



**THE ANALYSIS OF LIBERAL FEMINISM IN THE NOVEL  
“ENOLA HOLMES – THE MISSING MARQUESS” WRITTEN  
BY NANCY SPRINGER**

Presented as a partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Undergraduate

Program

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## FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

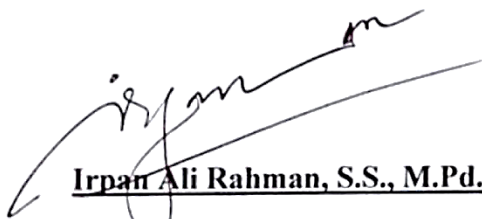
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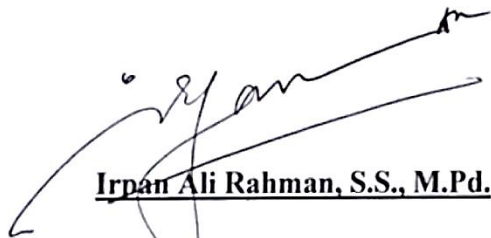
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## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare that this thesis is my own writing, and it is true that I do not take any scholarly ideas or work from others. Those all-cited works are quoted in accordance with the ethical code of academic writing.

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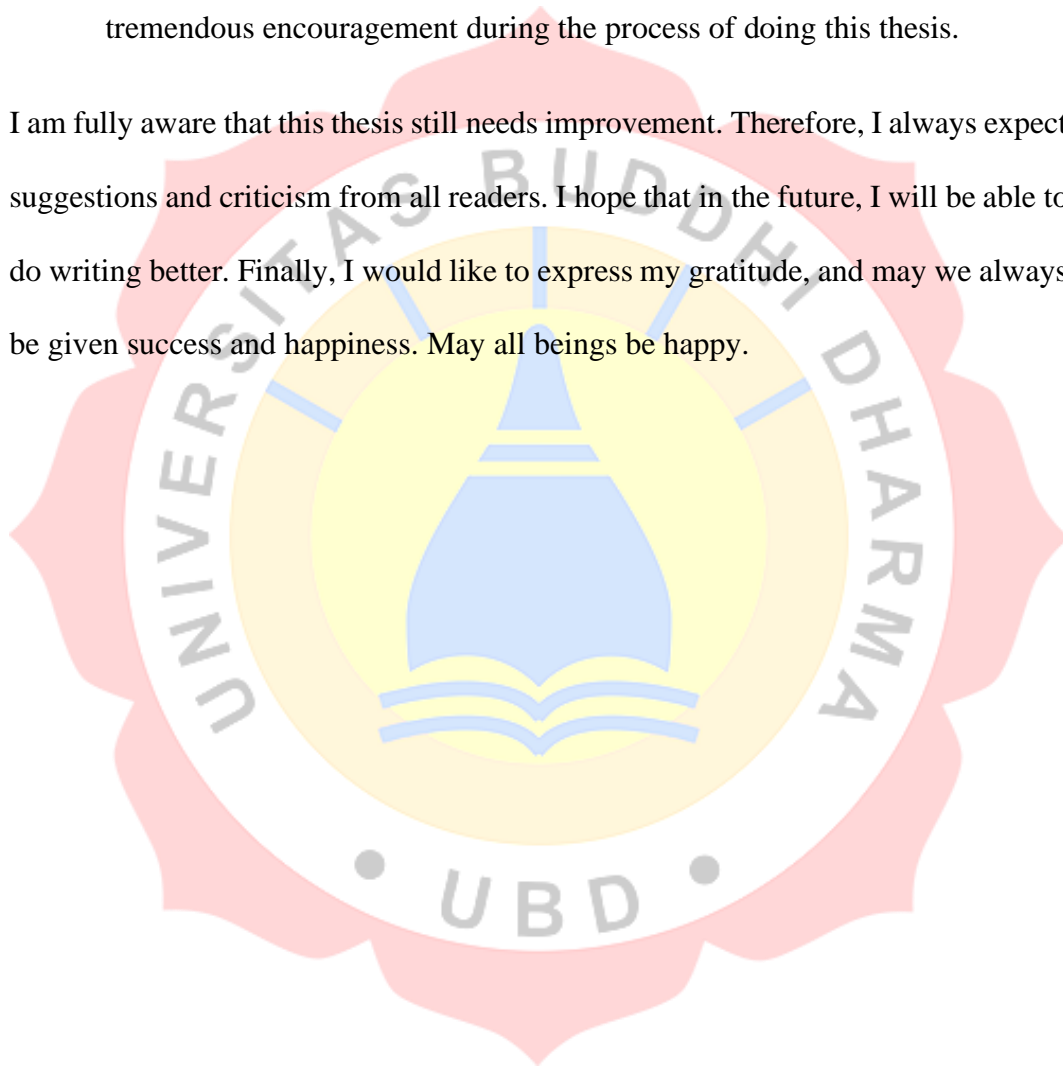
Namo Buddhaya,

Praise be to God Almighty, the Tri Ratna, and the Bodhisattva-Mahasattva because thanks to the radiance of infinite love and the support of good karma, I was finally able to complete the preparation of this thesis. Of course, this thesis could not have been completed without the help and support of various parties. For this reason, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude to:

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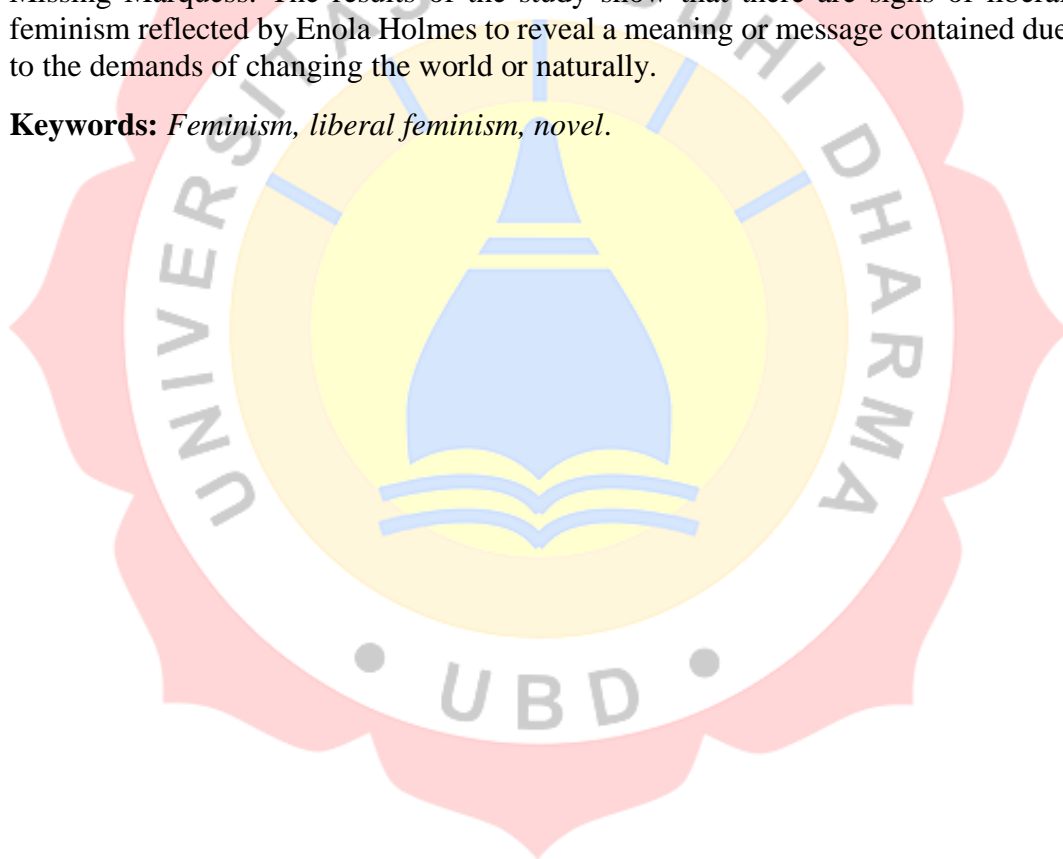
I am fully aware that this thesis still needs improvement. Therefore, I always expect suggestions and criticism from all readers. I hope that in the future, I will be able to do writing better. Finally, I would like to express my gratitude, and may we always be given success and happiness. May all beings be happy.



## ABSTRACT

This research discusses the spirit of liberal feminism that grows in Enola Holmes who lose her mother in her birthday and insisted to find her mother independently. The goal of this research is to figure out the history of feminism, type of feminism and the liberal feminism in Enola Holmes character in facing her journey. This literature research is a type of qualitative research through descriptive analysis where the writer found the dialogue or monologue that prove Enola owns liberal feminism concept in the novel *The Case of the Missing Marquess*. This research is analyzed using Rosemarie Tong feminism theory in specifically about liberal feminism which be divided into 3 important points equal liberty, equal in education and equal opportunity in economy and politics. The purpose of this study is to explain the utterances of liberal feminism that reflect in Enola Character and to describe the meaning of utterances by the characters in the novel *The Case of the Missing Marquess*. The results of the study show that there are signs of liberal feminism reflected by Enola Holmes to reveal a meaning or message contained due to the demands of changing the world or naturally.

**Keywords:** *Feminism, liberal feminism, novel.*





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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Literature plays an essential part in life, such as art, history, politics, and economics. It includes many genres, such as novel, film, short story, poetry, and drama. These are called literary works. In literary works, some elements can be analyzed, such as characterization, setting, plot, theme, message, point of view, setting, etc. Analyze the elements and combine them with a certain theory to build a thesis's scientific work. Arizah, (2020) states "Through literature, the mindset of a person or group of people can be affected, because literature is culture, while one element of culture is as a value." means that literature produces the value that exists as the rules believed to be true and able to change people's mindsets. In other words, society's perspectives could be created by literary works. Literary works give a different view of the existing perspective.

Novel is one of literary works that requires reading as the ability to understand the story. It is made of fiction and reality. Fiction plays a part in the reader's world. According to Mar et al., (2009) engaging with narrative fiction and mentally simulating the social experiences represented may improve or maintain social skills, especially skills of empathy and social understanding. Fiction is playing a part not only to entertain, but also to give impact to society.

Literature existed as part of society. It comes along with many theories, one of them is Feminism. It is generally about women's existence in society. Based on the general theory (R. Tong, 2018) there are kinds of Feminism such as Liberal

Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist & Socialist Feminism, Post Modern Feminism, Women-of-color Feminism, Psychoanalytic Feminism, Ecofeminism, and etc.

In society, women and men as sexes are indeed biologically taking different roles, but sociologically, the gap tends to underestimate women's part. It isn't too excessive to give a statement that women are sometimes treated unfairly by society. For example, men take the most part in politics, while women are underestimated to do so. It is clear to see that historically women and men are superior to women. These kinds of instance create Feminism. Feminism itself is a women's movement in the fight for two aspects which their rights to be equal as men and their freedom to determine what is good for themselves (R. Tong, 2018). It was pioneered by Virginia Woolf through her book in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and followed by the other writers. Feminism is an example of how literary works impact the society. The keyword of this topic is equality, it isn't about women should be at the top of social status but how women can play an equal part as men do in every aspect of life. It is about recognizing how society mistreated women and giving a new perspective to change the wrong perception.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Novel Enola Holmes published in 2006 by Nancy Springer. After read Enola Holmes, the writer analyses the feminism that has been shown in Enola Holmes character. This story problem is about Enola's aim to find her missing mother and stand for what she thinks is right for herself.

Enola, who has her own purpose to find her missing mother when her brother as her legal guardian forced her to be just an ordinary woman who is very different from Enola's personality. Enola thought she had the right to choose her own path and believe in herself that she would be able to attain her aim.

### **1.3 Research Question**

From the statement above, the writer formulated the research questions. How does liberal feminism concept reveal in Enola Holmes novel?

### **1.4 Goal and Function**

The goal of the study is to acquire the answer from the research in order to answer the research question. Furthermore, the writer would like to show how the character related to liberal feminism. The function of this study is to know the analysis of feminism in Enola Holmes character in order to provide general information related to feminism values and also deal with the benefit of the following research for readers.

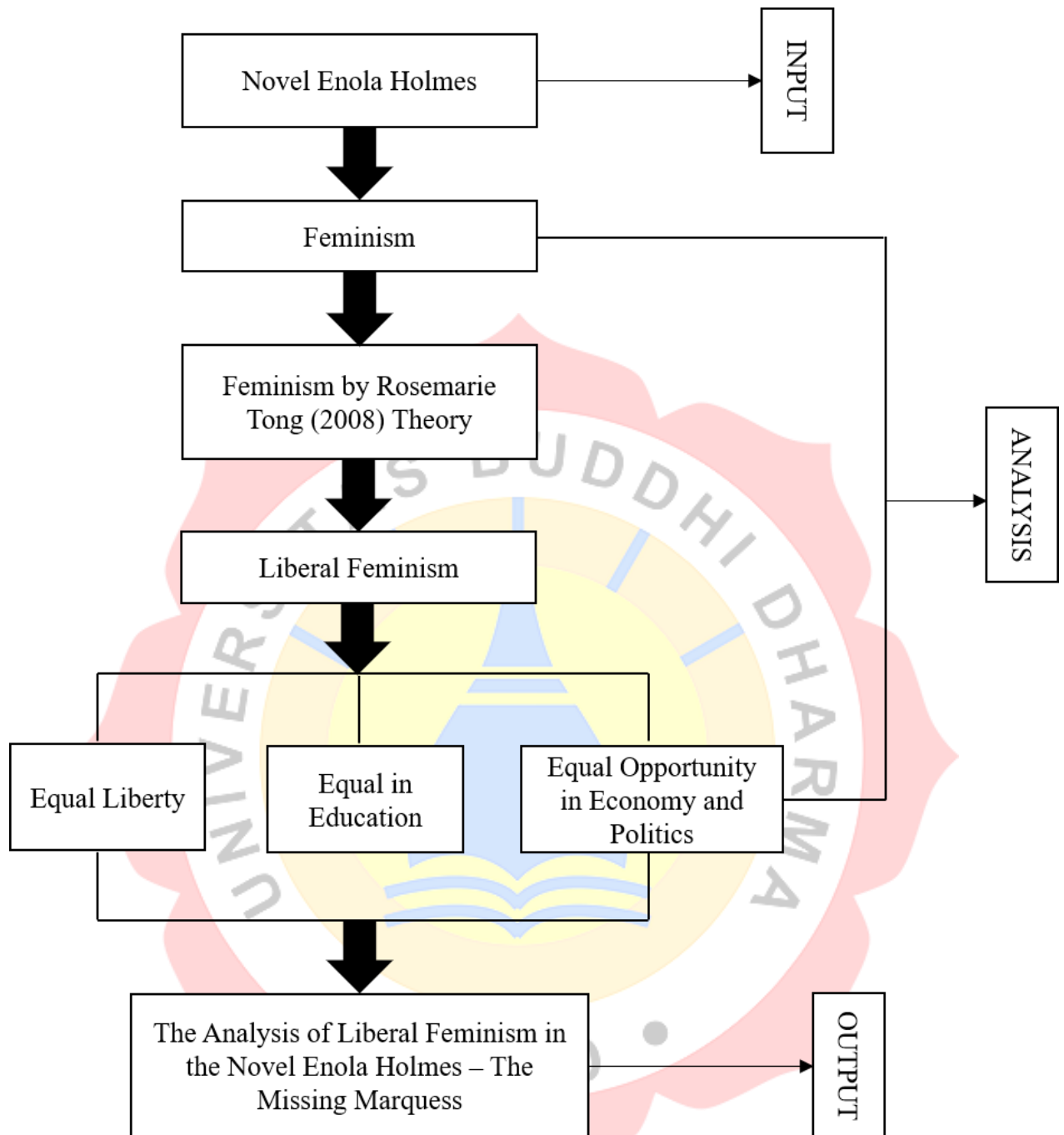
### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research has many aspects to be analysed. It depends on what the writer chooses to analyse. In order to make the analysis focus on its goal, the writer limits the research to analyse character toward feminism that depict in the story using feminism theory.

The limit of this research is to acquire information on women's power in facing the problem to show motivation that can be taken in Enola Holmes's character. The writer uses the kind of feminism theory that is liberal feminism.

## **1.6 Conceptual Framework**

The paper begins with the title “The Analysis of Character: A Study of Feminism in the Novel of “Enola Holmes – The Missing Marquess” written by Nancy Springer” which make the analysis separated into two aspects, character and feminism. The writer uses feminism theory in order to find the feminism value in the main character through her struggle where she needs to find her mom and bring solution to the boy that ended up become her friend. The characterization of Enola Holmes leads into the question of how the character in the book brings the analysis into liberal feminism. The paper will be analysed by a qualitative method. Conceptual framework in order to explain the purpose of this thesis clearly and to answer the research question that has been stated, the writer will explain through figure 1.1



**Figure 1.1 conceptual framework**

As the conceptual framework above can explained as follow:

The conceptual framework shows that the writer is using Enola Holmes Novel as the data and feminism as the main of study. The data will be analysing using a big theory by Rosemarie Tong (2008) in her book Feminist Thought that explain about



liberal feminism is divided into some points which are Equal Liberty, Equal in Education and Equal Opportunity in Economy and Politics. The writer will find the data in the novel and shows the result as the output.



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

#### 2.1 Previous Study

There are some studies relevant to the writer's analysis. Previous studies are used to give the writer First, the research by Ni Made Diastuti, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Udayana University. Her research entitled, Feminism Analysis in Austen's Novel "Pride and Prejudice" (Diastuti, Feminism Analysis in Austen's Novel "Pride and Prejudice", 2014). Her goal was to find feminism issues and analyze the effects from feminism of the main character. Her analyze conclude the theory of Modern Feminism by Langermann and Brantley (Ritzer, 2004). The result of the study was the feminism issues that found due to the fact that gender imbalance caused the man as the heir of family legacy. Steps of the main character in facing the gender problem show the liberal feminism action that support gender equality.

Furthermore, the research conducted by Nurbaiti (2018) a student of faculty Language and Literature, Universitas Negeri Makassar. Their thesis entitled, Social Conflict in Novel Gadis Bima Karya Arif Rahman. In their thesis, they analyze the social conflict of the main character. They use the Wellek & Warren theory to analyse the main problem, they conclude the social conflict to see the relatable to the reality.

The last is the thesis from Nuraisyah Fahmi a student of faculty Adab and Humanities, English Letter Department. Her paper entitled, an Analysis of Liberal Feminism Through Main Character Roles of Aung San Suu Kyi in the Lady Film (Fahmi, 2015). This research studies is about finding out how the female character

portrayed and reflected through liberal feminism by analyzing the evidences from the dialogue and picture in the film. Aung San is the woman who tries to find right equality between man and woman because she feels that there are imbalances, gender inequality and discrimination by men.

The similarity between the previous studies and the writer paper are in analysing about feminism and using the same type of approach which is qualitative. The paper from Nuraisyah Fahmi, entitled, Analysis of Liberal Feminism Through Main Character Roles of Aung San Suu Kyi in the Lady Film was using the same type of feminism as the writer which in Liberal Feminism, but in her thesis, Nuraisyah Fahmi is using film as the topic which will give different perspective of collecting the data. The differences are in the result of analysis since the material is different. Ni Made Diastuti from Udayana University in her research is using Pride and Prejudice novel as the material which give the different analysis than liberal feminism. Several previous studies are expected to help the writer in doing the research.

## **2.1 Theory Literature**

A literature review is the essential first step in developing a research plan. A literature review is a search for and analysis of relevant literature by reading a variety of books, journals, and other publications to produce an article on a particular topic or issue (Marzali, 2017). The literature review is conducted with the understanding that knowledge is continuously expanding (accumulating), and that our research topic, society, and area of study have been investigated by others. People can learn from the actions of these individuals. Thus, we are not the first to investigate society and region (Neuman, 2013).

Based on Berg & Lune (2013) The primary objectives of the literature review are twofold. First, a literature review is conducted to write a paper introducing new studies on specific topics that scientists must be aware of. This study may be published at any time in the interest of the public. Such studies can be found, for instance, in the Annual Review of Anthropology, Annual Review of Sociology, etc. This annual review issue can serve as introductory reading for newcomers to a particular field of study.

The second purpose of the literature review is for the benefit of the research project itself. In this case, doing a literature review enriches our insight about our research topic, helps us in formulating research problems and helps us determine the appropriate theories and methods to be used in our research. By studying the studies of others, we can determine whether to imitate, repeat, or criticize a particular study. We use other people's studies as a comparison for our studies. By criticizing other people's writings, we then create something new. In this paper, we will specifically discuss literature review for the sake of their research, especially for students who will write their last scientific work – thesis, thesis, or dissertation.

## **2.2 Gender**

In the society, it is known that human differ biologically by sexes, which are male and female. In society, people sociologically differ human by the gender, which are women and men. According to (Phillips, 2005) “Sociologists describe sex as the relatively unchanging biology of being male or female, while gender refers to the roles and expectations attributed to men and women in a given society, roles which change over time, place, and life stage.”. It means that gender is social status that

society give to differ human capability in doing something. In order to differ the capability, the opinion of society appear to be out of context where the men are known to be superior than women. These kinds of instance create Feminism.

### **2.3 Feminism**

Feminism (the character is called Feminist) is a women's movement that demands emancipation or equal rights and justice with men. In general, Feminism fight for two aspects which their rights to be equal as men and their freedom to determine what is good for themselves. Feminism differs from all other perspectives and understandings. Feminism is not founded on a singular theory or concept. There is no specific understanding of the application of feminism to all women throughout history that can be abstracted.

Feminism as the literature has the purpose. The purpose of feminism is to increase the position and degree of women to be equal. It is pioneered by Virginia Woolf through her book in the late 20<sup>th</sup> and followed by the other writers (Arizah, 2020). The writer has a conclusion that feminism isn't the theory that women should be more than men, but it is about equality between men and women. Feminism appeared to achieve equality between men and women, so enhancing the position of women.

Feminist literary criticism is literary criticism influenced by feminist theory or, more broadly, by the politics of feminism. To analyze literary language, it applies feminist principles and ideology. It investigates the economic, social, political, and psychological elements embedded in literature to illustrate how literature depicts the narrative of male domination. Feminist literary critique focused on women's authorship and the depiction of women's condition in literature,

especially the depiction of fictional female characters. In addition, feminist literary criticism focuses on the exclusion of women from the literary canon.

Wollstonecraft, (2021) define feminism is a consciousness of the oppression and exploitation of women in the family, workplace, and society, as well as the existence of intentional action on the part of both men and women to alter the situation. Feminism is a movement that advocates women's and men's full equality in terms of legal rights. Tong (2018) defines feminism as an ideological critique of a perspective that ignores the problem of inequality and injustice in assigning roles and social identities based on gender differences. Meanwhile, according to Ilyas (1997) feminism is an awareness of gender injustice that afflicts women, both in the family and society, and conscious actions by women and men to change this situation. Theoretically, feminism is a collection of social theories, political movements, and moral philosophies primarily driven by or concerned with women's liberation against exclusion by men.

According to Outhwaite & Ray (2008) feminism is defined as advocacy or support for equality of women and men, accompanied by a commitment to improving the position of women in society. This term assumes unequal conditions between men and women, be it in the form of male domination (patriarchy), gender inequality, or the social effects of gender differences. Abercrombie et al., (1984) feminism is an understanding that defends equal opportunities for men and women. Women are systematically weakened in modern society, and feminism is a social movement that has gradually improved the position of women in western society.

The definition of feminism can change based on historical and cultural realities and the level of awareness of perceptions and behaviors. Even among

women of almost similar types, there are differences of opinion and debate about feminist thought, based in part on reasons (e.g., cultural roots) of patriarchy and male domination, and up to the final resolution of women's struggles for environmental non-exploitation, class liberties—background, race, and gender.

In the 1960s, feminists tried to see patriarchal discourses that appeared aggressive towards women or did not include women's problems in them. From there then, in the development of feminist theory, the next general characteristics are efforts to include (Tong, 2018) namely:

1. Women and femininity become the object of extensive theory and research.
2. Women and femininity, which have long been neglected in traditional theory, are now considered equivalent to socio-economic studies.
3. The patriarchal discourse itself received sharp criticism, and at the same time, as a ladder.
4. Efforts to frame feminist discourse theory ontologically, epistemologically, and politically.
5. Feminist theory wants to see a patriarchal discourse approach through its linkage to women's problems, as well as to broader "public" or "public" issues.
6. The dichotomous either/or discourse that has been frequently used must be rejected, or adjustments must be made.

Women's issues formulated by feminist theories are divided into three major theories, namely the first wave, the second wave and the third wave of feminism. The categorization of the three major waves of feminism was first carried out by



Rosemarie Tong, a feminist who has produced feminist theory books, including her famous book *Feminist Thought* (R. P. Tong, 1998).

## **2.4 History of Feminism**

The early feminist movement attempted to confront patriarchy between the years 1550-1700 in England (Gamble, 2004). The focus of the early feminist struggle was against the patriarchal view of the subordinate position of women because they were considered weaker, more emotional, and irrational beings (Jenainati & Groves, 2014). Hodgson in Gamble (2004) defines early feminism struggles in three ways. First, through efforts to revise the essentials of women's subordination in church teachings. The second is by opposing various behavioral guidebooks that tend to restrain women at that time. Third, by building solidarity among women writers. This solidarity builds confidence and financial support among women writers. In turn, the academic education provided to girls in Enlightenment-influenced families, in turn, published inspiration about the importance of women's education as the basis for a more political movement in first-wave feminism (Ross, 2010).

### **2.4.1 First-Wave of Feminism**

The first-wave of feminism is considered to have started with Mary Wollstonecraft's *The Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792) until women achieved suffrage in the early twentieth century (Sanders, 2006). Sanders sees Wollstonecraft's writings as a cornerstone of the modern feminist movement. Wollstonecraft calls for the development of a rational side in women and demands that girl's study in government schools on an equal basis with boys. It is hoped that this education will



develop women's intellectuality to develop into independent individuals, especially financially (Richardson, 2002). Wollstonecraft's struggles continued by the couple Harriet and John Stuart Mill. They fight to expand job opportunities for women and women's legal rights in marriage and divorce.

The first wave of feminism has also been coloured by the efforts of several women to fight for women's rights after marriage and child custody after divorce. One of the most prominent advocates for married women's rights was Caroline Norton, who fought for custody of her children after Caroline's divorce (Gleadle, 2002). The activities of these women stimulated the growing awareness of women's oppression which then prompted the emergence of various organizations to defend the fate of women. Feminist activity in England resonated with America, which reached the milestone of the Seneca Falls Convention (1848), which demanded the abolition of all discrimination based on sex. In the UK, the increasing number of working women demands schools that can prepare women as professional workers. Although the available job opportunities are generally in the domestic sector, this has encouraged the widespread need for education for women. In turn, more and more women are involved in education which sparked the idea that women can vote (Sanders, 2006).

According to Sanders (2006), first-wave feminism includes several ambivalences. First-wave feminists were very careful not to get involved in unconventional life. Maybe this has something to do with the backlash experienced after the biography of Mary Wollstonecraft (Kirkham, 2000). In addition, this movement only advocates for middle-class, single women, particularly those with high intelligence. In the meanwhile, their activity is limited to addressing individual

issues, and there is no understanding of the broader feminist movement. Because only affluent women can afford domestic help, they are the only ones who can pursue both a profession and a domestic life. The most striking complaint is that these feminists continue to rely on male assistance to attain their objectives.

#### **2.4.2 Second-Wave of Feminism**

The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s, marked by the publication of *The Feminine Mystique* (Friedan, 2010), followed by the founding of the National Organization for Women (NOW, 1966) and the emergence of consciousness raising (CR) groups in the late 1960s (Thompson, 2010). Second-wave feminism is considered the most compact feminism in its understanding and movement (Thornham, 2007). The major concept of the second wave of feminism is "women's liberation," which is regarded as a revolutionary collective movement. This movement arose in response to women's discontent with the different forms of discrimination they faced. Nonetheless, the first wave of feminism was brought about by legal and political freedom. Second-wave feminism focuses more on issues that directly impact women's lives, such as reproduction, childrearing, sexual violence, women's sexuality, and domestic difficulties. (Gill & Scharff, 2011).

According to Thornham (2007), second-wave feminism in America can be grouped into two streams. The first group is right-wing, which tends to be liberal which aims to fight for the participation of women in all social life (in America), with the same rights and obligations as men. This flow is under the organization NOW (National Organization for Women), founded by Betty Freidan in 1966.

In the UK, the Right is firmly established among working women. They went on strike to demand equal pay. Meanwhile, the left is strongly influenced by socialist Marxism (Thornham, 2007). However, at The British National Women's Liberation Conference in 1970, Britain's Right and left came together and called for one feminism. In unison, they demanded equal pay, equal education and employment opportunities, 24-hour child care, free contraceptives, and abortions as needed. These demands show that second-wave feminism focuses on women as an oppressed group and women's bodies as the primary site of such oppression.

The second wave of feminism was criticized by black women, lesbians, and working women, who later formed radical movements (Gubar, 2000). Many people think that "women's liberation" only prioritizes white women and fails to cover issues of class and race (Zaslow, 2009), although Thompson (2010) argues that feminism has always been influenced by issues regarding African, Latina, and Asian women. Meanwhile, lesbians accuse second-wave feminism of prioritizing heterosexuals and marginalizing lesbianism (Thornham, 2007), although (Whelehan, 1995) and Tong (2018) point out that radical feminism and lesbian feminism developed simultaneously in the 1960s and 1970s.

In general, second-wave feminist theories are considered "half prophecy, half utopia (Bammer, 2012). Despite the sense of solidarity developed between second-wave feminists, there have always been differences between women of various classes, races, and ethnicities. Therefore, the search for feminism that can represent all women is a utopia (Braidotti, 2003) because feminism is rooted in various issues and has a plural history and development (Whelehan, 1995; Gubar, 2000; Tong, 2018). The reality of differences drives the development of feminism

in different directions. Second-wave feminism is considered to have ended in 1975 (Hewitt & Hewitt, 2010), and in the late 1980s, feminism developed divergently towards third-wave feminism and coincided with the birth of controversial post-feminism.

### **2.4.3 Third-Wave of Feminism**

Gamble (2004) sees third-wave feminism as a reaction of women of colour to white women's domination in second-wave feminism and rejects the assumption that oppression of women is uniform and universal. Furthermore, third-wave feminism is also involved in various activities taking to the streets. Gamble calls for the use of the term third-wave feminism and rejects the use of the term post-feminism because of the negative implications attached to the meaning of post-feminism.

Tong (2018) defines third-wave feminism as the development of feminism that began in the 1990s, influenced by previous feminisms. This feminism, Tong continued, has a different formulation of a feminist agenda from its predecessors because the third wave of feminism celebrates differences. In contrast to Gamble, who opposes the term post-feminism, Tong even refuses to mention the term post-feminism and chooses to use multicultural feminism.

Budgeon (2011) sees third-wave feminism as being heavily influenced by popular culture. It contradicts the opinion of Tasker and Negra and the opinion of Faludi above, who sees post-feminism as feminism that embraces popular culture. For Budgeon, third-wave feminism sees popular culture as an object of critical study and rejects the binary opposition that marginalizes popular culture. Third-wave feminism is a development of feminism that deconstructs and re-evaluates

previous feminism to continue developing and facilitating women after 1970s feminism (Budgeon, 2011).

On the other hand, Budgeon defines postfeminism as a development of feminism that is more contradictory to second-wave feminism. In Budgeon's view, postfeminism embraces and rejects feminism. Budgeon agrees with Angela McRobie, who sees post-feminism as a celebration of the achievement of feminist goals so that feminism can be seen as a thing of the past (McRobbie, 2009). Achieving the goals of feminism paved the way for women to achieve individual goals through lifestyles and consumption patterns characteristic of post-feminism. So, in Budgeon and McRobbie's understanding, third-wave feminism is global, activist, and academic, while post-feminism is more individualistic, consumptive, and popular. Zeisler, (2008) sees third-wave feminism as an umbrella term for various developments of post-second-wave feminism with various conflicting definitions.

Meanwhile, post-feminism is seen as a form of protest from a generation of non-academic feminists who see feminism as a movement that has achieved its goals and is no longer relevant to continue. According to Zeisler (2008), the plurality of definitions of third-wave feminism is due to each of its pioneers trying to formulate this wave of feminism according to individual or group experiences alone. In this case, Zeisler sees third-wave feminism as a more individualized development of feminism, partly due to the failure of second-wave feminism to facilitate pluralism in their formulation of hegemonic feminism.

Contrary to Zeisler, Brooks sees post-feminism as an umbrella term for the various developments of feminism after the 1970s. According to Brooks, post-feminism is

"a [sic] conceptual frame of reference encompassing the intersection of feminism with a number of anti-foundationalist movements [sic] represent[ing] feminism 'coming of age', its maturity into a confident body of theory and politics, representing pluralism and difference and reflecting on its position in relation to other philosophical and political movements similarly demanding change" (Brooks, 1997: 1).

This definition does not deny previous feminist movements and sees post-feminism as the development of feminism influenced by various other fields. With the influence of various theories and anti-foundationalist movements that recognize pluralism and difference, the definition recognizes the existence of various schools in the development of feminism. With an open attitude towards developments in philosophy and politics, this definition of post-feminism can accept various changes and developments that occurred after the second wave of feminism, both theoretical and prevalent.

Nevertheless, despite the contradictions in the definition of post-third wave feminism, Genz and Brabon see that both third-wave feminism and post-feminism have many similarities. Both are often used as an umbrella term for the entire development of feminism after the 1970s. For example, Brooks, (2002) and Genz & Brabon (2018) use the term post-feminism to cover third-wave feminism, while Zaslow (2009) and Budgeon (2011) use third-wave feminism to include post-feminism. Both oppose the anti-popular agenda of second-wave feminism and recognize popular culture as a fertile site for articulating feminism and empowering women (Genz and Brabon, 2018). By adhering to the formulation of post-feminism



proposed by Brooks (2002) and Genz and Brabon (2018), both are influenced by postmodern theories, and both embrace differences.

## **2.5 Variations of Feminism**

In this section, the author will explain each variant of feminism individually. Numerous variations and conceptualizations of feminism exist. In addition, the author wishes to explain the variant of feminism and provide its theory and definition.

### **2.5.1 Liberal Feminism**

Liberal feminism emphasizes women's ability to maintain their equality through their own actions and decisions, emphasizing their equality with men. A just society permits individuals to exercise their freedom and realize their potential. According to Tong (2018)

“our entire system of individual rights is justified because these rights constitute a framework within which we can all choose our own separate goods, provided we do not deprive others of theirs.”

It means people have their own right to choose what they want with no intervention from others. Like freedom to choose an education they wanted to take, and other people have no right to stop them.

Giddens (2001) defines liberal theory as a "feminist theory that gender inequality is caused by restricting women and girls' access to civil rights and social resources such as education and employment" This situation is primarily rooted in the socially constructed ideology of patriarchy, which perpetuates gender inequality.

Mary Wollstonecraft wrote *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* in 1792, arguing that women should have equal economic and educational opportunities as men. Liberal feminists of today seek to elevate the status of women in international politics, abolish unequal access to power and influence over men and women, and achieve gender equality. In her book *A Vindication of the Right of Women*, Mary Wollstonecraft describes a European society in decline in which women confined to the home are prohibited from entering the labor force and performing housework. Meanwhile, males are permitted to develop themselves to their fullest potential. If women are given the same opportunities as men, they can reach their full potential if they receive the same education. According to Tong (2018) liberal feminism is when women can do anything that they want not do something men can do. Liberal feminism emphasizes the freedom that women can get. It means, in society, women have the same freedom as men in doing something they want, women are free to express themselves by their choices.

The writer has the conclusion that liberal feminism is a movement where women is in the same level as men in choosing and doing what they want. A just society is a society that supports women in applying this movement. The gender equality by the society caused a gap between gender which make feminism, one of the movements is liberal feminism.

### **2.5.2 Radical Feminism**

Radical feminism appeared because the patriarchal system that made sexuality to judge identities. Radical feminism is rooted in the reaction of feminists who feel that they are not facilitated in NOW (National Organization for Women) liberal



feminism because of racial, class differences, and protests against American atrocities in the Vietnam war (Siegel, 2007). This understanding believes that patriarchal power works in private institutions such as marriage, child care, and sexual life (Genz, 2018). According to this sect, women have been forced by the patriarchy to be apolitical, subservient, and weak. They oppose beauty contests because they see them equip women with beauty standards that undermine women's position. This radical feminism is the second most well-known form of feminism. There are two types of radical feminism, namely: libertarian radical feminism, which focuses on personal freedom and disregards the environment; and ecofeminism. Then there is cultural radical feminism, which focuses on gender oppression in society and the values given to a small community from a feminist perspective.

### **2.5.2 Marxist Feminism**

Marxist feminism is another feminist movement; this feminism focuses on the production in which males dominated production in society and women served as property; this is due to capitalism in society. However, women also perform household tasks in their roles as wives.

### **2.5.3 Postmodern Feminism**

Postmodern feminism approaches feminist theory that combines postmodern theory and poststructuralism. These feminist figures avoid terms that imply the existence of a unity that limits differences. They refuse to develop comprehensive explanations and solutions to the oppression of women. While this poses a

significant problem for feminist theory, this rejection also enriches plurality within feminism.

Postmodern feminism invites every woman who reflects in her writings to become a feminist in the way she wants. There is no one particular formula for being a 'good feminist'. Postmodern feminism is against characterization. However, we can find a common theme or orientation to the concepts offered by postmodern feminists. The theme is that sexuality is constructed by language; Human experience lies in language, including the oppression of women, which originates from language. Because power occurs through language, which has limited human reality. Because the source of oppression is language, it is through language that we can overcome oppression against women.

#### **2.5.4 Women-of-Color Feminism**

Women of color have experienced the female experience within this group, which is characterized by oppression as both a woman and a person of color. For many women of color, mainstream feminism (in all its forms, but especially first- and second-wave feminism) disregards their experiences. Mainstream feminism fails to adequately acknowledge and address the concerns of women of color because it assumes that all women's experiences are identical to those of white privilege-privileged women.

The female experience of women of color is shaped by interactions with patriarchy and racial oppression. In the lived experience of women of color, it is entirely unclear where patriarchy ends and racial oppression begins, according to this view. Rather, each woman of color is a site of multiple forms of oppression that

operate upon her simultaneously, resulting in a new form of oppression such that the total experience is entirely distinct from the sum of its parts. A central theme in women-of-color feminisms is the notion that women of color are living sites of multiple forms of oppression (at a minimum, discrimination based on race and gender).

Only recently has feminism reappropriated the term "women-of-color" to capture the similarity of experience associated with racialized Eurocentric cultural imperialism (no matter what the nonwhite race ascribed). Obviously, it would be nearly impossible to compile an exhaustive list of these individual group experiences, given that many women of color are members of multiple historically oppressed subgroups. Nonetheless, we can discuss some of the most important groups of women-of-color feminisms and some of the most influential women-of-color feminists' works.

### **2.5.5 Psychoanalytic Feminism**

According to Tong (2018), children experience evident psychosexual stages. First, there comes the oral period, during which the infant enjoys sucking on his mother's breast and fingers. Second, during the anal stage, toddlers ages two to three enjoy the sensation of managing excrement discharge. Third, the phallic stage, in which three- to four-year-old children feel pleasure in their genitalia. Fourth, the dormant period between the ages of six and puberty. The genital stage begins throughout adolescence with the emergence of sexual desires. If typical, the desire will be oriented toward individuals of the opposing sex and away from autoerotic and homoerotic stimulation (Tong, 2018).

Based on the aforementioned stages of sexuality, gender inequality between men and women in society is rooted in a series of sexual experiences from childhood to adulthood that result in different perspectives, not only men viewing themselves as masculine and women viewing themselves as feminine, but also society's perception that masculinity is superior to femininity.

### **2.5.5 Ecofeminism**

Ecofeminism is usually considered a subset of feminist culture. Radical feminists have great respect for non-human nature, as seen in Firestone's work, 'The Dialectic of Sex', which links feminism with ecology. Other radical feminists link ecology with women's spiritual community and non-human nature (Humm, 2003).

Ecofeminism is a new term for old ideas that grew out of various social movements, namely the feminist, peace, and ecology movements in the 1970s and early 1980s. However, it has only become famous for various processes and activities against environmental destruction initially triggered by repeated ecological disasters. Ecofeminism is interrelated and a whole of theory and practice. This requires the extraordinary strength and integrity of every element of life.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Methods**

The qualitative method is used in this study. To comprehend and explain the significance of occurrences, the qualitative method situates research within its natural environment. Qualitative research comprises the study and collecting of diverse empirical sources that describe the events, meanings, and issues of everyday life (Denzin & Lincoln, 2017). Fraenkel et al., (2011) explained that qualitative research is a study that requires researchers to examine phenomena that occur naturally with all their complexity. In order to answer the research question posed in Chapter I, the author employs a qualitative approach to analyze Enola's character in light of the aforementioned definition. The author additionally gathers pertinent data from the internet, e-books, periodicals, and official websites.

#### **3.2 Data Collection Techniques**

The data collection technique is literature studies. Enola Holmes novels by Nancy Springer became the primary source of data in this study. The data collection and analysis were carried out in stages. The first step was to read the novel closely and categorize the characterization by considering Enola Holmes' physical description, actions, reactions, thoughts, and speech. There are signs of documentation studies that serve as research instruments. Documentation study techniques are realized in three steps as follows:

1. Researchers critically read the data source in Enola Holmes's novel by Nancy Springer. This hermeneutic reading is intended to understand and have the meaning back contained in the data source.
2. Researchers read continuously and repeatedly the data sources in Enola Holmes's novel Nancy Springer.
3. Researchers read once again the data source to mark parts of Enola Holmes' novel text that were elevated into data and further analyzed. This tagging is tailored to the data source. These three steps are expected to be perceived as data of passion and understanding of meaning in-depth and suffice.

### **3.3 Data Sources**

The data and data source used in this study is a novel titled Enola Holmes by Nancy Springer. The following is the complete identity of Enola Holmes's novel

Novel title : Enola Holmes (The Case of The Missing Marquess)  
Writer : Nancy Springer  
Publisher : Penguin Group  
City : Canada  
Year : 2006  
Total of page : 135  
Cover : Photo of Enola Holmes with brown background

The novel is selected based on the consideration that this novel contains many values of feminism that are very suitable to be studied and exemplified by most women in this modern era.

### 3.4 Research steps

This research was conducted with holistic or integrated reading techniques and comprehensive data sources in novels. In addition, it is also done through hermeneutic reading techniques, namely back-and-forth readings, to capture their meaning. The result will be used for classifying and grouping data based on elements of a particular section according to the purpose of the study. The steps that can be done in this study are as follows:

1. Choose and determine the novel to be researched. In this study is the novel Enola Holmes by Nancy Springer
2. Reading, studying, and understanding the elements of the novel structure and the values of feminism contained in the novel.
3. Analyzing data based on elements of feminism's structure and values contained in the novel.
4. Understanding text based on feminism values in Enola Holmes' novel.
5. Conclude the results of the analysis of the structure and values of feminism contained in the novel.
6. Compile a report of research results.
7. Report the results of the study.