



The Construction of Patriarchal Ideas Through the Heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*

THESIS

A thesis presented to the English Department,
Faculty of Letters, Jember University
As one of the requirements to obtain
the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree
in English Study

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2015**

DEDICATION

In the sincerity of my heart, and with the deepest love and respect

I dedicate this thesis to:

1. The greatest father ever, Idrus b.s.a, who always encourages and supports my study either mentally or financially to pursue my dream.
2. The dearest mother ever, Musriyati, who always supports me to be a better person and gives me the endless love and prayer.
3. My lovely sister, Zakia, who becomes such a cool sister ever, who always motivates me to be a great person and helps me to understand things I am always confused about.
4. Alma Mater of faculty of letters, Jember university.

MOTTO

Beauty... should not be conceived only as a matter of the technique...but as the effect of emotional honesty as well.¹⁾

(Gardner)



DECLARATION

¹⁾ Gardner cited in Donovan, 2003.

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “**The Construction of Patriarchal Ideas Through the Heroine Bella in *Twilight saga: Breaking Dawn***” is an original piece of writing. I certify that the analysis and the research described in this thesis have never been submitted for any other degree or any publications.

I certify to be the best of my knowledge that all sources used and any help received in the preparation of this thesis have been acknowledged.

Jember, May 2015

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I praise up sincere gratitude to Allah, the Merciful God, and the Lord of Universe. For God's help I am finally able to finish this thesis, entitled "**The Construction of Patriarchal Ideas Through the Heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn***". I would like to express my gratitude to those who have given me support and intellectual contributions in supporting my study.

On occasion, I want to convey my gratitude to:

1. Dr. Hairus Salikin, M.Ed, the Dean of Faculty of Letters.
2. Dra. Supiastutik, M. Pd, the Head of English Department for giving me a chance and permission to construct my thesis.
3. Dra. Supiastutik, M.Pd, and L. Dyah Purwita WSWW, S.S., M.A as my first and second advisors, thanks for their encouraging advices, guidance, patience, knowledge, and inspiration.
4. Dr. Ikwan Setiawan, S.S., M.A. and Hat Pujiati, S.S., M.A as my first and second examiners, thanks for their guidance, knowledge, and advices for the improvement of this thesis.
5. Thanks to all of the lectures of English Department who have given me the valuable knowledge during my academy years.
6. Thanks to all of the staffs of Faculty of letters, and the librarians of the Central Library Jember University, who have given their good service for me.
7. My man, Alberto, who becomes such a wise, loving man.
8. All of my best friends, who always support me, understand me so well and light up my days.
9. My friends in the Academy Years 2010, that I cannot mention one by one who have given me their valuable support, advice, and help during the process of writing this thesis. I wish, may Allah bless them all for their sincere assistance and endow them with the proper virtue. At least, I do hope this thesis may have a good contribution toward the English Studies, especially to English Literature Students

SUMMARY

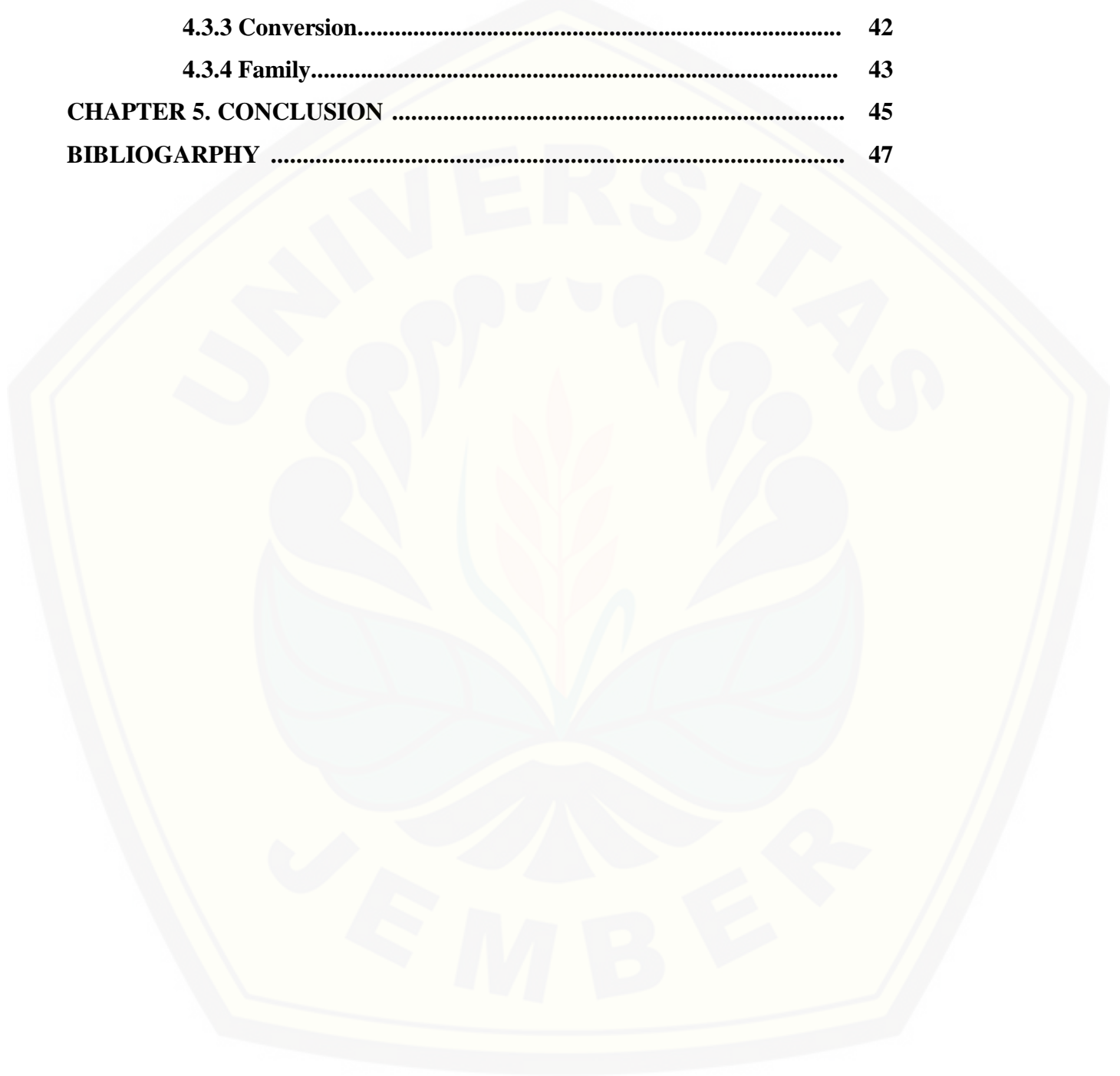
***“The Construction of Patriarchal Ideas Through the Heroine Bella in Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn”*. Zaenab, 100110101032, English Department Faculty of Letters Jember University.**

This research analyzes the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine character, Bella Swan in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. *Breaking Dawn* is the fourth book of the *Twilight Saga* written by Stephenie Meyer. As a female American author, Meyer ought to uphold feminism values. On the contrary, she constructs her ideas of patriarchy through her heroine character, Bella. Bella is depicted in the story of *Breaking Dawn* as a perfect patriarchal woman. Bella as a heroine represents Meyer's conviction upon Western tradition stereotypes. Her subordination is the major plot of the story. Bella's subordination includes her inferiority, dependence and limited self-esteem. This thesis uses qualitative research method. In this qualitative research Josephine Donovan's feminist criticism theory is used as a tool to know how is the characteristic of patriarchal women depicted in literary work. Donovan's theory also helps to criticize how female characters should be constructed in literary work. This research is arranged by primary source. They are the data from the novel in the form of quotation, and journal of theory by Josephine Donovan entitled "Beyond the Net: Feminist Criticism as a Moral Criticism" (2003). The other sources such as journals, articles and data taken from the internet used as the secondary data in this thesis. The result of the research aims to show Bella's character as a heroine presented in the novel and to reveal patriarchal ideas constructed through the portrayal of Bella. The last is to expose what is beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas through the character of Bella. Hence, this research wants to criticize how women should be depicted in the literary work through the story of the novel. Since it applies Donovan's feminist criticism theory, this research is appropriate to enrich the knowledge of feminist criticism theory. In doing so, the reader will be able to find practical application of feminist criticism theory in literary piece. This research also needed since this will be good contribution to gain the knowledge for the English department student majoring in literature to be more conscious about women's position in literary work.

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Saga: Breaking Dawn

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2014

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

According to Ruthven *patriarchy* is a term used by feminists to describe a system which enables men to dominate women in all social relations (2003:1). Besides, according to International Encyclopedia the term *patriarchy* comes from the Latin *pater* (father) and *arch* (rule). Historically, “rule of the father” was the most appropriate definition of patriarchy.

The patriarchal phenomena have already spread all over the world, these phenomena happen due to the understanding of differing gender between male and female. Even religion also teaches us about a male leadership position which gives the effect of the male as a leader or a male has a dominant position compared to female position which seems to be inferior in the society (Beauvoir, 1953:108). Moreover, good female (girl or woman) defined as the one who dutifully follows what male orders. This condition is one of the reasons why patriarchal phenomena are hard to be completely removed in many countries all over the world.

Women have been struggling for a long time to fight for the rights of women and to get the equal position to men. Female authors have criticized their society, especially the way women are treated through literature. Literature is used to explicitly and implicitly assert their need for freedom, equality, identity and power. For example, a feminist reading of Toni Morrison’s *The Bluest Eye* (1970) might examine the ways in which the novel invites us to criticize the sexist behaviors and attitudes it portrays (Tyson, 2006: 117-119).

Nowadays, In the 21st century, in America and Europe have already released and approved the existence of feminism movement. Women could freely work all day outside the house and has a good position in some places they are working because the social gap between male and female position has been removed. On the contrary, Stephenie Meyer as a female American author who writes the tetralogy of *Twilight saga*, consciously or not, constructs a patriarchal ideas in her novel through the character of Bella.

According to *USA Today* Stephenie Meyer’s *Twilight Saga* entered the first number in the list on Aug. 2, 2008 in the manner of international bestseller status in its own right. The tetralogy is simply styled an old fashioned, traditional romance narrative between Bella Swan

and Edward Cullen. They fall in love, marry, have a child and live happily ever after. She wrote the series from the perspective of a first person, female protagonist.

However, there has been many debates surrounding the *Twilight saga*, in particular the character of Bella Swan, her personality traits, and whether she is a good role model for the thousands of young women who declares themselves fans of the series.

Meyer has created Bella as a subordinate woman. The term 'women subordination' emerged due to the patriarchy which means the inferior position of women to men. The feeling of powerlessness, discrimination and experience of limited self esteem and self-confidence jointly contribute to the subordination of women (Sultana, 2011:7). Bella clearly shows her inferiority through her admission of human is a breakable creature (Meyer, 2008:16). She also shows her limited self esteem by the story of Bella and Edward 's honeymoon in what described as broken bedboard, feathers everywhere, bruises on her body and a big smile on her face.

Meyer is trying to figure out Bella's character as a strong woman who can vocalize what she really wants in her life, but her thoughts are odd because that strong character leads her protagonist character into Meyer's ideas of patriarchy.

Instead of being the main character in the story, this further discussion finds Bella as a subordinate women of the patriarchy. It is reasonable then for me to use Josephine Donovan's feminist criticism theory to analyze the novel discussed. Donovan (in Keesey, 2002:230) assumes that "Feminist Criticism is rooted in the fundamental *a priori* intuition that women are seats of consciousness: are selves, not others". Through her journal Donovan returns to that focus to argue that the representation of women remains a key issue in feminist criticism but she found in many western literature (which becomes the object of his research) puts women not as human beings, but as objects, as facilities, as stereotypes of good or evil, creatures whose function is simply to help or hinder the male hero's progress.

Based on the explanation above, the discussion of the issue of the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in Meyer's *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* needed, to know Bella's character as a heroine presented in the novel, to reveal patriarchal ideas constructed in the novel through the portrayal of Bella and to expose what is beyond the construction of the patriarchal ideas through the character of Bella.

1.2 Problems to Discuss

Stephenie Meyer as a female American Author who ought to uphold feminism values, on the contrary, consciously or not, constructs a patriarchal idea in her novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* through the oddity of making the character of Bella. This research is intended to expose how patriarchal ideas constructed in the novel through the character of Bella and what is the reason beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas beyond the heroine character, Bella. Josephine Donovan feminist criticism theory and the secondary data will be used for the analysis.

Based on the explanation above, the research questions are:

1. How is Bella as a heroine presented in the novel?
2. How does the portrayal of Bella represents the ideas of patriarchy?
3. What is beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas through the character of Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*?

1.3 The Goal of The Study

The goal or purpose of my thesis are:

1. To know Bella as a heroine presented in the novel.
2. To reveal patriarchal ideas constructed in the novel through the portrayal of Bella.
3. To reveal what is beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

CHAPTER 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Some important theories and concepts related to the topic of the discussion set in this literature review. It used to support the analysis of the problem and to make the discussion clearer. Moreover, this literature review is important in order to give a clear information and description about previous research and theories related to the topic discussion in this thesis.

There are four discussions in this literature review. The first discussion explains the previous research, the second discussion explains about the concept of patriarchy, the third discussion explains about literature and feminist study, and the last discussion explains about Josephine Donovan's feminist criticism theory. The theory used as the main tool to analyze patriarchal ideas beyond the heroine Bella character's construction in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

2.1 The Previous Research

The previous research is a sample of a similar study with the topic or an object related to the topic, which taken in this thesis. The previous research is important for the researcher to help ease the analyzing process and as a reference to proof the original difference of the thesis of the previous research.

Two previous research have contribution to this thesis. First, is a thesis entitled The Comparative Study of the Vampire in Stephenie Meyer's *Twilight* and Vampire in Bram Stoker's *Dracula* written by Sheila Yulianti (2010). This thesis is a comparative study of old literary work *Dracula* and modern literary work *Twilight*. There are two problems discussed in the thesis, first is how the writers of the novels describe their vampire in the stories. Second, the researcher explores the similarities and the differences between the vampire in Stoker's *Dracula* and Meyer's *Twilight*. The researcher of the thesis uses a structural approach to analyze the topic discussed. The inductive method is applied for the analysis to know the similarities and the differences between the vampire in Stoker's *Dracula* and Meyer's *Twilight*.

Second, a journal entitled "The Feminist Analysis of Shirley Jackson's *The Lottery*; A Dominant-Discourse-Control Framework" written by Dr. Seyed Mohammad Hosseini-Maasoum, Hoda Davtalab, and Mahnoosh Vahdati. This journal written to investigate the feminist aspects

of *The Lottery*. The qualitative and descriptive method used for the research to apply feminism to one literary work. Therefore, feminism studied broadly in this paper and many feminists' books, articles, ideas were studied to survey with their approaches. Simone de Beauvoir's feminist ideas in her book *The Second Sex* selected as the theoretical framework in order to unveil the position of women in the story and second, to reveal that the author of the novel *The Lottery* is actually aimed to argue that a woman allowed to protest against a man to express her own identity in the society and not to allow men behave towards women as the secondary creatures. Thus, the researchers hope the reader will be able to find practical applications of Beauvoir's ideas in literary piece.

Again, both researches are related to my analysis. However, Yulianti's research discusses the comparison of vampire presented in Stoker's *Dracula* and Meyer's *Twilight*. Meanwhile, my analysis focuses on the construction of patriarchal ideas beyond heroine Bella (the main character) in *Breaking Dawn* (the fourth book of the *Twilight Saga*). Second previous research is a feminist analysis which uses Simone De Beauvoir's feminist ideas taken from the Beauvoir's *Second Sex* for the theoretical framework. Meanwhile, my analysis uses Josephine Donovan's feminist criticism theory for the theoretical framework. Moreover, the object chosen by the second previous research is different to my object of analysis.

2.2 Concept of Patriarchy

According to Sultana in his journal entitled "Patriarchy and Women's Subordination: A Theoretical Analysis" the word 'patriarchy' literally means the rule of the father or the 'patriarch', and originally it was used to describe a specific type of 'male-dominated family'-the large household of the *patriarch* which included women, junior men, children, slaves, and domestic servants all under the rule of this dominant male. Now it is used more generally "to refer to male domination, the power relationships by which men dominate women, and to characterize a system whereby women are kept subordinate in a number of ways" (Bashin cited in Sultana, 2011:2).

The term of women's subordination is emerging due to the patriarchy. The term 'women subordination' means the inferior position of women to men. The feeling of powerlessness, discrimination and experience of limited self esteem and self-confidence jointly contribute to the subordination of women (Sultana, 2011:7). Feminist mainly uses the term 'patriarchy' to

describe the power relationship between men and women. Thus, patriarchy is more than just a term; feminists use it like a concept and like other concepts it is a tool to help us understand women's realities (Sultana, 2011:2).

2.3 Literature and Feminist study

Female authors have criticized their society, especially the way women are treated through literature. Literature used to explicitly and implicitly assert their need for freedom, equality, identity and power. Lois Tyson in her book *Critical Theory Today* states that it is useful to examine the ways in which literary texts reinforce patriarchy because we can see when and how patriarchal ideology operates so that we can against it in our own lives. This approach, applied to literary works in the male canon, was the dominant mode of feminist literary analysis in America during the 1970s (Tyson, 2006:117). For example a feminist analysis of the patriarchal ideology operating in Arthur Miller's *Death of a salesman* (1949), might examine three related areas: (1) the ways in which the female characters function as tokens of male status; (2) the ways in which the "good-girl"/ "bad-girl" view of women validates the sexism; and (3) the ways in which the character of a woman has internalized patriarchal ideology. Such a reading would also relate the play's patriarchal ideology to the period in which it was written and is set: post-World War II America. This was a time when American patriarchy attempted to counteract the war time freedom of women who took on the jobs and family responsibilities of their absent men by reestablishing the belief that "the (good) woman's place is in the home (Tyson, 2006:117).

According to Tyson, literary work also depicts patriarchal ideology in order to criticize it or invite us to criticize it. For example, a feminist reading of Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* (1970) might examine the ways in which the novel invites us to criticize the sexist behaviors and attitudes it portrays (Tyson, 2006:117).

According to Tyson the goal to use feminist theory are to help enrich our reading of literary works, to help us see some important ideas they illustrate that we might not have seen so clearly or so deeply without feminist theory, and to help us see the ways in which patriarchal ideology blinds us to our own participation in, or at least complicity with, sexist agendas. However, the ultimate goal of feminist criticism is to increase our understanding of women's

experience, both in the past and present, and promote our appreciation of women's value in the world (Tyson, 2006:119).

2.4 Josephine Donovan's Feminist Criticism Theory

Josephine Donovan is the author of seven books of nonfiction. Her fields of specialization include feminist criticism and theory, American women's literature (especially nineteenth-century), early modern women's literature, and animal ethics. One of her brilliant article entitled "Beyond the Net: Feminist Criticism as a Moral Criticism".

Through her article Donovan argues: "Feminist Criticism is rooted in the fundamental *a priori* intuition that women are seats of consciousness: are selves, not others". Donovan returns to that focus to argue that the representation of women remains a key issue in feminist criticism, but she found in many western literature (which becomes the object of her research) puts women not as human beings, but as objects, as facilities, as an excuse to blame for the role male figures, and as stereotypes of good or evil, creatures whose function is simply to help or hinder the male hero's progress.

According to Donovan Western tradition stereotypes tend to fall into two categories, which she named it as a Manicheistic dualism. Female stereotypes symbolize either spiritual or the material, good or evil. The following diagram shows how this dualism is conceived:

Spiritual	Material
Spirit / soul	Body
Virginal Ideal	Sex Object
Mary	Eve
Inspiration	Seductress
Good	Evil

Donovan has a notion that the good women stereotypes, that is, those who serve the interests of the hero, are the patient wife, the mother/martyr, and the lady. In the bad or evil category are deviants who reject or do not properly serve men in his interest: the old maid/career woman, the witch/lesbian, the shrew or domineering mother/wife (Donovan cited in Keeseey, 2003:228).

The stereotypes of women in literature can be either positive or negative; either spiritual (good) or material (evil) but both poles of the manicheistic dualism result in inauthentic

characters, because the good woman is the one who exists for the purpose of benefitting the male. Perhaps the female figure who best illustrates this positive but inauthentic person is Mary (the mother of Jesus), she serves as an inspiration and as virginal ideal. Just the opposite from the first woman, Eve is an example of the “evil”, a materialistic female stereotype who is hindrance for men.

Women in the western literary work oftenly described as a subordinate or 'the other' which Beauvoir perceived, it is the sociality dominant group which establishes itself as self, as the norm, the essential; while subordinate groups are Other. Which means they are perceived as deviant, inessential, objects (Donovan cited in Kessey, 2003:225).

This problem became a stigma repeatedly raised by the authors in their new works. Donovan considers this matter as inhumane because it denies the 'humanity' of women. Women are human beings, just like men, so women should be positioned as a human being, not 'the other'. If the Western is always talking about morals and always praising it, in fact what is reflected in their great literary works needs correction in its own moral values. Donovan argues:

“Feminist criticism is moral because it sees that one of the central problems of Western literature is that in much of it women are not human beings, seats of consciousness. They are objects, who are used to facilitate, explain away, or redeem the projects of men.” (Donovan cited in Keesey, 2003: 230).

Donovan also assumes that literature, especially Western literature that always put moral as the concern is supposed to be more human. She found in the great Western literatures such as *Odyssey*, *Commedia*, and *Faust* actually take women characters just as an object, not as human. It means that those works have dehumanized in this point of view. However, by considering literature as a form of education that promotes moral growth by help us to see beyond the usual illusions and facile stereotypes, will avoid literature function as propaganda furthering a sexist ideology. Feminist critic recognizes that literature is an important element in contributing to moral atmosphere in which women derogated, as women cannot find herself in the literary work. Thus, for Donovan the “Images of Women” approach to literature provides a fundamental model of moral criticism.

It is reasonable then for me to use Donovan’s feminist criticism theory which supports my analysis of patriarchal ideas beyond the heroine Bella character’s construction in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. Considering my object is a western literary work which still contains

patriarchal ideas in the story by placing the female character as a subordinate women actually not as human just as an object, as an excuse to blame for the role of male figures even as stereotypes of good or evil, creatures whose function is simply to help or hinder the male hero's progress. It means that Meyer's literary work has dehumanized in this point of view.



CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

Hornby mentions that method is a way of doing something (1974: 533). Method is a key issue in every research. Research functioned to discover a new fact and to get additional information about the study. Therefore, research method is applied to get an objective result in this thesis. These subchapters deal with the procedure of the research. It includes type of research, data collection, data processing and data analysis. Each of those subchapters will be discussed below.

3.1 The Type of Research

This research uses qualitative research, it concerns on finding information primarily on non numeric data. The propensity of doing qualitative research is doing exploration and explication toward text as detailed as possible (Blaxter, 2006: 64). In this research I want to analyze the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

3.2 Data Collection

The primary data of this research are taken from the novel *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* by Stephenie Meyer which was published in 2008. The data present in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraphs, and dialogs throughout the novel that are related to the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella. The researcher also uses secondary data such as the biography of the author, articles, journals and previous researches which are related to the research. All of the secondary data above to help the researcher to analyze the primary data.

3.3 Data Processing and Data Analysis

This research shows how the novel of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* which is written by American author Stephenie Meyer still contains patriarchal ideas which constructed through the main character of the novel Bella Swan. The analysis is started from collecting the data which

later used in the process of analysis. The undergoing research employs Donovan's theory to discover the heroine version of Meyer and to classify Bella's subordination.

This research is conducted in several steps. Firstly, I categorize the problems happened in Meyer's *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. Those problems are in the form of words, phrases, sentences, paragraph which related to patriarchal ideas. Then, I begin deciphering the discursive problems in the novel such as Bella as a heroine representing the Western tradition stereotypes, Bella's inferiority and her limited self-esteem leads to Bella's subordination and eventually, connecting these problems in order to shape the issue of patriarchal ideas depicted in Meyer's *Breaking Dawn*. Donovan's feminist criticism ideas about the images of women gives countenance to my criticism to answer how women should be treated and depicted in literary work. Eventually, Meyer's biography and Mormonism data help me to analyze the facts beyond the construction of the patriarchal ideas through the heroine character Bella.

Descriptive interpretive is a method chose to analyze the collected data. Milan, (1992:12) quoted in purwitasari's thesis, "Descriptive method can be considered as the procedure to solve the problems of the research by describing or portraying objects of the discussion based on the data" Whereas, according to Blaxter (2006:219), "Interpretation is the process by which researcher puts his own meaning on the data he has collected and analyzed by compared that meaning with those advanced by others". It means that during the process of collecting and analyzing the data, I am applying Josephine Donovan's feminist criticism theory to support my analysis. Therefore, the descriptive interpretive method is a method which discusses the problem of the analysis using clear statements of my understanding which supported by Donovan's ideas of feminist criticism to reveal the meaning sense exists in Meyer's *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

CHAPTER 4

THE CONSTRUCTION OF PATRIARCHAL IDEAS BEYOND THE HEROINE BELLA IN *TWILIGHT SAGA: BREAKING DAWN*

Chapter four deals with the problems to discuss. This research intended to expose how patriarchal ideas constructed in the novel of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* through the heroine character (Bella). To compose a brief analysis firstly, I start to investigate Bella's character as a heroine presented in the novel. Secondly, I expose the portrayal of Bella representing the ideas of patriarchy. Eventually, I want to reveal what is beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

4.1 Bella's character as a heroine presented in the novel

According to Oxford dictionary, heroine can be defined as the chief female character in a book, play, or film, who is typically identified with good qualities, and with whom the reader is expected to sympathize (1974). Meyer wrote the tetralogy of *Twilight Saga* from the perspective of a first person, female protagonist (Bella). Bella is depicted in the story as a beautiful woman with a good character. She is a virgin who is married to a handsome rich man (Edward Cullen) and having a beautiful, talented baby (Renesmee). Bella also affects the readers of the novel to sympathize her life journey which seemed to be impossible to go through, but it is finally ended as a perfect life. Bella as a heroine will be discussed through the narrator's point of view as well as other male and female character's point of view as quoted below:

“Then I suppose you don't realize how utterly, heart-breakingly beautiful you are tonight. I'm not surprised Mike's having difficulty with improper thoughts about a married woman. I *am* disappointed that Alice didn't make sure you were forced to look in a mirror.” (2008: 44).

From the quotation above, Bella as a beautiful woman stated through the male character's point of view, Edward Cullen. Bella does not realize her beauty and Edward is trying to express it by telling Bella what is inside Mike's mind. As a vampire who can read someone's mind, Edward tells Bella that he is not surprised to know what is inside Mike's mind when Mike is looking at the beautiful Bella even now if she is a married woman.

Bella: “Beautiful,” I said, looking up at the moon, too.

Edward: “But I wouldn’t use the word *beautiful*,” he continued. “Not with you standing here in comparison.” (2008: 65).

From the statement above, the male character Edward Cullen tries to express Bella’s beauty while they are on their honeymoon in the Isle Esme island. Bella is complimenting the moon on the beach. She says that the moon looks beautiful. However, for Edward, the word beautiful is not appropriate to describe the moon while Bella standing next to him in comparison.

Jacob: “It would have been a shame to miss seeing you like this, though. That’s worth the trip right there. You look unbelievable, Bella. So beautiful.” (2008: 47).

From the quotation above, it shows how another male character, Jacob is trying to compliment Bella. Jacob is someone who ever has crashed on Bella before she finally is married to Edward. However, he still wants to come to Bella’s wedding. He even says that the trip to come to Bella’s wedding party is worth attending, because he could see beautiful Bella.

“Oh, Bella!” she squealed now, gushing before she was all the way through the door. “Oh, honey, you’re so beautiful! Oh, I’m going to cry! Alice, you’re amazing! You and Esme should go into business as wedding planners. Where did you find this dress? It’s gorgeous! So graceful, so elegant. Bella, you look like you just stepped out of an Austen movie” (2008: 36).

Bella as a beautiful woman is also described through the female character’s point of view. As stated above, Renee (Bella’s mom) is complimenting how beautiful Bella is. She even compares it as she stepped out of an Austen movie. By Alice and Esme help to dress up, Bella even looks more beautiful in her wedding dress.

From the following quotations below, Bella’s character as a heroine presented through the narrator’s point of view. The narrator herself has the direct role as the main character, Bella Swan.

“It wasn’t like i hadn’t expected Edward to take advantage of our deal, to weight it on his side so that he could give so much more than he would receive. I’d agreed that he could replace my truck when it needed replacing...but even in my darkest imaginings i had not foreseen that he would get me two cars. The “before” car and the “after” car...I hadn’t seen the “after” car yet. It was hidden in the deepest corner of the Cullen’s garage. I knew most people would have peeked by now, but i really didnt want to know. The best parts about being a Cullen were not expensive cars and impressive credit cards” (2008: 10).

The quotation above tells Bella is upset when she knows Edward gave her two cars in order to replace her old truck. The “before” car is she is using now and the “after” car is hidden in the deepest corner of the Cullen’s garage. Edward gave her two cars but she does not feel happy for it. She considers it as Edward takes the advantage to give her much more than he would receive. For Bella, being the part of the Cullen’s family is not about what Edward gives her. It is not about the wealth of the Cullen’s family but it is about being together with Edward. From the passage we can conclude that Bella is a good woman who married to a rich man.

“I was barely conscious that Carlisle stood by his side, and Angela’s father behind them both. I didn’t see my mother where she must have been sitting in the frontrow, or my new family, or any of the guests—they would have to wait till later. All I really saw was Edward’s face; it filled my vision and overwhelmed my mind. His eyes were a buttery, burning gold; his perfect face was almost severe with the depth of his emotion. And then, as he met my awed gaze, he broke into a breathtaking smile of exultation” (2008: 39).

The quotation above tells about how good looking Edward is. His perfection is described with buttery eyes, burning gold, perfect face and breathtaking smile. Those perfections make Bella not barely conscious of others surrounding her while she was walking to the altar of her wedding ceremony.

“How many times had I stared at Edward and marveled over his beauty? How many hours—days, weeks—of my life had I spent dreaming about what I then deemed to be perfection? I thought I’d known his face better than my own. I’d thought this was the one sure physical thing in my whole world: the flawlessness of Edward’s face” (2008: 290).

From the quotation above, we can see how Bella admires Edward’s beauty. When she transforms into a vampire, she even get much better vision. Hence, she could see Edward’s perfection well by using vampire’s eyes.

“And I wasn’t freaking out because i thought we were making a mistake. Not at all. I was freaking out because i had no idea how to do this, and i was afraid to walk out of this room and my face the unknown. Especially in French lingerie. I knew I wasn’t ready for *that* yet...How did people do this-swallow all their fears and trust someone else so implicitly with every imperfection and fear they had- with less than the absolute commitment Edward given me? If it weren’t Edward out there, if i didn’t know every cell of my body that he loved me as much as a i loved him-unconditionally and irrevocably and, to be honest, irrationally- I’d never be able to get up off this floor” (2008: 64).

The quotation above is what is in Bella's mind when Edward and Bella have their honeymoon in the Isle Esme Island. Bella is doubtful of herself whether she is ready or not to have an intimate relation with Edward for the first time. But again Bella tries to convince herself that Edward is the right man for her. From what she says, we all know that she is an innocent virgin woman who has no idea how to do it.

“The stranger-child in Rosalie's arms had to be weeks, if not months, old. She was maybe twice the size of the baby in my dim memory, and she seemed to be supporting her own torso easily as she stretched toward me. Her shiny bronzed hair fell in ringlets past her shoulders. Her chocolate brown eyes examined me with an interest that was not at all childlike; it was adult, aware and intelligent. She raised one hand, reaching in my direction for a moment, and then reached back to touch Rosalie's throat. If her face had not been astonishing in its beauty and perfection, I wouldn't have believed it was the same child. My child. But Edward *was* there in her features, and I was there in the color of her eyes and cheeks. Even Charlie had a place in her thick curls, though their color matched Edward's. She must be ours. Impossible, but still true. Seeing this unanticipated little person did not make her more real, though. It only made her more fantastic” (2008: 324).

From the passage above, we can see Bella's amazement of the astonishing beauty of her baby from her description about Renesmee. Renesmee's shiny thick curls bronzed hair which is fell in ringlets past her shoulders, and her chocolate brown eyes makes her looks adult aware and intelligent. She cannot believe that the baby in Rosalie's arm is hers. Besides, from the conversation between Edward and Bella below, we can see Edward's amazement of Renesmee through his description of her talent to communicate effectively even if she does not speak yet.

Edward : “She's intelligent, shockingly so, and progressing at an immense pace. Though she doesn't speak—yet—she communicates quite effectively.”

Bella : “Doesn't. Speak. *Yet.*” He slowed our pace further, letting me absorb this. “What do you mean, she communicates effectively?” I demanded.

Edward : “I think it will be easier for you to... see for yourself. It's rather difficult to describe.” (2008: 318)

As a talented baby, Renesmee has the ability to communicate effectively even if she still cannot speak yet. By touching someone's face with her hand will automatically transfer the information she wants to share. The person will see images in their minds as the form of the shared information. The passage below explains how the process of Renesmee's effort to

communicate with her mom (Bella) at the first time. Renesmee is trying to share her memory about her mom's old face when she was a human. It seems like she understands her mom is transformed into a vampire already.

“Renesmee seemed oblivious to the coolness of my skin, or at least very used to it. She looked up and smiled at me again, showing her square little teeth and two dimples. Then, very deliberately, she reached for my face. The moment she did this, all the hands on me tightened, anticipating my reaction. I barely noticed. I was gasping, stunned and frightened by the strange, alarming image that filled my mind. It *felt* like a very strong memory—I could still see through my eyes while I watched it in my head—but it was completely unfamiliar. I stared through it to Renesmee's expectant expression, trying to understand what was happening, struggling desperately to hold on to my calm. Besides being shocking and unfamiliar, the image was also wrong somehow—I almost recognized my own face in it, my old face, but it was off, backward. I grasped quickly that I was seeing my face as others saw it, rather than flipped in a reflection. My memory face was twisted, ravaged, covered in sweat and blood. Despite this, my expression in the vision became an adoring smile; my brown eyes glowed over their deep circles. The image enlarged, my face came closer to the unseen vantage point, and then abruptly vanished. Renesmee's hand dropped from my cheek. She smiled wider, dimpling again” (2008:329).

However, from all the quotations and explanations above, we can see how Meyer's perspective of a heroine is presented. That is the one who is beautiful or a lady who deserves a perfect man, a wife, and a mother. Meyer's perspective of a heroine is reflecting the Western tradition stereotypes of women. Bella in the story has got all the categories of the Western tradition of women in the story, she is a virgin, a beautiful woman (a lady) loved by a perfect man, Edward Cullen (a wife) and she is a mother. According to Donovan, Western tradition stereotypes tend to fall into two categories, which she named it as a Manicheistic Dualism. Female stereotypes symbolize either spiritual or the material, good or evil. Donovan has a notion that the good women stereotypes, that is, those who serve the interests of the hero: a virgin woman, beautiful lady, obedient and patient wife, and a mother (Donovan cited in Keesey, 2003:228). However, the first woman, and the partner of Adam, Eve is an example of the “evil”. She is a the material, seductress, and sex object.

Either Bella and Meyer's main female vampires (Alice, Rosalie and Esme) are portrayed as a ‘good women’. It is worth drawing parallels between bella dichotomy as a good woman stereotypes and Bella's female avenger in Meyer's third book of the *Twilight Saga, Eclipse* (Victoria) as a bad woman to get the example of Donovan's Manicheistic dualism. Victoria

portrayed as a vengeful, selfish, thirsty for blood and drunk on lust or sex object, she is the only female vampire throughout the *twilight saga* who embraces her power or described with robust womanhood, whilst Bella is fundamentally the inferior, altruistic, dependence and an innocent virgin woman.

According to Gardner, “a great writer must never sink to stereotype for even the most minor character” (Gardner cited in Donovan, 2003: 231). By stereotyping Bella, the female heroine character in the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*, we can conclude that Meyer’s writing is not only proven to be a sexist literary work but her writing is also a form of feminism derogation. She is a modern American author who ought to uphold feminism values. On the contrary, Meyer’s female heroine is depicted as a perfect patriarchal woman. More explanation will be discussed in the following sub-chapters.

4.2 The Portrayal of Bella Representing the Ideas of Patriarchy

According to Ruthven, “*patriarchy* is a term used by feminists to describe a system which enables men to dominate women in all social relations” (2003:1). The phenomena of patriarchy happen due to the understanding of differing gender between male and female. In literary works, the representation of patriarchy quotable as sexist. However, any text which does not recognize the fundamental moral reality of women (seats of consciousness are selves, capable of self- determined action, whether, in short s/he is a Self not an Other) is sexist (Donovan, 2003: 225). In this sub-chapter, I would like to expose how Bella’s subordination representing the ideas of patriarchy is proved by her inferiority, dependence and limited self esteem.

4.2.1 Bella subordination

The term ‘women subordination’ emerged due to patriarchy. Women subordination means the inferior position of women to men. The feeling of powerlessness, discrimination and experience of limited self esteem and self-confidence jointly contribute to the subordination of women (Sultana, 2011:7).

In the story of *Breaking Dawn*, Bella clearly shows her subordination through her inferiority of being human by her admission that human is a breakable creature. She experiences

limited self esteem. She is a dependent woman who always needs male protections. This is the reason for Edward to be protective and to display his patriarchal masculinity. However, the frame of Bella's subordination makes the image of Edward as a perfect man and strong creature. The breakdown of Bella's subordination will be discussed further below.

4.2.1.1 Bella's Inferiority

According to (www.encyclopedia.com/topic/inferior.aspx) inferiority means the condition of being lower in status or quality than another or others. In *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*, we have a perfect illustration of how self-subordination of women is propagated through the character of Bella. Simply, she is depicted in the novel as a girl who constantly looks at her prince Edward in awe of his perfectness. This is what makes her appear inferior precisely. Even worst, she exalts Edward by humiliating herself in the novel as quoted below:

“I wanted the complete experience before I traded in my warm, breakable, pheromone-riddled body for something beautiful, strong... and unknown” (2008: 20).

From the quotation above, we can see Bella's comparison of being human which she described as breakable, pheromone-riddled body. On the other hand, she describes vampire as beautiful and strong creature. In the story of *Breaking Dawn*, Bella really wants to sacrifice her human life and herself to be a vampire. She wants to live together with Edward eternally. Vampire is immortal, and being a human means she is getting older day by day. It is quoted below:

“The rush was due to the fact that I was getting closer to nineteen every stinking day, while Edward stayed frozen in all his seventeen-year-old perfection, as he had for over ninety years. Not that this fact necessitated *marriage* in my book, but the wedding was required due to the delicate and tangled compromise Edward and I had made to finally get to this point, the brink of my transformation from mortal to immortal.” (2008:16).

Bella's inferiority also emerged when she is pregnant. Meanwhile, Edward worried about the monstrous creature inside Bella's stomach will hurt Bella from the inside, Bella still imagines how the baby inside her will look like precisely. She hopes the baby inside her will look like what she saw in her dream. In her dream the baby just looks like Edward. Bella's inferiority is clearly seen by her concern on hoping the baby will look like Edward without interference of her as quoted below:

“Once I thought of this, I was sure I had it. He must be so worried about the baby. I hadn’t gotten around to freaking out yet. My brain worked slower than his—it was still stuck marveling over the picture it had conjured up before: the tiny child with Edward’s eyes—green, as his had been when he was human—lying fair and beautiful in my arms. I hoped he would have Edward’s face exactly, with no interference from mine” (2008: 98).

Edward: “She has exactly your color eyes—so that didn’t get lost, after all.” He smiled at me. “They’re so beautiful.”

Bella: “And the vampire parts?” I asked”(2008:317).

From the quotation above, we can see how Edward is trying to commend Bella by saying Renesmee has got Bella’s human eyes that are so beautiful. Bella does not need to lose anything about her, even she transformed herself into a vampire already. Instead of giving any feedback to Edward’s statement, she asks Edward whether her baby has the vampire parts or not, for Bella beauty and perfection belong to vampire. Other quotations showing similar evidence are:

“Half Edward, perfect and lovely. And half me—which, surprisingly, made her better rather than detracting. (2008:330).

“Mesmerized, I watched her dreams. There was no sense to it. Just colors and shapes and faces. I was pleased by how often my face—both of my faces, hideous human and glorious immortal—cropped up in her unconscious thoughts. More than Edward or Rosalie. I was neck and neck with Jacob; I tried not to let that get to me. (2008:346).

From the first Quotation, we can see how Bella describes her adorable half-human half-vampire baby. Half vampire makes her become perfect and lovely and half human makes her better instead of detracting. From her statement, we can see how Bella’s inferiority through her anxiety about her human side that is relegated to Renesmee will detract Renesmee’s beauty. The second quotation shows that Bella seems happy knowing that her daughter, Renesmee, oftenly cropped up her mom’s both faces, human face and vampire face in her unconscious thoughts or dream. But, the way Bella compares her both faces using the word ‘a hideous human face and glorious immortal face’ is telling clearly about her inferiority as a human.

Bella’s awe of Edward’s perfectness, proved by exalting Edward and Renesmee and humiliating herself, which makes her appear inferior precisely also shown from the Quotation below:

“How many times had I stared at Edward and marveled over his beauty? How many hours—days, weeks—of my life had I spent dreaming about what I then

deemed to be perfection? I thought I'd known his face better than my own. I'd thought this was the one sure physical thing in my whole world: the flawlessness of Edward's face. I may as well have been blind. For the first time, with the dimming shadows and limiting weakness of humanity taken off my eyes, I saw his face. I gasped and then struggled with my vocabulary, unable to find the right words. I needed better words."(2008: 290).

From the quotation above, Bella's expression of humiliation for herself is seen very clearly from her saying that she may as well have been blind that she did not know Edward's perfection she saw through her human eyes. Because seeing Edward using vampire's vision, even the word of perfection is not the right word. She needed better word.

As a newborn vampire, Bella oftenly humiliates herself by the fact that her human vision is not as sharp as a vampire. Trying to bring the memories back by using her human's eyes described as it was like watching through a thick, dark-veil that everything had been blurred. It is irritating for Bella to see her Beautiful baby through the human memories as quoted below:

"Already, the memory seemed dim, like I was watching through a thick, dark veil—because my human eyes had been half blind. Everything had been so blurred. When he said everything was fine, did that include Renesmee? Where was she? With Rosalie? I tried to remember her face—I knew that she had been beautiful—but it was irritating to try to see through the human memories. Her face was shrouded in darkness, so poorly lit. . . . " (2008:290-291).

According to Cixous cited in the Chicago journal, 'woman must write her self: must write about women and bring women into writing. Woman must put herself into the text as into the world and into history by her own movement' (2009:875). At a glance, Stephenie Meyer, the author of the *Twilight Saga* adhered to a Cixous' statement about the demand that 'women must write herself' and the *Twilight Saga* is indeed a female author's writing from a female protagonist perspective (Bella Swan). But, the problem is Cixous argues in the next statement that 'women must write about women and bring women into writing and put herself into the text as into the world and into history by her own movement'. At this point, Meyer's work is not putting woman into writing because Meyer's protagonist woman is not winning in the story. Bella achieves her life goal by sacrificing all that she owns, including her human life and herself. She surrenders her life to a vampire that she loves so she can be one of them. Therefore, Meyer's work is not bringing women into writing because her female protagonist is losing her identity as a human in the story.

In the story of *Breaking Dawn*, by transforming herself into a vampire Bella's senses become sharper than when she was a human. For example, she can see everything so clearly and detailed with vampire's vision. She can smell things that are miles away from her. She can run so fast. She becomes so powerful. Moreover, she got a talent that is purely defensive, called *shields*. Bella's appearance as a vampire is also much more attractive than when she was a human as quoted below :

“ Everything was so *clear*. Sharp. Defined.

The brilliant light overhead was still blinding-bright, and yet I could plainly see the glowing strands of the filaments inside the bulb. I could see each color of the rainbow in the white light, and, at the very edge of the spectrum, an eighth color I had no name for. Behind the light, I could distinguish the individual grains in the dark wood ceiling above. In front of it, I could see the dust motes in the air, the sides the light touched, and the dark sides, distinct and separate. They spun like little planets, moving around each other in a celestial dance. And most of all, I could taste an almost-honey-lilac-and-sun-flavored scent that was the strongest thing, the closest thing to me. I heard the sound of the others, breathing again now that I did. Their breath mixed with the scent that was something just off honey and lilac and sunshine, bringing new flavors. Cinnamon, hyacinth, pear, seawater, rising bread, pine, vanilla, leather, apple, moss, lavender, chocolate... I traded a dozen different comparisons in my mind, but none of them fit exactly. So sweet and pleasant.” I also heard a faint, thudding rhythm, with a voice shouting angrily to the beat. Rap music? I was mystified for a moment, and then the sound faded away like a car passing by with the windows rolled down. With a start, I realized that this could be exactly right. Could I hear all the way to the freeway? (2008: 288)

From the quotation above, we can see how Bella's vision as a vampire is so sharp and defined. She could see the filament inside the bulb, the color of the rainbow in the white light, even the dust motes in the air. Bella's sense of smell is also strong. She can smell everything around her, the sunshine, cinnamon, hyacinth, pear, seawater, rising bread, pine, vanilla, leather, apple, moss, lavender, chocolate. Bella's auditor is so fine as well that she could hear the sound faded away like a car passing on the freeway.

Bella's new appearance as a vampire that is much more attractive than when she was a human is described as a carving of a goddess, with a flawless face, heavy hair, smooth and strong limbs, and glistening subtly skin luminous as a pearl. On the contrary, she describes her human face was off, backward, twisted, ravaged, covered in sweat and blood. As quoted below :

“My first reaction was an unthinking pleasure. The alien creature in the glass was indisputably beautiful, every bit as beautiful as Alice or Esme. She was fluid even in stillness, and her flawless face was pale as the moon against the frame of her dark, heavy hair. Her limbs were smooth and strong, skin glistening subtly, luminous as a pearl... All the while I studied and reacted, her face was perfectly composed, a carving of a goddess, showing nothing of the turmoil roiling inside me. And then her full lips moved.” (2008: 299).

“Besides being shocking and unfamiliar, the image was also wrong somehow—I almost recognized my own face in it, my old face, but it was off, backward. I grasped quickly that I was seeing my face as others saw it, rather than flipped in a reflection. My memory face was twisted, ravaged, covered in sweat and blood. (2008: 329).

According to Eleazar as a vampire who has a supernatural talent to read someone’s mind and to recognize other vampire’s supernatural talents, Bella as newborn vampire is blessed with a talent that is purely defensive called as a *shield* as quoted below:

“In truth, categorizing talents is a subjective, haphazard business; every talent is unique, never exactly the same thing twice. But you, Bella, are fairly easy to classify. Talents that are purely defensive, that protect some aspect of the bearer, are always called *shields*. Have you ever tested your abilities? Blocked anyone besides me and your mate?” (2008: 436).

Bella is depicted in Meyer’s work as an inferior woman who desperately wants to be the part of the Cullens family. Eventually, under the control and the dominance of the vampire she loves, (Edward), she can be the part of them. From the plot expressed, we can see how Meyer constructs the man character (Edward) in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* as a superior creature and as a hero. On the contrary, woman character is constructed by Meyer as the subordinate or the inferior. In order to convince the readers of the story that Bella’s decision to sacrifice her human life and herself to be the part of the man character (Edward) is a step in the right direction, Meyer allows Bella to have a special talent called a *shield* after losing her identity as a human. Eventhough Bella got a special talent called *shield*, still she is not a Self in the story, her talent is functioned to facilitate the male hero, Edward. It is quoted below:

“...I thrust the shield forward the length of the clearing, and exhaled in relief when I felt Edward’s brilliant light within my protection. I held there, contracting this new muscle so that it closely surrounded Edward, a thin but unbreakable sheet between his body and our enemies.” (2008: 501).

Donovan argues “feminist criticism is moral because it sees that one of the central problems of Western literature is that in much of it women are not human beings, seats of consciousness. They are objects, who are used to facilitate, explain away, or redeem the projects of men.” (2003: 230) In the case of Bella’s inferiority, it is very clear that Meyer’s writing leads to patriarchal ideas, in which women are portrayed as a subordinate. They are not selves, incapable of self determined action and they are the other, not a Self.

4.2.1.2 Bella’s Dependence

The superior is independent, the inferior is dependent. That is the rule made by the society. Because there is always disparity between them, their interrelationship required different duties from each side. The superior is the independent, the one who provides basic support and protection to the dependent. The dependent is inferior in power. Therefore, they have to be obedient, to do as the superior directed. That is the price of dependence. This concept is appropriate to help me to see the relation between Bella’s inferiority and her dependent behaviour in the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. The Cullens Family (Vampires family) and werewolf in the story are depicted as the superiors. Meanwhile, Bella as human is the inferior. Bella is the one who is dependent to others such as to Jacob, the werewolf, to Rosalie (Cullens’ family member) and especially the one she loves, Edward. As the superiors, Jacob, Rosalie, and Edward provide support and protection to Bella. As the feedback, all she can do is to be obedient as quoted below:

“Because I was so fragilely human, so accident-prone, so much a victim to my own dangerous bad luck, apparently I needed a tank-resistant car to keep me safe. Hilarious. I was sure he and his brothers had enjoyed the joke quite a bit behind my back. *Or maybe, just maybe*, a small voice whispered in my head, *it’s not a joke, silly. Maybe he’s really that worried about you. This wouldn’t be the first time he’s gone a little overboard trying to protect you.* I sighed. ” (2008: 10).

From the quotation above, we can see how Bella’s feeling upon Edward protection treatment by giving her tank resistant car which seems excessive. Infact, she does not feel comfortable even she considers it is hilarious. But there is nothing much she can do. As a dependent she has to be obedient, and it is proved by her willing to use the car instead of complaining.

Bella's dependent behaviour to Rosalie emerged when she realizes that she is pregnant several days later after her intimate relation with Edward during their honeymoon in the Isle Esme island. Her baby bump is growing at unnatural rate. It is because the baby she carries inside her stomach is half human half vampire. Edward wants to get rid of "the creature", but Bella secretly calls Rosalie for help. In this case, Edward tries to protect Bella by his idea to get rid of the creature inside Bella's stomach. In the story, Meyer allows Bella to keep her baby instead of aborting it, by the condition of she needs other's protection to keep the baby alive because Meyer's heroine standart is a "mother". There always be someone who tries to protect Bella in every steps that she takes because she is a dependent woman as quoted Below:

"I found the number I wanted, one I had never called before in my life. I pressed the "send" button and crossed fingers. "Hello?" the voice like golden wind chimes answered. "Rosalie?" I whispered. "It's Bella. Please. You have to help me." (2008: 103).

"Over my pile of ashes," Rosalie hissed at him. She was still hovering by Bella's head, one of her cold hands placed possessively on Bella's sallow cheek. (2008:137).

From the quotation above, we can see how Bella asks for Rosalie's help. Rosalie tries to protect Bella and her baby from any distractions. It is because Rosalie (Cullens family member) always wishes she would be able to trade her beauty as a vampire, her loving family that she has now (The Cullens), and her vampire soulmate (Emmet) to be human again. On the contrary, Bella never values her life as a human, which she considers it in the quotation below as a garbage as quoted below:

"I had never been Rosalie's favorite person in the world. Then, making things even more strained between us, she was personally offended by the choice I was making now. Though she had her impossible beauty, her loving family, and her soul mate in Emmett, she would have traded it all to be human. And here I was, callously throwing away everything she wanted in life like it was garbage. It didn't exactly warm her to me." (2008: 35).

Bella's dependence to Jacob is proved when Renesmee is big enough to walk and hunt. Bella and Jacob take Renesmee on a hunting trip. Unexpectedly, Irina, a sister of the Denali clan, sees and misidentifies Renesmee as an "immortal child". "Immortal child" is a small child who has been bitten and changed into a vampire whose the growing process stops in the age they were bitten at. "Immortal child" is on of the highest crimes under Volturi law because they are a threat. They cannot control themselves and they can give away the existence of vampires by their

mass destruction. Alice sees Irina reports about Renesmee to the Volturi and predicts that the Volturi will come and destroy the Cullens. Soon after Alice and Jasper disappear from the Cullens, Bella secretly receives notes from Alice that leads her to a man named J. Jenkins to create fake travel identification for Jacob and Renesmee. Bella agrees and makes a decision to entrust her daughter, Renesmee, to Jacob. So they can flee together, instead of fleeing herself with Renesmee as quoted below:

“Renesmee wore the locket I’d given her at dawn, and in her jacket pocket was the MP3 player Edward had given her—a tiny thing that held five thousand songs, already filled with Edward’s favorites. On her wrist was an intricately braided Quileute version of a promise ring. Edward had gritted his teeth over that one, but it didn’t bother me. Soon, so soon, I would be giving her to Jacob for safekeeping. How could I be bothered by any symbol of the commitment I was so relying on?”(2008:475).

4.2.1.3 Bella’s limited Self Esteem

Bella’s inferiority as a breakable, weak, and powerless woman is a central plot of *Twilight Saga: breaking Dawn* which seems functioned to display Edward’s dominance and masculinity and to strengthen Bella’s position as the objectified woman. The plot Meyer wrote raises the problem of gender binaries which control the ideology that a man can only be strong if a woman is weak, that man can only be rational if a woman is hysterical. Such problem raises in much of our literature that in fact our literature still depends upon a series of fixed images of women stereotypes. According to Donovan, the objectified images of women have one thing in common. However, they define the woman so far as she relates to serves, or thwarts the interest of men (2003: 228).

Bella’s decision to have an intimate relation with her vampire husband Edward Cullen during her honeymoon in the Isle Esme island is the beginning part of her limited self-esteem because it certainly endangers her. As a vampire Edward is always struggling to hold his thirst upon Bella’s blood when Bella is around him. Yet, the power owned by a vampire is not equal to any human. Jacob as Bella’s best friend is trying to remind Bella that the real honeymoon idea is not possible for Bella. But, Bella denies it as it is quoted below:

Jacob: “Honestly, I don’t see the point. You can’t have a real honeymoon with your vampire, so why go through the motions? Call a spade a spade.

This isn't the first time you've put this off. That's a *good* thing, though," he said, suddenly earnest. "Don't be embarrassed about it."

Bella: "I'm not putting anything off," I snapped. "And *yes I can* have a real honeymoon! I can do anything I want! Butt out!"

Jacob: "What?" he gasped. "What did you say?"

Bella: "About what... ? Jake? What's wrong?"

Jacob: "What do you mean? Have a real honeymoon? While you're still *human*? Are you kidding? That's a sick joke, Bella!" (2008: 51).

As what Jacob expected, it is really happening. After spending the whole night having intimate with Edward, she realizes that in the morning as she woke up, she saw dusting feathers covered her body. She found bruises all over her body and Edward's long fingers match with the bruises pattern as it is quoted below:

"Under the dusting of feathers, large purplish bruises were beginning to blossom across the pale skin of my arm. My eyes followed the trail they made up to my shoulder, and then down across my ribs. I pulled my hand free to poke at a discoloration on my left forearm, watching it fade where I touched and then reappear. It throbbed a little. So lightly that he was barely touching me, Edward placed his hand against the bruises on my arm, one at a time, matching his long fingers to the patterns." (2008: 68).

Not only Bella's body looks horrible, but also the condition around them after their intimate night is pretty horrible. It is described with broken bed frame and large chunks of wood which seems to be gouged from the headboard. The passage proves that Bella obviously puts herself in a danger. It is because vampire's power is not equal to any human including Bella as it is described below:

"I'll have to buy Esme a new bed frame," he confessed, glancing over his shoulder. I followed his gaze and was shocked to see that large chunks of wood had apparently been gouged from the left side of the headboard." (2008: 82).

Instead of having an apologetical feeling, Bella doesn't take all the bruises and pain all over her body seriously. She does not want Edward to feel bad. Therefore, she tries to convince him by saying that all the pain is really nothing. Even worst, she wants to do it again proved by her statement "with a little practice" as quoted below:

"I swallowed my irritation and tried to make my voice soothing. We knew this was going to be tricky. I thought that was assumed. And then—well, it was a lot easier than I thought it would be. And this is really nothing." I brushed my fingers along my arm. "I think for a first time, not knowing what to expect, we did amazing. With a little practice—" (2008: 70).

But then, when she is alone and staring at herself in front of the mirror, she admits that the bruises all over her body is definitely worse. Her whole body described as decorated with patches of blue and purple. There was a faint shadow across her cheekbones and her lips is also swollen. Unexpectedly, instead of feeling scared of Edward and running away from the island, she is trying to concentrate on hiding the bruises all over her body precisely. Again the reason she does it is only to make her vampire husband does not feel bad as quoted below:

“I stared at my naked body in the full-length mirror behind the door. I’d definitely had worse. There was a faint shadow across one of my cheekbones, and my lips were a little swollen, but other than that, my face was fine. The rest of me was decorated with patches of blue and purple. I concentrated on the bruises that would be the hardest to hide—my arms and my shoulders. They weren’t so bad. My skin marked up easily. By the time a bruise showed I’d usually forgotten how I’d come by it. Of course, these were just developing. I’d look even worse tomorrow. That would not make things any easier.” (2008: 73).

However, Bella’s limited self esteem and suffering do not end up here. Just few days later after their horrible honeymoon, Bella falls pregnant. Her fetus is a half vampire and half human. The embryo begins to destroy her from the inside because the monstrous baby inside her stomach grows so fast. It is risking her health even her life. Bella is dying, but she still insists on keeping the baby.

Bella : “How many days has it been since the wedding?” I whispered.

Edward: “Seventeen,” he answered automatically. “Bella, what is it?”

Bella: “I was counting again. I held up a finger, cautioning him to wait, and mouthed the numbers to myself. I’d been wrong about the days before. We’d been here longer than I’d thought. I started over again.

Edward: “Bella!” he whispered urgently. “I’m losing my mind over here. “What? Are you trying to pass this illness off as PMS?”

Bella: “No,” I managed to choke out. “No, Edward. I’m trying to tell you that my period is five days late.” (2008: 92).

“I lurched to my feet, slipping out of Edward’s unmoving hands. I’d never changed out of the little silk shorts and camisole I’d worn to bed. I yanked the blue fabric out of the way and stared at my stomach. “Impossible,” I whispered. I had absolutely no experience with pregnancy or babies or any part of that world, but I wasn’t an idiot. I’d seen enough movies and TV shows to know that this wasn’t how it worked. I was only five days late. If I *was* pregnant, my body wouldn’t even have registered that fact. I would not have morning sickness. I would not have changed my eating or sleeping habits. And

I most definitely would not have a small but defined bump sticking out between my hips.” (2008: 93).

The quotations above explained how bella realizes that she is pregnant and cannot believe it. It is still five days late of her menstruation. However, she already had morning sickness, changed the habit of eating or sleeping most definitely, she has got a bump sticking out between her hips.

Bella’s pregnancy so impossibly happened, and none of any vampire experiences such thing. Even Carlisle (Edward’s vampire adopted dad) who is a doctor could not figure it out. He decided for Edward and Bella to go back home in Forks, so they did as quoted Below:

“He listened for what seemed like a long time and then said, “Yes. Yes, I will.” He pulled the phone away from his ear and pressed the “end” button. Right away, he dialed a new number. “What did Carlisle say?” I asked impatiently. Edward answered in a lifeless voice. “He thinks you’re pregnant.” The words sent a warm shiver down my spine. The little nudger fluttered inside me. “Who are you calling now?” I asked as he put the phone back to his ear. “The airport. We’re going home.” (2008: 97).

As Bella and Edward reached in the Cullens’ house in Forks, Jacob came along in the Cullen’s house to see Bella. He heard a bad news from Seth (Jacob’s werewolf pack) that Charlie (Bella’s father) got a phone call from Bella. She said that she is picking up some rare disease in South America, the place they had their honeymoon. She is quarantined and she does not allow Charlie to see her. At first, Carlisle does not allow Jacob to see Bella too, but Bella said that she does not want to hide the secret from Jacob. As Jacob asks Bella what is wrong with her, Bella shows him what is really happening. She stands up from her seat so Jacob will be able to see her stomach. Jacob cannot believe what he sees, until Bella folded her hands above and below around her stomach. It has been a month since the last time Jacob saw Bella, but now her stomach bloated. She is so pregnant and so sick because whatever inside Bella’s stomach destroys Bella’s from the inside to feed on its own as quoted below:

Jacob : “Rosalie pulled Bella off the couch. Edward stayed where he was, sagging forward till his face was buried in the cushions. The blanket fell to the ground at Bella’s feet. Bella’s body was swollen, her torso ballooning out in a strange, sick way. It strained against the faded gray sweatshirt that was way too big for her shoulders and arms. The rest of her seemed thinner, like the big bulge had grown out of what it had sucked from her. It took me a second to realize what the deformed part was—I didn’t understand until she folded her hands tenderly around her bloated stomach, one above and one below. Like she

was cradling it. I saw it then, but I still couldn't believe it. I'd seen her just a month ago. There was no way she could be pregnant. Not *that* pregnant. Her distorted body, the bones jabbing against the skin of her face. I could only guess that she looked like this—so pregnant, so sick—because whatever was inside her was taking her life to feed its own.... Because it was a monster. Just like its father.” (2008: 129).

Bella's limited self esteem behavior is well known by Jacob. Edward and Carlisle have tried to persuade Bella to abort the monstrous baby inside Bella's stomach for so many times. However, Bella keeps on insisting the monstrous baby inside her. And Jacob just realizes that bella is a typical person who is always willing to put herself in a danger and value other's life above her own as quoted below:

Jacob : “So why hasn't Carlisle done anything?” I growled. “He's a doctor, right? Get it out of her.”

He looked up then and answered me in a tired voice. Like he was explaining this to a kindergartener for the tenth time. “She won't let us.” It took a minute for the words to sink in. Jeez, she was running true to form. Of course, die for the monster spawn. It was so *Bella*” (2008: 131).

Jacob convinces Bella that the creature inside her stomach is a killer. He tries to persuade her to abort the monstrous baby she is carrying. But, it doesn't give her any impact. She even blames herself that she is just a weak and human.

Jacob: “It's a killer, Bella. Look at yourself.”

Bella: “He's not. It's me. I'm just weak and human. But I can tough this out, Jake, I can”

Jacob: “Aw, *come on!* Shut up, Bella. You can spout this crap to your bloodsucker, but you're not fooling me. You know you're not going to make it.” (2008: 143).

Bella's limited self Esteem behavior is clearly revealed from Jacob's point of view question below:

“Why do you always have to love the wrong things, Bella?” (2008: 146).

Day by day, Bella's condition is getting worse as Jacob described. The room where Bella stayed in the afternoon has been changed into a similar room in a hospital with hospital rails bed, monitors strapping Bella's body, the tubes stuck into her skin, and the ripping noise from the IV plugged in her arm as quoted Below:

Jacob: “I peeked into the big, open front room, expecting to see something very similar to the scene this afternoon. But it had changed so much that I was confused at first. For a second I thought I’d gotten the wrong room. The glass wall was gone—it looked like metal now. And the furniture was all dragged out of the way, with Bella curled up awkwardly on a narrow bed in the center of the open space. Not a normal bed—one with rails like in a hospital. Also like a hospital were the monitors strapped to her body, the tubes stuck into her skin. The lights on the monitors flashed, but there was no sound. The dripping noise was from the IV plugged into her arm—some fluid that was thick and white, not clear. I ran back into the dark forest, running to join Seth, running away from what was behind me. Worse. Yes, she was worse. (2008: 167).

Jacob expresses his disappointment to Carlisle, a doctor whom is taking care of Bella. Carlisle tries to explain to Jacob what is really happening to Bella. The monstrous baby inside Bella’s stomach is not compatible with her body. The fetus is too strong. The bigger problem is the fetus will not allow Bella to get the sustenance she needs. Even her body rejects every form of nutrition. Both Bella and the fetus starve to death and Carlisle himself cannot figure it out. It seems like Carlisle is desperate as quoted below:

Jacob: “What is that thing doing to her?” I whispered. “She was so much worse last night. I saw... the tubes and all that. Through the window.”

Carlisle: “The fetus isn’t compatible with her body. Too strong, for one thing, but she could probably endure that for a while. The bigger problem is that it won’t allow her to get the sustenance she needs. Her body is rejecting every form of nutrition. I’m trying to feed her intravenously, but she’s just not absorbing it. Everything about her condition is accelerated. I’m watching her—and not just her, but the fetus as well—starve to death by the hour. I can’t stop it and I can’t slow it down. I can’t figure out what it *wants*.” His weary voice broke at the end (2008:176).

It is really clear that the fetus inside Bella’s stomach is a monster. It is proved by Carlisle’s statement above and Jacob’s description upon the creature inside Bella. the creature is not only destroying Bella from the inside but it is also sucking Bella’s blood and kills her from the inside as quoted below:

Jacob: I felt the same way I had yesterday, when I’d seen the black stains across her stomach—furious, and a little crazy. I clenched my hands into fists to control the shaking. I hated the thing that was hurting her. It wasn’t enough for the monster to beat her from the inside out. No, it was starving her, too. Probably just looking for something to sink its teeth into—a throat to suck dry. Since it wasn’t big enough to kill anyone else yet, it settled for sucking Bella’s

life from her. I could tell them exactly what it wanted: death and blood, blood and death. (2008: 176).

The bigger the monstrous baby inside Bella's stomach, the more damage Bella got. First It breaks Bella's rib which later it is getting worse that the monstrous baby breaks Bella's pelvis as quoted Below:

Carlisle: "Pretty sure"—pant—"it was a rib. Ow. Yep. Right here." She pointed to her left side, careful not to touch. It was breaking her *bones* now. "(2008: 205).

Jacob: "Another rib?" I asked hoarsely.

Alice : "No. Pelvis this time." (2008: 241).

Bella's birth scene is described with horror. Rosalie carries Bella upstairs. Her body violently twitches and she vomited a fountain of blood. Bella's face is blank and it is only the creature inside Bella's stomach that is stirring from inside the centre of Bella's body. It is followed up with the sounds of snaps and cracks as quoted below:

Jacob: "it was a blood-curdling shriek of agony. The horrifying sound cut off with a gurgle, and her eyes rolled back into her head. Her body twitched, arched in Rosalie's arms, and then Bella vomited a fountain of blood." (2008:260).

Jacob: "Bella's body, streaming with red, started to twitch, jerking around in Rosalie's arms like she was being electrocuted. All the while, her face was blank— unconscious. It was the wild thrashing from inside the center of her body that moved her. As she convulsed, sharp snaps and cracks kept time with the spasms. (2008: 261).

Edward gives her some morphine while Alice calls Carlisle. Bella screams for them to get the baby out, because she can feel that the baby's now suffocating as quoted below:

Jacob: "The room I followed them to looked like an emergency ward set up in the middle of a library. The lights were brilliant and white. Bella was on a table under the glare, skin ghostly in the spotlight. Her body flopped, a fish on the sand. Rosalie pinned Bella down, yanking and ripping her clothes out of the way, while Edward stabbed a syringe into her arm." (2008: 261).

"Get him OUT!" she screamed. "He can't BREATHE! Do it NOW!" I saw the red spots pop out when her scream broke the blood vessels in her eyes. (2008: 261).

Before the morphine can spread, Rosalie cuts Bella's stomach skin. Fetching up by the blood, Rosalie's killer instincts take over, but Jacob tackles her and Alice drags her outside as quoted below:

“In the bright light, Bella’s skin seemed more purple and black than it was white. Deep red was seeping beneath the skin over the huge, shuddering bulge of her stomach. Rosalie’s hand came up with a scalpel. Her hand came down on Bella’s stomach, and vivid red spouted out from where she pierced the skin. It was like a bucket being turned over, a faucet twisted to full. Bella jerked, but didn’t scream. She was still choking. And then Rosalie lost her focus. I saw the expression on her face shift, saw her lips pull back from her teeth and her black eyes glint with thirst. “No, Rose!” Edward roared, but his hands were trapped, trying to prop Bella upright so she could breathe” (2008: 262).

Jacob and Edward hear another loud crack coming from Bella's body. Her spine has broken, thereby paralyzing her legs as quoted below:

“Another shattering crack inside her body, the loudest yet, so loud that we both froze in shock waiting for her answering shriek. Nothing. Her legs, which had been curled up in agony, now went limp, sprawling out in an unnatural way. “Her spine,” he choked in horror.” (2008: 263).

Jacob watches Edward biting through the vampire skin surrounding the baby. The baby successfully came out. Bella holds the girl for a few seconds before she gasps in pain and Edward takes the child away as quoted below:

“...the tearing sound of the newborns being ripped apart. I glanced over to see Edward’s face pressed against the bulge. Vampire teeth—a surefire way to cut through vampire skin.” (2008:263).

Bella's heartbeat stops. Jacob performs CPR in vain so he yells at Edward to change Bella into a vampire. Eventually Edward covers Bella's body with bite marks, then licks them to seal her injuries with venom as quoted below:

“It was like he was kissing her, brushing his lips at her throat, at her wrists, into the crease at the inside of her arm. But I could hear the lush tearing of her skin as his teeth bit through, again and again, forcing venom into her system at as many points as possible. I saw his pale tongue sweep along the bleeding gashes, but before this could make me either sick or angry, I realized what he was doing. Where his tongue washed the venom over her skin, it sealed shut. Holding the poison and the blood inside her body.” (2008: 266).

Bella’s inferiority that shows her weakness finally ends up with her limited self esteem. Bella sacrifices her human life and herself simply to give benefit for her surroundings. A psychology expert named such thing with altruism. According to Kendra Cherry (2015), altruism involves the unselfish concern for other people. It involves doing things simply out of a desire to help, not because you feel obligated to out of duty, loyalty, or religious reasons.

However, de Beauvoir in her book *The Second Sex*, defines altruism as the core personality trait of the weak female. Epitomised by her compulsive needs to facilitate her surroundings to guarantee to man absolute rights in her devotion. (1953: 262). Bella's altruism might be the appropriate theme for their honeymoon in the Isle Esme island. Margaret Adams in a journal entitled "Altruism and Women's oppression" states that for women, being altruistic generally goes along with being self-sacrificing, denying oneself for the sake of others, usually men. Thus the altruistic qualities are intimately tied to the oppressed condition of women. Studies and common sense suggest that personal 'altruism' in our culture often stems from guilt, fear and low self esteem, rather than from freedom or self-love (No year, 222). In this case, Bella's self sacrificing and denying herself for the sake of Edward during their honeymoon, described as broken bedboard, feathers everywhere, bruises all over her body. However, big smile on Bella's face can be identified as a form of Bella's altruism which stems from the guilt and fear that Edward would leaves her.

Moreover, Bella falls pregnant of a half-vampire half-human baby just a few days later after their intimate relation. The creature inside Bella's stomach begins to destroy her from the inside. The creature risks Bella's health because it is not compatible with Bella's body. The creature is too strong and takes all the nutritions needed by Bella. At one point of the book, Bella is dying, but she still insists on keeping the baby. In this case, Bella's altruism stems from her limited self esteem. Meyer's ideas of patriarchy in *Breaking Dawn* clearly showed from Bella's altruistic character. She values all other's life above her own in order to be a good woman in Meyer's version. Either to be a patient wife of Edward or to be a mother of Renesmee.

4.3 Beyond the Construction of Patriarchal Ideas Through the Heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*

This subchapter intended to expose what is beyond the construction of patriarchal ideas through the main character of the story, Bella. But first of all, in order to get the question answered, we have to investigate the background of the author.

Stephenie Meyer is a female American author. She is a graduate of Brigham Young university with a bachelor degree in English. Born in Connecticut in 1973, she is a mother of three sons and lives with them and her husband in Phoenix, Arizona. Aspired to become an

author, Stephenie Meyer starts to write her first novel, *Twilight*, which was inspired by a dream Meyer had. *Twilight Saga* consists of four books. Those are: *Twilight*, *New Moon*, *Eclipse* and *Breaking Dawn*.

The genre of *Twilight Saga* is fiction, The tetralogy is simply styled an old fashioned, traditional romance narrative between Bella Swan as a human and Edward Cullen as a vampire. They fall in love, marry, have a child and live happily ever after.

According to Polatis (2014) in her article in the National Deseret News, fiction and religion have a strong bond to each other. Religious concepts are commonly portrayed figuratively in science fiction. There are many reasons authors include religious themes in their writings. One of these reasons is the authors use fiction to present their ideas in a way readers would not accept in a real-world.

As fiction has a strong bond to religion, I start to investigate Meyer's religion. In her biography, Meyer really opens up her family background and her religion as a Mormon. Brigham Young University, the university she graduated from is also run and operated by the church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The members of the church are commonly called as Mormons.

Mormonism is a religious movement founded in New York in the 1820s by Joseph Smith Jr. (1805-1844). There are so many tenets of Mormonism. However, in this subchapter I would like to focus on the tenets which have a strong bond to the issue of patriarchal ideas constructed to the character of Bella in the *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. Those tenets include: chastity, marriage for eternity, conversion and family. These tenets and the relation of the patriarchal ideas constructed through the character of Bella will be discussed further below:

4.3.1 Chastity

Based on (<https://www.lds.org/topics/chastity?lang=eng>) Mormons believe that chastity is sexual purity. Those who are chaste are morally clean in their thoughts, words, and actions. Chastity means not having any sexual relations before marriage. It also means complete fidelity to the husband or wife during marriage. Sexual intimacy outside of marriage is unacceptable for Mormons because in God's sight, it is a serious sin. It is an abuse of the power He has given us to create life. The prophet Alma taught that sexual sins are more serious than any other sins except murder and denying the Holy Ghost.

As a devout Mormon, Meyer really praises the value of chastity proved by the way she depicts the relation between Bella and Edward in the *Twilight Saga: Breaking dawn*. Praising the value of chastity means that there is no sexual relation before marriage. Both Bella and Edward are depicted in the story as a virgin. They always try to avoid any sexual temptations. Either Bella and Edward committed to have sexual relation after their marriage. However, Meyer made the value of chastity more acceptable by today's teenagers, especially American teenagers, by making an excusable plot. Everytime Edward is closed to Bella, He must resist his desire to do any sexual behavior because he is a vampire that probably will endanger Bella easily.

Chastity doctrine also means complete fidelity to the husband or wife during marriage. The key words of complete fidelity are also raised by the author in the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. Devouted to Edward, Bella sacrifes her human and herself completely to be his, proved by transforming herself into a vampire after their marriage.

4.3.2 Marriage for Eternity

Based on (<https://www.lds.org/manual/gospel-principles/chapter-38-eternal-marriage?lang=eng>) many people in the world consider marriage to be only a social custom, a legal agreement between a man and a woman to live together. But to Latter-day Saints, marriage is much more. Mormon's exaltation depends on marriage, along with other principles and ordinances, such as faith, repentance, baptism, and receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost. They believe that marriage is the most sacred relationship that can exist between a man and a woman. This sacred relationship affects their happiness now and in the eternities.

Meyer standard of a heroine in her writing is a virgin woman, a wife and a mother. Her ideas is really represents the Western tradition stereotype of women that is discussed in the subchapter 4.1. Edward is depicted in the story as a marriage minded man and since Bella met Edward, she becomes a marriage minded woman. It is because under the reason of marriage, Edward offers the eternity of love. Mormons' doctrine of marriage for eternity poured forth the ideas of making Edward as a vampire, an immortal creature. It means that, by marrying Edward, Bella will have the eternity of love. Making Edward as a vampire is a form of an excuse of how the ideas of marriage for the eternity believed by Meyer can be accepted easier for the non believers of Mormons.

4.3.3 Conversion

Based on (<https://www.lds.org/topics/conversion?lang=eng&query=conversion>) Mormons define a conversion as a process, not an event. Conversion comes as a result of righteous efforts to follow the Savior. These efforts include exercising faith in Jesus Christ, repenting of sin, being baptized, receiving the gift of the Holy Ghost, and enduring to the end in faith.

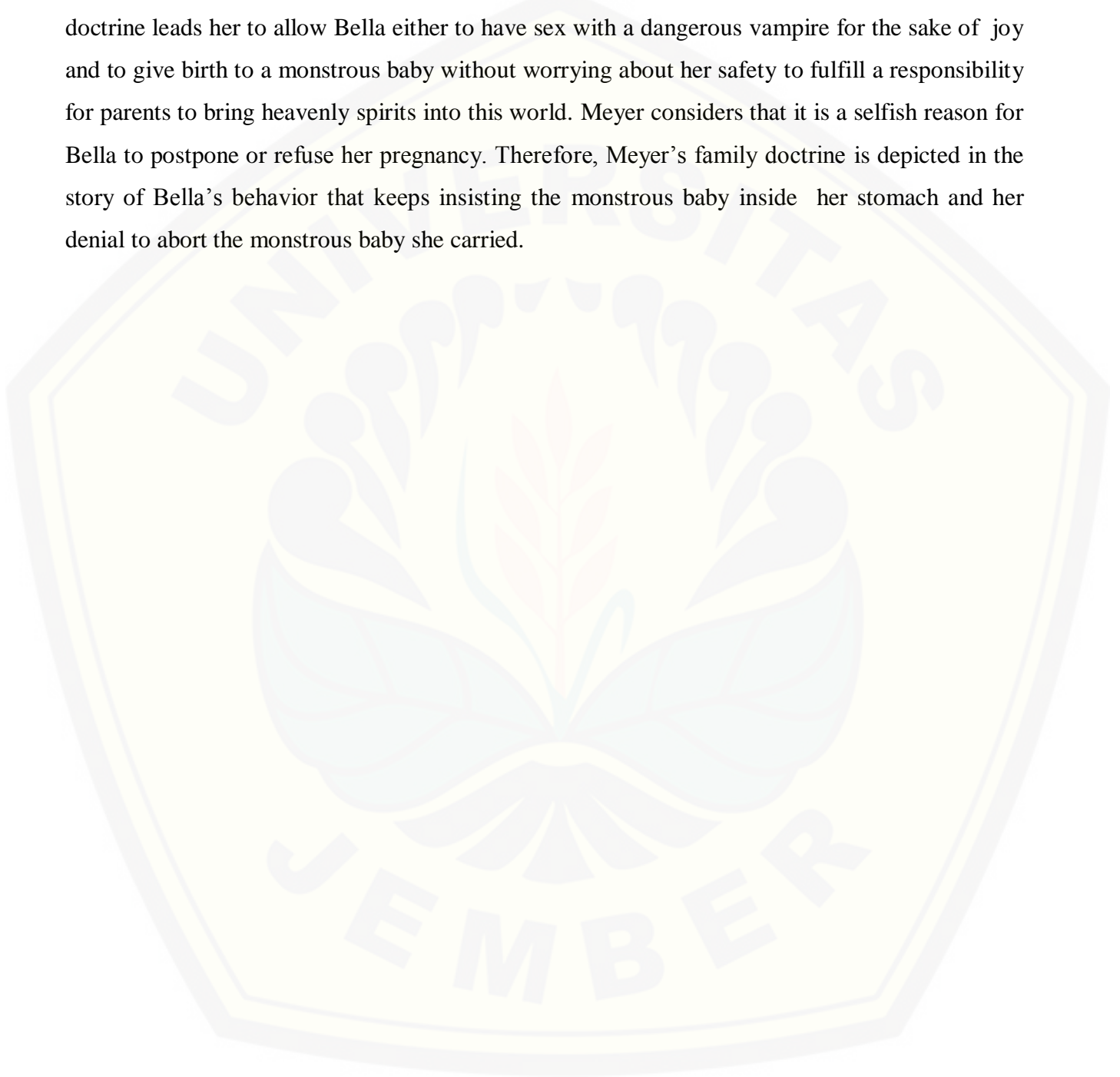
Meyer is trying to raise the doctrine of conversion in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* by constructing the inferiority of Bella being a human. Human is breakable, weak, fragile and imperfect creature. To be a perfect and strong creature like Edward, she needs to convert herself into a vampire. As a Mormons Meyer defines conversion as a life process. Meyer sees human as a sinful creature. By converting ourselves, we will receive the gift of the Holy ghost and live together in the eternity with the God. In the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*, Bella converts herself to be a vampire. Because of her conversion she becomes a better creature. Her senses sharpen, she receives a talent called shield even her appearance looks much better than when she was a human. Moreover, she can live with Edward in the eternity. The last efforts of the conversion are enduring to the end in faith. Mormons take the distinctive steps to ensure that a potential convert is entirely ready for membership in the church because to be an apostate is the most severe sin. In the same case of Bella's conversion in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*, the Cullen's Family wants Bella to be absolutely sure of her decision to convert herself to be a vampire. It is because there is no turning back to be a human again.

4.3.4 Family

Based on (<http://eom.byu.edu/index.php/Family>) For Mormons, procreation is a commandment of God. Through the sexual experience, husbands and wives enrich their marriage and create physical bodies for spirits to come to earth to achieve divine purposes. Mormons strive to create a home life dedicated to fulfill these purposes. It is both a joy and a responsibility for parents to bring heavenly spirits into this world. Adam and Eve were commanded to "be fruitful, and multiply" (Gen. 1:22). Mormons have given the same instructions, they are taught not to postpone or refuse to have children for selfish or materialistic reasons.

The family doctrine of the Mormons is the last doctrine Meyer poured forth into her writing *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. There are 2 major cases of Bella's Limited self esteem

I've explained in the subchapter 4.2.3 which is related to the family doctrine of the Mormons. Those are, first, is to have sex with a vampire, which clearly endangers her life and second, is to give birth to monstrous baby that is killing her. The key words of this doctrine are "not to postpone or refuse to have children for selfish or materialistic reason". Meyer's belief of this doctrine leads her to allow Bella either to have sex with a dangerous vampire for the sake of joy and to give birth to a monstrous baby without worrying about her safety to fulfill a responsibility for parents to bring heavenly spirits into this world. Meyer considers that it is a selfish reason for Bella to postpone or refuse her pregnancy. Therefore, Meyer's family doctrine is depicted in the story of Bella's behavior that keeps insisting the monstrous baby inside her stomach and her denial to abort the monstrous baby she carried.



CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

United States has become the significant part of the feminist movement in 1830, 1960, and 1990. The struggles of American women in the past to get the equal rights, position and power, deserve respect.

Today, in the 21st century, most of the people in the world assume that American women maintain feminism values that they have been struggling for. Infact, Stephenie Meyer as a female American author whom published her literary work in 2008, entitled *Twilight Saga: Breaking dawn* is diverged.

In this paper, I find there is a construction of patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* considering Josephine Donovan's feminist criticim theory. Donovan's theory helps me to see and to criticize Meyer's construction of patriarchal ideas in her literary work through the character of the heroine Bella. Bella as a heroine represents the Western tradition stereotypes of women. Bella depicted in the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* as a subordinate woman, proved by her inferiority, dependence and limited self-esteem. As a female American author, Meyer must put a woman into her writing and respect the history of women who have been the struggling to get the equal rights and position to men. Besides, to be a great writer, Meyer must never sink to streotype any characters she makes in her literary work.

As a fiction story, *Twilight Saga: Breaking dawn* has a strong relation upon Meyer's faith which is a Mormons or the member of the Latter-Day-Saints Church. Therefore, author's biography and websites related to the faith believed by Stephenie Meyer are also used as a tool to expose the reasons beyond Meyer's construction of the patriarchal ideas through the heroine Bella in *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*.

In this research, I define "vampire" in the story of *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn* as a symbolization of Meyer's faith. Meyer's fiction of literary work is a media to present her faith's doctrines in a way readers would not accept in a real world.

Firstly, the chastity doctrine plays role in the construction of Bella as a good woman simbolized with her virginity and Edward's commitment to have sexual relation after marriage. Secondly, the marriage for eternity doctrine plays role in the ideas of Bella is marrying a vampire she loved, because vampire is an immortal creature, therefore, Edward offers the eternity of love.

Thirdly, the conversion doctrine plays role in Bella's transformation into a vampire that makes her become a better creature. The last, family doctrine plays role in Bella's limited self-esteem, because the key words of this doctrine is not to postpone or refuse to have children for selfish or materialistic reason, therefore, Bella is depicted in the story as a woman with the altruistic character. Bella does not take it seriously while her body is full of bruises after the night of her honeymoon in order not to make Edward to feel guilty. Moreover, just few days after their intimate relation with a vampire, Bella finally falls pregnant of a half-human half-vampire baby which grows so fast inside her stomach at unnatural rate. However, she keeps on insisting the baby instead of aborting it.

The result of the analysis is quite surprising, although it is impossible to pinpoint that the reason of the construction of patriarchal ideas is because Meyer is a Mormon and she tries to present the doctrines of her faith through her literary work. However, it is clear that Meyer's ideas of a heroine and Bella's subordination are influenced by Mormons or Latter-Day-Saints Church's doctrines of chastity, marriage for eternity, conversion and family.

Above all, Stephenie Meyer is a proof of American's failure because American feminism values does not apply on Meyer's perspective of womanhood. Infact, Meyer has her own perspective of womanhood which is depicted through the heroine character she made in her literary work *Twilight Saga: Breaking Dawn*. As a devout Mormon, her perspective of womanhood is purely influenced by Mormons doctrines instead of American feminism values of womanhood.

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