

**Feminism Critical of Semusim Dan Semusim Lagi Novel by Andina
Dwifatma**

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ABSTRACT

The study is intended to describe a feminist critique of the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma. This type of research is qualitative with a social feminist approach. The main source of data in this study is the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma. Technique of collecting data used literary techniques. Technique of data analysis used analytic descriptions. Novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma is the revealing of the wide variety of women's issues in society. Uncovering the construction built by the public against women. It also implied teaching and displaying attitudes of life and ideology to women. The weakness/criticism of the *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma is that of the writer, which directs the female struggle toward liberal feminists, such as the freedom of women to be free from children. Deconstructing the social view of women done by authors is sketchy.

Key Words: Feminist Criticism, Novel, Women

INTRODUCTION

As the literary work progressed, many Indonesian kinds of literature in particular novels provided women (women) with problems as inspiration. Among these problems is discrimination, hegemony, a socially constructed subordinate to people's lives. The woman's problems described in novels are are flection of social life. Nurgiantoro (2010) literature is a product of thought and a reflection of a culturally diverse society.

One novel that talks a lot about women's affairs is the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma who tried to change even damaged the social construction that conditioned women in subordinate conditions, and inferior. The feminist movement is a movement against oppression (hegemony). (Yousafzai & Christina, 2015) the feminist movement is a social movement that involves groups of oppressed women, primarily oppressed by the hierarchy culture.

The more discussed issue of women in seasons and seasons is the work of Andina's attracted to criticism, particularly deconstructing the social views of women.

Criticism is done as a countermeasure to foster the motivation and enthusiasm of writers for producing quality literature. Hermoyo (2015) literary criticism is a field of thought in literature, which deals with the value of literature. Kamil (2009), Weltek and Warren (2014) the three sciences relate to one another (theories, history, criticism). In addition, literary critics complement literary science (theories, history, and criticism). The results of the study of literary criticism will add emphasis to literary science, especially literary criticism.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literary Criticism

In the etymology of literary criticism comes from two different words: the words of criticism and the words of literature. According to the online preferred English dictionary (2020), criticism is criticism or response, or merits sometimes accompanied by a description and poor judgment of work, opinion, and so forth. While literature according to the dictionary of online Indonesian (2020) is a language (words, a figure of language) used in the books (not the common language), the library; Primbon (containing prophecy, count, and so forth). According to Endraswara (2013) literary criticism is a definition of light relating to literary works, its classification (gender). Hermoyo (2015) literary criticism is a field of thought in literature, which deals with the value of literature.

The social feminist

The theory used in the study is social feminist theory. Feminist etymologist comes from the femme (woman), meaning women (singular) who aim to fight for women's rights (plural), as a social class. In this relationship, it needs to be differentiated between male and female (as aspects of biological difference, as natural haktuaries), masculine and feminist (as an aspect of psychological difference and cultural diversity). In other words, male-female refers to sex, while masculine-feminist refers to sex or gender, as he or she, Selden (Ratna, 2013). According to Anwar (2010), social feminism has emerged as an attitude and critical thought toward Marxist feminism. Social feminism is more likely to believe that discrimination, marginalization, subordination, and operation of women are more concerned with the complexity and between capitalism and patriarchy. Gender inequality that is experienced by women, social feminism is considered as a product of political, social, and economic structures. Contemporary social feminists focused heavily on women's liberation in ideological form. The pressure on women is mutual with the ideology of capitalism and patriarchy.

METHOD

This type of research is qualitative. The approach used in the study is the social feminist approach. The main source of data in this study is the novel *Semusim*, dan *Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma. Data collection techniques using techniques used in the study are literature. Data analysis techniques using analytic desensitization. The analytic desktop technique is done by describing facts and then followed by analysis (Ratna,2013).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The Merits of The Novel *Semusim*, dan *Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma

There are several merits to be noted in this novel other than the appreciation of literature that can also motivate writers to continue writing far more interesting novels. As for some of these advantages it could be described as follows.

- a. Expose the various issues of women in society. It also reveals how the actual construction of the society is built on women. Construction intended is madder, discriminating, grating, making women objects for men's lust work, or in a broader context positioning women with subordinate or inferior positions. The Revelations of female representation and collective construction on women in this novel would certainly have a considerable impact on the understanding of the community and the women themselves that women were considered weak, emotional, ignorant, and so forth as a result of society's construction on women. The foregoing harmonizes with the opinions of Suryadi and Idris (2010) it is the cultural process that shapes feminine and masculine characteristics. Then divide the social roles of the male and the female according to those qualities, and the female position becomes increasingly massive. Suryadi and Idris have further pointed out that women's passive habits and attitudes are limited by norms that consider women inappropriate when men do so (2010). The female representation portrayed by the writer in this novel is particularly relevant to the struggle of socialist feminists. Social feminists call for the transformation of literature as a means of production that represents the social experience of women (Anwar, 2010).
- b. In this novel, the author was able to deconstruct the social views of women by revealing the reality and truth of women's actual essence. Because women are not inherently weak, they are not subjects for male and social behavior. But women are competitive, equal, and even more capable than men if only women weren't socially constructed as weak, dumb, emotional creatures, and soon. This is what feminists, above all, are opposed by social feminists. Because

according to the social feminist as gender inequality experienced by women, social feminists are viewed as a political, social, and economic product. In this case, the author was able to deconstruct a social view of women which had been traditionally reconstructed, massively, and continually.

- c. In this novel, it implies teaching and placing attitudes in women's lives and ideologies. In the sense that women dare release hegemony, and against the injustice that women obtain. Women have to rise from the ashes. Women should not be discouraged and let alone give up to fight for women's rights and deconstruct the social views of women. The inflated view is the one that positions women as subordinate and inferior. The view and struggle of women expressed by the author are particularly relevant to what social feminists struggle with. This is in accordance with Anwar's opinion (2010) social feminist suggests that it needs an adequate conceptual framework to expand a new social epistemology of all women's social experiences, including the fields of art and literature.

Criticism of the novel

In the novel *Semusim*, dan *Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma, there are some drawbacks. Those weaknesses were necessary to criticize since literary criticism was a must. This fits the opinion of Edraswara (2014), literary criticism is a must. Further Edraswara (2014) makes it necessary for (1) to increase the weight of the literature produced by the writer, changes in the coming hours, (2) so that the literature produced does not deviate from the things that endanger the writer's existence. The following will describe some weaknesses or criticisms of the current novel, as well as another season by Andina Dwifatma.

- a. The attitude of the writer, which directs the female struggle toward liberal feminists, such as the freedom of women to be childless, as the following quotations are.

And maybe I'll never know the truth, because I've long decided not to have children, for at least two things.

First, kids tend to be a pain. In shopping malls, you often observe married couples with small children... hanging on their feet like cats. Beats like little monsters of,... Second, I don't know how to get along with them (Dwifatma, 2013:57).

From the quotations above it is understandable that a construction built by a writer can violate the function and identity of women, contrary to local culture and wisdom. Moreover, this view can also impair cultural sustainability in the days ahead. It is certainly understandable the work of literature has tremendous mobility and influence in affecting and changing the mindset of the female reader. Sukrawati, (2012) gender differences do not impact a human feature. A

woman's birth is the birth of a child. Endraswara (2014) suggests that the importance of literary criticism is absolutely impossible because, without it, it'll run wild. Therefore, with criticism, literature will be humanized, it will not corrupt human beings, let alone undermine the existence of cultural sustainability.

- b. Deconstructing the social view of women done by authors is sketchy. This is because deconstructing of the figures described by the writer as female representations find no satisfying climax. For example, my figure is in a position where fate is uncertain until the end of the story, as follows.

I know I'm not finished with you today. Maybe I'll stay in the White House, face a few years in jail, or both I'll never see my mom again. Maybe I'll move out of city S. Maybe my college will be long overdue. (Dwifatma, 2013:230).

From the quotations above the pointed indiscernible fate of women. Writers should have been deconstructing how the results and benefits women gain in deconstructing such social views. The struggle of women described by the writer of the novel is not yet a success and is at a stage of the ambiguity of fate when the purpose of the feminist struggle is the absence of marginalization, subordination, and lack of dignity and dignity for women by the dominant culture, both in the political and economic and social sphere, as well as in general social life, Ratna(2013).

My heroine's main achievement in the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma is the existence of a biological father with my character. While the outcome of my figure's resistance to the estuary hegemony and the hegemonic group is unclear.

I turned to Sobron. The giant fish nodded his head. I decided to trust him. "Muara, I'm pregnant." Muara looks like it's been seen by demons. Her facial expression turned white instantly. His eyes burst. He avoided me by squeezing his hair (Dwifatma, 2013:140).

You have a test tomorrow morning, first pee. If it turns out positive, you should have an abortion (Dwifatma, 2013:141).

I stabbed Muara in the right neck. Under the jaw. Near the ear. Then I stab her again. And again and then again (Dwifatma, 2013:142).

From the quotation above shows my character's resistance to male hegemonic (Muara). The consequences of such a struggle my figure is to languish and in jail.

That very day I was arrested at the small, teeny, camp-smelling city police station (Dwifatma, 2013:144).

I don't kill people, ma."

"I know, but it's because the man isn't dead (Dwifatma, 162).

The quotations above indicate that virtually no one believes in my character, including his mother. Even my figure is put in jail and then put in a mental hospital, which is insane. So my figure is really in a pinch. This can be seen in the following quotations.

Dr. Iwan nodded. "Okay. It's a mental hospital. You were sent here from jail" (Dwifatma, 2013:180).

That quote above shows how the people in the novels behave towards my character who escaped the deconstruction of the writer. Whereas feminism is a movement that rejects women's positions as weak, coercion, belittled, discriminated against, deprived of the rights, by the dominant patriarchal tradition (Andrianti, 2011). From the toppling of the story above, showing from beginning to end the writer's story does not present my figure's success in fighting the individual hegemony (estuaries) that impact social view.

CONCLUSION

From the results and discussions above, it is deduced the surplus of the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma is the revealing of the wide range of women's issues in society. Uncovering the construction built by the public against women. In this novel, it implies teaching and placing attitudes in women's lives and ideologies. The weakness/criticism in the novel *Semusim, dan Semusim Lagi* by Andina Dwifatma is that the writer's stance, which directs the female struggle towards liberal feminists, such as the freedom of women to not have children is very inappropriate. Deconstructing the social view of women done by the writer is less obvious.

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