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## Gerard Genette Narratology on Gender Inequality from Alex L. Tobing's Mekar Karena Memar

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### Abstract

*This research examines the gender inequality experienced by Gloria in Mekar Karena Memar's novel by Alex L. Tobing from Gerard Genette's narratology theory. The author is interested in studying gender inequality because, in this novel, the main character named Gloria is fighting against the gender inequality that she experiences. This makes this issue attractive to the author because women generally only received improper treatment without daring to do anything in those days. The author of the novel uses the pure narrative method, where the pure author acts like someone who is outside the novel and does not participate in the role of a character from the novel. In this study, the authors used a qualitative study method. The author collects data through literature study (documentation) and performs analysis using the Genette theory which consists of five parts: order, duration, frequency, mood, and voice. After analyzing, the writer found that the author had described the gender inequality experienced by a character named Gloria in the novel, as well as the actions Gloria had taken to overcome the gender inequality she experienced.*

*Keywords: Gender inequality, Narratology*

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## I INTRODUCTION

*Mekar Karena Memar* is the only novel written by Alex L. Tobing. This novel was first printed in 1959 and went through nine printing times. Its last print in 2002 was published by Balai Pustaka, the same as when this novel was first printed in 1959. *Mekar Karena Memar* consists of 151 pages, and is divided into two

sub-titles, namely "*Perkenalan Dengan Harga Manusia*" and "*Pudar Menjelang Kilau*".

In *Mekar Karena Memar*, Alex L. Tobing is the author and narrator. Tobing wrote a storyline without being part of the story. A narrator is someone who tells a story in a text. According to Bal (1985: 120), "Narrator and

focalization together determine that has been called narration-incorrectly, because only the narrator narrates, ie utters language which may be termed narrative since it represents a story." Narrator and focalization both determine what is called narrative-untrue, because only the narrator is narrating, that is, speaking the language that is called narrative because it represents a story).

Alex L. Tobing is not a part of the novel, but instead becomes the author who retells the life story of Gloria. Gloria, one of the characters in the novel, is a speaker. Gloria tells the story of her life as an eye surgeon through Tobing's writing. This is evident by the authors of the words that the author quotes from the introduction to the novel.

"Temanku adalah pengarang buku ini. Temanku sahabatku yang karib. Dialah yang menjadi penggema dan pembawa pengalamanku. Aku tak pandai mencurahkan isi hatiku dengan kata-kata yang ditulis. Ditulis kataku, karena aku pandai bercakap-cakap."

"Telah lama kukandung ceritaku ini, cerita yang menerangkan bagaimana aku menjadi ahli bedah dan selama delapan tahun itu kusimpankan saja dalam hati sebagai harta yang mujarad" (Tobing, 2002:10)

"My friend is the author of this book. My friend my best friend. He is the echo and bearer of my experience. I'm not good at pouring out my heart with written words. I said it was written because I was good at conversing."

"I've been carrying my story for a long time, a story that explains how I became a surgeon and for eight years I kept it in my heart as a powerful treasure" (Translated by writer)

The above quote describes the fact that *Mekar Karena Memar* was written purely by Tobing based on Gloria's life as an eye surgeon. Based on some of the facts that the author read, I can say that there are several reasons Gloria chose Tobing to tell her life. First, Gloria stated her inability to write and her plineess in words. Therefore, he needed someone who could string the words he uttered and put those words into a novel. Second, Tobing is the best friend of the speaker, so it is not surprising that Tobing was Gloria's choice to write her life story.

Third, in the 1950s, the number of female doctors at that time was still very small. The author tries to estimate the time for Gloria to undergo her studies in medicine so that she

becomes a surgeon. The author's estimate is detailed below:

1. *Mekar Karena Memar's* novel was first published in 1959 and Gloria tells the story of her life after burying it for eight years.

2. If calculated based on the novel first published, namely in 1959, the author can estimate that Gloria's life journey as a medical student to becoming an eye surgeon was in the 1940s and early 1950s.

Gloria's struggle in the field of medical education is about 20 years after the first female doctor in Indonesia. "Marie Thomas is the first female doctor in Indonesia who started her career in 1922 at the Ziekenhuis Burger Center which is now known as the Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital", (Ariono, 2019: 1). Although it has been around 20 years since the existence of the first female doctor in Indonesia, the struggle for women's rights in the medical field is still long.

This fact is supported by one of the famous films in Indonesia, namely *Habibie Ainun 3*. This film is inspired by the true story of the life of the former 3rd President of Indonesia, namely the late. Mr. BJ Habibie and wife, Alm. Hasri Ainun Habibie, directed by Hanung Bramantyo. This film tells the story of Ainun who also struggled to study medicine in the 1950s. Ainun experienced a lot of gender inequality during his studies. Male lecturers and seniors underestimate his abilities as a doctor. Women are still considered suitable to be housewives and doctors are the work of men (synopsis of *Habibie & Ainun 3* by Niken Ari Prayitno, December 30, 2019).

Because men were more dominant at that time, Gloria chose a male author for her novel. This was done by Gloria to make her story more accepted by readers.

Fourth, because men dominated the field of medicine more than women at that time (1940-the 1950s), Tobing was the right choice because Tobing was willing to describe Gloria's life story who experienced gender inequality and did not eliminate Gloria's rebellious nature in the novel. As a male writer who is willing to write openly about what Gloria went through, said and done, it can be said that Tobing is one of the writers who disagree with gender inequality towards women.

The science that studies narrative (a story told by a narrator) is known as narratology. According to Ratna (2004: 128), narratology is defined as a set of concepts regarding stories and storytelling.

Barthes (2010: 111) supports Ratna's opinion by saying that the narrator and the characters are basically "written characters"; the author of the narrative (material) must be distinguished from the narrator of the narrative. As the author who acts as the narrator in the novel, Tobing tells about a friend who wants to put his life story in a writing but has limitations to write it directly.

Many experts issue narratology theory, including A.J Greimas, Vladimir Propp, and Gerard Genette. The Greimas theory is a theory developed by Vladimir Propp.

Propp examines the structure of the story by supposing that the story structure is analogous to a syntactic structure that has a basic construct of subject and predicate (Suwondo, 1994: 3). According to Selden (1991: 59), the subject and predicate in a sentence can be the core of an episode or even the whole story. It is on this basis that Propp applies it to a hundred Russian tales, and finally concludes that the entire corpus of stories is built on the same basic set of 31 functions. Each function is the basic unit of narrative "language" and describes meaningful actions and shapes the narrative. Propp (1987: 93) also explains that these functions can be simplified and grouped into seven spheres of action. The seven circles of action are villain, donor/provider, helper, sought-for person and her father, dispatcher, hero, and false hero.

Greimas then continued Propp's theory by providing updates. He simplified the seven circles of action into three pairs of opposed which included six actants, namely (1) subject vs object, (2) sender vs receiver, and (3) helper vs opponent (Hawkes, 1977: 91).

Genette explained that the term narrative in its use generally has three different meanings. First, a narrative is an oral or written speech that conveys an event or series of events. Second, narrative means a series of events, real or fictional, which is the subject of the speech, along with all relationships, contradictions, repetitions, and so on. Third, a narrative is an event where someone tells something, including the act of telling it (Genette, 1980: 25-26).

Initially, Genette divided narratology into three categories, namely tense, mood, and voice. Tense includes the study of the temporal relationship between storytelling and story, mood includes the study of the modalities used in the manifestation of the story, while voice includes the study of the effect of storytelling on storytelling, including the narrator and the viewer, explicitly or implicitly (Genette, 1980: 31). Genette then divides the tense category into two parts, namely order, and duration. Therefore, as a whole, the main points of Genette's narratology are divided into five things, namely (1) order, (2) duration, (3) frequency, (4) mood, and (5) voice, the explanation of which is listed below.

Order or order is related to the sequence in a story. Duration or duration is the ratio of the length of the story to the length of the storytelling. Frequency in narratology is the frequency or repetition relationship between story and storytelling. Mood discusses the level of presence of events in the text. According to Plato (in Genette, 1980: 165), there are two kinds of storytelling, namely pure narrative and imitation. Voice or speech is an aspect of language action that is viewed based on the subject relationship.

Among the three experts above, the writer chooses Genette's theory to be put in this research. The reason for the writer is because Genette's theory makes it easier for the writer to divide the parts of the novel that contain gender inequality and also the parts that support Gloria's actions. Through Genette's theory, the writer finds that the five parts of the narratology theory Genette can describe the gender inequality written by the author in the novel.

Based on the quote in the introduction to the novel, the writer can understand that the life story written by Tobing is purely based on the story told by his friend. His friend is represented by a character named Gloria. This is because the Gloria character has the longest storytelling about her life journey as an eye surgeon. Starting with Gloria as a first-year medical student, so that she became an eye surgeon who later successfully performed surgery on her lover's eye. The beginning and end of Gloria's life story as an eye surgeon the author is described below.

Gloria mengawali kuliah kedokterannya: "Namun dia tidak boleh sedih. Besok ia sudah

akan Berjumpa dengan Gloria lagi. Dan sebagai asisten ilmu tumbuh-tumbuhan. Gloria sebagai gadis segar lulusan SMA.” (Tobing, 2002: 77

Gloria began her medical studies: "But he can't be sad. Tomorline he will meet with Gloria again. And as a botanical science assistant. Gloria as a fresh girl graduated from high school. " (Translated by writer)

Gloria setelah menjadi ahli bedah mata dan melakukan operasi terhadap mata Herman: "Thank ME?" ia memotong. Sambil menoleh kepada Gloria, disambungnyanya, "Don't be wrong. The method is certainly mine, but the knife was HERS!" (Tobing, 2002: 151)

Gloria after becoming an eye surgeon and performing surgery on Herman's eyes: "Thank ME?" he cut off. Turning to Gloria, he continued, "Don't be wrong. The method is certainly mine, but the knife was HERS!" (Translated by writer)

Although being a female medical student at that time (before 1959) was already something extraordinary, Gloria did not escape experiencing gender inequality that was done to her.

“Sebaiknya jangan kau bangun angan-angan, sebelum dasarnya ada, Ria!Dan dasar itu, menjadi dokter!Maksudku dokter penuh dan lengkap. Jangan buang waktu dengan bekerja di bagian lain dahulu. Sekarang ternyata kau sudah sanggup menempuh setengahnya. Sempurnakan itu dahulu. Aku lebih bangga melihat kau lulus sebagai salah seorang dokter wanita yang belum banyak jumlahnya itu. Dan untuk lainnya, carilah kebahagiaan dalam kehidupanmu sendiri.” (Tobing, 2002:138)

"You better not wake up dreaming, before the basics are there, Ria!And that basis, be a doctor!

I mean complete doctor. Don't waste time working on other sections just yet. Now it turns out you've been able to take half of it. Perfect it first. I am more proud to see you graduated as a doctor of women who has not been in a small number. And for others, seek happiness in your own life. " (Translated by writer)

The quote above is a statement made by the Herman character to the Gloria character when he expressed his desire to treat Herman's blind eyes. Herman still has doubts about Gloria's ability, even though he knows that Gloria already has more abilities by being one of

the few women who studied medicine at that time.

In addition to the character Herman, the figure of Mrs. Gloria also committed gender inequality to her. The use of the word-rant and ridicule often asked by mother Gloria to humiliate her child as a woman.

“Mengapa baru sekarang kau ceritakan semua itu!”ibunya mendengking. Lalu dilanjutkan pula, “Kau ini bagaimana?Sekarang, kalau kamu hampir jadi, baru kau sisipkan!Apa ketimpangan itu kau anggap kutil saja?Mengapa tak kau katakan lebih dulu!Apa tak dapat berpikir!Tak dapat kau pakai otakmu?Dimana kecerdasan kemahasiswaanmu?Cobalah, bayangkan dirimu dikawini dokter yang setengah buta!” (Tobing, 2002:94)

"Why are you only now telling me all that!" His mother yelled. Then continued, "How are you?Now, if you are almost so, then you insert it!Do you think of the imbalance as a wart?Why don't you say it first!Can't you think!Can't you use your brain?Where is your student intelligence?Try it, imagine yourself married to a doctor who is half-blind!"(Translated by writer)

Based on *Mekar Karena Memar*, the author finds the uniqueness of the author's side. As a male author, Tobing emphasizes the gender inequality experienced by a female doctor in the novel. Functioning as a narrator and not taking part as a character in the novel, Tobing purely tells the life story of his friend, without reducing the rebellious nature of a woman when experiencing gender inequality. This causes the writer to be eager to find out the parts that describe the gender inequality aspects experienced by the Gloria character (who represents the speaker or the author's friend).

As a character who experiences gender inequality, Gloria never stays silent. She always fought and struggled for her rights as a woman and as a doctor. This causes the writer to be interested in finding out things or words from Gloria that show her struggle to fight against the gender inequality she is experiencing.

To obtain maximum results, the author has chosen Gerard Genette's narratology theory which proposes five parts, namely (1) order, (2) duration, (3) frequency, (4) mood, and (5) voice. Gerard Genette's theory is the basis for the author to answer the problems that the author finds,

namely the way the author describes gender inequality experienced by Gloria's character and

the way Gloria acts.

## II RESEARCH METHODS

The author analyzes the data, provides interpretations, and performs part-by-part descriptions of the findings in the study. Then formulate general conclusions about the results of the data description. In analyzing the data, the writer used text analysis techniques.

Based on this, the authors analyzed the data in the following steps:

1. Read *Mekar Karena Memar's* novel by Alex L. Tobing to understand its overall content.

2. Finding and determining quotations in the novel that have the characteristics of how the main character gets the treatment of gender inequality in *Mekar Karena Memar's* novel by Alex L. Tobing.

3. Analyze the data by identifying parts that describe how the main character takes action against the gender inequality they experience.

4. Conclude the results of research on gender inequality in *Mekar Karena Memar's* novel by Alex L. Tobing.

## III. CONCEPTS

### A. Gender Inequality

All paragraphs must be indented. All paragraphs must be justified, i.e. both left-justified and right-justified.

Gender inequality is a condition where there are inequalities or differences between men and women. Inequality comes from the word equivalent which means equal, equal, and equal. Meanwhile, gender is the inherent trait of men and women that is constructed socially and culturally (Fakih, 2013: 8).

According to Fakih (2013: 8), sex (gender) is a biologically determined characteristic or division of two human sexes, which are inherent in certain types of gender. Meanwhile, the concept of gender, which is a trait inherent in both men and women, is constructed socially and culturally. For example, those women are known to be gentle, beautiful, emotional, or motherly. The same thing was stated by Santrock (2003: 365) "The terms gender and sex have differences in terms of dimensions. The term sex (gender) refers to the biological dimensions of a man and a woman, while gender refers to the socio-cultural dimensions of a man and a woman."

Besides, the term gender refers to social characteristics and traits associated with men and women. The characteristics and characteristics associated with it are not only based on biological differences, but also on social and

cultural interpretations of what it means to be male or female (Rahmawati, 2004: 19).

### B. Narrator

A narrator is a person who is telling a story in a text. Wellek and Warren (in Pradopo, 2011: 76) divide the narrator into two types. First, the narrator tells his own experience or story, the storyteller calls the main character me. As for the second, the storyteller only acts as a complementary, the narrator is told as a "witness" to the stories of other people who are the main characters in this story.

Barthes (2010: 111) argues that the narrator and the character are basically "written characters"; the author of the narrative (material) must be distinguished from the narrator of the narrative. Barthes's opinion is supported by Mieke Bal (1985: 119) who states "Narrator and focalization together determine that has been called narration-incorrectly because only the narrator narrates, ie utters language which may be termed narrative since it represents a story." (Translate: Narrator and focalization equal-equally determines what constitutes a narrative-not true, because only the narrator who narrated, the said languages as a narrative because it represents a story).

Bal (1985: 122) distinguishes narrators into two types, namely external narrators and internal narrators. According to him, the external

narrator is understood as a narrator who is outside the narrative or story, while the internal narrator is tied to the characters or characters in the narrative or story.

### C. Narratology

Narratology comes from the words narration and logos ( Latin). According to Rahayu (2015: 17), narration means stories, words, saga; logos means science. Broadly speaking, narratology is often referred to as the discourse theory of narrative text. Narratology assumes that stories are the backbone of a literary work. On the other hand, stories also function to document all human activities in researching a literary work, namely studying it from a narrative perspective (narration). Eko (2014: 31) adds that narratology is an attempt to study the nature of “stories” as concepts and as cultural practices.

In Monika Fludernik's book (2009: 9), there is an explanation of narratology. Narratology, or also stated by Fludermik as narrative theory, is inspired by modern linguistics, which shows through synchronic analysis of language systems. According to Fludermik, the relationship between narratology, or narrative theory, and interpretation is very controversial.

### D. Narratology: In terms of Gerard Genette's Theory

Narratology is both a theory and a method of structural analysis of literary text telling. For that, provide the terms needed when describing techniques in a novel and arrange them in a systematic way (Genette, 1980: 7).

In the original book *Narrative Discourse: An Essay in Method* written in French, Genette uses the term *recit* which is translated into the narrative in English and narration or storytelling in Indonesian. Genette explained that the term narrative in its use generally has three different meanings. First, a narrative is an oral or written speech that conveys an event or series of events. Second, narrative means a series of events, real or fictional, which is the subject of the speech, along with all relationships, contradictions, repetitions, and so on. Third, a narrative is an event where someone tells something, including the act of telling it (Genette, 1980: 25-26).

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Order or order is related to the sequence in a story. A sequence can be a sentence, paragraph, or several paragraphs. To limit complex sequences, several criteria must be considered. First, the sequence must be focused on one point of attention, the observed object is single and the same. In other words, his attention points cover the same events, characters, ideas, and areas of thought. Second, the sequence must enclose a coherent time and space, meaning that something happened at a certain place or time. Third, sequences are sometimes marked by things outside the language, such as blanks in the middle of text, writing, layout in text writing, and so on.

Duration or duration is the ratio of the length of the story to the length of the storytelling. It is difficult to measure the duration of a narrative text because there is no stipulation that the length of a story is equivalent to the length of the storytelling. Therefore, Genette argues that the measurement of duration is based on the speed of telling (steadiness in speed).

Frequency in narratology is the frequency or repetition relationship between story and storytelling. An event can not only happen once but can happen repeatedly. A real example is the rising and setting of the sun. An event that is repeated does not mean the same event, but an identical event. This kind of thing also happens with storytelling.

Mood discusses the level of presence of events in the text. According to Plato (in Genette, 1980: 165), there are two kinds of storytelling, namely pure narrative and imitation. Pure narrative, also known as *diegesis*, the author

insists that he is telling the story. Meanwhile, imitation or mimesis is a story that makes a fictional character seem to be a storyteller. This character is used as an intermediary for the authors to tell the story, so it is as if the story is being told from someone else's mouth.

Voice or speech is an aspect of language action that is viewed based on the subject

relationship. The subject does not only refer to the characters involved in an event, but also the person who narrates it or participates passively in the storytelling. Genette breaks the discussion about speech into five parts, namely narrating time, narrating level, person, narrator, and narratee.

#### IV RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

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In this section, the author analyzes to answer questions about how the author (who is also acting as a narrator) describes the forms of gender inequality experienced by Gloria character. The author's analysis is based on Gerard Genette's (1980) narratology theory. Following Genette's theory, the writer divides the analysis into five parts, namely order, duration, frequency, mood, and voice.

##### A. Gender Inequality in Terms of Order

Order or order is related to the sequence in a story. Sequences can be in the form of sentences, paragraphs, or several paragraphs (Genette, 1980). In the discussion below, the author will discuss the forms of gender inequality experienced by Gloria character based on the order or arrangement in *Mekar Karena Memar*

The author's analysis is based on the order written in the novel. Starting from the approach process that Herman took to Gloria, Gloria's relationship with Herman is getting closer, the relationship between Gloria and Herma, who experiences opposition from Gloria's mother because of Herman's blindness, reaches the end when Gloria wants to treat Herman's blindness.

The quotations that are taken are divided into several sentences which the author says as lines. This is done by the writer so that the writer can easily divide the parts of the novel for the writer of analysis. The author divides part-part of

the analysis following the page and line has been the author quotes from *Mekar Karena Memar*.

There are seven sections that the author quotes (A, B, C, D, E, F, and G), and the author analyzes the reasons for these parts being included in the gender inequality that Gloria went through. The exposure can be seen below.

##### A. (p.74, lines 16-22)

1. Line 16: "Herman looks at him with excitement."
2. Lines 16-17: "It was unbearable to be happy with that girl."
3. Lines 17-18: "The more so if refreshed by his view which is always full of life."
4. Lines 18-20: "The softness of her olive skin adds to the beauty of her pleasant face, with a sharp nose."
5. Lines 20-21: "If a portrait is drawn, then his ability to take an eye-catching attitude is priceless."
6. Lines 21-22: "In a swimsuit, more clearly, the chest is far from flat."

According to Genette's theory, the sequence in part A can be written as A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6. The writer describes the analysis of part A as follows.

At the beginning of Gloria and Herman's closeness, Gloria has started to experience gender inequality. As a medical student, he should be adored based on the intelligence of his brain. Beauty is not the main thing to be used as the basis for an approach or relationship, especially if Gloria has the intelligence that can make her a medical student.

In the first line, you can see that Herman is staring at Gloria with excitement. The use of

the word passion indicates a sexual desire that peaks when you see Gloria. This of course shows how low women are seen, only as objects of sexuality.

Herman's outlook to Gloria as the object is also corroborated by the line-the next line that exposes the beauty of Gloria's body, such as skin soft, pretty face, even a despicable thought that thinking the chest behind her bathing suit.

B. (p. 76, lines 12-16)

1. Lines 12-14: "It is too fast to remember him who preceded him, Trisno."
2. Lines 14-16: "Trisno, whom he saw, took Gloria by car, while he came on a bicycle when he met Gloria."

According to Genette's theory, the order in part B can be written as B1-B2. The writer describes the analysis of part B as follows.

On lines 12 to 16, Herman compares himself to Trisno. Herman, who took Gloria on a bicycle, felt that he was not the same as Trisno, who invited Gloria to travel by car. Herman felt that he was incompetent when compared to Trisno.

Herman's thoughts indirectly assessed Gloria from a material perspective. This kind of thinking humiliates a woman because she is deemed unable to own her material and she needs a man to provide it.

It's how inequitable gender assessment because women are considered as weak creatures whose lives are provided by men. Meanwhile, men are seen as creatures who should fulfill the needs of women. So from Herman's thinking, he seems to feel inappropriate for Gloria because her maternal side is not as good as Trisno and Gloria would judge this inequality.

C. (p. 92, lines 18-24)

1. Lines 18-19: "In the past, he always dreamed of having a daughter."
2. Lines 19-20: "The grace he got."
3. Lines 20-21: "In fact, the gift which hundreds of prospective mothers desire."
4. Line 21: "Grace like Glory!"
5. Line 21: "But now, know him better."
6. Lines 21-23: "And it's excessive knowledge, always given on the candidate-the candidate's mother knew."

7. Lines 23-24: "It is said that ten boys are better off than girls!"

According to Genette's theory, the sequence in the C section can be written as C1-C2-C3-C4-C5-C6-C7. The writer describes the analysis of section C as follows.

The quote above is the thought of Gloria's mother. As the mother of a future doctor, she should be more grateful because not many women were able to pursue medical studies at that time. This thought arose when Gloria told him about Herman's blindness and Gloria was still determined to be with Herman.

Because Gloria is an only child, there is a feeling of resentment at Gloria's stubborn attitude. Gloria's mother conveyed her thoughts to prospective mothers she knew that instead of one daughter, it was better to have ten sons.

By making a comparison, the writer can say that there is a sense of regret that Gloria does not behave as her gender demands, that is, women must obey the orders of their parents. The choice of a mate that is submitted to the parents is also part of a girl's obedience to her parents.

D. (pp. 95-96, lines 32-41)

1. Lines 32-34: "Gloria must be surrendered with a serene feeling, which ensures happiness will bestow upon her beloved daughter!"
2. Line 34: "Happiness!"
3. Lines 34-36: "It already can be imagined to come to Gloria, their rights as a mother."
4. Lines 36-37: "And waiting for him when it remains to fill his life."
5. Line 37: "Only then remains to be his goal in life."
6. Line 38: "And she as a mother will take care!"
7. Lines 38-40: "Keeping that time it is not robbed by humans who bring misfortune to their beloved child, even if it is hidden!"
8. Lines 40-41: "No, Gloria has to guarantee her future!"

According to Genette's theory, the sequence in the D section can be written as D1-



D2-D3-D4-D5-D6-D7-D8. The writer describes the analysis of part D as follows.

The act of gender inequality was once again carried out by the mother herself. Based on the quote above, he feels that Gloria must find a companion who can guarantee her future.

The author considers that the thought of Gloria's mother is included in gender inequality because it seems to ignore the intelligence of her child who can study medicine. Meanwhile, at that time, very few female doctors and one woman who studied medicine was a boon for her.

As a mother of a prospective doctor, she should be aware that her child will be able to live independently in her profession. He does not need an established companion to make his life more prosperous in the future.

E. (p. 104, lines 21-29)

1. Lines 21-22: "Gradually Gloria realized, Herma n was not meant for her."
2. Lines 22-23: "Not blameless men!"
3. Lines 23-24: "Why did Herman need to find a relationship?"
4. Line 24: "Aren't there many young men who are not inferior to him?"
5. Lines 25-27: "And Gloria can hang out, travel with all of them, to any place, with anyone,-yes, of course with Trisno-as long as not with Herman."
6. Lines 27-28: "And what's wrong with it; isn't Trisno educated too?"
7. Lines 28-29: "Yes, it is incomplete to finish high school, but life is guaranteed!"

Following Genette's theory, the sequence in E can be written as E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7. The writer describes the analysis of part E as follows.

Mrs. Gloria still has the belief that a companion from her child can guarantee the welfare of her child. Trisno has become a measure of life insurance for Gloria's mother. Trisno did not complete his high school education.

Even though in the quote above, Gloria's mother compared Herman and Trisno, there is an implied value that Gloria's mother does not believe in the abilities of her child. Even when he found out that his son was a future doctor.

Instead, he prefers to trust his life in the hands of a man-a man who did not finish high school. In education, it was Glory who was more capable than Trisno. However, because Gloria is a woman, she is still positioned by her mother lower than Trisno. Just because of gender differences, the level of education is no longer a consideration for Gloria's mother.

F. (p. 120, lines 13-14)

1. Line 13: "Gloria still hears her mother's admonition."
2. Lines 13-14: "It's fine to learn to take care of the household!"
3. Line 14: "Girls' brains are too fluid for knowledge!"

According to Genette's theory, the order in the F part can be written as F1-F2-F3. The writer describes the analysis of part F as follows.

Having a daughter made Gloria's mother unable to judge her as a human of high rank. Mrs. Gloria did not stop-kept repeating to her that the position of a woman more suitable for household care. The author can see this on line 13 "It's good to learn to take care of the household!". Having a child who is currently studying medicine, Gloria's mother said that her child is very demeaning.

Gloria's education has no meaning to her mother. According to Gloria's mother, "Girls' brains are too fluid for knowledge!". Gloria's mother's statement sharpens the gender inequality that is applied by her mother to Gloria. He underestimates the quality of his son's brain, just because his son is a girl.

G. (p. 134, lines 3-6)

- Lines 3-4: "Quarrel with her mother prevalent ended up like a game of chess."  
 Lines 4-5: "Every time the end is the same."  
 Lines 5-6: "Getting dumped into one angle with threats, a shadow of regret if the mother and father are no longer there."

According to Genette's theory, the order in part G can be written as G1-G2-G3. The writer describes the analysis of part G as follows.

A fight that often occurs between Gloria and her mother always puts Gloria in a difficult position. Based on the above quote, it can be seen that it was Gloria's mother who won almost

every fight with her. However, on the other hand, Gloria's mother feels that she can pressure her child when she can end the fight without Gloria's answer. Gloria is cornered by her mother's words. Great love and fear of losing the parents exploited by mother Gloria to shut her son down

Gloria's position as a daughter has always been underestimated by her mother. Even though she was an adult woman, she still didn't have the right to say too much.

After analyzing the order section, the authors conclude that the storyline and storytelling in *Mekar Karena Memar* novel are as follows:

A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6, B1-B2, C1-C2-C3-C4-C5-C6-C7, D1-D2-D3-D4-D5-D6-D7-D8, E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7, F1-F2-F3, and G1-G2-G3.

### B. Gender Inequality in Terms of Duration

Duration or duration is a comparison of the length of the story to the length of the storytelling (Genette, 1980). In *Mekar Karena Memar*, the duration of gender inequality starts with Gloria character being a first-year medical student and ends when Gloria becomes an ophthalmologist. Gender inequality experienced by Gloria based on the duration will be described by the author below.

1. Gloria is still a first-year medical student (pp. 73-103).
2. Gloria spent several years of her life as a medical student (pp. 103-123).
3. Gloria towards a baccalaureate (pp. 123-132).
4. Gloria passed the first level (pp. 132-140).
5. Gloria passed the final year and became a doctor who wanted to perform surgery on Herman's eyes (pp. 140-151).

### C. Gender Inequality in Terms of Frequency

Frequency in narratology is the frequency or repetition relationship between story and storytelling. An event can not only happen once but can happen repeatedly (Genette, 1980).

In *Mekar Karena Memar*, two characters commit gender inequality to Gloria character, namely Herman and Gloria's mother. From the conversations and events written in the novel, the

author found some of the events that happen or have a higher frequency than the incident-other events in the novel.

#### 1. Herman figures

Herman's character often doubts Gloria's ability to treat her eyes. He often rejects Gloria's attempts to treat her eyes.

1. (p. 125, lines 29-31)

Line 29: "Investigations are not a month or two of work, Ria!"

Lines 29-31: "Are you the one to give the equipment, you the to the money and the experts?"

2. (p. 126, lines 6-11)

Line 6: "Ah, never mind, never mind, it's a long way off."

Lines 6-7: "You've just passed the first grade."

Lines 7-8: "Six years of perseverance You're lucky you still have to swallow, then you become a doctor. "

Lines 8-9: "Or, may bargain, five years with the new system."

Line 9: "And what have you become?"

Lines 9-10: "Renowned investigator?" Line 10: "Nobel prize winner?"

Lines 10-11: "Or just hit the realization that my disease has no cure!"

3. (p. 132, lines 3-6) Line 3: "I know!"

Line 3: "We all know and can feel."

Lines 3-4: "But only for your own sake!"

Line 4: "Don't take it easy-make it easy."

Lines 4-6: "Aspiring is very beautiful and noble, but later when you hit a new failure, how bitter is it to swallow your saliva!"

4. (p. 137, line 14)

Line 14: "I refuse to figment, Ria!"

5. (p. 137, lines 18-19) Line 18: "Good!"

Lines 18-19: "Read already, speak already and it is assumed that you know everything."

6. (p. 138, lines 28-35)

Lines 28-29: "You better not wake up dreaming, before the foundation is there, Ria!"

Line 29: "And that base, be a doctor!"

Lines 29-30: "I mean full doctor."

Lines 30-31: "Don't waste time working on other sections just yet."

Lines 31-32: "Now it turns out you've been able to take half of it. "

Line 32: "Perfect it first."

Lines 32-34: "I'm more proud to see you graduate as one of those few female doctors."

Lines 34-35: "And as for others, seek happiness in your own life."

7. (p. 146, line 10)

Line 10: "I am not an experimental animal!"

Judging from the frequency of Herman's words to Gloria, it is clear that Herman does not have the slightest faith in Gloria's ability to treat her eyes. Herman's words are also a form of gender inequality that occurs because Gloria is a woman.

Herman considered Gloria to be incompetent, both in terms of experience, intelligence, and also financially. Herman argued that the research Gloria wanted to do would not only take a long time but also be quite costly.

Herman also expressed his doubts because Gloria had not yet received her doctor's degree and had just graduated from grade one. Herman also scoffed at Gloria's reading. He assumed that Gloria's reading would only build up false dreams that would not be fruitful.

Herman thought that all of Gloria's words and aspirations to treat her eyes were mere figments. He also refuses to be used as Gloria's experimental animal, because Herman's eye surgery will be Gloria's first operation.

## 2. *Mother Figure (Mother Of Gloria)*

Gloria's mother often committed gender inequality to her child. From the beginning he knew that Herman, who became girlfriend Gloria is a half-blind man, not stopping-stopping mother Gloria scold or mock him.

1. (p. 92, lines 18-24)

Lines 18-19: "In the past, he always dreamed of having a daughter."

Lines 19-20: "The grace he got."

Lines 20-21: "In fact, a gift desired by hundreds of mothers-to-be."

Line 21: "Grace like Glory!"

Line 21: "But now, know him better."

Lines 21-23: "And this superfluous knowledge, he always bestows on prospective mothers he knows."

Lines 23-24: "They say ten boys are better than girls!"

2. (p. 94, lines 22-28)

Lines 22-23: "Why are you just now telling me all about it!" his mother yelped.

Line 23: "then continues," How are you?"

Line 24: "Now, if you are almost so, then you insert it!" Lines 24-25: "Do you think of that lameness as warts?"

Lines 25-26: "Why don't you say it first!"

Line 26: "Can't you think!" Line 26: "Can't you use your brain?"

Lines 26-27: "Where is your student intelligence?"

Lines 27-28: "Give it a try, imagine yourself being married to a half-blind doctor!"

3. (p. 95, lines 32-41)

Lines 32-34: "Gloria must be handed over with a feeling of reassurance, which guarantees happiness will bestow upon her beloved daughter!"

Line 34: "Happiness!"

Lines 34-36: "It already can be imagined to come to Gloria, their rights as a mother."

Lines 36-37: "And waiting for him when it remains to fill his life."

Line 37: "Only then remains to be his goal in life." Line 38: "And she as a mother will take care!"

Lines 38-40: "Keeping that moment from being snatched away by the man who brings misfortune to his beloved child, even if it is hidden!"

Lines 40-41: "No, Gloria has to guarantee her future!"

4. (p. 97, lines 16-19)

Line 16: "Your parents know that better than you!"

Lines 16-17: "You're still a girl!" Lines 17-19: "And even if you go to college, don't think there is nothing more you can learn from your parents!"

5. (p. 104, lines 21-29)

Lines 21-22: "Gradually Gloria realizes, Herman was not meant for her."

Lines 22-23: "Not blameless men!"

Lines 23-24: "Why did Herman need to find a relationship?"

Line 24: "Aren't there many young men who are not inferior to him?"

Lines 25-27: "And Gloria can hang out, travel with all of them, to any place, with

anyone,-yes, of course with Trisno-as long as not with Herman."

Lines 27-28: "And what's wrong with it; isn't Trisno educated too?"

Lines 28-29: "Yes, it is not complete completing high school, but real life is guaranteed!"

6. (p. 120, lines 13-14)

Line 13: "Gloria is back at her mother's rebuke."

Lines 13-14: "It's fine learning to take care of the household!"

Line 14: "Girls' brains are too fluid for knowledge!"

7. (p. 133, lines 8-12) Line 8: "Answer!"

Lines 8-9: "But you forgot the answer he gave you as a girl."

Line 9: "Twenty-one years old you are now."

Lines 9-10: "Next year twenty-two."

Line 10: "Three more years twenty-four."

Lines 10-11: "Four more years forty!"

Lines 11-12: "You're not always young and beautiful, Gloor!"

8. (p. 133, lines 30-3)

Lines 30-32: "No matter how strange your mind is, Ria, remember that being a doctor as a woman has a connection."

Line 32: "It doesn't stop there." Line 32: "It's a different matter if it's a man."

Lines 33-34: "And the will of your mother and father you seek that connection in the garden of hope."

Line 34: "You cannot live alone."

Gloria's mother very often does gender inequality with Gloria. Gloria's position as a child with a feminine gender made her constantly pressured by her mother. Even though Gloria will become a doctor, her life choices are very much arranged by her mother.

Her mother thought that a woman, even though she would become a doctor, still needed a perfect man in her life. Male-Male perfectly according to the mother Gloria is Trisno wealthy, though he did not finish high school.

Gloria's choice to be with Herman, who is half-blind, has received considerable opposition because Herman is considered an imperfect person for Gloria. Mrs. Gloria also believes that a daughter should obey and obey all

orders of her parents because parents are the ones who make her a prospective doctor.

For Gloria's mother, a daughter must repay her parents by having a very stable life partner and guaranteeing her future. Mrs. Gloria cannot accept the fact that her son's profession will make her an established woman, let alone have a blind husband like Herman.

Mrs. Gloria also emphasized again that being a woman who works as a doctor will be different from a man who works as a doctor. According to him, when a woman becomes a doctor, she will not only think about her profession. However, he will also think of a life companion as his support.

#### D. *Gender Inequality in Terms of Mood*

Mood discusses the level of presence of events in the text. According to Plato (in Genette, 1980: 165), there are two kinds of storytelling, namely pure narrative and imitation. The pure narrative is a novel that is purely told by the author as a narrator, without being involved at all in the characterization of the novel. Meanwhile, imitation is when the author becomes the narrator, but at the same time becomes part of the character in the novel.

In *Mekar Karena Memar*, Alex L. Tobing is an author who uses pure narrative in his writing. Tobing writes the life story of a friend, who is shown as the Gloria character in the novel, without participating at all as a character in it. The author will provide several examples that can prove that the author uses pure narrative mode in the novel.

#### 1. *Introduction Section*

1. "My friend is the author of this book. My friend my best friend. He is the echo and bearer of my experience. I'm not good at pouring out my heart with written words. Written I said because I was good at conversation-a conversation. " (Tobing, 2002: 9)

2. "I've been carrying my story for a long time, a story that explains how I became a surgeon and for eight years I kept it in my heart as a powerful treasure" (Tobing, 2002: 10)

By writing purely narrative, then Tobing composes and displays the forms of gender inequality that occur to the Gloria character, purely from the information obtained from the person himself. The writer can see this from the way Tobing presents the characters. Characters are still written as names (Gloria, Herman, mother) and not personal pronouns (me, you, him, etc.). Self-pronouns are only used by the author when there is a dialogue between the characters.

## 2. Contents Section

1. "Let me check your waist!" he suggested.

"Moh!" he refused.

"Come on, it's okay!" try it anyway.

"Shy cats or tame pigeons?"

Gloria didn't answer. Her gaze dived downwards, enough to imagine her embarrassment. Still hold him for a while. Then he approached Herman with an indifferent attitude and agreed.

2. "Look, yes ma'am.

He could only see with his right eye.

His left eye doesn't work anymore. "

.....

"Why are you only now telling me all that!" his mother yelled.

But Gloria's mother, not motherless. Her motherhood, who was about to see her beautiful and single daughter, entered the wedding gate serenely and hopefully.

Based on the quotes that the author describes above, it can be said that the author does not become part of the characters in *Mekar Karena Memar*. The author only acts purely as a narrator and tells the story of the Gloria character.

### E. Gender Inequality in Terms of Voice

Voice or speech is an aspect of language action that is viewed based on subject relations (Genette, 1980). Subject not only refers to a character who is involved in an event but also a person who narrates or participates passively in the storytelling. Genette breaks the discussion about speech into five parts, namely: narrating time, narrating level, person, narrator, and narrator.

The author only takes one part, namely the person part. The author's reason is to describe the occurrence of gender inequality to the Gloria character by quoting the dialogues that occur between Gloria and Herman, as well as Gloria and her mother.

1. (p. 73, lines 4-9)

Line 4: "Let me gouge your waist!" he suggested.

Line 5: "Moh!" he refused. Line 6: "Come on, do not Kuapa-unharmed!" try it anyway.

Line 7: "Shy cat or tame of pigeons?"

Line 8: "Gloria isn't answering." Lines 8-9: "Her gaze swoops down, just imagine the embarrassment."

The above quote from the dialogue between the characters Herman and Gloria. The conversation between them occurs when Herman is about to teach Gloria to swim. In the dialogue, the writer found that there were questions that tended to denigrate women "Shy of cats or tame of pigeons?"

The question itself does not have a negative meaning if it stands alone or is asked in a different situation. However, if we look at the lines of sentences before and after the question, I can say that Herman's question has a negative connotation. This is because the question arises. After all, Gloria rejects Herman's action to clamp her waist. After Herman's question was asked, experienced by Gloria's embarrassment emphasized that the question was not fair to say in the situation above.

Based on the quotation above, the writer can say that Herman considers that the act of choking Gloria's waist is a legitimate thing if it is done by a man to a woman. Herman seemed to deny that a woman has the right to refuse to be held by men. The question Herman's mouth gave the impression that Gloria was just pretending not to be held.

2. (p. 84, lines 6-18)

Line 6: "So your love is like a black plate that you turn?" Lines 7-8: " That's more or less !" Herman replied, unsuspecting Gloria's goal.

Lines 9-10: "Then... what were you doing... some kind of attempt to tape it to me?" Line 11: "Indeed it is," Herman smiled.

Lines 12-13: "So... in technical terms... am I a tape recorder that just finished recording?"

Line 14: "Yes!" Herman laughed praising the imagery.

Lines 14-15: Then trying to go beyond, "Actually... kissing is just..."

Line 16: "Just what?"

Lines 17-18: "Look. I have read it before... kissing is only the beginning of the romance. Kisses are only preludes to love. "

The dialogue above is still ongoing between Herman and Gloria. The dialogue took place after Gloria and Herman made out in Cibodas. In the above dialogue, it seems that Herman doesn't take their love relationship seriously and the kiss they just had. Herman stated that he considered the kiss as a recording recorded by Gloria (which he considered a tape-recorder).

Gloria's dignity was so low in the eyes of Herman. Even when Gloria already loves him, and is marked by a kiss, Herman's words are still full of offensive notes. As a boyfriend, Gloria doesn't seem to have much value than Herman. Gloria is considered a woman who can do anything.

The essence of Gloria as a woman is still lame in the eyes of Herman and she cannot match herself. Herman sounds superior to a man, or someone who has a masculine gender. Gloria as a feminine gender is considered weak and has no voice in what she does to Gloria.

3. (p. 88, lines 1-4)

Lines 1-2: "It's true you said, I looked at people from the left, but that's not my favorite!" Line 2: "A must, for me!" Line 3: "Gotta have it because I'm half blind!"

Lines 3-4: "My left eye doesn't work anymore!"

The dialogue above was said by Herman to Gloria. He told me the reason he often sat on Gloria's left side, and the reason was that he was half-blind and couldn't see with his left eye. Herman was very emotional when he declared his blindness.

The author assesses that Herman's anger is not only due to his disappointment with himself, but also because he thinks that he cannot be the perfect man for Gloria.

As a fellow doctor candidate, Herman should understand that his health condition should not be a barrier to the relationship between himself and Gloria. They as medical people should find a solution together for Herman's blindness.

However, because of the gender inequality that was still strong at that time, being a half-blind man was a very big problem, even though he was a prospective doctor. The title that Gloria will get is also considered meaningless if she does not have a perfect husband.

4. (p. 94, lines 22-25)

Lines 22-23: "Why are you just now telling me all about it!" his mother yelled.

Line 23: Then continues, "How are you?"

Line 24: "Now, if you are almost so, then you insert it!" Lines 24-25: "Do you think of that lameness as warts?"

Lines 25-26: "Why don't you say it first!"

Line 26: "Can't you think!" Line 26: "Can't you use your brain?"

Lines 26-27: "Where is your student intelligence?"

Lines 27-28: "Give it a try, imagine yourself being married to a half-blind doctor!"

The above dialogue is introduced by Gloria's mother when she learns of the fact that Herman has imperfect eyesight. The anger experienced in Gloria's mother's words was clear. She feels cheated by Gloria because she only told him after a long relationship with Herman.

Mrs. Gloria feels that Herman's blindness is a big problem that her son takes lightly. The anger felt and expressed by Mrs. Gloria was not because she was concerned for Herman's condition, but because she was afraid that her child would have a half-blind future husband.

Gloria's mother showered Gloria with scathing words and insulted her intelligence as a student. He thought that his son was so stupid that he accepted Herman's condition, which was half-blind. Mrs. Gloria does not accept that her child, whom she considers to be gender weak, will have a future husband who is unable to provide support to her child.

5. (p. 97, lines 16-19)

Line 16: "Your parents know that better than you!"

Lines 16-17: "You're still a girl!"

Lines 17-19: "And even if you go to college, don't think there is nothing more you can learn from your parents!"

Gloria's mother still emphasizes to Gloria that she is still a girl. A girl who should be obedient and not against the will of her parents. Mrs. Gloria forgets that a child who is already a student is an adult woman who can make her life choices.

The use of the word "girl" also emphasizes the feminine gender of the child. Even though Gloria is already a medical student, it is still considered that she does not have her thoughts in determining her life choices.

Mrs. Gloria said that it was Gloria's parents who knew more about her future life partner. In fact, as an aspiring doctor, Gloria is a smart woman who can choose the right way of life. Gloria's mother's words show that a daughter does not have high value in her eyes.

6. (p. 125, lines 29-31)

Line 29: "Investigations are not a month or two of work, Ria!"

Lines 29-31: "Are you the one who wants to give the equipment, you the one who wants to make the money and the experts?"

Gloria has a desire to treat Herman's eyes. The dialogue above was spoken by Herman when Gloria expressed her intention to investigate a way for Herman to have another look. Regrettably, Gloria's good intention immediately received a cynical answer from Herman.

Herman stated how hard it would be if Gloria wanted to do research. Time and cost are two things Herman pointed out to Gloria. Two things that a woman seemed unable to go through in Herman's eyes.

7. (p. 126, lines 6-11)

Line 6: "Ah, never mind, never mind, it's a long way off."

Line 6-7: "You have just passed the first grade now."

Lines 7-8: "Six years of perseverance if you're lucky-you still have to swallow, then you become a doctor."

Lines 8-9: "Or, may bargain, five years with the new system."

Line 9: "And what have you become?"

Lines 9-10: "Renowned investigator?" Line 10: "Nobel prize winner?"

Lines 10-11: "Or just hit the realization that my disease has no cure!"

Herman again scoffs at Gloria's desire to heal himself. He thought Gloria's wish would be impossible for him to carry out. Gloria Herman emphasized that the newly graduated medical studies at the first level, and require five to six years to Gloria completely-completely solve the lecture.

Coupled with the insinuation to Gloria about her life purpose. Herman asked if Gloria wanted to become a famous investigator or a Nobel Prize winner. Not a question, of course, because Herman knew that Gloria aimed to treat her eyes and not for any other purpose.

Herman's low confidence in Gloria's abilities is of course because Gloria is a woman. A woman who is his girlfriend and his future wife wants to treat his blindness instead. Gloria is supposed to depend on her life on Herman when they get married, and the condition is just the opposite. It was Herman who had to rely on Gloria.

This is what Herman cannot accept. He felt that his self-worth was being torn apart not only because of his blindness but also because of a woman who wanted to treat him.

8. (p. 132, lines 3-6) Line 3: "I know!"

Line 3: "We all know and can feel."

Lines 3-4: "But only for your own sake!"

Line 4: "Don't take it easy-make it easy."

Lines 4-5: "Aspiring is very beautiful and noble, but later when you hit a new failure, how bitter is it to swallow your saliva!"

Herman not only ridiculed Gloria for wanting to heal her blind eye, but Herman also made cruel accusations against Gloria. Herman's unsubstantiated accusation that Gloria wanted to treat herself was only for Gloria's sake.

Herman thought that Gloria was taking the conditions she was experiencing lightly. It

seemed like she was swearing at Gloria that she would taste the bitterness of failure. Gloria's dream is said to be beautiful and noble, but Herman still can't believe that Gloria will succeed in treating it.

Gloria, as a female doctor candidate in her time, can be said to be a very smart woman. This is because he can enter a department that is dominated by male students. By underestimating the ideals created by Gloria, the writer considers that Herman does not want and cannot accept the greatness of a woman, let alone treat himself who is already helpless.

9. (p. 133, lines 30-34)

Lines 30-32: "No matter how strange your mind is, Ria, remember that being a doctor as a woman has a connection."

Line 32: "It doesn't stop there."

Line 32: "Another because of a man."

Lines 33-34: "And the will of your mother and father you seek that connection in the garden of hope."

Line 34: "You cannot live alone."

Gloria's mother reminded her that a lady doctor still will be different from a male doctor-male. The male doctor is considered capable of supporting his own life and will not be shaken even though he does not have a life partner.

Unlike the case with female doctors. Even though she will have a profession as a doctor, Gloria is still considered to need a husband to depend on her life hope. "You can't live alone," explained his mother. Her mother also stated that it was her mother and father's wish for her to seek a "connection" or husband. A husband who is well established, physically perfect, and can depend on his life expectancy.

Of course, this cannot be separated from the criteria determined by Gloria's mother herself.

Distinguishing between men and women who are both doctors is a real thing in gender inequality, of course. The same profession undergoes the same lectures but has different life requirements according to Gloria's mother. A male doctor can quit as a doctor only. Having a partner or not, or having an established partner or not, doesn't seem like a problem. Unlike the case with female doctors. According to Gloria's mother, female doctors still need a connection in life, namely a husband.

10. (p. 137, line 14)

Line 14: "I refuse to figment, Ria!"

Herman considered Gloria's wish a figment. Thumbs up is an expression when someone doesn't take someone's words seriously.

This expression describes how much Gloria's opinions and ideas are disrespected.

Herman emphasized that he did not want to hear delusions from Gloria. There was not the slightest bit he appreciated Gloria's sacrifice who made up her mind to find healing for herself.

11. (p. 137, lines 18-19)

Line 18: "Great!"

Lines 18-19: "Read already, speak already and it is assumed that you know everything."

Gloria's explanation regarding her understanding of Herman's eye disease again received ridicule from Herman. Gloria, who has gone to great lengths to read all the books about Herman's illness and the solutions that can be taken, did not get a happy answer. Herman assumed that Gloria just felt that she knew it all. Herman wasn't sure that Gloria understood what he was going to do, just by reading a few books.

Herman's words were very sharp to Gloria. Gloria's intelligence seemed to have escaped her mind so that she felt that looking for information by reading eye medicine books would not be enough to add to Gloria's knowledge.

12. (p. 138, lines 28-35)

Lines 28-29: "You better not wake up dreaming, before the foundation is there, Ria!"

Line 29: "And that base, be a doctor!"

Lines 29-30: "I mean full doctor."

Lines 30-31: "Don't waste time working on other sections just yet."

Lines 31-32: "Now it turns out you can get through half of it".

Line 32: "Perfect it first."

Lines 32-34: "I'm more proud to see you graduate as one of those few female doctors."

Lines 34-35: "And as for others, seek happiness in your own life."



The author sees a lot of disrespectful remarks against Gloria in the above quote. Ideals-ideals Gloria earnest Herman regarded as establishing a delusion. This was expressed by Herman because Gloria had not fully completed her medical education. In the slightest, Herman could not appreciate the aspirations that Gloria had built, even though these ideas were to treat Herman's eyes.

Herman's inability to accept the fact that Gloria was able to do what she said hinted to the writer that gender was the cause. Because Gloria was a woman, Herman thought that completing her course in medicine was enough, because there were not many female doctors at that time.

Having a desire to be more like Gloria was something Herman found hard to accept. It seems, Herman cannot accept Gloria's greatness, especially when he will be his lover's patient. Meanwhile, he is Gloria's senior who almost finished his studies before he became blind. He not only became blind, but he also failed to become a doctor. On the other hand, his lover is still very easy to have the desire and intelligence

to treat him. It is a blow to Herman that has a high enough ego as a male-female.

13. (p. 146, line 10)

Line 10: "I am not an experimental animal!"

Herman will be Gloria's first patient. However, Herman did not consider this a courtesy because he could be his lover's first patient. He feels like Gloria's "experimental animal".

After Gloria finished college and went to America to dig deeper into Herman's eye treatment, Herman still didn't believe in the abilities of his lover. Gloria's knowledge, which was already very dense, coupled with a lot of information from a professor in America, still didn't get Herman's willingness.

Herman's attitude and words were enough to drop Gloria's self-esteem as a doctor. It was as if Herman's words still considered Gloria unworthy of self-medicating.

## V CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis that the author has done, the authors conclude that *Mekar Karena Memar* describes gender inequality towards women and the way women fight against this treatment.

The novel *Mekar Because Memar* is the only work of Alex L. Tobing. This novel is written by Tobing who acts as a pure narrator. This means that Tobing did not participate as a character in the novel. Tobing only acts as a writer who tells the life story of his friend. The main character, who also experiences gender inequality, is named Gloria. This novel tells the story of Gloria's life as a medical student. By the end of the novel, Gloria has succeeded in becoming an eye surgeon.

Gloria received gender inequality treatment from her partner, Herman, and her mother. Using Gerard Genette's narrative theory, the writer can see the gender inequality that occurs based on five parts, namely order, duration, frequency, mood, and voice.

Order or order is related to the sequence in a story. Sequences can be in the form of

sentences, paragraphs, or several paragraphs (Genette, 1980). Based on the order, the writer found that the order of the story and storytelling was written by Tobing with a forward plot. Forward flow is used both to describe incidents of gender inequality and also to describe the actions Gloria took to address them.

To describe the gender inequality that occurs, the writer finds seven parts of the story which the writer represents with the alphabet and several parts of the story that the writer represents with letters.

In story section A, the writer finds six stories, in section B there are two stories, in section C there are seven stories, in section D there are eight stories, in section E there are seven stories, in section F there are three stories, and in section G there are three storytelling. Therefore, gender inequality that occurs in Gloria character based on the order is A1-A2-A3-A4-A5-A6, B1-B2, C1-C2-C3-C4-C5-C6-C7, D1-D2-D3-D4-D5-D6-D7-D8, E1-E2-E3-E4-E5-E6-E7, F1-F2-F3, and G1-G2-G3.

To describe Gloria's actions in overcoming the gender inequality that she experienced, the author also divides parts of the story into alphabets and storytelling into numbers. Based on the analysis done by the writer, the writer concludes that the plot between the story and the story used by the author is a forward plot and the writer can state it as A1, B1, C1, D1-D2, E1, F1, G1. There are 7 pieces and their stories-each had one piece of storytelling from Gloria character, except in section D.

Duration or duration is a comparison of the length of the story to the length of the storytelling (Genette, 1980). In this study, the author found that Gloria character experienced gender inequality when she became a medical student, so she has become a doctor. The authors describe the duration of gender inequality as follows: (1) Gloria is still a first-year medical student (pp. 73-103); (2) Gloria spent several years of her life as a medical student (pp. 103-123); (3) Gloria towards a baccalaureate (pp. 123-132);

(4) Gloria passed the first degree (p. 132-140); (5) Gloria passed the final year and became a doctor who wanted to perform surgery on Herman's eyes (pp. 140-151).

The author also found that the Gloria character experienced repeated gender inequality. This was done by the character Herman and Mrs. Gloria to him. The writer can find repetition in terms of

attitude and words in this novel. repetition or frequency is the repetition between story and storytelling. An event can not only happen once but can happen repeatedly (Genette, 1980).

*Mekar Karena Memar* was written by Alex L. Tobing in a purely narrative way. The author did not find any author's participation as one of the characters in the novel. The pure author retells the life story of a friend. The authors see this as part of the mood (based on Genette's theory).

Mood discusses the level of presence of events in the text. According to Plato (in Genette, 1980: 165), there are two kinds of storytelling, namely pure narrative and immortal. The pure narrative is a level that is purely told by the author as the narrator, without being involved at all in the characterization of the novel. Meanwhile, imitation is when the author becomes the narrator, but at the same time becomes part of the character in the novel. Therefore, the authors can say that the gender inequality described in the novel is purely based on information obtained from fellow authors.

The author also finds that the characters Herman and Mrs. Gloria use several words, phrases, and sentences that can drop Gloria's self-esteem. The author reviews the voice section. Voice or speech is an aspect of language action that is viewed based on subject relations (Genette, 1980).

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