



Khairul Jasmi's Women's Novel Violence towards Women That Previously Else: Sara Mills' Model

Yesdia Talakua¹, Hartono²

^{1,2}Faculty of Language, Arts and Culture, Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Email: yesdiatalakua.2021@student.uny.ac.id, hartono05@yahoo.co.id

Abstract: The research entitled "Violence Against Women in the Novel Women Preceding the Age by Khairul Jasmi: Sara Mills' Model". The problem examined in this study is how the position of the subject-object and the position of the reader in describing women in the novel *Woman Yang Preceded by Khairul Jasmi*. The purpose of this research is to describe, analyze, identify, interpret and conclude about the position of the subject-object and the position of the reader in describing women in Khairul Jasmi's novel *Perempuan Yang Predating The Age*. The results of this study are in the form of the position of the subject or narrator described in the novel *Women Who Preceded the Age* are Rahmah, Sa'adah, Upik Hitam, Jamilah, Niara and the position of the object or narrated are Minangkabau women, the events that occur in the novel are the descriptions of victims of acts of violence, injustice, and women's resistance, which in this case are women. The reader's position is included to feel what the character Rahmah feels, how she is worried about the fate of herself and the women in the Minangkabau area who often experience acts of violence.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Subject Position, Object Position, Reader Position, and Sara Mills.

I. Introduction

Literature is a person's expression of the results of experiences, thoughts, feelings, and ideas which are poured in the form of concrete images that evoke charm by using spoken and written language with different processes between one author and another (Sumardjo and Saini, 1988 in Alfian, 2014:02). Literature as a result of human creation cannot be separated from language which is the main medium in literary works. The element of language is also what makes the difference between literary works, with other works, as well as with everyday language. According to Wellek & Austin (2014: 03), suggests that literature is a creative activity of a work of art. Literature can be read, enjoyed and appreciated. One of the literature that is popular and well known by Indonesian people is the literary work of the novel.

In the literary works of novels also occur acts of violence. Violence is a global reality that cannot be denied has occurred throughout the history of human civilization, especially many experienced and felt by women. For centuries, women have experienced acts of violence either through words or physical suffering perpetrated by men, and in some cases have even been committed by their own people (women). Violence against women is an act committed by someone based on gender and power that is usually owned by men or women. Violence against women often occurs in society because women are considered weak creatures in the eyes of men who can be used as gratification (Sari, 2017:42).

Discourse is a language level that has a broader scope, contains a collection of interconnected sentences, a collection of propositions and becomes a complex piece of information. Discourse can be in the form of an oral or written context that aims to provide information, knowledge, entertain, invite and influence others(Djajasudarma, 2010:1). This statement intersects with Cavallaro's opinion in Silaswati (2018:1) a discourse is seen as a text

containing objects and data that provide openness regarding the different interpretations of each reader.

At present it is clearly seen that gender issues have always been an important topic to discuss, in fact gender differences have an influence on differences in status, roles between men and women, jobs, obligations, which will lead to inequality and injustice to women. The problem of gender inequality is also increasingly difficult to solve and resolve. Violence is often felt by women in various aspects such as politics, economics, social, cultural education, health, the community environment and also the family environment.(Abdullah, 2019:102). In line with opinionsGoddess (2009:230)Women's issues are very diverse, both from issues regarding the private lives of women themselves as well as issues related to the public or within society.

Furthermore, Sara Mills in her model (discourse analysis) focuses on feminist discourse which sees women displayed in texts, novels, pictures, photographs, films or news, (Eriyanto, 2017: 199). Mills does not use a linguistic point of view alone, he is in line with Hodge and Kress' idea that it is not enough to simply analyze language; they state that 'meaning resides so strongly and pervasive in systems of meaning other than verbal language in a variety of visual, aural, behavioral and other codes, that concentrate on words alone is insufficient, no single code can be successfully learned or fully understood (Mills, 2005: 10).

Critical Discourse Analysis (critical discourse analysis) is a study of the structure of messages in a communicationWardani et al., (2013:188). Discourse analysis has many models proposed by several experts, and each model has different studies. One of them is the theory of discourse analysis according to Mills. Mills in Eriyanto(2001:200-209)there are 2 concepts of analysis, namely, (1) the position of the subject-object, Mills' idea of the position of the subject-object, namely how the position of various social factors, the position of the idea or event is placed in the discourse. It is these positions that will determine who will be the "subject of the story" and who is the "object of the story" which will later determine the structure and meaning of the discourse shown.

The reason why the writer chose Mills' model is because he put forward the theory of discourse analysis whose main concern is about feminist discourse. Feminism discourse shows how the deviation from the text presents a female figure. Women are often presented as weak, unable to do anything, and always in the wrong. Women are seen as objects of male sexuality based on certain body parts they have. These body parts were chosen because they are considered to attract many men and based on the relationship between texts they are always synonymous with women. Referring to the dominance of cases involving women as victims, and the suitability of researchers as research objects, therefore critical discourse analysis from the Sara Mills model is very capable of examining more critically because in her research, Sara Mills focuses more on how women are positioned in an event, so that It can be understood that Sara Mills' theory is more inclined to view from the side of feminism in reporting and direct events.

One of the novels that carries the theme of women is entitled Women Who Preceded the Age by Khairul Jasmi. The novel tells of a woman nicknamed the crowing hen, namely Rangkayo Syekhah Rahmah El Yunusiyah. The woman who was one of the TKR commanders, the troops that confronted the Dutch. Rahmah also had intelligence troops. Since she was young, she always wore a veil, was arrested, fined and arrested by the Dutch. Against the Japanese colonialists to close all brothels in Minangkabau and release Minang women who were held captive to the Japanese headquarters. Based on these various

phenomena, the author conducted research on Violence Against Women in the novel Women who preceded the Age by Khairul Jasmi: Model Sara Mills.

II. Research Method

Research entitled Violence Against Women in the Novel Women Predating the Age by Khairul Jasmi: Sara Mills' Model. This study uses a qualitative approach. the source of documentation data is a novel, namely Women Who Predated the Age by Khairul Jasmi. This research uses content analysis method or content analysis, which is a descriptive method. using data collection techniques, namely documentation and hermeneutic techniques. The data analysis technique uses content analysis techniques. The validity of the data is carried out using the credibility test technique (internal validity).

III. Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the presentation of the data described in tabular form, it was found forty-two data on the position of the subject-object, and the position of the reader found in Khairul Jasmi's novel Wanita Yang Predated the Age, which is briefly described as follows:

3.1 Analysis of the Sara Mills Model

In the subject position, a woman will freely create herself without being overshadowed by other actors. Someone as a subject will be in a high position, so that he will influence how he is displayed and how other parties are displayed (Eriyanto in Elisa, et al, 2017: 7).

Data 1

Rahmah married at a young age, because she had one foot in tradition, but she had more luck. Other Minangkabau women cannot move, they must accept their soul mate without making a sound. Most of the matches are from people who have a position, rank or scholar (Jasmi, 2020:22).

3.2 Subject-Object Position and Reader Position

Based on the quotation above including the position of the subject-object and the position of the reader. The character who is positioned as the subject (narrator) is Rahmah through a third-person storytelling point of view (Rahmah and he) who tells how her destiny was to get married at a young age because she was adrift by traditions in her area as evidenced by the quote "Rahmah Married at a young age" and "but he is luckier." Furthermore, those who occupy the object position (narrated), namely Rahmah and Minangkabau women are evidenced by the quote "Rahmah married at a young age, because one foot is attached to tradition" and "Other Minangkabau women cannot move". reader, seen in the quotation above, the reader is positioned as the woman (Rahmah).

Data 2

Besides that, because of the trend, it feels like a man when he has a lot of wives looks cooler and more manly, more powerful, especially if he is indeed powerful, both in the field of custom and colonial administration. The richer, more influential, it is certain, he will take another wife. In the confines of such a social situation Rahmah lives (Jasmi, 2020:24).

3.3 Subject-Object Position and Reader Position

Based on these quotes, including the position of the subject-object and the position of the reader. The character who is positioned as the subject (narrator), namely the character Rahmah through the point of view of third-person storytelling (Rahmah) is evidenced by the quote "in the confines of such a social situation Rahmah lives". Rahmah's character tells how the social situation in the Minangkabau area is, that men make it a trend to have many wives and feel cooler and more manly, especially if the man has a position and power. Then, the one who occupies the object position (narrated), namely Rahmah is evidenced by the quote "In the confines of such a social situation Rahmah lives". Reader's Position, Readers are positioned like when Rahmah plays as the subject,

Data 3

Rahmah was dreaming about herself. He had met several women who were looking for fleas in the suburbs. They are not working, because it is not yet noon, it is too early in the morning. They are crusader women, only able to have fun and are only delicious to eat if they are sprinkled with palm sugar. They are drinkers of the water, a plant that grows like sugar cane, from the weathered old promises of a Minangkabau man who became her husband. They were looked down upon by men who had leafy leaves, held both traditional ranks and on the side of the colonial government (Jasmi, 2020:41).

3.4 Subjects-Object Position and Reader Position

Based on the data above, the quotation includes the position of the subject-object and the position of the reader. The character who is positioned as the subject (the storyteller), namely the character Rahmah through the point of view of third-person storytelling (Rahmah and he) is evidenced by the quote "Rahmah was dreaming about herself. Furthermore, those who occupy the object position (narrated), namely Minangkabau women are evidenced by the quote "They are crusader women, can only be embarrassed and are only delicious to eat if they are given palm sugar" and "They drink the water, a plant similar to sugarcane-from weathered old promises of a Minangkabau man who became her husband". Position of Readers, Readers are positioned as when Rahmah plays the role of the subject, telling in accordance with Rahmah's view of Minangkabau men who commit violence against women.

IV. Conclusion

Based on the researcher's analysis of women's injustice in the novel Women who preceded the ages, seen from the position of the subject-object and the reader in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the position of the subject or storyteller depicted in the novel Women who preceded the ages are Rahmah, Sa'adah, Upik Hitam, Jamilah, Niara women who were abducted by Japanese soldiers, comfort women and the object position or told are Minangkabau women, the events that occur in the novel are depictions of victims' accounts of acts of violence, injustice, crime, women's resistance in terms of this is a girl. The woman who is the subject tells the events that happened to herself, her family and her group from her point of view.

References

Abdullah, SNA (2019). Analysis of Sara Mills' Discourse on Women's Violence in the Household Study of Coil Media Reporting. *Journal of Dakwah and Communication*, 4(2), 101. <https://doi.org/10.29240/jdk.v4i2.1236>

Anisah, N. (2017). Representation of Gender Inequality in the Saia Short Short Story Collection by Djenar Maesa Ayu (Sara Mills' Critical Discourse Analysis). Muhammadiyah University Purwokerto.

Darma, YES (2013). Critical Discourse Analysis (Second). Yrama Widya.

Darma, YES (2014). Critical Discourse Analysis in Multiperspective (R. Novitasari (ed.); First). PT Refika Aditama.

Dewi, M. astuti. (2009). Mass Media and Dissemination of Women's Issues. *Journal of Communication Studies*, 7(2), 228–236.

Djajasudarma, F. (2010). Discourse on Understanding and Relations Between Elements (Third). PT Refika Aditama.

Eriyanto. (2001). Discourse Analysis: Introduction to Media Text Analysis. LKIS.

Isnaini, SA (2017). Sara Mills' Analysis of Body Politics in the Short Story Don't Play With Your Gender by Djenar Maesa Ayu. Sebelas Maret University.

Jamaluddin, VW (2019). The Role of Women and Gender Relations in the Film Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2 (Sara Mills Model Critical Discourse Analysis. *Research Science Journal*, 9(2), 58-64. <https://doi.org/10.447647/jsr.v9i2.115>

Jasmi, K. (2020). Women Who Predated the Age (T. Rahmawati(Ed.); 1 sted.). Republika Publisher.

Meutia, FS (2017). Critical Discourse Analysis in a Gender Perspective. *Da'wah Tablighi*, vol 18, No, 1–14.

Moleong, JL (2019). Qualitative Research Methodology (thirty). PT Juvenile Rosdakarya Offset.

Novitasari, M. (2018). Gender Discrimination in Popular Cultural Products (Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills on the Novel "Entrok"). 12(2), 151–167. <http://journal.ubm.ac.id/>

Rosyidah, R. (2019). Portraits of Sholehah Women in Novels (Sarah Mills' Discourse Analysis About Sholehah Women in Reem Novel by Sinta Yudisia).

S. Dodiet Aditya. (2013). Data and Data Collection Methods.

Silaswati, D. (2018). Critical Discourse Analysis in Discourse Assessment. *Journal of Language, Indonesian Literature and Teaching Volume*, 12(1), 1–10.

Sobari, T., & Faridah, L. (2012). The Sara Mills Model in Discourse Analysis of Gender Roles and Relations. 88–99.

Uljannah, NU (2017). The Women's Resistance Movement in the Novel (Critical Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills in the Novel Maryam by Okky Madasari). Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University.

Wardani, SW, Purnomo, D., & Lahade, JR (2013). Feminism Discourse Analysis Sara Mills Tupperware Program She Can! On Radio (Case Study on Female Semarang Radio) Septian Widya Wardani 1) Daru Purnomo 2) ; John R Lahade 3). *Horizon*, II, 185–207.

Wijayanti, Sri Hapsari, D. (2013). Indonesian Language Writing and Presentation of Scientific Work. PT RajaGRAfindo Persada.