

**ANASTASIA'S STRUGGLE AGAINST GREY'S VIOLENCE
IN E.L JAMES' *FIFTY SHADES OF GREY***

THESIS

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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**ANASTASIA’S STRUGGLE AGAINST GREY’S VIOLENCE
IN E.L JAMES’ *FIFTY SHADES OF GREY***

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
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MALANG

2016

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I, Jarije, as the researcher of this thesis entitled **Anastasia's Struggle against Grey's Violence in E.L James' "Fifty Shades of Grey"** state that this thesis is originally my work. It does not include any works which have been previously submitted at any higher education institution, and to the best of my knowledge, this thesis does not include any works or opinions that have been previously written or published by any authors, except for those which are referenced in the text and listed in the bibliography. Thereby, I am responsible to the novelty of my thesis.

Malang, November 9th 2016



Jarije

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Jarije's thesis entitled **Anastasia's Struggle against Grey's Violence in E.L James' "Fifty Shades of Grey"** has been approved by the thesis advisor for further by the Board of Examines.

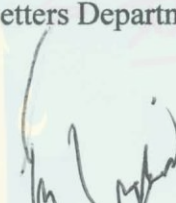
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MOTTO

“DREAM, BELIEVE, AND MAKE IT HAPPEN”



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my mother Mrs. Hartijah Ta'arif and my father Mr. Ta'arif

H. M. Siddik. This is also dedicated to my brother Yahya Ta'arif and my sister

Siti Aisah Alimuddin and to my nephew Ray and my niece Adiba Syakilah Az-zahra.



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I thank Allah SWT who has given me blessing and mercy until the thesis entitled *Anastasia's Struggle against Grey's Violence in E.L James' "Fifty Shades of Grey"* is accomplished. *Sholawat* and *salam* are always delivered to the greatest prophet, Muhammad saw has guide me from the darkness to the lightness.

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For my forever *demonic angels'* soulmates Mochamad Robeto, Khulafaur Rosyidin, Rosyida Nur Sabela, Wildan Habibi, Wildan Hanifah Syafa'ah, Roviqrur Roziqien Alfa, and Alvina Zulfa Kumala, I want to give them a massive thanks because of their contribution toward doing this thesis. Having time with them is the way for me to refresh my mind from all complication which I faced in doing and accomplishing this thesis.

I truly aware that this thesis still haves some deficiencies. Therefore, I need the constructive criticism and suggestions from the readers to make it better. I do hope this thesis can inspire the readers to conduct the better analysis.

Malang, November 9th 2016

The Researcher

Jarije

ABSTRACT

Jarije. 2016. Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*). English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor Muzakki Afifuddin, S.S., M.Pd.

Keywords Women Struggle, Violence.

Women struggle has been a common term in the case of gender inequality. Along with gender inequality, women's position is oppressed by men. This study examines the types of violence experienced by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* and Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence.

The aims of this research are: 1) to identify the types of violence experienced by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*; and 2) to identify Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. The data in this research are taken from E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. The main focus of this research is about the main character Anastasia Steele who experiences violence by Christian Grey.

This research uses radical feminist literary criticism by Schulamith Firestone (1974) which describes the condition of women as the most fundamentally oppressed class within a misogynic patriarchal culture. The data are collected from words or sentences whether in the form of monologue, or dialogue among characters which are related to the topic.

The result of this study shows that the violence experienced by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* is divided into four types: physical violence, psychological violence, economical violence, and sexual violence. The second problem which has been formulated by the researcher is about Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence. In conducting struggle, Anastasia has done several actions. Along with the actions, the researcher has divided Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence into three: struggle in rejecting some points of the contract, struggle in getting education, and struggle in establishing financial independence. All the actions mentioned are intended to resist Grey's violence in order to be able to equalize men's position then being free from men's violence.

الملخص

جارجي، جهاد أناستاسيا تصدل قسوة غاري في الرواية. محاولة : E.L. جيمس خمسون ظلال بحث. اللغة الإنجليزية وأدبها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. مستشار: مزكي أفيق الدين، الماجستير.

الكلمة: جهاد المرأة، قسوة

أصبح نضال المرأة مصطلح شائع في حالة عدم المساواة بين الجنسين . جنباً إلى جنب مع عدم المساواة بين الجنسين، وضع المرأة والمظلوم دائماً من قبل الرجال. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى دراسة أنواع العنف التي كتبها أناستاسيا ذوي الخبرة في رواية "خمسون ظلال الرمادي من قبل E.L. جيمس.

وكان الغرض من هذه الدراسة (1) (تحديد أنواع العنف التي كتبها أناستازيا ذوي الخبرة في E.L. جيمس خمسون ظلال من الرمادي ؛ و 2) للتعرف على مكافحة العنف أنستسيا غاري في رواية E.L. جيمس خمسون ظلال من الرمادي . ووضعت البيانات في هذه الدراسة من رواية E.L. جيمس خمسون ظلال من الرمادي . التركيز الرئيسي من هذه الدراسة هو حول الشخصية الرئيسية أنستسيا سنيلي اللاتي تعرضن للعنف من قبل كريستيان غاري.

تستخدم هذه الدراسة النقد الأدبي النسوي الراديكالي من شولاميث فيريستون (1974) الذي يصف وضع المرأة بوصفها الطبقة الأكثر المظلومين في الثقافة الأبوية الكارهة للمرأة بشكل أساسي . جمعت البيانات من الكلمات أو الجمل في شكل مونولوج أو الحوار بين الشخصيات المرتبطة بهذا الموضوع.

وتشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن العنف الذي تتعرض أناستاسيا في الرواية عمل E.L. جيمس خمسون ظلال من الرمادي "وينقسم إلى أربعة أنواع : العنف الجسدي والعنف النفسي والعنف الاقتصادي والعنف الجنسي . أما القضية الثانية التي تم صياغتها من قبل الباحث حوالي مكافحة العنف أنستسيا غاري . في النضال، وقد أناستازيا القيام ببعض العمل . جنباً إلى جنب مع هذه الإجراءات، والباحثين تنقسم مكافحة العنف أنستسيا غاري إلى ثلاثة : النضال من أجل رفض بعض النقاط في العقد، والنضال في التعليم الحصول، والنضال من أجل بناء الحرية المالية . ويهدف أي عمل تقوم به أنستسيا غاري المتخذة لمكافحة العنف ضده لمساواة موقف الرجال والنساء أن تكون متوازنة وثم تحررت من أعمال العنف التي يرتكبها الرجال.

ABSTRAK

Jarije. 2016. Perjuangan Anastasia melawan Kekerasan Grey dalam novel karya E.L James 'Fifty Shades of Grey'. Skripsi. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Penasihat Muzakki Afifuddin, S.S ., M.Pd.

Kata kunci Perjuangan Perempuan, Kekerasan.

Perjuangan perempuan telah menjadi istilah umum dalam kasus ketidaksetaraan gender. Seiring dengan ketidaksetaraan gender, posisi perempuan selalu ditindas oleh laki-laki. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti jenis-jenis kekerasan yang dialami Anastasia dalam novel 'Fifty Shades of Grey' karya E.L James.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: 1) mengidentifikasi jenis kekerasan yang dialami Anastasia dalam E.L James 'Fifty Shades of Grey'; Dan 2) untuk mengidentifikasi perjuangan Anastasia melawan kekerasan Grey dalam novel karya E.L James 'Fifty Shades of Grey'. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari novel karya E.L James 'Fifty Shades of Grey'. Fokus utama penelitian ini adalah tentang karakter utama Anastasia Steele yang mengalami kekerasan oleh Christian Grey.

Penelitian ini menggunakan kritik sastra feminis radikal oleh Schulamith Firestone (1974) yang menggambarkan kondisi perempuan sebagai kelas yang paling tertindas secara fundamental dalam budaya patriarki yang misoginis. Data dikumpulkan dari kata-kata atau kalimat baik dalam bentuk monolog, atau dialog antar karakter yang terkait dengan topik.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa kekerasan yang dialami Anastasia dalam novel karya E.L James 'Fifty Shades of Grey' terbagi dalam empat jenis: kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikologis, kekerasan ekonomi, dan kekerasan seksual. Masalah kedua yang telah dirumuskan oleh peneliti adalah tentang perjuangan Anastasia melawan kekerasan Grey. Dalam melakukan perjuangan, Anastasia telah melakukan beberapa tindakan. Seiring dengan tindakan tersebut, peneliti telah membagi perjuangan Anastasia melawan kekerasan Grey menjadi tiga: perjuangan untuk menolak beberapa poin dalam kontrak, perjuangan dalam mendapatkan pendidikan, dan perjuangan dalam membangun kebebasan finansial. Semua tindakan yang dilakukan oleh Anastasia bertujuan untuk melawan kekerasan Grey terhadapnya untuk bisa menyamakan posisi laki-laki dan perempuan agar seimbang dan kemudian terbebas dari kekerasan yang dilakukan oleh pria.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter elaborates background of the study, research question, research objectives, research significances, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research method. Research method explains research design, research instruments, data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

The issue of feminism has been a great influence that reflects women's struggle for their independence and equality with men. Feminism emerged as a movement concerned with women's inequality, standpoints and empowerment (Ashe, 2007). Feminism emphasis on securing women's gendered interest implied that men's power and masculine forms of dominance would have to be undermined (Ashe, 2007). This consideration was supported by St. Thomas's words "Women as the imperfect men", "incidental being". Moreover, woman's stereotypes as second to men are implied in Bible, where Eve is depicted as made from what Bossuet called *a supernumerary bone of Adam* (Beauvoir, 1953). Consequently, women feel inferior, because they were created as the second rank in almost all of life aspects, such as politic, economy, culture and education (Kusumaningrum, 2006). This happens because in the society women's place is supposedly to be in the domestic field, like being a wife, giving birth to children, and managing the household.

Nowadays, the issue of women's struggle has been discussed in many researches. The awareness issue of women's struggle becomes the focus in

national, regional even international because violence against women happened everywhere (Bunch, 2000). In line with this issue above feminism emerged as a movement to end sexism and sexist oppression (Shaw and Lee, 2004). Then, the researcher takes radical feminism in analyzing this research. Radical feminism emphasizes male control and domination of women throughout history. According to radical feminist, sexist oppression is one thing all women have in against women and on sexuality, seeking to understand the source and consequence of male's greater power (Shaw and Lee, 2004). The issue that is brought of radical feminism is about oppression, especially violence. Violence against women becomes international issue because up to 70 percent of women in the world experience violence in their lifetime (WHO, 2009). It means that violence had happened prevalence in every single country in the world-cross race, culture and ethnic. Although there are many researches which learn about violence, but still it cannot decrease the number of violence that happened in women's cases.

Fifty Shades of Grey is a contemporary sensation novel. Christian Grey has fifty shades of a sadistic character flaw to sexually possess, control, dominate, and debase women. He seeks impressionable, unworldly, insecure and submissive women like Anastasia Steele; an unassuming beauty of indistinct personal agency. She does not even know there is an underside to her, until she meets up with it through Christian Grey. Grey's sadism brings out latent sadomasochistic features of Anastasia that makes it hard for her to resist being pulled into a passionate, physical relationship of control, submission and domination with him. Grey treated many women like Anastasia Steele throughout the years, and they rarely

leave such relationships mentally and physically unharmed. In fact, most of them are so emotionally wounded that they are unable to trust that healthy love can exist.

Fifty Shades of Grey seems to make a statement about women's conflicts around their emancipation thus far. It can surmise from the passive-dependent prototype of woman that 19 million women are connecting with, that women feel ambivalent, at the least, about their sexual freedom and social advance. This intra psychic conflict does not surprise, as women's emancipation was bound to come with some anxiety about now having the same stresses of men. This by no means suggests women want to go back to the Victorian era, only that the pressures of sexual and social freedom bring new problems for which they may have been unprepared.

In analyzing the novel, the researcher uses radical feminist literary criticism. It is a part of feminist literary criticism, which considers women's oppression occur due to patriarchy system as men have superior authority and economical privilege (Sofia, 2009). In analyzing this novel, the researcher focuses on radical feminist literary criticism of Shulamith Firestone's *The Dialectic of Sex* (1974). This primary theoretical concepts explored here include: the idea of a 'sex class', which in Shulamith Firestone's work describes the condition of women as the most fundamentally oppressed class within a misogynistic patriarchal culture; the view of gender as a system that operates to ensure continued male domination; the lesbian feminist representation of the control of feminine sexuality by males through 'compulsory heterosexuality'; and the

understanding of the diversity of male sexual violence against women as an institution within the power structure of patriarchy (Madsen, 2000).

Radical feminism is the most extreme movement in opposing gender equality. Fundamentally, this rejects liberal feminism which aims to strike for gender equality, whereas, radical feminism's aim is beyond the liberal feminism's (Soulmier, 2000 as cited in Azis, 2007). Therefore, the relation between women and men in any aspects has to be reconsidered as men always trap women in order to be mined toward men's desire. Radical feminists encourage women to not committing sexual relation with men (Azis, 2007).

In conducting this study, the researcher is inspired by some previous studies which also discuss violence toward women. The first study is conducted by Dwi Sulistyorini, entitled *Pelecehan Seksual terhadap Tokoh Perempuan dalam Novel Perempuan di Titik Nol Karya Nawal El-Saadawi dan The Color Purple Karya Alice Walker*. This study focuses on the sexual abuse toward women. The second previous study is conducted by Lya Zulfa Hanum under the title *Aspek Lesbianisme Tokoh Celie pada Novel "The Color Purple" Karya Alice Walker*. This study focuses on the aspect of Lesbianism as portrayed in the main character, Celie. While this research focuses on women's struggle against men's oppression and its effects on women. The third previous study is of Aminullah (2009), the student of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, entitled *Women's Struggle against Gender Discrimination in Sydney Sheldon's Nothing Last Forever*. It is similar to the researcher's study, which is about Women's struggle. However, it is still different in terms of men's violence in which the acts

of violence are performed in household. While in his study, Aminullah discusses women's struggle in fighting against the gender discrimination. Furthermore, the actions performed by women in the researcher's study and in Aminullah's study are different. In the researcher's study, women tend to struggle harder instead of Aminullah's. Through the analysis, the researcher wants to show that women are not supposed to be viewed as subordinated and humiliated human. Also, the researcher wants to show that women and men should have equal rights in any aspects. Therefore, this study is expected to be able to inform people how important protecting women's rights are to reach the equality between men and women. In short, this study tries to invite people to change the way they think of women position, for example in the case of way to interact between men and women.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the above rationale, the researcher formulates the problems of the study as follows:

1. What types of violence are experienced by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*?
2. How does Anastasia struggle against Grey's violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In accordance with the statement of the problem, the objectives of this study are formulated as follows:

1. To identify the types of violence experienced by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*
2. To identify Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In conducting the analysis, the researcher should have scope and limitation to prevent being out of the topic in order to the study has clear focus. Besides, scope and limitation are intended to give a distinct direction where the analysis goes to. The researcher only focuses on the kinds of violence experienced by Anastasia and Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence. On the other hand, there are limitations that are not analyzed by the researcher, i.e. social aspect, economical aspect, political aspect, and religion aspect. However, those limitations may be done by the next researcher.

1.5 Significance of the Study

This study is significant to conduct because by analyzing the novel, the readers can learn and realize the existence of women struggle against men domination. Theoretically, the research aims to enrich the theories based on the literary studies, especially related to women struggle against men domination done by Anastasia Steele. Besides, this study tries to implement one of literary

criticism, feminist literary criticism. And the practical significance is related to the variant of literary analysis. This study is expected to be useful for many literary researchers especially in feminist criticism research.

1.6 Research Method

This chapter discusses the research method used in the study, that comprises research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

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 whether or not specific works are analyzed. The functions of literary criticism vary widely, ranging from the reviewing of books as they are published to systematic theoretical discussion (Crews, 2013). Literary criticism is an extension of social activity of interpreting. It is a tool for interpreting literature. The critic's specific purpose may be to make value judgments 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. In this case, the researcher tries to explain his interpretation of E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* viewed from feminist 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 radical feminist literary criticism. It is a part of feminist literary criticism, which considers women's

oppression occur due to patriarchy system as men have superior authority and economical privilege (Sofia, 2009). In analyzing this novel, the researcher focuses on radical feminist literary criticism of Shulamith Firestone's *The Dialectic of Sex* (1970). This primary theoretical concepts explored here include: the idea of a 'sex class', which in Shulamith Firestone's work describes the condition of women as the most fundamentally oppressed class within a misogynistic patriarchal culture; the view of gender as a system that operates to ensure continued male domination; the lesbian feminist representation of the control of feminine sexuality by males through 'compulsory heterosexuality'; and the understanding of the diversity of male sexual violence against women as an institution within the power structure of patriarchy (Madsen, 2000). Deal with this study, Firestone's work which describe that the condition of women as the most fundamentally oppressed class within a misogynistic patriarchal culture is in a line with the study conducted by the researcher.

Radical feminism is the most extreme movement in opposing gender equality. Fundamentally, this rejects liberal feminism which aims to strike for gender equality, whereas, radical feminism's aim is beyond the liberal feminism's (Soulmier, 2000 as cited in Azis, 2007). Therefore, the relation between women and men in any aspects has to be reconsidered as men always trap women in order to be mined toward men's desire. Radical feminists encourage women to not committing sexual relation with men (Azis, 2007).

1.6.2 Data Source

The source of this research is the literary work entitled *Fifty Shades of Grey* that was written by E.L James consisting of 26 chapters, 514 pages and was published by

Vintage Books, 2012. 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.

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 is related to the objectives of the study, i.e. about the kinds of violence experienced by Anastasia and Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence.

1.6.4 Data Analysis

After all the data have been collected, the next step is classifying the data. In classifying the data, there are several steps taken by the researcher.

First, the researcher classifies the types of violence which is divided into four: physical violence, psychological violence, economical violence, and sexual violence or sexual abuse. After that, each violence type is divided into the smaller part. First, physical violence comprises of beating, choking, spanking, and flagellation. Second, psychological violence comprises of intimidation, withholding information from the victim, and isolating the victim from friend and family. The third, economical violence comprises of controlling access to need. The last, sexual violence or sexual abuse comprises of sexual fetish, sexual voyeurism, and sexual sadism, sexual masochism.

Second, the researcher classifies the types of struggle performed by Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* into some types: struggle in rejecting the contract, struggle in getting education, and struggle in establishing financial independence.

After all data are classified in the right order, the researcher starts to analyze the data by using feminist literary criticism, especially radical feminist literary criticism. After that, the researcher starts to analyze the data in accordance with the classified or categorized data which has been collected before. Then, relating data to the topic of the study, which is about Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence. After all, the researcher interprets and elaborates the data based on theory used, i.e. radical feminist literary criticism.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid different understanding, the researcher provides definition for some terms frequently used in this study. The followings are the terms frequently find in this study:

1. **Feminism:** The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power and opportunities as men and be treated in the same way.
2. **Radical Feminism:** Women's movement triggered by patriarchal system in which masculinity plays role as the central norm and gives privilege toward men to access basic of power rather than toward women. Hence, women try to equalize their position with men by opposing the rule of patriarchy.

3. **Women Struggle:** The struggle performs by women to fight against men's oppression in vary, i.e. by struggle in getting education, struggle in establishing financial independence, struggle in engaging sisterhood, and struggle in engaging lesbianism.
4. **Violence:** the use of physical force to injure, abuse, damage, or destroy.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains more about the theory of feminism in literature and also how the literary work's point of view in feminist context. There are also more explanation about the violence based on the feminist studies which are obtained from some qualified books and sites, and previous studies supporting this study to analyze the data and answer the research questions.

1.5 Feminism

Feminism has been defined in various ways, but it is agreed that it encompasses a set of belief, values and attitude centered on the high valuation of women as human being (Aminullah, 2009). The word “feminism” itself originated from the French word Feminism in the nineteenth century, either as medical term to describe women with masculine traits. When it was used in the United States in early part of the twentieth, it was only used to refer to one group of women: “namely that group which asserted the uniqueness of women, the mystical experience of motherhood and women’s special purity” (Jaggar, as cited in Rozaqoh, 2009)

Feminist idea has existed in Europe since 18th century and emerged in the end of 19th century in America. Later, feminist theories grew up into liberal feminist, Marxist feminist, radical feminist, and social feminist. During the growing process of those theories, women movement voiced their resistances that theories may put women on undesirable position (Faizin, n.d.). Along with its

movement to struggle women emancipation and remove gender inequality, feminism can be said as an ideology which strive for crushing the system of patriarchy, looking for the root or the cause of oppressed women and look for the way to freedom. In other words, feminism is theory of women emancipation.

Feminism is women emancipation movement which strives for transformation to a social regulation with egalitarian ideology for gender (Sulaeman & Homzah, 2010). The essence of feminism is opposing, anti, and free from oppression, hegemony domination, inequality, and violence (Zainal, 2014). However, feminism tends to be seen as a form of rebellion toward men, opposing social norm as household institution for marriage or women's effort to end their nature.

Actually, those are wrong judgments, because feminism is an effort to end woman oppression and exploitation (Fakih, 2008). Feminism can considered as one of literary theories used by women to strive for their rights, closely related to race conflict, especially, gender conflict. It means that class conflict and feminism are placed in a lining assumptions, deconstructing domination and hegemony system, controversy between weaker group and stronger one (Ratna, 2006).

According to Jackson and Jones (2009), Feminism gives effort to understand inequality between men and women. The basic thought of feminism is that men's domination is derived from special social arrangement, economy, and politics in a current society. The aim of feminism is liberation and gender interrelation. In the wider definition, feminism is a women movement for rejecting anything marginalized, subordinated, and humiliated by the dominated culture,

whether in aspect of politic, economy, or social (Ratna, 2006, as cited in Anggraini, n.d.). Djajanegara (2004) argued that the goal of feminism is to raise women's level. Struggling to achieve like this goal, women should do such ways, as acquiring the same right and opportunity like men's. Nowadays, feminism refers to women's movement that struggles against women oppression to change women's position in society. It also refers to generally systematic ideas that define women's pace in society and culture (Borgatta, as cited in Rozaqoh, 2009). It can be known that women's effort to get the same right, at least in the range social is getting obviously looked.

In general, feminism is rooted in political discourses of modernity, inheriting and challenging ideas of sovereignty, equality, liberty, right and rationality (Rice & Waugh, 2011). It aims to change degrading view of women so that all women will realize that they are not a "non-significant other," but that each woman is valuable person possessing the same privileges and rights as every man. Feminists define themselves and assert their own voices in the arenas of politics, society, education, and the arts by personally committing themselves to fostering such changes to create a society where the male and female voices are equally valued (Bressler, as cited in Rozaqoh).

According to Shaw and Lee (2004), in fighting for their rights, women were hardly striving. The struggle of feminists is really meritorious. Through feminism movement, feminists have agreed that: Women should have the right to vote, women should have access to contraceptives, women should have the right to work outside the home, women should receive equal pay for equal work,

women should have the right to refuse sex, even with their husbands, women should be able to receive a higher education, women should have access to safe, legal abortion, women should be able to participate in sports, women should be able to hold political office, women should be able to choose any career that interests them, women should be free from sexual harassment in the workplace, women should be able to enter into legal and financial transactions, women should be able to study issues about women's live and experiences.

One hundred years ago, none of those statements was possible for women in the United States. Only through hard work and dedication of women in each decade of the twentieth century did these rights become available for women. That shows how meaningful women's meritorious service and sacrifice at that time. Today's women may not be able to have the same rights and opportunity as men if no actions of feminists emerged. Women may get difficulty to access education and other facilities without the presence of feminists.

2.2 Feminist Literary Criticism

Literary criticism focusing on feminist perspective is called feminist literary criticism. To investigate female characters in literary work is difficult because feminist literary criticism has to be consistent to the previous theory of literature in order to prevent the contradiction among theories. Thus, in further development, feminist literary discourse at least has four focuses: first, to discover, examine, and measure the women's author in the past in which patriarchy culture is expressed clearly; second, to examine literary works with the feminist approach; Third, to express women's and men's ideology, i.e. how they

view about themselves in the real life; fourth, to discover gynocritic aspects, i.e. to understand the creative process of feminist author reflected in literary works (Endraswara, as cited in Idris, 2009). In this case, the researcher employs feminist literary criticism to examine literary works.

The impact of feminism on literary criticism over the past thirty-five years has been profound and wide-ranging. It has transformed the academic study of literary texts, fundamentally altering the canon of what is taught and setting a new agenda for analysis, as well as radically influencing the parallel process of publishing, reviewing, and examining literary reception (Plain & Sellers, 2007).

Feminist literary criticism properly begins in the aftermath of second-wave feminism. The term usually given to the emergence of women's movements in the United States and Europe during the Civil Rights campaigns of the 1960's. Clearly, though, a feminist literary criticism did not emerge fully formed from this moment. Rather, its eventual self-conscious expression was the culmination of centuries of women's writing, of women writing about women writing, and of women – and men – writing about women's minds, bodies, art and ideas. Whether misogynist or emancipator, the speculation excited by the concept of women, let alone by actual women and their desires, created a rich history upon which second-wave feminism could be built. From the beginning, feminist literary criticism was keen to uncover its own origins, seeking to establish traditions of women's writing and early feminist thought to counter the unquestioning acceptance of *man* and *male* genius as the norm. (Plain & Sellers, 2007).

Generally, feminist literary criticism exists to counter, resist, and eventually eliminate the traditions and conventions of patriarchy ideology or belief system which sees the dominance and superiority of men over women in both private and public context-as it exists in literary, historical, and critical context, as “natural” and struggle for equality of both sexes (Idris, 2009).

2.3 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism was born from political activity and analysis about civil rights social change movements in 1950's and 1960's and women movement in 1960's and 1970's (Soulmier, 2000 as cited in Azis, 2007). It is a branch of feminism that views women's oppression as the basic system of power upon which human relationship in society are arranged. It seeks to challenge this arrangement by rejecting standard gender roles and male oppression (Rozaqoh, 2009). Radical feminism sees the oppression of women as fundamental and the most basic form of oppression. All other forms of oppression stem from male dominance. The purpose of this oppression is to obtain psychological ego satisfaction, strength, and self-esteem (Rozaqoh, 2009).

Radical feminist theory begins with the assumption that women form a 'sex class. The condition of women is not just as a class but as the fundamentally oppressed class. This becomes the starting point for radical feminist analysis. Radical feminism analyses the relationship between social inequality and sexual difference; the domination of women by men is seen to provide the foundation of social inequality, and the sexual oppression of women is seen to underlie the economic, cultural, and social subordination of women (Madsen, 2000).

Radical feminists recognize the oppression of women as a fundamental political oppression wherein women are categorized as inferior based upon their gender (Shaw & Lee, 2004). In the same hand, Madsen (2000) also stated that radical feminism recognizes the oppression of women as a fundamental political oppression wherein women are categorized as an inferior class based on their sex. It is the aim of radical feminism to organize politically to destroy this sex-class system. Hanum (2011) emphasized that radical feminist, who claimed that woman oppression is the result of patriarchal system, view lesbianism as a way to set women free from patriarchal oppression. However, some societies consider that lesbianism is improper or even abnormal so that lesbians are often treated discriminatively. As a woman, the researcher is very apprehensive about this condition in which the position of women is not respected.

Since radical feminist movement is categorized as an extreme way of women to oppose inequality between men and women, thus, frequently women do such extreme actions. Lesbianism is an extreme action which is done by women to fight against men's oppression. It is an effect of men's oppression toward women. Because of being oppressed by men, radical feminists delimit themselves from men. Radical feminist offshoots include lesbian feminism, which focuses on how compulsory heterosexuality (the cultural norm that assumes and requires heterosexuality) and heterosexual privilege (the rights and privileges of heterosexuality, such as legal marriage and being intimate in public) affect women's lives (Shaw & Lee, 2004).

Additionally, Schulamith Firestone (1974) states that woman oppression has biological factor, i.e. due to women's bond to birth process and raise children that keep them in position of depending on men in order to survive. Firestone explains that feminist movement should participate in "biological revolution" that could free them from biological oppression (Rozaqoh, 2009). Carole Sheffield (1984) says that violence and threat against women by men, describe the needed of patriarchy system to override women controlling their own body and also their life. This kind of violence could be in the form of sexual abuse, molestation, etc (Rozaqoh, 2009).

2.4. Violence

The word "violence" comes to Latin language "vis" (power) and "latus" (comes from the word *ferre*, means bring). According to Hobbes (as cited in Galtung, 1990), violence is normal situation of human (*state of nature*), only state which can use violence and also has power. People can solve the violence if they have power. The based perspective of Hobbes is human is controlled by encouragement of irrational and anarchist which lead person to do violence each other. On the other hand, Galtung (1990) states that violence is the cause of difference between the potential and the actual, between could have been and what is, violence is that which increases the distance between the potential and the actual, and that which impedes the decrease of this distance.

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 occurring in public or in private life (Zuhriyyah, 2012).

Young (2015) 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 result women sorrow or suffering whether physically, sexually, or psychologically including current threat action, forcefulness or expropriation of independence without compunction whether in public or personally.”

Basically, there are many kinds of violence against women which done by men. In this case the researcher will focus his discussion on violence against women in the range of household.

Often survivors of relationship violence feel alone. Unfortunately, relationship violence is a common experience. The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey conducted in 2010 by the CDC found that more than 1 in 3 women and 1 in 4 men in the U.S. are survivors of relationship violence in their lifetime. Voices against Violence (VAV) offers services to students who: are concerned about safety in their relationship, are survivors of relationship or dating violence.

VAV counselors work with students to explore the impact of violence on their lives, create safety plans and explore other options. Relationship violence looks

and feels different for every survivor. Often the relationship violence portrayed in the media as physical or sexual violence. Often such violence is the "tip of the iceberg" - meaning that for many people experiencing violence, there are emotional, verbal, psychological and digital/online forms of abuse also occurring in their relationship. The following are typical reasons that survivors give for staying in an abusive relationship: Feeling scared of what will happen if they try to leave, feeling worried about what friends or family will think, thinking that they don't have anyone to turn to, loving a partner; wanting the abuse to end, not the relationship, a belief that they won't find anyone else to date, thinking that it is their fault.

VAV counselors work with individuals to understand what is happening in their relationship. VAV does not pressure anyone to end their relationship. Based on E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, people may know that it is categorized into relationship violence from its characters, in which the doers of the violence here have relationship with the victim. It can be proved that Christian Grey oppresses his girlfriend, Anastasia Steele.

2.4.1 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* (2015), 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.

2.4.2 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 doesn't mean the abuse isn't real and isn't 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 Researchers Network* (2015), 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 of 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.).

2.4.3 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. In the other word, it means that the husband does

not fulfill family's economic need. Economic violence experienced includes limited access to funds and credit, controlling access to health care, employment, education, 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 is also defined 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).

2.4.4 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*, 2015).

Sexual violence is 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 treat sex offenders remain unpromising, psychological interventions for survivors — especially group therapy — appears effective. (*American Psychological Association*, 2015).

According to *Center of Disease Control and Prevention* (2015), sexual violence is defined as a sexual act committed against someone without that person's freely given consent. Sexual violence is divided into the following types: Completed or attempted forced penetration of a victim, completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated penetration of a victim, completed or attempted forced acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else, completed or attempted alcohol/drug-facilitated acts in which a victim is made to penetrate a perpetrator or someone else, non-physically forced penetration which occurs after a person is pressured verbally or through intimidation or misuse of authority to consent or acquiesce, unwanted sexual contact, non-contact unwanted sexual experiences.

On the other hand, Mahari (as cited in Hughes, 2000) states 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 interests 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.

2.5 Women Struggle

It has been the fact 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 for men's oppression in order to they get the same right or not being oppressed anymore at least.

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

In facing men's oppression, women have done a lot of actions to oppose inequality between men and women, in which this inequality exists 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 performed by women to fight against men's oppression vary, i.e. by struggle in getting education, 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 men's oppression.

2.6 Previous Studies

In conducting this study, the researcher does not start it from the blank point. There are some previous studies in the same field that discuss feminism. The researcher was inspired from those previous studies. However, the researcher takes the different focus from the previous studies. Basically, there have been many researchers conducting their research in the case of feminist perspective. In conducting this study, the researcher doesn't start it from the blank point. There are some previous studies in the same field that discuss feminism. The researcher was inspired from those previous studies. However, the researcher takes the different focus from the previous studies.

Basically, there have been many researchers who conduct their research in the case of feminist perspective. The followings are three studies which examine literary work (novel) by using feminist perspective. The first study was done by Lya Zulfa Hanum (2011), the student of Diponegoro University of Semarang, under the title *Aspek Lesbianisme Tokoh Celie pada Novel The Color Purple Karya Alice Walker*. In her study, she examines the concept of lesbianism, thus her focus is about lesbianism itself. Through this study, Hanum argued that lesbianism is a way to set a woman free from patriarchal oppression. However, some societies consider that lesbianism is improper or even abnormal so that lesbians are often treated discriminatively. Lesbianism makes effort by struggling for equal rights as men without ignoring their nature. In her study, Hanum prefer

to use Radical feminism as the theory used, because it is considered as the most suitable theory to analyze lesbianism case.

The second previous study was done by Dwi Sulistyorini (2010), the student of State University of Malang, under the titled *Pelecehan Sexual terhadap Tokoh Perempuan dalam Novel Perempuan di Titik Nol* by Nawal El-Saadawi. This study aims to know what kinds of sexual abuse that have been done to the women figures of the novel. Besides, the purpose of the study is to know the impact of sexual abuse that happens to the women.

The third previous study was done by Amirullah (2009), the student of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, under the title *Women's Struggle against Gender Discrimination in Sydney Sheldon's Nothing Last Forever*. It has the similarity as the researcher's study, which is still about women's struggle. However it is different from the research.

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 novel, E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. In this study, the researcher conducts the research under the title "Anastasia's Struggle against Grey's Violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*". The researcher focuses on the struggles which are done by Anastasia in the novel E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. Through this research, the researcher aims to analyze the struggles which are done by Anastasia in opposing Grey's violence, to analyze the kinds of oppression or violence which

are done by Grey toward Anastasia, and to analyze the effect of Grey's violence toward Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

In this research, the researcher discusses violence against women, especially, in the range of household. It is reflected from Grey's behavior toward his girlfriend, Anastasia. Through this violence against women in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, it results women's struggle against men's violence toward them. This research explains women action in opposing men's violence in which, this case is considered caused by the existence of patriarchy system.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

As previously mentioned, this research concerns with two main points. First, the discussion is about Grey's violence to Anastasia in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. Then, the second is about Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. In this part, the researcher will discuss the problems in order of the research objectives have presented in the previous chapter.

3.1 Violence

Most of the types of violence presented in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* is considered as relationship violence because it occurs in the range of relationship. However, there are a few cases occurring out of relationship. Relationship violence is a pattern of behavior in an intimate relationship that is used to establish power and control over another person through fear and intimidation. Whether it refers to an experience as dating violence, domestic violence, intimate partner violence or relationship violence, all terms mean that one partner has gained more power over time through the use of controlling tactics.

In this section, the researcher will focus the analysis on female characters. The object of the analysis is only the main character in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* who are considered as the victims of men's oppression. She is Anastasia Steele.

3.1.1. Physical Violence

In E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, physical violence seems to be the most common violence instead of other violence. 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.

There are many forms of physical violence against women found on E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*. In this case, the researcher classifies the physical violence against women into several forms such as: beating, choking, spanking, and whipping. For the detailed evidence, the researcher has classified them as follows:

3.1.1.1 Beating

Beating is the act of repeatedly hitting someone to cause pain or injury: the act of beating someone. This type of physical violence is more often found instead of the other types of physical violence. It is experienced by the female characters in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

Anastasia is the female character who most frequently experienced violence from Christian Grey. To know the evidence of this case, we may identify from the following data:

You wanted to know why I felt confused after you – which euphemism should we apply spanked, punished, beat, assaulted me. Well during the whole alarming process I felt demeaned, debased and abused. And much to my mortification, you're right,

I was aroused, and that was unexpected. As you are well aware, all things sexual are new to me- I only wish I was more experienced and therefore more prepared. (Page: 292)

In the first data, the researcher finds evidence showing that Anastasia becomes the victim of physical violence in the form of beating. Here Anastasia is beaten by Christian. Christian frequently does physical violence toward Anastasia. It shows physical violence accepted by Anastasia because she is blamed by Christian. He thinks that Anastasia winked at a photographer man, Jose. Therefore, he beats Anastasia. It can be concluded that Christian doesn't have any affection toward Anastasia. It indicates that he is not purely loves Anastasia. This fact make Christian do physical violence toward Anastasia easily.

In E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, Anastasia is considered as being fear of man. The sentence "*stop beating your lip.*" (Page 129) illustrates that Anastasia is scared of men. This occurs because men who live around her always do violence against women, including toward herself. So that is why, she considers men as frightening creature.

3.1.1.2 Choking

The second type of physical violence found in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* is in the form of choking. When someone is choked, he or she will stop breathing because something blocks the throat. This type of physical violence is sometimes used by people to express their annoyance toward someone else. In E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* the treatment like this is also found in which the one who become the victim is a woman. Again, woman who becomes the victim of violence from man is Anastasia. In this case, Anastasia is choked by Christian.

The following data is the evidence of physical violence, especially in the form of choking experienced by Anastasia:

I'm screaming inside..... And as the number of voices in the choral piece increases, so does hit pace, infinitesimally, he's so controlled. (Page 492)

The data above shows the evidence of physical violence in the form of choking which is performed by Christian toward Anastasia. Anastasia has experienced physical violence from men many times. Actually, it really hurts her.

Nevertheless, she is typically an obedient woman. She never thought to oppose Christian because she loves him.

3.1.1.3 Spanking

The next type of physical violence is in the form of spanking. Spanking is a type of corporal punishment involving the act of striking the buttocks of another person to cause physical pain, generally with an open hand (more commonly referred to in some countries as slapping or smacking). More severe forms of spanking, such as switching, paddling, belting, caning, whipping, and birching, involve the use of an implement instead of a hand. Spanking here is in the second rank of the most often physical violence experienced by women after beating. In this research, the researcher has found some evidences which show the act of spanking which are experienced by women. To know the evidence, we can identify the following data:

He places his hand on my naked behind, softly fondling me, stroking round and round with his flat palm. And then his hand is no longer there... and he hits me – hard. *Ow!* My eyes spring open in response to the pain, and I try to rise, but his hand moves between my shoulder blades keeping me down. He caresses me again where he's hit me, and his breathing's changed – it's louder,

harsher. He hits me again and again, quickly in succession. *Holy fuck it hurts*. I make no sound, my face screwed up against the pain. I try and wriggle away from the blows – spurred on by adrenaline spiking and coursing through my body. (Page: 274)

In this case, the woman who becomes the victim of man's physical violence in the form of spanking is Anastasia. The data above shows us how complicated Anastasia's relationship is with her boyfriend Christian. Sexual violence has been their daily activity, therefore, the physical violence is often experienced by Anastasia. In this novel, Anastasia is a brittleness woman. She is typically a defenselessness person. She never protest to Christian. Therefore she always gets sexual violence from her partner.

3.1.1.4 Flagellation

Flagellation (Latin flagellum, "whip"), flogging, whipping or lashing is the act of beating the human body with special implements such as whips, lashes, rods, switches, the cat o' nine tails, etc. Typically, flogging is imposed on an unwilling subject as a punishment; however, it can also be submitted to willingly, or performed on oneself, in religious or sadomasochistic contexts. The strokes are usually aimed at the unclothed back of a person, in certain settings it can be extended to other corporeal areas. For a moderated subform of flagellation, described as bastinado, the soles of a person's bare feet are used as a target for beating (see foot whipping). In some circumstances the word "flogging" is used loosely to include any sort of corporal punishment, including birching and caning. In E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* the treatment like this is also found in which the one who become the victim is a woman. Again, woman who becomes the

victim of violence from man is Anastasia. In this case, Anastasia is whipped by Christian. The following data is the evidence of physical violence, especially in the form of whipping experienced by Anastasia:

He hits me across my hip. Then it moves in swift blows over my pubic hair, on my thighs, and down my inner thighs... and back up my body... across my hips. He keeps going as the music reaches a climax, and then suddenly – the music stops. And so does him. Then the singing starts again... building and building, and he rains down blows on me... and I groan and writhe. Once again, it ceases and all is quiet... except my wild breathing... and wild yearning. For... oh... what's happening? What's he going to do now? The excitement is almost unbearable. I've entered a very dark, carnal place. (Page: 490)

From the data above, when Christian is going to make love with Anastasia he has a lot of sexual violence to do with her. He does sadistic to her and it makes him feel good. He never cares about Anastasia's painful. Christian is really makes Anastasia as his sex slave; he does flagellation on her almost every day. Evidence shows Christian sadistic we may see in the following data:

I close my eyes, bracing myself for the blow. It comes hard, snapping across my backside, and the bite of the belt is everything I feared. I cry out involuntarily, and take a huge gulp of air. "Count, Anastasia!" he commands. "One!" I shout at him, and it sounds like an expletive. He hits me again, and the pain pulses and echoes along the line of the belt. *Holy shit... that smarts.* "Two!" I scream. It feels so good to scream. His breathing is ragged and harsh. Whereas mine is almost non-existent as I desperately scrabble around my psyche looking for some internal strength. The belt cuts into my flesh again. "Three!" Tears spring unwelcome into my eyes. Jeez – this is harder than I thought – so much harder than the spanking. He's not holding anything back. "Four!" I yell as the belt bites me again, and now the tears are streaming down my face. I don't want to cry. It angers me that I am crying. He hits me again. (Page: 550)

Christian does it again on Anastasia's body, he punish her by hitting her body. He hits her till getting bleeding. He does not care about Anastasia's painful. He just feeling good in doing those sadistic on her. The other evidence show that Anastasia is no longer can hold those sadistic on her, thus she decide to run away from Christian, we may see that in the following data:

What was I thinking? Why did I let him do that to me? I wanted the dark, to explore how bad it could be – but it's too dark for me. I cannot do this. Yet, this is what he does, this is how he gets his kicks. What a monumental wake-up call. And to be fair to him, he warned me and warned me, time and again. He's not normal. He has needs that I cannot fulfill. I realize that now. I don't want him to hit me like that again, ever. I think of the couple of times he has hit me, and how easy he was on me by comparison. Is that enough for him? I sob harder into the pillow. I am going to lose him. He won't want to be with me if I can't give him this. Why, why, why have I fallen in love with Fifty Shades? Why? Why can't I love José, or Paul Clayton, or someone like me? Oh, his distraught look as I left. (Page: 506)

3.1.2. Psychological Violence

According to *Work and Family Researchers Network (2007)*, 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, shaming, isolation, intimidation, threats of violence and controlling behavior.

Many abused women define the psychological effects of 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.

In analyzing psychological violence occurs in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, the researcher divides it into two types, i.e. verbal abuse and non-verbal abuse. Then each of them are divided again into some sub chapter as follows:

3.1.2.1 Intimidation

Intimidation (also called cowing) is intentional behavior that "would cause a person of ordinary sensibilities" fear of. It is not necessary to prove that the behavior was as violent as to cause or that the victim was actually frightened. This type of physical violence is more often found instead of the other types of physical violence. It is experienced by most of female characters in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

Anastasia Steele is the female character who most frequently experienced violence from Christian Grey. Grey intimidates Anastasia in many ways such as the way he looks at Anastasia seems he wants to swallow her, the words he speaks, and so on. To know the evidence of this case, we may identify from the following data:

“You seem nervous around men.” Holy crap, that’s personal. *I’m just nervous around you, Grey.* “I find you intimidating.” I flush scarlet, but mentally pat myself on the back for my candor, and gaze at my hands again. I hear his sharp intake of breath. “You should find me intimidating,” he nods. “You’re very honest. Please don’t look down. I like to see your face.” (Page: 43-44).

In the first data, the researcher finds evidence showing that Anastasia feels intimidated by Grey even from his eye-contact. Here Anastasia feels oppressed by Grey. Grey is an intimidated figure but romantic also, he treats Anastasia just like what another men does to their girlfriend. Grey also doing intimidate to Anastasia by his eye-contact and it is really make Anastasia feels nervous. It shows mentally violence accepted by Anastasia because she is nervous while dating with Grey.

In E.L James’ *Fifty Shades of Grey*, Anastasia is considered as being fear of man because she has not been dating with a man before. The sentence “*I find you intimidating.*” illustrated that Anastasia is nervous of Grey. This occurs because she never had been dating with a man in her entire life, also it occurs because she never has a chance to live like another girl that has a father figure in their life. Anastasia’s father was died when she just a baby. Her mother is remarried and she lives with her new husband. Thus, Anastasia considers men as mentally violence creature.

Along with the data above, Anastasia feels intimidated on Grey too by his words. It can be seen from the following data:

“I see. Is he your boyfriend?”

Whoa... What?

“Who?”

“The photographer. José Rodriguez.”

I laugh, nervous but curious. What gave him that impression?

“No. José’s a good friend of mine, that’s all. Why did you think he was my boyfriend?”

“The way you smiled at him, and he at you.” His gray gaze holds mine. He’s so unnerving. I want to look away but I’m caught – spellbound. (Page: 43)

The data shows us that Anastasia feels confuse when Grey is asking about her friend Jose. From the sentence *“No. José’s a good friend of mine, that’s all. Why did you think he was my boyfriend?”* (Page: 43) indicates that actually Grey feels so jealous on Jose and he does not want Anastasia too close with him. He does not even want Anastasia is too close with other men but him. Grey is a possessive man, he does not want his girl too close with another men even it is her friend. Christian Grey is totally a possessive man; it can be seen from the following data:

“And the boy I met yesterday, at the store. He’s not your boyfriend?”

“No. Paul’s just a friend. I told you yesterday.” Oh, this is getting silly.

“Why do you ask?” (Page: 43)

It clearly states that Grey does not want Anastasia to be with another man. He wants Anastasia just to be with him. The sentence *“And the boy I met yesterday, at the store. He’s not your boyfriend?”* indicates that Grey does not want to let Anastasia is being close with Paul, Anastasia’s friend at the store she works. One way Christian (and many abusers) maintain control is through intimidation. We see this in Christian’s behavior (sometimes overt, and sometimes hidden). For example, he threatens to hit Anastasia if she rolls her eyes at him, and when she does, he follows through. Granted, the spanking is executed within the context of their BDSM relationship; however, the use of it as a punishment for rolling her eyes earlier that evening is not. Christian also intimidates in more discreet ways.

For example, when he attempts to feel up her leg at the restaurant and she pushes his hand away, he glares at her, as if to say “*you’ll pay for this.*” Then he takes her outside and lectures her. He also uses passive aggressive tactics to punish her when he’s displeased. Lastly, his consistent use of pulling her by the arm and picking her up and carrying her when she doesn’t want to go with him is a way to showcase dominance and remind her who has power in the relationship.

3.1.2.2 Withholding Information from the Victim

In E.L James’ *Fifty Shades of Grey*, the researcher has found the kind of this psychological violence which is experienced by women. This is experienced by Anastasia. The following is the data:

Turning, I glare at him, my mouth open in horror.
 “You mention this to Ray? How could you?” I can barely spit the words out. *How dare he?* Poor Ray. I feel sick, mortified for my dad. (Pages: 261)

Anastasia has been made crazy by Christian by hiding her from Ray. To be separated from her dearest father, Ray has made Anastasia feel very hurt, because she considers Ray as the only man who loves her. Anastasia’s psychology has been totally complicated since she has to be far away from her parent, she has no one to share anymore but Kate. By withholding Ray’s call from her, Christian has successfully made Anastasia’s feeling hurt. She has really missed Ray, unfortunately, she cannot plait communication with her father who lives far from her. He forbids Anastasia to keep in touching with her father, Ray. Anastasia’s condition is really miserable, her life is controlled by her boyfriend, therefore she has no space to do what she wants, and she has to do what her boyfriend wants instead.

3.1.2.3 Isolating the Victim from Friends and Family

The last kind of non-verbal psychological violence which is found in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* is by isolating the victim from friends and family.

This can be found in the following data:

“The photographer?” his jaw clenches and his eyes burn. I blink at him. “I don’t like to share, Miss Steele. Remember that.” his quite, chilling tone is warning, and with one long, cold look at me, he heads back to the room. (Page: 148)

During her life, Anastasia never feel free from men’s oppression. In this case, Anastasia is got psychological violence in the form of isolating from her friend. When Anastasia wants to see Jose’s photograph exhibition she is forbidden by Christian. Her boyfriend says “*I don’t like to share, Miss Steele. Remember that.*” (Page: 148) to her, to convince her to not go seeing Jose’s exhibition. She has treated unfairly by her boyfriend. It is shown when Christian forbids Anastasia to see Jose. From the data above, we know that Anastasia is isolated from her friend especially the men. Christian limits her to see or to have relationship with other men. Anastasia cannot interact with other people but people in their house, it because Anastasia is isolated and forbidden to go anywhere, but house.

3.1.3. Economical Violence

Economic violence experienced included limited access to funds and credit, controlling access to health care, employment, education, 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 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).

The researcher has found the data which related with economical violence which is controlling access to need. This kind of economical violence is experienced by Anastasia. She never feels any happiness since she meets Christian. Actually, she loves Christian so much. Anastasia dates Christian because she fell in love to him at the first sight, while Christian dates her because of Anastasia never dates with a man before. He wants to explore sexual desire on her. Christian controls Anastasia's needs by giving her many things. The following data will show the evidence:

"Ana, there's a package for you." Kate is standing on the steps up to the front door holding a brown paper parcel. *Odd*. I haven't ordered anything from Amazon recently. Kate gives me the parcel and takes my keys to open the front door. It's addressed to Miss Anastasia Steele. There's no sender's address or name. Perhaps it's from my mom or Ray. "It's probably from my folks." "Open it!" Kate is excited as she heads into the kitchen for our 'Exams are finished hurrah Champagne'. I open the parcel, and inside I find a half leather box containing three seemingly identical old cloth-covered books in mint condition and a plain white card. (Pages 54)

The above data shows the evidence that Anastasia experienced economical violence from Christian. The data above explains that Christian controls

Anastasia's needs. In this case, Anastasia does not even imagine getting the first edition of these novels. *"I've found one Tess first edition for sale in New York at \$14,000. But yours looks in much better condition. They must have cost more."* (Page: 55) Through that sentence, it has been very clear that Anastasia doesn't believe in what had just Christian sent to her. Those novels only exist in her imagination until Christian give it to her.

The next data is still about economical violence in controlling access to need. The following is the data:

"I want to lavish money on you. Let me buy some clothes. I may need you to accompany me to functions and I want you dressed well. I'm sure your salary, when you do get a job, won't cover the kinds of clothes I'd like you to wear." (Page: 107)

Economical violence is also experienced by Anastasia in this evidence. The data above explains that Christian uses his money to control Anastasia. The sentence *"its laptop from Christian."* (Page: 178) shows that Christian is really control Anastasia's life by giving those things. He gives those things to Anastasia's attention to love him. The following evidence also support the economical violence, we may see it in the following data:

He's bought me a damned car, brand new by the looks of it. Jeez... I've had enough trouble with the books. I stare at it blankly, trying desperately to determine how I feel about this. I am appalled on one level, grateful on another, shocked that he's actually done it, but the overriding emotion is anger. Yes, I'm angry, especially after everything I told him about the books... but then he'd already bought this. Taking my hand, he leads me down the path toward this new acquisition. (Page: 261)

Once, Christian shows his power to make his obsession on Anastasia moves good. He gives her new car and changes her old car with that new car. He controls her

and makes her amaze at that time. Christian does not want bad thing is bearing down on her.

3.1.4. Sexual Violence

Nearly all the case of sexual violence or sexual abuse which is done by Grey in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* is in the rape way. Rape is the crime of forcefully having sex with someone against their wish. This kind of sexual violence may be done by someone else who has no family relationship or even done by someone who still has family relationship with the victim.

The researcher has classified several types of sexual violence or sexual abuse done by men as follow:

3.1.4.1 Sexual Fetish

Sexual fetishism or erotic fetishism is a sexual focus on a nonliving object or no genital body part. The object of interest is called the fetish; the person who has a fetish for that object is a fetishist. A sexual fetish may be regarded as a non-pathological aid to sexual excitement or as a mental disorder if it causes significant psychosocial distress for the person or has detrimental effects on important areas of their life. From a particular body part can be further classified as partials. While medical definitions restrict the term sexual fetishism to objects or body parts, fetish can also refer to sexual interest in specific activities in common discourse. As the evidence that had been mentioned in the previous, the main character's behavior of the novel, Christian Grey can be classified and categorized into fetish type of paraphilia sexual disorder. Grey is a person who interested in nonliving object that makes him feel passionate in term of sexual

context. It is proven by his sex toys in his private room when having sex with his partner, Anastasia. Christian Grey always use nonliving objects that make him more passionate, like the tie that binds Anastasia, using blinkers, the rope, chains, whips and big size cellophane. Christian tendencies who collected the sexual objects shows that he is fetish sufferer types of sexual paraphilia, which was later, confirmed also by the sentence that Christian Grey smelt Anastasia's panties before intercourse with her. Also when Christian Grey is intentionally stealing Anastasia's panties and letting her go to Christian's home for dinner without underwear, as illustrated in the quote following:

“.....he scrunches my panties in his hand, hold them up to his nose, and inhale deeply. He grins wickedly at me and tucks them into the pocket of his jeans”. (James in Arrow Books, 2015:322) “Where are my panties? I check beneath the chair. Nothing. Then I remember – he squirreled them away in the pocket of his jeans.....” (Page: 331) “I realize he's done this on purpose. He wants me to be embarrassed and ask for my panties back.....” (Page: 332).

3.1.4.2 Sexual Voyeurism

Voyeurism is one of the behaviors in a group of sexual problems called paraphilia. Paraphilia's are associated with sexual arousal in response to stimuli not associated with normal sexual behavior patterns. Voyeurism is a practice in which an individual derives sexual pleasure from observing other people. Voyeurism is a practice in which an individual derives sexual pleasure observing other people engaged in sexual acts, nude, in underwear, or dressed in whatever other way the "voyeur" finds appealing. Differentiating innocent enjoyment of nudity from behavior that is similar but deviant in other circumstances can sometimes be difficult. Voyeuristic practices may take a

number of forms but their characteristic feature is that the voyeur does not directly interact with the object of their voyeurism (often unaware that they are being observed), instead observing the act from a distance by peeping through an opening or using aids such as binoculars, mirrors, cameras (including camera phones and video cameras), etc. This stimulus sometimes becomes part of a masturbation fantasy during or after the observation.

Christian Grey is categorized and classified as paraphilia sexual disorder. Christian is really passionate on Anastasia's body, he used to see deeply in Anastasia's body as the sexual object. It can be seen from the following data:

“He stands back to gaze at me. I'm naked for heaven's sake. Hey, he summons me..... Anastasia, you're a very beautiful woman, whole package.....” (Page: 133-134).

3.1.4.3 Sexual Sadism

The essential feature of sexual sadism is a feeling of sexual excitement resulting from administering pain, suffering, or humiliation to another person. The pain, suffering, or humiliation inflicted on the other is real; it is not imagined and may be either physical or psychological in nature. A person with a diagnosis of sexual sadism is sometimes called a sadist. The name of the disorder is derived from the proper name of the Marquis Donatien de Sade (1740-1814), a French aristocrat who became notorious for writing novels around the theme of inflicting pain as a source of sexual pleasure. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, also known as the DSM, is used by mental health professionals to give diagnoses of specific mental disorders. The paraphilia are a group of mental disorders characterized by with unusual sexual practices or with sexual

activity involving noncondensing or inappropriate partners (such as children or animals). The paraphilia may include recurrent sexually arousing urges or fantasies as well as actual behaviors. In addition to the sexual pleasure or excitement derived from inflicting pain and humiliation on another, a person diagnosed with sexual sadism often experiences significant impairment or distress in functioning due to actual sadistic behaviors or sadistic fantasies. With regard to actual sadistic behavior, the person receiving the pain, suffering, or humiliation may or may not be a willing partner. Whether or not the partner is consenting, it is the very real suffering they are experiencing that is arousing to the sadist. When the sexual activity is consensual, the behavior is sometimes referred to as sadomasochism. The consenting partner may be given a diagnosis of. Like sadism, masochism is a term derived from a proper name; in this instance, from Leopold von Sacher-Masoch (1836-1895), an Austrian novelist who described the disorder in his books. The sadistic acts performed or fantasized by a person with sadism often reflect a desire for sexual or psychological domination of another person. These acts range from behavior that is not physically harmful although it may be humiliating to the other person (such as being urinated upon), to criminal and potentially deadly behavior. Acts of domination may include restraining or imprisoning the partner through the use of handcuffs, cages, chains, or ropes. Other acts and fantasies related to sexual sadism include paddling, spanking, whipping, burning, and beating, administering electrical shocks, biting, urinating or defecating on the other person, cutting, rape, murder, and mutilation. In extreme cases, sexual sadism can lead to serious injury or death for the other

person. From this paraphilia sexual sadism disorder, Christian Grey shows that he is a sexual sadism addict. It is clearly seen from those facts that had been proving in previous two facts. Christian Grey always doing sexual hardness to Anastasia. Grey is always doing slaving to Anastasia, ordering Anastasia to do sex, bonding, whipping, and without feel care about her he is doing those hard sex to get pleasant. It is really makes Anastasia feel under pressure to Christian. It is proven from the following data:

“Anastasia: you’ve said you’ve hurt someone before. Christian: yes I have. It was a long time ago. Anastasia: how did you hurt her? Christian: I suspended her from my playroom ceiling.....suspension –that’s what the carabinieri are for in the playroom. Rope play. One of the ropes was tied too tightly”. (Page: 220).

3.1.4.4 Sexual Masochism

The essential feature of sexual masochism is the feeling of sexual or excitement resulting from receiving pain, suffering, or humiliation. The pain, suffering, or humiliation is real and not imagined and can be physical or psychological in nature. A person with a diagnosis of sexual masochism is sometimes called a masochist. The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, also known as the DSM, is used by mental health professionals to diagnose specific mental disorders. In the 2000 edition of this manual (the Fourth Edition Text Revision also known as DSM-IV-TR) sexual masochism is one of several Paraphilia’s are intense and recurrent sexually arousing urges, fantasies, or behaviors. In addition to the sexual pleasure or excitement derived from receiving pain and humiliation, an individual with sexual masochism often experiences significant impairment or distress in functioning due to masochistic behaviors or

fantasies. With regard to actual masochistic behavior, the person may be receiving the pain, suffering, or humiliation at the hands of another person. This partner may have a diagnosis of but this is not necessarily the case. Such behavior involving a partner is sometimes referred to as sadomasochism.

The female character of the novel, Anastasia, is categorized into sexual masochism because she lets herself live and goes into Grey's life and being the subject of Grey's madness to reach sexual satisfactions. Anastasia is also totally surrendering herself into Grey's life. It can be seen from the following data:

"Please him! He wants me to please him! I think my mouth drops open. Please Christian Grey. And I realize, in that moment, that yes, that's exactly I want to do. I want him to damned delight with me. It's revelation." (Page: 100).

Although, whether Anastasia Steele in previous explanation stated that she allowed herself to be a masochist because she loves Christian. In fact, Anastasia often enjoyed the sexual act and continue to let him hurt and humiliated sexually by Christian Grey. Anastasia repeatedly praised that she feels satisfied after getting those madness sexual acts from Christian. It can be seen as recognized in the following data:

Exploding around him as I climax and splinter into million pieces underneath him .Wow..... That was outstanding..... ". (Page: 116-118) "Spanking probably would not be so bad; humiliating, though, and tied up? Well, he did tie up my hands together. That was well, it was hot, really hot, so perhaps that will not be so bad." (Page: 139)

Davison, Neale and Kring (2012) also suggests that some embodiments sexual masochism as tied, blowing eyes, beaten ass, exhibited naked, taking a role as a slave, and obey all the rules and orders. The embodiment proposed by

Davison, Neale and Kring (2011) are to be found in Anastasia's previous behavior, she let herself to be bound, closed eyes, beaten and whipped in the ass, and letting Christian seeing her nude without clothing, plays as slaves who abide by the rules and commandments by figures, Christian Grey. And what is more, all the actions are agreed by Anastasia under the contract, so it proves that Anastasia is identified into paraphilia and sexual disorders of sexual masochism.

3.2. Anastasia's Struggle against Grey's Oppression

Being oppressed by Christian makes Anastasia want to be free from Christian's oppression. In order to be free from Christian's oppression, Anastasia have to do struggle to break a system which has allowed Christian to do oppression, which is called patriarchal ideology. For struggling against Christian's oppression, Anastasia do several actions such as struggle in rejecting some points of the contract, struggle for economic independence, and establishing financial independence.

3.2.1 Struggle in Rejecting the Contract

From the beginning, Anastasia does not like or feel comfortable around Christian. She complains about him to her roommate after first meeting him, and yet still goes on a date with him. When he first proposes BDSM and the contract, she is not interested and refers to herself as being Christian sex slave if she goes through with it. She also calls her mom crying because the nature of the relationship and how Christian is treating her. And yet she stays. The following data will show Anastasia's effort for rejecting some points of the contract:

Contract

FUNDAMENTAL TERMS

2 The fundamental purpose of this contract is to allow the Submissive to explore her sensuality and her limits safely, with due respect and regard for her needs, her limits and her wellbeing.

3 The Dominant and the Submissive agree and acknowledge that all that occurs under the terms of this contract will be consensual, confidential, and subject to the agreed limits and safety procedures set out in this contract. Additional limits and safety procedures may be agreed in writing.

4 The Dominant and the Submissive each warrant that they suffer from no sexual, serious, infectious or life-threatening illnesses including but not limited to HIV, Herpes and Hepatitis. If during the Term (as defined below) or any extended term of this contract either party should be diagnosed with or become aware of any such illness he or she undertakes to inform the other immediately and in any event prior to any form of physical contact between the parties.

5 Adherence to the above warranties, agreements and undertakings (and any additional limits and safety procedures agreed under clause 3 above) are fundamental to this contract. Any breach shall render it void with immediate effect and each party agrees to be fully responsible to the other for the consequence of any breach.

6 Everything in this contract must be read and interpreted in the light of the fundamental purpose and the fundamental terms set out in clauses 2-5 above. (Page: 165)

The first evidence shows the fundamental terms of the contract between Christian Grey and Anastasia Steele. Christian Grey as the Dominant will treat the Submissive like a sex slave as just written in the contract. Both of them have discussed about the contract deeply. Sure, it is not a legally binding contract, but at least it is setting clear guidelines for both parties and laying out in explicit detail what is okay to do, what is not okay, and so on and so forth. For Anastasia, a recently devirginized girl getting into a BDSM relationship with a controlling, that is probably even more important. However, this is a relationship. For sure, it is mostly predicated on BDSM activities, and in fact it probably is nothing but BDSM sexual activities, but it is still a relationship. As the contract spells out,

Christian Grey can end the contract and walk away at any time, for any reason. On the other hand, Anastasia cannot do such things, as long as Christian does not break any of the terms of the contract, she is stuck. That is why, Christian assumes that he sticks to things in the contract and Anastasia as a girl who have never experienced any of this before should agree. Then a few weeks in, she decides that actually she does not like being tied up and paddled and being forced to obey every one of Christian's sexual demands (aside from the hard limits) that absolute most basic of human rights of not being forced to stay in a relationship. According to the contract, if Christian does not decide to release her, she is fucked. Literally and metaphorically. Evidence shows Anastasia as the submissive should obey the contract, it is stated in the following evidence:

SUBMISSIVE

15.13 The Submissive accepts the Dominant as her master, with the understanding that she is now the property of the Dominant, to be dealt with as the Dominant pleases during the Term generally but specifically during the Allotted Times and any additional agreed allotted times.

15.14 The Submissive shall obey the rules ("the Rules") set out in Appendix 1 to this agreement.

15.15 The Submissive shall serve the Dominant in any way the Dominant sees fit and shall endeavor to please the Dominant at all times to the best of her ability.

15.16 The Submissive shall take all measures necessary to maintain her good health and shall request or seek medical attention whenever it is needed, keeping the Dominant informed at all times of any health issues that may arise.

15.17 The Submissive will ensure that she procures oral contraception and ensure that she takes it as and when prescribed to prevent any pregnancy.

15.18 The Submissive shall accept without question any and all disciplinary actions deemed necessary by the Dominant and remember her status and role in regard to the Dominant at all times.

15.19 The Submissive shall not touch or pleasure herself sexually without permission from the Dominant.

15.20 The Submissive shall submit to any sexual activity demanded by the Dominant and shall do without hesitation or argument.

15.21 The Submissive shall accept whippings, floggings, spankings, caning, paddling or any other discipline the Dominant should decide to administer, without hesitation, enquiry or complaint.

15.22 The Submissive shall not look directly into the eyes of the Dominant except when specifically instructed to do so. The Submissive shall keep her eyes cast down and maintain a quiet and respectful bearing in the presence of the Dominant.

15.23 The Submissive shall always conduct herself in a respectful manner to the Dominant and shall address him only as Sir, Mr. Grey, or such other title as the Dominant may direct.

15.24 The Submissive will not touch the Dominant without his express permission to do so. (Page: 170)

Now, to be fair, this contract is not legally binding (in this book). However, agreements have power over people and they can be used by abusive and manipulative people in order to exert control over others. It does not matter whether Anastasia has a wonderful time being tied up and fucked by a sparkly Dominant like Christian Grey, and it does not matter if she never wants to leave. In fact, let's range further and further into the land of what it and say that Anastasia has a wonderful time, never has any doubts, loves following everything in this contract, and has a wonderful sexy times with Christian Grey that end in good way, and there are never any negative repercussions for either party. We are still finding out what kind of person Christian Grey is. Christian Grey is a person who gives people contracts that try to restrict their basic human rights, and that makes him a controller person. This contract is a horrible thing to Anastasia and all it really needs is a simple clause: Either the Dominant or Submissive is entitled to terminate this contract at any time, for any reason, immediately and without prior notice. The sentence "The Submissive shall accept whippings, floggings,

spankings, caning, paddling or any other discipline the Dominant should decide to administer, without hesitation, enquiry or complaint.”(Page: 170) is really makes Anastasia does not agreed with that point. She rejects that point by giving some disagreement reason and it works, the point rebuilt by two of them.

3.2.2. Struggle in Getting Education

In the effort for getting education, Anastasia does not easily to acquire it. For getting education, Anastasia must strive against Christian. The existence of patriarchal ideology which has placed men as the superior has allowed them to act and do anything they want toward women. Even, we frequently found they treat women as a maid, even though they are their wife or daughter. Along with this, men consider that having good education is not important for women; they think that women don't need to go to school, because women's duty is to serve men. Dealing with this case, women must strive against men for struggling themselves in order to they can acquire the same education as men. In this case, women intend to do this for establishing gender equality between men and women, in order to they have the same position and right. Besides, this is intended to erase oppression which is done by men toward women, because one of the factor which encourage men to do oppression toward women is because women's being uneducated.

The following data will show Anastasia's effort for getting education:

“Good luck, Annie. You seem awful nervous. Do you have to do anything?”
 Holy crap.... Why Ray has picked today to be observant?
 “No, Dad. It's a big day.”
 Yeah my baby girl has gotten a degree. I'm proud of you, Annie.”
 (Page: 234)

The data above obviously tells how hard women to get education. Women are treated unfairly; they are not allowed to go to school. Again, it is caused by patriarchal ideology; consequently, society has believed that school is built just for men. The belief which has prevailed in the society forces most of women to be uneducated. Therefore, it makes men who have the higher level education to ill-treat women. In E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, women do many kinds of struggle. One of them is by struggling in getting education. Here is explained that women have to strive against men for getting education. They have to do such resistance action such as breaking men's rule who have forbidden women to have education. This is not easy to be done, because to oppose or resist men's rule will cause the next oppression instead. However, Anastasia never give up, she is typically an ambitious girl to study. It is shown in the data below:

One of the vice chancellors rises, and we begin the long, tedious process of collecting our degrees. There more than four hundred to be given out, and it takes just over an hour before I hear my name. (Page: 238)

Anastasia's effort in getting education is not only done for herself only. She also teaches her roommates, Kate to learn with her. Nettie is really patient to teach Kate, even though Kate is somewhat late to think. Basically, all of the women's struggles in getting education above are intended to equalize the position between men and women, in order that women are free from men's oppression because women have lower education level instead of men. Therefore, by struggle in getting education is expected to make gender equality, finally, there are not such oppression because of there are some subordinated group. Hence, by

equalizing the right for getting education between men and women, it will make the gender equality.

3.2.3. Struggle in Establishing Financial Independence

Being oppressed by men has made women need to have financial independence. In order to have financial independence, woman should conduct such struggle to suffice their need of life. To establish financial independence is not easy thing to be done, especially by women, because women have been treated unfairly in the case of getting education, while education is the most supporting thing for people to be able to establish their financial. Women will be very difficult to apply such job in some offices, instances or agencies if they have no good background education. Therefore, they have to strive and work hard by their own self if they want to establish financial independence. Along with this case, Anastasia tries to survive by building her own financial independence by standing on her own foot, because, it is very hard even impossible for her to be accepted to work in offices, instances or agencies because she is being controlled by Christian.

After living apart from her parent, Anastasia certainly will fulfill her needs if she does not do it by herself. Anastasia tries hard to make her financial independence in order to she is able to fulfill her own needs without depending on someone else. Anastasia conducts such struggle in establishing her financial independence by doing a part time job in the company. By her new business to make her own financial independence, step by step she makes her success. In establishing her financial independence, she doesn't do it by her own self. She is

helped by her roommates Kate to develop her successfulness. Anastasia starts her successfulness from zero by her seriousness with expecting to be success. It can be identified in the following data:

“I’ve applied for some internship. Im waiting to hear.”

“Have you applied to my company as I suggested?” (Page: 73)

Since she lives apart from her parent, Anastasia has nothing. Actually, leaving her parent becomes her hard choice, she find a new problem of life. She has no financial independence. Fortunately, Kate let Anastasia to live in her rent house and all her needs are fulfilled by Kate. Along with her new problem, Anastasia tries hard to establish her financial independence by working in the company. Besides, she also does not want to bother Kate too much by merely depending her live on Kate. Kate supports her to establish her successfulness. Her new job is expected to make her being independent and can stand on her own foot without depending herself to other, especially on Kate, because she feels Kate has done many things for her. In conclusion, women’s struggle in establishing economic independence is done in order to they have freedom. By this way, women won’t depend their life on men anymore. This kind of struggle is expected in order that women free from men’s oppression because one of the factor why men tend to oppress women because their economic is depending on them. Therefore, by equalizing women position with men especially in the field of economy, it is expected to relieve them from men’s oppression.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* by using feminist literary criticism, finally, the researcher comes to the next part which consists of conclusion and suggestion. In this part, the researcher will give the conclusion which deals with the analysis which has been done in the previous chapter. Besides, the researcher is also going to give suggestion related to this study for the readers, especially for the next researcher which use the same theory as used in this study.

4.1. Conclusion

In the previous chapter, the researcher has presented the analysis of E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* which is divided into two discussions. The first discussion is about Grey's violence toward Anastasia, and the second discussion is about Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence. In the first discussion, violence experienced by Anastasia is divided into four types, including physical violence, psychological violence, economical violence and sexual violence or sexual abuse.

The second problem which has been formulated by the researcher is about Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence. In conducting struggle, Anastasia have done several actions. Along with the actions, the researcher has divided Anastasia's struggle against Grey's violence into three: struggle in rejecting some points of the contract, struggle in getting education; struggle in establishing financial independence. Among the struggles mentioned above, struggle in

rejecting some points of the contract is considered as the most extreme action done by women in E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*.

4.2. Suggestion

Conducting analysis toward literary work is an interesting activity. In this study, the researcher was analyzing a literary work in the form of novel entitled *Fifty Shades of Grey* which is written by E.L James'. To analyze this literary work, the researcher uses feminist literary criticism, hence, this study was only focusing on analyzing female characters. However, it does not mean that the male characters is not important, they are also needed in conducting this analysis as the supporting, because they are playing role as the doer of oppression, while women are the victims which have been the focus of this analysis.

Basically, there are many aspects which can be analyzed from E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey*, such as from the psychological, social, economic, religious aspect, etc. Along with this study, the researcher suggests the next researcher to conduct analysis in the other aspect which has not been analyzed as well as the aspects which have mentioned above. By conducting analysis in the different aspect, it will benefit many people, because through the analysis in different aspect, it will give inspiration for the next researcher. Nevertheless, if the next researcher wants to conduct analysis of E.L James' *Fifty Shades of Grey* by the same theory, it does not matter. The next researcher may broaden the previous analysis into the more detail analysis or by seeking the lacking of this analysis to be added and completed in order to result better analysis in the same theory.

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