

THE PRINCIPLES BEHIND SOCIALIST FEMINISM MOVEMENT THROUGH THE FEMALE CHARACTERS IN *CHERRY ORCHARD* DRAMA

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes the principle behind the socialist feminism movement through the female characters in *Cherry Orchard* drama. Socialist feminism becomes the struggle to get equal in social and economic. This research classifies the female characters into four principles behind the socialist feminism movement, that uses the socialist feminism theory by Mandell. This research uses the qualitative-descriptive method to analyze the principles behind socialist feminism through the four female characters' experiences in *Cherry Orchard* drama. There are four principles behind the socialist feminism movement those are women's position, women's rights, women's role, and women's participation.

Keywords: socialist feminism, principles, female characters, *Cherry Orchard*, drama

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menganalisis prinsip-prinsip di belakang pergerakan feminis sosialis melalui karakter-karakter wanita di drama Cherry Orchard. Feminis sosialis terjadi karena adanya perjuangan untuk mendapatkan kesetaraan perempuan dalam sosial dan ekonomi, yang menggunakan teori sosialis feminis. Penelitian ini menemukan empat karakter wanita yang menunjukkan prinsip-prinsip di belakang pergerakan sosialis feminis. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskripsi untuk menganalisa prinsip-prinsip di belakang pergerakan sosialis feminis. Ada empat prinsip feminis sosialis yaitu posisi wanita, hak wanita, peran wanita dan partisipasi wanita.

Kata kunci: feminis sosialis, prinsip-prinsip, karakter wanita, *Cherry Orchard*, drama

A. INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, women seem to have a similar opportunity to men, especially in the workplace. They can have a similar position to men in the workplace. Women may have an important role in their job which can be seen through their representation in various job sectors. But even though they have the same opportunity, women are still treated inequitably by a patriarchal system in the workplace. It happens to women labors who come from the middle and lower class.

Feminism is one of the social movements that developed in the first half of the nineteenth century because of slavery in women. "Feminism is a theory that men and women should be equal politically, economically, and socially" (Chea 130). It means that does not agree if men are more dominant than women, then this theory believed that women and men should be equal in all aspects.

According to Laura and Elinor, "feminism happened because a woman had little or no access to education and was barred from most professions" (46). That means feminism happened because women can not get their rights such as education and profession. The first feminist article in Germany showed the position that women hold in a land (Louise Otto). From the article, feminism becomes a struggle to get equality for the position of the female in the economy, education, and society. In this era, feminism still has the same problem and still fighting for it until now. An example of that inequality in England is a gender pay gap wherein females earn less than men just because they are women ("Gender pay gap: Men still learn more than women at most firms", BBC News). It proves that male domination still happens in society. This case is just an example of inequality that female still experience nowadays. This kind of social problem is important to be analyzed, especially through feminism in a broad kind of region within Western society, finding from culture law.

In the second wave of feminism, that has risen socialist feminism. According to Gilman, "socialist feminism is further to the left of the political spectrum and was prevalent approach within the second wave of the women's movement". Socialist feminism is not really about politics. It is more about the economic part where families come first. Because the second wave of feminism the industrial era began, and socialist feminist becomes in equalization of a woman in economics. This is the start of a woman getting the property.

This social problem is reflected in literary works since literary works are portrayals of reality. Literary work and the author are close. They are related to humanity. So, literary work can show how the author's experience and it is possible to show the social problems through the drama. One of the literary works that have issues about socialist feminism is *Cherry Orchard*. This drama was written by Russian playwright, Anton Chekhov in 1860-1904. This drama is Anthon Checkhov's last drama and it is a comedy tragedy drama. *Cherry Orchard* drama is often identified as one of the three or four outstanding dramas by Chekhov, along with *The Seagull*, *Three Sisters*, and *Uncle Vanya*. This drama was written based on Russian socio-economic in the 20th century (Berna 28), including the rise of the middle class. The drama has been translated and adapted into many languages and produced around the world.

Cherry Orchard tells about a family in Russia who maintains their estate. The owner of the estate is a widow named Ranevsky. Ranevsky is one woman who can have property in the era because in 1904 it was the industrial era. The idea is similar to the struggle of socialist feminism which focuses on women's rights, particularly on property belonging. In the story, it was depicted that Ranevsky tried to fight for her right to get her properties and belongings but then in the story, it also showed her incapability in handling financial and business matters. It showed in the story

that the patriarchal system is still in power. But, Ranevsky is a woman image who struggles for her family.

Cherry Orchard's drama is proper to be analyzed because it contains the aspect of oppression condition. Second, this drama is one of the most popular Chekhov dramas of the century. Eventually, there are gaps between men and female characters as a tragedy. There are four female characters in this drama, they are Ranevsky as a widow, who has a property such as land. Varya is Ranevsky's adopted daughter and a manager of the estate. That shows Ranevsky who handles the property that is not alone but also is helped by her daughter. In addition to Varya, Ranevsky has a biological daughter her name is Anya. Anya is a sheltered woman and tries to help her mother. Anya has a fiancé, but as a woman, in the century Anya is not blindly infatuated with love. She can handle her feeling and try to keep her love with someone in the middle class. The last woman's character is Dunyasha. Dunyasha is a maid on the Ranevsky's estate.

The researcher uses feminism, especially the socialist feminism approach to analyze *Cherry Orchard's* drama. According to Mandell, arising socialist feminism happened when there are industrial capitalism, rapid industrialization, urban property, family upheavals, and role transitions spawned. On the other hand, socialist feminism analyzes how the capitalist system reproducing gender, race, sexual, and class relations, then the role of the household. It relates to *Cherry Orchard* drama there is Ranevsky's family and the researcher will take the female characters to analyze.

In the *Cherry Orchard* drama, there is Ranevsky who should make the decisions about her estate. Because she has lost her power and her economy is in bad condition. This one describes how the family role in socialist feminism can maintain their property. Although she is in a financial crisis, Ranevsky still helps people around her and she always buys expensive things. She can not handle and make true decisions for his condition. From the drama, the researcher will analyze socialist feminism for the concept of praxis, consciousness-raising, and ideology.

This research analyzed the principles behind the socialist feminism movement through the female characters in *Cherry Orchard* Drama. According to Mandell, the major principles of socialist feminism include women's position, women's role, women's rights, and women's participation. The major principles are developed to support females in oppressed conditions. The researcher takes the data from the drama's script and categorizes them into 4 aspects of oppression condition based on the socialist feminism view.

B. RELATED LITERATURE

1. Drama

According to Terrin, drama is a literary form of writing for theatre, which narrates a story with elements of conflicts, tensions, and actions through dialogues of characters (5). It means drama consists of conflicts, tensions, and action. The elements can find through the dialogues of characters.

2. Character and Characterization

According to Kenney states that: "We are introduced to the story's title character; we are informed that he has a wife, we are told that, like her husband, she is young and we are told that she is " (15). It means the character concluded the function and the roles in the story. The character can tell the audience how to be such as husband, wife, or children. The character can bring the informed and entertain the audience.

"Characterization is the depicting of clear imagines of person. He continuously saying about characterization as follows: There are two methods of characterization those are the dramatic and the analytic" (Jones 84). The dramatic shows the characters from what they do and say, from the environment, and from the characters think. And then for the analytic method, the characters explaining their motives, appearances, and thoughts.

3. Feminism

Alexander Kollontai stated a remarkable feminist theorist notes about personal relationships in women. It means feminism developed because of the desire of females to live independently due to the oppression that required females to fight for their rights. The purpose is to get equal in power, rights, especially for capitalist society. In the labor, there is a different man or woman. So, the feminism should take care of the women raises their position equal as a worker.

4. Socialist Feminism

Socialist feminism is one of the branches of feminism theories in the second wives. Socialist feminism is different from radical feminism. It means socialist feminism gives to take care in the center about the oppression, not only about materialism. It is also different from Marxist feminism, socialist feminism shows that women's oppression is the capitalist system and classism. The oppression makes them can not get their rights equal with the men. This is the reason why socialist feminism rises in the twentieth century. According to Mandell, five aspects that supported women in oppressed, are (11).

First, socialist feminism seeks women in the domestic sphere, especially in their work. They can not get a decent wage, then they also are looked down on and only to be a pleasure for their household. That means capitalist system occurs in the household such as reproducing gender, race, sexual, and class relations.

Second, socialist feminism becomes because there is a difference wage between men and women in their work. The women get lower wages than the men. It is oppression for women. It is because the ideology is the men have responded to breadwinners their wives and children. But, it is not for the widows who should be the breadwinner. They can not get their wage equal with their work.

Third, socialist feminism is between women and social class. It means women have a different class from men. The relations are very contrasted between men and women. That is caused by class status as wives carrying the status of their men partners. They also are workers who are imbued with their class position. And then, socialist feminism analyzes the socialization in the house between women, men, and children. Socialist feminism also gives importance to the family role. Especially

for sisterhood is powerful in personal lives, in relationships with other women, and gives positive energetic. The men also show the characters of competitiveness, aggressiveness, rationality, and independence for the public sphere.

The last aspect is the concept of praxis, consciousness-raising, and ideology. Those are related to women's experiences. The women's life has a structure that shows their personal experience. There are decisions about a socialist society where they with the daily labor make wealth and can have the estate. The function of praxis for controlling the daily labor and makes good productions.

Based on Mandell's theory, the major principles of socialist feminism include women's position, women's role, women's rights, and women's participation.

a. Women's Position

According to Mandell, women's positions are under men's authority and power (12). Females are subordinated in all aspects of life both domestic and the public sphere. It is determined by the patriarchal system. Females only become a symbol of pleasure for men in life.

In the domestic sphere, that has happened women are under the men's authority. Because of the functions and responsibilities for the women such as wives and mothers, it is to be gender inequality in their position. The women's position is independent material and all aspects of life as socialized. It means women are under men's authority and power.

b. Women's Right

According to Mandell women's equality is entirely in terms of men's existing rights (213). It means when the men have the rights, so that is women's equality. Women must fulfill men's rights, they do their responses to the men. From the oppression, socialist feminist seeks that women have equal opportunities in all aspects of life. Women can participate in the public sphere such as men. On the other hand, women should get an education and law. But, in real life, there is inequality the women.

In the domestic sphere especially in the house, women treated such as a slave not as ahead of family. They must fill needs in the household. Women do everything with consent from the men. They can not be decided by themselves, they must ask the men. This treatment obstructs the freedom of women. There are limits to their moving on and making decisions in the domestic sphere. The men dominate women with the authority.

However, women's rights are inferior not only in the domestic sphere but also in public. It can be seen that women's right to participate in politics is limited. Many laws limited the rights of women. They could not vote or sit on juries (Jordan 303). The law limited women's rights. They were not even entitled to protection against physical abuse. A husband had the legal right to beat his wife with a reasonable instrument (Jordan 303).

c. Women's Role

Women's role in the patriarchal system is closed to the domestic sphere. It can be seen when parents interact with their children differently. Parents also depend on children's sex for treating their children. Eventually, when the children get different interactions, they get different behavior. The parents begin to give their toys and for the next level, they give different education for their children.

Gender role makes childhood unpleasant. It is the condition where the parents should know the structure of parenting and marriage. The women can create their job in their household and gives them freedom. They can treat their children nicely and they can work outside too. When women go to the public sphere, they have women's role that is in a subordinated position. Because the men are in a capitalist economy. They can use the women to work so hard, but they do not want to pay the women as the women do. It is the result of education. The men usually can get the best education from their parents, but women can get an equal education because they must help with cooking, cleaning, and helping their parents in the house.

d. Women's Participation

The history tells how women can not participate and get their career in the public sphere. They are stunted with the genre that makes they do not have equal participation with the men. In the marriage, women must take care of the children. It is the way why women can not participate in the public sphere. Socialist feminist sees the experiences that happened in the women's life. Women are also under men's power and authority, especially in the domestic sphere.

In the domestic sphere, women must serve the men and obey them nicely. They have to respond to make the perfect house. They do washing and cooking for the whole day. In the public sphere, the men dominated and they make the women be a pleasure for themselves or their company. Because the men can pay the low wage for the women.

According to Bonvillain, the owners of the company view woman workers as better adapted, cheaper, more easily controlled (161). It makes there is subordination to women in the public sphere. They must work for the company owner, they obey although they are paid a low wage. So, feminist socialists view that women should get their rights to participate in the public sphere and not only to be a pleasure for men's company. The women must get equal opportunities and go away from the men's authority.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

According to Bogdan and Taylor that qualitative methods are research that conceives spoken or written words and behavior that can produce descriptive data which can be observed. The qualitative researcher should focus on the total picture rather than break it into variables.

According to Langerman and Brantley, the socialist feminist approach posits that patriarchy within the household cannot be merely relegated to attitudes about

who ought to perform which task (425). The socialist feminist approach should see the other, especially about woman labor. They still work under man's authority and they can not get an equal salary. It means socialist feminists should more give care not only in the private sphere but also in the domestic sphere. There are huge changes in the social and economic of women and men.

2. Data and Source of Data

This research uses *Cherry Orchard's* drama (1904) as the main source of data. The drama is analyzed through narration relates to the principles of socialist feminism, the dialogue of four female characters, and action that can show the principles of socialist feminism. Furthermore, the data which consists of narration, dialogue, and action are presented through words, phrases, sentences, clauses, paragraphs, throughout the drama.

3. Data Collection Technique

Marshall and Rossman defined observation as the systematic description of events, behaviors, and artifacts in the social setting chosen for study (qtd. In Kawulich 2). In literary research, the observation script of the drama involves a meticulous process of reading the script and watch the *Cherry Orchard* drama. This method can be referred to as close reading and watch the drama. Those will be used to find the meaning of literary work which will provide a deep comprehension of the work itself. Then, it identifies the discourse, paragraph, sentence, clause, phrase, or word that possibly fits the criteria of the data.

4. Data Analysis

According to Kothari, the data, after collection, has to be processed and analyzed by the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of developing the research plan (122). There are three steps in analyzing data that the researcher will do to analyze this research using Ann B Dobie's theory as follows:

a. Data Reduction :

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcription (10). In this research, the data are selected by reviewing the dialogue of the characters that include principles of socialist feminism in *Cherry Orchard's* drama. However, not all female characters have socialist feminism principles. After that, the researcher categorizes the data to answer the research question: How are the four female characters in the *Cherry Orchard* drama were represented based on Mendell's principles of socialist feminism?

b. Data Display

Data display is generally an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (II). In this second step, the researcher showed the data that have been selected before to be analyzed in the findings and discussion section. For the findings section, the researcher begins by determining each female character through their dialogue. After that, the researcher examined the female characters to depict the character's personality traits by reference to Socialist-Feminism theory. The researcher also determines each female character in the drama through the principles of Socialist Feminism. After the findings, the

researcher discusses the female characters through the description from data and analysis using the words relate to Mandell's theory of Socialist Feminism.

c. Conclusion drawing and verification

This is the last step in data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman, "The meanings emerging from the data have to be tested for their plausibility, their sturdiness, their 'confirmability' - that is, their validity" (11). In this step, the researcher concludes after the data have been analyzed base on research questions and related theories.

D. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The research question is analyzed by using the theory of socialist feminism Mandell. According to Mandell, socialist feminism becomes to struggle the women's rights and begins the women's movement that focuses on economic determinism as the primary source of inequality. Socialist feminism gives freedom to females in both the public and domestic spheres can only be researched by working to end women's inequality both the economic and social. Four aspects supported females in oppressed conditions according to socialist feminism viewed (Mandell 11). They are women's position, women's rights, women's role, and women's participation.

1. Women Positions

The first principle of socialist feminism is women's position. Women's position has indicators that show the data including inside. The women are under men's authority power, subordinated in all aspects of life both of domestic and public sphere, become a symbol of pleasure for men.

a. Ranevsky

Ranevsky: ...the sick man wore me out, and my soul dried up. And last year, when they had sold the villa to pay my debts, I went away to Paris, and **there he robbed me of all I had and threw me over and went off with another woman. I tried to poison myself. . . .** It was so silly, so shameful. . . . And suddenly I longed to be back in Russia, my land, with my little girl. . . .

(Anton Chekhov 27)

This scene happened when Ranevsky had discussed with Gaev and Lophakin about her estate. In the middle of their discussion, there is a conflict between Ranevsky and Lophakin. Lophakin tells that Ranevsky should sell her estate, but Ranevsky did not want to sell her estate. And then, they continue to talk about sins. Through the question from Lophakin about the sins, which has meaning about the mistake, then Ranevsky tells the story. She tells that how she is subordinated by her husband and under her husband's authority.

The quotation of **the sick man wore me out, and my soul dried up** tells that Ranevsky does not like the man. She shows her disappointment to the man. She says that her soul dried up which means she was tormented by her husband's treatment shows that women are under men's authority. **And last year, when they had sold the villa to pay my debts, I went away to Paris, and there he robbed me**

of all I had and threw me over and went off with another woman. It means Ranevsky endured the debts, family necessities, and loss of her property, then she is abandoned by her husband for another woman. It shows that men have the authority to do whatever they want to be included takes women's property, irresponsible to their family and they could look for the other women to his happiness. The statement shows Ranevsky is subordinated by the man in the public and domestic sphere. Then, she says **he robbed me of all I had and threw me over and went off with another woman**. It means she is not a symbol of her husband's pleasure. Her husband does not love her so much, he only utilizes Ranevsky. It can be seen when her husband has another woman, especially Ranevsky has given him all. She is also under man's authority. She could not handle the authority because her husband uses a good sentence to seduce Ranevsky. Furthermore, it can be taken to the conclusion if this quotation includes women's positions. It shows that Ranevsky is under her husband's authority when she loves her husband, but her husband disappointed her.

b. **Anya**

Gaev : I'll go on Tuesday. I'll talk with them about it again. [*To VARYA*] Don't howl. [*To ANYA*] Your mother will talk to Lopakhin; he, of course, won't refuse . . . And when you've rested you'll go to Yaroslav to the Countess, your grandmother. So you see, we'll have three irons in the fire, and we'll be safe. **We'll pay up the interest. I'm certain.** [*Puts some sugar candy into his mouth*] **I swear on my honor, on anything you will, that the estate will not be sold!** [*Excitedly*] **I swear on my happiness! Here's my hand. You may call me a dishonorable wretch if I let it go to auction! I swear by all I am!** (Anton Checkhov 20)

This conversation happens when Anya, Varya, and Gaev as Anya's uncle was talking in the living room. They talk seriously about their estate. There is a disappointment and the accusation hung in the air. Anya does not want to sell the estate. This scene shows that nobody wants to sell the estate. They want to keep the estate.

When Gaev said **We'll pay up the interest. I'm certain**, he shows the power as a man to handle the estate. Anya's uncle is socialized into competitiveness. He wanted her niece to follow him. There is a family role in the ideological socialization of women, men, and children. It can be Anya was under her uncle's authority. **I swear on my honor, on anything you will, that the estate will not be sold!** It shows that he talked that the woman could not get the power as a man. It seems to Anya, she does not have the power as a woman for her estate. Anya shows if she is under a man's authority. And then when her uncle said **I swear on my happiness! Here's my hand. You may call me a dishonorable wretch if I let it go to auction! I swear by all I am!** that shows women only become a symbol of pleasure for men in life. He tells that Anya's position is a socialized innate place and in all aspects of life both in family and in her estate.

From the data, the researcher concludes that Anya belongs to the women's position. Because she has the aspects of women's position. The data from Gaev's

expression to Anya shows that she is under men's authority power, then she subordinates in all aspects of life both domestic and public.

c. **Varya**

Varya : I think that it will all come to nothing. He's a busy man. I'm not his affair... he pays no attention to me. Bless the man, I don't want to see him. But everybody talks about our marriage, everybody congratulates me, and there's nothing in it at all, it's all like a dream. (In another tone) You've got a brooch like a bee. (Anton Checkhov 7)

Varya and Anya were talking in their house. Varya tells Anya about her love. There is a problem in her romance story. At the beginning of the conversation when Anya asks Varya about her proposal. And then, Varya tells the problem with Varya. **I think that it will all come to nothing**, from the statement, it can be seen that Varya tried to forget her boyfriend. She shows disappointment with him. Varya seems sad when she said that. She is a symbol of pleasure.

He's a busy man. She tells about her boyfriend as a busy man and the statement shows Varya understood about the man is busy such as with her. She is busy taking care of the estate. She is an open-minded woman with the statement. She showed there is the same class both of them. She tells the daily as labor as him. She is a woman who had contra dictionary that wives carry the status of their man partner and as workers imbued with their class positions.

On the other hand, Varya gives the statement **I'm not his affair... he pays no attention to me.** She tells that the man does not pay attention to her. She is a woman who needs the pay attention to him. And then, she shows that she is under man's authority. Varya should understand about him, but he can not understand Varya. So, she just becomes a pleasure for man.

Bless the man, I don't want to see him. The quotation told that Varya does not want if she can not get her right as a woman. She shows that she can live without the man. On the other hand, she is sad, but she should leave the man. She can not live with the man because she can not get her right as a woman. She tries to protect herself from against, then she does not want if someday physical abuse that happens to her. This statement shows that Varya is a women's position. She is under man's authority and becomes a symbol of pleasure for man.

2. **Women's Right**

Women's right has the indicators those are do not have equal opportunities in all aspects of life, females in domestic obtain to be slaves rather than the head of the family, inferior not only in domestic sphere but also in the public sphere.

a. **Ranevsky**

Gaev : Yes . . . it's a real thing. [Handling it] My dear and honored case! I congratulate you on your existence, which has already for more than a hundred years been directed towards the bright ideals of good and justice; your silent call to productive labor has not grown less in the hundred years [Weeping] during which you have upheld virtue and faith in a better future to the generations of our race, educating us up to ideals of goodness and to the knowledge of common consciousness. [Pause.] (Anton Checkhov 14)

This quotation happens when Gaev talked to Ranevsky and Lophakin. They talk about the village that is surrounded by the villas, especially they mean the patriarchal system is close to them. In this situation, Ranevsky looks unappreciated. Gaev is Ranevsky's brother shows his arrogance toward Ranevsky.

Throughout the sentences that Gaev said that the woman in the era can get their right to the property. Ranevsky is underestimated by her brother when Gaev said **your silent call to productive labor has not grown less in the hundred years**. The conversation explains that Ranevsky's right in the estate has made low productive in the estate. **during which you have upheld virtue and faith in a better future to the generations of our race, educating us up to ideals of goodness and the knowledge of common consciousness**. It shows that Ranevsky has the responsibility to her children and the other children who stay in the house. Gaev shows his domination to Ranevsky. He tells that Ranevsky is inferior in all aspects. The conclusion is Ranevsky in women's rights principles.

b. **Anya**

Anya : I do believe in you, uncle. Everybody loves you and respects you... **but, uncle dear, you ought to say nothing, no more than that.**

What was saying just now about my mother, You're own sister? Why did you say that thing, (Anton Checkhov 19)

This conversation happens when Anya talks to her uncle, Gaev. Her uncle talks about her mother. Anya shows disagree with her uncle's statement. She talks with her uncle in the living room. They looked so closer to each other as a niece and uncle. This situation, there had made Anya disappointed with her uncle.

She said **but, uncle dear, you ought to say nothing, no more than that** it showed Anya did not like if her uncle spoke badly about her mother. She showed that she supported her mother. She knew that her uncle said nothing and did not give her equal opportunity as a woman. Anya showed that in the family still there was inferiority. Then, she continued to say **What was saying just now about my mother, You're own sister? Why did you say that thing?** She showed as a daughter, she could not receive if her mother did like that. She felt herself to be inferior in the domestic sphere, especially in her family. So, the explanation showed the data is concluded into women's rights principle.

3. **Women's Role**

Women's role has the indicators that are women are patriarchal system which is closed to the domestic sphere. Women get different educational treatment. Parents can instill different values or traits in their children based on what is normative for their sex. Women's roles are treated in household jobs. They remain responsible for the house and children. Besides, married women intend to carry on the feminine function to have sex and pleasure. It becomes a consequence for married women to have any sexual activity.

a. **Ranevsky**

Ranevsky : What truth? You see where truth is, and where untruth is, but I seem to have lost my sight and see nothing. You boldly settle all important questions, but tell me, dear, isn't it because you're young, because you haven't had time to suffer till you settled a single one of your questions? You boldly look forward, isn't it because you cannot foresee or expect anything terrible, because so far life has been hidden from your young eyes? You are bolder, more honest, deeper than we are, but think only, be just a little magnanimous, and have mercy on me. **I was born here, my father and mother lived here, my grandfather too, I love this house. I couldn't understand my life without that cherry orchard, and if it really must be sold, sell me with it!** [*Embraces TROFIMOV, kisses his forehead*]. My son has drowned here. . . . [*Weeps*] Pity me, good, kind man. (Anton Chekhov 40)

This conversation is between Ranevsky and Trofimov. They talk about the estate. They are in the living room and in the evening. It seems they were discussing it seriously. The era is close to the patriarchal system. There are upper class and lower class in the economy, especially for women and men. They give a different function about the landowner.

When Ranevsky said **What truth? You see where truth is, and where untruth is, but I seem to have lost my sight and see nothing**, it means Ranevsky can not believe with anyone else. She tells her disappointment with the patriarchal system. Because she can not see the truth if there is one who will buy her estate. She does not want to sell her estate, but because she should pay off the debts she should sell her estate.

Ranevsky tells **me I was born here, my father and mother lived here, my grandfather too, I love this house**. Because she was born in Russia, so Ranevsky can not stay away from there. Her parents treat her how to hold the house. She has a big responsibility and she wants to maintain her house. **I couldn't understand my life without that cherry orchard, and if it really must be sold, sell me with it!** It shows that she lost her cherry orchard and it has meaning Ranevsky only takes care of the house and nurtures the children. She should keep her brother's decision to sell the estate too. It is no easy because Ranevsky would let her estate be sold. It can be affected to her economy her and her family. From the explanation can get the conclusion in this data there are indicators of women's role.

4. Women's Participation

Women's participation has the indicators those are Women generally have less participation and career than men do. Socialist feminist effort toward women's participation is equal participation to men to share in the social and economic resources of society. Women's participation in public is only for the men's fortune. Women's participation in the domestic sphere is under men's power and authority. They must serve their husband and care for their children. They have a responsibility to keep their house perfect such as washing and cooking. Women's participation in the public sphere is under men's domination.

a. Ranevsky

Gaev : I'll go on Tuesday. I'll talk with them about it again. [To VARYA] Don't howl. [To ANYA] **Your mother will talk to Lopakhin; he, of course, won't refuse . . . And when you've rested you'll go to Yaroslav to the Countess, your grandmother.** So you see, we'll have three irons in the fire, and we'll be safe. We'll pay up the interest. I'm certain. [*Puts some sugar candy into his mouth*] I swear on my honor, on anything you will, that the estate will not be sold! [*Excitedly*] I swear on my happiness! Here's my hand. You may call me a dishonorable wretch if I let it go to auction! I swear by all I am! (Anton Chekhov 20)

This conversation showed when Gaev, Varya, and Anya talked in the living room. Gaev was Anya and Varya's uncle. He was talking to Anya and Varya about how he was great. He talked about his participation in the family. She did special for his family. Gaev seemed did not to like her sister Ranevsky. He talked about Ranevsky could not participate in her state.

Gaev tells that he would handle the state. He can talk about the business better than Ranevsky. It can seem when Gaev said **I'll talk with them about it again**. He is excited to do his capability. It can tell that how Ranevsky gets less participation to handle her estate. She is controlled by the men in her family.

Your mother will talk to Lopakhin; he, of course, won't refuse . . . And when you've rested you'll go to Yaroslav to the Countess, your grandmother. The quotation tells about Ranevsky should talk to Lophakin to get the deal and discussion with Lophakin. Lophakin is a man and he is not a land lower. Ranevsky can not make a deal for her estate, she should ask the man and she is controlled by the man.

From the explanation, Ranevsky is in the women's participation principle. Ranevsky is a land lower generally has less participation and career than men do. She is under the control of the man. Ranevsky's participation in the domestic sphere is under men's power and authority. Ranevsky could not maintain her estate by herself.

b. Anya

Anya : **We went to Paris; it's cold there and snowing. I talk French perfectly horribly.** My mother lives on the fifth floor. I go to her and find her there with various Frenchmen, women, an old abbé with a book, and everything in tobacco smoke and with no comfort at all. **I suddenly became very sorry for mother--so sorry that I took her head in my arms and hugged her and wouldn't let her go.** Then mother started hugging me and crying. . . .

(Anton Chekhov 7)

The situation of this quotation when Anya and Varya were talking. It has been a long time since Anya and Varya did not meet. They shared the story, especially Anya told about their mother to Varya. There was a bad situation and

condition that happened with Anya and Ranevsky. The problems were raised when Anya and Ranevsky moved to Paris.

We went to Paris; it's cold there and snowing. This quotation tells about Anya and Ranevsky in Paris where the problem becomes. Anya says **cold and snow**, which has meaning about the condition in Paris and the problem in there. She relates with the praxis in the era. She is a woman in the new country, she only lives with her mother. That is so hard to through this way. Although she thinks the hard way in Paris, she shows that she is a good woman in Paris.

I talk French perfectly horribly, the sentence can be presented that woman gets the education and can speak another language of a different country. Anya is a woman who has the right to participate in public. On the other hand, she gets opportunities both in social-economic access. She can get an education because her economy can be supported for her education.

I suddenly became very sorry for mother--so sorry that I took her head in my arms and hugged her and wouldn't let her go. The quotation tells about Anya as a daughter who loves her mother very much. She can give a good response when her mother looks not good. Anya knows the responsibility as a daughter to her mother. She can not be quiet when her mother is sad or there is a problem in their family. She gives an image that is supported by family is the big solution. She shows how a daughter loves her mother. This data shows that Anya in woman's participation as a daughter.

The conclusion is they must serve their husband and care for their children. They have a responsibility to keep their house perfect such as washing and cooking. Women's participation in the public sphere is under men's domination. So, from this explanation, Anya is in the women's participation principle.

Discussion

This section presents the discussion based on the data findings of this thesis. There are four female characters of *Cherry Orchard* drama that are found. Those female characters are Ranevsky, Anya, Varya, and Dunyasha. The female characters of *Cherry Orchard* drama have analyzed the aspects of oppression condition based on socialist feminism view.

The first character who is analyzed is Ranevsky. Based on the aspects of oppression condition according to socialist feminism view, Ranevsky shows the four aspects, they are women's position, women's rights, women's role, and women's participation. Her marriage brings the oppression condition as consequence for her marriage. It becomes Ranevsky is under men's authority, it can be seen when Ranevsky got oppression in her marriage. She bears all of the responsibility and she can not take her right as a wife to her husband. Although she is under men's authority, she is not a symbol of pleasure for her husband. Because her husband has been having an affair.

The second character is Anya. Anya is Ranevsky's daughter and she always supports Ranevsky. Anya shows four aspects of oppression condition in *Cherry Orchard* drama, they are women's position, women's rights, women's role, and women's participation. It becomes Anya is subordinated in all aspects of life both in domestic and public. Although Anya is Ranevsky's daughter, she is can not have

her mother's love bigger than her brother. Because when her brother died, her mother does not care for her. Anya knows her brother is important for her mother, then Anya still supports her mother when depressed. She also can not choose her love by herself. Her uncle in the house uses Anya as a way to save their estate. Her uncle has planning to matchmake Anya with the rich man.

The third female character is Varya. Varya is an assistant and their daughter has responsibility for maintaining the property. She works hard and she does not want if the property can not be safe. She tries to negotiate with her uncle to save their property and pays all of the debt in their economy. However, she can not save the property. But, she gets different educational treatment because she is not Ranevsky's biological daughter. There is a difference in treatment between Anya and Varya, especially they are family. It means Varya in the patriarchal system is closed to the domestic sphere.

The fourth female character is Dunyasha. She is a servant in the house. From the *Cherry Orchard* drama, she gets ill-treatment from men in the house. She can not wear a good dress, she should wear a servant dress. Eventually, she gets a bad view from men, she keeps what she wants. She wears a good dress and she is still good at working as a servant. She shows although she is only a servant, she is a woman who can wear a good dress.

Based on the findings, the researcher also related this study with the previous study. The researcher concluded that this study had differences and the same meanings as one previous study that the researcher used to compare the object of this study. The previous study *Socialist Feminist Ideology in Mad Max: Fury Road (2015) Movie*, in this previous study, tells about the female characters who are brave, independent, and masculine person. The female character gets ill-treatment from her husband. In this study, there is exploitation and oppression in a woman. The researcher from this research more focus on the five wives of feminism and tells about exploitation and oppression in the era. It is different from this research in that this research shows principles behind socialist feminism. This research finds the patriarchal system in *Cherry Orchard* drama. The four female characters are under men's authority and get ill-treatment. From the finding, the researcher finds the principles behind of socialist feminism movement. It begins with the socialist feminism movement and starts to struggle with the ill-treatment from the men.

E. CONCLUSION

After analyzing *Cherry Orchard* play toward female characters in the play using the theory of Mandell, which is *The Principles of Socialist Feminism*, the researcher concluded that there are four principles of socialist feminism that have been done toward female characters in *Cherry Orchard* play who have a relationship with them. They are women's position, women's role, women's rights, and women's participation during the process of analysis.

After analyzing the process of socialist feminism that Anthon Checkhov showed in *Cherry Orchard* drama that has four female characters. They are Ranevsky, Anya, Varya and Dunyasha. Through principles behind socialist feminism, all of the female characters showed that they are concluded in the

principles. Although they could not maintain their estate, they showed behind the socialist feminism movement. They showed the family struggle that would become socialist feminism.

Based on the analysis, the researcher concluded that Cherry Orchard's drama has socialist feminism movement toward the principles to struggle the men Through the female characters and the main character, that is Ranevsky as a widow and lower it has become to be principles behind the socialist feminism movement, that woman can have the property and has the same right, role, position, and participation with the man. Cherry Orchard still has oppression, it becomes be socialist feminism movement.

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