

The Position of Women as the Second Sex in Leo Tolstoy's *The Kreutzer Sonata*

Posisi Wanita sebagai *Second Sex* dalam *The Kreutzer Sonata* Karya Leo Tolstoy

Tuti Andriani^{1*}, Murni Mahmud, Muftihaturrahmah Burhamzah

English Literature Program, Universitas Negeri Makassar

*e-mail: Tuti.6297@gmail.com

Abstract: *This research is aimed at analyzing the position of women as the second sex in a literary work. It analyzes a novel entitled "The Kreutzer Sonata" written by Leo Tolstoy. The authors used descriptive qualitative method to analyze data using a theory of gender and feminism from Fakhri (2013) and Beauvoir (2016). Through the analysis of gender inequality covering marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double workloads, it is revealed that the position of women in the novel is the second sex. This novel shows that women as the second sex in a patriarchal culture have certain limits in doing things in their lives. The position of women is under men, and men are considered as the main sex, which has an important role in society. The women in this story are positioned as "the second sex" where women are considered to have a lower class than men because all power, decisions, and rules are determined by men. The society also supports a patriarchal culture that makes women have fewer roles in society. In this story, women are described only as a complementary to men. It makes women to not have full power over themselves. The findings from this study could become precious knowledge for the study of literature, especially regarding the exploration of gender issues in literary works.*

Keywords: *Feminism, Gender, Women, Position, Power*

Abstrak: *Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis posisi perempuan sebagai jenis kelamin kedua dalam novel sebagai salah satu bentuk karya sastra. Penelitian ini menganalisis novel berjudul "The Kreutzer Sonata" karya Leo Tolstoy. Penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis data dengan menggunakan teori gender dan feminisme dari kerangka kerja Fakhri (2013) dan Beauvoir (2016). Melalui analisis ketidaksetaraan gender yang meliputi marginalisasi, subordinasi, stereotipe, kekerasan, dan beban kerja ganda, dapat dilihat bahwa posisi perempuan dalam novel tersebut adalah sebagai jenis kelamin kedua. Novel ini menunjukkan bahwa perempuan sebagai "second sex" dalam budaya patriarki memiliki batasan-batasan tertentu dalam melakukan sesuatu dalam kehidupannya. Posisi perempuan di bawah laki-laki dimana laki-laki dianggap sebagai jenis kelamin utama yang memiliki peran penting dalam masyarakat. perempuan dalam cerita ini diposisikan sebagai "the second sex" dimana perempuan dianggap lebih rendah dari laki-laki karena semua kekuasaan, keputusan, dan aturan ditentukan oleh laki-laki. Masyarakat juga mendukung budaya patriarki yang membuat perempuan kurang berperan dalam masyarakat. Dalam cerita ini, perempuan digambarkan hanya sebagai pelengkap laki-laki. Hal itu membuat perempuan tidak memiliki kekuasaan penuh atas diri mereka sendiri. Temuan dari penelitian ini dapat menjadi pengetahuan berharga bagi kajian sastra dalam novel sebagai karya sastra yang penting, khususnya eksplorasi isu gender dalam karya sastra.*

Kata Kunci: feminisme, gender, perempuan, posisi, kekuasaan

INTRODUCTION

"Woman is determined and differentiated in relation to man, while he is not in relation to her; she is the inessential in front of the essential. He is the Subject; he is the Absolute. She is the *Other*" (Beauvoir, 2011 p, 26). Beauvoir uses two terms to divide the position of women and men, namely the first sex; superior position held by men and second sex; inferior position held by women. The superior position is a dominating position where the role and presence are more important while the inferior position is below the superior position. Oxford Dictionary also gives definition that "superior is Higher in rank, status, or quality" and "inferior is Lower in rank, status, or quality."

The term was first revealed by Beauvoir in her 1989 book entitled "The Second Sex". Her book discussed the inferiority of women since the days of patriarchy until women got freedom through feminism. The society's views on women are also discussed where they are educated to become women from the phase of adolescence to entering marriage life while men are educated to become men who never give up and are resilient since they enter the teenage phase to the adult phase.

The division of these positions is caused by the society's culture which distinguishes gender and its role in society where men are considered strong and women are considered weak. It has certain effects on both sexes. One of the examples that men should not cry because "crying" is considered a symbol of weakness. In addition, women who struggle to support themselves are considered "strong" because the word "strong" is a symbol of "toughness" which should be attached to men as the superior sex.

This division could also be seen from various views such as religious, scientific, psychological, and philosophical views which clearly discuss the position, rights, and obligations of each sex. Beauvoir (2011, p. 32) also stated "to prove women's inferiority, antifeminists began to draw not only, as before, on religion, philosophy, and theology but also on science: biology, experimental psychology, and so forth. At most they were willing to grant "separate but equal status" to the other sex." Basically, women and men are indeed created differently. Both sexes also have different tasks and functions. The superiority of men should not make them arbitrary and belittle women, while the inferiority of women does not necessarily make women lose justice. Injustice occurs because of the habits of society which are slowly turning into a tradition of treating women and men so that inequality arises and women are mostly victims of this inequality

In relation to gender inequality, Fakhri (2013, pp. 13-24) mentions several aspects which become the center of gender inequality, namely marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double workloads. Marginalization, for example, happens due to the different treatment for certain sex such as from government rules, faith, religion view, tradition, habitual, even the assumption of sciences. In addition, judgment from the society that women emotionally and irrationally have an effect that makes them unable to become leaders in their

society. It leads them to subordination and puts them in an unimportant position in society.

Another form of gender inequality is the existence of stereotype, which is a condition when a person gets labeling or signaling by the other people or the society. Unfortunately, this thing always has a bad effect on the people or person who get it and finally causing inequality in the society. Moreover, the existence of violence make inequality among women, such as violence of peer human that happen in certain sex because of gender justice. This violence usually called gender-related violence. The factor that makes this violence happen is because there is inequality of power between man and woman in the society such as rape toward women, rape of marriage, punch and physical attack, sexual toring, prostitution, and others. In addition, there is also a big concern on the double workloads women face in a society, in which women are required to do a lot of housework such as cleaning and mopping the floors, cooking, washing, looking for water to bathe and taking care of children. These works are assessed in the community as 'women's work' and the burden is usually borne alone by women living in poor neighborhoods and families (Fakih, 2013, pp. 13-24).

The above facts still become hot issues, especially in the work of literary works. The importance of literary works has been recognized early in human's life. Literary works are said to be the reflection of human's life. It can be stated that people's life could not be separated with literature because everything in the world can be represented in a novel. According to Nurgiantoro (2015, p. 13) a novel can convey a complex problem of a story with detail, free, and specific by bundling some problems into a complex problem by using the intrinsic elements that build the story. In conclusion, novel can be defined as a story which generally adopts a picture of a real way of life that contains conflict as a problem. It bundles several problems into complex problems that occur in the community and the environment in which the story takes place.

It cannot be neglected that problems regarding women and gender are one of the well-known problems in people's life. Many authors raise the problem into their work to tell readers about numerous perspectives of women, the rights, powers, and weakness that are usually shown by women who have certain motives to achieve any goal in their lives. Gender addressed the position of women especially in the patriarchal culture that occurs in society. Muashomah (2010, p. 145) argues that the process of inaugurating norms restrict women's movement and led them to assume that label attached to them are parts of their destiny.

Regarding this fact, the reflection of women and gender in a novel as one form of literary work becomes an important issue to explore. Analyzing such kind of novel is recommended as one strategy to show the facts about women and gender in a particular society. In this study, the authors intend to analyze one novel which shows the facts about women and gender. The novel is entitled *The Kreutzer Sonata* written by Leo Tolstoy is chosen to be analyzed in this paper since the novel represented the issues on how gender inequality is displayed, which shows the position of women as a second sex in a society. The Kreutzer Sonata is a literary work from Russia which was written by Leo Tolstoy in 1889. This story is about the state of a household in Russia which illustrated how men

and the environment viewed and treated women in the novel. The main characters in this story were Podsnicheff and his wife. Men were considered to have a higher level than women both within their families and their social spheres.

Based on the above fact, the authors consider the analysis on the novel *The Kreutzer Sonata* written by Leo Tolstoy is worthy of discussion since the novel itself represents the issues on how women are portrayed as the second sex in a community. Several studies had been conducted in terms of gender, women, and other related issues. Salamba (2016) investigated about gender inequality that occurred in the novel *'The God of Small Things'* by Arundhati Roy and discovered gender inequality experienced by the characters in their social environment. Shalihah (2017) investigated about feminism in the main character of the novel entitled 'Emma' and the main character named Emma. She analyzed from several types of feminism, namely liberal feminism, radical feminism, and social feminism. The discussion, however, still needs further exploration in which the forms of inequality experienced by women so as to be considered as the second sex in a community can be elaborated clearly and comprehensively. The novel *The Kreutzer Sonata* written by Leo Tolstoy can become the representation of the society of women in terms of gender inequality and the position of women as the second sex.

For that purpose, this paper aims to explore the forms of gender inequality in the novel *The Kreutzer Sonata* written by Leo Tolstoy, in order to examine the positions of women as the second sex in a society. Findings from this study become a reference for women as a whole in order to empower themselves in their society. Findings from this study could become precious knowledge for the study of literature in the novel as an important literary work, especially the exploration of gender issues in literature.

METHOD

The authors used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the object of this research, which is a novel entitled *The Kreutzer Sonata* written by Leo Tolstoy. This research obtained data from the novel in the form of narration and dialogues in the novel as the source of data. In collecting data, the authors applied some steps such as reading the novel intensively, looking for the intrinsic elements in the novel. Gathering the information and classifying kinds of data by following the theories related in this research.

The data analysis employed a theory of gender and feminism from Fakih's framework (2013) through the analysis of gender inequality covering marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double workloads, it can be seen that the position of women in the novel is the second sex. Beauvoir (2016)'s theory on women as second sex is used to explain the reasons to consider the power of women as second sex. To analyze data, the authors identified the data that had been collected from the novel, classified the inequalities of gender in the novel and put quotations according to Fakih's theory of inequalities of gender, analyzed the result of inequalities of gender in the novel to discover the position of women in the novel, took some quotations from the novel that showed about women's power to see the position of women as second

sex as explained by Beauvoir (2016), interpreted the quotations in the novel to prove women's power which has implicit meaning from the novel, and finally made conclusions based on the findings.

FINDINGS

Depiction of the position of women contained in the novel comes from injustices and inequalities that occur to the women. The authors refers to Fakihi's theory of gender inequality. It is divided into five parts, namely marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double workloads. The following were data that the authors has discovered regarding gender inequalities that occurred in the novel *The Kreutzer Sonata*.

Marginalization

Marginalization cause of gender happen in society in many ways. One factor which caused marginalization was the different treat of certain sex, such as from government rules, faith, religion view, tradition, habitual, even the assumption of sciences. The authors found marginalization in the novel. The marginalization occurred because of the tradition of society. It contained in the following quote:

. . . The education of women results from the real and not imaginary view which the world entertains of women's vocation. According to this view, the condition of women consists in procuring pleasure and it is to that end that her education is directed. From her infancy she is taught only those things that are calculated to increase her charm. Every young girl is accustomed to think only of that (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 14, p. 62)

The quote showed that in the tradition of Russian society at that time, formal education was unimportant for women. According to them, women only had one interest that ideally should be realized, namely marriage. Therefore, teenage girls only taught how to look attractive in the eyes of men. The impression of meekness or intelligence of a woman only considered limited to attract men's attention.

Subordination

Subordination placed women in an unimportant position in society. It caused man position become more dominant and believed to have a big role in society in various fields. However, women were not trusted to do work or having big responsibilities in society. It was because the position has been dominated by men. It was made people indirectly placed men at the highest level and women at the lower level. Subordination was put women in an unimportant position in society.

*" . . . And yet the first rule for the wife should be fear."
" what fear?" said the lady.
"This fear,--the wife must fear her husband; that is what fear."
(Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 1, p. 6)*

This conversation occurred when Podsnicheff debated with a woman on the train about the rights of a wife and how a woman should act if they face the issue of love and household. According to Podsnicheff to perpetuate the relationship of marriage, first the wife must be afraid. Therefore, he advised every husband to make rules in their household to make the wife afraid and not dare to fight. The husband has power over his wife and not vice versa. This was because the husband was the head of the family. Podsnicheff described himself as a husband that has the highest authority and be free to do whatever he liked or thought while his wife must be afraid and obeyed his orders or regulations that had been made because the position of the wife in the household was on the hand of the husband.

The next quotation emphasized the position of the husband in a household. This conversation took place on the train when Podsnicheff clashed with an old man who also followed his debate with a woman and a lawyer.

"It happens among the upper classes, not among us," answered the old man. "And if any husband is found who is such a fool a not to rule his wife, he will not have robbed her. But no scandal, nevertheless. Love or not, but do not disturb the household. Every husband can govern his wife. He has the necessary power. It is only the imbecile who does not succeed in doing so." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 1, p. 8)

In the dialogue above, Podsnicheff said that a husband should oversee and control his wife to avoid problems and scandals. This showed that Podsnicheff wanted to be superior in his household by pressing and regulating his wife according to his will. According to him, this was a normal situation in every household at the time.

The further data illustrated how Podsnicheff undermined the status of women. The sentence was spoken by Podsnicheff when he spoke with the character 'I' who became the narrator in this story. This conversation happened in the train.

... so woman is brought up to attract men. It cannot be otherwise. But you will say, perhaps, that that applies only to young girls who are badly brought up, but there is another education, an education that is serious, in the schools, an education in the dead language, an education in the institution of midwifery ... it is false. (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 14, p. 63)

In the sentence, Podsnicheff had the idea that women were indeed created just to attract men's attention. In fact, women did not need formal education, formal education at school or at the institution was only a useful mask to make men become amazed and chose these women. According to him, the important things for women were women just have to learn a matter of how to attract the attention of men and handled everything. After marriage, women should know how to cook and serve their families. This ultimately made the men became the most important object in the survival of the woman. The statement showed how

subordination viewed the position of women and men in society, where getting more men was considered a determinant of the success of education that applied to women.

The next data showed the status of a husband in a household. This conversation occurred when Podsnicheff quarreled with his wife because he was jealous of his wife who was familiar with Troukhatchevsky.

"Then go away. Only know that, if the honor of the family is nothing to you, to me is dear. As for you, the devil take you!" (Tolstoy, 2004, Chapter 22, p. 112)

In this quote, Podsnicheff said that family honor was very important to him. This was because he was the leader of the family. This is what causes the status of a man is higher in a marriage because a man was a leader in his family, automatically successes and failures in the household were in his hands. Thus, it was the way the men or husband would do various ways to make his wife obeyed the rules he made.

"... The frightful part was that I recognized in myself an indisputable right to the body of my wife, as if her body were entirely mine. . ." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 25, p. 131)

In this excerpt, this situation when Podsnicheff told with the figure of "I" on the train about his jealousy towards his wife. His wife was very close to the violinist. Their conversation always seemed warm while when his wife talked with Podsnicheff, his wife always answered in a cold or indifferent tone. Podsnicheff stated that he had his wife in full, his wife's body was his, according to him he was free to do anything to his wife. In fact, he had his wife's body as a whole but his wife could not do the same. This showed that Podsnicheff's level was higher than his wife. He was free to do anything toward his wife while his wife must obey his orders. A wife was forbidden to betray or have a scandal with another man, but it did not apply to a man or a husband.

The following data occurred when Podsnicheff told the figure 'I' about the quarrel that has occurred with his wife. The quarrel was about the rules that have been made by Podsnicheff in the household.

"... she insinuated that it was my intention to rule her by means of money, and that it was upon money that I based my sole right over her. . ." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 12, p. 52)

In a quarrel between Podsnicheff and his wife. His wife disagreed with the rules in their household. His wife assumed that she was required to obey all those rules just for money. She as a wife was forced to follow and survive with the rule because she did not have her own income. She depended on her husband's income. This fact made her husband had more power in their household. Podsnicheff could easily control his wife by threatening her.

Stereotype

Stereotype is a condition when someone got a label or signal by another person or society. Unfortunately, this always has a negative impact on an individual or people who got the stereotype and ultimately caused inequality in society. Stereotype made individuals had a negative image in society. Women were also one of the victims of the stereotype that made them had a bad image in society. The data below had shown how Podsnicheff described the society's response to women.

“... Understand well that in our society there is an idea shared by all that woman procures man pleasure...” (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 13, p. 56)

In the quotation, Podsnicheff said that society viewed that women were only created to satisfy men. It had been planted in the minds of the people so that it had a tremendous effect. The standard of women's life has been arranged in such a way as to fit the concept desired by the society. As an example, makeup that must be worn by a woman to look attractive in the eyes of men, learn how to take the hearts of men and so on.

Women as male satisfaction were also strengthened in further data. This data was taken from Podsnicheff's words when he talked about the story of his household.

“She is always the humiliated and corrupt serf, and man remains always the debauched Master. . . It is shameful to consider woman as an instrument of pleasure.” (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 13, p. 57-58)

This quote explained the general facts about the stereotype occurred in the household at the time that described in the novel. Women as a media of satisfying for men. The stereotype made the wives were always considered low and insulted while her husband was considered a depraved person who treated his wife according to his will, but the label that was attached to women did not make them able to against. Otherwise, they instead accept it as a fate that they naturally have to go through.

“Every sort of feminine education has for its sole object the attraction of men.” (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 14, p. 63)

This data was taken from Podsnicheff's perspective on women's education. It consistent with the assumption of the public regarding women. In the quotation, it was said that actually women's education was only intended to attract the attention of men.

The further data explained how women got doctrine from society and their parents that make them naturally acknowledge that women had no other purpose in life than getting men.

“... Nine out of ten are tortured intolerably during the first period of maturity, and afterward provided they do not marry at the age of twenty...”

They become animated only in presence of men. Their whole life is spent in preparations for coquetry, or in coquetry itself..." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 14, p. 64)

In the quotation, Podsnicheff revealed the facts in the society about how parents educated their daughters. After entering the phase of adolescent, girls would be prepared to become a wife. The women would be taught how to make good makeup, well manners, skill in cooking and sewing, and how they acted in front of men. Women competed to tempt men in elegant ways. This was made the young woman was reined during her life because the most important thing in their mind was how to get a husband who fit their criteria.

Violence

Violence is an attack or assault toward physically or mentally of people. There are many factors that causing violence. One of them is violence between peers that happen in certain sex because gender judgement. This violence is usually called gender-related violence. The factor that led violence to happen was inequality of power between man and woman in the society.

"Oh! The most astonishing thing is no one is willing to see this thing, evident as it is, which the doctors must understand, but which they take good care not to do. Man does not wish to know the law of nature,--children. But children are born and become an embarrassment. Then man devises means of avoiding this embarrassment. We have not yet reached the low level Europe, nor Paris, nor the 'system of two children,' nor Mahomet. . ." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 13, p. 58)

This data described the two-child program recommended by the doctor. Women were encouraged to take a part in the program in making not too many birth rates were considered to make the family economy unbalanced. In the story, it mentioned this program but Podsnicheff and his wife did not take part in the program because he assumed that children were responsibilities that must be carried out by every parent. According to him the number of children in a family was not a nuisance. Podsnicheff and his wife have six children in their household.

"As for my wife, so many times had I enveloped her with this moral vitriol, with this jealous hatred, that she was degraded hereby. In the periods of this causeless hatred I gradually uncrowned her. I covered her with shame in my imagination." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 15, p. 68)

In this data, the authors examined the type of violence in the form of emotional harassment, where Podsnicheff quarreled with his wife, and he admitted that he often insulted and demeaned his wife to make his wife felt hurt and lost the spirit of life. This violence was classified in verbal violence because this violence was in the form of painful sentence produced by someone, especially to a woman.

"Go away, or I will kill you!" I cried, purposely, with a frightful voice, and I grasped her by the arm. She did not go away. Then I twisted her arm, and pushed her away violently." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 22, p. 113)

This data showed the existence of physical attack n emotional harassment. It included in verbal and non-verbal violence. This violence was carried out by Podsnicheff to his wife when he grabbed his wife's hand and then pushed her roughly to expel him. This violence had a negative impact on his wife. Besides hurting his heart, the violence also left psychological wounds toward his wife.

"No, they did not finish. That other thing was going to begin, of which he was afraid, and was going to annihilate what they wanted to say. I threw my self upon her, still hiding the dagger, that he might not prevent me from striking where I desired, in her bosom, under the breast. At that moment he saw . . . and, what I did not expect on this part, he quickly seized my hand, and cried." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 27, p. 139)

The data above showed Podsnicheff's jealousy when he saw his wife chatting with another man. The peak of his jealousy was when he returned to home and found his wife chatting very closely with Troukhatchevsky. He could not control his emotion then he stabbed his wife with a dagger at the bottom of his wife's chest. It classified in physically violence, namely punch and physically attack where he had taken actions that endanger his wife. After he stabbed his wife with a dagger, his wife tried to detain Podsnicheff from injuring the man, and his wife was severely bleeding.

"Do not lie, wretch. Do not lie!" I roared. (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 27, p. 141)

This quote was included in emotional harassment. Non-physically that included in Verbal violence has been done when Podsnicheff was jealous of his wife and they fight over the scandal of his wife's affair. He said 'wretch' toward his wife. That was a rude word which was inhuman to say to someone.

"With my left hand I seized her hands. She disengaged herself. Then, without dropping my dagger, I seized her by the throat, forced her to the floor, and began to strangle her. With her two hands she clutched mine, tearing them from her throat, stifling. Then I struck her a blow with the dagger, in the left side, between the lower ribs." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 27, p. 141)

In this data, Podsnicheff explained how he stabbed his wife and committed other violence. After he stabbed his wife, he also strangled his wife until his wife fell to the floor. He has committed non-verbal violence that threatens his wife's life. This was due to his jealousy towards his wife who was so warm to others than to him. His wife could not do anything when she got a stab from Podsnicheff, she only tried to drive Podsnicheff away from injuring her and wondered why the Podsnicheff could do that to him. Podsnicheff had been overwhelmed by his jealousy, he did not explain and did not accept his wife's explanation first.

Double workloads

The consequence of being women were that they have to do a lot of housework such as cleaning and mopping the floors, cooking, washing, and taking care of children. These works were assessed in the community as 'women's work' and the burden was usually borne alone by women living in poor neighborhoods and families. The woman's work was not getting appreciation in society. The society judged this domestic works as lower works than all man's works. That was why the woman's work was not categorized into the economic statistic of a country.

"Woman, in bringing a child into the world, and giving it her bosom, sees clearly that her affair is more serious than the affair of man, who sits in the Zemstvo, in the court. She knows that in these functions the main thing is money, and money can be made in different ways, and for that very reason money is not inevitably necessary, like nursing a child. . ." (Tolstoy, 2004, chapter 17, p. 83)

Based on data in this quotation, Podsnicheff's wife only did women's work. His wife did not have another job outside the house except for the hobby of playing the piano that she often did. His wife is in charge of looking after and serving her husband and children and taking care of some homework. Regarding the public work that was often done by women outside the house at that time was not explained in the story.

DISCUSSION

Kreutzer Sonata is a novel that raised the issue of patriarchal culture in which women have limitations in doing everything. However, behind the cruelty of patriarchy culture that prisoned women in the limitations, this novel presented the fact that women who have been cut off from their rights actually have their own ways to achieve their goals. Women could easily control men so that women unwittingly become superior and have control in a household. Further explanation of the position and power of women contained in the novel will be explicated as follows:

In this section, the authors used Fakhri's theory of gender inequality to discover women's position in the novel. The position in this case was how society treated women and how they viewed women. The authors analyzed based on the things described in the novel that was about the condition and treatment of a husband toward his wife who described the position of the wife in a household. The background of the novel was the 19th century in the city of Nijni Novgorod, which was one of the largest cities in Russia.

Based on the results discovered by the authors, the women in this story positioned as "the second sex" where women were considered to have lower class than men because all power, decisions, and rules determined by men. The society also supports a patriarchal culture that makes women have fewer roles in society. In this story, women were described only as a complementary to men. It made women did not have full power over themselves.

Based on an analysis of gender inequality, it was detected that there were some factors that made women in the story experienced gender inequality, namely the existence of marginalization, subordination, stereotype, violence, and double workloads. Detail explanation are as follows:

The authors obtained marginalization in the novel. The marginalization occurred because of the tradition of Russian society. Data in finding showed that at the time education for women was based on the work of women namely giving pleasure. This is the reason why toddlers at that time were only taught about things that could increase their attractiveness and this was true until they were adults, their mindset focused only on that.

A woman just focused on how she served her husband and children while formal education was categorized as not important for her. Woman considered to stay home and learn about domestic work. Salamba (2016, p. 28) also discovered in her analysis that marginalization also happened in the novel that she analyzed which took background in India, where at the time education for women were not important. It was made the woman lost her chance to have role in society and to have her own income. This is in line with Fasih (2013, p.13) that family and tradition have an important role to support the marginalization of a woman. Wong (2005, p.1) also states that marginalization put individual excluded from participation in the social life.

This phenomenon arose to the doctrine of women at that time that a woman was only the object of male satisfaction. They automatically had no idea to fight and only accepted the situation as a fate that they really had to go through. It was similar with the explanation about how the gender work toward the sex as what explained in Mahmud (2009, p. 22) that "gender is nurture by the nature of human or society formed through social and cultural processes". They had been indoctrinated by the rules that have been pinned to each sex according to the culture that has occurred from generation to generation.

The next point of gender inequality is subordination. Subordination happens because the level of husband and wife were different in a household. Husband as the leader of the household has the highest level while the wife was under the husband. A husband has authority to make rules in his household. The rules had function to keep and protect the family from negative things. However, in the finding it was discovered that Podsnicheff made rules in his household to make his wife afraid and not dare to fight. The husband has full control over his wife and not vice versa.

The rules made his wife became stress and full of suffer because the rules were especially made just to make his wife felt afraid of him. It is in line with Anggarwal (2016, p.60) that man is superior and woman inferior, he is born to rule and she to be rule. As what said in Fasih (2013, p.15) that Subordination placed women in an unimportant position in society. The novel showed a wife or woman that is not allowed to have activities outside the home that spend a lot of time because the women were essentially just need to stay at home. The previous research, Salamba (2016) depicted that the formal education for women based on the social status and wealth. Women is available to learn about music but it is not easy to get formal education for general women at the time. Every woman has

to take care of all the housework and fulfill their obligations as mothers and wives without think about their freedom or the household situation they face.

Historically, it mentioned that women were created from men. This refers to the creation of Eve from the ribs of Adam. Then it was proper for women to be complementary to men. However, this fact did not necessarily make women have to bear their own burdens as a wife who is required to do all women's work and only according to her husband's orders without having the right to express their opinions and complaints. Women also have the right to utter their own opinions, having careers, and income. It did not necessarily make women become disobedient and try to take over to be the leader in a household.

It was quite different from life nowadays, where the position of women and men in society has been equal. Women could hold whatever position or career they like. They have been free to move outside the home and get any formal educations. Women could be free, but the freedom must be in line with the rules and beliefs that were followed as a devout and educated human. As an example, when a woman wanted to do something, as a wife she should ask permission to her husband first. A husband as the leader of a household has right to make rules to keep his family and all of the family members should obey the rules as long as the rules still make sense for them. The freedom given to women should not make them negligent and forget their duties as a mother and wife.

The next Inequality of gender is stereotype. Stereotype in the novel showed that society viewed that women were only created to satisfy men. Based on finding, it was discovered that women had never been taught to have other goals in life besides finding the right man (quality) and married. In addition, the previous researcher, Salamba (2016) discovered that stereotype made husband has more power over his wife, he controlled his wife behavior and also his wife income (if his wife has a job). Women would end up imprisoned in their household life as if they were living only to become objects of satisfaction and complementary of men. It was related with the study of Psychoanalysis feminism. Based on the Freud concept in Tong (2015, p. 190) about the Oedipal and Oedipus stages, it claimed that gender inequality is rooted in a series of experiences in their early childhood, resulting in not only how men see themselves as masculine, and women see themselves as feminine, but also the way society perceives that masculinity is better than femininity. Women were considered to have an important role in the household but were not so important in the social system.

Women were not born only to attract men's attention or only to satisfy men, but women were created to accompany men and vice versa. Women also had the right to have dreams, to have freedom as given to men. Freedom to pursue careers, freedom of opinion, and freedom to get a formal education. The freedom does not mean that women take over the role of men as heads of families or as leaders.

The next is violence, from the eight kinds of violence mentioned in chapter II, the authors only detected three types of violence contained in the novel, namely sterilization, emotional harassment, and physical attack. The violence perpetrated by Podsnicheff showed that his wife did not get equality in their household. This is in line with what Fakihi (2013, p.17) that the factor makes violence happen is because there is inequality of power between man and woman

in the society. Podsnicheff always wanted to rule over his wife so that sometimes he did things that hurt his wife both verbally and physically. The violence perpetrated by Podsnicheff even caused his wife to be killed and made him regret for the rest of his life.

Violence occurred because of dissatisfaction and disappointment experienced by someone against something. Violence occurs as a release of emotions from individuals that cause negative effects both physically and mentally. Guruge (2012, p.2) also support by stating that victims of violence would have trauma and the trauma would disrupt the process of their living. Salamba (2016) in her research depicted that physical violence not only happen to women but also happen to their children. The violence also happened in a big country like New York because the government made laws that violated society by the factor of the crisis of law in the country.

The last part of inequality of gender is double workload. Double workload in the story was no exist in Podsnicheff's family. Podsnicheff's wife only does woman's work. This was because the economy of Podsnicheff's family was normal, even though his wife always felt prisoned. She could not do anything toward herself because she has no income and money besides from her husband. Podsnicheff often humiliate his wife referred to the domestic work which called women's work as the only activities of his wife in their household. Fakih (2013, p.21) also confirmed that woman's work like domestic works are considered lower than man's work and categorized in unproductive work.

Women should also have the opportunity to pursue careers outside the house so that women could become more independent and have their own income. It was in line with Tong (2015, p.17) about liberal feminism ideas that demand equality in all fields, especially in the career, education, and political sectors for women. As what Shalihah (2017) discovered in the previous research that the condition at the time in the story that she analyzed was the view when women is judged weak by men, but the women characters of the story were successful in proving her rejection of the view by exhibit that she is an independent woman who is honorable and became rich lady ranks in her region. It made the woman would not feel depressed because they did not rely on their husband's income. Salamba (2016) also examined in the previous research that women were not eligible to have good jobs like men, and it also prevail in the position in business when women are not allowed to have high position.

The women should act as women that focused on their household and the housework. The woman's work that got trifling label should get award in the eyes of society especially from their husband because housework that has done by women were not easy. Women should get an appreciation for their sacrifice to take care of and do all the housework, in caring for their children and husband.

Russian women nowadays are different, they are freed in terms of careers, formal education and being independent. But in domestic life, Russian society has a rule that family problems can only be known by the family. This makes the acts of violence that occur in the household not reported and also not resolved. The law in Russia is not very strict on family matters. Based on the data of Shamporova (February 21, 2018) in January 2017, the Lower House of the Russian Parliament (Duma) passed a law to decriminalize domestic violence. As

an example, a husband who commits violence against his wife is punished with a fine, not in prison, even though women and children are often victims of domestic violence. This makes the perpetrators of violence free to return to violence because the government and society are not too deeply involved and do not give a deterrent effect to the perpetrators. Women has important role in society but the government not really support for their freedom.

Besides, Indonesia nowadays is also still not completely separated from the patriarchal system. In big cities, patriarchy is not very clear, but in villages, mostly this system is still very thick and applied in people's lives. For example, in some remote areas in Sulawesi and Java still applying that formal education is something that is not so important for women. Girls who have entered the teenage phase will be taught to do women's work and will be married to their parents' choice as soon as possible. Meanwhile, in big cities in Indonesia, women have been released to take formal education and get jobs. Marriage and men are also in their own hands, they can choose when and with whom they will marry.

CONCLUSION

This novel shows women as the second sex in patriarchal culture. Women have certain limits in doing things in their lives. They must get permission from their husband and are also considered not that important in the society. However, behind all that, they have a hidden power within them to have power over their husband and make their husband uncontrollable because of jealousy. The position of women depicted in the novel *'The Kreutzer Sonata'* was as the second sex, namely the position of women under men where men were considered as the main sex which has an important role in society.

The authors hopes this research can be useful for male readers in order to better understand the nature and character of women, how to treat women in the household and society. As well as for female readers to understand women's position, rights, and obligations of women as a wife and mother in their family. The next researchers could further examine this novel about Podsnicheff's psychology which has emotional instability, jealous effects on character psychology or analyze more about the patriarchal culture that occurs in Russia or in other parts of the world because patriarchal culture was still valid in several countries including Indonesia. Some regions in Indonesia also still followed this system. Readers could also examine how women's resistance to patriarchal culture has been ingrained in society since the 20th century until now in the 21st century.

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