulaeman, Munandar and Homzah, Siti. (2010). *Kekerasan Terhadap Perempuan: Tinjauan Dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu dan Kasus Kekerasan*. Rafika Aditama: Bandung

Young, Iris Marison. (n.d.) *Five Faces of Oppression*. (Article. Retrieved on 12th, July 2016
<https://mrdevin.files.wordpress.com/2009/06/five-faces-of-oppression.pdf>

Zuhriyah, Ersya Fatimatu (2012). *Violence Against Women in Deborah Rodriguez's Kabul Beauty School (Feminist Literary Criticism)*. (Thesis: State Islamic University of Malang, 2012).

Albrecht, Milton C. "The Relationship of Literature and Society" in *American Journal of Sociology*, Vol 5 (1954) 425- 436. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1954. Study Mode.com.
Retrieved on July, 07, 2016
<http://www.studymode.com/essays/Literature-And- Society-1788044.html>.

Freidan, Betty. *The Feminine Mystique*. New York: WW Norton and Co. 1963.
Retrieved on July, 8, 2016.
<http://nationalhumanitiescenter.org/ows/seminars/tcentury/FeminineMystique.pdf>

The Redstocking Manifesto (1969). Redstockings.org.
Retrieved on July 07, 2016.
http://redstockings.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=76&Itemid=59



APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I: ABOUT THE AUTHOR

ERNEST HEMINGWAY was born in Oak Park, Illinois, in 1899, and began his writing career for *The Kansas City Star* in 1917. During the First World War he volunteered as an ambulance driver on the Italian front but was invalided home, having been seriously wounded while serving with the infantry. In 1921 Hemingway settled in Paris, where he became part of the expatriate circle of Gertrude Stein, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Ezra Pound, and Ford Madox Ford. His first book, *Three Stories and Ten Poems*, was published in Paris in 1923 and was followed by the short story selection *In Our Time*, which marked his American debut in 1925. With the appearance of *The Sun Also Rises* in 1926, Hemingway became not only the voice of the “lost generation” but the preeminent writer of this time, this was followed by *Men Without Women* in 1927, when Hemingway returned to the United States, and his novel of the Italian front, *A Farewell to Arms* (1929), in the 1930s, Hemingway settled in Key West, and later in Cuba, but he traveled widely to Spain, Italy, and Africa and wrote about his experiences in *Death in the Afternoon* (1932), his classic treatise on bullfighting, and *Green Hills of Africa* (1935), an account of big game hunting in Africa. Later he reported on the Spanish Civil War, which became the background of his brilliant war novel, *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1939), hunted U-boats in the Caribbean, and covered the European front during the Second World War. Hemingway’s most popular work, *The Old Man and The Sea*, was awarded the Pulitzer Prize in 1953, and in 1954 Hemingway won the Nobel Prize in Literature “for his powerful, style-forming mastery of the art of narration.” One of the most important influences on the development of the short story and novel in American fiction, Hemingway has seized the imagination of American public like no other twentieth-century author. He died, by suicide, in Ketchum, Idaho, in 1961. His other works include *The Torrent of Spring* (1926), *Winner Take Nothing* (1933), *To Have and Have Not* (1937), *The Fifth Column and The First Forty-Nine Stories* (1938), *Across the River and Into The Trees* (1950), and posthumously, *A Movable Feast* (1964), *Islands in the Stream* (1970), *The Dangerous Summer* (1985), *The Garden of Eden* (1986), and *True at First Light* (1999).

APPENDIX 2: CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Muhammad Wizari Yusuf
Place/ Date of Birth : Malang, February 5, 1994
Sex : Male
Marital Status : Single
Religion : Islam
Nationality : Indonesia
University : Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of
Malang
Faculty/ Department : Humanities/ English Letters and Language
Parents : Ir. H. Saimul Laili, M.Si and Siti Maysaroh
Address : Merjosari, Lowokwaru, Malang, East Java
Phone : 082234554954
Email : Wizariyusuf94@gmail.com

Educational Background:

1. English Letters and Language Department, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang (2012-2016)
2. SMA Islam Al-Ma'Arif Singosari, Malang (2010-2012)
3. Pondok Pesantren Salafiyah Al-Fattah Singosari, Malang (2010-2012)
4. SD Dharma Wanita Unbra, Malang (2000-2006)
5. TK Muslimat NU 01, Malang (1998-2000)

PKLI Experiences:

1. PM (Pengabdian Masyarakat) UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in Recobanteng, Gondanglegi, Malang in 2014
2. PKLI (Praktek Kerja Lapangan Integratif) UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang in KEMENTERIAN KETENAGAKERJAAN RI in 2016

