

**ACTS OF MISOGYNY AS REFLECTED IN CHO NAM-JOO'S
KIM JIYOUNG, BORN 1982**

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to reveal the acts of misogyny in the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982, by Cho Nam-Joo. This research uses qualitative research, which is a research technique that stems from inductive thinking patterns that are based on participatory objective observation of a social phenomenon. Data were taken from the novel using a feminist approach. In addition, the researcher used Anderson's modern misogyny analysis to reveal the acts of misogyny experienced by women in the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982. From this research, it can be concluded that there are four acts of misogyny experienced by women in the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982. The acts of misogyny are ambivalence toward women, double standard, discrimination, and dislikeability of women.

Keywords: *Misogyny, Act of Misogyny, Kim Jiyoung*

INTRODUCTION

The term "sexism" refers to hatred or prejudice based on gender, sexist behavior typically results from gender stereotypes and the idea that one gender is inherently superior to the other Doob (2015). Therefore, sexist ideologies frequently consist of presumptions, theories, stereotypes, and broader cultural narratives that portray men and women as radically different in ways that, if true and known to be true, or at least likely, would increase the likelihood that rational people will support and participate in a patriarchal social structure. Sexism should be largely regarded as the patriarchal order's "justification" branch, which is made up of ideas that serve to explain and defend patriarchal social structures. Misogyny should be largely regarded as the patriarchal order's "law enforcement" arm, which has the general responsibility of monitoring and upholding the rules and expectations that govern it Manne (2018).

How connections may be drawn between sexism and misogyny, sexist ideologies (and their bearers, i.e. sexist attitudes, actions, practices, and artworks or other artifacts, insofar as they reflect or perpetuate sexist ideologies) can be used to serve misogyny purposes in practice. But whether this is actually the case, and therefore misogyny is presumed, would be a question of how representations function sexist. Are they a barrier or a form of hostility as girls and women in the environment will tend to encounter, and will naturally interpret them Manne (2018).

Misogyny is a pattern of behaviors designed to keep women in their place and uphold the patriarchal system (Kukla, 2020). The nature of misogyny frequently gives the impression that only men are against it. Yet women also assist them Ruthig et al., (2017). Misogyny: When a guy is unable to develop a romantic or sexual relationship with a woman, he may begin to feel inadequate and lose control of his behavior Konutgan (2020).

According to Sharawi (2017), the misogyny system considers women imperfect while men are perfect, men are everything and women are nothing, women as shameful, weak, and in need of male security. Misogyny suggests that manhood is incomplete unless he offends, humiliates, and controls a woman. Misogyny treatment is as overt and violent as public life, including women of all types e.g., demonstrators, spokespersons, workers, medical patients, mothers, and other everyday female leaders, to name a few Wachtell & Wolf (2017).

This research explores the discursive forms that misogyny takes in these exchanges and how men seek to position themselves and women in ways that reinforce traditional gender hierarchies. The study shows that some forms of misogyny are forms of gender discipline, and some men respond to changes in gender politics with outright misogyny Thompson (2018). This makes men still believe that a woman or wife is obliged to take care of the children, stay at home, do household chores and serve her husband. Men fear that if women work outside the home, men will have less work, and this fear develops into hatred of women Pramesti (2022).

Misogyny indicates overt and aggressive elements, such as violent behavior between intimate partners (also known as domestic violence), sexual assault, harassment on the street, and sexism toward women (Ukockis 2019). These are signs

that a man can be misogynist, men blame women for their problems and have strong ideas about gender roles, where a man who is violent, demeaning or cruel to women is considered misogynist Pramesti (2022). Acts of misogyny are the result of well-meaning people acting on the basis of unconscious emotions or displaying outbursts of unconscious aggression. Indeed, such aggression may manifest itself in part as a substitute for feelings; the expression "acting out" is telling in this context. (Manne, 2018).

According to Anderson (2015), most women stray from the strict guidelines of so-called tradition in some fashion, making them susceptible to the societal repercussions meted out to women who violate gender norms. This is demonstrated by the study theory on attitudes toward atypical women, which reveals and explains the modern misogyny that underlies attitudes against these women, including ambivalence toward women, double standard, discrimination, and the (dis)likeability of women.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research was use qualitative research methodology, according to Harahap (2020), qualitative research methods are research techniques that stem from inductive thinking patterns, which are based on objective participatory observations of a social symptom (phenomenon). The social impacts and symptoms in question include past, present, and even future conditions. Thus, qualitative research is an interpretive field that uses various techniques. In addition, to analyze misogyny in novels, researchers use a feminist approach, because this approach is considered appropriate to analyze the practice of misogyny in Cho Nam-Joo's Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982 and its relation to the phenomenon of individuality.

Data Collection

This study collected some data related to the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982, and used two kinds of sources, namely primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982, and the secondary sources come from

books, ebooks, journals, articles, and the internet. All secondary sources are used to support the primary sources.

Data Analysis

Feminism began to protect women's rights and roles in society as culture and social institutions that increasingly divide men and women were developing Sigar & Rorintulus (2020). Feminism holds that since each person in society is equal, they all deserve to have the same rights. Feminism holds that there are no winners from the current inequalities: both men and women suffer from them, and society's culture and values, rather than its structures and institutions, are to blame for gender disparity Rorintulus (2020) and Rorintulus (2017).

In analyzing the data, researchers used a book entitled "Modern Misogyny: Anti-Feminism in a Post-Feminist Era" (2015) by Kristin J. Anderson, who discusses the analysis of misogyny against women and emphasizes the importance of equal rights and opportunities for women. The method of analysis represented by Anderson (2015) is presented briefly, concisely, and sequentially from beginning to end so that it is easily understood by the reader. These steps are as follows:

1. Identify key concepts, by identifying equal rights and opportunities for women in internal and external terms.
2. Explain the theories and arguments, which relate to liberal feminists who emphasize the importance of formal and legal equality, but tend to ignore the social and economic disparities that affect women's access to resources and opportunities.
3. Discuss methodology, emphasizing the importance of an inclusive approach that takes into account the differences and disparities experienced by women from different social backgrounds.
4. Give examples of the different experiences of women from different social backgrounds and how these may affect equality of rights and opportunities.

5. Drawing conclusions, in the struggle regarding gender equality, but also has limitations in addressing the social and economic disparities experienced by women from different backgrounds.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussion of the study would be presented in this chapter, and the researcher would answer the questions in Chapter 1. To answer these questions, the researcher uses a feminist approach to reveal women who experience acts of misogyny and show how women experience internal and external misogyny. The data is supported by the theory of analysis Anderson, (2015) regarding modern misogyny. The researcher found that there are four acts of misogyny contained in the novel Kim Jiyong, Born 1982, namely ambivalence towards women, double standards, discrimination, and the (dis)likeability of women.

Acts Ambivalence Toward Women

Ambivalence toward women is more prevalent than negative ambivalence toward men as a whole. Respondents may be less inclined to favor women's equality in the public arena while still supporting it in the private sphere due to ambivalence, which is the idea that discrimination against minorities and the lack of opportunities for the less educated result in a competitive labor market for these groups Scarborough, (2019). Ambivalence, which is also a conflicting feeling towards someone, also looks at women's feelings, where it is also experienced by Kim Jiyong.

Internal Acts Ambivalence Toward Women

Research on ambivalence has largely focused on its negative consequences, such as indecision, negative affect, and procrastination for overviews Harreveld et al., (2015) in Schneider, (2021). This shows the negative internalized attitudes shown towards women, as quoted below:

“The shoe went flying down the aisle all the way to the podium at the front of the class. The children instantly burst out laughing, and the teacher

turned red with indignation. "Whose shoe is it?" the teacher shouted, banging her fists on the podium. Jiyoung couldn't speak up." (Nam-Joo, 2020:18).

The quote explains that Kim Jiyoung is unable to speak and give an explanation to her teacher due to her friend's prank. This shows an act of misogyny ambivalence towards women, where Kim Jiyoung cannot express her feelings and it is inversely proportional to her feelings. This event is an act of misogyny, which forces women to accept uncomfortable conditions and consider it normal to be mistreated by men. In other words, it is indirectly like the silencing of opinions (Manne 2018).

External Acts Ambivalence Toward Women

Since higher trait ambivalence is linked to lower disparities between internal and external attributions, the ambivalence of characteristics should result in a lesser attribution bias Schneider, (2021). This shows a negative attitude towards women from an external perspective as the quote is below:

"The porridge shop was my idea, and I bought the apartment. And the children raised themselves. Yes, you've made it, but you didn't do it all by yourself, so be good to me and the kids." (Nam-Joo, 2020:43).

The quote explains that there was an act of ambivalence where Kim Jiyoung's mother managed to voice the feelings that she had been holding back from expressing. This is in accordance with misogyny, which is seen as a reaction to shifting social norms related to the role of women (Dehingia, 2020).

Women: Acts Double Standard

Women or girls are traditionally considered to be sexually reactive, submissive, and passive, while men or boys are meant to be sexually active, dominant, and activity initiators (hetero). Additionally, men typically enjoy more sexual independence than women do. Men and women could thus receive different treatment for the same sexual activity (Hill & Kearl, 2011). Everyone wants to get the same treatment or attitude. Just like Kim Jiyoung, but in reality Kim Jiyoung and her sister Kim Eounyong

have been treated differently since childhood. Their families always give different reactions or attitudes, namely double standards to women.

Double Standard Internal Act Against Women

In summary, we assume that people's attitudes towards double standard take different forms due to the satisfaction and internalization processes of the dominant social norms on the issue Allport, (1954) in Gómez (2019). This is contained in the quote below:

“It was a given that fresh rice hot out of the cooker was served in the order of father, brother, and grandmother, and that perfect pieces of tofu, dumplings, and patties were the brother’s while the girls ate the ones that fell apart.”. (Nam-Joo, 2020:11).

The quote explains how Kim Jiyoung and her sister, Kim Eunyoung, are treated differently by their families. Boys are always prioritized. Kim Jiyoung and her sister Kim Eunyoung, who get used items or items that must be shared, make her think that it is unfair. But Kim Jiyoung still rationalizes it by telling herself that she is a generous older sister and that she shares with her sister because they are both girls. This is also classified as misogyny, as stated by Anderson (2015).

Double Standard Internal Act Against Women

High-status people and males are more likely to associate with forceful, competitive, competent, and independent women. People think that while women should be kept warm and less competent, men should have agency. Women undercut perceived gender inequalities and a system where men have greater access to money and power for justifiable reasons by exhibiting traditionally male competencies Anderson, (2015).

“Her sister, two years older than her, was working at a textile factory on Cheonggyecheon. Oh Misook got a job at the same factory and moved into a chicken coop dormitory the two sisters shared with two other girls.” (Nam-Joo, 2020:16).

The quote explains that girls have to make sacrifices for their brothers; they have to sacrifice many things, including their dreams. This shows that there has been a double standard felt by Kim Jiyoung's mother, Oh Misook, since childhood because Oh Misook had to put aside personal desires for the sake of their brother. The cultivation of the concept that girls must sacrifice for boys is an act that is included in misogyny, in accordance with Anderson's (2015).

Women Who Get Discrimination

Discrimination is often embraced by society to signal the patriarchal system. This provides opportunities for verbal and non-verbal violence against women. The conflict between humans and the environment is quite dire. The rejection that occurs in women is seen in the very unnatural rules of acceptance Wardhani, (2020). This was also felt by Kim Jiyoung, who received discrimination in the form of violence and harassment.

Women who Experience External Discrimination

According to Almeida (2014) in Teixeira (2021), there is an invisible history in terms of female gender, which reflects a sexist culture that devalues women's social roles. This is as experienced by Kim Jiyoung, as seen in the quote below:

“Her first obstacle in school life was the “pranks of the boy desk-mate” that many schoolgirls experienced. To Jiyoung, it felt more like harassment or violence than pranks, and there was nothing she could do about it besides run crying to Mother and Eunyong. They weren’t much help.” (Nam-Joo, 2020:18).

The quote explains that Kim Jiyoung was discriminated against by getting violent treatment from her classmates for pranks committed by her friends. This is included in the act of misogyny discrimination. As stated by Manne (2018), verbal violence is included in the category of misogyny.

“Cunts,” the male student spat and stormed off. When the woman got to the bus stop, Jiyoung collapsed and burst into tears.: (Nam-Joo, 2020:32).

The quote explains that Kim Jiyoung received misogyny, which includes verbal insults, from a male friend of Kim Jiyoung's. Kim Jiyoung did not really know him and refused to be friends with the man, causing the man to become upset by saying insulting words. As stated by Manne (2018), verbal insults are included in the category of misogyny.

“Ew. That’s like chewing gum someone spat out,” said a familiar voice. Even the usually reasonable, sane ones verbally degrade women—even the women they have feelings for. That’s what I am: gum someone spat out.” (Nam-Joo, 2020:45).

The quote explains that Kim Jiyoung was discriminated against, which included sexual harassment by seniors in their hiking club. By calling Kim Jiyoung like gum that has been spit on. This is included in the act of misogyny discrimination. It reflects the harassment of women and is certainly an act of misogyny Ukockis, (2019).

(Dis)Likeability of Women

Information about women's performance is ambiguous; women are judged to be less competent than men. So again, men are assumed to be competent and rewarded for their competence, even when there is no evidence to support the assumption. In addition to competence ratings, favorability and hostility ratings were also gendered. Yet when there is clear evidence of success, women are less favored than men. In fact, clearly successful women are more disliked than men. Anderson, (2015).

(Dislikeability) of Women in Internal Terms

These findings imply that women are subjected to a double standard of evaluation in fields where men predominate: Women are seen less favorably than men when women's accomplishments are obvious. Heilman comes to the conclusion that, despite the fact that there are numerous factors that can cause someone to be despised at work, only women are despised for being successful Anderson, (2015). It is felt by Kim Jiyoung and her sister, Kim Eunyong, who are not expected to be

present in the family. The mother, who also apologized, showed that it was implicitly felt by Oh Misook due to pressure. This is revealed in the quote below:

"You should have a son. You must have a son. You must have at least two sons ..." When Kim Eunyong was born, Oh Misook held the infant in her arms and wept. "I'm sorry, Mother," she'd said, hanging her head. (Nam-Joo, 2020:12)

The quote explains that daughters are not expected in the family, plus the support of the mother, who always apologizes for giving birth to daughters, Kim Eunyong and Kim Jiyong. This shows the attitude of dislike towards women because of the patriarchal culture of thought in Kim Jiyong's family. This is in line with the thoughts of Manne (2018), who states that disowning women is also included in acts of misogyny.

Oh Misook asked her husband, who was tossing and turning, "What if ... What if the baby is another girl? What would you do, Daddy?" "What would you do, Daddy?" He rolled over to face the wall and said, "Hush and go to sleep. Don't give the devil ideas." (Nam-Joo, 2020:12-13).

The quote explains that there is a feeling of worry felt by Kim Jiyong's mother, Oh Misook, who is worried if the baby she is carrying is a baby girl. It gives the response that there is pressure felt by Oh Misook, where it gives the feeling that she does not like girls because of the pressure and demands in the family. As said by Manne (2018), acts such as psychologically suppressing and blaming are classified as acts of misogyny.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing the novel "Kim Jiyong, Born 1982", the researcher concludes that her position as a woman gets misogyny, it shows discrimination against women who live in a circle of patriarchal thinking. There are several acts of misogyny that have been analyzed using feminist approach. After being analyzed, it is evident that the misogyny experienced by the female character gets acts of misogyny that can be

found from oppression in various places, these actions include: 2 acts of ambivalence towards women revealed by female characters, 2 acts of double standards revealed by the female characters in the novel, 3 acts of discrimination revealed by the female characters in the novel, and 2 acts of dislikeability of women revealed by female characters in the novel. Following the conclusion of the research, researchers give recommendations to readers to continue studying literary works, because literary works relate to everything that is seen in real life. As in the novel Kim Jiyoung, Born 1982, the act of misogyny obtained by the main character, Kim Jiyoung, who received gender discrimination in the form of sexism whose space is above misogyny. This provides an understanding of misogyny, where misogyny is defined as hatred of women. This hatred towards women is what drives the misogyny system to continue working.

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