



BUDDHI DHARMA UNIVERSITY

**THE ANALYSIS OF PAULINE THROUGH FEMINISM THEORY ON
EVERYTHING, EVERYTHING NOVEL WRITTEN BY NICOLA YOON**

Presented as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Undergraduate Program

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FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL

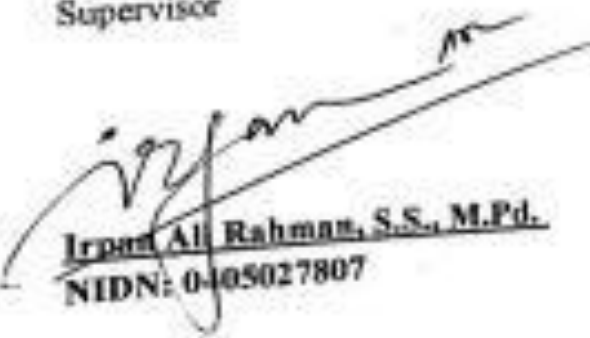
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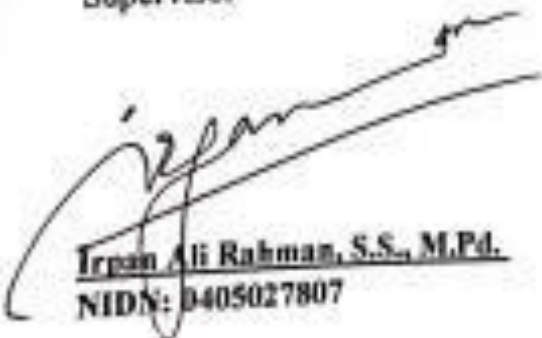
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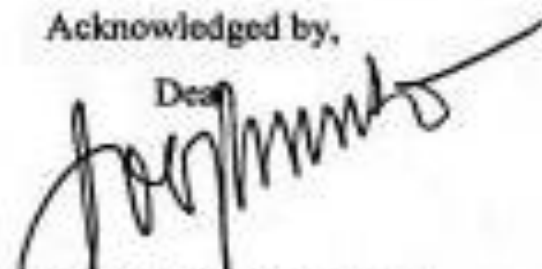
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STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I honestly declare this thesis with my own writing, reading, finding source from the expert, ideas. The writer also found source from others relevant book or e-book. 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.

Tangerang, June 20, 2019

The Writer



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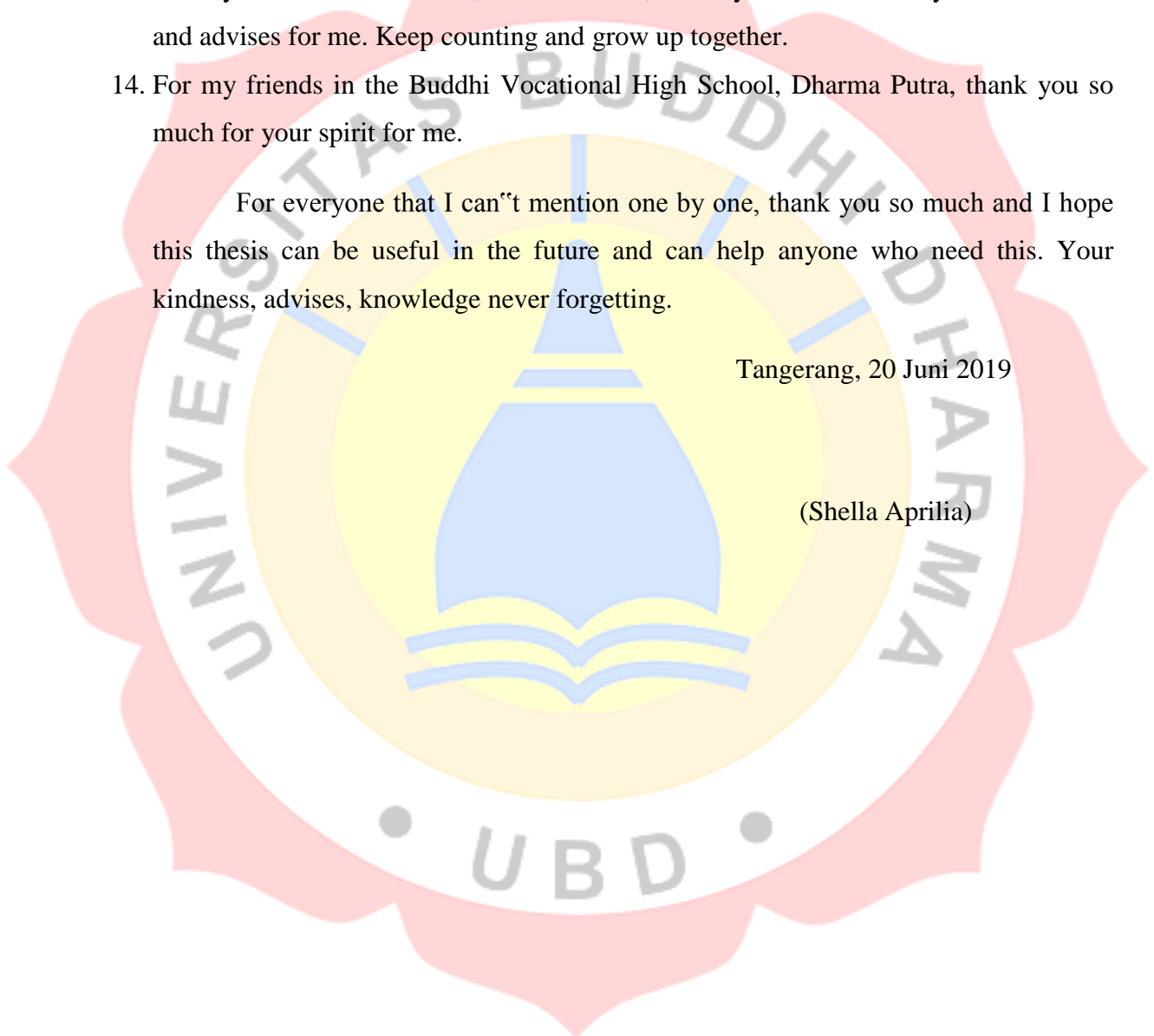
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(Shella Aprilia)



ABSTRACT

The writer would like to analyze and give readers the evidence of the other side in the novel that make a big change or big deal in someone's life. On the other side, the writer is interested in this topic because it is unique and very different from other novels. The writer made this analysis of Pauline, even though she was not the main character of this movie. The writer used the original novel book written by Nicola Yoon and explained about the good sides and bad sides of Pauline as the mother. She also explained about the good actions as the mother. The writer used existential feminism as theory and explained about the characteristic of Pauline and made a summary through that theory. As a result, the writer found the analysis of Pauline and with some different points of view. Through the feminism theory for this research and existentialism theory, she made evidence or sources relevant. In the future, the writer thought this thesis can help everyone who needs to research about characteristics with relevant information. The writer needed this thesis to be helpful to help everyone who wants to make an analysis with feminism or actually existentialism theory.

Keywords: *Character, Feminism, Feminist, Existentialism.*

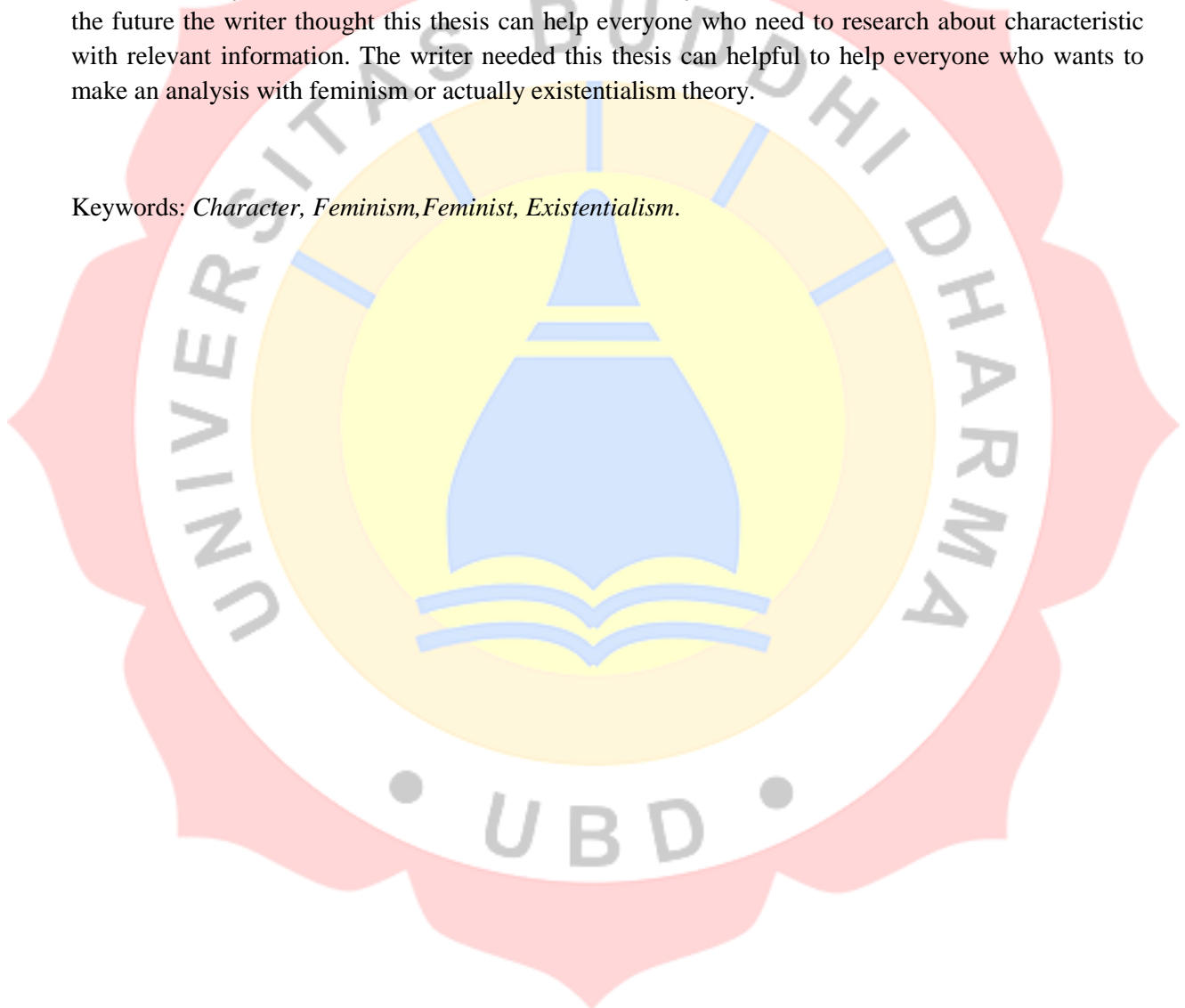


TABLE OF CONTENTS

FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL	i
THESIS PROPOSAL	ii
RECOMMENDATION FOR THE ELIGIBILITY	iii
THE BOARD OF EXAMINER	iv
STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
ABSTRACT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENT	xi
CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of The Study	1
1.2 Statement of The Problem	3
1.3 Research Question	4
1.4 Goal and Function	4
1.5 Scope and Limitation	5
1.6 Conceptual Framework	5
CHAPTER 2: THEORITICAL BACKGROUND	
2.1 Previous Study	7
2.2 Theory of Literature	7
2.3 Feminism	8
2.3.1 History of Feminism	10
2.3.2 The First Wave Feminism	11

2.3.3 The Second Wave Feminism.....	11
2.3.4 The Third Wave Feminism	12
2.4 Conceptualization of Feminism	13
2.4.1 Variation of Feminism	14
2.4.1.1 Black Woman Feminism.....	14
2.4.1.2 Radical Feminism.....	15
2.4.1.3 Liberal Feminism	15
2.4.1.4 Marxist Feminism	16
2.4.1.5 Cultural Feminism.....	16
2.4.1.6 Global Feminism.....	16
2.4.1.7 Eco Feminism.....	17
2.4.1.8 Visionary Feminism	17
2.5 Existential Feminism.....	18
2.6 Devision of Character	22
2.6.1 Main Character	22
2.6.2 Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character	23
2.6.3 Simply Character and Complex Character	24
2.6.4 Static Character and Developing Character	24
2.6.5 Typical Character and Neutral Character.....	24
CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METODELOGY	
3.1 Subject Matter.....	25
3.2 Materail.....	25
3.3 Approach	26
3.4 Procedur.....	26
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS	
4.1 The Analaysis of Existential Feminism	28
4.1.1 Evidence Existential Feminism of Pauline.....	30

4.2 Characteristic of Pauline..... 45
 4.2.1 The Evidence Characteristic of Pauline 45

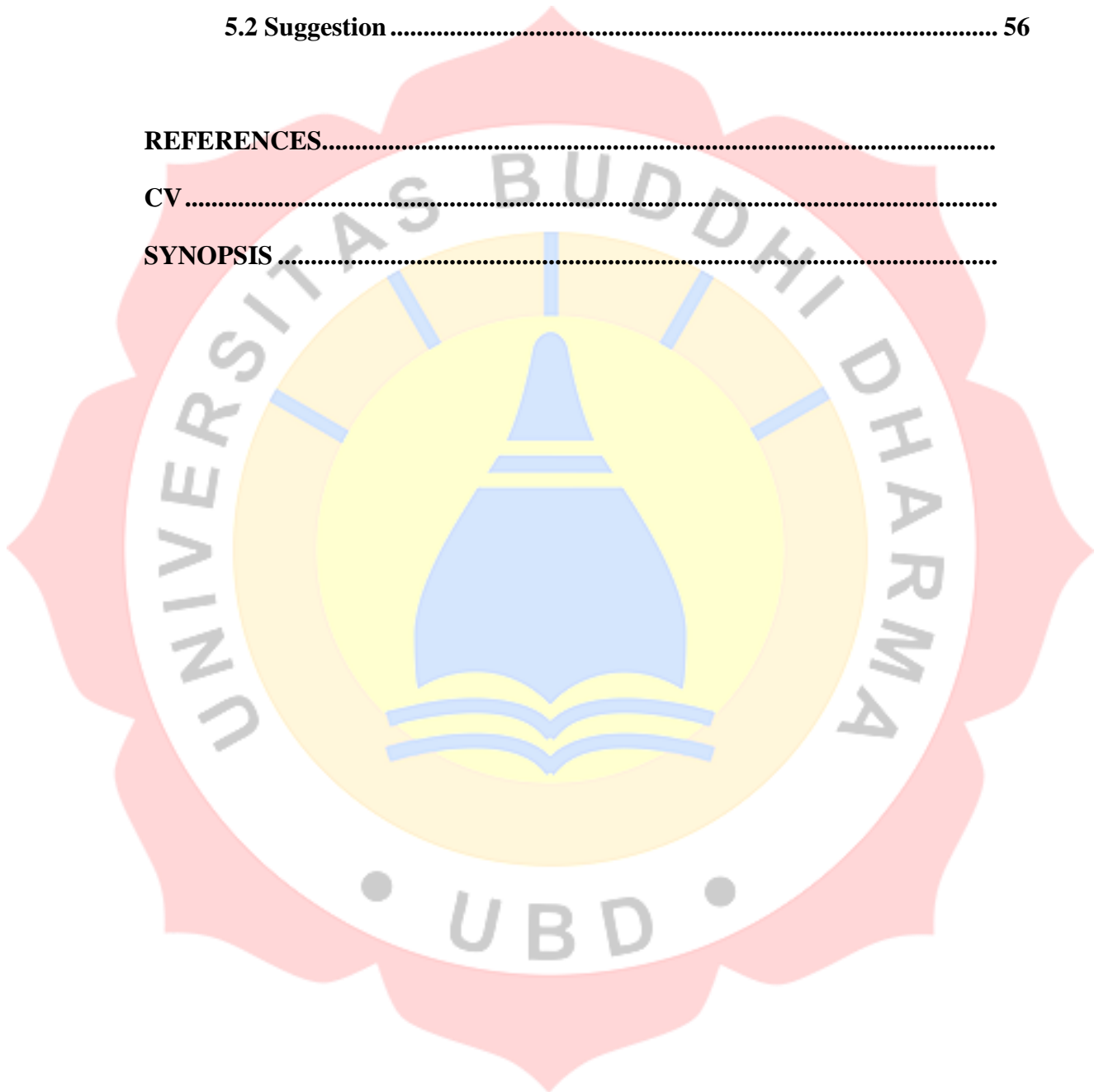
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion 55
5.2 Suggestion 56

REFERENCES.....

CV.....

SYNOPSIS.....



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Literature can be interpreted as the source of art. Literature can be in the form of things, object, or various other writings that is aesthetical, creative, and important in giving contribution to our life. Popular literary work is one of culture that wants to introduce literary works and can spread throughout the world like the daily assumptions of society. Example literary works is music, novel, film, song, painting, etc.

Literature is something that everyone can feel it and sometime some creation of literature can be an idea or hobby. Many arts having seen is the one of literary works, and realizes that have a meaning of literature and enjoy learn about it. As though by Joseph Heller (1961) that everyone would knew about literature, but maybe they are did not know how to enjoy it. Around us many literary work that everyone not realize it helps our daily activities.

Furthermore, the writer chooses one the popular literary work that is novel. Novel contains of stories of someone's life with other around by the unique character and nature each other. Novel is media for out the thought, feeling, and idea. As though from Daniel Craig (2011) when you read a novel, your own imagery is the most important. It's what makes reading such a wonderful thing. Reading novel make us know about anything and learning something that never be expected. The writer chooses novel by Nicola Yoon and the title is "Everything Everything" this is Nicola's first novel and famous in New York Times Best Seller. A simple romantic movie but can change your life with the flashback moment about the one character named Pauline.

To analyze this novel the writer's uses a feminism theory. Feminism literary launching in the twentieth century with Virginia Woolf's *A Room of One's Own* (1929), the author examines why there was no female Shakespeare. Many women in the world are lack of support for fundamental function of human life. Feminism theory has many types and all of them are about women issues such as gender, underestimated, underappreciated, etc. And from this analysis the writer will use existential feminism, the theory about women struggle.

There are some cases of women around the world, for example is such as oppression of women or underestimating women. Because of that, many women emancipation movement. According to Gloria Steinem (1934) that feminism is anyone who recognizes the equality and full humanity of women and men. Feminism is an idea and movement that break the traditional role of women. In the past only men can do everything they need, like do a job, does anything to women, a leader in organization, being president or anything they want.

The main problem in this novel is according to Pauline side that she is never trusted anyone again actually to men. Pauline lost her husband and that was make her heart break. Pauline want be happy with her daughter forever. Pauline thought her daughter isn't needed to know the outside world, especially to know a man. Pauline doesn't need see her daughter hurt from a man. So that Pauline thought her daughter will safe if she is stay at home a long time. Without do activities in the outside. But Pauline is though was wrong.

The writers is interested in analyzed it because the point of view of Pauline is unique and explain about the power of women. The power of women and the sincerity a woman are to protect her daughter from anything that made her daughter hurt. Pauline was a strong women and she was being brave life without her husband again for a long time. Pauline was an independent woman that made the writer so proud of her. Without husband Pauline could do anything like men to for her daughter.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Object of this research is Pauline on “Everything Everything” novel. This novel released in 2015 written by Nicola Yoon. This novel story about women struggle named Pauline that she lived just with her daughter named Maddy. Pauline is a single mother for Maddy after her husband died long time ago. The writer analyzed of Pauline with a feminism theory that had been shown by women is character. Pauline is such woman that was ready to make her decisions, to express her personal choice as well as dealing with the consequences.

Pauline was Maddy’s mother. Pauline could be father, a mother, a sister, a friend of Maddy. Pauline made the biggest lie to her daughter because Pauline wanted to save her from anything. She always carried her daughter and always controlled the health of her daughter.

1.3 Research Question

Based on statement of the problem above, the research question will be formulated as below:

1. How does the feminism value reveal in Pauline’s character?
2. How does the character of Pauline in the novel?

1.4 Goal and Function

1.4.1 The Goal of this Research

The goal of the study of the analysis is to obtain information or the purposes of conducting research about feminism values depicted in the novel “Everything Everything” also about real characteristic of Pauline’s as single mother and braved to carried about her daughter alone. And then talk about the struggle of Pauline that she is hiding all secret from

her daughter for over years. And to provide general information related to feminism values and also deal with the benefit of the following research for readers.

1.4.2 The Function of this Research

The function of this research is explain as below:

- Explained the positively characteristic of women with the evidences
- Explained the negatively of women as mother. Because being a mother is cannot be easy.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is a character in novel Everything Everything. The author of this novel is Nicola Yoon. This novel release in 2015 and got many awards from New York Time Best Seller. This research has been analyses and focusing on characteristic of Pauline in “Everything Everything” novel. That is Maddy is mother. The writer uses feminism theory to prove it and representing feminism values depicted in the novel..

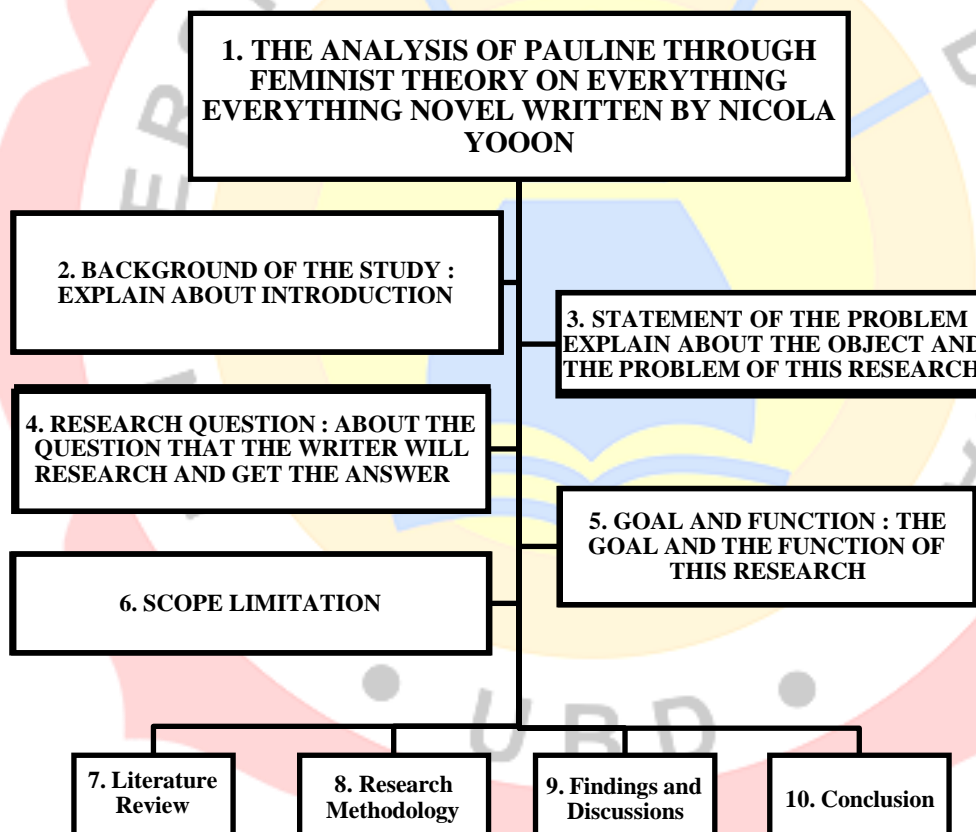
The limit on this research is obtains information about women power and women struggle. Not only to provide readers with the information about that, but also give the other side of women struggle and the motivation can you take from Pauline`s. The writer uses the kind of feminism theory that is existential feminism.

1.6 Conceptual Framework

In this point the writer would like to explain how she did this research. The writer uses Feminism theory to find the power and struggle of women in this novel. Also explain the emancipation of Pauline through all of this without her husband and just with her daughter.

For this framework the writers would like to explain clearly from the introduction until conclusion for this research. From statement of the problem, the writers want to explain about the object of this research and any more about the problem for this. The writer also can explain about theory the writer using.

After that the writer found the research question and how to get the answer for this question, next is the goal and the function of this research, how many goals and function that the writers find, and next is scope limitation. The writer will explain the analysis use graphic 1.1



Picture Graphic 1.1

As the conceptual framework above can be explained as follow:

1. Is the title that the writer uses from this thesis. The writer taken it from Everything Everything novel by Nicola Yoon and interesting to analysis that novel.
2. The writer will explain about background of study and introduction from the material that the writer would to analysis.
3. In this part the writer would like to explain about statement of the problem and the object of this research.
4. This part about the question that the writer choose to analysis this research and have connected with the material.
5. This part the writer would like to explain about the goal and the function of this research, this part the writer will explain about the purpose of this research.
6. This part the writer explain about the scope and limitation about this research.
7. This part the writer would like to explain about theory of literature and explain about the theory and definition that the writer using for this research
8. For this analysis the writer would like to explain about the method that the writer uses from this research.
9. This part the writer would like to explain about the analysis the writer got and explained with the evidence.
10. After all the writer analysis, the writer will made the conclusion for all of this explained.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Study

Besides learning from the sources, during the research the writer also searched for research who using feminism theory or. The first is thesis by Meigan Gates Goodyer (2018) her thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in 2018. She wrote about Literature Theory, The Novel and Science Media in Montana State University. She told about the theory of novel so that the writer learned about the novel and how about the history about the novel. The writer also learning from Martina Halirova (2016) bachelor thesis with the title The Development of Feminism in English Literature of the 19th and 20th centuries at Palacky University in 2016. From her thesis the writer knew about kind of feminism and the definition. Feminism have long story about historical and variant about women. How women can survive and how women could made a group to struggle or fight to equality.

2.2 Theory of Literature

Literature is art and any written works that is in human life. Everyone nowadays love anything related to literature. Such as novel, drama, song, film. As C.S Lewis (2013) though,

literature adds to reality, it does not simply describe it. It enriches the necessary competencies that daily life requires and provides and in this respect, it irrigates the deserts that our lives have already become. Literature has become part of our lives and reflects society, makes us think about ourselves and our society. Literature also makes us enjoy languages and culture.

Novel is like the author is story and put writing. In the novel have many topic that the writer wrote with different style. According to Meigan Gates (2008) through history, the term „novel“ has been applied to writings that cover a plethora of topics, that employ numerous and varied styles, and that have achieved divergent results - critically, publicly, aesthetically, and economically. Every author has different style to make novel interesting to read and get achievement. To write novel, without author realized had a meaning and can be include in kind of literature. And can be analysis with theory of literature.

2.3 Feminism

Feminism is a theory about men and woman, should be equal politically, economically and socially. This is the core of all feminism theories. Sometimes this definition is also referred to as emancipation or the struggle women. While feminist is the person who believes in that women and man must be equal in economically, socially, politically like the statement above. Feminism theory has developed from year to year, for example feminist movement striving to challenge traditions, methodologies, and priorities in all aspects of life. In this era it called emancipation.

Feminism also is movement of women who fight against discrimination, or stereotypes that describe women as a strong individual. Feminism is a discourse that involves various movements, theories, philosophies, which are concerned with the issue of gender equality and campaign for women rights and interest. As though by Cheri Kramarae (1986) Feminism is the radical notion that women are human beings. In addition, feminism is as a

movement ideology that is focused with women status among society for reaching equality of rights between women and men.

Many of the human behavior review of feminism theory that comprehensive understanding and many perspectives. According to Andermahr, Lovell, & Wolkowitz (1997) Feminism theory is most often associated with the rights of women. This is both simplistic and comprehensive. There are encompassing concerns inclusive of the discipline's particular epistemological, ontological, and methodological assumptions, however, there is no one monolithic feminism perspective, there are many perspectives, with various theoretical groundings. As the oppressions of women is not simply related to some other social relationship such as a class system. Oppression is seen as a part of the way the world is structured and not looked like a traditional culture

The main purpose of feminism theory is a commitment to change oppression and make connected abstract ideas with problems for political action. Women will get to choice what she need every day like human experiences. This is reason that some women do not name oppression as a concern or identify as feminists. Also associated specific goals with feminism theory. These goals include understanding power different between men and women and power in relationship to the evolution of oppression as well as to bring about social change to end oppression.

Another purpose is to improve seat feminism and women to the same status with men. Including struggle feminism efforts to gone this goal with her. Feminist literary criticism looked at women, understanding women. Which became the center of attention is the image of women readers and stereotype women in literature.

2.3.1 History of Feminism

Feminism born early in 20th century, pioneer by Virginia Woolf in her book *A Room of One's Own* (1929). Etymologically derived from the word feminist femme (woman), means that women who have to fight for the rights of women as a social class. The purpose is included feminist, gender interesting. In a popular sense, is the feminist movement of women to reject everything that is dissociated, get hurt by the dominant culture, both in politics and economics as well as social life in general.

The historical development of the feminist movement is also identification in "waves" that have priority specific social demands in different historical periods. There is three temporal waves. As cited by Hewitt (2010) this concept originated with the Irish activist Frances Power Cobbe in 1884 who shared that movements “resemble the tides of the ocean, where each wave obeys one more uniform impetus, and carries the waters onward and upward along the shore”.

2.3.2 The First Wave Feminism

The First Wave happen during the nineteenth and early twentieth century in the United Kingdom and in the United States, focusing on women gaining the right to vote. In the beginning the first wave focused on the equality and rights for women and the opposition to marriage and ownership of married women and their children by their husbands. Also in the first stage the first wave feminism involved with other reform movements, such as temperance, and initially closely involved women of the working classes. According to Krolokke, Charlotte and Anne Scott Sorenson "Three Waves of Feminism: From Suffragettes to Girls" book (2005) the first wave feminists pursued the argument of women's innate moral superiority, so embracing what might be called “difference first wave feminism.”

This argument was part of a equity, and the developed together in Europe and in the United States, that share the structure work and liberal politism. From this point of view, patriarchy was understood as a failed non rational and non profitable and not valid, but nevertheless reinforced women's status and domination and made women a cultural symbol of deficiency.

2.3.3 The Second Wave Feminism

The Second Wave happened during the 1960's and 1990's. It improved the context of the antiwar and civil rights movements and the growing self-consciousness of a variety of marginalized groups around the world. According to Rampton (2008) the second wave differed from the First Wave in that it “drew in women of color and developing nations, seeking sisterhood and solidarity and claiming women's struggle as class struggle”. In this second wave, wars and everything related to violence began to be replaced by brotherhood and high solidarity.

Women will continue to improve their high social position and be equal to men and be better. In this period women will continue to develop and be equal to the intended men in terms of education, politics, etc. According to Martina Halirova (2016) the distinction from the first wave movement was that the groups were now much smaller, and the women were focusing on discussing particular issues, sharing their experiences and discovering what they have in common as women. Not only the things listed above were topics of discussion, rape played also significant role in the second wave feminism, and even today.

Simone de Beauvoir is a popular author with the title of his book *The Second Sex*. In his book Simone explain about existential feminism that one kind of conceptual feminism.

2.3.4 The Third Wave Feminism

The Third Wave is considered as the time machine from 1990's to present day. It is informed by postcolonial and postmodern thinking. For this part it has changed very rapidly compared to before, women experienced many changes and added certain accessories. Starting at this time women and men began to be equalized and women can do things that men usually do, for example like in economic, political, and social terms. Certainly no more gender problem's and matter.

Third-wave feminists are motivated by the need to develop a feminist theory and politics that honor contradictory experiences and deconstruct categorical thinking. Younger feminists honor the work of earlier feminists while criticizing earlier feminisms, and they strive to bridge contradictions that they experience in their own lives. They embrace ambiguity rather than certainty, engage in multiple positions, and practice a strategy of inclusion and exploration.

2.4 Conceptualizations of Feminism

There are several concepts or variations of feminism. Some of feminism has they own perspectives and that related or bound and build on each other. Feminism has developed every area. Feminism is no longer a concept that can be put together. Variants from each area are different. According to Valerie Miller on the official website We Rise Toolkit (2002) the most commonly used are eight separate feminist theories there is: black feminism, radical feminism, liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, cultural Feminism, and eco Feminism, also global Feminism and Visionary Feminism. As though by Andermahr, Lovell, & Wolkowitz (1997) and Evans (1995) Some theories can be grouped due to similarities, but distinctions offer a broader critical lens of a myriad of political, social, economic, ethnic, and culture.

2.4.1 Variations of Feminism

In this part the writer want explain one by one about variant of feminism. Feminism has many variation and conceptualization. Furthermore the writer would like to explain the variant of feminism and give the theory and definition.

2.4.1.1 Black Woman Feminism

For the first is, The Black Woman feminism (or Black Feminist Thought). According to ACPA College Student (2011) movement comes out of the feminist movement of the 1970's and is a direct interface with the civil rights movement, as it recognizes that women of African descent in the U.S. faced a unique set of issues that were not being addressed by the predominantly white feminist movement. Social status in black feminism is a very important form of well-being. The existence of actions against racism strongly supports welfare in social life. According to Collin (2000) saw the concern of black feminism as resisting oppression through empowerment, which entail understanding the intersection of racism. Black feminist thought "that both the changed consciousness of individuals and the social transformation of political and economic institutions constitute essential ingredients for social change".

Changing our perspective and don't judgment, it is very effective in social life, even the level of racism and increase the sense of socialism towards humans. Differences because of race, culture, religion, ethnicity, etc. are clearly seen in every country. Therefore every country has a social role to eradicate racism in life. Knowledge of race, gender, class, etc. is

interrelated. This knowledge requires special awareness and understanding and is not present in other theories of feminism.

2.4.1.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism connects the oppression of women with men. The strength of men must be analyzed and understood and not reduced to other explanations. This radical feminism is the second most popular feminism. Radical feminism has two types, that is: Libertarian radical feminism, this type focuses on personal freedom that does not care about the environment. Then there is the Cultural radical feminism, about the society doing gender oppression and the values given to the small community about the feminism side.

2.4.1.3 Liberal Feminism

Next is Liberal Feminism, This feminism about women's rights such as education, the economy, the right to vote, politics. In this theory feminism is very high in the role of women such as the emancipation of women. Not only men can do the things they want, but women too. According to Saulnier (1996) prescribed roles are challenged in that prescriptions lead to inequality. Many women benefit from the strategies of liberal feminism and its focus on the public lives of women; however, it has been critiqued for this very reason, in that it does not adequately address private issues, such as child care and poverty.

2.4.1.4 Marxist Feminism

Next is Marxist Feminism, this variant is an example of a very high emancipation of women, that caring for others, family, friends, relatives and this variant explains what is valuable in

life and what is valuable in life. As though by Andermahr, Lovell, & Wolkowitz, 1997 Marxist feminism is focused on the emancipation of women via a concern for the production of labor in family life, as it is concerned with capitalism. Marxist theory sees work as creating our social lives and creating what is of value: work creates who we are. Theory by Marxist is get popularity in the social life.

2.4.1.5 Cultural Feminism

Next is Cultural Feminism, this variant have essential different between men and women in case of personality, behavior, attitude, etc. In this variant women also have a vision about the wisdom that helping everyone to more feeling sisterhood and make grow the solidarity. Cultural feminism also made the differences between men and women in biology. Next is Eco Feminism, this is variant feminism that not only focused to women but all of human or all living creatures and the earth. In Eco Feminism also focus about women's rights and the factors like politics, social, economic, cultural, and all of them that made the benefit for all human or all of the things in this worlds.

2.4.1.6 Global Feminism

Next is Transnational or Global Feminism, this approach is focus about globalization can give the impact people about gender, races, class, sexualities. It realize about different equality in women group. This variant also focused on the factor that made transformation in the long time. Next is Visionary Feminism, the visionary is about the need to challenge the factor about races, class and other revolt. This theory's believe that love can't exist with the force. And believe that men if have the think about feminism will make the feel to love each other and reduce the bad emotional.

2.4.1.7 Eco Feminism

This is variants of feminism that focused on control and focus of feminism. According to Valerie Miller on We rise Toolkit (2002) only as a source of women's oppression but as being harmful to humanity as well as destructive of all living creatures and the earth itself. Combining a more comprehensive analysis of power often with a greater spiritual vision, eco-feminists see women's rights and empowerment linked to political, economic, social and cultural factors that benefit all living creatures and Mother Nature.

2.4.1.8 Visionary Feminism

This variant is from the Africa-America writing that mix the class, race or other oppression of women. This variants also about the love and men characteristic. Love cannot be exist if in there have many conflict and compulsion. Man cannot love his self. According to Valerie Miller in We rise toolkit (2002) Males cannot love themselves in patriarchal culture if their very self-definition relies on submission to patriarchal rules. When men embrace feminist thinking and practice, which emphasizes the value of mutual growth and self-actualization in all relationships, their emotional well-being will be enhanced. A genuine feminist politics always brings us from bondage to freedom, from loveless-ness to loving.

Furthermore variant of feminism not only that, the writer find out the source from Penny and Brenton in ACPA Commission (2011) that feminism also have other variants that is Existential Feminism, this theory about a woman nor born to be a woman but becomes a woman. According by Simone de Beauvoir (1952) developed another conceptualization of feminism, existentialist feminism. In this theory a woman must free from politic, economic, personal, and social. Women must be free to do whatever she wanted and many dedicated that woman do to sharing this part and not giving up towards something. Existential Feminism also can be explain like a woman that makes considered choice about her life ,her way, and suffers the anxiety associated with that isolation, or freedom, yet remains free,

demonstrates the tenets of existentialism. This theory is the material that the writer would like to analysis to research the object and the problem that the writer found in the Chapter I. This theory would like the writer found and give the evidence.

2.5. Existential Feminism

For this research the writer would like to use Existential Feminism and she choose the theory by Hiatt Mary. P. She was born 16 Nov 1920 to 13 Nov 2005. She was very humane and has a kind-hearted. Hiatt Mary selected being a professor Emerita and pension in 1988. Hiatt Mary moved to teach at the Fieldston School in Riverdale New York, and started graduating her studies in English at Columbia University. In 1960, she was an Instructor branch of Rutgers University and completed her doctorate at Columbia University in 1971. According to Hiatt, Marry P (1978 : 12) the theory of existential that the writer use is a woman who makes a choice in her life, and considers her lifestyle, experiences anxiety, such as freedom, isolation, inequality, but still free to demonstrate the tenets of existentialism.

According to Hiatt Mary P in ERIC publisher in 1978 existentialism is a broader term that characterizes an individual's awareness of life's choices and an eventual definition of one's life according to a meaningful context. Therefore, the female writer or the female fictional character who chooses her way of life, who suffers the anxiety associated with freedom, isolation, and nonconformity and still remains free, demonstrates the tenets of existentialism. A woman's who has a priority to her life or consider to make a choice in life is typical of existentialism. She is would like to be exist and not under estimate of man.

Hiatt Mary P is theory have connected with the Simone de Beauvoir, an important existentialist who spent much of her life as Sartre's partner, wrote about feminist and existentialist ethics in her works, including *The Second Sex* and *The Ethics of Ambiguity*. Although often overlooked due to her relationship with Sartre, de Beauvoir integrated

existentialism with other forms of thinking such as feminism, unheard of at the time, resulting in alienation from fellow writers such as Camus.

According to Emmy van Deurzen (1982) Therapists often offer existentialist philosophy as an explanation for anxiety. The assertion is that anxiety is manifested of an individual's complete freedom to decide, and complete responsibility for the outcome of such decisions. Psychotherapists using an existentialist approach believe that a patient can harness his anxiety and use it constructively. Instead of suppressing anxiety, patients are advised to use it as grounds for change.

According to Luis David in his Journal of Ideas and Culture vol. 1 "Feminism and Michel Foucault" in Philippines: Ateneo De Manila University (1997) Simone De Beauvoir said about feminism, There are a certain number of women who exalt menstruation, maternity, etc. and who believe that one can find a basis there for a different sort of writing. I am absolutely against all this, since in my opinion, it means to fall once more into a masculine trap, there is no reason to fall into some wild narcissism and build on the basis of these given a system which would be the culture and life of women.

Feminism is an existential perspective we must realize how feminism is important in life and the society. According to Arun Prakash in his paper on philosopher community (2005) The path of feminism has not been smooth, but rough and stormy. The journey has revealed that feminism influences every sphere of human existence. This detailed study is conducive in understanding the feminist process in the world in a deeper way, with an emphasis on Simone de Beauvoir's existential feminism and a special reference to Indian feminism, which is generally identified as women's movement.

Existentialism signifies a person being her own subject to see how important she is. Also knew about someone does an action and controls her feeling to understand others and

overcome differences. This is the most popular existentialism. It also is a way to resolve a concrete individual action and mood.

The theory of existential that the writer use is according to Hiatt, Marry P (1978 : 12) is a woman who makes a choice in her life, and considers her lifestyle, experiences anxiety, such as freedom, isolation, inequality, but still free to demonstrate the tenets of existentialism. The writer would like to explain about the meaning of a freedom as existential feminism, the world cannot provide rules of moral. Moral is made by human activity and responsible for their action and another person actions. The people have a power to freedom and the people can make a choice for itself. Beauvoir in her analysis of the oppression of woman makes use of these existentialist perspectives.

According to Karen Dale, Kristin L. Sommer, and Baumeister (1998) by minimizing associative connections with other thoughts, the threatening cognition is remembered less often and is less likely to affect self-esteem or the self concept. The writers get the conclusion that isolation is a condition of being separated from other people. As though from Soren Kierkegaard in Denmark (1813) The major existential thinkers defined their concept in different ways.

2.6 Division of Character

Character is the part of novel. Character is very important to show the vision and the role of novel. Without character everyone will confused to make conclusion the content of this novel. Character also the part of intrinsic element. In the novel maybe have a lot character to build up the emotion or story. Character also have the variant starts from the main character, protagonist and many more. According to Perrine (1985) though they touch life at only

one or two points, may be made memorable in the hands of an expert author through some individualizing detail of appearance, gesture, or speech. Character have a important part to make the novel interesting and worth it to buy.

2.6.1 Main Character

Main character is important and must keep in the story to dominate the plot in the novel. The main character must show in all part or chapter in the novel. Some novels can have two or more main character to build up the story and have connected. The main character also can bear the problem and accept the problem in the novel. According to Perrin (1985) The Static Character is the same sort of person at the end of the story as at the beginning. Main character must ready in the beginning and the end of story because all problem in the novel is about that main character. The main character in the novel or film or drama is very important to build and key of the success. If the main character success figure or play that role, it means the success of this novel or film around half percent.

2.6.2 Protagonist Character and Antagonist Character

The protagonist character can be identified with her behavior, attitude or manner. The best behavior and maybe the reader will support, it called protagonist character. Like the character be a hero in the story or helping anyone who need the help. Always do right things. Giving empathy and make the readers like that character. In the other side, the novel also have the negative side, the novel will story about the character that made the problem is starting. The character made conflict everywhere and complicated. This character has a different vision with protagonist character. It called Antagonist Character.

2.6.3 Simply Character and Complex Character

Simply character not giving the important things in the story. Just have individual quality and his life or her life can't be reveal. This character not gives the impact to main character and not made the readers surprised when read the novel. This characteristic just flat and look like characteristic other person. Different with complex character, Complex character can show the problem and the effect of the problem. This character will have the other characteristic to improve characteristic. Compare with simple character, this type look like a human being and look like human behavior in real life. Complex character more complicated to understanding and maybe a little bit less popularity.

Complex character is a role that can play a variety of roles, responsible for many things, whether it's a strength or weakness. Complex character formed because they are motivated in something whether good or bad. Complex character is also called dynamic character because the character experiences the most visible changes when the initial plot begins, this character also has a different side and personality.

2.6.4 Static Character and Developing Character

Static character does not giving characteristic and impact. This character have less involved because this character not really helping the main character. Static character in the beginning until the end does not giving important things and not giving improvisation. Different with develop character, this character important and always improving each chapter at the novel. The characterization will improve and changing. Start from beginning until the end this character will improving and made connected with people around and give impact.

2.6.5 Typical Character and Neutral Character

The typical character is example from kind of people in real life. Like group people, or institute. In the novel typical character not really need but in real life kind of this character is

available. Neutral character is by the imagination the author to make the story will improving and not really exist in the world. The neutral character can't do anything and actually just help a little thing like a storyteller or reading narration.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METODELOGY

In this chapter, the writer discusses the subject matter, the material, the approach and the procedure of the research.

3.1 Subject Matter

The writer analyzed the character of Pauline in *Everything, Everything* novel written by Nicola Yoon. This novel told story about the main character. But Pauline's character is the source problem of this story. Without Pauline's this story is just a normal romance story between two persons. Pauline was changed everything about her daughter because the traumatic about her husband. Pauline was the strong woman, she kept it the secret for a long time from everyone. Pauline a single mother, she lived just with her daughter without any help from anyone. The writers applied existential feminism theory because the story and theory has connected. This research is from the dialogue and content story from *Everything, Everything* novel.

3.2 Material

In this section, the research material are from *Everything, Everything* novel by Nicola The writer also used the electronic book (e-book), also some article from internet, magazine and the official website of Nicola Yoon. This story is unique because the main character never

went out of home. This novel got instant #1 New York Times Best Seller. For more information the writer also learned feminism from the slide by Penny A. Pasque, PhD - Associate Professor, Adult & Higher Education, Educational Leadership & Policy Studies, Jeannine Rainbolt College of Education, Women's & Gender Studies / Center for Social Justice University of Oklahoma and Brenton Wimmer, MEd – PhD Graduate Student Educational Leadership & Policy Studies, Jeannine Rainbolt College of Education University of Oklahoma from their slide, the writer get more information about history of feminism and the explanation.

3.3 Approach

In this research, the writer applies qualitative method of research. According to Fraenkel and Wallen (1993), the qualitative is referred to research studies that investigate the quality of relationship, situation, activities, or material. Based on the said definition, the writer applies qualitative approach in analyzing the character of Pauline as Maddy is mother, to answers the research question formulated in Chapter I. The writer also takes relevant information from internet, e-book, magazine, official website by author.

3.4 Procedure

The writer selected some novels that are interesting and easy to understand. In addition have a unique character. *Everything, Everything* novel a novel that the writer interested in. The writer read and researched the official website or fan pages of the novel. Not only did go to library to find sources, but she also did internet browsing or read e-book, to find other relevant sources. Finally the writer chose Pauline is character because she was trough that the problem. After the writer having had enough data of theory and the information needed, the writer applied the *feminism theory* and *existentialism theory* to make the analysis.