

# Gender Indonesian Novels of The 1920s and 2000s

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**Abstract.** Gender is something thing that sticks to itself men or related women with social-cultural. Gender is often connected with existing injustice or inequality experienced by species of sex girls. one of many literary works lift about story women namely Indonesian novels of the 1920s and 2000s. on the second the literary class depicted a position lots of girls oppressed even not have a choice in their life. Although so, of course, the novels of the 1920s and 2000s have different characteristics, because born in a different Force. The difference can see in the gender phenomenon that occurs in the content novel story. To see the difference between the two the literary class researcher use method analysis content, comparative literature approach, and data validation using degrees of trustworthiness, transferability, dependability, certainty.

**Keywords:** Gender, Novel, Comparative Literature

## 1 Introduction

Literature is a result of ideas or thinking sourced author from life man every day. As a result thought, literature has a lot have differences Between authors one with author other. It is also found in literature an element of imagination from the author who wants express ideas and thoughts about the deep literary essence of life. Literature a lot serve story about a very diverse life, and the author of Thing is very understanding and appreciative of problem that with later belief are told in a story fiction [1]. Literature is also included in all aspects of life, literature has very significant development [10].

Literature in Indonesia has a lot of experience development from every generation, not except for the literature of the 1920s and 2000s. In the second literary class, many lift problems with themes related to women with gender issues. Gender is something thing to believe attached to both men and women as part of social processes and culture, however different with type sex. Gender is also understood as a part of something structure and culture in society and its connection with material reality [8].

Paradigm about women as figures who are oppressed, weak, marginalized, and do not there is choice attached to thought society [2]. Paradigm then gives birth to existing gender gaps and then forms something injustice to one of the genders viz girl. Experienced gender inequality

woman make position woman experience marginalization, subordination, stereotypes, violence, and burden work.

Marginalization is something waiver or discrimination against women to get their rights. marginalization this strengthened by its system of customs or values and culture in society. As subordination is a secondary position for a woman in society, women are considered no have more roles and functions compared with men. And in the end, the woman is in a position not important. The next stereotype is something labeling or signs pinned on women, that all problems that occur in women are caused by women alone. Then exists violence which is part of the frequent bullying \_ experienced by women, and burdens work is something thing to consider that women have traits and attitudes that can dependable, especially in affairs domestic in the housing ladder [3].

Problems related to the gender with position woman still happens in some countries, no except in Indonesia. Although the Indonesian government itself has already To do efforts to resolve problems women with exists empowerment girls in each aspect or field of life. As in fields of educational, social, political, and economic. However, the fact still occurs various types of problems with women, such as oppression, harassment sexual, violence, and others that make position woman precisely Becomes weak and like not have a choice. Men are still considered strong figures and have various types of performance compared with a woman in everything field of life. Even no seldom man considers experienced injustice woman that something reasonable and natural [9].

Besides that other factors like norm social, legal, customary customs, and values still, culture must visit tall make position woman sometimes Becomes marginalized and difficult to take some decision, and finally experience the gender gap that creates injustice [4]. In this, increasingly modern era should no there are again problems as explained above, because in modern civilization women have the same position as the boy, however permanently uphold tall morality in society [5]. Besides it, though man is considered to have more roles in cross-culture compared with the female, however in life man is not capable of living alone without the woman in Fulfill all forms of needs alive [6].

is this fact that makes later literary authors lift diverse stories about problems poured women in various types of literary works including novels. Indonesian novels of the 1920s and 2000s have different characters in both, although each raised a theme about a girl. Novel Force 1920s or also called the literary generation Balai Pustaka has characters or characteristics that the story raised many related to the story are romantic, custom, and cultural, such as happening Marry coercion, coercion, and others. Whereas characters or characteristics of the 2000s generation of novels that many author lifting woman theme about the woman that alone, with use easy language understood that is a language every day.

Although on the second the literary class seen have a resemblance, in essence permanently have fundamental differences. Difference could be seen through a comparative literary approach. The comparative literary approach is one capable literary approach that sees existing differences in literary works. The comparative literary approach has a very broad range and one of them study can be seen from existing resemblance in creation literature. Because, a researcher in Thing this interested for see how is gender in Indonesian novels of the 1920s and 2000s by seeing various types of problem women and the differences that exist in these novels.

## 2 Research Methods

Study this is type study qualitative, using method analysis contents, as well comparative literary approach. The comparative literary approach is viewing the approach from various elements, like theme story, form literary works, literary forces, and others [7]. Data retrieved from the study is sourced from Indonesian novels of the 1920s and 2000s. For data analysis using the process of data collection, data reduction, and data presentation. As well as research it also uses technique data validation to measure the validity of research data.

## 3 Result and Discussion

In part, this will explain results related to data analysis with gender in Indonesian novels generation of the 1920s and 2000s, which focuses on problem women in two literary classes. As for the form of gender that exists in the problem this exists gender injustice.

*Azab dan Sengsara* Creation Merari Siregar (1920)

*"Bagaimana dapat ia menolak perkawinan itu, karena ibunya berkehendak demikian. Menerangkan keberatannya serta perasaan kemauannya, tetapi membatah perkataan ibunya tak sampai hatinya. Karena belum pernah diperbuatnya"* (ADS. Hlm. 162)

*" How could he reject marriage, because her mother will so Explain he objected as well as feeling his will, however, refute words her mother not until his heart. Because they haven't once he did."* (ADS. P. 162)

In the quote, the text of the novel explains the figure woman in Thing this very marginalized position. He no could choose Street for his life himself, he must marry with figure man choice his mother, which is considered capable reduce his suffering. Though in heart figure woman he was very depressed, however, he no capable argue will his mother.

*Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* Creation Abidah El Khalieqy (2012)

*"Aku menggeleng dan hendak lari keluar. Segera ia menangkapku dan meniduriku untuk dicumbuinya kembali tanpa menghiraukan perasaan dan kondisiku yang lemas, takut, dan pusing kepala. Untuk kedua kalinya, di malam itu ia memaksaku untuk melayani seluruh sisa-sisa tenaganya, hingga nyeri semakin berlipat dan menjalar ke dalam perut bersama rasa sakit dan mual yang tak terkira."* (PBS, Hlm. 94)

*"I shook my head and was about to run out. Quick he caught me and fucked me for fondled return without ignoring my feelings and condition weak, scared, and dizzy head. For the second time, at night that he forced me to serve whole remnants power, up to painful the more folded and spread to in stomach along with pain and nausea count "* (PBS, P. 94)

In the quote, the text of the novel figure woman experiences stereotypes and violence on house stairs by her husband alone. He is forced to serve her husband in conditions that are not allowed, and he no can do whatever to go out or be free from coercion husband. Though he wants to rebel he is not capable do it.

Quote second novel text of two literary classes is the generation of the 1920s and 2000s glance have similarity in the problems experienced by the characters in her daughter. However, if seen from a comparative literary approach, of course, novels from second the literary class have differences. some elements of comparative literature that can make indicators evaluate differences among them in the novel *Azab dan Sengsara* (1920) the theme is raised about Marry forced and custom customs, the language used difficult to understand. Meanwhile, the novel *Perempuan Berkalung Turban* (2012) raised the theme of the rebellion of women against coercion by family, and the language is spoken easily understood because is a language every day.

Though there are differences between the two literary novels, however, experienced gender injustice figure woman in the novel should not happen to women. Women have the right to getting freedom of choice in their life, women also do not can be bullied and get violence, especially by their family alone. The position depicted women in the two novels is a description position of women in the real world like explained before, that women may very experience violence, oppression, and being considered weak by men In line with Thing that, already should Public support the efforts made by the government for protecting a female and involved woman in all aspect field life.

#### **4 Conclusion**

Literature of the 1920s and 2000s alike lift stories about a girl, though thereby second the literary class permanently have difference. A difference that is seen from the comparative literary approach. Figure women in novel stories of the 1920s and 2000s experienced gender inequality and this impacted the gender gap. Paradigm the gender gap must overcome, society must understand that position women and men same.

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