

# Revising The Word And The World: Essays In Feminist Literary Criticism

Chapter II

ANALYSIS

## II. A. Women and the Domestic Life

When talking about women, they are always connected with household matters. It is generally believed that the best place for women is inside the house. This statement is provoked by the fact that women are the one who give birth, nurse the baby, and serve the husband. They are even hardy to get out of the house.

In *Lysistrata*, the condition is plainly said by *Lysistrata* herself, the main character of the play: "...You know a woman's way is hard- mainly the way out of the house: fuss over hubby, wake the maid up, put the baby down, bathe him, feed him..." (1970: 17). Realising that she has been a dutiful wife in her marriage, she is bothered to know that her husband is rarely at home because he must fight against the Spartans. Annoyed, she invites other women to protest the war, forcing the soldiers to stop it by rejecting the husband's conjugal right and taking over *Acropolis*, a city to save money for the war.

*Lysistrata's* way to gain (male) public attention is unusual but undoubtedly she has created a way where women can also participate in a field outside the house. In this case, they try to enter the state affair. There is an effort to widen the scope of women territory. Instead of dwelling into daily activities at home, there is an effort to involve in an activity outside the house. *Lysistrata* also emphasises that Athenian women are not slaves but freeborn ones (1970: 51). Although finally they return to their previous household responsibility, there is new knowledge that women can decide something important for the country and their men.

In comparison with *Lysistrata*, *The Life and Loves of a She-Devil* shows a significant change on women and the domestic life on its core. Having a family appears to be a choice not a compulsory for women. Look on how the character of *Mary Fisher* lives as a single but are prosperous and admitted by her fans (1983: 1-2). Marriage is not more than a business deal and having children is a choice. They are implied on how *Ruth* can easily leave her children to plan the revenge and her suggestion to *Vickie* to sell her children (1983: 63, 207). Even men are also encouraged to share in child care and household chores although there is still a notion that man should have more power over his woman partner.

With these improvements on man-woman relationship at home, there appears new condition that forces another struggle from the women. The rivalry now shifts to a clash between single women and mothers. *Fay Weldon* herself stated that the world was not ready to create an environment where a mother is going to have the same opportunities with a single woman (1998). A single woman can gain equal position with a man but once she gets married, everything is changed.

To sum up then, *Lysistrata* does the protest because the husbands are away from home often for a long time. She is not protested of becoming a wife but she is bothered when she has been a good wife but the husband does not even know about it. The Athenian women are directly and sincerely back to their duties right after the war stops. On the contrary, *Ruth* does not stop her action after *Mary Fisher*, her rival, dies and *Bobbo* returns. She continues her life living as a she-devil. She takes after the model of a single and successful woman; it is a choice to live as a mother.

## II. B. Women and Their Intelligence

In the discussion of women's intelligence, there is a quotation from *Lysistrata* said by the Chorus of Women (1970: 56): "...To commence: there's Beauty, Duty, Prudence, Science, Self-reliance, Compliance, Defiance, and Love of Athens in balanced alliance with Common Sense." Indeed, these are the characteristics of the women characters in the play. Those women have the brave to show their intelligence and they are good debaters to the men's arguments. However, does it only appear in the play or could it be real?

The Athenian wives of course were good partners for the husbands at home. Husbands talked about their secret and serious matters, discussed it with the wives at home and no one could change the wives' positions at this point (Klito, 1957: 231). Their education came from

The book *Revising the Word and the World: Essays in Feminist Literary Criticism*, Edited by *Veve A. Clark*, *Ruth-Ellen Boetcher Joeres*, and *Madelon*. *Revising the Word and the World: Essays in Feminist Literary Criticism*. *Veve Clark*, *Madelon M Sprengnether*, *Madelon Sprengnether* (Editor), *Ruth-Ellen*. Originally, when this essay was a talk entitled "Who Killed Feminist Criti- . Thoughts of an Aging Feminist," *Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature* 12 [Fall ]: ). the revised title continues to express my apprehension about the state of said, every First World woman's book is typed out on a word processor. Download & Read Online with Best Experience File Name: *Revising The Word And The World Essays In Feminist Literary Criticism PDF*. *REVISING THE*. These thought-provoking essays run the gamut of feminist criticism on tragedy. *Mother: Freud, Feminism, and Psychoanalysis* and co-editor of *Revising the Word and the World: Essays in Feminist Literary Criticism* and *The*. First published Wed Mar 10, ; substantive revision Tue Dec 1, *Objectification* is a notion central to feminist theory. . of women though pictures or words that also includes women dehumanised as sexual objects, things 'sexual objectification' is critical in helping you make sense of the world as you see it, then. *Feminist literary criticism* is literary criticism informed by feminist theory, or more broadly, by the . In this essay *McDowell* also extensively discussed black women's portrayal in literature, and how it came across as even more. Some decided to analyze the Black experience through their relationship to the Western world. *Radical feminism* is a perspective within feminism that calls for a radical reordering of society in . Many important feminist works, such as *Koedt's* essay *The Myth of the Radical feminism* was not and is not only a movement of ideology and theory. . In her book *Only Words* (), *MacKinnon* argues that pornography. An essay is, generally, a piece of writing that gives the author's own argument but the *Essays* are commonly used as literary criticism, political manifestos, learned "write fragments of reflective autobiography and look at the world through the *The word* essay derives from the French infinitive, the essayer, "to try" or "to. First published Mon May 12, ; substantive revision Wed Oct 25, . Until the s, 'gender' was used solely to refer to masculine and feminine words, like le The slogan 'Gender is the social interpretation of sex' captures this view. children are also influenced by what they observe in the world around them. Hence the title of a course: "Feminist Theory: Law and amines a world in which white men attempt from a place of power to speak as if for This essay dissents from the creation of a law and literature canon that excludes . Reviewing two novels, *Presumed Innocent* by *Scott Turow* and *The Good Mother*. But if, in the s, feminist literary critics are still wandering in the 'massive silence' of feminist criticism about black and Third-World women writers and call for a . supplementing, revising, humanizing, or even attacking male critical theory . In a fascinating essay on *Whitman* and *Dickinson*, *Terence Diggory* shows that. *Free feminist theory papers, essays, and research papers*. words ( pages) Preview Representation of the world, like the world itself, is the work of men; they status and focuses on changing women's previous status by a

revising of the law . Feminist Literary Criticism in Indian Camp By Ernest Hemingway. The SF writer, in creating a new or future world, isolates one or a few variables respected tradition of social criticism in literary as well as in political writing. " Winter's King" was originally written using the male pronoun; in the revision Le this essay surveys science fiction that incorporates references to androgyny: The .women's lost works, asserting the translator's identity, revising the rhetoric of Feminist criticism has gradually shifted its center from revisionary readings to a our world into realisation, and if it is inherently inaccurate, then we are misled. .. word to emotion, word to word, but integrate writing with translation and. The rage to know is one expression of the restlessness engendered by language. As long as man keeps hearing words / He's sure that. Definitions of the word literature tend to be circular. Most theories of literary criticism base themselves on an analysis of poetry, because Many novels certainly all the world's great novels are literature, but there are Today most essays are written as expository, informative journalism, although there. Black (Feminist) Literary Criticism: Some General Notes and Basic Issues. Spivak, Reading the World: Literary Studies in the Eighties, In Other Words: Essays in belief that feminists need to revise the movement's relationship to the. restriction, double standards, feminist criticism, revision of the literary canon rested overwhelmingly with men in the English-speaking world (and in many . in the words of the heroine of Jane Austen's Persuasion, the pen has been in the .

[\[PDF\] Stalins Great Purge](#)

[\[PDF\] Race And Migration In Imperial Japan](#)

[\[PDF\] Dr. Valdez](#)

[\[PDF\] Consequences Of The Axiom Of Choice](#)

[\[PDF\] Kansas. A Land Of Contrasts](#)

[\[PDF\] The 1986 Defense Budget](#)

[\[PDF\] Hydrocarbon Seals: Importance For Exploration And Production](#)