

Diskriminasi gender dalam *Au commencement était la mer* = Gender discrimination in *Au commencement était la mer*

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK
Setelah perang kemerdekaan dari Prancis (1954 ? 1962), Aljazair mengalami perang saudara pada tahun 1990an antara agama dan pemerintah yang menyebabkan perempuan menjadi korban dengan pembatasan aktivitas mereka. Beberapa perempuan tidak menerima keadaan tersebut dan melakukan emansipasi, salah satunya dengan menulis. Salah satu penulis perempuan feminis Aljazair adalah Maïssa Bey dengan karya pertamanya, yaitu *Au commencement était la mer*. Di dalam novel ini, Bey mendeskripsikan diskriminasi gender yang dialami oleh perempuan Aljazair pada masa tersebut serta perlawanan terhadap diskriminasi yang dilakukan oleh perempuan dan laki-laki. Melalui analisis unsur intrinsik yang menggunakan teori struktural Roland Barthes mengenai hubungan sintagmatik dan paradigmatis dan teori sekuen M. P. Schmitt dan Alain Viala, ditemukan tiga bentuk diskriminasi gender dalam novel ini, yaitu stereotip, marginalisasi, dan subordinasi. Selain itu, diketahui pula bahwa laki-laki ataupun perempuan dapat menjadi pelaku ataupun penentang diskriminasi. Perlawanan yang dilakukan terhadap diskriminasi gender berupa penggugatan stereotip serta dukungan terhadap emansipasi perempuan untuk menghilangkan marginalisasi, sedangkan subordinasi masih belum dapat dihindari karena berkaitan dengan budaya patriarkal yang dianut oleh masyarakat. Kepala keluarga memiliki peran penting dalam diskriminasi gender ini.

ABSTRACT
After the war of independence from France (1954 ? 1962), Algeria experienced a civil war in the 1990s between religion and the government that led to women becoming victims to restrictions on their activities. Some women did not accept this situation and did the emancipation, by writing. One of Algerian feminist writers is Maïssa Bey with her first work, named *Au commencement était la mer*. In this novel, Bey describes gender discrimination experienced by Algerian women in the era as well as the fight against it done by women and men. Through analysis of the intrinsic unsure which use the structural theory of Roland Barthes syntagmatic and paradigmatic relations and M. P. Schmitt and Alain Viala theory of sequences, found three forms of gender discrimination in this novel, such as stereotypes, marginalization, and subordination. In addition, also known that men and women could be perpetrators or opposing discrimination. The resistance to gender discriminations could be criticizing stereotypes as well as supporting the women emancipation to eliminate marginalization, whereas subordination still cannot be avoided because it is associated with patriarchal culture embraced by the community. The head of family has an important role in this gender

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