

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

As stated briefly in the previous chapter about this study which the analysis on the female characters of Danielle Steel's *Daddy* from the feminist point of view. In view of that, this chapter will mention all the related literature which will be helpful for the analysis.

II.1. Theoretical Framework

II.1.1. Feminism In Literature

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 1960s. But it is not emerging fully formed from this moment. Rather, its eventual self-conscious expression is 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. From the beginning feminist literary criticism 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:2). Plain and Seller are explaining second wave feminism become the cause of the emergence of feminist literary criticism. Second wave feminism is the term for about women's movement which happened in the United States and Europe. This term is giving

Although the development shows good enough, female writers, constrained by social and economic limitation, including the obstacle to education (Gillespie:107). At the beginning seventeenth century, even the restricted education described was only available to a small proportion of the female population: the literacy rates of women in London estimates at no more than 10 per cent. For the 90 per cent of women who unable to write, speaking is still a significant option, though this form of self – expressions or intervention is seen by patriarchal authorities as particularly threatening to religious and social order (Plain, Seller29). From the explanantion of Plain and Seller, it seems that at the beginning seventeenth century women speaking to self – expressions is more than women writing.

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From the short explanation above, we know that at the beginning, women awareness about writing. They only use speaking as their self-expression. However, when women begins to starting to write as their self-expression, they can't publish their work freely. There is a period which require them to be ghost writer. Their name is never been published in their own work, but they write for the name of some one else. But in the twenty first century, women begins aware about education. Many of them seize to high education, but women are still limited to do read and write. It is known from the regulation which is require them using vernacular language. The influence of writing is very amazing. Nowadays, women become 'textual communities' as the explanation Felicity Riddy above.

II.1.2. Feminist Theory

Feminism is the idea about woman movement which concern to equal rights. It refuses man discrimination toward woman and attempts to end it. It raises issues that concern personal autonomy or freedom. Feminism opposes women's subordination to men in the family and society, along with men's claim to define what is best for women without consulting them; it thereby offers a frontal challenge to patriarchal thought, social organization, and control mechanisms. Feminism is necessarily pro-woman. However, it does not follow that it must be anti-man; indeed, in time past, some of the most important advocates of women's cause have been men (Offen:151). Offen here explains that feminism is the movement which is did by woman. Woman is doing this movement to demand their rights. The emerge of this movement is based on the

Hooks explains feminism in a different way. Hooks said that feminism is the act to end the sexist, sexism oppression without imply that men are the enemy for women. Although Hooks explains feminism as the act to end the sexist, it has the same goal with the previous opinion above. The project vision of the movement as being solely about women gaining equality with men in the existing system (Hooks:1-3). According to Hooks, he has the different opinion about feminism. He explains that feminism is emerging to the end the sexist. Feminism depend on Hooks is not demand women's equal right, but he focus on the people who give prime important about gender. The oppression from the sexism is not contemplating negative toward men. At the end of this thinker is also similar with the previous explanation about feminism that is to fight for women equality.

In the thesis of Ajandi titled *Overcoming Barriers And Finding Strengths: The Lives Of Single Mother*, she has quotes Butler opinion about feminist theory that support the statement above. According to Butler, feminist theory is useful in analyzing the gendered experiences of men and women and is about the social transformation of gender relations (Butler: 204). Feminist theory as encompassing and highlighting how race, class, ability, family status, gender identity, sex, citizenship status, geographic location, spirituality, sexuality, and age interconnect and influence people's live. These identity also connect with other people, communities, institutions, and the environment.

The specific claims that have been made by feminist at particular times and in specific places in European history include arguments for ending the maligning of women in print, for educational opportunity, for changes in man-made laws governing marriage, for control of property and one's own person, and for valuation of women's unpaid labor along with opportunities for economic self-reliance. They also include demands for admission to the liberal professions, for readjustment of inequitable sexual mores and ending prostitution, for control over women's health, birthing, and childbearing practices, for state financial aid to mothers, and for representation in political and religious organization (Offen:152). In this explanation, Offen delivers some aspect which is demanded for women in European. According to the explanation above, it seems that in Europe, there are many aspect which discriminate women. It shows that the conciousnes about equal right in Europe is a little bit. Most of them are still under male control.

Feminist theorists have had with relational feminist arguments, both historically and today, is that such arguments seems to cut both way; even as they support a case for women's distinctiveness and complementary of the sexes, they can be appropriated by political adversaries and twisted once again to endorse male privilege. It is no secret to those who study women's history that certain aspects of arguments grounded in women's special nature, physiological and physiological distinctiveness, the centrality of motherhood, and a sharp sexual division of labor within the family and society have in the past been co-opted by those hostile to women's emancipation to fuel arguments for their continued subordination (154).

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Feminist scholar-activists have discovered, for instance, that women's cultural experience of motherhood as negative and restricting is historically specific and, given a different shape, can potentially offer women much satisfaction. However, we must find the initiative to reshape the world to our own purposes by rethinking the male-dominated family and its politics in a manner that incorporates, rather than neglects, the sociopolitical dimensions of women's experience (156). This explanation is about the survey which is did by feminist-

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