

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer will discuss about the related study of the portrait of woman as second-class citizen, including the previous study, definition and explanation about the portrayal of second-class citizen woman. These information are presented to give better understanding of portrayal of woman as second-class citizen that reflected in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple*.

2.1 Previous Study

The first is entitled "An Analysis of Meaning Relations in The Color Purple by Alice Walker" by Khoirun Nisa Sibuea from Universitas Sumatera Utara(2008). The thesis is about a semantic analysis that discusses the use of meaning that is focused on the characteristics and relations of meaning.

The second is "Woman's Oppression in Novel *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker" by Liya Maritta Dewi from UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya(2016). The thesis discusses about the oppression and struggle happens in the family. This study uses the qualitative descriptive method to draw a description about woman's oppression in the novel. The writer uses Feminist Literary Criticism. Feminist criticism is a criticism that focuses on the struggles of woman to transform from the oppression to gain equality and have a good life.

The third thesis entitled "Oppression on Women in Alice Walker's *The Color Purple: A Feminist Study*" by Putri Ekarini Gadi Pangestu in Sanata Dharma University(2016). The writer of the study discusses about the characteristics of Celie, Sofia, and Mother of Celie, also the oppression that they face.

The next study is "The Aspect of Lesbianism of Celie Reflected in Alice Walker *The Color Purple* Novel (1982): A Feminist Approach" by Aprilia Aldear Rusharyani Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta(2017). Then, an online presentation titled "*The Color Purple* by Alice Walker is an Epistolary" by Kayla Dalen, written and shared in 2016. According to the presentation in prezi.com, *The Color Purple* by Alice Walker is an Epistolary Novel which establishes credibility, intimacy, and trust between the writer, narrator, and the

reader. Celie maintains narrative control, yet for much of the novel she does not have real voice or agency in her relationships.

The last is a journal entitled “Racism toward Celie in Alice Walker’s *The Color Purple*” by Ade Irawan Kristianto from State University of Surabaya(2013). This thesis intends to reveal the racism in the main character of *The Color Purple*, Celie. Defensive racial dynamics of Celie as she acts to stay alive by protect and keep away her from danger.

The similarity of the previous and present study is the novel and about struggle of the women in the novel. The difference the present study focus only to the main character Celie and how she is treated as second-class citizen woman, a woman that does not get her rights to be in the same position with the others.

2.2 Citizen and Citizenship

According to Hornby’s *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary of Current English* (2015:258), citizen is “a person who has the legal right to belong to a particular country” or “a person who lives in a particular place”. Meanwhile, citizenship is “the legal right to belong to a particular country” (Hornby, 2015:259). By the dictionary meaning of citizen and citizenship, it can be conclude that citizen is the person who lives in particular place or country and citizenship is the legal right of the person.

A second-class citizen is citizen that considered as immature citizen. They need to change so they can become a first-class citizen. The statement above is supported by Kraut & Skultety (2005: 211):

“A second-class citizen, like immature citizen, is a citizen “under as assumption”. The assumption in the case of an immature citizen is that he will one day become a full citizen. The assumption in the case of a second-class citizen is that he or she would become a first-class citizen should such citizenship be maximally extended, as in democracy.”

According to the statement above, it can be conclude that citizen can be whether first-class or second-class citizen according to themselves. They have to prepare themselves to get a better life in society.

2.3 Portrait of Second-Class Citizen Woman

In *Hornby's Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (2015:1157), word 'portrait' has two definitions, a painting, drawing or photograph of a person, especially of the head shoulders, and a detailed description of somebody or something. The second definition of 'portrait' seems more suitable with the topic of present work, which will deal with discussing the description of second class citizen woman. Word 'Second-Class' itself, in *Hornby's Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (2015:1353), has six meanings, but the most suitable meaning for the topic of the present work is (*disapproving*)(of a person) less important than the other people. From the brief meaning above can be concluded that woman treated differently (negative way), as unimportant person from the man. It also can be explained in *Collin Dictionary* by the meaning of second class citizen, a person whose rights and opportunities are treated as less important than those of other people in the same society.

Some of people still think that woman is always after men. Woman has right to be free from sexual violence, to have equal rights in family law, to work, to own property, and to education. This idea is supported by Lockwood (2006). Woman usually represents as person who is only doing housework and always has to obey her husband.

Alice Walker is one of Black Feminist in the era in which this novel is published. In this novel, she describes the main character in some of second-class citizen portrayal through her behavior, thought, and Walker's explanation in the novel. The portrait of second-class citizen woman in this novel indirectly shows the condition of black women at that time. How black women are treated by others, in their family life, married life, and social life. As seen in Alice Walker's novel, titled *The Color Purple*, there are four portraits of second-class citizen woman, including Second-Class Citizen Woman Domestic Violence, Slavery, Property Ownership, and Education.

2.3.1 Domestic Violence on Second-Class Citizen Woman

Domestic violence is not a new thing in the world today. It has been exist since long ago and still can be found nowadays. In general, the victims in cases of domestic violence are women or children especially who are included in second class citizen woman because they is easily dominated by men. For example, they are being threatened and abused.. According to Innocenti Digest

No. 6 by UNICEF (2000:2) Domestic violence, includes violence perpetrated by intimate partners and other family members, and manifested through: 1) Physical abuse (slapping, beating, arm twisting, stabbing, strangling, burning, choking, kicking, threats with an object or weapon, and murder) also includes traditional practices harmful to women such as female genital mutilation and wife inheritance, 2) Sexual abuse (coerced sex through threats, intimidation or physical force, forcing unwanted sexual acts or forcing sex with others), 3) Psychological abuse (behaviour that is intended to intimidate and persecute, and takes the form of threats of abandonment or abuse, confinement to the home, surveillance, threats to take away custody of the children, destruction of objects, isolation, verbal aggression and constant humiliation), and 4) Economic abuse includes acts such as the denial of funds, refusal to contribute financially, denial of food and basic needs, and controlling access to health care, employment, etc.

According to Alberta (2008:11) Domestic Violence is defined as any use of physical or sexual force, actual or threatened, in an intimate relationship. It may include a single act of violence, or a number of acts forming a pattern of abuse through the use of assaultive and controlling behaviour.

In Innocenti Digest No. 6 by UNICEF (2000:7) also discusses about the cause of Domestic Violence, such as Cultural (Gender-specific socialization Cultural definitions of appropriate sex roles, Expectations of roles within relationships, Belief in the inherent superiority of males, etc), Economic (Women's economic dependence on men, Limited access to cash and credit, Discriminatory laws regarding inheritance, property rights, use of communal lands, and maintenance after divorce or widowhood, etc), Legal (Legal definitions of rape and domestic abuse, Low levels of legal literacy among women, Insensitive treatment of women and girls by police and judiciary, etc), and Political (Limited organization of women as a political force, Limited participation of women in organized political system, Domestic violence not taken seriously, etc) aspect.

2.3.2 Woman Slavery on Second-Class Citizen

Black woman as slave is commonly known since long ago. Some women are working to the other person (White people), and some of the others will be working like a slave in their own family. According to Hornby's Oxford

Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (2015:1416), 'slavery' means "the state of being a slave", meanwhile 'slave' explained as "a person who is owned by another person and is forced to work for them". By the definition of the word 'slavery and 'slave' in Oxford dictionary, it can be concluded that Second-class citizen woman is in the state of being a person who is forced to work for another person.

Davis (1972:5) ...we return to the African slave woman: in the living quarters, the major responsibilities "naturally" fell to her. It was the woman who was charged with keeping the "home" in order. This role was dictated by the male supremacist ideology of white society in, America; it was also woven into the patriarchal traditions of Africa. As her biological destiny, the woman bore the fruits of procreation; as her social destiny, she cooked, sewed, washed, cleaned house, raised the children. Traditionally the labor of females, domestic work is supposed to complement and confirm their inferiority.

According to Davis, it is clear that black woman does 'slave' work at home. They cannot do anything to against that because it is their natural fate that time. They are not going to work outside besides being a slave in other houses. Black women work like a slave even at their own house because they are considered as unimportant aspect in society. Their status is lower than men.

2.3.3 Property Ownership on Second-Class Citizen Woman

Woman as second-class citizen, do not have the rights to aim any property of their family. It means that they are less important people. In *Do Inheritance laws make women second-class citizens?* (BBC, 2013) states that "many women are left poor because they do not know their rights. In many countries in Africa, men will still be the one who own the inheritance. On the other side, woman, if her husband dies and she does not have son, the property will be taken by the in-laws. This condition is hard to change because it is a tradition since a long ago.

2.3.4 Woman Education on Second-Class Citizen

According to an article entitled Top 10 Reason Why Female Education is Important by Lauren Stepp (2016) there are ten reasons why education is important to women, such as increasing literacy, decreasing Human Trafficking, helping woman so they also can be a political representation, educated mother will increase the thriving babies, educated woman mostly have safe sex, decreasing early marriage, educated woman will have smaller families (children), education help woman to increasing their wages, Thriving GDP (Gross Domestic Product) and helping poverty reduction. It can be known that second-class citizen women whose education is not really good willingly to have worse life than those who have attend school to study. Second-class citizen women consider as they do not need education because things that they have to do are deal with the house work. Beside, boys and men as the head and future head of the family will work outside of the house to earn money. Woman, especially black woman will stay in the house, do housework and raise their child. In some situation, they can also work outside as a slave in people's house. Their work is not dealing with any education matters.