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FEMINISM IN LITERATURE

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Abstract: *Men and women have their own background and culture, the community has separated the notions of the two genders. Most of the world community assume that men as superior and women as inferior, So, feminist theory is a tool for women to fight for their rights for freedom in the world of politics, social, economic and literature. Feminism is born because women are tired of being subordinated to everything, through feminism women are able to show themselves. Women are no longer dangerous creatures and creatures that have been in the minds of men. But women are also able to work and be productive with men.*

Keywords: feminist, gender, equality, male domination

Açar sözlər: feminist, gender bərabərlik, kişi dominantlığı

Ключевые слова: феминистка, гендер, равенство, мужское доминирование

Literature is a depiction of life as outlined in written. There is a close relationship between literature and life, because the social function of literature involves the people.

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. Therefore, in a literary work there will certainly be images that are a value. The existing values are considered as rules that are believed to be true, so the mindset of society can be formed through literary works.

Literary works are human personal expressions in the form of experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, enthusiasm, beliefs in a form of life description, which can be described in writing. Jakop Sumardjo in his book entitled "Literature Appreciation" said that literary work was an attempt to record the contents of the literary soul.

Literature is an old science. It has started in the 3rd century BC, when Aristotle (384-322BC) wrote his book entitled Poetica which contained the theory of drama. The term poetica as a literary theory is gradually used by several literary theorists such as The Study of Literature, by W.H. Hudson, Theory of Literature Rene Wellek and Austin Warren, Literary Scholarship Andre Lafavere, and Literary Knowledge (literature) by A. Teeuw.[7,75]

Men and women have differences in terms of biological, psychological and cultural. There are describes differences, namely: male and female that refer to sex, and masculine and feminine referring to gender. Male and female is something natural, biologically distinguish male and female physically where men are stronger than women, women menstruation, pregnancy, childbirth, but not men. While the feminine and masculine culturally determined human psychology which is not born 'as' male or female but 'be' men and women. From the very beginning, the community has distinguished the assumptions about the genders.

In societies throughout the world, men are often regarded as superior and women as inferior. "Boys, more in the family system of partisanship is always the only hope in continuing the descent.[3,183]

Men are considered authority figures while women are known as gentle, loyal, and devoted creatures. Cultural differences are also indicated by the language in which there is a certain position that seems only to be a male, for example the landlord says, but there is no landlord, chairman and no chairwoman. Similarly, the greeting of 'master' can be used when

greeting men who are married or single. In contrast to the call 'miss' or 'mistress' to different women as a result of their dependence on men.

Natural biological often used as an excuse to view women as second-class citizens. Women are considered as weak are always subject to male power. According to Dagon [3,187] there is no research that shows a correlation between biological conditions and differences in behavior. Conversely, it can be ascertained that behavior is influenced even determined by certain cultural characteristics.

The sides of literature, literary works often show men's hegemony against women and that women are male erotic objects. "In Old Javanese literature, especially in *wiracarita* and *kakawin* are clear if the image of women tends to be a figure of idolatry. Women are figures that should be contested by men, especially their beauty and skill. The important point: women must be loyal to men [1, 144)

The Cultural symptoms often differentiate the genders on the basis of certain group interests, in this case the male group, and the literary work often makes women as objects and merely weak beings who are under male domination. The feminist theories try to give way middle so that both have a balanced position in their conditions in society.

Feminist theory is a tool for women to fight for their rights to obtain equal position with men in the political, social and economic fields. When linked to literary research, literary feminism is a literary study with a feminist theory approach. In conducting research with this approach, the point of view that should be used by researchers is reading as women or reading as women, so there is a growing awareness that gender differences will influence literary meaning. The following will discuss the theory of feminist theory and the focus of the study of feminism in a literary work.

Feminism was born in the early 20th century pioneered by Virginia Woolf in her book entitled *A Room for One's Own* (1929). This understanding experienced rapid development in the 1960s, which is one aspect of contemporary cultural theory with an analytical model covering the social, political and economic fields. [8,122]

According to A Teeuw the feminist movement in the Western world was triggered by several factors [7,183, 184)] namely:

1. The development of contraceptive techniques, which allows women to free themselves from male power.
2. Political radicalization.
3. The liberation movements and traditional ties, such as church ties, American black ties, student ties, and so on.
4. Secularization, decline of religious authority in all fields of life.
5. Educational development specifically enjoyed by women.
6. Reaction to literary approaches that alienate work from social structures, such as New Criticism and structuralism.
7. Dissatisfaction with the theory and practice of orthodox Marxist ideology.

The liberation movement as mentioned above raises the feminist movement that wants to fight for the rights of women, deconstruct the system of domination and hegemony, and engage in conflict between weak groups and strong groups.

Feminist theories are closely related to class and racial conflict, especially gender conflict. Feminism is generally associated with emancipation, the women's movement to demand equal rights with men, both in the political, economic and socio-cultural fields. In the late 20th century, especially in the West, feminism was one of the most important symptoms.

In Indonesia, emancipation began to be considered since Repelita III, marked by the appointment of the Minister of State for the Role of Women. Academically it was marked by

the opening of the Women's Study Program at Gadjah Mada University and the University of Indonesia. In literature, it has been considered since the 1920s, marked by the presence of the Balai Pustaka, by addressing the problem of forced marriage, which was then continued in the 1930s period which began with *Layar Terkembang* by Sutan Takdir Alisjahbana by not forgetting the R.A. pioneering services.

Kartini. Historically, the existence and struggle of women in Indonesia was marked by the convening of the Indonesian Women's Congress I in 1928 in Yogyakarta, the Indonesian Women's Congress II in 1935 in Jakarta, and the Indonesian Women's Congress III in 1938 in Bandung, which at the same time set December 22 as the day Mother. [3,191, 192]. The entry of feminist theory into Indonesia was brought by Ateaw, an Indonesian literary and cultural expert from the Netherlands.

Based on the background the origin of this theory, as a political, social and economic movement, feminist analysis thus includes multi-disciplinary research, involving various sciences. In relation to literature, relevant fields of study include: literary traditions of women, characteristics of women's language, female figures, popular novels and women, and so on. In relation to cultural studies, women's problems are more related to gender equality (emancipation) and the deconstruction of a literary assessment system that is usually only seen from a male perspective.

Literary criticism does not mean criticism of women or female critics. Feminism literary criticism is a criticism of literary work, which critics view literature with a special awareness that there are sexes that are much related to literary culture and life. It is this sex that makes the difference between all that also makes a difference to the author, reader, character, and external factors that influence the coral-fabricating situation. Literary criticism of feminism is a strong reason to unite the position that a woman can read as a woman, compose as a woman, and interpret literary work as a woman.

Even though women have experience, race and culture uniformity. But they have different views on feminist ideology. It could be a certain group of people, have the same race but have different perspectives on women, therefore, feminists raise awareness of ideology and racist practices that harm certain minorities. Feminist research cannot be done in one theory, because a feminist study must look at different perspectives and present a broad collection of methods and methodologies. In feminist research, the purpose of the study is not a particular group of people, but as a whole. Gilbert in Yasa looked at women based on Freud's psychoanalysis that there was a revision or improvement that had to be made aware of by women, namely a complete change in all ideas about the world of literature. Freud's opinion received strong protests from feminists, especially because Freud revealed shameless female genital deficiencies. Freud's psychoanalytic theory has been dramatized openly for criticism. Freud did not at all corner women. His theory is based more on the results of his scientific research. For this reason Freud's theory can actually be used as a foundation in developing the feminist movement in order to achieve gender justice. Therefore, refinement of this theory is needed so that the correct conclusions can be drawn. This criticism not only confines itself to the works of female authors, but extends to all the works of the author.

Feminism literary criticism, which is interpreted as reading as a woman, holds that this criticism does not seek a single conceptual model, but instead becomes a factor in theory and practice, using freedom in methodology and approaches that can help expand its criticism. This method is based on a point of view that is able to maintain and consistently maintain the readiness of readers that there are gender differences affecting the world of literature. It can be explained that literature as a product of illustration of all social life. For example a novel

that can be considered as a cultural structure and process. Lexically, feminism is defined as a women's movement that demands full equality of rights between women and men.

Ratna in Yasa, [9, 184] also states that feminism is associated with ways of understanding literary works, both in relation to the process of reproduction and reception. Therefore, femininity is a cultural psychological understanding, a person is not born "as" a woman but "becomes" Women. So the conclusion, which is rejected by feminist groups is the assumption that women are negative constructs, women as subjugated beings, women who are entangled into a marginal, superior inferior central dichotomy. Feminism criticism seeks to uncover the mistakes of human thinking about women.

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ФЕМИНИЗМ В ЛИТЕРАТУРЕ

Ефендийева Айтан Узейр кызы

Резюме

Феминизм рождается потому, что женщины устали подчиняться всему. Это традиционно называют женской эмансипацией, когда женщины требуют равных прав в политической, интеллектуальной, культурной и даже литературной областях. Как литературное произведение феминизм зародился, когда Балай Пустака получил продолжение в период Новой поэзии, как в творчестве Сутана Такдира Алишахбаны в романе «Лайар Тертембанг».

Феминизм сосредотачивает свое внимание на женщинах, создавая теорию, которая, как считается, способна уменьшить очень сильное мужское доминирование. Иригарай (женский язык), Кристева (семан анализ), Сиксус (практика женского письма) и Харауэй (киборг) со своими интересами вносят значительный вклад в поддержание борьбы женщин.

Анализ при изучении феминизма также должен быть способен выявить аспекты угнетения женщинами мужчин. Феминистские вопросы всегда связаны с вопросом равноправия и гендерного равенства. А благодаря феминизму женщины могут показать свою подлинность. Женщины уже не такие слабые существа и воображаемые существа, которые были в сознании мужчин. Но женщины также могут работать и продуктивно работать вместе с мужчинами.

ƏDƏBİYYATDA FEMİNİZM*Əfəndiyeva Aytən Uzeyir qızı**Xülasə*

Feminizm ona görə yaranır ki, qadınlar hər şeyə tabe olmaqdan yorulublar. Bu, ənənəvi olaraq, qadınların siyasi, intellektual, mədəni və hətta ədəbi sahələrdə bərabər hüquqlar tələb etdiyi qadınların emansipasiyası adlanır. Bir ədəbi əsər kimi feminizm Balai Pustaka Sutan Təkdir Əliscəhbananın "Layar Tertembang" romanı vasitəsilə əsərində olduğu kimi Yeni Poeziya dövründə də davam etdirildiyi zaman başlamışdır.

Feminizm çox güclü olan kişi hökmranlığını azaltmağa qadir hesab edilən bir nəzəriyyə quraraq diqqətini qadınlara yönəldir. İriqaray (qadın dili), Kristeva (semanaliz),

Cixous (qadın yazısı təcrübəsi) və Haraway (cyborg) öz maraqları ilə qadınların mübarizəsinin davam etdirilməsinə mühüm töhfə verirlər.

Feminizmin tədqiqində aparılan təhlil qadınların kişilərə təzyiq göstərməsinin tərəflərini də üzə çıxara bilməlidir. Feminist məsələlər həmişə bərabərlik və gender bərabərliyi məsələsi ilə əlaqələndirilir. Və feminizm vasitəsilə qadınlar öz orijinallığını göstərə bilirlər. qadınlar artıq kişilərin beynində olan zəif varlıqlar və xəyali varlıqlar deyillər. Amma qadınlar da kişilərlə işləməyi və məhsuldar olmağı bacarırlar.

Rəyçi: dosent Zahirə Əliyeva

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