

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provides the findings and discussion of the study from the representation of feminine leadership depicted in the character of the Seeker Woman towards postmodern feminism in *The Host* novel by Stephenie Meyer using the theory of postmodern feminism by Judith Butler and representation by Stuart Hall.

4.1 Feminine Leadership

Feminine leadership is defined by behaviors that are supposed to characterize women, but feminine leadership fails to recognize and make line the natural power differential based on societal oppression that unexpectedly affects women as compared to men. Feminine leadership also fails to recognize heterogeneity among women, relying on essentialism and stereotypes. Stereotypes of the universal feminine do not generally mesh with society's perspectives about leadership. Women are seen as nurturing, more relational, emotional, more caring, less assertive, and less confrontational than men (Butler in Gasser, 2014, p.53).

When women lead the path to the greater leadership role, they are presented with the powerful chances to define and bring to life their extraordinary leadership style and the impact. In a developmental study of men and women, women got less supportive nonverbal responses from the inferior than men leaders (Butler in Chemers, 2014, p.165).

Women nowadays are not really seen to rely on as a leader. People more believe on men to be a leader than women. Yet women now are brave enough to show what rights they should have as a women. They do not afraid of what will happen next after they fight for their rights. The important thing is they get what they are fighting for. There are some aspects in feminine leadership such as empathy, powerful, and confident (Butler in Stead and Elliot, 2009, p.54). Women at the same time conclude social interpretations of how they do leadership and look at the different experiences that woman leader hassle and the obstacles they face that they can be accepted equally like men.

The first aspect, empathy, women must be have this aspect longer than men. It must be taught since they were born. Empathy means they care and aware of other feeling. Empathy is an emotional capacity and the power that women have (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.192). The second aspect, powerful, it is not always about the ability to control or influence people, it has different meaning in postmodern feminism era. Laughter can be defined as powerful, because it is the refusal to behave with propriety. Women's laugh is a weapon against oppression, cuts the patriarchy down (Butler in Gamble, 2006, p.235). The third aspect, confident, it can be defined from the gesture and act that women do. Laughter and the way women walk and talk are kinds of confident aspect in postmodern era. Confident is necessary for women leaders to take risks and accomplish high goals. Confident is a strong act of women leaders. People will see women as a good leader by her self confidence. In postmodern era, confidence is not always related

with the look of women's body. Women's bodies are powerful because they represent the forces of life (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.141).

Women's right is the idea of fight for their equal rights with men. The history of women's rights had told that women should gain property rights, the women's suffrage or the right to vote, reproductive rights, and the rights to get equal pay with men at work. There is a famous saying about women's right that says "*Women's rights are human rights*". That saying means that women should get the same rights with others. Yet in some countries, women are still rejected to get the same rights with others because of their gender.

Women's position is important in the organization. They bring their own point of view and characteristics into the organization. Their presence enriches the variety in the organization and leadership. The variety in the organization and leadership is a must, if we want to be more creative and perceptive in facing challenges in this era.

Women's ability to lead as an entrepreneur, leader of an organization or leader in politic is proven. The leadership styles of women which tend to be participatory give a high priority on human resource development. Their care to detail also makes the leadership style is suitable in this era of innovation.

In this study, the character under discussion is the Seeker Woman named Lacey. She is woman leader character which indicates feminine leadership in postmodern era. The three aspects of feminine leadership; empathy, powerful, and confident found in the Seeker Woman character is represented through her spoken

language in interaction with others characters, her thought, and gestures. This is in line with Hall concept on signs and symbol used in language such as sounds, written or spoken words, pictures, musical notes, and objects to represents drafts, ideas, and feelings to other people. Language becomes the media through which thoughts, ideas, and feelings are represented in culture. Language is the representation to the centre of the processes which produced meaning (Hall, 1997, p.1).

Furthermore, the culture depends on the people who participate to give meaning clearly for what is happening around them, and to understand the world in the same way. The three things about culture are feelings, affection, and passion just like drafts and ideas. The expressions that shows on the face 'say something' about who she is, it represents identity, and what she is feeling, it represents emotions, and what group she feel she belongs to, it represents affection, which otherpeople can read and understand, even if she did not do it in purpose, to communicate anything as a message formally, and even though the other person could not give a very rational story of she came to get what other people were saying about (Hall, 1997, p.2).

Meaning is what gives us a feeling of our own identity, of who we are and with whom we belong to (Woodward, 1997). Meaning is always produced and can be changed in every private and social interaction of where we belong or take part. Meaning is also produced every time people express themselves, make them of, accept the suitable culture, that is when people mix the culture with different ways to daily life, and do it in daily life and with this way they are gave the

meaning or value. Those three aspects of feminine leadership explained more details as follows:

4.1.1 Empathy

In this study, the three aspects of feminine leadership are empathy, powerful, and confident which the Seeker Woman character has. The empathy aspect can be seen the Seeker Woman character in which she chose not to use the violence to the people. The first aspect, empathy, women must be have this aspect longer than men. It must be taught since they were born. Empathy means they care and aware of other feeling. Empathy is an emotional capacity and the power that women have (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.192).

“We do not choose violence. We face it when we must. And it’s a good thing for the rest of you that some of us are strong enough for the unpleasantness. Your peace would be shattered without our work.” (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

The Seeker Woman gives empathy to the people even though she is in oppression. No matter she is a common people or a leader, a woman usually still give her empathy, even in she is in oppression. Just like what the Seeker Woman did, she gives her empathy to the people, especially to Melanie Stryder because her purpose is to catch Melanie Stryder.

The representation of empathy aspects is also found in others dialogue when the Seeker Woman is asking about the origin of Melanie Stryder. The Seeker Woman shows her empathy by asking how and where Melanie Stryder came from.

“But where did she come from? How did she appear in the middle of Chicago, a city long since civilized, hundreds of miles from any trace of rebel activity? Did she manage it alone?” (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

The Seeker Woman shows her empathy more deeply in the dialogue below by asking Melanie Stryder whether she came alone or not because the distance was so far and it is hard to reach the destination.

The Seeker Woman curious about Melanie by asked the question. By asking it, it represents the empathy feelings to Melanie because they are women. Although the Seeker Woman and Melanie have conflicts between them, but the Seeker Woman still has positive side which is empathy to Melanie because the Seeker Woman realizes that they are women and they have to care each other, even though they are not in a good relation.

The aspect of empathy is also showed when The Seeker Woman looked into Melanie Stryder’s body. When the host entered Melanie Stryder’s body, it made the body looks stronger than before. That is why The Seeker Woman is amazed by giving her empathy with her tone voice that sounds reassuring.

“She is strong”. The woman’s tone was reassuring now (Meyer, 2008, p.16)

As Butler stated that empathy means showing care to other, The Seeker Woman showed her empathy by giving her opinion of Melanie Stryder after the host entered Melanie Stryder’s body that became stronger. The tone of her voice is also showing the empathy to Melanie Stryder which her tone voice sounds relief.

“See how well she did with the first memory, the worst memory, whatever she expected, she handled this.” (Meyer, 2008, p.16)

The statement from The Seeker Woman is showed when the host entered Melanie Stryder's body. Everyone with the host in their body has new memory of their life. The Seeker Woman showed her empathy by showing her curiousness to know how well Melanie Stryder did with the host inside her body and her new memory.

The empathy aspect also can be seen from the Melanie Stryder's view of The Seeker Woman when The Seeker Woman looked at Melanie Stryder to get something she wanted.

She looked at me expectantly, as if waiting for more (Meyer, 2008, p.62).

The way The Seeker Woman saw Melanie Stryder can be define as empathy. The dialogue happened when Melanie Stryder joined the class and The Seeker Woman asked question to her. Melanie Stryder did not answer the question and that is why The Seeker Woman gave her the look of curiousness. The curiousness of The Seeker Woman towards Melanie Stryder is kind of empathy aspect.

The empathy representation reveals trough the narrations of Melanie Stryder toward The Seeker Woman.

The Seeker's host body was named Lacey; a dainty, soft, feminine name, Lacey (Meyer, 2008, p.539).

The narrations above tell about the description of The Seeker Woman real name before the host entered her body. The empathy aspect can be seen from the narration that given by Melanie Stryder about The Seeker Woman's name.

Melanie Stryder was amazed after she knew the real name of The Seeker Woman's Name. The Seeker Woman's real name was not represented her at all, that is what made Melanie Stryder amazed. The amazed expression of Melanie Stryder towards The Seeker Woman represents empathy aspect.

4.1.2 Powerful

The second aspect, powerful, it is not always about the ability to control or influence people, it has different meaning in postmodern feminism era. Laughter can be defined as powerful, because it is the refusal to behave with propriety. Women's laugh is a weapon against oppression, cuts the patriarchy down (Butler in Gamble, 2006, p.235). Powerful is one of the aspects of feminine leadership. It can be positive or negative aspect. It depends on the character itself, whether she is in a good or bad situation. Women have some stereotype images when they become a leader. Some effects of the images can become very powerful when they show in the public as a visualization which is shown by the stereotype to describe certain expectations about the appearance and identities feminine leaders (Butler in Gamble, 2006, p.55).

The writer found the representations of powerful aspects in the dialogue and narrations of the novel.

"I doubt that. We Seeker prefer a different sort of diagnosis."(Meyer, 2008, p.14)

The woman was defensive (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

From the words that the Seeker Woman said, it represents powerful that she has power to choose the different sort of diagnosis that she wants as the woman leader. The narrations that tell about the woman was defensive also represents that woman also has defense character as a leader because women are always imaged as weak creature, no matter who they are, whether they are a leader or just a common people.

Another powerful representation is from the narration that describe about how the Seeker Woman breath. It might be a common act, but it can be analyzed as the representation of powerful.

The woman breathed out heavily. A sigh (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

‘Breath out heavily’ can be represented as many expressions such as angry and panic. In that narration, the Seeker Woman breathed out heavily in front of Melanie Stryder. It gives a little bit angry feeling of her, but she did not want to look angry, so she just express her feeling through her gesture of act by breathed out heavily.

The reason why she did not want to look angry in front of other people is because she wants to keep her pride as a leader. She wants to look wise but she does not want to look like a bad leader. She keeps her good image as a woman leader because she knows what people think about her. People have negative thought about her and that is why she keeps her good image in front of others.

The writer found another representation of powerful aspects of feminine leadership. It is the narrations that describe about the Seeker Woman character from Melanie Stryder's point of view.

Lacey was just as loud as The Seeker-and still a complainer (Meyer, 2008, p.539).

According to Melanie Stryder's point of view, the Seeker Woman was a loud person and a complainer. A loud person here means she speaks loudly just like other Seeker. The other Seeker is all men, so the Seeker Woman is just as loud as men in Melanie Stryder's opinion. Although the Seeker Woman is a leader, but she still has woman common character, that is a complainer. Women are often considered as the complainer because they always show what they feel by speaking truthfully. No matter what they feel, they will speak truthfully. That is why women are considered as the complainer.

Some dialogues reveal that the Seeker Woman is a complainer will be analyzed above. She shows her feminine side even if she is a leader. She complained because nobody heard her when the host lived inside her body, but the host is taken out of her body by the Doc.

"You'll have to forgive me for going on and on, "she insisted, allowing us no other options. I've been shouting away in there for years and never getting to speak for myself. I've got a lot to stay all stored up." (Meyer, 2008, p.539)

The Seeker Woman complained about shouting away for a very long time to the people, but no one cares about her. For an ordinary woman, she may not show it frontally, but in this case, the Seeker Woman is a leader, so the Seeker Woman complaint frontally in front of other people. She does not care anymore of

how people think about herself because she knows that people already have negative thought about her.

The powerful aspect reveals through the narrations that given by Melanie Stryder. The story line in the narrations happened when Doc succeeded to take out the host from The Seeker Woman's body.

Her lips twitched. Her hand trembled. Her hand tightened into a fist, and her lips parted. Her eyes blinked rapidly. Her face grimaced-was she in pain? (Meyer, 2008, p.553)

The expression and gesture of her represents powerful aspect even though she was in pain. She looked weak, but there are some parts of her body that still has power inside even though she was oppressed. The grimace she has on her face showed the power while she was in oppression.

The powerful aspect can be seen from the dialogue of The Seeker Woman after Doc took out the host out of The Seeker Woman's body.

"I've been shouting away in there for years and never getting speak for myself. I've got a lot to stay all stored up." (Meyer, 2008, p.539)

The dialogue showed how The Seeker Woman complained to others that no one heard her as time goes by. The way The Seeker Woman complained shows some power she had as a woman leader. As Butler stated that powerful is not always to control or influence people.

The powerful aspect representation of how The Seeker Woman groaned can be seen from the dialogue and narrations below.

"Ah," she groaned. Her eyes fluttered open, focused quickly on Doc's face. There was no discomfort in her expression-the No Pain would be making her feel wonderful, of course. Her eyes were onyx black (Meyer, 2008, p.538).

The expression of pain that The Seeker Woman showed represents powerful while she was in pain. The powerful aspect reveals through her voice and her gesture. Her gesture which is showed on the narrations that she focused quickly in Doc's face while she just awake after Doc took out the host out of her body, it represents powerful aspect.

“Don't call me that!” the woman sobbed. “That's not my name! It's hers, it's hers! Don't say it again!” (Meyer. 2008, p.554)

The powerful aspect reveals through the dialogue of The Seeker Woman that being sobbed because Doc called her with the wrong name. She was angry because she cannot remember who she is. After the host is taken out from The Seeker Woman's body, then her memory become lost.

4.1.3 Confident

The third aspect, confident, it can be defined from the gesture and act that women do. Laughter and the way women walk and talk are kinds of confident aspect in postmodern era. Confident is necessary for women leaders to take risks and accomplish high goals. Confident is a strong act of women leaders. People will see women as a good leader by her self confidence. In postmodern era, confidence is not always related with the look of women's body. Women's bodies are powerful because they represent the forces of life (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.141).

Confident is the third aspects of feminine leadership that the Seeker Woman has in *The Host* novel. In the postmodern era, women have more confidence than before. The confidence itself is in the aspect of feminine

leadership, so it means that women have more confidence to be a leader nowadays to fight for their rights. Women think that if they do not go forward to be a leader, they will not achieve what they have to get, that is their rights as women.

The writer found the confident aspect in feminine leadership in the narrations that describe about the Seeker Woman's act in front the people. It is not about how she speaks, but it describes about how she laughs as a woman leader.

The woman made a sound of amusement. Laughter. (Meyer, 2008, p.14)

The sound of amusement that the Seeker Woman has made is the representation of confident as a leader. She has high confident as a leader by showing her laugh so happily. The Seeker Woman realizes that as a leader, she has to show some good characters especially she is a woman leader. A woman leader usually has bad estimation, especially from men. Men tend to think that women cannot be a leader, and they have to be just a usual people. That is why the Seeker Woman shows her laughter of amusement in front of the people, but Melanie Stryder still has negative thought about that laughter of amusement that the Seeker Woman showed because Melanie is a woman too, woman usually does not like what other woman do in front of her.

The writer found the representation of confident in feminine leadership aspect which is described in narrations below. The narrations tell about the act of the Seeker Woman when she asked about Melanie Stryder's origin to the Healer. She asked so many questions because she was curious about Melanie Stryder.

She listed the questions without seeming to seek an answer, as if she had already voiced them many times (Meyer, 2008, p.15).

The Seeker Woman is confident to just list the question without knowing what the answer is. She did that as if she already knew what the answer is, and it is like she had already heard the questions so many times. It shows that she wants to keep her pride in front of other people. She wants to look confidently like a leader in general, so she did that act just like in the narrations.

The representation of confident is also described in the narrations below from the Seeker Woman's gesture.

The woman usually announced her approach with the quick tap of her hard shoes.

There were sharp sounds – footsteps, staccato against a hard floor. When she spoke again, the woman's voice was across the room from the man (Meyer, 2008, p.17).

The representation of confident is from her gesture when she walks and it represents freedom when she walks with the quick tap of her hard shoes. The quick tap of her hard shoes described the way how she walks confidently as a woman leader.

The confident aspect representation reveals through the dialogue of The Seeker Woman.

Lacey snorted. "Got her brainwashed, huh?"(Meyer, 2008, p.540)

The dialogue above tells about The Seeker Woman that being fed up because of the different behavior of Melanie Stryder that makes her snorted, so that she said that Melanie Stryder is brainwashed. The way The Seeker Woman

said that thing can be defined as the representation of confident as a woman leader.

The confident aspect representation of how The Seeker Woman speaks with her tone voice can be seen from the dialogue and narrations below.

“Well, it feels good to have my head back,” she said in a loud clear voice (Meyer, 2008, p.538).

The way The Seeker Woman said the words in a loud clear voice obviously represents confident as a woman leader. As Butler stated that the way women talk and walk is kind of confident aspect in postmodern feminism era. No one is brave enough to speak in a loud clear voice just like what The Seeker Woman did because she is a leader. Even though the host is take out from The Seeker Woman’s body, but The Seeker Woman still has the character of a leader which is confident.

4.2 Postmodern Feminism

Postmodern feminism is not like traditional feminism. It moved away from the old feminism. This kind of feminism rejects to elaborate the more important and powerful of one gender. It stresses variety and differences. Postmodern feminism wants every woman that shows themselves on their writing to become the kind of feminist they want to be. It can serve women more options to be what they want. The modern way of thinking is the important act in most people everyday’s life. Postmodern feminist believe that people now are staying in as area of refusal and there is no a stable self and logical powers capable to produce important knowledge. Knowledge is not objective than politics and ethics

anymore. Language does not interpret reality, because reality does not exist for it to tell about. There are some aspects of postmodern feminism such as oppression, freedom, and diversity (Butler in Gamble, 2006, p.37).

The first aspect, oppression is one of the aspects in feminism that still cannot be solved until now. In postmodern era, women face more oppression than in the old feminism era. Women stand on the subordinate position in a patriarchal or men dominated society, Butler did not think that all of women were equally oppressed by men or that no women were guilty of oppressing other women (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.107). The second aspect, freedom for women is limited by the work environment, especially the personal freedom. They cannot be what they choose to be. In the society with many persons do certain jobs, they tend to develop certain character traits, interest, and habits. Without such adaptations to the demands of their particular occupations, they would not be able to do a great job. The third aspect, diversity become the important things in feminism. In Butler's opinion, postmodern feminism itself can be defined with diversity (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.102).

Many feminist believe that postmodern feminism have begun and used in the 1980's. Postmodern feminism is used to discuss about many different theories in the term of feminism movement. Usually, people who use this term are individuals that might be contrast the whole term of feminism, because they feel that it does not have any relations with society nowadays. Those individuals coincide that feminism is positive term to help women get the rights they fight for.

In this era, it can be seen by some people that women's rights are as they should be and feminism is no longer needed, it is the sign that why we are now in the postmodern feminism era. The whole view by these individuals usually derive that problems in this era affect everyone, not only women. This term is seen as a new era for women and the opinion that they are completely the same in nowadays, moving on from the old view of the traditional feminism.

The extremist view of postmodern feminism feels that this is the right time to move on from the traditional feminism. This problem is different from the anti feminist view, because feminism is still seen positively into women and its historical value to adjust the structure of equality nowadays. This view does not have to excuse the slide back to a patriarchal dominated society again, but that the staunch feminist may really contribute to the negative view of women by breaking their borders from their attitude with general societal issues (Butler in Ashba, 2008, p.41).

According to Helen Cixous, she challenged women to write themselves out of the world men have constructed for women. Women should put themselves as the unthinkable into words. They have to reveal the nonexistence into existence. Cixous believe that this was more than just a style of writing, but it is the very possibility of change (Cixous in Gamble, 2006, p.42).

Postmodern feminism is one of the varieties of feminism. The definition of feminism itself is the movement of social and political equality of men and women. The people who fight for the movement of gender equality writes about

feminism, and have the thought that feminism is good movement to get women's rights is the feminist (Baumgardner and Richards, 2000). Feminists have fight for women's rights such as protection from violence, sexual harassment and rape, rights in the workplace to be in the same level as men, including free days on maternity and equal fee with men, and against other specific discrimination toward women.

Postmodern feminist fights for their each gender. The meaning of the statement is many lesbian and transgender nowadays who fight for their rights and to be avowed by the government and all of the people. That is the differences between traditional feminism and postmodern feminism. Traditional feminism wants their rights in the workplace, to vote for the leader, and the protection for everyday and everywhere they are, while postmodern feminism wants their own gender to be avowed and to be accepted in the public area.

According to Rosemarie Tong, since the relationship between postmodern feminism and feminism is difficult to explain, feminist who considers themselves as a postmodern feminist face some difficulties to explain how can they become both postmodernist and feminist . Postmodern feminist also rejects every mode of feminist which thinks to give some explanations of why women are oppressed, so they have to reach justice and emancipation (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.270). Indeed, some postmodern feminists believed to the way how traditional feminist think that all of them avoid it.

It is better for women who are searching for freedom to escape from the unwanted terms because they realize the signal of coherence that stops the differences (Cixous in Tong, 2009, p.108). Those three aspects of postmodern feminism explain more details as follows:

4.2.1 Oppression

The first aspect, oppression is one of the aspects in feminism that still cannot be solved until now. In postmodern era, women face more oppression than in the old feminism era. Women stand on the subordinate position in a patriarchal or men dominated society, Butler did not think that all of women were equally oppressed by men or that no women were guilty of oppressing other women (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.107). Oppression is the first aspects in postmodern feminism that the Seeker Woman has. It becomes the aspect that every kind of feminism has. From the first wave, second wave, and even third wave still has oppression as one of the aspect that cannot be removed easily in the term of feminism. Although, postmodern feminists' denial to develop explanations and solutions about women's oppression is a big problem for some feminist's theory, but the denial is also needed to generate the spirit of plurality, abundance, and differences (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.270). Oppression is one of the aspects in feminism that still cannot be solved until now. In postmodern era, women face more oppression than in the old feminism era. Women stand on the subordinate position in a patriarchal or men dominated society, Butler did not think that all of women were equally oppressed by men or that no women were guilty of oppressing other women (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.107).

The writer found representation of oppression in the postmodern feminism aspects from the dialogue and narrations in *The Host* novel. The character itself is a woman leader, but she is also faced some oppression in her leadership style.

“But where did she come from? How did she appear in the middle of Chicago, a city long since civilized, hundreds of miles from any trace of rebel activity? Did she manage it alone? (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

The dialogue above represents empathy in feminine leadership, but in the term of postmodern feminism, she is in oppression. The way she asked shows the oppression of her feeling as a woman. Her feelings forced her to be under oppression when she asked about Melanie Stryder.

Oppression does not always in an action, but it also happens in a thought. In this case, the Seeker Woman is oppressed in her mind. She is not oppressed directly, but she is oppressed in the way of thinking.

Another oppression representation will be analyzed below. The representations of oppression can be seen from the narrations about the Seeker Woman.

Her face was empty, her hand motionless. Her lips twitched (Meyer, 2008, p.553).

The narrations tell about the expression and gestures of the Seeker Woman when Doc succeeded in taking out the host from the Seeker Woman's body. It indicates that the Seeker Woman is in oppression when Doc took out the host from her body. She was under control of the host, so the host resisted surviving inside the body of the Seeker Woman. She is oppressed because of the host, and when Doc took out the host from her body, she is oppressed because of Doc.

The representations of oppression also can be seen from the dialogue of the Seeker Woman. It shows from the way she talks and the tone of her voice.

“Do you have anywhere better to live than these caves? It’s so dirty here. Isn’t there a house somewhere, maybe? What do you mean we have to share rooms? Chore schedule? I don’t understand. I have to work? I don’t think you understand...” (Meyer, 2008, p.540)

The words that she showed when she speaks are indicated as oppression. She feels in oppression when she enters the cave that full of people that free from the host. The Seeker Woman is not accustomed to the cave because she never enters a place like the cave before. She always comes to a good place that is why she feels uncomfortable when she came into the cave.

Another representation of oppression shows from both narrations and dialogue. The dialogue is from the Seeker Woman and the narrations are from Melanie Stryder.

“Ah,” she groaned. Her eyes fluttered open, focused quickly on Doc’s face. There was no discomfort in her expression-the No Pain would be making her feel wonderful, of course. Her eyes were onyx black (Meyer, 2008, p.538)

The dialogue happens when Doc succeeded taking out the host from the Seeker Woman’s body. The way she groaned represents that she is oppressed even though Doc took out the host from her body to make her feel better and to give back her own body without any host living inside. The host that lived in the Seeker Woman’s body had made her become a bad woman. The word bad in this case means that she is not like a woman leader in general. She became bad woman when the host lived inside her body. The host controlled her and made her under oppression of the host.

The oppression aspect representation can be seen from the dialogue and narrations of The Seeker Woman character.

“See how well she did with the first memory, the worst memory, whatever she expected, she handled this.” (Meyer, 2008, p.16)

The oppression aspect representation reveals through the dialogue of The Seeker Woman towards Melanie Stryder. The Seeker Woman feels a little bit upset because Melanie Stryder did not follow what The Seeker Woman asked to her. The upset feeling of The Seeker Woman is the representation of oppression.

4.2.2 Freedom

The second aspect, freedom for women is limited by the work environment, especially the personal freedom. They cannot be what they choose to be. In the society with many persons do certain jobs, they tend to develop certain character traits, interest, and habits. Without such adaptations to the demands of their particular occupations, they would not be able to do a great job (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.102). Freedom is the second aspects of postmodern leadership that the Seeker Woman has. Although she is a leader, it does not mean that she always get freedom in her life. Freedom is the spirit to do something satisfying, but one unreasonable and disadvantageous thing can be determined (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.273). Freedom for women is limited by the work environment, especially the personal freedom. They cannot be what they choose to be. In the society with many persons do certain jobs, they tend to develop certain character traits, interest, and habits. Without such adaptations to the

demands of their particular occupations, they would not be able to do a great job (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.102).

From the feminist's perspective, even if there were many things to be exploited, it is not even beneficial that this life standard was generalized, because it has not succeed to reach the promises of happiness, freedom, liberation, and peace, even for the people that get advantageous from it.

The writer found some representations of freedom in the dialogues and narration of the novel about the Seeker Woman character. Freedom can be seen not only from the words that the Seeker Woman said, but it also can be seen from the gestures of the Seeker Woman.

The woman made a sound of amusement. Laughter (Meyer, 2008, p.14).

It represents confident in feminine leadership and freedom aspect in postmodern feminism. The sound of amusement that the Seeker Woman has made is the representation of confident as a leader. The use of word *Laughter* is the representation of freedom in feminism that she can laugh happily.

The Seeker Woman gets freedom because she is a leader. If she is in the same position as Melanie Stryder, she cannot get freedom like what she has now, not even to laugh. She gets the right of freedom to act differently from other women that are not in the same position as her. The right of freedom to act differently is to laugh with amusement.

The second freedom representation will be analyzed below. It is the combination between narrations about the Seeker Woman and the dialogues of the Seeker Woman.

The woman was defensive (Meyer, 2008, p.15).

“We do not choose violence. We face it when we must. And it’s a good thing for the rest of you that some of us are strong enough for the unpleasantness. Your peace would be shattered without our work.” (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

The Seeker Woman has defends characteristics as a leader. The defend character is also the representation of freedom. In the traditional feminism, women cannot defend themselves because they have limitedness of action. They cannot do what they want to do freely. In the postmodern feminism era, women can defend themselves and do what they want to do freely, but not all the actions they can do freely in the public.

The writer found another freedom representation in postmodern feminism.

She listed the questions without seeming to seek an answer, as if she had already voiced them many times (Meyer, 2008, p.15)

She has the freedom to act just like what is written in the narrations above. In the traditional feminism, women who did that act would be prohibited to do action like that. In postmodern feminism, women have more freedom than in traditional feminism to do what they want to do.

“She is strong”. The woman’s tone was reassuring now (Meyer, 2008, p.16).

The freedom aspect representation reveal through tone of The Seeker Woman. The tone of her voice in the dialogue did not sound as loud as usual. The Seeker Woman usually speaks with a loud tone voice to other people, so when she

she speaks calmly, it represents freedom that can change her tone voice whatever she like and it depends on the situations.

Lacey was just as loud as The Seeker-and still a complainer (Meyer, 2008, p.539).

As a leader, she speaks loudly like other Seeker whereas she is a woman. The freedom aspect representation reveals through the act of The Seeker Woman that she is a complainer. She can complaint as much as she wants as it represents freedom in postmodern feminism era.

4.2.3 Diversity

The third aspect, diversity become the important things in feminism. In Butler's opinion, postmodern feminism itself can be defined with diversity because there is no settled meaning about postmodern feminism for every feminist (Butler in Tong, 2009, p.102). Diversity is the third aspect that the Seeker Woman has. Postmodern feminism displaces some differences with diversity and creates issues that moved away from modernism into postmodernism in the simultaneous world (Brooks in Gamble, 2006).

The writer found some examples of the representation of diversity in the dialogues and narrations about the Seeker Woman. The first dialogue of the Seeker Woman will be analyzed below.

"I doubt that. We Seeker prefer a different sort of diagnosis." (Meyer, 2008, p.14).

The dialogue above tells that as the Seeker, they prefer different sort of diagnosis. She wants the Seeker to be different with other people because she feels that the Seeker has more power than common people that live in the cave.

Other representation of diversity is found by the writer in the dialogue and narrations below.

The Seeker's host body was named Lacey; a dainty, soft, feminine name. *Lacey* (Meyer, 2008, p.539).

The diversity represents from the description of the name that there is a woman leader with feminine name. Being a leader does not always have to look strong. From the description of the meaning of the Seeker Woman's name, she has soft and feminine kind of name. It means that she is a usual woman just like Melanie Stryder or any other woman in the cave. Although she is a leader, it does not mean that she is totally different from any other kind of women.

The representation of diversity that the writer found in the dialogues and narrations of the novel is not as many as other aspects in postmodern feminism.