

ABSTRACT

Herdiasti, Agnes Dwina. (2000). *Gender-Related Violence in Tennessee Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire*. Yogyakarta: Department of Language and Arts Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This study aims to analyze *A Streetcar Named Desire*, a play written by Tennessee Williams, in gender perspective. There are three problems raised from the play and become the focuses of this study. They are stated in the problem formulation as follows: (1) How are gender differences between male and female reflected in *A Streetcar Named Desire*? (2) How do these gender differences cause gender inequalities? And (3) How is gender-related violence presented in the play?

A library research is used to conduct this study, meaning that all information about theories, criticisms and sources is obtained from written texts. The primary source is obtained from the play itself, whereas the secondary sources are obtained from any supporting materials, such as the history of the United States in the mid forties - early fifties, criticisms and reviews concerning the work.

Rohrberger & Woods's sociocultural-historical approach is referred to as the approach to answer the problems of this study. It is exceptionally important to relate gender with the sociology, culture, and history of the society because gender is a social construction. The first problem is answered by analyzing the male and female major characters in terms of the stereotypical gender differences they possess. This analysis will show the level of conformity each character belongs to the masculinity/femininity standards created by the society. The second problem is answered by showing that those levels of masculinity/femininity determine the levels of decision-making and, finally, lead to gender inequalities suffered especially by the less powerful group (women) in the forms of women's marginalization, subordination, negative labeling and the socialization of gender ideologies. A list of gender-related violence is referred to when analyzing the last problem. The occurrences of gender-related violence are scrutinized by pacing along the story.

After analyzing the play in gender perspective, I come to the following conclusion. First, gender differences, which are presented through the major male and female characters, play an important role in determining their fates in the plot. Levels of masculinity and femininity affect the levels of decision-making of these characters, and, subsequently, their dooms. Second, gender differences attached to the major characters often lead to a series of gender inequalities. Women's marginalization, subordination, negative labeling and the socialization of gender-roles ideology are forms of gender inequalities as results of gender-biased system. Third, the gender-biased system has encouraged the occurrence of, the so-called gender-related violence. The play presents sexual harassment, domestic assaults, and a rape, committed by the major male characters over the females. These manifestations of gender-related violence are evidences that there is unequal power between men and women in the society.

ABSTRAK

Herdiasti, Agnes Dwina. (2000). *Kekerasan Gender dalam Drama A Streetcar Named Desire* karya Tennessee Williams. Yogyakarta: Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penulisan skripsi ini bertujuan menganalisa *A Streetcar Named Desire*, drama karya Tennessee Williams, dalam perspektif gender. Tiga pokok bahasan menjadi fokus dari penelitian ini: (1) Bagaimana perbedaan gender antara pria dan wanita tercermin dalam drama *A Streetcar Named Desire*? (2) Bagaimana perbedaan gender tersebut menyebabkan ketidakadilan gender? Dan (3) Bagaimana kekerasan gender ditampilkan dalam drama ini?

Penelitian pustaka dipakai sebagai prosedur penelitian, yang berarti bahwa seluruh informasi mengenai teori, kritik serta sumber-sumber dikumpulkan dari teks-teks tertulis. Sumber pertama diambil dari naskah drama itu sendiri, sedangkan sumber kedua didapat dari materi-materi pendukung, seperti sejarah Amerika Serikat di awal tahun 1950-an, kritik-kritik serta tinjauan tentang karya sastra tersebut.

Pendekatan historis-sosiokultural dari Rohrberger & Woods digunakan sebagai cara pendekatan untuk menjawab permasalahan di atas. Sangat penting kiranya untuk mengaitkan permasalahan gender dengan sosiologi, budaya serta sejarah dari masyarakat karena gender merupakan konstruksi sosial. Masalah pertama dijawab dengan menganalisa tokoh-tokoh pria dan wanita utama dalam hal stereotipe perbedaan sifat-sifat gender yang mereka miliki. Analisa ini akan menunjukkan tingkat konformitas masing-masing tokoh pada standar maskulinitas/femininitas ciptaan masyarakat. Masalah kedua dijawab dengan menunjukkan bahwa tingkat-tingkat maskulinitas/femininitas tersebut menentukan tingkat-tingkat pengambilan keputusan, dan akhirnya, menyebabkan ketidakadilan gender yang dialami oleh pihak yang lemah (wanita) dalam bentuk marginalisasi, subordinasi, pelabelan negatif dan sosialisasi ideologi peran gender. Daftar ciri-ciri kekerasan gender menjadi acuan dalam menganalisa masalah terakhir. Terjadinya kekerasan gender diamati dengan cara menelusuri jalan cerita drama ini.

Selesai menganalisa drama ini dalam perspektif gender, dapat ditarik kesimpulan berikut ini. Pertama, perbedaan gender, yang ditampilkan melalui tokoh-tokoh utama pria dan wanita dalam drama ini, berperan penting dalam menentukan nasib mereka dalam alur cerita. Tingkat-tingkat maskulinitas dan femininitas mempengaruhi tingkat-tingkat pengambilan keputusan dari tokoh-tokoh itu, dan pada gilirannya, mempengaruhi nasib mereka. Kedua, perbedaan gender yang melekat pada tokoh-tokoh utama tersebut seringkali menyebabkan ketidakadilan gender. Marginalisasi, subordinasi, pelabelan negatif serta sosialisasi ideologi peran gender merupakan bentuk-bentuk ketidakadilan gender akibat sistem yang berbias gender. Ketiga, sistem yang berbias gender tersebut mendorong kekerasan gender. Drama ini menampilkan pelecehan seksual, serangan terhadap anggota keluarga (*domestic assaults*), dan perkosaan, yang dilakukan oleh tokoh-tokoh utama pria terhadap tokoh-tokoh wanitanya. Manifestasi dari kekerasan gender tersebut merupakan bukti adanya ketidakseimbangan kekuasaan antara pria dan wanita di dalam masyarakat.