

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language is one of the most essential things in human life. people use language to speak with each other, using either formal or informal sentences. Language is important in literature. Literature is anything made through people through their thoughts or imagination. Klarer (2004) states that literature comes from the word *litteratura* which derived from the word *littera* (latter), which is the smallest element of alphabetical writing. Literature is frequently defined as a permanent expression to the words of some thoughts or ideas about existence and the world. This idea is shown through using media known as literary works.

Literary works not only come from the author's imagination, but they are also born from the reflection of society. Literary work is an image of human existence and is someone's invention. The effects of the fiction are not just imagination, but also are colored through the background of the social life of the community and the beliefs of the author. Literary works are also the result of conveying thoughts and views approximately human life that are poured creatively and packaged in beautiful forms through writers.

Literary work is a reflection of society to offer a situation or circumstances. A literary work will become an incredible work if it can reflect the era. With the above explanation, the researcher states that literature is the way people present thoughts or imaginations through experience.

Regarding literary works that increase about gender inequality experienced through women, the most suitable technique to apply is feminist literary criticism. The feminist literary criticism can describe a literary work that tells approximately the oppression experienced through women. In this situation, feminists are trying to fight against the practice of inequality or discrimination against women in society.

Feminism is often interpreted as a women's rights motion that speaks about enhancing women's positions and rejecting the difference in levels among males and females. Men constantly come to be dominant, and women have to obey all orders of men. In different words, it creates a stereotyped gender that increasingly restricts women. Patriarchy is a system in society that places men in a higher position than women, men are more dominant inside the social, political, and different aspects of life, and additionally women are a part of men in order that men have entire manage of women. Patriarchy is no longer a conventional problem for gender evaluation. Patriarchy is a social system that acknowledges men because the main holders of power and dominates in the roles of political leadership, moral authority, social rights, and property control. in the family domain, a figure known as a father has authority over women as a mom, youngsters, and including property.

Gender inequality is a system and structure that makes ladies or men sufferers. Fakhri stated that gender inequality indicates the distinction in treatment among ladies and men beneath society's stigma (Umniyyah, 2021). This gender distinction happens not due to God's nature or destiny however due to human creation through an extended social and cultural process. Gender differences are frequently equated

with the time period sexual differences formed in society concerning the nature, status, position, and roles of ladies and men as seen from their biological characteristics.

There are some issues related to inequality, including poverty, lack of awareness, social attitudes, and less nutrition for women. Some other main factors of inequality among women and men of their families are marriage and dowry, harassment, and premarital external affairs. In some other cases, we are able to find gender inequality in many patriarchal families. When the women give birth to a male child they commonly celebrate and feel glad, but when the lady baby is born, they are unwelcome. In general, men are thought to be stronger than girls, which is why women are thought to be weaker; this is why each of them play different roles and are treated differently.

Every woman has their struggle to decrease the space between women and men. In different case, there is still physical or sexual harassment affecting a minority of women and there is also a minority of men who commit with this terrible act. Whether if that is not a problem, as women we also need to against this phenomenon. Women have to have their rights to have a same opportunity and against gender discrimination. These days, women have their place in society, have same profession and possibilities for education. The most important element is that their reviews are valued and revered.

The novel is a work of prose fiction that is written narratively and is commonly written in the form of stories. Novel is one type of literary work that is of interest to readers. Novel is narrative text informing of prose with a long form

that which includes some figures and fiction occasion. The intrinsic elements of novel are theme, plot, setting, characterization, point of view, and so on (Nurgiyantoro, 2007). The contents of the novel are longer and more complicated than the contents of short stories, and there are not any structural and poetic regulations. In general, a novel talk about the characters in daily life at the side of all of the characteristics. A novel normally talks about human life in interacting with the environment and additionally with other human beings. In a novel, the author commonly attempts his great to direct the reader to various styles of images of the reality of life through the stories contained inside the novel. Therefore, the novel has a crucial role when it can provide perspectives on how to respond to life that is offered imaginatively.

One of the research projects which often examined from novel literary works is about women. Many novels reflect real life for the context of women's lives from violence to injustice. This has emerged as a totally exciting phenomenon (Junaha, et al., 2021). Making gender inequality a topic in novel storytelling is an interesting achievement for writers. Basically, women are frequently the object of storytelling in gender injustices that occur in society, so that the social reality in society is poured into novels through writers. Women are often considered weaker than men. Not only in the world of fiction which include novels, women also are often the object of news coverage in the form of negative labeling.

Feminism and gender inequality can be observed in lots of literary works, which include the South Korean novel "Kim Jiyoung, born 1982," written by Cho Nam-Joo. The writer chose a novel entitled *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982* to be the object

of research material. *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982* is a novel that has released on October 14, 2016. *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982* novel originated from South Korea and has been published for the first time in Korea. The original title of the novel is *Palsip Yi Nyeon Saeng Kim Jiyeong*. The publisher of the novel is Minumsa. To conduct this research, the researcher used *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982*, the English version translated by Jamie Chang. *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982* is a work of fiction inspired by issue that still occur around novel writers. Kim Jiyoung is the main character in this novel, talking about the life journey of Kim Jiyoung from childhood to having a family. To displaying the gender inequality of women, this novel not only focuses on the struggles of Kim Jiyoung but also increases several woman characters who face gender inequality. Being a woman in South Korea with its strong patriarchal tradition is not an easy thing, not some of them need to experience unsightly things in social life, school, family, even in the global of work. Women cannot be leaders just due to the fact they are woman, particularly while they are married. They are considered inconsistent in their work, including maternity leave or permission not to work because they take care of their families.

In the novel *Kim Jiyoung, born 1982* the inequality in the post-marriage section makes Kim Jiyoung lose her identity, she simplest does domestic work, which includes taking care of her kids, and husbands and taking care of the household. The patriarchal tradition in South Korea puts Kim Jiyoung in a deprived position, how could it not be, while Kim Jiyoung decided not to have kids, she certainly received unpleasant remedy from her family who considered that Kim Jiyoung's health was complicated, while her husband Jung Daehyun was not

questioned for his joint decision not to have kids.

In this study, the researcher chose a novel entitled *Kim Jiyoung Born, 1982* as a material item. The studies became interested in several things. There are some reasons researchers are interested in this novel. The first reason is that some female characters in the novel experience gender inequality. The author is interested in each female character in facing the pressure they get because the author sees that each female character has their own way of dealing with gender inequality. The second reason is *Kim Jiyoung, Born in 1982*, is Cho Nam-Joo's work inspired through her personal life. Researcher is interested in Cho Nam-Joo due to the fact she attempts to explain her situation in which being a woman must contend with the house even at home. But Cho Nam-Joo defies this implied rule through proving that women can be housewives and career women. Cho Nam-Joo, who had a career as a news writer in a private television station in South Korea, has come to be a woman who has roles: a professional who has two novels and is a housewife. That way, Cho Nam-Joo can fight inequality as a woman and show that women also have the proper to have the equal rights as humans.

According on the explanation above, the researcher chose the novel *Kim Jiyoung, Born in 1982* because it desired to represent how the reflection of gender inequality and the patriarchal culture in South Korea. This research can be a reference for the community to discover and provide an outline of what gender inequality and patriarchal culture are unconsciously accomplished through the community itself and will not happen again in the form of gender inequality and patriarchal culture closer to a person.

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the background above, the problem of this study is formulated as follows.

1. What structures of gender inequality are revealed in Cho Nam-Joo's novel *Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982*?
2. How are the impact of patriarchal culture on the main female character in Cho Nam-Joo's novel *Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982*?

1.3 Objective

The objectives of this research are based on the identification of the problems presented above, which are formulated as given in the following:

1. To find out the structures of gender inequality is reflected in Cho Nam-Joo's novel *Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982*.
2. To describe the impact of patriarchal culture on the main female character in Cho Nam-Joo's novel *Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982*.

1.4 Scope

Based on the background of the research above the scope of this research is only focus by main character *Kim Jiyoung*. This research is analyzing the structures of gender inequality using Walby Theory. Then, this research is also concerned on the impact of patriarchal culture on the mental of the woman characters, Kim Jiyoung. The researcher would not discuss other things other than the focus of this research so that other researchers, especially those who are interested in discussing *Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982* by Cho Nam-Joo, have broad opportunities to carry out

their research on other topics found in the novel.

1.5 Significance

Theoretically to give information and the writer hopes that this study can give a contribution to those who are interested in deep literary research about gender inequality. Practically to give moral lesson to the readers and to increase knowledge to others when they make the same topic for their thesis.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Gender Inequality

Inequality is a large issue that requires more attention to people with a numerous background from all the country in the world. Inequality practices in the community who still trapped in the old paradigm which brought on unfair actions to the people because their race, religion, skin color, and gender is different. Gender inequality can be described as allowing people to obtain distinct opportunities due to differences in perception based simply on gender problems. Gender discrimination is because of gender biased treatment of individuals or organizations. Gender inequality and discrimination are regularly discussed as related to women; however, every person can experience gender-based inequality or discrimination.

Galliano (1995) stated that the study of gender is the study of women and men. Furthermore, he also explained from the beginning of the creation of a history that many people wrote about men and women. In addition, men are described as rational, masculine, powerful.

Gender inequality is a term for unbalanced treatments that women and men receive, and those different treatments are given according to what society deems appropriate and suitable for their gender label, disregarding other things outside of the gender label itself for example their personal skills, abilities, and experiences (Wienclaw, 2011). Gender inequality is defined as differences and inequities

between men and women in various aspects of life, such as education, employment, health, politics, decision-making, and many others (Chary, 2017). According to Siregar (2018), it refers to a condition in which an injustice happens between men and women within a family, society, nation, and state.

According to Lorber (2001), the term gender inequality concerns a situation where there is inequality in the social organization and the economic structure of a society based on gender. It is usually women who get a less good situation than men, resulting in average men having a better position in many spheres. For example, women often receive lower pay than men, even for the same type of work, and women often do not have the opportunity for advancement to top positions.

Gender inequality takes many distinctive forms, depending on the financial structure and social organization, a specific society and on the lifestyle of any particular group within that society. People in this society believed that men and women are not equal. They instilled in women the perception that women are emotional and sentimental, while men are sturdy and never cry in public. Only men can lead their households and their countries. Women have fewer rights than men because they are not able to make decisions. Women and children face numerous regulations in many countries. In comparison to men, women have a smaller voice when it comes to issues concerning their politics and bodies. Women had no opportunity to observe in the past, but as countries developed, the government implemented numerous programs to educate girl children. Many families have previously assumed that male children would study greater than female.

In case of marriage, women ought to not study more than their husband because it's far believed that a woman who learns more than her husband makes her own desire without paying attention to her husband. Gender inequality has decreased in recent years when compared to the past, but it remains widespread. Gender inequalities had been eliminated due to education and the advancement of society. This makes it easy to access opportunities without regard for gender.

According to Fakhri (2005) the factors that cause gender inequality are:

- a. The existence of men's organizations that do not allow women to develop optimally.
- b. Men as the main breadwinner in the family.
- c. Culture that always takes up men have taken root in society.
- d. Discriminatory legal norms and political policies.
- e. Women are very prone to rape or sexual harassment and if this happens it will damage the image of family and society.

2.2 Feminist Approach

Feminist has the aim to investigate problem in society view from woman point of view. It also has a purpose to remind the existence of woman of woman from political and social aspect. First, image of woman it describes about how female characters are presented in the story. The characters are extraordinary and struggle against the tradition and society. Second, woman oppression, it explains that female character gets the unfair treatment from the society because of her existence for being a woman. Third, male domination, it shows about the man character dominates the female which force the woman to make a movement. The last,

register theory, it explains feminist aspect from political and social aspect toward the existence of woman emancipation, and other society problem link with sexual disorder. Barry (2020) stated that feminist is studies that criticize the problem of differences between women and men socially, politically and economically, as well as to show the extent of patriarchy.

According to Selden 1991 in Lubis (2018), the focus of the discussion on the issue of female existence in literary criticism is closely related to the five subject matters as follows.

1. Biological: from a male's point of view, woman is "Tofa Mulier in Utero" 'woman is nothing but a womb'. So, judging from the role of a woman's body, she is the place of heredity. The feminist side, on the other hand, argues that women's biological attributes are more a source of superiority than inferiority.
2. Experience: there is a clear distinction in terms of women's and men's perceptions and emotions in important and unimportant matters.
3. Discourse: Foucault argues that what is "right" depends on who is in charge of the discourse. Thus, it is natural that there is male dominance in the "truth" contained in literary works written by men. There is an assumption (Robin Lakoff = sociolinguist) that the language of women seems rather low, has uncertainty, superficial, reckless, not serious, and full of feeling. In order for women to be more dominant, then must try to seize the discourse of men.
4. Awareness: The psychoanalytic theory of Lacan and Kristeva speaks of this. Female sexuality is revolutionary, subversive, diverse and open. Therefore there is an attempt to refuse to define female sexuality.

5. Social and economic conditions: women seek to balance the changes in social and economic conditions in the interaction of women and men.

According to Lubis (2018), there are several issues that can be studied with feminist criticism. Generally, all literary works featuring female characters, both in fiction and poetry can be studied with a feminist approach. The things studied in relation to female characters are:

1. The role of female characters in literary works is either as a protagonist or an antagonist, or subordinate figure.
2. Relationship of female characters with other figures of male and other female figures.
3. Perform the female character, his ideals, his behavior, his words (speech of his language), and his views on the world and life.
4. The attitudes of female authors (authors) and authors of female characters.

Feminism perspective exists to criticize the strong realism perspective with its strength and secure concepts. The perspective also criticized the realist's base assumption that focussed only on the actor of the state. Meanwhile, feminism talks more about the actor of non-state who influential also in the development of international relations (Weber, 2005). The feminism theory introduce gender as the relevant empirical category which is the tool to analyze and understand the relationship of global strength as well as the normative position to develop the alternative order of world (True, 2001).

2.3 Theory of Patriarchy

The word of patriarchy, as derived from the Greek (father who rules over a family) has immediate connotations of power, family-relations and social hierarchy. The word patriarchy itself has a connotation that a father or a man in the family has a power in the family relationship. Furthermore, women have a subordinate position in the social environment, and men emerge as superior due to all the choices in their hands. The concept of patriarchal theory from Walby (1990) is very essential to expand and to consider the forms of gender inequality both in terms of class and ethnic groups. The gender inequality starts from the point where men are the dominant group compared to women. Even in terms of personal existence this is seen as a form of patriarchy in domestic relations. as well as the practice of social sex is the choice of men not women, and this is one part of the dominance of men over women. As with the violence of men against women, it is taken into consideration a women's control system (Walby, 1990).

The gender inequality that dominant man specializes in the ability of man to take over the girl workforce in paid work. Woman does not need to work for a large amount of money. Women are considered unworthy of paid work because women are considered human weak. The term social structure turns into very crucial because Walby instead refuses that biological from that determinism that every male individual is constantly in a dominant position and that women are in a subordinate position. that is, gender is not about biological problems however is about sociology. Therefore, men dominant in the family that men are the head of household, and this makes men capable of devote violence or oppression, because

according to him women are only creatures who are weak and depend on him for life.

2.3.1 The Structures of Patriarchy

Walby (1990) said that the foundation of patriarchy comes from six structures that are: paid employment, household production, culture, sexuality, violence and state.

A. Paid Employment

The first structure of patriarchy discusses paid employment. This part explains why women have restricted job opportunities.

Human capital theorists argue that women have less human capital than men because of their position in the family. Women's work as carers of children (and also of husbands and elderly parents) precludes their acquisition of as many qualifications and as much labour force experience as men. (Walby 1990).

Most of the women did not have many qualifications and work experienced as men. Consequently, they look for jobs related to the family, such as cleaning service, receptionist, babysitter, and so on. According to Walby (1990), the patriarchal structures occur in paid work, in which such patriarchal relationships exist in the form of separation of women's and men's work positions and salary differences. In addition, women and men usually do not work in the same occupations or industries. There are limited job opportunities because women and men cannot work in the same area, even though men have more job opportunities than women. Because women did not get excessive education the same as men.

The concrete aspect of patriarchal relations is the department of labor. The department of work has numerous forms both vertically and horizontally and among

full-time and part-time. In the degree of vertical and horizontal hierarchy, women are often categorized as 'much less skilled' than men. The difference among full-time and part-time work makes the difference in the quantity of legal protection afforded to workers.

The position of women in paid work has a high salary inequality as compared to men's wages. This inequality occurs because women are considered weak and do not have extra time. For this, the inequality that arise are very clear, even though basically women and men have their respective abilities in completing their work, but because of the assumption that women are weak the wages given to women are different in opposition to men.

B. Household Production

Wherein married women are required to do all household chores, such as sewing garments, sweeping, mopping, cooking, and taking care of children. All the results when someone gets married. They do housework without getting paid because they rely on their husband for a living.

As a domain of production relations its significance is declining, as women increasingly spend more time underneath capitalist relations of production as opposed to privatized patriarchal productions relations in the household. In addition, it is converting under the effect of developments someplace else and does not have such reciprocal causal impact on these. Production carried out in the household is persevering with to undergo significant restricting, and partly due to adjustments in the state underneath pressure from feminist and other gendered force.

According to Walby (1990) men have the undertaking of being orientated to the external world, women of looking after the internal needs of the family members. Consequently, women try to search for a rich man and from a prominent family to make sure they did not need to do household chores in the future. In a structured household of production, men manage all the women's life where they need to take a significant benefit through this system, and women have an inferior position can only receive the situation.

C. Culture

In line with Walby (1990) culture there was a gender inequality from the norms and the value among women and men. Patriarchal culture clearly distinguishes a person based on gender in society. Patriarchal culture has prominent among males and females since historical times. The structure of patriarchal relations in cultural establishments includes the thoughts of masculinity and femininity, each of that are the result of the socialization process in society this is passed down from generation to generation. Patriarchal culture has been manifested in diverse factors of life consisting of in the fields of philosophy, religion, education, and traditional norms which still preserve the depiction of women through a patriarchal point of view, particularly women are always the concern at the same time as men have the proper to dominate.

A patriarchal system that makes men advanced. For example, that take from the field of education. Schooling is considered to maintain the process, both in terms of the formal curriculum, since boys and ladies generally study different subject, and of the hidden curriculum, in what they pick up informally. Boys are more

successful at the top reaches of the educational system. The education system received between women and men seems different. This makes it easy for men to join at the top of the social class, and ladies will find the problems to develop because, from the primary, there was a gap in the choice of subject lesson, it can be concluded that women and men had been not prepared to be equal in terms of education.

D. Sexuality

The factor of this structure of patriarchy is heterosexual. In line with Walby (1990), all these accounts is that of the reasons for sexual orientation as heterosexual, lesbian or homosexual. This structure discusses the connection of lesbians, heterosexuals, and homosexuals. Sexuality offers a purpose to distinguish among the concept of lesbian and homosexual that this topic connects with marriage everyone was originally bisexual, however became heterosexual during the normal path of development (Walby, 1990). At first, humans have a bisexual attachment, and they are not only lovers of the same sex. Then as time progresses, their sexual orientation changes to heterosexual, and heterosexual marriage makes women serve and depend their life on their husbands.

Sexuality in here is not just about gender. In line with Walby (1990) this sexuality men tend to be dominant compared to women. When the men like a woman he will advise to her and as the women when proposed according to norm and culture it is forbidden to refuse. Consequently, it can be concluded that women do not have rights. Denying their sexual need means that women are not allowed

picking their own partners. Different from men he has the proper to pick a partner in line with what he wants.

E. Violence

According to Walby (1990) violence against women as a form of male control over women. This is still a problem for lots of women in the family and in the social sphere. Male violence against women consists of sexual violence, rape, wife beating and additionally sexual harassment. The statement above is some of the forms of violence perpetrated through men and this matter will cause trauma for the victims, and the worst the victims will feel difficulties and discomfort in socializing with society in the future.

In line with Lauritsen & Heimer (2008), men view violence as a tool to dominate women. Violence against women, which is increasingly widespread and is often found even in the closest human environment, has become a special fear for women. Violence is divided into two parts, namely psychological and sexual violence.

a. Psychological Violence

Psychological violence is the use of verbal and non-verbal conversation with the cause to hurt a woman or her partner mentally or emotionally and/or to control them. Factors of psychological violence consist of the use of harsh words, insulting, screaming, performing ominously, consistently watching, relentlessly following, causing harm or property damage, denigrating to intimidate, and harassing to intimidate.

b. Sexual Violence

Sexual violence is sexual activity or activities carried out through a person with coercion or without the consent of the person who is the victim of the act. Sexual violence can consist of kissing, touching, groping, stalking, marital or dating rape, rape by strangers, and unwanted sexual activity.

F. State

In the state describes the position of women who do not have strength. Women's opinions are not voiced in the legislative and parliamentary fields. In line with Walby (1990) the relative absence of women from powerful positions in the state and other central decisional arenas.

State is generally described either as a specific set of social institutions, for example, as that body which has the monopoly over legitimations, for instances, as that body which has the monopoly over legitimate coercion in given territory, or in terms of its characteristic, as an example, that body which maintains social cohesion in a class society.

Women are kept away from access to state resources and powers as a part of patriarchal. The patriarchal state harms women due to laws and regulations that do not occur to women. government makes a regulation about marriage and divorce guidelines, fertility through legalizing or criminalizing abortion, homosexuality, prostitution, and pornography and many others.

The further women's position from the strength system, the more women do not have the proper to make a policy. For instance, the relation to gender is the notion that the state has a monopoly over legitimate coercion when in practice

individual men can utilize considerable amounts of violence against women impunity (Walby, 1990). In this situation the rules that have to be able to assist and women cannot be because the state has a monopoly on existing regulations so that men become more violent women and later, they will be able to escape from punishment easily.

2.4 The Impact of Patriarchy Culture

Patriarchal culture is a culture that showed the dominant of men to women and always places the position of women under men. This culture can generally be seen in a family wherein father and son will have a higher position and remedy differently from their sisters. even though the era is modern, we will still see this cultural phenomenon in women, particularly in women who live in environments with people who keep tightly to their local culture or customs. This culture makes women unable to move in fulfilling their rights, each in society and in the world of politics.

Patriarchal culture in personal realms forms the root of various violence directed by men towards women, as they feel entitled to exploit women's bodies (Hardinanto, 2020) & (Hardinanto & Raharjo, 2022). The impact of patriarchy is not only felt within family structures but also influences marriage, careers, and women's personal ambitions.

Patriarchy according to Bhasin (Christanti, 2016: 13) is a system in society that places men in a higher position than women, men are more dominant in the social, political, and other aspects of life, and also women are part of men so that men have

complete control of women. Patriarchy is a system that develops in society by limiting / reducing the movement of women in the political, social, spiritual, economic, mental, and position in community institutions. This community groups work together to put men in the highest position and strengthen their dominance, by discriminating against women.

Patriarchy is a system that develops in society by limiting or reducing the movement of women in the political, social, spiritual, economic, mental, and position in community institutions. This community groups work together to put men in the highest position and strengthen their dominance, by discriminating against women (Facio, 2013).

2.5 Review of Related Literature

Earlier studies related to the gender inequality of a literary work are quite numerous, but only three works are adopted as a comparison as presented below.

The second research was written by Ricka Galuh Pratiwi (2023) from Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Indonesia, in her research entitled: *The Gender Inequality Portrayed in Hansberry's A Raisin in The Sun and Hill's Heart in The Ground*. This study's goal is to describe several types of gender inequality as they appear in Mansour Fakih's theory. Aside from that, consider how female characters approach gender inequity. Using data from the dramas *A Raisin in the Sun* by Lorraine Hansberry and *Heart in the Ground* by Douglas Hill, this study adopts a feminist methodology and Mansour Fakih's concept of gender inequality. Literary criticism is the technique employed. Then,

information is gathered by reading and documenting information that is pertinent to the theory and research issues. The results obtained from this study are (1) The two dramas each have three types of gender inequality. In *Heart in The Ground* there are subordination, violence and double burden. Three different types of women's inequality such as subordination, stereotypes, and marginalization are present in Hansberry's second play, *A Raisin in the Sun*. (2) Four ways to achieve their rights: rebelling, threatening, and talking about it, focusing on their goal.

The second research was written by Mela Krismawati (2021) from Putera Batam University, Batam, Indonesia, in her research report entitled: *Gender Inequality Reflected in Kate Chopin's "The Awakening": Feminist Approach*. This research discussed gender inequality as reflected in the novel *The Awakening* by Chopin (1899). In analyzing the problem of gender inequality, the researcher applied the theory of Walby (1990). The process of collecting data in this research used library research methods and in analyzing it used descriptive method by describing using words or paragraphs. The purpose of this research described what forms of gender inequality and the resistance performed by main character to disrupt this problem. As for the result of this research, it was found that the main character Edna experienced forms of gender inequality, namely in field of household production, paid employment and culture. From these problem Edna made an effort to fight to get freedom of her own accord choose her own way of life and do what she likes.

The third research was written by Ikha Bagus Sembada (2021) from Sultan Agung Islamic University, in her research report entitled: *Gender Inequality Issues*

Depicted in Mulan (2020) Movie. The research type of this study is qualitative research. The result of the data is sentences, not statistics. There are five steps to collect the data, watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. There are two points from this study, which are primary data was taken from *Mulan (2020)* movie, and secondary data was taken from journal, books, and articles. There are two conclusions from this study. First one, the depiction of gender inequality experienced by main character in daily life aspects and in the terms of war. Second one, two behaviors are reflected by main character to struggle against gender equality, which are being brave, and being responsible.

The fourth related research conducted by Berliana Ayu (2020) from Diponegoro University, Semarang, Indonesia, in her research entitled: *The Impact of Gender Inequality on Women as Reflected in George Gissing's The Odd Women.* This study is an analysis of a novel entitled *The Odd Women* written by George Gissing. The purpose of this study is to find out the forms and effects of gender inequality on women and women's resistance to inequality through the thoughts and actions of the women characters. The methods used in this study are library research to compile data and contextual method to analyse the intrinsic and extrinsic elements of the novel. The intrinsic elements analysis is used to analyse structure of the novel which will focus on character, setting, and conflict of the novel. Meanwhile for the extrinsic elements analysis, the writer uses gender inequality theory to find out the forms of gender inequality and its effects in the novel. From the analysis of the novel, it is found that there are some gender inequality forms in

the novel that happen in public and home sphere and how the inequalities affect the female characters. It can be concluded that gender inequality forms have negative effects on several characters and thus they begin to fight in order to obtain equality.