

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Essay

The essay is a literary work of non-fiction, such as prose, one of the period's primary genres are essays and other forms, for instance, journalism, social criticism, religious writing, life writing, works of history, philosophy, political economy, science, travel, and many other genres (Camlot, 2015:1). According to Gualtieri (2008:49), states in the book "*The Essay as Form: Virginia Woolf and the Literary Tradition*," The history of the essay as a literary form from the Renaissance revolution and associated with the appearance of new styles of self-writing and new ways of thinking about criticism of who is a part of it. From the very beginning, the genre lasted a variety of writing forms, styles, and themes, including the literary of Montaigne's Essays (1580-88) and views like a maxim from Bacon's Essays (1597) and a political analysis of the conflict between science and religion.

In addition, non-fiction writing is an essential part of disciplines such as history, journalism, and literature, for instance, in the form of articles, essays, and others (Brian, 2013:34). It is also claimed by Griffith, in a book entitled "*Writing Essays about Literature*" (2011:255), claims that essay literature can be defined as "arguments." Hence, the readers may think of an argument as a verbal battle between people. The argumentative nature of essay literature originates from the relationship between the author and the reader. Good literature is

complex, and it communicates on many levels of meaning and through many methods. Essay, a relatively good-deal-focused genre of literature, is known for its intellectual and properly argumentative quality.

Moreover, it is also confirmed in Michel de Montaigne's work entitled *Essais* (1580), which claimed that an essay had been developed and formed as an effective form of intellectual inquiry. It is described as: "the work of prose non-fiction interwoven around a topic or a point in the shape of an argument or counterargument having its analysis, discussion, and rationalization, and as complete providing some technique to the problem undertaken."

2.2 Narrative Elements of Essay

According to Suha (2021:30), a narrative essay gives a story of a certain event or experience. A narrative essay utilizes realistic representations of people, presents their opinions, and describes their personal experiences to provide valuable insights to the readers.

The narrative structure of an essay is similar to a story, with the significant advantage of focusing on a certain topic. A topic is presented before the beginning of the essay composition. After perusing the essay, the readers become acquainted with the topic matter. The primary goal of this work is to offer useful stories of life experiences and the valuable lessons that may be derived from them.

The narrative holds a point, and the story is applied during transmission, for example, by showing the theme. It is conveyed effectively through an argument, separating it into different pieces of evidence. On the other hand, there is also a

point of view. A position refers to the statement of an individual's point of view, accompanied by a piece of evidence to support or explain that perspective.

2.3 Narrative Elements

2.3.1 Intrinsic Aspect

According to Abrams (1999:173), narrative elements assist in constructing a narrative. Several essential narrative elements include theme, setting, character, dialogue, and conflict. It is also emphasized that the narrative structure of an essay is similar to a story (literary work), with the significant advantage of focusing on a certain topic (Suha Mohammed, 2021:34), Such as theme, point of view, and setting. Hence the *Bad Feminist Essay* also uses the same intrinsic elements, namely a theme, point of view, and setting.

2.3.1.1 Theme

According to Gill (1995:189), the theme of a literary text requires the reader to examine the text considerately and to believe beyond the superficial aspects of the text about its deeper and often hidden meanings. It is important for the reader to step away from the text after reading and think about the message it exists trying to convey. To do closer, the reader must develop a comprehensive understanding of the text beyond its entertainment value.

2.3.1.2 Point of View

The concept of point of view is essential to a narrative, as it provides a reader's perspective on the story (Diasamidze, 2014:161). The statement above clarifies the connection between readers and a literary text, including other crucial elements. The concept of point of view refers to the strategic decision to use the narrative perspective, determining the person or thing responsible for presenting the story to connect with the reader. The narrative perspective in a literary work can take various forms, including a person who is situated outside the story and a writer who is positioned within the action and provides a limited omniscient or first-person point of view.

2.3.1.3 Setting

According to Gill (1995:189), the concept of setting includes several elements, such as the geographical context around the characters, specific locations where significant occurrences occur, and the overall environment created by the storytelling and time. A setting definition contains three primary dimensions: location, chronological aspects, and social situation.

Abortion was legitimate in the United States from 1607 to 1828. Under common law, abortion was permitted with the woman's consent before becoming "rapidly pregnant." The first laws specifically addressing the legal status of abortion in the United States were passed in New York in the late 1820s and were intended to protect women's health with unwanted pregnancies from harm caused by abortion. According to Linda Gordon (1975:254), radicals like Emma

Goldman and Margaret Sanger deliberately defied obscenity laws by sharing information about contraception, thus bringing the issue of contraception to the public. At the end of 1916, there was a national campaign for agitation and direct action on birth control. In 1917 federal and local organizations almost exclusively advocated for women and campaigned for the legalization of contraception. Most of these groups consider themselves advocates of a feminist lifestyle and are concerned with women's rights to reproductive self-determination. These organizations were often related to the Socialist Party or local socialist and anarchist groups.

Furthermore, in the 18th and 19th centuries, infanticide and abortion were considered criminal acts, and the accomplishments were documented in court records and newspapers. This evidence indicates that both practices were large rankings. Infanticide is a desperate approach to contraception, most likely carried out by unmarried women who fear the stigma of having children out of marriage or by women driven into poverty. The women's diaries and letters, on the other hand, show that abortion was common in 19th-century America. Most women before the 19th century and many in her 19th century did not consider abortion a sin. Until the beginning of this century, there were no laws prohibiting abortion during the first months of pregnancy.

When the 19th century happened, abortion was deliberately legitimate by Protestants and Catholics until it was believed that "giving life" to the fetus would bring it to life. Impressive is evidence of ancient knowledge of contraceptive methods and contraceptive strategies used before conception (as opposed to

infanticide or abortion). The list of contraceptive techniques includes male withdrawal, melting suppositories designed to form an impenetrable layer over the cervix, diaphragms that can be inserted through the cervix into the vagina and removed after intercourse, and caps, or other devices, and may include intrauterine assistive devices. Post-sex showers are meant to kill or squeeze out sperm, condoms, and rhythm strategy styles. None of these techniques is new. There is no new strategy other than adding today's illegal pills from the 1960s. These techniques were practised in ancient world societies and modern pre-industrial societies.

Contraceptive strategies such as abortion became increasingly important for women in the 19th century. In their assessment, doctors have become increasingly reluctant to provide information about available contraceptive strategies, which are unnatural and immoral, and prevent women from fulfilling their natural biological advantage of motherhood. thought to hinder. Nineteenth-century abortion practices, in particular, provide a concrete example of how a woman and her doctor clashed over the techniques of family restraint at a time when many women sought to control their reproductive lives. The woman who had an abortion or contraception and her sisters who supported her decision were no longer passively controlling their reproduction.

2.4 Extrinsic Aspect

According to Nurgiyantoro (2007: 23), extrinsic elements apply to external traits in literary works and do not directly impact the development or organization of literary structures.

2.4.1 Social Conflict

Social Conflict refers to a struggle in which the parties are an aggregate of people, such as groups, companies, communities, and crowds. Conflict theory has been hired to an increasing extent by those fascinated with exploring social techniques and issues. Conflict theory has sought to explain various social phenomena, for instance, wars, revolutions, poverty, discrimination, and domestic violence. Dahrendorf's conflict theory (1959:118) represents a crucial criticism of the once-dominant method in sociology, which is considered to have failed to investigate social conflict. This theory will require recognition of discussing how society is established.

In addition, Dahrendorf emphasized that the primary assignment of conflict analysis is to identify the numerous roles of authority in society. Alternatively, in other phrases, different social structures in society will determine the quality of authority that certain layers have over others. Consequently, implicitly the authority states the superordinates and subordinates in society. This means it is generally considered that the power of superiors over subordinates affects their communication and interactions. Power is defined here as the ability to influence outcomes or, in theory, to control valuable resources. High-power persons control

precious resources that allow them to influence the outcomes and goals of others significantly.

The last component of Dahrendorf's conflict theory is between conflict and social change. According to him, conflict aims to change and develop. In a conflict situation, the organizations involved take actions that modify the social structure. If the conflict happens violently, the changes that arise will be radical. Likewise, structural adjustments will be effective if the conflict is observed through violence. Early research on violence against women in the 1970s was based on a criminal law perspective (Tjaden, 2005:218). Violence was conceptualized as criminal lawbreaking, and research and activity focused on improving criminal justice and legal responses to offenders and victims. In the 1990s, violence against women began to be viewed as a public health problem and was diagnosed as a big cause of harm and death through women.

The human rights perspective helps increase the information of what must be protected beneath a definition of violence in opposition to women from one narrowly understood as a personal matter between married couples or an assault by a stranger on the street to a broader definition that includes rape in war, rape against girls in refugee camps, rape by way of police and military and peacekeeping personnel, trafficking of women for sexual exploitation, and harmful traditional practices, including compelled marriages, genital cutting, honour crimes and bride burning (Tjaden, 2005:218).

2.4.2 Gender discrimination

Gender discrimination is the act of treating people inequitably only based on their sex. Discrimination against women has been a persistent problem for the past few years. But until now, men are seen as the head of the family in many countries, particularly in patriarchal cultures (Sultana, A. M., & Zulkefli, E. N., 2103:256). The case of discrimination against women is gender bias in the media reporting on women, for instance, The concept of marginalizing women involves the perception of women as being characterized by weakness, indolence and objectification through various points of view. The act of marginalizing women is not appropriate to see women to be equal partners with men with similar abilities and roles. The perception of women's gender within the framework of the interaction between women and men frequently generates diverse negative viewpoints that primarily regard women through the lens of men's biology and sexuality (Putri, M. D., & Marsella, E., 2020:3545).

Furthermore, discrimination based on gender usually occurs in various types of violence, stereotypes, and the subordination of women. During the 1960s, ethical arguments for abortion gained popularity as an increasing percentage of the population began to perceive the fetus as only a 'potential' human being. Therefore, the concept of permitting abortion acquired significant and rapid acceptance. The rapid transformation in public opinion was immediately manifested in legislative modifications, resulting in the legislative decision establishing the general regulation of abortion (Sauer, 1974:60).

In the early historical progression of the American abortion experience during the beginning stages of its development, America was primarily characterized as a rural and agricultural nation, defined by a significant mortality rate and a relatively low literacy level. In the given circumstances, the fertility rate exhibited a notable increase, although the prevalence of abortion remained relatively low. In the eighteenth century, the United States embarked on a process of modernization, which coincided with a notable decrease in fertility rates and a corresponding rise in the prevalence of abortion. In the current era, societal developments in the United States, such as increased urbanization and industrialization, have potentially contributed to the reinforcement of low-fertility norms and the continued prevalence of abortion, as observed in empirical evidence.

A development in ethical perspectives on abortion, which can be attributed to modernization, occurred. In a societal context characterized by shifting low-fertility norms, there will be a growing incidence of women experiencing unintended pregnancies. If, in the past, abortion was regarded as ethically and legally unacceptable, the prevailing social standards will inevitably conflict with the increasing demands of women considering this procedure. Gender discrimination is also known as limitless and an obstacle for human beings, especially women, to participate actively in the workplace and society (Pokharel, 2008:11). The status of a woman thus impacts her ability to protect the well-being of an individual and her family is dependent on more than simply her ability to make choices regarding the quantity and timing of her children. It is also

influenced by her legal capacity to function as an independent adult, participate as a community member, generate earnings, possess and manage assets, or be protected against gender, racial, and socioeconomic discrimination (Freeman, 1990:19).

2.4.3 Racism

Another problem besides gender discrimination against women has been found that there are differences between whites and blacks. On the other hand, Black Americans represent a socially stigmatized group in American society. Thus, people of specific social groups historically faced persistent dangers like indiscriminate harm, crimes of violence, and social criticism because of their race. Reflective of the hierarchy of social segregation within the United States, certain individuals of African-American descent choose a perspective that focuses on group members' actions while contemplating racial disparities (Marcus Board et al., 2020:453).

According to Rabie (2022:1), racism is a prejudiced perspective that views certain individuals as either intellectually or culturally inferior, thus refusing people the liberties and respect that the majority in the United States has been entitled to. Racism, as a perspective towards individuals of different racial backgrounds, is consistently manifested as an attitude or belief that is influenced by either religious or non-religious ideologies. Considering the deeply rooted basis for racism within the cultural substance, instances of discrimination frequently occur unconsciously, with many white Americans accidentally

embracing racist beliefs and attitudes from an early age. This discrimination may arise due to their representation of views and support for causes that oppose the interests of the dominant controlling class across political, economic, military, media, and intellectual spheres. When an individual belongs to a marginalized minority group but possesses intellectual abilities, discrimination manifests in unrestrained and relentless manner. It does not adhere to any limitations or cease until the intellectual's life ends.

Afterwards the completion of the Obama presidency, the relationship between the ambitious, regulation, and effective features of respectability politics in constructing ideal subjects within its discourse is not as evident as it was during the early and mid-20th century. During that time, the primary objective of such politics was to establish a representation of blackness that was considered acceptable within the context of racial progress and the inclusion of black individuals. The lack of a definitive and consistent story and assessment can be attributed, to a significant extent, to the rise of social media and the fragmentation of television industries. These platforms and their mechanisms for presenting, connecting, and disseminating issues related to identity, dignity, and discrimination within the context of blackness have contributed to this lack of definition.