Intertextual Study of Feminism Elements on the Novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and Novel *Catatan Sang Model* by Novanka Raja

**Abstract**

Intertextual theory considers that none of the literary works are truly independent without any influence from other literary works. The same is true of literary works in this study. This study aims to describe the intertextual study of the feminist elements of the novel *Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and the novel *Catatan Sang Model* karya Novanka Raja. The research of the two novels focused on intertextual studies of elements of feminism. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique used in the form of a reading-recording technique. Data analysis techniques used content review techniques and analyze structures in both novels that focus on the facts of the story. The results show, (1) the intertextual relationship in the division of labor and economic system in the novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and the novel *Catatan Sang Model* karya Novanka Raja, namely (a) Gita representing Fatia, (b) Non-established Gita representing with Fatia not well established, (c) Jupri representing with Fatia's father, (d) Jupri a fraudster, blackmailer, and oppressor representing Fatia's oppressive father, (e) Jupri who was not well-established representing the established Fatia's father, (f) PSK representing with the model, (2) intertextual relations in the education and governance system in the novel *Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and the novel *Catatan Sang Model* karya Novanka Raja, namely (a) Gita who dropped out of school representing Fatia who was able to finish her education well (b) Gita who was successful as a prostitute representing Fatia who was successful as a model, (c) Nita representing with Mrs. Fatia as a supporter of professional success, (d) Mr. Semar representing with Fatia's father as a successor tuned various problems they faced in carrying out their profession, (e) Gita representing Fatia in terms of having the right to choose to determine the future and find her identity, (3) Intertextual relationships in the nature of gender identity and the relationship between sexuality and biological reproduction in the novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and the novel *Catatan Sang Model* karya Novanka Raja, namely (a) Gita representing with Fatia suffered the same fate about sexual treatment, (b) Jupri representing with Person 1 as the perpetrator of abuse, (c) Mr. James representing with Male 1 as the perpetrator of harassment, (e) Gita experience sexual harassment physically representing with Fatia who is physically and non-physically sexually abused.

**Keywords:** novel, feminism elements, intertextuality
A. Introduction

The Novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam* tells the story of a female figure who is strong in dealing with all the problems that occur in life. Gita has a unique personality. She was born from a family that was originally full of sufficiency. However, since her father left Gita, her mother and younger siblings for other women their lives have become difficult. He decided to quit school and was willing to make a living for the sake of her family's survival. The unfortunate fate of Gita. She was promised to work as a sales clerk who was apparently employed as a commercial sex worker. She has been tricked. Repeatedly he convinced herself to reject the despicable job. However, on the other hand, she was reminded of the fate of her mother and sister in her hometown. Until finally she decided to pursue her job to become a professional prostitute. In undergoing the profession as a "night flower", Gita experienced various problems and trials in her life. So that it makes herself a strong and tough woman. Breaking other people's views about the badness of an entertaining woman, she believes that every person as bad as anything has the same opportunity. Women want to be respected even when they are in the lowest level, have a decent life, the companion is according to what she wants. Even a prostitute does not mean they sell their bodies and souls.

Another novel that also tells the story of a woman's life is the novel *Catatan Sang Model* by Novanka Raja. This novel represents superior women. The same goes for the character Gita in the novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam*, a female character in the novel *Catatan Sang Model* also shows the denial of the notion that not all models are willing to sell themselves for work and popularity, become idols, famous, glamorous, and without pressure. On the contrary, being a model is not an easy profession. Sometimes they can give themselves up for a job, sleep with the agency boss model for popularity, desperately looking after the condition of the body to always look charming even by taking drugs.

The two novels above are not present alone. The presence of a literary work can originate from the influence of literary works. This can not be denied because basically when the process of creating literature, an author must have gained influence from other texts that have been present before, both consciously and unconsciously.

The intertextual study of the two novels above focuses on the element of feminism. The element of feminism is a theory that combines the doctrine of equality of rights for women which is an organized movement to achieve women's rights, with an ideology of social transformation that aims to create a world for women. Feminism is the liberation ideology of women with the belief that women experience injustice because of their gender. Feminism offers various analyzes of the causes, the perpetrators of women's oppression. The desired feminism is the existence of justice in looking at the existence of women, both as writers and in literary works.

Feminist elements above are associated with three elements of building literary works, namely characters, settings and plot. These three elements in the term Stanton are called story facts. Figures, backgrounds and channels are reviewed to find out the lives of women related to household economic organizations and the accompanying family ideology, namely; (1) the division of labor in the economic system, (2) the education and governance system, (3) the nature of gender identity and the relationship between sexuality and biological reproduction. The above urrain shows that the two novels above are worthy of being studied intertextually.

B. Literature Review

There are several aspects that have become literature studies in this study. The literature study is intended to support research with theories that are relevant to research, as stated below.

1. Definition of novel

A novel is a type of fiction that appears most recently when compared to other fictional stories. The novel tells the situation of the character in a complex manner, revealing the conflict of life of the characters in a more profound and subtle way. In addition to figures, a series of events and settings are arranged in a structured manner so that the shape is longer than the other custom prose. Novels present like other literary works are not without meaning. Novels presented in the midst of society have a central function and role by giving inner satisfaction to the reader through the educational values contained in them.

This has been revealed by Goldmann (Saraswati, 2003:87) defining a novel is a story about a search that is degraded by authentic values in the world. The degraded novel search was carried
out by a problematic hero. Thematic features are seen in terms of authentic values which, according to Goldmann, are totalities implicitly appearing in novels, organizing values according to world mode as totality.

The function of the novel is basically to entertain the readers. The novel is essentially a story and is therefore also contained in it the purpose of providing entertainment to the reader. As Wellek and Warren (Nurgiyanto, 1994:3) say, reading a work of fiction is enjoying stories, entertaining oneself to gain inner satisfaction. Novels are expressions and descriptions of human life in an age that are faced with various problems of life. From the complex problems of human life can give birth to a conflict and conflict. Through novels, authors can tell about aspects of human life in depth including various human behaviors. Novel contains about human life in facing life problems, novels can function to learn about human life at certain times.

2. Intertextuality theory

Intertextuality theory is a literary theory that seeks to find interrelationships between literary texts and other literary texts. Intertextual is a search for meaning done outside of individual work, not limited to space and time. The speaker is the subject with the subject, as the subject of the text is not a factual author. Intertextual is basically intersubjectivity (Ratna in Sehandi, 2014:167).

Riffatere (in Teeuw 1983), reveals that intertext is broadly defined as a network of relationships between one text and another. More than that, the text itself is etymologically (textus, latin) means woven, woven, merging, arrangement, and braid.

Intertextual was first developed by French researcher Kristeva in his essay entitled The Bounded Text and Word, Dialogue, and Novel. The intertextual approach has the basic principle that each text is productivity. Text is a permutation of other texts. Intertextual view of the text is in the space of one specified text, the text is a variety of speech acts, the text is taken from other texts, and the text is overlapping and mutually neutralizing each other (Kristeva, 1980:36-37). Therefore, literary texts are read and must be read against the background of other texts; no text is truly independent, in the sense that its creation and reading cannot be done in the absence of other texts for example, role models, skeletons.

Intertextual theory is a theory that seeks to find relationships between one text and other texts. In other words, new literary works are a transformation from previous literary works. A writer when writing his work is more or less affected by other works. So it cannot be denied that in the text he is writing it sometimes contains other texts. But the author is not merely just copying it, but developing or remodeling it into a new work with different languages and styles. In essence, intertextual studies attempt to find certain aspects that have existed in previous works in literary works that emerged later.

3. Feminism

Etymologically feminists come from the word femme (woman), meaning women who struggle to fight for women's rights as a social class. Feminism arises as a result of the existence of gender prejudices which tend to dominate women. Women are dominated by the notion that men are strong beings, while women are weak creatures. This makes women always underestimated and deemed inappropriate to be equated with men. Feminism is a women's movement that demands equality and justice rights to be equated with men.

Moeliono, et al. (1998:241) states that feminism is a women's movement that demands equal rights between women and men. The equality of rights covers all aspects of life, both in the political, economic and socio-cultural fields. Feminism is an organized activity that fights for women's rights and interests. If women are equal to men, it means that they have the right to determine themselves as owned by men so far.

Feminism is not an attempt to rebel against men, an effort to fight social institutions such as household and marriage institutions, as well as women's efforts to deny their nature, but rather an effort to end oppression and exploitation of women. According to Fakih (Sugihastuti, 2013:63), the feminism movement is a struggle in the direction of justice for men and women.

The emergence of feminism began with the emancipation movement of women, namely the process of releasing women from low socio-economic positions and legal restraints which limited the possibilities for growth and progress. People who embrace feminism are referred to as feminists. The figure who supports the emancipation of women is called a professional figure, while the one who opposes it is called a contra-feminist figure.
Feminism is not a female monopoly, the term feminism cannot be associated with feminine terms because men who have feminist characteristics also exist and they do not have to be feminine. However, many male feminists can also cause problems. When there are men who become feminists and fight for women’s rights, this is precisely a sign that women are still creatures that need to be helped by others to alleviate them. Women seem to miss men. The aim of feminism is not just a gender issue, but a matter of “humanity” or fighting for human rights. Feminism arises from the presence of gender prejudices that tend to dominate women. Women are nominated because of the assumption that men are universally different from women. The difference lies not only in the biological criteria, but also in the socio-cultural criteria. The difference is represented by two concepts, namely gender and gender. Sex difference refers to physical differences, especially production functions, while gender is a social and cultural interpretation of gender differences. Gender is not always related to physiological differences like what has been found in society so far. Gender divides work attributes into masculine and feminine. Masculine is occupied by male sex, while feminine by female sex. This concept then gave birth to an understanding of women and men. Women are gentle, beautiful, graceful, emotional and motherly; while men are strong, rational and powerful. Such views then make women marginalized.

C. Metode Penelitian

The following are some points related to the research method as stated below.

1. Method and Research Design
   This type of research is library research. Library research is a type of qualitative research. Library research aims to collect data and information with the help of various materials found in library rooms such as books, as well as previous research journals. Meanwhile, the method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method.

2. Data dan Data Resources
   This study uses written data in the form of words, phrases, sentences and paragraphs that contain feminist elements in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam and Catatan Sang Model. Sources of data in this study are: (1) Novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe, this novel consists of 227 pages, published by the Pohon Cahaya Press in 2012 the first print, and (2) The Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja, the novel consists of 268 pages, published by Rumahku Istanaku in the first print.

3. Technique of Data Collection
   The process of collecting research data uses the note-taking method and library method. The note reading method is used as a method that is very suitable with the data collection technique in this study. This method uses researchers as instruments (human instruments) to carry out careful, directed and careful reading activities both on data sources and research literature sources. Careful and careful reading aims to let researchers know the exact research data that is really needed to answer research problems.

4. Technique of Data Analysis
   The data analysis technique that will be used by the researcher is the content study which includes three steps in the analyzing process, namely (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, (3) drawing conclusions.

D. Findings and Discussion

1. Findings
   Intertextual studies are focused on three domains, namely character, background and plot (fact story). This aspect is described to obtain the element of feminism in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja. The study was conducted to find a representation (relationship of meaning), namely the relationship between elements of feminism. The intertextual relationship in the two novels is seen after deep understanding through the process of the description. The following describes the intertextual relationship of the elements of feminism of the two novels.

   Relationship of meaning (hipogram) elements of feminism in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe with feminist elements in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja
viewed from three aspects, namely (1) division of labor in the economic system, (2) education and government systems, and (3) the nature of gender identity as well as sexual and biological reproductive relationships. However, before being explained in detail the following presentation table shows that the figure of Gita in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe represented by the character Fatia in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja in terms of elements of feminism.

To understand more simply the results of this study can be seen in the following hypogram table.

**Table** The hipogram of the element of feminism in novel *Diary Sang Kembang Malam* by Agung Webe and Novel *Catatan Sang Model* by Novanka Raja

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Feminism elements</th>
<th>Novel &quot;DSKM&quot;</th>
<th>Novel &quot;CSM&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Division of Work in the Economic System</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Gita</td>
<td>- Fatia</td>
<td>- Gita</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Not established</td>
<td>- Not established</td>
<td>- Fatia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Jupri</td>
<td>- Ayah Fatia</td>
<td>- Steady</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Con artists, blackmailers and oppressors</td>
<td>- oppressor</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Not established</td>
<td>- Steady</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Commercial Sex Worker</td>
<td>- Model</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Gita who dropped out of school</td>
<td>- Fatia completed her education well</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Success as a sex worker</td>
<td>- Fatia's mother (supporter)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Education and Government System</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Nita (supporter)</td>
<td>- Fatia's father (Guide)</td>
<td>- Having the right to vote</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Mr. Semar (Guide)</td>
<td>- Fatia's father (Guide)</td>
<td>- to determine the future</td>
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<td>- Having the right to vote</td>
<td>- Having the right to vote</td>
<td>- and find its true identity</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to determine the future</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Experience physical sexual injustice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Nature of Sex Identity and Sexuality and Biological</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Reproductive Relationships</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Gita</td>
<td>- Fatia</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Jupri (Harassers)</td>
<td>- Figure 1 (Harassers)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Mr. James (Actor of Harassment)</td>
<td>- Male 1 (Actor of Harassment)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Experiencing physical sexual injustice</td>
<td>- Experiencing physical and non-physical sexual</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>abuse</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The table above shows the existence of a hypogram (meaning relationship) elements of feminism namely (1) division of labor in the economic system, (2) education and government systems, and (3) the nature of gender identity and sexual and biological reproductive relationships in Gita figures in novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and Fatia in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja.

2. Discussion

The discussion of this study focused on the three aspects stated above to see the hipogram of feminist elements contained in the novel.

1) Division of work in the economic system

Referring to the hypogram table above, it is determined several aspects/elements of feminism that representatives from the side of the division of labor in the economic system, namely (1) Gita representing Fatia, (2) Gita not established representing Fatia not established, (3) Jupri representing Father Fatia, (4) Jupri is a cheater, blackmailer, and oppressor representing Fatia's oppressive father, (5) Jupri is not well-established to representing the established Fatia Father, (6) PSK representing the model.

The relationship of meaning (hipogram) in the division of labor and economic system above can be explained that the figure of Gita in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe representing with the figure Fatia in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja which happened they suffered the same fate, still under patriarchal influence or under male rule. The Gita in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe experienced the influence of male patriarchy, namely the attitude taken by Jupri towards her. Jupri determined what Gita had to do without going through an agreement. The same goes for Fatia's character in novel Catatan
Sang Model by Novanka Raja. Her desire to be a model ran aground because her father never agreed to that. How much convincing Fatia is still firmly refused. Patriarchal ideologies often occur in women’s lives, even the main female characters of the two novels. Women never get the right to be themselves and make their own choices. Even in terms of how and what work is appropriate, women still consider men’s decisions without being able to choose and become themselves.

Gita figures in the Diary of the novel Diary sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and Fatia in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja are two figures who are not well-established from an economic standpoint. Gita’s ineptitude began when her father left her and her family for another woman. Gita’s family became difficult when her father left her and her mother and sister. At that time Gita was in the second grade of high school, the business owned by her father was growing rapidly. However, her father left her family to marry another woman without giving news and without returning. Since then her mother has often been sick, her sister needs a lot of money for the cost of food and daily life. This made Gita very sad and devastated, so in the end, she decided to stop school and work in the city.

The Fatia figure in novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja is also described as a non-established figure. Young Fatia who wants her to be what she aspires to, but that is impossible for her to do. She always followed what the parents wanted, especially her father as the head of the family. Fatia who was in high school at the time and she had not yet had a job and still depend on her family. She also needed the help of her parents in fulfilling her educational needs, she was unable to do anything except obey all her father’s rules as the head of the family. Their ineptitude caused them to have no choice but to obey what Jupri had ordered Gita and Fatia’s father to Fatia.

2) Education and government system

Referring to the hypogram table above, it is determined several aspects/elements of feminism which have representatives on the side of the education system and government, namely, (1) Gita dropping out representing Fatia who is able to complete education well, (2) Gita who successfully becomes a prostitute representing Fatia (3) Nita representing Mrs. Fatia as a supporter of professional success, (4) Mr. Semar representing Father Fatia as a guide for various problems they faced in carrying out their profession, (5) Gita representing Fatia in terms of having the right to vote to determine the future and find its true identity.

Gita who dropped out of school in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe representing Fatia who finished her school well in novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja. Both are tough women. They experience problems with different family and educational backgrounds. Basically, education has a very broad meaning. Education can take the form of an example. Education can be of two types, namely formal and non-formal. Whatever the type of purpose remains one, namely educating the person to be a moral person. Despite their different backgrounds, both Gita and Fatia, they both became professional women and were able to develop mindsets in their respective fields of work.

Gita dropped out of school when she was in grade 2 high school. Gita-aged girls should be able to complete and get a proper education. Girls her age are not suitable to be employed. Moreover, she must fall as a comfort woman. A profession that is far from good. Gita is willing to sell the price of her education with a dirty job. Even if she is able to complete his education she can get a more decent job. Everyone has the right to get an education and a decent life for themselves, both men and women. Gita took a heavy step to leave school to find work to keep her family alive until finally she was promised to get a job in the city of Jakarta. But she was tricked by Jupri, her mother’s confidant. Gita took another big step to start her life. The fraud committed by Jupri plunged her into a dark world.

3) The nature of gender identity and the relationship between sexuality and biological reproduction

The hypogram table above is determined by several aspects/elements of feminism that have representation on the side of the education system and government, namely (1) Gita representing Fatia experiences the same fate about sexual treatment, (2) Jupri representing Person 1 as a harasser, (3) Mr. James representing Men 1 as perpetrators of abuse, (4) Gita experiences sexual harassment physically representing Fatia who is physically and non-physically sexually abused. In terms of the nature of gender identity and the relationship
between reproductive sexuality and biology Gita and Fatia experienced the same thing namely, did not get full rights to ownership of the body.

The Gita figure in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe represents the figure of Fatia in novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja in experiencing sexual abuse. Gita was not enough to be deceived by Jupri but she was also physically abused likewise with Mr. James’ treatment of his. Likewise, Fatia, her profession as a professional model thinks that everyone who works with her also has a professional attitude. But unfortunately, this hope disappointed her. She experienced non-physical sexual abuse by an assistant photographer where she took photos. Not only that, but she was also physically abused by men who did not recognize her when celebrating the party after the fashion show.

Jupri and Figure 1 are two figures who both harassed Gita and Fatia. Jupri insulted Gita in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and Figure 1 abused Fatia in the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja.

Jupri is a man who has the heart to harass Gita. Not enough just to cheat and make it as a mistress, she was also forced to serve Jupri as a cover up for his profession so as not to reach the ears of her sick mother. Gita had no other choice at the time, she surrendered to what Jupri had done to her.

E. Conclusion

The intertextual study in this study focused on the element of feminism found in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and the Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja. Elements of feminism are linked, among others, (1) the division of labor in the economic system, (2) the education and governance system, and (3) the nature of gender identity and the relationship between sexuality and biological reproduction.

Intertextual relations in the division of labor and economic system in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja, namely (1) Gita representing Fatia, (2) Gita not established representing Fatia not established, (3) Jupri representing Fatia’s father, (4) Jupri was a cheater, blackmailer and oppressor representing Fatia’s oppressive father, (5) Jupri was not well-established to representing Fatia’s established father, (6) PSK representing the model. Gita and Fatia are two figures who experience the same fate. The incompatibility of both causes them to be helpless. Treat Jupri to Gita and Fatia's father to Fatia and finally form a new person in both (Gita and Fatia). Gita had been deceived by Jupri to fall into a prostitute, not enough to cheat Jupri also blackmail and oppress Gita. While Fatia, her dream of wanting to become a model failed because she never received the blessing of her father. The oppression experienced by both made Gita and Fatia a formidable person.

Intertextual relations in the education and government system in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja, namely (1) Gita who dropped out of school representing Fatia who was able to complete her education well, (2) Successful Gita became PSK representing a successful Fatia as a model, (3) Nita representing with Mrs. Fatia as a supporter of professional success, (4) Mr. Semar representing with Father Fatia as a guide to various problems they faced in carrying out their profession, (5) Gita representing Fatia in things have the right to choose to determine the future and find their identity. Gita and Fatia have different backgrounds. Gita dropped out of school to make a living because her father left her and her family. While Fatia was able to finish her school very well, Gita was tricked into becoming a prostitute in a big city. And Fatia, after her father died she returned to knit her dream to become a model. Both Gita and Fatia become successful and professional women in their respective fields of work. Gita is assisted by Nita to become a professional prostitute. While Fatia is always supported by her mother's figure in every success of her career as a model. The success they experience does not mean that they are free from various problems, so that both of them grow to be strong women. It also did not escape the support of Mr. Semar to Gita and Fatia's father to Fatia. In the end, the two figures had rights to him. Have the right to determine the future and identity of both Gita and Fatia.

Intertextual relations in the nature of gender identity and the relationship between sexuality and biological reproduction in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam by Agung Webe and the novel Catatan Sang Model by Novanka Raja, namely (1) Gita representing Fatia experiencing the same fate about sexual treatment, (2) Jupri representing figure 1 as a harasser, (3) Mr. James representing male 1 as a harasser, (4) Gita was physically abused representing Fatia who was physically and non-physically sexually abused. In terms of the nature of gender identity and the
relationship between reproductive sexuality and biology Gita and Fatia experienced the same thing, namely not getting full rights to ownership of the body. Jupri and Mr. James physically sexually harassed Gita, they have no choice or rights to their body ownership. Likewise with Fatia Figure I and Men I, they harassed Fatia both non-physically and physically. But the difference between the two lies in Gita in the novel Diary Sang Kembang Malam, the fraud and oppression carried out by Jupri makes her a professional prostitute. Gita gets her true identity again. She was again able to control the men she dated.

F. References