

TYPES OF FEMINISM IN POEM “MENGHAPUS KATANYA” BY MAUDY AYUNDA

Putu Ayu Paramita Dharmayanti, Dewa Ayu Ari Wiryadi Joni

Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar-Indonesia

ayuparamita@unmas.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This research is qualitative research focusing on finding out the types of feminism in poem “Menghapus Katanya” by Maudy Ayunda. It reveals that this poem talks about feminism based on four types of feminism. Based on Liberal Feminism, this poem points out that man and woman have same right especially in education. Related to Marxist Feminism, this poem emphasizes that woman has right in economic in term of working to earn money. From Socialist Feminism view, this poem stresses out that man and woman have equal status. The last, based on Radical Feminism, this poem argues that woman has to be braver and stronger. This poem is really inspired women to speak and act toward feminism and have motivation to be a better version of woman.

Keywords: poem, feminism, qualitative

INTRODUCTION

Men and women vary biologically, psychologically, and culturally. Natural biological factors are frequently cited as justification for treating women like inferior human beings who are constantly subject to the dominance of males. Psychologically, women are viewed as soft, dedicated, and loyal whereas males are seen as authoritative characters. Men are frequently considered to be superior and women to be inferior in communities all throughout the world. "Boys, more in the family system of patriarchy is always the only hope in continuing the descent." (Ratna: 2004). This situation is unfavorable to women and shows that there is discrimination based on gender. From one generation to the next, it continues until they acknowledge their

wrong. It promotes the rise of the feminist philosophy. A political philosophy and movement known as feminism demands that women's position, rights, and aspirations be taken into account in all aspects of social life (Siagian et al., 2018). This promotes equality for all people in all areas of life, including social, political, personal, and professional (Suhadi, Baluqiah, & Mariansyah: 2017). According to Echols (1989), the goal of feminist ideology is "reordering society." It is in line with Subarkah (2018) stated that feminism refers to a diversity of beliefs, ideas, movements, and agendas that encourages changes in society to end the harmful patterns of women. Actually, Virginia Woolf's work *A Room for One's Own*, published in the early 20th century, served as a pioneer for feminism (1929). According to Ratna (2004), a number of

developments—including the creation of contraceptive methods that enable women to be independent of men's authority, the advancement of education tailored to women, and political radicalization—were responsible for the emergence of the feminist movement in the West. Three waves may be identified in the history of feminism, according to Krolokke and Sorensen (2005). Political equality was promoted during the first wave in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The third wave has been pushing for social equality throughout the last several decades. The second wave, which took place in the 1960s and 1970s, worked for legal and professional equality.

There are many perspectives about feminism. However, Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist Feminism and Socialist Feminism are famous types of feminism (Tong, 2010). The liberal feminism rose in the seventeenth centuries. Liberal Feminism was first formulated by Mary Wollstonecraft in her writing *A Vindication of the Rights of Women* (1759-1799) in the 18th century. Liberal feminism is an understanding that base its thinking on liberal concepts that emphasize that men and women are created equal and have equal rights and should have equal opportunities. The equality rights in the workplace or in

school are strongly supported by liberalism which means allowing women to choose roles in the public sphere rather than choosing to follow the image of the ideal woman that society wants, getting married and becoming a housewife. During the second wave in the late 1960s and early 1970s, particularly in Britain, Marxist feminism is increasing. Feminism Marxists see the position of women from an economic perspective, the subordinate position of women under men is rooted in economic dependence. Marxist feminists contend that the abolition of capitalism will pave the way for gender equality. This viewpoint raises awareness of issues including uneven compensation, barriers to gaining tenure or success in particular disciplines, and the frequent absence of family-friendly policies at many higher education institutions and national organizations. Socialist feminism became better known in the 1970's. This theory analyzes relationships of bullying of women and other oppression in society, such as discrimination, racism, and economic injustice. Socialist feminists believe that women are kept down by their unequal status in both the household and professional spheres. A patriarchal society that devalues women and the important labor they undertake is regarded as exploiting women through prostitution,

domestic labour, childcare, and marriage. Socialist feminists concentrate their efforts on significant change that has an impact on society as a whole rather than merely on individuals. In the United States, radical feminism has grown during the 1960s and 1970s. Radicalism believes that the repression of women occurs in the patriarchate system. Radical feminists contend that in patriarchal society where women are oppressed, being a woman is a positive thing in and of itself. The foundation of patriarchy, according to them, is physical violence, but they also believe that patriarchy can be overthrown if women recognize their own worth and strength, build trusting relationships with other women, address oppression head-on, and create networks of female separatists in both the public and private spheres.

The phenomenon about feminism and gender inequality also take place in literature works. It is happened since literature and life are closely related to one another. According to Permatasari (2016), literature is a literary work that is a beautiful form of art derived from human existence. Furthermore, according to Jones (1968), literature is only another method for us to use our imaginations to perceive the world around us. Additionally, literary works are human personal expressions

that serve as a way for people to describe their experiences, thoughts, feelings, ideas, and passions. As a literary work, literature has various characteristics of excellence, authenticity, art, beauty, content and expression that fosters reading and enjoyment. Literature also gives common knowledge and insight about human, social, intellectual, with distinctive and unique styles (Rosalinah et al, 2022). Literature also considered as culture that has value in it. Thus, literature has the power to influence a person's or a group's mentality. Literature may influence society's thinking since established ideals are seen as rules that are held to be real. There are three types of literature: theatre, poetry, and prose (Desmawati, 2018). Poetry is one of the earliest literary genres in English literature, and it was originally a form of oral communication between individuals (Damayanti & Rohiyatussakinah, 2019). Poetry is literary work that uses distinctive style and rhythm to communicate intense feelings and ideas, according to Damanik (2014). Poetry is made up of a range of different components, such as words, forms, rhyme patterns, rhythm, thoughts, or concerns that have meaning in the poet's life and are intended to be communicated to the reader or listener through certain approaches. Poetry utilizes a vocabulary

that is unique to itself. Since everyone will interpret a poem differently, the meaning of the poem cannot be simply understood by the reader. The object of poem can be nature, love, affection, friendship, and life experience. Poets occasionally utilize their works as social critiques of society. In this research, the researcher is intended to analyze criticism about feminism based on four types of feminism in poem “Menghapus Katanya” by Maudy Ayunda.

RESEARCH METHODS

This qualitative descriptive research is intended to find out the types of feminism in poem “Menghapus Katanya” by Maudy Ayunda. In relation to the research, the researcher doing library research to understand what are the feminism meant in general, history of feminism, and the types of feminism. In analyzing the poem, the steps were followed by the researcher as follows:

1. The researcher studied the poem in order to determine both broad and specific meanings.

2. The researcher interpreted the meaning of poem into feminism.
3. The researcher classified the meaning of the poem into types of feminism.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Maudi Ayunda is known as an actress, singer and poetry writer. Maudy Ayunda is respected for her beautiful, talented, and intelligent face. Maudy Ayunda is also known as one of the artists who voiced feminism. The poem entitled *Menghapus "Katanya"* was performed by Maudy Ayunda at the 2018 Indonesian Women's Forum (IWF). In the event, Maudy Ayunda had the opportunity to be a speaker and give her opinion about young women who are currently pursuing careers with passion and reflecting on successful women in the panel conference #SiapaBilangGakBisa. The Poem *Menghapus "Katanya"* is a poem that embraces the theme of feminism. This poem is very straightforward, it doesn't use many figurative words. This poem speaks out about the definition of women from the point of view of feminism.

Menghapus “Katanya”

*Sempat dunia berbisik
Katanya perempuan tegas itu
mengintimidasi Katanya perempuan kritis
itu lancang Katanya perempuan ekspresif
itu berlebihan
Katanya perempuan emosional itu tidak bisa berpikir logis
Katanya perempuan yang berkarier pasti bukan ibu yang*

baik

Katanya perempuan yang sekolah tinggi akan sulit mendapatkan

jodohTapi hari ini

Aku berhenti mendengar

Segala katanya yang menggema

di pikirannku

Yang aku tahu

Perempuan lugas, kritis, ekspresif, emosional

Adalah sosok yang berani menjadi diri mereka sendiri

Yang aku tahu

Perempuan bisa mengejar mimpinya tanpa batas

Yang aku tahu

Perempuan tidak harus terperangkap dalam definisi-definisi yang menyempitkan

Yang aku tahu

Perempuan berhak atas kesetaraan di mana pun

Yang aku tahu

Perempuan itu kuat

Erasing “He Said”

Once the world whispered

He said the resolute woman was

intimidating He said the critical woman was

presumptuousHe said expressive women are

excessive

He said the emotional woman could not think logically

He said that women who have a career are definitely not good mothers

He said that women who go to high school will find it difficult to get a

mateBut today

I stopped hearing

All his echoing words

in my mind

All I know

Women are straightforward, critical, expressive,

emotionalIs a figure who dares to be themselves

All I know

Women can pursue their dreams without limits

All I know

Women don't have to get caught up in narrowing definitions

All I know

Women have the right to equality everywhere

All I know

Females are

strong

Based on the theory of feminism, there are several types of feminism found in this poem including liberal feminism, marxist feminism, socialist feminism, and

radical feminism.

The goal of liberal feminism is to provide both genders an equal say in how

their lives will turn out. Liberal feminism promotes political and judicial reforms to protect the equality of men and women. The equality rights in the workplace or in school are strongly supported by liberalism which means allowing women

to choose roles in the public sphere rather than choosing to follow the image of the ideal woman that society wants, getting married and becoming a housewife. The example of Liberal Feminism showed in these lines below.

“Katanya perempuan yang sekolah tinggi akan sulit mendapatkan jodoh”

He said that women who go to high school will find it difficult to get a mate

“Perempuan bisa mengejar mimpinya tanpa batas”

Women can pursue their dreams without limits

“Perempuan tidak harus terperangkap dalam definisi-definisi yang menyempitkan”

Women don't have to get caught up in narrowing definitions

“Perempuan berhak atas kesetaraan di mana pun”

Women deserve equality everywhere

In the first line, the poet exposes about traditional believe about women who have higher education are harder to get married. It means women are not allowed to pursue their education higher than men. This kind of problem are fought by feminism liberals. The voices of liberalists are emphasized in the second line where women can pursue their dreams indefinitely and also in the third line where women don't have to get caught up in narrowing definitions. Liberalists argue that women have the right to pursue their dreams and determine their future so that women are no longer constrained in the shackles of a society that

places her only as a wife, mother, and housewife. Women also deserve the same treatment as men everywhere, whether in the family or society.

Feminism Marxists see the position of women from an economic perspective, the subordinate position of women under men is rooted in economic dependence. This viewpoint raises awareness of issues including uneven compensation, barriers to gaining tenure or success in particular disciplines, and the frequent absence of family-friendly policies at many higher education institutions and national organizations. The example of Marxists Feminism

showed in these lines below.

“Katanya perempuan yang berkarier pasti bukan ibu yang baik”

He said that women who have a career are definitely not good mothers

“Katanya perempuan emosional itu tidak bisa berpikir logis”

He said the emotional woman could not think logically

In this poem the poet describes how women are restricted in careers. This can be seen in the first line where there is a stigma in society that women who have a career are not good mothers. Working women are considered incapable of taking good care of their children. This stigma is what restricts women from working which in the end women cannot be financially independent. As for women who work, they get unequal treatment with men. Because of the emotional nature of women, they are considered unable to think logically like men, which prevents women from being in the ranks of leaders in their workplace. It is this equality of women and men in the economic sphere that Marxists Feminism focuses on. In order for Women to be financially independent, they must get the same

treatment as men in the world of work. There is no longer a term leader in the workplace is a man. Women also have the same opportunity to have a career and even become a leader.

Socialist Feminism analyzes relationships of bullying of women and other oppression in society, such as discrimination, racism, and economic injustice. Socialist feminists believe that a patriarchal society that undervalues women and the important labor they undertake holds women behind and exploits them. Socialist feminists concentrate their efforts on significant change that has an impact on society as a whole rather than merely on individuals. The example of Socialist Feminism showed in these lines below.

“Katanya perempuan tegas itu mengintimidasi”

He said the resolute woman was intimidating

“Katanya perempuan kritis itu lancang”

He said the critical woman was presumptuous

A patriarchal system considers

men to be superior to women in family,

workplace, and society. A woman who is firm about her attitude and words will be considered intimidating to men. Similarly, women who critically question everything that has been set by men will be considered presumptuous. This problem is the main focus of socialist feminism where women no longer have status below men. Women have the right to have an attitude if they are demeaned by men. There was no longer any prisoner and exploitation of women in which women were made captives, slaves, wives, and who gave birth to family successors.

“Perempuan itu kuat”

Women are strong

“Perempuan lugas, kritis, ekspresif, emosional

Adalah sosok yang berani menjadi diri mereka sendiri”

Women are straightforward, critical, expressive, emotional

Is a figure who dares to be themselves

Radical feminism asks woman to be brave to be themselves. Radicalism believe that women are strong. Woman must confront oppression, mentally and physically, that happened in patriarchy.

CONCLUSION

A poem entitled *Menghapus "Katanya"* by Maudy Ayunda is one of poem that speak loudly about feminism. This poem talks about feminism based on four types of feminism. Based on Liberal

Radical feminists contend that in patriarchal society where women are oppressed, being a woman is a positive thing in and of itself. The foundation of patriarchy, according to them, is physical violence, but they also believe that patriarchy can be overthrown if women recognize their own worth and strength, build trusting relationships with other women, address oppression head-on, and create networks of female separatists in both the public and private spheres. The example of Radical Feminism showed in these lines below.

Feminism, this poem points out that man and woman have same right especially in education. Related to Marxist Feminism, this poem emphasizes that woman has right in economic in term of working to earn money. From Socialist Feminism view, this poem stresses out that man and woman have equal status. The last, based on Radical Feminism, this poem argues that woman has to be braver and stronger. This poem is really inspired women to speak and act toward feminism and have

motivation to be a better version of woman.

REFERENCE

- Damanik, D. (2014). Literature. Jakarta: Lingua Pustaka.
- Damayanti, I. H., & Rohiyatussakinah, I. (2019). An analysis of feminism in sylvia plath's poems (the content analysis of general meaning, detailed meaning and intention). *Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature (JELTL)*, 2(1), 79–83. <https://doi.org/10.47080/jeltl.v2i1.548>
- Desmawati, E. (2018). Analysis of feminism in the novel of little women by louisa may alcott. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 6(2), 91–96. <https://doi.org/10.35760/jll.2018.v6i2.2487>
- Echols, A. (1989). *Daring to be bad: Radical feminism in America 1967-1975* (American culture). Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press.
- Jones, E. (1968). *Outlines of Literature. Short stories, novels, and poems*. United States of America: The Macmillan Company.
- Krolokke, C. and Sorensen, A.S. (2005). *Three Waves of Feminism Gender Communication Theories and Analysis: From Silence to Performance*. Trousdale: NewSage Press.
- Permatasari, I. E. (2016). An analysis of feminism in maya angelou's poems by using historical and biographical approaches. *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 3(2), 152. <https://doi.org/10.21067/jibs.v3i2.1467>
- Ratna, N., K. (2005). *Sastra dan Cultural Studies: Representasi Fiksi dan Fakta*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Rosalinah, Y., Subroto, I., & Rahayuningsih, R. (2022). Feminism Reflection Through Family Communication in The Main Character of Little Women Movie. *Jurnal Ilmu Komunikasi*, 1(9), 14-20.
- Siagian, F. H., Dirgeyasa, I. W., & Hartoyo, I. (2018). Feminism In Patriarchal Society Reflected In The Main Character Of Perempuan Berkalung *Linguistica*, <https://doi.org/10.24114/jalu.v7i3.13287>
- Suhadi, A., Baluqiah, K., & Mariansyah, Y. (2017). The Comparative Analysis of Feminism Thought In Poems of Maya Angelou and Audre Lordre. Atlantis Press. <https://doi.org/10.2991/conaplin-16.2017.33>
- Tong, R. 2009. *Feminist Thought*. University of North Caroline: Westview Press.