

Gender Bias on Women Figures in Anak Penurut Short Story by Benny Wirawan: Study of Feminism

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to describe the stereotypes or labeling and violence experienced by female leaders in the story of *Anak Penurut* by Benny Wirawan. This research is a qualitative research with descriptive method. Data is collected by means of literature studies, and analyzed by descriptive analysis method with the following steps; (1) reading literary works carefully, (2) marking parts of literary works related to gender bias, especially stereotypes and violence against female figures or, (3) data analyzed by gender theory and feminism, (4) and data interpretation. Then, the results of the analysis are interpreted and described. The results of this study are that female leaders are used to the stereotype that they must be obedient and obedient. While the violence experienced by figures is psychological violence and sexual violence.

Keywords: *Gender bias, women, feminism*

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of a character in an important story, without a character in the story, this story will not live. Therefore, the figure gives a very important contribution in the literary work so that it is also with the plot, setting, theme and message. There is nothing related to this in constructing a literary work to be made.

According to Sumardjo and Saini, short stories are fictitious stories or will not really happen but they can happen anytime and anywhere and the story is relatively short. The word gender in Indonesian is borrowed from English, namely gender. If it is read in a dictionary, it is not completely distinguished between the terms sex and gender. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI, 2008: 439) gender means sex. Often gender is equated with sex (male and female sexes). The term "sex" was first introduced by Stoller (Nugroho, 2008: 2) to regulate human characterization based on definitions involving socio-culture with definitions derived from biological physical features. Understanding and distinguishing between these two concepts is needed in conducting an analysis of the need for debate about social injustice that befalls women. Gender differences (gender differences) and gender inequality.

Study of feminism

Feminist movement is a struggle in order to transform an unjust system and structure, towards a system that is fair to both women and men (Fakih, 2008: 99-100). Geofe (in Sugihastuti and Suharto, 2010: 61) also believes that feminism is an organized activity that fights for the rights

and interests of women. If women are equal to men, it means they have the right to determine themselves as owned by men.

According to Fakih (2008: 13) gender injustice can be seen in various forms of injustice that occur at various levels of society, namely: (a) Marginalization, a process that results in a great deal of poverty occurring in society and the state that afflicts men and women, caused by various events, such as evictions, natural disasters, or exploitation processes and so on. (b) Subordination or assumptions are not important in political decisions. This term refers to the roles and positions of women which are lower than the roles and positions of men.

(c) Stereotypes or through negative labeling, always harm and cause injustice. There are so many injustices towards certain sexes, generally women are sourced from the markings generally women are sourced from the markings (stereotypes) attached to them. This stereotype has very natural consequences if the education of women is prioritized. (d) Violence (violence) is an attack on a person's physical and psychological mental integrity. Basically, the greatness of gender is caused by the inequality of forces that exist in society. (e) Multiple Workloads, gender and workloads, namely the assumption that women are nurturing and diligent, and are not suitable to be the head of the household, resulting in all domestic domestic work being the responsibility of women.

Research on gender bias was also carried out by Yuli Kurniati Ningsih (2016) who examined Violence Against Women Main Characters in the *Kinanti* Novel by Margareth Widhy Pratiwi. Gender bias was also examined by Winda with the title *Gender Bias* in the novel *Bumi*

human by the pramoedya Ananta Toer (2012). Analysis of critical discourse on the Teenage Virgin Novels in Military Clutches by Pramoedya Ananta Toer's Based on the Sara Mills Model by Nela Dian Oktari.

In contrast to previous research, this study discusses the gender bias found in the short story of the cowardly child whose main character is a girl who has just been in grade 1 elementary school.

Based on the background of writing this paper, the problems discussed in this paper are; What are the forms of gender injustice or bias that are contained in the short story of Anak Penurut by Benny Wirawan. The purpose of writing this paper is to explain the forms of gender injustice or gender biases found in the short story of Anak Penurut by Benny Wirawan.

The object of this study is the short story of Anak Penurut by Benny Wirawan. As the author of the Penurut Anak short story, Benny Wirawan told about the injustice between men and women contained in the Penurut Anak short story. Submissive Children's Short Story tells about the figure of women who experience gender injustice. The characters are Tina, Andi, Mother and Father.

2. METHOD

This research is a qualitative research with descriptive method. Data was collected by means of literature study, and analyzed by descriptive analysis method with the following steps; (1) reading literary works carefully, (2) marking parts of literary works related to gender bias or gender injustice, (3) data are analyzed with gender theory and feminism, (4) and data interpretation is performed. Then, the results of the analysis and interpreted and described.

The data of this study are quotations or sentences that lead to gender bias, especially those in contact with female characters contained in the story expressed by the author in the short story of Anak Penurut by Benny Wirawan. The data source of this research is the Submissive Children short story published in Kompasiana.com.

3. DISCUSSION

Gender bias or gender injustice against women occurs in the short story of the Submitting Child (AP) by Benny Wirawan. The female leaders who experienced treatment that showed gender bias were Tina and Mama. Tina as the main female character in the short story of the Submissive Child experienced gender injustice, and mama as a companion also experienced gender injustice. Tina experienced it when she was at home, always told to work while her brother was left to play. Tina also received harassment from her teacher at school. Gender injustice occurs in various forms such as stereotypes or labeling and negative marking, physical and psychological violence, and the double workload experienced by women leaders. The impact of this gender injustice is that the women leaders suffer physically and spiritually.

Injustice or gender bias experienced by female figures in the short story of Anak Penurut by Benny Wirawan.

Stereotypes or labeling

Tyson (1999: 83) says that traditionally, women and men have been constructed to play their roles, which are then socially agreed that all of them have become a necessity. For example, men are rational, strong, protect, and determine everything, while women are emotional (irrational), weak, affectionate, and submissive. This characterization ultimately positions women in subordinate positions, and receives discriminatory treatment from their environment. This characterization also causes stereotypes in women. In AP, three prominent stereotypes are found: women must be obedient and obedient, women are servants for men. The wife's compliance is that she always obeys orders from her husband, and women must put family interests first. Women must be obedient and loyal is a very common label given by society to women.

Tina's obedience was shown by an attitude that never opposed anything that was ordered by her mother and sister. This is seen in the following quote.

"Sudah, kau bilang saja seperti yang kubilang. Adik itu harus nurut sama kakaknya," tukas Andi lalu ngeloyor pergi. Dari pintu yang tidak ditutup Tina bisa lihat sekelompok bocah bermain dan bercanda. Ada pula Dewi dan Tiwi, sobat-sobatnya.

The following quote also shows a daughter who must be obedient and obedient to parents.

"Tapi kau ini anak wanita, harus menurut kata orang tua." "Iya Ma," kata Tina, masih pada kedua jempol kakinya dan beranjak mengambil posisi di sebelah Mama. Jadi anak itu harus menurut, batinnya, tak boleh melawan. Apalagi jadi anak perempuan, jangankan melawan membalas bicara pun rasanya tidak sopan. Ia hanya bisa diam dan menahan semua keinginan. (AP:3)

In this short story Tina's figure is also portrayed as a rebellious figure, but that cannot be channeled because of stereotypes or labeling that the girl is obedient and must help her mother's work. This is seen in the following quotation.

"Tina!" panggil mama tepat waktu. "Sini bantu Mama siapkan piring!"

"Aduh Mama, sekarang Tina mau nonton Barbie," kata Tina merajuk, sama seperti minggu yang sudah-sudah.

"Tina beri abangmu nonton. Kau bantu mama di dapur."

"Kok abang dikasih nonton? Kok aku engga? Kan aku juga mau nonton!"

"Biarkan saja abangmu, dia kan laki. anak wanita itu harus bantu di dapur," kata Mama sambil menyelesaikan membereskan seterika lalu mendahului ke dapur.

As a companion, Mama was also described as being obedient and obedient to her husband. This is contained in the following quote.

"Ma, sudah masak belum? Papa lapar," itulah kata-kata pertama yang Tina dengar dari Papa hari itu.

"Belum Pa, sebentar lagi ya. Ini sudah hampir selesai," kata Mama patuh. Papa kembali

menghilang ke dalam rumah dan Mama semakin bergegas menjemur pakaian. Rutinitas hari Minggu pagi pun berlanjut ke malam hari. Mama dan Tina menyiapkan makan malam di dapur. Kini giliran Papa yang menguasai televisi untuk menonton berita hari ini. Andi datang menjelang petang (AP:4).

Violence

The violence experienced by the main character (Tina) found in this AP short story is psychological violence and sexual violence.

Psychological violence against Tina

Psychological violence includes screaming, cursing, threatening, demeaning, regulating, harassing, stalking, and spying, other actions that cause fear, including those directed at people close to the victim, such as the husband; child; family; and close friends (Poerwandari, 2000, p.11). The female character, Tina, experienced some psychological violence perpetrated by her mother and sister. Mama verbally abuses psychological abuse by threatening her. This is seen in the following quote.

“Tina sejak kapan kau belajar melawan?! Siapa pula yang mengajar?! Sini, kau harus nurut sama orang tua! Atau mama hitung?!” terdengar suara Mama dari dapur, mengancam (AP:3)

“Heh, kau mau jadi pembangkang juga, seperti abangmu? Mau kumarah pula bersama dia nanti?” tanya Mama mengancam. “Sudah, kau pakai itu sandal lalu sini bantu angkat jemuran. Bocah lelaki pembangkang itu biasa, nanti biar Mama pukul pantatnya dengan wajan. Tapi kau ini wanita, harus menurut kata orang tua.

Sexual violence

In addition to experiencing psychological violence, Tina also experienced sexual violence from her teacher at school. Sexual violence can be in the form of forced sexual relations, harassment, and rape (Katjasungkana, 2001: 153). Sexual violence includes actions that lead to sexual invitations / pressures such as touching; touch or kiss.

In addition, sexual violence includes acts that the victim does not want, such as forcing the victim to watch pornographic products, sexual jokes that the victim does not want, derogatory or insulting remarks by referring to gender or sex aspects. The victim, forcing sex with physical violence or not, forcing the victim to engage in unwanted, degrading sexual activities and pornography with a very broad impact on women (Poerwandari, 2000: 11).

The sexual violence experienced by Tina was carried out by her teacher and homeroom teacher at school. This is contained in the following quote.

Tina masih ingat semuanya. Sudah beberapa bualn pak tonu suka mengajak Tina ‘bicara’ selepas bel pulanh berbunyi. Tina mengerti bicara sebagai elusan dan rabaan, kadang kecupan di pipi. Lalu Jum’at yang silam pak tonu meminta Tina membuka baju seragam dan duduk di pangkuannya. Tina ingat tangan pak Tono yang kasar berbulu pada dada dan

perutnya, membelai dan meraba. Bibir basah dan kumis kasar pada pipi dan leher dalam kecupannya. (AP:5)

The quote illustrates how Tina experienced sexual violence in the form of sexual harassment that appeared when she was hugged and kissed by Mr. Tono. Tina was also treated like a satisfying teacher. Tina did not understand all of her teacher's treatment, what she knew was that she was afraid to face it all. Tina is afraid to tell her parents. He must obey because the teacher is his second parent in the school. That is often said by his mother.

4. CONCLUSION

Tina as the main character and woman leader experienced gender injustice in the form of stereotypes or labeling that women must be obedient, obedient and always help with housework. Similarly, mama as a wife must be obedient, obedient, and always prepare the needs and serve her husband well. Psychological and sexual violence is also experienced by Tina. Tina is often scolded by Mama, Bang Andi and Aunt Ambar. Sexual violence was also perpetrated by teachers at school in the form of harassment. He is often touched and kissed by his teacher passionately. Tina did not tell this incident to her mother because the child must be obedient and obedient. That's what is in the innocent mind like children.

5. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The author thanks God Swt, who has provided the opportunity to be able to finish writing this article. The ease that is obtained is also inseparable from the role of various parties. Acknowledgments also the authors say to Prof. Syahrul R, M.pd as the supervisor in writing this article. The author gained useful knowledge and constructive advice on this article.

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