

THE STRUGGLE OF MATA HARI RESISTING AGAINST PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN EUROPE IN MATA HARI NOVEL BY PAULO COELHO

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Abstract

The existence of feminism is an effect of the existence of patriarchal, a system that put men as the superior part while women as the inferior. Many women obey the system, without resistance. To analyze how the characterizations of the main character "Mata Hari" in *Mata Hari* novel and the resistance to the patriarchal system Mata Hari does. This study employs a qualitative research method consisting of the description, reduction and selection stages. The research stage begins by observing the depiction of the characters and the problems raised in the novel, continues to reduce the information obtained from the description stage and focuses on the problems raised in the theme, then ends by connecting the data obtained with the theory used. The patriarchal system exists in every part of Mata Hari's life; when she was kid, gets married, comes to Franc, and takes the a job as the men usually do. Mata Hari always fight the patriarchal system in every part of her life to struggle for women rights. To the next researchers who want to observe the same theme with the writer to make the analysis about the correlation between the characterizations with the feminism.

Keywords: patriarchy, feminism, Mata Hari, struggle

INTRODUCTION

The existence of feminism is an effect of the existence of patriarchy, a system that puts men as the superior part while women as the inferior. "Feminism is a movement that began among 1550 - 1700 in England as the form of struggles to face patriarchal" as said by Wright, (2006). The statement shows how old feminism movement is, so that is possible for the writer talks about feminism in old Europe like Paulo Coelho does. Although feminism had been begun before this century, on the reality, there are many patriarchal systems happen currently. Many societies think this is a normal system that has to be obeyed by women and feel women who are feminists are rebellious women that are wrong.

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Mata Hari novel tells about Mata Hari, the main character in this novel, the woman who fights patriarchal system in old Europe. Her biggest action in battling patriarchal system

occurs when she decides to be a spy for France, whereas, she accepts to be the agent for Germany, even in this case she just pretends to accept that bid. Based on this part, it explains that Mata Hari is an extremely brave woman. First, it is explained when she decides to take the bid from Germany meanwhile she does not want to. Second, it is explained when she asserts that she intends to be a spy for France without pressing. In old Europe, it is not common for a woman to take hard work like the man usually does.

METHOD

This study employs a qualitative research method consisting of the description, reduction and selection stages. The research stage begins by observing the depiction of the characters and the problems raised in the novel, continues to reduce the information obtained from the description stage and focuses on the problems raised in the theme, then ends by connecting the data obtained with the theory used.

Instruments

“The research method which is based on the philosophy of post positivity, is used to examine the natural conditions of objects, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is a key instrument, data collection techniques are carried out by triangulation (combined), data analysis is inductive / qualitative, and research results qualitative emphasis is more on meaning rather than generalization.” Based on Sugiono (2018) This method is a method that focuses on the meaning, neither generalization. In this research, the writer focuses on the existential of patriarchal and feminism style that happens in the novel doing by the main character, Mata Hari. The result is in inductive and qualitative form in the final research after doing the hypothesis.

Procedures

In observing the object of research, the writer takes quotation in every part that contains either patriarchal and feminism. The quotation is connected to the concept of patriarchal and feminism theories in order to make sure if that quotation has the indication to be entered as patriarchal or feminism definition and term. Based on that step, if the writer finds the correlation among those all, the writer will take it as the data of the research.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Mata Hari is a novel that revives feminism, started with the life of a girl who has birth name Margaretha Geertruida as her full name and Zelle as her nick name. She was born in Dutch and she spends her adolescence there, in a country that in the time colonizes Indonesia. Because of her beauty, she marries an officer and follows him to Indonesia. Feeling that she can not get her freedom, she threatens his husband to do suicide if her husband does not let her go. After getting her free dignity, she runs away to France, her dream country.

Characterizations Analysis

Characterizations are the biggest things that human being have to make an “absorption”, to build the differences among a person with others. Humans being will never avoid characterizations, because humans and characterizations are the unity of a personality. There is no one lives without characterizations, no matter how bad or weak those characterizations. In a novel, characterizations become the cardinal thing that every character has as their characteristic, describing who and what they are. In the Mata Hari novel, the main character is the one who the writer analyzed.

Basic on the writer's appraisal, Margaretha Zelle or Mata Hari is an elegant woman, looking at how she dresses up herself, how she takes action and responses to something happens around her. Mata Hari always tries and wants to be looked as the high-class woman, even when the situation is tighten, such as this part of the narration.

Dia mengenakan stoking hitam yang tampak menyeramkan mengingat situasi saat itu, dan memasukkan kakinya ke dalam sepasang sepatu bertumit tinggi berhias sutra. Sambil berdiri dari tempat tidur, dia mengulurkan tangan ke kait di sudut selnya, tempat sepotong mantel bulu sepanjang lantai bergantung, lengan dan kerahnya dihiasi bulu binatang yang berbeda, kemungkinan rubah. Dia mengenakan mantel itu menutupi kimono sutra tebal yang selalu dipakainya tidur. (Prolog, page 16)

That is how Mata Hari does when she is going to face her final day in her life. She chooses to confronts her judgement in beautiful dress, while many people will never care about what cloth that they wear in a situation such as like that one, because what comes in most people's imagination after knowing that they have to end their lives is the horror side of the punishment that they have to face then. That's not all what she does to face the day of the death, but she wants to dresses up herself in elegant style perfectly.

Rambut hitamnya acak-acakan. Dia menyikatnya dengan cermat, kemudian menggelungnya di tengkuk. Dia memasangkan topi kain di kepalanya dan mengikatkan pita sutra di bawah dagunya agar posisi topi tidak berubah meski ditiup angin waktu dia berdiri di area terbuka yang sebentar lagi ditujunya. Perlahan-lahan dia membungkuk untuk mengambil sepasang sarung tangan kulit hitam. (Prolog, page 16-17)

Mata Hari dresses her up like what she does usually, before she is going to be shot by eighteen members of rifleman group of French. Moreover, she is elegant as well in her action without exception of the condition and situation, and she proves it when she is shot many times.

Selama seperempat detik, Mata Hari tetap tegak. Dia tidak mati seperti yang kaulihat di film-film setelah orang ditembak. Dia tidak terjerebab ke depan atau ke belakang, dan dia tidak mengangkat kedua tangannya ke atas. Tubuhnya merosok ke tanah, kepalanya tetap terdongak, matanya terbuka. Salah satu prajurit pingsan. (Prolog, page 19)

Mata Hari's dead and how she faces it shows how she is a woman who can stay calm down and does not want to show to people about her true feeling. Someone who receives injustice and has to confront the death for something she does not have to face it actually, in her deep feeling, she will feel distressed, tragic and broken for sure. Mata Hari shows her rigidity instead of attesting her sadness.

Patriarchal System and How Mata Hari Fighting.

Patriarchal system never ends. It just changes to different system and way every decade. When we looked at the history, patriarchy was stronger, comparing to this era. Indeed, patriarchal system always gets regress every time, following with the progressive of feminism movement. Such as patriarchy, feminism has been existing since the existence of patriarchy. In the novel which the writer analyzed, there is much of patriarchal system which is exquisite and extreme, remembering in the era that the author's novel took the setting of time was taken in 20th century.

Mata Hari Novel tells the patriarchal system happened long time ago, following with the main character who is feminist woman that fights the patriarchal system at that time. In this part, the writer exposed how the patriarchal system rules the women's life, and how Mata Hari fights the patriarchal through her feminism thought. In the novel, it is told that being free is

something wrong for every woman who wants to get freedom, without exception Mata Hari. In the novel, Mata Hari tells as a woman who dreams both freedom and equality as men.

Patriarchal system that Mata Hari has to face was begun since Mata Hari was born as a woman. Many people call Mata Hari as prostitute, just because Mata Hari studies and does many courses such as dancing and riding a horse. The serious condition is people who dislike Mata Hari and name Mata Hari is like immoral girl are people who are near with Mata Hari's family such as their neighbors. They call Mata Hari as whore because of what Mata Hari does (studying and doing many courses)—something that usually many men do. While male who do those things get respect, females who do them get the contradiction. It is the condition where females may not have good education such as the males do.

“Mereka memiliki toko kopi dan berinvestasi dengan minyak sebelum orang-orang tahu pentingnya minyak, sehingga aku bisa masuk sekolah swasta, belajar menari, belajar berkuda. Waktu orang-orang mulai menuduhku “wanita bermoral rendah”, ayahku menulis buku untuk membelaku—sesuatu yang seharusnya tidak dilakukannya.” (Chapter I, page 28)

That is the first serious patriarchal Mata Hari has to accept. To reply what people do to Mata Hari, she does not swear at them or something like that one, she resists their ridicule through her spirit to be more and more diligent in studying and learning. As the evidence that Mata Hari is not like what many people call—prostitute and immoral—. Mata Hari straight away to study even when her parents are bankrupt. Without feeling tired, Mata Hari always studies until she graduates successfully.

Pada tahun 1889, nasib keluargaku berubah—Adam bangkrut dan Antje jatuh sakit, dan meninggal dua tahun kemudian. Mereka tidak ingin aku menjalani apa yang mereka jalani, dan mengirimku ke sekolah lain, Leiden, kukuh dalam pendirian mereka bahwa aku harus memperoleh pendidikan terbaik. Di sana aku studi untuk menjadi guru kanak-kanak... (Chapter I, page 29)

In addition, the decision of Mata Hari chooses to ignore people who swear at her and she prefer like to continue her study is a proof that Mata Hari is never loose. The achievement of Mata Hari becomes the teacher in a kindergarten also a big thing for women in Mata Hari's era. Being teacher means that Mata Hari is able to teach others, proving the knowledge is not just male's, but female's as well. The feminism which appears is not just the achievement of Mata Hari becomes teacher, but also the process in reaching it. In the novel, it is described that Mata Hari's parents are bankrupt, affect to Mata Hari's education. She has to move to another school in another city that has cheaper education intuition. It is a rare thing for women live far away from their parents, but Mata Hari does, explains how independent Mata Hari is.

Pada hari keberangkatanku, ibuku memanggilku dan memberiku sebungkus benih... Berapa banyak badai yang harus kulalui sebelum aku memahami ini? Pada waktu itu, kata-katanya terdengar hampa; aku sudah tak sabar ingin meninggalkan kota yang menyesakkan itu,” (Chapter I, page 29-31)

After apprising the situation of the economic that causes Mata Hari moves to another school, Mata Hari still has to meet patriarchy. Mata Hari learns in a school where immoral person as the headmaster. He takes action of despising to Mata Hari by bringing her to his room. He forces Mata Hari to have sex with him. This is the moment where Mata Hari feels stressed and injustice as a woman. Mata Hari wants to report about the sexual abuse that her headmaster does, but no one is willing because of the position of social status. Mata Hari has her own way to do revenge, she feels that the best way to reply her headmaster is to be famous, so that she can upgrade her social status, the higher status than her headmaster sits. Therefore, as the impact of what Mata Hari received from her ex headmaster, Mata Hari deems her ex headmaster as the worst man in her life.

Semua pria yang pernah kukenal pernah memberikanku suka cita, perhiasan, atau kedudukana di masyarakat dan aku tidak pernah menyesal mengenal mereka semua kecuali yang pertama, si kepala sekolah, yang memerkosaku pada waktu umurku enam belas tahun. (Chapter I, page 32)

Henceforth, the patriarchy that arises in this story assails after Mata Hari passed her dark part of her life, after the rape. She reads a piece of newspaper's part that gives announcement about an officer who look for a beautiful girl to marry him. Furthermore, Mata Hari thinks if marring the offices is her opportunity to get freedom. Here is the time to make Mata Hari's social status becomes higher. In addition, the officer is an officer who gets duty in Indonesia. The other point that makes Mata Hari more optimist about the freedom that she may get after marriage.

...Suatu hari, karena bosan, aku mulai membaca iklan baris di surat kabar kota sebelah. Dan aku menemukan ini: Rudolf MacLeod, seorang perwira keturunan Skotlandia di ketentaraan Belanda, saat ini ditugaskan di Indonesia, mencari mempelai muda untuk menikah dan hidup di luar negeri.

Itu dia kesempatanku! Perwira. Indonesia. Lautan asing dan dunia eksotis. Cukup sudah Belanda yang konservatif dan Protestan taat, penuh prasangka dan kejemuan. Aku menjawab iklan itu, dan melampirkan foto paling sensual yang kumiliki... (Chapter I, page 34)

Mata Hari can answer that quest, the question about who will marry the officer. The writer assumes that becomes the wife of the offices is the another achievement of Mata Hari can reach, because Mata Hari successfully lifts her social status by marrying the officer. Look at the story before that tells Mata Hari's intention to make her social status is higher than her ex of headmaster is ends, since Mata Hari does it.

Furthermore, the dark side in the beginning of Mata Hari's marriage. Mata Hari ignores herself and lives by mothering her daughter by herself, without her husband's help. Caring child becomes Mata Hari's own business, likewise with other women in the era.

Perlahan-lahan aku melupakan jati diriku. Hari-hariku kuhabiskan mengurus putriku, terseok-seok di rumah dengan wajah hampa. Aku menyamarkan goresan dan memar-memar dengan menambah riasan, tetapi aku tahu tidak ada yang terkecoh. (Chapter I, page 38)

The worst something befalls Mata Hari is not how the struggle of Mata Hari cares her daughter alone. Moreover, her husband changes to be cruel person in Mata Hari's live. He does violence to Mata Hari every day, puts Mata Hari in her misery. Mata Hari can not cover what her husband does from public, all the more from her servants, even when she puts make up on her beautiful face, the injury on her face keep being seen for whoever looks at Mata Hari's face.

For the more explanation, Mata Hari always accompanies wherever her husband goes. It is not a rare thing when Mata Hari has to go with her husband to an event. There always an event where Mata Hari has to put aesthetic, glorious and extravagant gown to be her husband partner. Rudolf, her husband, always wants Mata Hari wears that kind gown in public event too. Rudolf does not intent to make her wife looks adorable in front of people, he wants to show up about the wealth and galore he has. Here is one of the narration that contains that matter. However, Mata Hari is not just a woman like other women. In every party, she is not just beautiful physically. Mata Hari with her smart mind and good education pull much of interest, the interest that is not on how Mata Hari set her dress, but how Mata Hari acts and thinks. The cleverness of Mata Hari in taking action and make men confess her masculinity in thinking reflects in this conversation:

Andreas membuyarkan lamunanku:

“Apakah kau mengerti segalanya?”

“Kupikir aku pasti mengerti, karena hatiku sudah berhenti berdarah dan sekarang sedang menatap keindahan dalam bentuknya yang paling murni. Tetapi laki-laki selalu perlu menjelaskan sesuatu, dan dia berkata kepadaku bahwa jenis balet yang ini berasal dari tradisi India kuno yang menggabungkan yoga dan mediasi. Dia tidak mengerti bahwa tarian adalah puisi, di mana setiap gerakan melambangkan sebuah kata.” (Chapter I, page 431-42)

In the conversation, there are patriarchy and feminism in the same time. The patriarchy appears when Andreas asks arrogantly, he asks about what Mata Hari knows about the Javanese dancing that they are watching in a party. Mata Hari answers more than Andreas can guess, he is speechless with Mata Hari answer. Here is the existence of feminism. Mata Hari strikes the man who asks woman disparagingly.

The party in that evening is the time where Mata Hari finds the biggest step she will take in her life. The disparage question from Andreas is just the door towards the real drama of life. The dancing performance ends, Andreas and his wife mixes up in a serious conversation. Andreas wants to leave his wife, but he can not.

Andreas berpaling kepadaku, memohon pamit dan berkata dia harus pergi, karena ucapan itu sangat melelahkan untuk semua orang. Tetapi istrinya berkata dia tidak mau pergi; dia mengucapkan ini dengan begitu wibawa sehingga suaminya tidak berani bergerak lagi. (Chapter I, page 43)

Mata Hari gets new something from Andreas' wife how to be more powerful woman in facing the husband. This one is the first and little lesson from Andreas' wife that Mata Hari takes. Mata Hari feels that it is her time to leave both Andreas and his wife, since she does not want interfere their business, but Andreas' wife holds Mata Hari's hand. She looks at Mata Hari's eyes deeply and she says;

“Kumohon, kau harus tetap di sini, Margaretha. Kau wanita baik, wanita yang pernah kehilangan anaknya. Meskipun aku belum pernah mengadakan, aku tahu apa artinya itu.aku melakukan ini bukan untuk diriku sendiri, tetapi untuk semua wanita yang menjadi tawanan dalam apa yang katanya adalah kebebasan mereka.” (Chapter I, Page 44-45)

That is the last statement that Andreas' wife says before shooting herself by a gun in front of Mata Hari. The incident makes Mata Hari shocks, but that is the second and the biggest lesson Mata Hari takes from Andreas' wife, the resistance to arrogate woman rights without doubt and anxious, even the soul as the bet. Looking at the bravery of Andreas's wife, Mata Hari decides to take her freedom and runs away, leaving all his suffer and go to reach her dreams. Mata Hari thinks that here is the resistance that she has to do, not just for herself, more than it all, she does all for the freedom of women. The party ends in mess up condition. Mata Hari goes home with her new version. She goes home with the more powerful soul. Morning comes, Mata Hari is packing her clothes and everything she may need in the journey when Rudolf enters to the room,

“Memangnya kau mau ke mana?”

“Ke Belanda, naik kapal berikutnya. Kalau tidak ke surga, begitu aku mendapat kesempatan yang sama seperti istri Andreas. Terserah kau.” (Chapter I, page 45-46)

There is no frightened anymore in Mata Hari. She gets her power and it is the time to get the real freedom without someone handles her life. This is the next resistance of Mata Hari in fighting patriarchy. She leaves her cruel husband without a doubt. She does not want her husband rules her life again. Moreover, she threats her husband to do suicide if her husband does not let Mata Hari to go.

Then, the story moves to the next part of the novel, the part when Mata Hari arrives in French, her dream country. In that romantic and sexy country Mata Hari is success to be famous woman

through her ability in dancing. Frenches like the way Mata Hari dances, how Mata Hari brings the dance erotically without ignoring the deep meaning.

*Langsing dan tinggi, lentur dan gemulai seperti bintang liar,
Mata Hari memiliki rambut hitam yang menggelombang aneh dan membawa kita ke tempat ajaib.*

*Wanita paling feminine di antara kaumnya,
menuliskan tragedy baru dengan tubuhnya,
Seribu lekukan dan gerakan berpadu sempurna
Dengan seribu irama yang berbeda (Chapter II, page 63)*

In conjunction with the poetry above, Mata Hari speaks up to the world that women can do masterpiece like men do. The poetry is just one of the pieces of many articles that load Mata Hari news. Mata Hari does not only changes the stereotype about her-self, Mata Hari also changes a dance that is called as bawdy performamnce becomes the new art.

Tari telanjang sudah ada—dan diizinkan undang-undang—sejak akhir abad lalu, tetapi selalu dianggap pameran tubuh semata. Aku mengubah tontonan rendahan itu menjadi seni. Waktu mereka mulai melarang tari telanjang, aku dapat meneruskan pertunjukanku jauh dari vulgaritas wanita-wanita lain yang bertelanjang di depan umum. (Chapter II, page 77)

Mata Hari often does the performance while she is putting off her layers of dresses, but Mata Hari does the different sense with other dancers. In her dancing, Mata Hari dances with all of hers, both her body and soul, be one with the entire universe and turns over all to the God. As the complement, Mata Hari has her own philosophy in every her dancing. The reputation and the popularity Mata Hari gets in that time is just owned by Mata Hari, she becomes the one and only dancer that has good and meaning in every her movement. The achievement Mata Hari reaches is more than enough to shut up the men who sees Mata Hari as woman who has no honours.

Mata Hari is getting old, she chooses to keep becoming independent woman. When her beauty is faded, she decides to use her brain to do something different and more dangerous. She decides to be the spy for France. Mata Hari's decision that comes to France and says that she is ready to be part of French opposition is not wrong. The problem is there is someone who wants reply his failure by trapping Mata Hari. He is a lawyer named Ludoux, someone who loses his reputation because of his family problem—the betrayal which is done by his wife—that disturbs his career and it makes his career sinks. By making fake accusation to Mata Hari, he thinks his position will rise again. He accuses Mata Hari as a double agent, the double spy for French and Germany. Because of the accusation, Mata Hari is jailed. Here is the beginning of the trap that is settled by Ludoux.

Orang-orang tidak bisa hanya memikirkan kematian yang terjadi di Verdun, Marne, Somme—mereka harus disibukkan oleh suatu kemenangan. Ludoux mengetahui ini, dan mulai memintal jeratnya yang hina begitu melihatmu untuk pertama kali.” (Chapter III, page 147)

The big problem in this case is just because Mata Hari is a woman, a part who always becomes inferior in every aspect. Something that has nonsense inside will always be a big problem if the case is done by a woman. For the note, Ludoux was betrayed by her wife and wants to do revenge. He does not have other way to do his revenge, except to trick woman, the part who is weak according to him. Tricking woman also will be easier for him, since in the era, women have no rights as the men do.

Injustice comes in every the court session of Mata Hari's case until the final decision of the French's courthouse clarifies that Mata Hari's life has to be ended by shooting her heads twelve times for what she does, even what Mata Hari does actually just something that is more little, comparing to many scandals before that gets defenceless punishments.

As the impact of what Mata Hari does, here is the consequence that Mata Hari must deal:

Pada saat itu, namaku pasti sudah lama terlupakan. Tetapi aku menulis bukan untuk diingat. Aku sendiri sedang memahami situasiku. Mengapa? Bagaimana seorang wanita yang selama bertahun-tahun selalu memperoleh semua yang diinginkannya bisa dijatuhi hukuman mati hanya karena persoalan yang begitu sepele? (Chapter I, page 25)

The final prisoner that Mata Hari has to be faced makes Mata Hari wonder and feel that there is no part is there in her side. What makes Mata Hari more surprised is because the case that Mata Hari does is not that huge to accept the equal punishment that she has to accept. The first thing that Mata Hari does to fight the patriarchal system here is to deny all the accusations gently after reading the transcript of the accusations. She is not guilty, so she thinks she does not need a lawyer and tries to solve it by herself.

The judgement day is coming. There is no legislation or evidence authenticates that Mata Hari is a defendant, someone who is illegal-inlawful. What becomes the evidence in the court is just alibi that is made by Ludoux as the plaintiff. He just invites non composmentis witnesses those do perjuries. What Ludoux does is not according to the code, but the court gives Mata Hari death penalty. The court decision is so shocked. Additionally, the verdict of judges can not be rebutted, meanwhile the court has the lack of evidence—if that is proper named as evidence because that is very confusing statement— with the statement that is claimed by the prosecutor;

“Zelle jenis wanita berbahaya yang banyak kita lihat pada masa ini. Kefasihannya berbicara dalam beberapa Bahasa—terutama Prancis—relasinya yang begitu banyak dalam semua profesi dan kalangan, kecerdikannya menyusup lingkaran-lingkaran social, keanggunannya, kecerdasannya yang amat tinggi, sikap tak bermoralnya, semua ini memperkuat gambaran dirinya sebagai tersangka.” (Chapter III, page 166)

Based on how and what the prosecutor says, all his statements does not mean that Mata Hari can be named as the defendant. It means and shows how Mata Hari is a kind of rare woman who lives in the era, where many even almost women can not do and reach what Mata Hari does and achieves. The evidence indicates that Mata hari is woman who fights against the patriarchal systems that meet her as long as her life—the fact that Mata Hari is a polyglot, especially French—the fact that Mata Hari is smart—and her ability in mixing in the circle people who are in the high social status. All those things do not show Mata Hari is proper to get death penalty.

In the end of the novel by Paulo Coelho, Mata Hari changes her perspective about the freedom meaning. Mata Hari knows that the combat in the Franc’s court is over. It is time to do the last resistance, that Mata Hari loses in the court, but she never gives her pride to anyone.

Kau mengerti pertempuran sudah berakhir, dan bahwa satu-satunya yang bisa kaulakukan adalah pergi dengan tetap mempertahankan harga dirimu. (Chapter III, page 173)

The last, Mata Hari is shot by twelve *Zouaves* the firing squad—a group of soldier that have a duty to shoot the target of punishment in French. for that terrible attachment, Mata Hari is not afraid at all, she even does not regret for what she has to bear. Because she thinks that her dignity is higher more that everything in her life. Look back at the story that Mata Hari passes in her life, patriarchal system always exists in every piece of Mata Hari’s live, but she never makes peace with it. She always fights it until the day of her live ends. Through the died of Mata Hari, she ends the patriarchy for herself, since when she is died, Mata Hari is free—for no one handles Mata Hari’s life again— moreover, Mata Hari teaches women how to be

feminist woman and get the freedom elegantly, she asks women to be braver to take their rights no matter what.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of the research entitled *The Struggle of Mata Hari Resisting Against Patriarchal System in Europe in Mata Hari Novel by Paulo Coleho* which the writer did, there are numbers of points; the first, of course about the characterizations Mata Hari has. In this point, the characterizations of Mata Hari is described in the narration through the descriptions, the dialogues, and explains when Mata Hari tells about herself. Overall, Mata Hari is a kind of woman who is smart, beautiful, elegant, brave, and critical—the aspects that majority people named as masculinity in thinking and acting—. Mata Hari with all her characterizations denies people those opine that the characterizations like those all is men's, she denies it all by having all the masculinity characterizations.

The second point and as the main point, Mata Hari with all her characterizations forms her to be feminist woman. Every part in Mata Hari's life, she has to face patriarchal system, start from her birth, until the end of her life. Every the part is never easy to Mata Hari, but Mata Hari passes it all elegantly with her own way. Every part she has to pass makes Mata Hari changes herself. Makes Mata Hari becomes the better and better version again when she solves it one by one.

Furthermore, the writer divides the four big lines patriarchy in Mata Hari's live, 1) Mata Hari faces the patriarchy when she was child because the high and good education she has, and she resists it with her success in finishing her education and being teacher. 2) The patriarchy occurs when she moves to her new school and she gets sexual abuse, and Mata Hari ends it through her achievement in sitting on the higher social status than her principal has. 3) The next serious patriarchy she has to handle is when she marries an officer, because it makes Mata Hari becomes like a slave, and she makes good ending by running away and getting her freedom again. 4) Patriarchy in this point is when Mata Hari is being trapped by Loudoux, and she with her pride reaches the another meaning of freedom.

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APPENDIX

Mata Hari is a novel by Paulo Coelho that is translated by Indonesian translator, Lulu Wijaya. She has translated many novels such as *Fahrenheit* by Ray Bradbury, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Bronte, *Wuthering Heights* by Emili Bronte, *Circe* by Madeline Miller, *Just Listen* by Sarah Dessen, and many others. Since Lulu Wijaya is a professional and experimental translator, it is not wonder when she is able to translate *Mata Hari* novel well. *Mata Hari* itself is a novel that is published in 2016, published by PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.