

Gender Discrimination in the Novel "Lilac Girls": Exploring Themes of Inequality

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Abstract

Gender equality between women and men remains a challenging battle despite its widespread discussion. Many perceive women as powerless and secondary, indirectly fostering gender discrimination rooted in the belief of female inferiority and male dominance. Additionally, efforts to diminish gender-based discrimination often involve curtailing women's empowerment, a movement granting women the freedom to make life decisions. Examining gender-based discrimination and women's empowerment in Martha Hall Kelly's novel "Lilac Girls," this study seeks to explore how these themes are portrayed by the three main characters. Drawing on Friedan's (1963) theories of gender inequality and women's emancipation, a qualitative approach is employed, utilizing quotations from the novel as data. The analysis reveals that "Lilac Girls" underscores gender discrimination across societal realms, including individual interactions within families and communities. Despite facing discrimination, the three main characters assert their power, illustrating the impact of women's empowerment on society. The depiction of gender discrimination and women's empowerment in Kelly's novel resonates with Friedan's perspectives, further highlighting the ongoing struggle for gender equality.

Keywords: *gender inequality, discrimination, empowerment of women, lilac girls, novel.*

A. Introduction

In the digital era, many people have crossed national and cultural boundaries on a large scale. However, these conditions still cannot change some of the basic traits between the two species; there are men and women. For instance, from the daily activities or movies of men and women who are considered a reflection of society, there are big differences between them regarding gender roles, which some feminists consider as discrimination. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, discrimination is a situation in which there is no equality or fair treatment in the distribution of wealth or opportunities between different groups in society. Likewise, gender discrimination is the unfair treatment of society towards women. Based on the inequality of women, many feminists are fighting to raise the importance of women empowerment. (dictionary)

Feminism is the movement that has changed the stigma that women are powerless than men. Women empowerment is a movement to support and accelerate the achievement the quality of life and gender equal between men and women who are engaged in all fields or sectors. Nowadays, women have been gaining access to what formerly could only be gained by men, including in getting jobs such as security, courier, driver, and architect. Based on research in the last 50 years, women are starting to become aware of the gender inequalities that occur around the world. Based on the New York Times news, in 2016 the women's rights are growing up into 50% since 70 years ago. Besides that, the raised of feminism are depicted with Hillary Clinton that being a candidate for American president (Barczyk, 2016). The importance of women's roles in various aspects of life makes the world feel that they must appreciate every woman's work, one of which is in the .

Women empowerment in refers to the ability of women and girls to act individually and collectively to change social relationships and the institutions and discourses that exclude them and keep them in poverty. Another fact about women's power based on mediaIndonesia International is depicted by Angela Dorothea Merkel has served as chancellor since 2005. Merkel, who is chair of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) is the first woman to hold the most important post in Bavaria. The doctorate in chemistry and physics only entered politics after the fall of the Berlin Wall in the late 1980s. She was a spokesman for the East German cabinet. In 2005, in the German Federal Election, she was elected as the first female chancellor. The past three decades have witnessed a steady increase in awareness of the need to empower women through measures to increase social, economic and political equity, and broader access to fundamental human rights, improvements in nutrition, basic health, and education.

Gender-based discrimination and women empowerment are interrelated issues that, not only are found in real life especially, but also in some literary works such as

poetry, drama, short stories, novels are raised based-gender discrimination that have impact to the women empowerment as the issue of their art works. In addition, rather than being considered actual, this issue also makes people aware of the importance of empowering women. Novels are one of the literary works that are in great demand by the public, so many novelists raise the issue of gender-based discrimination and women empowerment. Based on the statement above, the writer chose to analyze the issue that portrayed in the novel.

A novel is narrative prose that is written of sufficient length and complexity which relates imaginatively to human experience. This work has several genres that have different types and styles and the genres are: picaresque, epistolary, Gothic, romantic, fantasy, comedy, realist, and historical. Novel also have elements that support a story to make it look more interesting, there is intrinsic elements such as theme, plot, setting, characteristics and message.

Furthermore, in this study the object is Martha Hall Kelly's novel "Lilac Girls", this novel was published in 2016 in the realist genre. The reason of choosing this novel is because this novel is nominated and the winner of Good Reads awards in 2017. Based on that fact, the writer assume this novel have interesting and actual issues. Moreover, "Lilac Girls" has been published in 20 languages. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a study entitle "Gender-Based Discrimination that reflected by the three main characters In "Lilac Girls" novel.

B. Method

This section elucidates the research methodology, detailing the process of data collection and analysis for this study. A qualitative approach was employed to identify gender-based discrimination and women's empowerment issues in Martha Hall Kelly's novel. Qualitative research, being naturalistic, aims to understand real-life phenomena. Data in qualitative research primarily comprises textual rather than numerical information, involving observation and analysis of written notes. The descriptive method was chosen for its ability to present data descriptively. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative methods rely on text and image data and involve unique steps in analysis. Given that this study focuses on feminism issues in "Lilac Girls," a descriptive qualitative approach is appropriate for exploring and understanding the meaning within the text. Data for this study were sourced from "Lilac Girls," Martha Hall Kelly's novel. The analysis primarily draws from the novel itself, supplemented by additional sources such as books, journals, and articles.

Several steps were undertaken to obtain suitable data:

- Initially, gender-based discrimination among the three main characters

in "Lilac Girls" was identified through multiple readings of the novel.

- Subsequently, instances of women's empowerment were discerned within the interpretations of the three main characters, referencing Friedan's (1963) theory of women's empowerment.
- The impact of gender-based discrimination on women's empowerment in the novel was then identified.
- Finally, the collected data were developed and incorporated into essay form.

All data were collected, classified, and analyzed based on Friedan's theory. The analysis focused on elucidating gender-based discrimination reflected in the three main characters of the novel, presented in short essay forms derived from quotations within the text. This process culminated in drawing conclusions from the analysis.

C. Findings and Discussion

In the fourth chapter, the writer describes and explains the data found of based-gender discrimination and women empowerment in Martha Hall Kelly Novel which title "*Lilac Girls*" and also the result of women empowerment issue. This chapter is divided into two parts: research findings and analysis.

1. Gender-Based Discrimination That Reflected In The Three Main Characters

Gender-Based Discrimination that is reflected to the three main characters

1.1 In Caroline Character

The difference in work between Caroline and other female family members makes Caroline considered useless, this is evidenced by the sentence in the script

“Grandmother Woolsey had started the work tradition in our family, nursing soldiers on the battlefield at Gettysburg. But my volunteer post as head of family assistance for the French Consulate wasn’t work really.”
(chp.1 p.10)

In this case, the word “wasn't work” reinforces the existence of gender-based discrimination that occurs in the smallest environment, namely the family. This is due to Caroline's family tradition, which on average works as a nurse. So that Caroline's grandmother did not really like the profession she chose, in that statement it is clear that the old-traditions thought that women are only allowed to work as is the tradition and cannot choose other jobs.

Expressing an opinion is the right of every individual living in the world, with the prohibition on expressing an opinion, meaning that a person

or group of people has violated the rights of that individual. In this case, the female character Caroline in *Lilac Girls* has experienced gender discrimination which Caroline is not allowed to have an opinion on. This is found in a dialogue between Caroline and Roger in part:

“France should be able to buy all the planes they want.”

“We’re raising money here, Caroline. It’s not the time to annoy the isolationists. Especially the rich ones.” (chp.1 p.13)

During the conversation Caroline argued that France should get help on a humanitarian basis but Roger contradicted her opinion and said that it was not important. So it can be concluded that in the dialogue Caroline was not allowed to express her opinion as an assistant to the French Consulate. From this statement, it is clear that there has been gender discrimination by Roger to Caroline in the work environment. This is because, Caroline has the right to express her opinion as an assistant to Roger and Roger violates Caroline's rights.

Emphasis on something that is not what he wants is an act of basic discrimination. In Caroline's character there has been an emphasis on the male character (David). Basically, women have the right to refuse the request of a person or group if they really don't want it, this is because of the right of women to have an opinion. However, in the dialogue between Caroline and David there was discrimination where David forced Caroline to talk to him. This is in the text:

“I need to talk to you, Caroline. It’ll only take a minute.”

“Come back tomorrow, David.”

“It’s about your mother. I need to speak with you, most urgently.” I’d been through David’s “most urgent” situations before, but I couldn’t take the chance.”(chp.10 p.137)

Caroline's refusal to David was not taken into account by David's words “It's about your mother. I need...” in his words David forced Caroline to talk to him even though she didn't want to. So that David has indirectly violated Caroline's right to choose what she wants. And it can be concluded that there has been Gender-Based Discrimination.

There is an assumption that women should marry and have children. This is an assumption that happens a lot in the world, according to Friedan in theory, women can be happy even though they are not married and have children. This does not only happen in the real world but also happens to Caroline's character, this fact is found in the text:

“Now we just need to get you a husband and a baby, Caroline. In that order.”

"I'm done with all that," I said." (chp.15 p.200)

Caroline, who is a woman qualified by A New women based on Friedan (1963) clearly considers that this opinion violates her life as a woman. So that in the text it can be assumed that gender-based discrimination has occurred in Caroline's neighborhood against women who require marriage.

Caroline becomes a victim of discrimination against gender by her boss Roger. Caroline in her conversation with Roger about the blockade of the State of Francis and America tries to find a way out, but Roger dispels Caroline's assumption by saying that it is useless. It is contained in parts:

"No more searches, Caroline. Washington has officially broken off diplomatic relations with France." Roger pawed through the mess of papers on his desk.

"How can that be? You have to call—"

"Call whom, Caroline? The embassy in Paris is no more. And this office is officially closed. Just heard. I've been ordered to destroy anything of consequence."(chp.18 p.237)

In the text it is clear that Roger did not give Caroline the opportunity to express her opinion. So that in that part Caroline becomes a victim of Gender-Based Discrimination by her boss (Roger) in her work environment.

1.2 In Kasia Character

The dress code for women that seems to be coercive, is a basic gender discrimination. Women have the right to dress as they wish, however, in the narrative text, Kasia explains a rule in her country where every woman is required to wear a satin slipper for school. In addition, schools that are separated based on gender are also an act of gender discrimination, women are considered no more competent than men, causing gender-based school separation. This is explained by Kasia in her text:

"I squinted to find our school, St. Monica's Catholic School for Girls, a Tangerine flag swaying from its bell tower. It was a place with floors so polished we wore satin slippers inside. A place of rigorous lessons, daily mass, and strict teachers."(chp.2 p.29)

The sentence "satin slipper inside" emphasizes the rules for female students at the school. So that in that part the author assumes that there has been a Gender-based Discrimination that has occurred in Kasia's character in the school environment.

Discrimination is the act of marginalizing a group or individual who has differences in skin, race, or religion. In Kasia's part, there has been discrimination against Kasia's character and her female friend, Nadia. This is

due to religious differences between Nadia's grandfather and his male friends from different schools. In that era the Jews became a big enemy of Poland because they were considered to have a bad influence that could worsen the war. The act of discrimination is contained in the text:

“Nadia and I were leaving school when street boys started throwing rocks at Nadia and calling her names because her grandfather was Jewish.”(chp.2 p.30)

In the text, it is clear that there is a religion-based discrimination carried out by men against the female characters of Nadia and Kasia. Apart from religious discrimination, there have also been acts of persecution against women, so it can be categorized as gender-based discrimination where women do not have the freedom to live.

Kasia doesn't get the chance to work as she wants, because of her beauty. In the narrative it is explained that the requirements to be able to join a spy organization in Poland, women are not allowed to have a beautiful face. Of course, this is included in the act of gender-based discrimination, where women who have beautiful faces are prohibited from making their own life choices. This is in the text:

“No, Kasia.”

“Nothing feels better than fighting them, Pietrik. Send me anywhere. It doesn't have to be big.”

“If you were ever caught, being a beautiful young girl is no defense against them. They'll shoot a pretty one as soon as any other.”(chp.8 p.105)

In the dialogue, Pietrik said that it was forbidden for Kasia to participate in defending her country because of her beauty. Kasia's desire seems unimportant, so that indirectly Kasia gets Gender-based Discrimination in her environment which is carried out by her male friend (Pietrik).

Gender-based discrimination has occurred among women in Poland. In the era of World War II, women were widely used as experimental material, this is explained in the novel *Lilac Girls*. One of the victims is the main character of the 3 characters, namely Kasia, it is explained that kasia is considered as an animal, where the victims, including herself, are dragged and beaten like dogs. In this case, it clearly violates human rights and is included in the act of gender-based discrimination because the chosen object is only women. It is in the text:

“Out, out!” the woman guards on the platform shouted. They poked and swatted us with their sticks and leather truncheons. If you've never been hit with a leather truncheon, it stings like you cannot believe. I'd never been struck with anything before, and that sting was a terrible shock, but the dogs were the worst part, snapping and barking at us, close enough for

me to feel their warm breath on my legs.”(chp.13 p.166

In the narrative, the female gender is considered worthless so that it can be used as an experimental material whose safety is not yet clear. So that in this section it is clear that there is gender-based discrimination on a large scale, namely the Nazi group against the female gender.

Kasia became a victim of sexual harassment that occurred at Ravenbruck camp. Women are sex objects for men, in fact this opinion is still widely proven in the world. So that Kasia is qualified as a victim of Gender-Based Discrimination, where Kasia is not allowed to refuse the wishes of men. This is in the native text described by Kasia:

“I had little time to mourn my lost virginity, for guards lined us up naked, five across, in the shower room. A shower attendant in white coveralls hit the women in front of us with a truncheon, leaving red welts on their backsides, as they ran to the showerheads.”(chp.13 p.171)

So it can be concluded that in that era there were many deviations in women. And in this case it is categorized as a violation of Gender-based discrimination.

Kasia's character also explains the rules for women who rebel in Ravenbruck, which is a death sentence. Literally the death penalty carried out is an act that violates the right of an individual to live and choose his life. So that the Nazis were an organization that discriminated against women's gender in their opinion and in determining their life choices. It is in the text:

“In the event of an execution, this was the road one was forced to walk down to the shooting wall. If a girl was lucky, she had time to have her camp family fix her hair and arrange her clothes so she'd look beautiful taking that final walk.”(chp.16 p.208)

Women who didn't want to be guinea pigs would be put to death. So in this case it is clearly a form of Gender-based Discrimination from the (Nazi) group against the female gender.

1.3 In Herta Character

The act of coercion of a person's life choices is an act that violates individual rights. In this case, there was a violation committed by Herta's father who pressured Herta not to cooperate with Hitler. In family relations, Herta's father's actions were heroic actions where his father saved Herta from Hitler's cruelty, but literally Herta had the right to make her own life choices based on what she wanted. So that what Herta's father did was an act of discrimination against female characters (Herta). This is in the text:

“You'll never be a surgeon with Hitler around. Can't you see that? Your generation is so pigheaded.”(chp.3 p.53)

In addition to violating Herta's rights, in the text Herta's father has also underestimated Herta's abilities. This is clearly seen in the sentence "You'll never be" where the sentence describes incompetence. So this fact strengthens the author's assumption that there has been gender-based discrimination experienced by Herta's character.

Gender-based discrimination has also occurred in Herta and Pippi in other parts. In the dialogue between Herta and Pippi he explained that there are rules for women who have babies to be sent to a place called BDM. This is an act of gender discrimination where women are prohibited from having children and is also a violation of human rights. The discrimination is clearly seen in the part:

"It hurts, you know. And no matter what they say, if you have a baby, you'll be sent out of the BDM, shipped off to Wernigerode. The middle of nowhere."(chp.3 p.57)

So it is very clearly evident that Herta and other female characters Pippi are women who have not got freedom in their lives. And it can be concluded that gender-based discrimination has occurred in a large scope, namely countries where women are not allowed to give birth and have children.

Wages that are not in accordance with the work, basic things like this are still often the case where women's salaries are smaller than men's because men are considered to have more of a big impact than what women do. This also happens in this novel, where Herta's character is paid a small salary. This fact is in Herta's narration:

"I finally found a part-time post at the Skin Clinic of Düsseldorf, which paid a small fee for each patient I treated. It was a dull job, the highlight of most days lancing a boil."(chp.6 p.86)

In the text, Herta tells of his life which earns a small salary. This is in stark contrast to his struggle to get a doctor's degree. So that in this section it can be ascertained that Herta is a victim of Gender-Based Discrimination that occurs in the work environment, where women are not rewarded for their services.

Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination against women's freedom. According to Friedan's theory (1963) women are always used as objects rather than men, there are still many men who think that women are only objects that can be enjoyed. In Herta's narration explaining that she was a victim of sexual harassment by a drunken man, this is contained in the part:

"This was the price I paid for my education. Heinz said I'd brought it on myself, a young woman alone there with him. Heinz moved next to me and lifted my skirt. I felt the familiar creep of his calloused fingers onto my thigh.

"Why does it take you so long?" Heinz asked. I smelled that sweet wine he Liked on his breath. I pushed his hand away. "Things take time." (chp.6 p.88)

The presumption of indebtedness from Heinz's male character makes Herta a victim of abuse. So that in the text Herta is categorized as a victim of gender-based discrimination, where no matter how high a woman goes to school, a woman is only a sex object for men.

Herta was discriminated against for her hair color. There are still many assumptions about beauty standards based on race, skin color, and hair. This is evidenced in the text dialogue between Herta and Dr. Fritz on parts:

"You'll have your pick of the doctors here," Fritz said. "Dr. Rosenthal loves blondes."

"I am not blond," I said, though I was happy he thought so. My mood improved riding with Fritz, about to embark on a new adventure." (chp.9 p.122)

The sentence "Dr. Rosenthal loves blondes" emphasizes the existence of based discrimination that occurs in women with dark hair. According to Friedan in his theory, women have many rules in life, including how they dress, how they must always look beautiful and be liked by many people. So Friedan says that freedom for a woman is just a myth, because women are still preoccupied with the world's beauty standards.

Coercion against something that is not what he wants is an act that violates the human rights of the individual. Herta became one of the doctors assigned to the Ravenbruck camp by being forced to follow all the wishes and rules of Hitler to carry out inhumane experiments. This act of coercion can be qualified as discrimination that occurs in female characters (Herta). It is in the text:

"Any breach of security, and you'll face your family's imprisonment and a possible death penalty for you."

"I keep to myself, Herr Commandant."

"This work is, well, not for the squeamish. Our medical setup is adequate at Best—in a terrible state." (chp.9 p126)

In the script above, it is clear that there is an emphasis on the female character (Herta) so that Herta does not have the opportunity to refuse and determine for herself what she wants. This is inversely proportional to the type of new woman described by Friedan in his book *Feminine Mystique*. Which explains that women have the same rights, namely being able to choose and determine their own lives.

2. Women Empowerment Issue Depicted by The Three Main Characters

There are three main characters that represent in this novel. Each character explained has a different job but with the same goal that is to get the right of women. The characters are; Caroline, Kasia, and Herta.

2.1 In Caroline Character

In this part the study will begin with finding and examining women empowerment in social lives in Caroline character. The characteristics of Caroline is heartfelt, This can be seen from Caroline who is willing to work sincerely as a volunteer for the French people despite having a fierce boss. This can be clearly seen where she describes her boss with the satire sentence "He'd fired for a lot less than being twenty minutes late. " in that sentence Caroline indirectly explained that her boss has an impatient and very strict character. In the narrative Caroline explains that she is a worker. In addition, women who prefer to have a career and choose what they want are included in the New Women category. This is emphasized in Caroline's narration in part:

" He'd fired people for a lot less than being twenty minutes late, but the one time of year the New York elite opened their wallets and pretended they cared about France was no time for skimpy boutonnieres . I turned at the corner, the morning sun alive in the gold-leaf letters chiseled in the cornerstone: LA MAISON FRANÇAISE. The French Building, home to the French Consulate, stood side by side with the British Empire Building, facing Fifth Avenue, part of Rockefeller Center, Junior Rockefeller's new complex of granite and limestone. "(chp1.p9)

In the narration Caroline explains her daily activities, as well as her explanation of the figure of Roger who has fired many people. The word fire itself means that there is a person's attachment to work regulations. so it can be ascertained that Caroline is a worker.

On the other hand, the next page shows that Caroline's job in the office is as one of the most influential people. This is evidenced by his conversation with Cuddy, an elevator guard at the French Consulate building, in which Cuddy's character said that Caroline had a lot of work that day. This can be seen from the text that reads:

" Cuddy fixed his gaze on the illuminated numbers above the doors. "You got a crowd up there today, Miss Ferriday. Pia said there's two new boats in. "

"Delightful," I said.

Cuddy brushed something off the sleeve of his navy-blue uniform jacket.

"Another late one tonight?"

For the fastest elevators in the world, ours still took forever. "I'll be gone by five. Gala tonight. " (chp1.p10)

In the conversation, it is clear that Caroline has a fairly important task at her job, this is reinforced by the phrase "you got a crowd today..." the word Crowd

itself explaining the nominal of Caroline's work. This conversation strengthens the opinion of the author regarding the importance of Caroline's task, so that in the text it can be concluded that the power of the female character Caroline in her field of work, Caroline is proof that women can work and work together like men. Thus, Caroline's character is a character who has a big impact in her work. So that, this character is classified as a new woman character and showing the power of women in social life which prove that the assistant consulate can be done by women.

In another narration Caroline also explains that she loves her job as assistant consulate of the country of Francis. In addition, the fact that Caroline dared to leave her family tradition can be an important point that women can choose what they want without any restrictions on tradition. this can be seen from the text:

“ I loved my job. Grandmother Woolsey had started the work tradition in our family, nursing soldiers on the battlefield at Gettysburg. But my volunteer post as head of family assistance for the French Consulate wasn't work really. Loving all things French was simply genetic for me. ” (chp1.p10)

The word "love" means that Caroline is happy to carry out her role as assistant consulate. While the word "Volunteer" itself has a clear meaning that Caroline becomes Franch's assistant without coercion. The volunteer movement as French assistant consulate itself is a social movement that have impact to where Caroline has a duty to help and deal with problems for French citizens in America.

As for other evidence that states and strengthens the writer statement that Caroline helps the people of Francis is contained in the narrative in part:

“Like Pia's, my job description was wide-ranging. It included attending to the needs of French citizens here in New York—often families fallen on hard times—”(chp1.p12)

In the sentence "attending to the needs of French citizens. . . ." implies a heroic action, heroic action itself is a reflection of strength. This power means that women can also be useful and have a great influence on others. In addition, the female character Caroline helps the citizens of Franch who are experiencing difficulties in that era. The facts in the narrative can be concluded that there is women's empowerment in the social life that has an impact on many people (French citizens) which is carried out by Caroline.

Caroline explains about her freedom in choosing her own life. this he expressed through his conversation with Roger who accused him of seeking opportunities when inviting Mr, Rodierre. Caroline felt that Roger had rejected all of her suggestions regarding Mr. replacement. Rosevelt on Bonnet's Bottoniere. So, Caroline suggested inviting a male actor named M.

Rodierre who was being talked about a lot. In his conversation Roger told Caroline not to try to play with Mr. Rodierre because the actor is married. Furthermore, Caroline refuted it by saying that she was tired of a love life especially with men. Caroline also said that she had chosen to be single.

”Roger pursed his lips, always a good sign. “The actor? I saw his show. He’s good. Tall and attractive, if you go for that look. Fast metabolism, of course. ” “At least we know he can memorize a script. ” “He’s a bit of a loose cannon. And married too, so don’t get any ideas. ” “I’m through with men, Roger,” I said. At thirty-seven, I’d resigned myself to singledom. “. (chp1.p15)

According Caroline's words can be concluded that Caroline is an educated woman where Caroline does not think about having a household and focuses on her career by deciding to become a singledom.

In the conversation text found Caroline and M. Rodierre there are sentences that contain elements of women empowerment in the social life. The dialogue is in the text:

““It’s to benefit displaced French citizens all year and my French Families Fund. We help orphans back in France whose parents have been lost for any number of reasons. With all the uncertainty abroad, we’re one reliable source of clothes and food. Plus, the Rockefellers will be there tonight. ” (chp1.p18)

Caroline's emphasis on the word "my" for French citizens means the importance of the well-being of French citizens to Caroline's life. Caroline's attitude is a reflection of the heroic behavior of women towards their environment and towards people who need help. so that in the text it is clear that there is an issue of women empowerment in the social life of Caroline's character.

Based on the text M. Rodierre who is the successor to America's president who was unable to attend the gala for French residents in America. He said that Caroline is a very kind person, because she wants to help French families who live there and are experiencing difficulties, and provide clothes to orphans from France. In that statement there is strong evidence of the role of the female character (Caroline) in dealing with the social difficulties of French citizens, so this strengthens the writer statement that the issue of women empowerment on the social life is widely found in this novel. The evidence is in the text:

““Every day I see people help others. Americans inspired by Mrs. Roosevelt, who reaches her hand across the Atlantic to help French children. Americans like Miss Caroline Ferriday, who works every day to help French families here in America and keeps French orphans clothed. ”(chp1.p20)

The sentence "help French families and keep French orphans clothed" is a clear proof of the existence of women empowerment carried out by Caroline in the social life. The reason is because the movement to provide assistance and donation is included in a social movement. While according to Friedan (1963) in this part Caroline refers to A New Women.

Caroline in chapter four, in this chapter are dominated with love story between Caroline and M. Rodierre. However, Caroline's characteristics as a woman who has sincerity in carrying out her work are still visible. This is evidenced by a conversation between Caroline and Cuddy, an operator of the elevator in her office. During the conversation, Cuddy asks if Caroline has had lunch, but Caroline replies firmly that she can't just leave her job when it's busy. In this case, apart from sincerity, Caroline also has a high sense of responsibility. The dialogue is in part:

““You can’t sneak in a bite? There’s nothing like a martini to stir up a lazy appetite.”
“How can I take lunch with that crowd waiting? I just had a couple from Lyon who haven’t heard from their daughter back in France since June. Both sobbing. ”
“Honestly, Caroline. You’re a volunteer and you can’t even take lunch.
” “These people need me. ”(chp4. p62)

In the text above, Caroline as a female character has boosted the image of women by prioritizing responsibility and her sense of humanity over herself. So that in this chapter, Caroline shows a women empowerment where women are not only considered as second sex, but women can also participate in social activities, for example helping people who are experiencing difficulties. Moreover, the words "...and you can't take lunch" emphasizing the new women as explained by Friedan theory.

Caroline helps the French children with all their needs. Caroline's social action, Caroline hopes it can be happiness for those who have lost their parents or siblings on the battlefield. The word "Lovely" was described by Caroline for the French children, this social movement is included in women's empowerment in social life in an effort for women to help ease the lives of orphans. This women's employment movement are depicted in the part:

“They returned confirmation cards upon receipt of the aid packages I sent. I hoped a sweet soap, a pair of clean socks, a candy, and a piece or two of Mother’s lovely hand-sewn clothes, all wrapped in neat brown paper, would raise a child’s spirits. ”(chp10. p143-144)

In the text above it can be seen that Caroline's goal is to make the French children happy. A social action to make others happy, the women empowerment issue in the text is based on an implied statement about the power of the female character Caroline. Women in general only focus on

family life and are busy taking care of their children, while what Caroline does has a lot of impact on the surrounding environment and it was the types of a new women.

Caroline is a hard worker, in the text it is explained from Caroline's narration that every day she has a busy schedule and is busy taking care of the orphans from French. In addition, Caroline's description of her work can be concluded that she has an important role. In that era, many women were only considered as goods to satisfy lust for men. However, in this story, Caroline shows that the power of women's position is starting to climb. The evidence from the author's statement is in the part:

“As spring approached, the situation in France grew more desperate. Every morning by ten, the consulate reception area was already jammed and my schedule full. The Nazis stomping all over Paris had thrown those French citizens stranded in New York into the depths of despair and, often, dire financial circumstances, something we were powerless to assuage. Under strict orders from Roger not to offer my own funds, I could provide chocolate bars and a shoulder to cry on but little else. One morning I set one of Betty's shoe boxes on my desk and began assembling an orphan package. ” (chp12.p154)

The sentence “consulate reception area was already jammed and my schedule full” emphasizes the importance of Caroline's position in the office. So the author assumes that Caroline is a career woman who has important and impactful tasks for many people and also describing Caroline as an educated women.

Caroline being a New Woman, Caroline feels that marriage is not the only source of happiness for women. This means that Caroline thinks that there are other sources, such as the happiness she gets at work, giving something to orphans or adopting a child. Caroline assume if women have the right to choose their own path, children can be obtained from adoption and happiness can be obtained from many things. This shows the power of women over their own lives, where women have the opportunity to choose who or what their future will be. The text that reinforces the author's statement is in the novel page:

““That coming from a woman who was dressed by maids until she was sixteen.

Oh, let's be practical about all this, Caroline. It's not too late, you know...”

“To what? Save my reputation? Marry someone I can't stand just to have a luau partner? You may have the baby and the husband, but I want to be happy,Betty.” Betty picked at the satin hem of her blanket.

“Fine, but don't cry to me when this ends badly. ”(chp15 .p202)

Caroline's statement regarding Betty's response to age and marriage is clarified with the sentence "You may have the baby and the husband, but I want to be happy" which means Caroline thinks that people who are married and have children are not the happiest people. In theory, women have the right to choose to marry or not, as explained by Betty Friedan (1963) in the *New Woman* chapter. So that Caroline's actions can be concluded as women empowerment in the aspect of women against their own choices.

Caroline shows women's empowerment in the social life. In that section it is known that Caroline is transacting antiques whose money will be used to donate to orphans living in France. But when she learns that her business partner Mr. Snyder is doing research on the Jewish people, Caroline cracks down on the insults with almost the same as sales sales. However, it is known, Mr. Snyder apologizes to Caroline for her demanding behavior of a people.

““You are a pleasure to work with,” Mr. Snyder said. “The Jews come in here like they are doing me a favor. ” I pushed myself back from the counter. “Mr. Snyder, I am sorry if I gave you the impression I would tolerate any kind of slur. I don’t know how they do things in Germany, but I don’t do business with anti-Semites. ” I rolled up the brown cloth with my forks inside. “Please, Miss Ferriday. I misspoke. Do forgive me. ” “This country was founded on principles of equality and fairness, and you would do well to remember that. I don’t think it would help your business to have people think you harbor negative feelings toward any one group. ”” (chp15.p207)

In the sentence *"impression I would tolerate any kind of slur. I don't know how they do things in Germany, but I don't do business with anti-Semites. "* Caroline emphasized that she cannot do business with people who demean a people. Caroline's firm attitude in this part shows the power of a woman in defending her fellow human beings. So that in this sentence it can be defined that Caroline took a defense action which was included in the category of a new women that empower on the social life.

Women's power in replacing men's positions, including in the work of elevator guards. Women can do men's jobs, this is evidenced in Caroline's conversation with Estella, a new elevator attendant. Estella is said to be Cuddy's replacement because all men are required to go to war. So that women were entrusted to do all the work of men in that era. This is proven in the part:

““All the way to the back, and face the front,” said our new elevator operator, Estella. In her orthopedic loafers and nylon knee-high stockings, Estella was a far cry from Junior Rockefeller’s ideal elevator attendant. Since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor the previous year,

America had finally entered the war, causing young men of all walks of life to enlist, including our elevator boy. ” (chp18.p235)

Estella is a woman who shows her power at work. So in Estela's story, it is included in women empowerment.

Caroline became the winner of Poppy Girl, indicating that women's empowerment at that time had grown. The Poppy Girl event itself indicates that women are more recognized for their position. Meanwhile, Caroline's character who won the competition is evidence of women's empowerment in this novel. This is proven in part:

“Pru chimed in. “But Caroline, of course you look lovely. You were chosen as Poppy Girl after all. ” Jinx turned away. She still hadn't recovered from me beating her in the contest to be Poppy Girl in 1921. It had been quite an honor to be singled out from all of that year's debutantes. At nineteen, I became the face of the new poppy effort, sponsored by the American and French Children's League, my photo in every magazine and newspaper to promote the sale of silk boutonniere poppies. ”(chp18 . p243)

Caroline's statement which says that her photo is plastered everywhere, is a proof that female beauty is not only used to satisfy lust, but can be a positive thing.

Caroline donates proceeds from the Poppy Girl modeling competition to French children who are sick. In this part, Caroline shows the power of women in the social life, namely helping French children who are sick. Caroline as a woman is willing to give her work to finance the needs of many people. Caroline's action is included in the act of empowering women where women can be useful for others and women are not only the second sex. This is shown in part:

“It was all to aid wounded American Great War servicemen and sick French children back in France. “Of course, half of that poppy money went back to France,” Jinx said. “To help tubercular children. It was a reciprocal effort, Jinx. Half of the proceeds from the poppies sold in France were used to mark the graves of American soldiers. ”(chp18. p243)

Caroline in her narration states that women are needed in all things to replace the role of men. this is because men in America are required to go to war. In this case the role of women is very important, besides that of course the success of women in handling all jobs, including women empowerment. This was stated by Caroline in:

“There were large numbers of women commuting through the station then. With so many men at war, women joined the workforce in droves. Even Betty had a job typing reports at the armory. Not exactly Rosie the Riveter, but it was a big step for her. ” (chp21. p267)

The sentence "Even Betty had a job typing reports..." means that Betty is the result of successful women empowerment. Because in the next word Caroline said "but it was a big step for her" which means that Betty has done great things. The author assumes that Betty was once just a housewife, but with the encouragement for women to replace the role of men in that era, it had a positive impact on women. Thus Betty classified into a new women category based on Friedan (1963).

Caroline as Happy women. The happy women category is a woman who is happy with her life in choosing a partner, not based on coercion. This happened to Caroline who broke her vow to become a singledom and chose to marry Paul. Told Caroline and Paul are very close but Paul has a wife, so they both decided to be friends. But during the world war and Paul was forced to become a volunteer because all men are required to go to war, that's when Paul's wife died. Finally Caroline and Paul decided to get married, in that part Caroline was very happy because she married based on love and her own will. This is shown in part:

"It was like medicine to see that smile again. Was it too late to have a baby together? I was over forty years old. We could always adopt. There was a file in my suitcase full of darling French babies who needed homes. We'd have a real family. Mother would be thrilled to have a wedding at last. Roger had wrangled her a visa, and she was on her way to Paris for a visit after all"(chp27. p326)

The interrogative sentence from Caroline "We could always adopt. There was a file in my suitcase full of darling French babies who needed homes" is evidence of the type of Happy women according to Friedan (1979) theory. Caroline is like a woman in general who is happy when she marries a man who is loved and hopes to have a child, but in this case Caroline feels she is too old to give birth and she thinks about adopting a child.

In Caroline's story, the Mother character is a female character who has power. In Caroline's point of view, it is told that her mother is a volunteer for an organization called ADIR (The National Association of Deportees and Interns of the Resistance). As a woman and a mother the character of 'Mother' shows the power of women in the social life, namely helping people affected by war, namely being deported from their country of origin. This movement made changes to the people of France so that they can return to their home countries and reunite with their families. The evidence for the author's statement is on page:

"Mother volunteered for the ADIR, the National Association of Deportees and Internees of the Resistance, a new organization that helped women deportees returning from Nazi concentration camps get back on their feet. "(chp36. p386)

This movement has helped deported women regain their rights. According to Friedan's theory (1979) women have a tendency to dream of a pleasant private life. However, in the New women category, it is explained that women can be whatever they want because they have the same rights as men. In Mother's case, it is clear that she is a woman with the category A Happy Women, which is an example of how a mother who has children can still help others by volunteering for the freedom of deported women.

Caroline as a character who has power and is recognized by others. Caroline has proven a lot of female power in every part, in chapter 38 Rosemary Caroline's relatives prove it by saying that Caroline is a woman who has a good reputation. In her dialogue, Rosemary also mentions Caroline's achievements, such as being an assistant to the French association in America to help the needs of women, Caroline is also mentioned as having won awards at The Cross of Liberation and the French Legion of Honor. Caroline's achievements and achievements are clear evidence of the struggle of women, as well as clear evidence of the power of women in the social life. This evidence is depicted in the part:

“ “A good reputation, of course,” Rosemary said. “She heads up an American arm of a French organization to assist women in need. She’s been awarded both the Cross of Liberation and the French Legion of Honor for her work. ”” (chp38. p412)

Apart from this section, there is also other evidence that strengthens the writer assumptions about women empowerment carried out by Caroline. On the dialogue between Caroline and Wallis, Caroline mentioned that she helped women with various nationalities, not only French but also many other countries. In this chapter, Caroline tries to help and give justice to Polish women who were made "Rabbits" by Hitler during World War II. It is found in part:

““We help women of any nationality who’ve returned from the camps,” I said. “Conditions are especially difficult in Poland. Many of them are sick—some dying—and still have no reparations, since West Germany doesn’t recognize Communist Poland as a country. ” (chp38. p413)

2.2 In Kasia Character

In the chapter II the story was telling about character Kasia, she was a daughter of patriot. In addition her sister was a doctor that help people whose getting injure because of the boombs. It was depicted by the narration text in the part:

“A great thud shook the ground, and black and gray plumes rose from where the bomb had fallen. The planes circled the city again and this time dropped their bombs near Crown Court, our town hall. My sister

Zuzanna, a brand-new doctor, volunteered at the clinic there some days.
”(chp2. p31)

In this part are showing the women empowerment that depicted by Kasia sister named Suzanna. The word “volunteer” being the fact that Suzanna did not get money about what her done. Suzanna's struggle can help fellow humans and it is a noble act, so Suzanna's character strengthens the author's statement that women are not weak and reliable creatures. Moreover, the author assumes that the action of her sister Kasia is an action that has power in the social life, especially health. Therefore, in this novel the issue of women's empowerment does not only happen to the main character but also to other characters.

Another heroic action is shown by character Kasia. In the text, Kasia, who has known and seen the bombing, still wants to help other people by becoming an assistant at the clinic, which is also volunteered by her sister. In this case, Kasia has shown her concern, as well as her lack of fear of the disaster of war. The text is contained in part:

““Let me come too,” I said. “They’ll need me at the clinic. ” (chp2.p34)

In that conversation, Kasia has shown her power as a woman, helping people affected by the boom. This heroic action is one of the social actions where Kasia as a female character shows her power and courage.

The author explains the characteristics of Kasia with a dialogue between Kasia and Pietrik. Pietrik is a character who works for Polish as a policeman and spy. In the Dialogue, Kasia forces Pietrik to tell the truth about her missing friend, but Pietrik forbids her. With Kasia's persistence, Pietrik finally gave an important mission to Kasia, Pietrik gave his trust to Kasia to become a spy. This is shown in chapter 5 part:

“By the time I arrived at the office on Lipowa Street, I was soaked through with sweat. It was a busy road. I left Felka covered in the wagon and walked up the steps, legs shaking like the aspic on Matka’s gaster carp. I was finally, officially a spy. At just sixteen years old, an enemy of the Nazis. There was such power in that!”(chp5. p82)

Theory Feminine Mystique (1963) Kasia's actions which forced Pietrik to give her a mission were categorized as New Woman. This is because New Women are the type of women who always want to work and in contrast to Sub-Urban women where women always dream of getting married and having a family. In addition, Kasia's actions also show power for women who are always considered weak and have many limitations in choosing a job. besides this fact is reinforced by Kasia's success in her first mission.

Kasia as a spy, the number of enemies made the German state in that era had to employ women the same as men. Kasia with education from her father became a smart young policeman. Martha explained this in the part:

“What you must understand is how social the Polish underground was for a young person. After the Germans invaded and deemed Girl Guides and Scouts criminal organizations, we just continued clandestinely and became known as the Szare Szeregi, or Gray Ranks. We answered to the Polish government-in-exile in London, and most of the Girl Guides joined. This group was my only source of companionship, since Zuzanna worked long hours at the Lublin Ambulance Corps and was never home. Plus, it was a good way to vent our frustration at being occupied by the Germans.”(c8.p103-104)

In her explanation, Kasia explained clearly about the work she did, for whom she worked, and what funds were her enemies. In addition, this text also refers to the issue of women empowerment on the female character Kasia's power who is appointed as a police officer. In addition, Kasia also mentioned that she worked for the benefit of the state. This action can be classified as a woman's effort to defend her country, so Kasia is classified as a woman warrior.

In the conversation between Kasia and her sister Zuzanna there is women empowerment. In the dialogue, Kasia tells of a woman named Paula Schultz who works as a pharmacist who has a very good personality. Kasia said that Paula always sent medicines and vitamins for people who were in trouble, especially old women. Shee also told that these drugs can help parents to do Appell.

“Don't say that. You should meet the good pharmacist from town, Paula Schultz. When she comes to deliver SS medicines, she slips me supplies—hair dye so the older women can look younger and escape selections. Heart stimulants so the weak can stand at Appell...”
(chp16.p213)

In this story, there is women empowerment in the social life shown by Paula Schultz. Paula as a woman shows her power in the field of pharmatics, where women work other than as housewives. According to the theory, women are included in the category of "New Women" Friedan (1963). While the power of women in the social life is shown through Paula's success in treating vulnerable people so that they can get past heart stimulants and can stand up at Appell.

There is an act of defending each other between women carried out by the characters Kasia and Zuzanna. In that part Zuzanna is arrested to be given a kind of stimulant to fall asleep. However, this was prevented by Kasia so that there was an act of pushing and saving each other. However, in the end they were caught and forcibly injected.

“I held Zuzanna's other arm as Gerda pulled her toward the gurney. “You cannot do this to us,” I said. Zuzanna punched Gerda in the arm, causing her to call for a pair of stocky green-triangled kapos. They

rushed in, pushed Zuzanna onto the gurney, and tied her down with strips of white cotton. "It's best you don't struggle," Gerda said. "Soon this will be over, and you will be released to go home to Poland. ""(chp2. p218)

In this part women empowerment are depicted by the two characters Kasia and Zuzanna on the social life, where they care for each other. This is evidenced by the sentence uttered by one of the nuns who drugged them. The nun said that their strength was equal to that of men and even more so. In this case the author states that women have the same power, even more than men. Women can fight, defend each other and help each other even without the help of men, so it was category of a new women. As Friedan said in her theory 1963 new women must be adventurous and also independent, and in this part the Kasia character is show the bravely women.

In Kasia's story, there is a female nurse who volunteers as well as a teacher for new nurse members. The nurse named Karol is told about someone who is kind, smart, and agile in taking care of war victims. She became the nurse that Kasia liked the most because of her character. In this chapter Karol teaches Kasia to be a nurse. In this action, Karol not only acts as a nurse but also a teacher for Kasia. It is in the part:

"First, introduce yourself to the patient," Karolina said, indicating the man on the cot. "We can skip this step, for the patient is unresponsive. " It would not be exaggeration to say I idolized Karolina. She was everything a good nurse should be. Smart. Level headed in the face of gruesome injury. Pleasant. I would have to work on all these things. ""(chp3. p360)

Karolina is a woman who shows her power, where women can work in 2 professions at once. This is evidenced by her conversation when guiding Kasia "First, introduce yourself to the patient," as evidence that it was Karolina who was in charge of teaching Kasia the prospective nurse at the hospital. So in that part the author assumes that Karolina is a character who strengthens the issue of women empowerment in the social life in this novel.

Kasia shows women's power, Kasia being a wife is also working as a nurse. In addition, in this chapter, Kasia also gave birth to a daughter named Halina. In general, women are considered only able to take care of the household, but in this chapter Kasia's character has shown women empowerment and proved that women can do work outside of taking care of the household. This is proven on:

"I picked Halina up from daycare one night after my last nursing shift. The facility was housed in one of many government-controlled childcare centers. " (chp37.p399)

In this part Kasia depicted two types of women based on the Friedan (1963), there are a new women because she working and a happy women because she choose to be marriage and have a child.

2.3 In Herta Character

Chapter II contains the life story of the character Herta. Herta is a woman who has just finished her studies in the field of surgeon medicine. According to Betty Friedan's Theory (1963) Herta's character is classified in the Educated Women category, this is because Herta prefers to study and complete her education compared to getting married and having children like the sub-urban women category. This fact depicted with the text:

““Herta graduates soon from medical school,” Father said. “On an accelerated track. She’s interested in surgery. ” I excelled in the few surgery classes I was allowed to take, but being a woman, under national socialism, I was not allowed to specialize in surgery. “Ah, the surgeon,” Katz said, smiling. “King of doctors, or at least the surgeons think so.””(chp1.p47)

In addition, Herta's freedom in choosing her education as a surgeon is a testament to the power of women who can become surgeons, on a par with men. In addition this statement come from the dialogue between Herta’s father and a priest in the word “She’s interested in surgery”, Besides that, this sentence also contains elements of support from Herta's father, in that era many women were forced to become housewives but Herta's father actually supported his daughter to become a surgeon. This is evidenced by the fact that Herta was the only female surgeon in that era.

Herta helps her friend who is in danger, Herta bravely fights criminals who are disturbing her friend Pippi using scissors. Herta's actions saved Pippi's life. So the action is classified as a heroic action, which is carried out by a woman. This is proven in the text:

“I took up the scissors, cold and heavy, and stole to the rotted cabin steps in the almost darkness. The screen door lay on the ground, off its hinges, so the doorway provided a good view. There were many rusted metal beds in there standing on end, and Pippi lay on the only horizontal one. It had collapsed, the mattress ticking stained and torn. One of the boys was lying on top of her, his ass blue-white in the dark room, smooth and hard and pumping as she cried. The second boy, the dark-haired one, stood at the head of the bed pinning Pippi’s shoulders. I stepped over gaps from missing floorboards into the cabin. “Stop it,” I said.”(chp1.p59)

From the text it can be concluded that women have strength and courage. Women can save other people's lives without having to wait for men or other help. Herta took the initiative to threaten the criminals with a simple weapon,

but her courage paid off and her friend Pippi survived. From the text evidence, it can be assumed as evidence of women empowerment in social life are showing by Herta character.

Women Empowerment in Herta's character in chapter 6. This chapter starts with Herta showing her power at that time in choosing a job. Herta is a character with smart character and never gives up. This can be seen from a narrative from Herta which says that he is looking for a job as a physician. Even though Herta knows this isn't his specialty as a doctor, he's still trying to find it,

“my thoughts fixed finding a job as a physician. I wore my BDM uniform, but before long regretted this. It would have been restful to watch the thick forests fly by outside the train window, assembling a mental checklist of possible clinics to visit. But I did not get a moment of solitude, for every passenger stopped to display admiration for my uniform. ”(chp6.p85)

The text explains that Herta has the power to find and find the job she wants, in this case it means that Herta is a new women category. In addition, based on his statement where Herta said about the possibility of getting a job at the clinic, it shows a power that occurs in women towards their work. According to Friedan (1963) A new women who have a desire to develop and develop their careers mean women who have successfully demonstrated their power towards gender equality in the world of work.

Herta is a character who never gives up and is persistent in trying. Becoming a doctor was a difficult thing at that time, coupled with the number of gender injustices, women and men were always considered men as superior while women were the second gender. Herta's own character has raised power for women with her success in becoming a doctor, plus in this part Herta narrates himself struggling to make money for his family. Herta's willingness to fight until she had to go far and leave her family made the issue of women empowerment very real at the part:

“As a result, my earnings soon dropped to almost nothing. Father’s condition went from serious to critical, and Mutti had to stay home with him. I barely sustained all three of us. In no time I became the only starving doctor in Düsseldorf, so I continued to work part time at Onkel Heinz’s butcher shop. ”(chp6.p87)

Herta even eagerly looks for additional work to meet the needs of her family. In the character narrative, Herta describes a woman named Elfriede who is described as gentle and responsible for her children. In this case, Elfriede, which is told by Herta's character, is categorized as Happy women. The Happy women category itself is a category where women feel happy about

their lives as wives, have children and live happily raising their children, based on Betty Friedan (1963). The story is in part:

“I stepped to the doorway with several fellow members of the camp staff, and Elfriede Suhren, the commandant’s slender, blond-haired wife, waved us in. Unlike her predecessor, Anna Koegel, who shouted at the prisoner hairdressers in the camp beauty salon, Elfriede was a gentle woman, whose chief duty appeared to be rounding up their four children much as a farmer wrangles geese. ” (chp17.p228)

As a woman, Elfriede shows power as a responsible mother. This is categorized as women's empowerment because she is responsible for her child's life and also her life as a wife. Women's empowerment in the social life where women carry out their duties without any coercion, Elfriede's own duties have a big impact on the lives of many people (her children).

On another page Herta shows his responsibilities as a doctor on duty at Merit Cross. In Herta's narration point of view he explained that he was the first doctor who came to the OR who was ready to perform his first operation.

“I WAS THE FIRST DOCTOR in the OR the next morning, ready for my first day assisting in a new round of sulfonamide operations. I stepped to the sink to scrub up. ”(chp17.p231)

In this part, Herta's female character clearly describes power as a woman who works as a doctor. the words "I WAS THE FIRST DOCTER . . ." emphasized that Herta is a person who is responsible for his profession. So that in this part Herta addresses a women empowerment movement in the social life where women can become doctors and be responsible for their work.

D. Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, there are still gender-based discrimination that happened. The three main characters are the victim of the gender-based discrimination in their society. Caroline is the victim of discrimination against to women who choose not to married, Kasia being a victim of discrimination gender which women only be an object, and Herta is a victim of gender discrimination which have sexual harassment. Beside that, women not only can be a housewife but also, can work as men with various job. Caroline character is a assistant consulate of French, Kasia is a spy and nurse for the Polish, and Herta is a doctor of specialist surgery. Then, the theory of Feminine Mystique proposed by Friedan (1963), which is a study about women and their power that divided into five categories. In addition, this theory reinforces the statement that women empowerment can increase the quality of life in the world.

In the result of this study are important to show up the positive impact of women empowerment. A great example of this novel is Caroline character, she made a huge impact on justice not only for women, but also for children, and people whose need a help. Kasia is a strong women, she being a spy during wartime, then she should help many soldier which getting injure, after a war she also prefer to marriage and have a child. In Herta character, she depicted women empowerment in social life because she prefer to study for get a better life for her family and devote herself as a doctor in her country after the war. Based on the statement above, it can be conclude that "*Lilac Girls*" novel are raised women empowerment issue. The issue are prove by each character of the novel, there are, Caroline, Kasia, Herta, and other supporting character. After finishing this study, the writer would like to suggest for the next writers who are interested in a study about women empowerment, it would be better to analyze deeply and specifically to get more knowledge about women empowerment. However, there are many women empowerment experts in the world that emerged about women empowerment theory for instance Mary Wollstonecraft, Kate Millet, and many more. There are many novels that can be analyzed by using several theories of women empowerment but not only novel, but there are also a poetry, or movie that can be used as objects of research. Furthermore, this study hopefully can give benefits to other writers as one of their references and comparison for the further study who wants to analyze the women empowerment field.

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