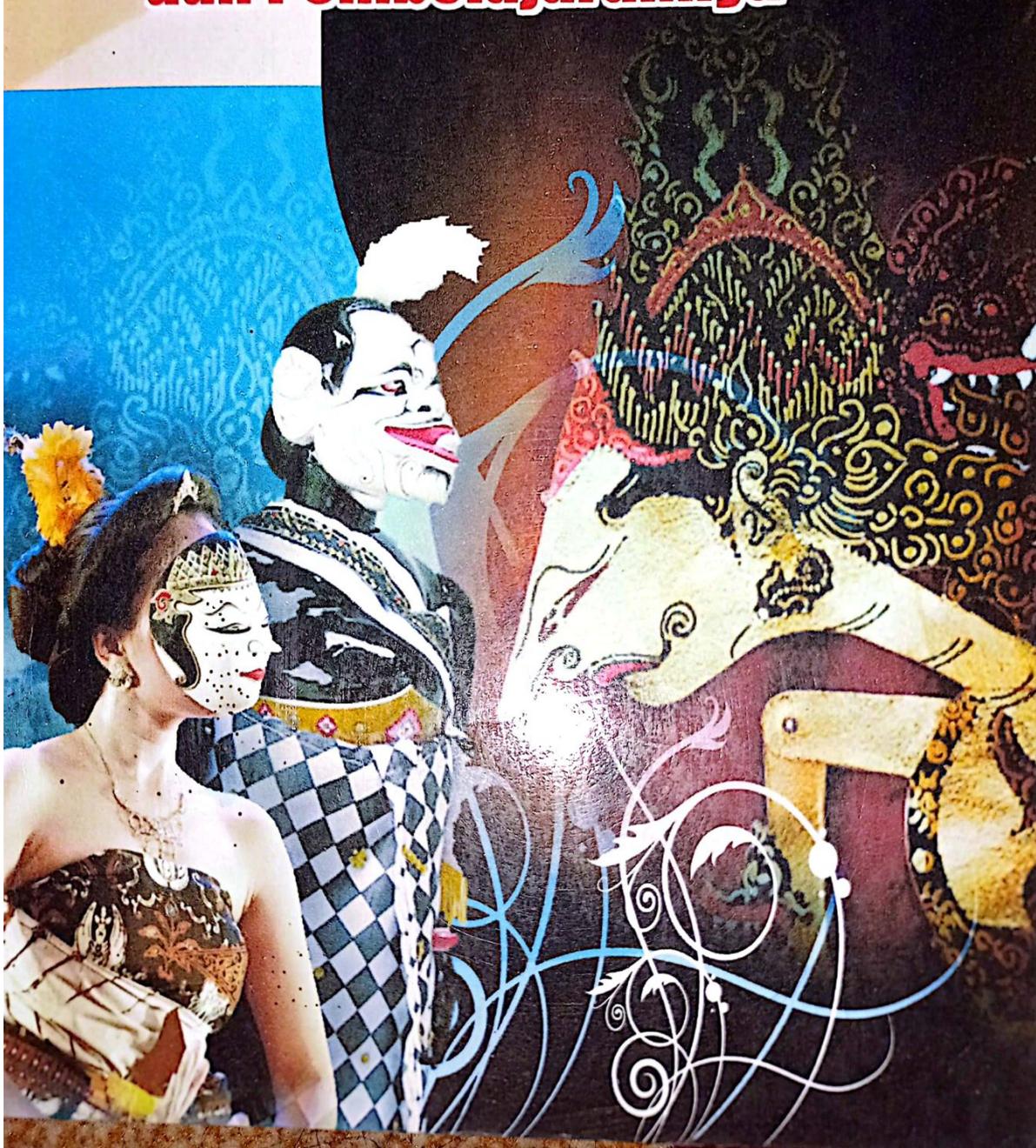


Penyunting :  
Dr. Yuliawan Kasmahidayat, M.Si.



**Pemikiran-Pemikiran Inovatif  
dalam  
Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Seni,  
dan Pembelajarannya**



Perpustakaan Nasional RI : Katalog Dalam Terbitan (KDT)  
Pemikiran-pemikiran Inovatif dalam Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Pembelajarannya/  
Dr. Yuliawan Kasmahidayat, M.Si.  
Bandung; CV. Bintang WarliArtika, 2011  
Anggota IKAPI, Jabar  
x + 527 hlm; 15,5 x 24 Cm  
ISBN: 978-602-8617-32-1

# **Pemikiran-Pemikiran Inovatif dalam Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, dan Pembelajarannya**

**Penyunting :**  
Dr. Yuliawan Kasmahidayat, M.Si.

**Desain Isi dan Sampul :**  
Warli Haryana, M.Pd.

**Lay Out Setter :**  
Aay Yartika, S.Pd.

**Cetakan pertama : 2011**  
Penerbit : CV. Bintang WarliArtika  
Jl. Gegerkalong Hilir No. 217 Bandung 40151  
Telp. 022-2009124

**Sumber photo pada sampul depan:**

<http://mudztova.blogspot.com/2011/04/wayang-orang.html>

[http://www.world66.com/asia/southeastasia/indonesia/java/things\\_to\\_do/lib/gallery/showimage?pic=asia/southeastasia/indonesia/java/things\\_to\\_do/leather\\_puppet\\_wa](http://www.world66.com/asia/southeastasia/indonesia/java/things_to_do/lib/gallery/showimage?pic=asia/southeastasia/indonesia/java/things_to_do/leather_puppet_wa)

<http://arruntamsq.blogspot.com/2011/05/budaya-pelestari-wayang-golek-lenong.html>

([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayang#History\\_of\\_Wayang\\_Kulit](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wayang#History_of_Wayang_Kulit))

**Hak Cipta © 2011**  
**Pada Penerbit dan Penulis**

*Hak Cipta dilindungi Undang-undang. Dilarang memperbanyak, mengutip sebagian ataupun seluruh isi buku ini dalam bentuk apapun, dengan cara apapun, tanpa izin tertulis dari penulis dan penerbit.*

## SAMBUTAN DEKAN FPBS

Untuk yang ketujuh kalinya di tahun 2011 Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia kembali menyelenggarakan Forum Ilmiah VII dalam bentuk Seminar Internasional yang mengusung tema: "Pemikiran-Pemikiran Inovatif dalam Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Pembelajarannya". Kegiatan yang telah diselenggarakan sejak tahun 2005 ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pentingnya pengembangan kualitas SDM, baik sebagai pendidik di perguruan tinggi, sekolah menengah, maupun sebagai praktisi yang memiliki visi dan misi mendidik anak bangsa, agar dapat mengimbangi perkembangan ilmu dan teknologi. Oleh karenanya, sasaran seminar tersebut adalah para dosen, guru, praktisi, dan mahasiswa yang memiliki keterkaitan dengan tema.

Keberhasilan penyelenggaraan seminar tahun 2010 memicu pimpinan fakultas untuk terus mengembangkan program ini dengan nuansa yang lebih khas serta memperluas jangkauannya. Oleh karenanya penyelenggaraan tahun 2011 ini diberi label Seminar Internasional Forum Ilmiah VII FPBS UPI dengan mengusung tema: "Pemikiran-Pemikiran Inovatif dalam Kajian Bahasa, Sastra, Seni dan Pembelajarannya". Karena banyaknya peminat penerbit dan peserta, kegiatan seminar diselenggarakan dalam bentuk panel dan paralel sesuai dengan tema yang diusung oleh para penerbit.

Selain sebagai media diseminasi karya-karya ilmiah hasil penelitian para dosen (yang berkualifikasi Doktor/S-3), khususnya di lingkungan FPBS UPI, penyelenggaraan seminar ini juga merupakan aplikasi dari berbagai penerapan model pembelajaran di sekolah formal dan non formal yang disajikan oleh tenaga praktisi baik dari Indonesia maupun beberapa negara yaitu Inggris, Jepang dan Malaysia. Untuk itulah maka diluncurkan buku ini sebagai bahan pengayaan bagi para dosen, guru, praktisi, maupun mahasiswa khususnya bidang bahasa, sastra dan seni.

Secara khusus buku ini diharapkan dapat memberi manfaat sebagai berikut. Buku ini

1. dapat menjadi rujukan ilmiah bagi para mahasiswa yang sedang menyusun tugas akhir, skripsi, tesis, dan disertasi;
2. dapat menuntun para mahasiswa ke arah pengokohan disiplin ilmu yang digelutinya;
3. dapat memberi pengalaman ilmiah kepada para mahasiswa tentang bagaimana menulis gagasan ilmiah yang dilandasi oleh pengalaman akademik dan empirik; dan
4. dapat memberi motivasi kepada para dosen dalam meningkatkan kualifikasi akademiknya, baik yang berhubungan dengan studi (S1, S2, dan S3) maupun dalam memenuhi kewajiban Tri Dharma Perguruan Tinggi.

Kami sampaikan ucapan terima kasih khususnya kepada para pemateri Forum Ilmiah VII yang makalahnya terpilih untuk dikompilasikan dalam buku ini. Ucapan terima kasih kami sampaikan pula kepada tim penyunting yang dengan seksama melakukan penyuntingan dari berbagai aspek, sehingga dengan segala kelebihan dan kekurangannya akhirnya buku ini dapat diluncurkan. Oleh karenanya dengan tangan terbuka kami menerima saran dan kritik dari para pembaca guna perbaikan buku ini. Akhirnya, semoga Allah SWT memberi bimbingan lahir dan batin kepada kita semua dalam usaha mencerdaskan insan-insan ilmiah, edukatif, dan religius. Amin.

Bandung, Desember 2011

Dekan FPBS UPI.

Prof.Dr. Nenden Sri Lengkanawati, M.Pd.  
NIP 19511124 198503 2 001

## DAFTAR ISI

**TELAAH BAHASA PERSUASIF DALAM AL QURAN  
YANG BERKAITAN DENGAN PENDIDIKAN**

(Studi kasus kisah pendidikan Lukman Al Hakim)  
Agus Salam Rahmat 1-32

**PENINGKATAN PENGUASAAN SINTAKSIS MELALUI MODEL  
PEMBELAJARAN INDUKTIF**

(Studi Eksperimen terhadap Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia STKIP Garut)  
Agus Hamdani 33-44

**TARIAN JEPANG (DARI JAMAN MITOS)**

Hasuda Ai & Sugihartono 45-52

**POLA WACANA KULTURAL PASAMBAHAN KAMATIAN  
KECAMATAN PAUH KECAMATAN PAUH KOTA PADANG**

Arfinal 53-58

**ANALISIS HASIL MESIN TERJEMAHAN DALAM PENGAJARAN  
PENERJEMAHAN**

Aris Wuryantoro 59-66

**PENGEMBANGKAN KETERAMPILAN MENDENGARKAN MELALUI  
TEKNOLOGI**

Arono 67-82

**BERPIKIR KREATIF MELALUI SIMBOL DAN MAKNA DESAIN KOSTUM  
DALAM TARIAN LILIN SIWA DI KOTA PALEMBANG (KAJIAN ESTETIKA)**

Asmadiyahanti 83-90

**BUDAYA BELAJAR SENI RUPA TIGA ENTITAS MASYARAKAT JAWA-BARAT**

(Studi Komparasi Budaya Belajar Melukis Masyarakat Jelekong-Bandung, Seni Batik Trusmi-Cirebon dan Seni Keramik Entitas Anjun-Purwakarta)

Ayat Suryatna 91-108

**FOLKLOR LAPINDO SEBAGAI WAWASAN *GEO-CULTURE* DAN *GEO-MYTHOLOGY*  
BERBASIS KEARIFAN LOKAL DALAM PEMBELAJARAN  
BAHASA INDONESIA BAGI PENUTUR ASING (BIPA)**

Bayu Dwi Nurwicaksono 109-114

**MANFAAT PENGAJARAN SASTRA DAN BAGAIMANA  
MENGEJAWANTAHKANNYA**

Bill Watson 115-128

**FRAMING DALAM WACANA JURNALISTIK BUKU AJAR**

Dadang S. Anshori 129-142

KERITERIMAAN DIKSI DALAM BAHAN AJAR KELAS I PADA SISWA  
Rita Novita 347-352

KANDUNGAN MAKNA PEMBELAJARAN  
YANG TERDAPAT DALAM TARI DAN MUSIK ZAPIN  
I. Berrein SR 353-358

CULTURE CONTENT IN CREATIVE WRITING PRODUCT  
An Alternative to Promote Local Cultures Development in English Learning  
Sarif Syamsu Rizal 359-370

ISSUES OF LEARNING STRATEGIES AND DISCOURSE PRACTICES AT  
PESANTREN SALAFIAH IN PADANG PARIAMAN REGENCY, WEST  
SUMATRA, INDONESIA  
Sawirman 371-376

BILINGUALISM DELIBERATION IN CLASSROOM INTERACTION AT LOW  
LEVEL CLASS OF MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH NEGERI SINGARAJA BALI  
Siti Rahmi 377-382

DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH DECONSTRUCTION  
Sri Hartiningsih 383-388

DEUTSCH ZUM SPASS: MODEL PEMBELAJARAN INOVATIF BAHASA  
JERMAN  
Sulis Triyono 389-396

RELASI ANTARTEKS DALAM PENGKAJIAN SASTRA  
Sumiyadi 397-412

PENTINGNYA "KLASIFIKASI" TEMA DALAM SUATU PEMBELAJARAN SENI  
RUPA- STUDI KASUS TEMA PADA SENI FANTASTIK DI INDONESIA  
Toni Masdiono & Iwan Zahar 413-418

ETHNIC IDENTITY FORMATION IN BICULTURAL TEENAGERS AS  
REFLECTED IN FLAKE'S *MONEY HUNGRY* AND  
*BEGGING FOR CHANGE*  
Wahyu Mardhatillah 419-440

LEARNING BY PROJECT: UPAYA MENINGKATKAN MOTIVASI BELAJAR  
BAHASA JERMAN  
Wening Sahayu 441-448

METODE CALL (COMPUTER ASSISTED LANGUAGE LEARNING) MELALUI  
CD INTERAKTIF DALAM PEMBELAJARAN MEMBACA PEMAHAMAN  
BERORIENTASI KEARIFAN LOKAL  
Witri Annisa 449-456

# DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH DECONSTRUCTION

Oleh

Sri Hartiningsih

University of Muhammadiyah Malang  
Phone 0817531311 Fax 0341562124  
[Malangharti2001@yahoo.com](mailto:Malangharti2001@yahoo.com)

Sri Hartiningsih is an English lecturer that teaches literature, Business English and Culture in University of Muhammadiyah Malang since 1991 as graduated from Faculty of Letters in Gajah Mada University, Management Magister in University of Muhammadiyah Malang and Cultural Studies Doctorate in Udayana University. She is the team of Cultural institution and also the head of foreign language course in UMM.

Literature is the expression of human being. All life of man has been written in literature. In other words, the works of literature such as drama, novel and poem describe the human life. The benefit of literature is the fourth way to get the truth after religion, philosophy and science. In fact, literature is marginalized as it is not popular in developed countries like Indonesia as people in developed countries try to fulfil the basic need first and literature is considered as secondary need. Another reason is that to them enjoying literature is wasting time. The way to develop literary analysis is through deconstruction. Reading literary work is not intended to emphasize on sense as done commonly but deconstruction tends to search appropriate elements: paradox, contradiction, and irony sense are found in literary work. The elements sought and understood are in opposite sense. Furthermore to deconstruct an composition not by destroying it as a ideal woman has different criteria in every place and time influenced by its society as in Victorian age an ideal woman should be perfect. That is why needed deconstruction as every human is liable to make mistake including a woman.  
Key words: critical thinking, deconstruction, ideal woman.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

One valuable part of inherited culture is literature. The new and the old one included oral literature which is human being's own and is having countless value as it differentiates human being from the others. Literature has enriched the view of life individually as well as socially. It tries to comprehend the real life but not only from the fair thinking point but also from life point itself. Literature tries to comprehend and deeply understands this life from practical life. Human being not only consists of fair thinking but she or he has feeling, passion, inspiration, willingness, love and hate, etc. Literature is born from the life itself and tries to struggle with all the problem of life. It is not identical to the man's daily life as it has life itself but its world is not separated from the life. It helps us to better understand the life because it talks about the reality and the

... and ...

... the ...

... the ...

**6. CONCLUSION**

Literature is the form of ...

... the ...

...in fair minded without considering who has power, who are dominant in order to be fair in making judgement. For example ideal woman. A woman in the world faces being marginalized because of her culture. One of her mistakes is ideal woman perspective as every woman should be perfect that never husband away to another place in order the husband forgets his love affair. ...that there is different law for woman and man. This perspective is influenced by man and it is influenced by his society. This one is obstacle for a woman that every woman wants to be ideal woman and having different perspective about ideal woman and also different characteristic. This perspective not only obstacle for woman but also symbol of tyranny so that is why she tries to deconstruct the ideal woman perspective.

Deconstruction is introduced by most famous of deconstruction expert, Jacques Derrida, a France philosopher and born in Aljazair from a Jewish family. The influence of his theory is really strong between European and American intellectuals. In literature field, deconstruction is well known as reading literary work (Nasution, 2005:36).

Reading literary work is not intended to emphasize on sense as done commonly but deconstruction tends to search appropriate elements: paradox, contradiction, and irony sense are found in literary work. The elements sought and understood are in opposite sense (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:60-61).

Derrida criticizes structuralism that always makes binary opposition in which one of the oppositions always dominates the other. He deconstructs it by making a turning over and looking for its contradictive. Something marginalized, having no role and function, should be given function as an entity that its existence decides. Furthermore, Budiman (1999:118) emphasizes that to deconstruct: an opposition not by destroying it so the rest is only a monism but taking apart, moving and taking it differently.

Presenting how the opposition binary between man and women is being described in *Lady Windermere's Fan* play. Through years the man is considered to be dominant in everything as if the man makes sin, he should be forgiven whereas if a woman makes sin, she should be isolated and mocked by her society. Moreover the man does not like being intrograted about his sin. This play takes apart that opposition by giving woman's role is more important. In this case, a woman selects all her guests including from her husband's friends. Moreover she forbids her husband's friend that is considered bad reputation to come to her party. It is done by a woman.

The steps of deconstruction application based on Derrida (Endraswara, 2003) are:

1. Arranging binary opposition in *Lady Windermere's Fan* play.
2. Making turning over of the binary opposition.
3. Giving role towards turning over of those elements as an entity.

Relating to steps of deconstruction, it is found that *Lady Windermere* is considered an ideal woman while Mrs. Erylne is the opposite one, a bad reputation woman as the society wishes that women should be perfect that never do mistake or sin. On the other hand, if a husband made a scandal, a woman should forgive it by taking her husband away to another places in order her husband forget his love affair as seen below:

**DUCHESS OF BERWICK:**...That is why I felt better to come and talk to you (Lady Windermere) and advise you to take Windermere away at once to Homburg or to Aix, where he'll have something to amuse him and where you watch him all day long (p.21)

The quotation above describes that Duchess of Berwick gives suggestion to Lady Windermere to solve her husband love affair by taking him out of the town.

Another thing that a woman should do in Victorian age is the woman should forgive her husband for having love affair as described below:

**DUCHESS OF BERWICK:** ...And mind you don't take this little aberration of Windermere's too much to heart. Just take him abroad, and he'll come back to you all right.

**LADY WINDEREMERE:** Come back to me?

**DUCHESS OF BERWICK:** Yes, dear, these wicked women get our husband away from us, but they always come back, slightly damaged, of course. Don't make scenes, men hate them! (p.22)

The conversation above explains that Duchess of Berwick advises Lady Windermere to bring her husband, Lord Windermere abroad in order he forgets his love affair and he will come again to Lady Windermere and her husband does not like to be investigated about his love affair.

The law for man and woman is different as the dialogue below:

**LORD DARLINGTON:** Do you think seriously that women who have committed what the world called a fault should never be forgiven?

**LADY WINDERMERE** (standing at table): I think they should never be forgiven.

**LORD DARLINGTON:** And men? Do you think that there should be the same law for men as there are for women?

**LADY WINDERMERE:** Certainly?

**LORD DARLINGTON:** I think life too complex a thing to be settled by these hard and fast rules. (p. 17)

The discussion above it shows that ideal woman should perfect that never makes mistake, moreover she should forgive her husband if he makes mistake. On the other side it is known that everybody is liable to make mistake as Mrs. Erlynne elopes with her lover to stay abroad with her lover and abandons her daughter. Although she ever makes mistake she also wants to be an ideal woman by coming to a good reputation woman, Lady Windermere as it is believed that one comes to good reputation woman will be considered a good woman too as she uses Lord Windermere to ask his wife to invite her to her party but his wife refuses as she (Lady Windermere) said "No! If a woman really repents, she never wishes to return to the society that has made or seen her ruin (p.25)". in fact when Mrs. Erlynne comes, lady Windermere just keeps silent moreover she bows to Mrs. Erlynne and drops her fan as "Mrs. Erlynne enters, very beautifully dressed and very dignified. Lady Windermere clutches at her fan then let it drop to the floor. She bows coldly to Mrs. Erlynne who bows to her sweetly in turn, and sails into the room (p. 13)

Another way to deconstruct ideal woman is showing that Lady Windermere as ideal woman makes mistake as she leaves her house to go another man as she thinks that her husband has love affair with Mrs. Erlynne so that is why she comes to Lord Darlington. Unluckily he is not at home. Knowing

Windermere is danger Mrs. Erylne persuades her to leaves the room as possible but it is late as Lord Darlington and his friends come. Mrs. Erylne appears to meet those men so Lady Windermere goes out from that without seeing the other. Lady Windermere is safe from disgrace on the hand Mrs. Erylne gets disgrace as a woman in a bachelor's room. This play also shows that a woman that ever makes mistake also has help as Mrs. Erylne has helped Lady Windermere from disgrace but she never ask anything from Lady Windermere moreover she asks her to keep it between Mrs. Erylne and Lady Windermere as dialogue below:

LADY WINDERMERE: Oh! What am I to say to you? You saved me last night (goes toward her)  
 MRS. ERYLYNNE: Hush – don't speak of it.  
 LADY WINDERMERE: I must speak of it. I can't let you think that I am to accept this sacrifice. I am not. It is too great. I am going to tell my husband about everything. It is my duty.  
 MRS. ERYLYNNE: It is not your duty – at least you have duties others owes him. You say you owe me something?  
 LADY WINDERMERE: I owe you everything.  
 MRS. ERYLYNNE: then pay your debt by silence. That is the only way which it can be paid. Don't spoil the good one thing I have done in my life by telling it to any one. Promise me that what passed last night will remain a secret between us (p. 67)

**CONCLUSION**  
 Through logical thinking analysis in Oscar Wilde's play "Lady Windermere's Fan", this play is to mock society and also deconstruct an ideal woman as perfect woman. It is impossible for someone to be perfect as "Everyone has some weak point" and also "Nobody is capable of doing a wrong thing". It means that everyone can do mistake. On the other side, it is unfair that man should be forgiven if he makes mistake while if a woman makes mistakes, she should be punished.

**BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Anwar, Khaidir. 1995. Beberapa Aspek Sosio-Kultural, Masalah Bahasa: Filsafat dan Sastra. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.  
 Budiman, Kris. 1999. Feminografi. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar  
 Indraswara, Suwardi. 2003. Metodologi Penelitian Kebudayaan. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.  
 Fisher, A. 2008. An Introduction: Critical Thinking. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press  
 Ford, Boris. 1958. From Dicken to Hardy. London: Penguin Book Ltd.  
 Halevy, Elie. 1949. England in 1815. London: Ernest Been Ltd.  
 Hartiningsih, Sri. 2001. Introduction to Literature. Unpublish, UMM  
 Hudson, William Henry. 1950. An Introduction to Study of Literature. London: George G. Harrap & CO LTD.  
 Hyde, H. Montgomery. 1975. Oscar Wilde: A Biography. London: Eyre Methuen.

- Kunitz, Stanley J. 1955. *British Authors of the Nineteenth Century*. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company.
- Nasution, Ichwanudin. 2005. *Dwilogi Novel Saman Dan Larung Karya Ayu Utami: Perspektif Kajian Budaya*. Denpasar: Udayana University.
- Nicol, Allardyce. *British Drama*. London: George G. Harrad and Co. Ltd.
- Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 1998. *Teori pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Small, Ian. 1980. *Oscar Wilde: Lady Windermere's Fan*. London: Ernest been Limited.
- Teeuw, A. 1988. *Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra*. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya
- Trevelyan, G.M. 1961. *A Survey of Six Centuries Chaucer to Queen Victoria*. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd.
- Wilde, Oscar. 1970. *Plays*. London: Cox & Wyman Ltd.
- Wilde, Oscar. 1950. *Plays, Prose Writing and Poem*. London: J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd.
- Young, G.M. 1954. *Victorian England: Portrait of an Age*. New York: Doubleday & Company Inc.



ISBN 978-602-8617-32-1



9 786028 617321

# DEVELOPING CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH DECONSTRUCTION

By

**Dr. Sri Hartiningsih, MM**

**University of Muhammadiyah Malang**

**Phone 0817531311 Fax 0341562124**

**[Malangharti2001@yahoo.com](mailto:Malangharti2001@yahoo.com)**

Sri Hartiningsih is an English lecturer that teaches literature, Business English and Culture in University of Muhammadiyah Malang since 1991 as graduated from Faculty of Letters in Gajah Mada University, Management Magister in University of Muhammadiyah Malang and Cultural Studies Doctorate in Udayana University. She is the team of Cultural institution and also the chief of foreign language course in UMM.

## ABSTRACT

Literature is the expression of human being. All life of man has been written in literature. In other words, the works of literature such as drama, novel and poem describe the human life. The benefit of literature is the fourth way to get the truth after religion, philosophy and science. In fact, literature is marginalized as it is not popular in developed countries like Indonesia as people in developed countries try to fulfil the basic need first and literature is considered as secondary need. Another reason is that to them enjoying literature is wasting time.

One way to develop literary analysis is through deconstruction. Reading literary work is not intended to emphasize on sense as done commonly but deconstruction tends to search appropriate elements: paradox, contradiction, and irony sense are found in literary work. The elements sought and understood are in opposite sense. Furthermore to deconstruct an opposition not by destroying it as a ideal woman has different criteria in every place and time influenced by its society as in Victorian age an ideal woman should be perfect. That is why needed deconstruction as every human is liable to make mistake including a woman.

Key words: critical thinking, deconstruction, ideal woman.

## I. INTRODUCTION

One valuable part of inherited culture is literature. The new and the old one included oral literature which is human being's own and is having countless value as it differentiates human being from the others. Literature has enriched the view of life individually as well as socially. It tries to comprehend the real life but not only from the fair thinking point but also from life point itself. Literature tries to comprehend and deeply understands this life from practical life. Human being not only consists of fair thinking but she or he has feeling, passion, inspiration, willingness, love and hate, etc. Literature is born from the life itself and tries to struggle with all the problem of life. It is not identical to the man's daily life as it has life itself but its world is not separated from the life. It helps us to better understand the life because it talks about the reality and the secret hidden in reality. It also shows appearance and reality (Anwar, 1995:66-67).

In literature we face something real. Robin Hood in *Robin Hood* novel, the person is not real but our understanding about him is something real. Consequently we can know Robin Hood as an ordinary human. As common person, we know that Robin Hood is unique as he has complex characteristics. Furthermore, Anwar (1995:69) explains that the works of literature motivate us to love this life, to eagerly push to overcome the problems, moreover they are a therapy for us as when enjoying the works of literature, in it we find out a character that has a more difficult problem than us. This one makes it possible for us to reduce the burden of our frustration.

Literature is the expression of human being. All life of man has been written in literature. In other words, the works of literature such as drama, novel

and poem describe the human life. Further, Hudson (1965:100) says that “literature is a vital record of what men have seen in life, what they have experienced in daily life, what they thought and feel about those aspects of it” while A Teeuw (1988:146) emphasizes the benefit of literature that is the fourth way to get the truth after religion, philosophy and science. In fact, literature is marginalized as it is not popular in developed countries like Indonesia. The reason is people in developed countries try to fulfil the basic need first and literature is considered as secondary need. Another reason is that to them enjoying literature is wasting time. That is why it is needed a way to develop literary analysis through deconstruction.

## II. DISCUSSION

Literature in the forms of poetry, novel and drama has many advantages for the readers such as giving truth of life, feeling amusement and satisfaction, and also helping the readers be cultured (Hartiningsih, 2001:7). Another advantage is developing character building that is promoted and extended by Indonesian government, chapter II article 3 of law 20/2003 to overcome the multi crisis happens nowadays. In line with government program, literature provides developing character as *Emphasizing Characters in Story Mahabaratha in teaching Students of ISI Denpasar* (Malini & Yulianti, 2011), *Maintaining Discipline in English Classes for Young Learners through Songs* (supriyanti, 2011), *Fables for Character Building* (Nike, 2011) and *Woman’s Deconstruction towards ideal Woman on Oscar Wilde’s Play Lady Windermere’s Fan* (Hartiningsih, 2011), Besides giving character building, literature is also useful to improve skill as *Literature as media for developing Language Competence and*

*Building Social Awareness* (Mu'in, 2011), *using Song to Improve the Speaking Skills of year 11 Students of SMAN 60 Jakarta* (Idris, 2011), and *Literature and Culture in EFL Classroom for Character Building and Linguistic Development* (Sijaya, 2011). In fact only certain people are willing to take a look in literature so that is why it is needed to improve developing literature analysis or study by developing critical analysis through deconstruction.

Critical thinking based on Fisher (2008) is as the phrase says may seem too abstract and absurd to grasp in comprehension. To simply say, critical thinking is a thinking process which demands the thinkers to be analytical, open, fair-minded, humble, and introspective in examining a problem in order to solve it. It means that in analyzing literature is needed critical thinking as it views the conflict in fair minded without considering who has power, who are dominant one in order to be fair in making judgement. For example ideal woman. A woman in the world faces being marginalized because of her culture. One of her culture is ideal woman perspective as every woman should be perfect that never makes mistake and forgives her husband when he makes scandal and also brings her husband away to another place in order the husband forgets his love affair. It means that there is different law for woman and man. This perspective is viewed by man and it is influenced by his society. This one is obstacle for a woman that every woman wants to be ideal woman and having different perspective about ideal woman and also different characteristic. This perspective is not only obstacle for woman but also symbol of tyranny so that is why she struggles to deconstruct the ideal woman perspective.

Deconstruction is introduced by most famous of deconstruction expert, Jacques Derrida, a France philosopher and born in Aljazair from a Jewish family.

The influence of his theory is really strong between European and American intellectuals. In literature field, deconstruction is well known as reading literary work (Nasution, 2005:36).

Reading literary work is not intended to emphasize on sense as done commonly but deconstruction tends to search appropriate elements: paradox, contradiction, and irony sense are found in literary work. The elements sought and understood are in opposite sense (Nurgiyantoro, 1998:60-61).

Derrida criticizes structuralism that always makes binary opposition in which one of the oppositions always dominates the other. He deconstructs it by making a turning over and looking for its contradictive. Something marginalized, having no role and function, should be given function as an entity that its existence decides. Furthermore, Budiman (1999:118) emphasizes that to deconstruct an opposition not by destroying it so the rest is only a monism but taking apart, moving and taking it differently.

Presenting how the opposition binary between man and women is being described in *Lady Windermere's Fan* play. Through years the man is considered to be dominant in everything as if the man makes sin, he should be forgiven whereas if a woman makes sin, she should be isolated and mocked by her society. Moreover the man does not like being intrograted about his sin. This play takes apart that opposition by giving woman's role is more important. In this case, a woman selects all her guests including from her husband's friends. Moreover she forbids her husband's friend that is considered bad reputation to come to her party. It is done by a woman.

The steps of deconstruction application based on Derrida (Endraswara, 2003)

are:

1. Arranging binary opposition in *Lady Windermere's Fan* play.
2. Making turning over of the binary opposition.
3. Giving role towards turning over of those elements as an entity.

Relating to steps of deconstruction, it is found that Lady Windermere is considered an ideal woman while Mrs. Erlynne is the opposite one, a bad reputation woman as the society wishes that women should be perfect that never do mistake or sin. On the other hand, if a husband made a scandal, a woman should forgive it by taking her husband away to another places in order her husband forget his love affair as seen below:

DUCHESS OF BERWICK:...That is why I felt better to come and talk to you (Lady Windermere) and advise you to take Windermere away at once to Homburg or to Aix, where he'll have something to amuse him and where you watch him all day long (p.21)

The quotation above describes that Duchess of Berwick gives suggestion to Lady Windermere to solve her husband love affair by taking him out of the town.

Another thing that a woman should do in Victorian age is the woman should forgive her husband for having love affair as described below:

DUCHESS OF BERWICK: ...And mind you don't take this little aberration of Windermere's too much to heart. Just take him abroad, and he'll come back to you all right.

LADY WINDEREMERE: Come back to me?

DUCHESS OF BERWICK: Yes, dear, these wicked women get our husband away from us, but they always come back, slightly damaged, of course. Don't make scenes, men hate them! (p.22)

The conversation above explains that Duchess of Berwick advises Lady Windermere to bring her husband, Lord Windermere abroad in order he forgets his love affair and he will come again to Lady Windermere and her husband does not like to be investigated about his love affair.

The law for man and woman is different as the dialogue below:

LORD DARLINGTON: Do you think seriously that women who have committed what the world called a fault should never be forgiven?

LADY WINDERMERE (standing at table): I think they should never be forgiven.

LORD DARLINGTON: And men? Do you think that there should be the same law for men as there are for women?

LADY WINDERMERE: Certainly?

LORD DARLINGTON: I think life too complex a thing to be settled by these hard and fast rules.(p. 17)

The discussion above it shows that ideal woman should perfect that never makes mistake, moreover she should forgive her husband if he makes mistake. On the other side it is known that everybody is liable to make mistake as Mrs. Erlynne elopes with her lover to stay abroad with her lover and abandons her daughter. Although she ever makes mistake she also wants to be an ideal woman by coming to a good reputation woman, Lady Windermere as it is believed that one comes to good reputation woman will be considered a good woman too as she uses Lord Windermere to ask his wife to invite her to her party but his wife refuses as she (Lady Windermere) said “No! If a woman really repents, she never wishes to return to the society that has made or seen her ruin (p.25)”. in fact when Mrs. Erlynne comes, lady Windermere just keeps silent moreover she bows to Mrs. Erlynne and drops her fan as “Mrs. Erlynne enters, very beautifully dressed and very dignified. Lady Windermere clutches at her fan then let it drop

to the floor. She bows coldly to Mrs. Erlynne who bows to her sweetly in turn, and sails into the room (p. 13)

Another way to deconstruct ideal woman is showing that Lady Windermere as ideal woman makes mistake as she leaves her house to go another man as she thinks that her husband has love affair with Mrs. Erlynne so that is why she comes to Lord Darlington. Unluckily he is not at home. Knowing Lady Windermere is danger Mrs. Erlynne persuades her to leaves the room as soon as possible but it is late as Lord Darlington and his friends come. Mrs. Erlynne appears to meet those men so Lady Windermere goes out from that house without seeing the other. Lady Windermere is safe from disgrace on the other hand Mrs. Erlynne gets disgrace as a woman in a bachelor's room.

This play also shows that a woman that ever makes mistake also has good side as Mrs. Erlynne has helped Lady Windermere from disgrace but she does not ask anything from Lady Windermere moreover she asks her to keep it as secret between Mrs. Erlynne and Lady Windermere as dialogue below:

LADY WINDERMERE: Oh! What am I to say to you? You saved me last night.  
(Goes toward her)

MRS. ERLYNNE: Hush – don't speak of it.

LADY WINDERMERE: I must speak of it. I can't let you think that I am going to accept this sacrifice. I am not. It is too great. I am going to tell my husband about everything. It is my duty.

MRS. ERLYNNE: It is not your duty – at least you have duties others besides him. You say you owe me something?

LADY WINDERMERE: I owe you everything.

MRS. ERLYNNE: then pay your debt by silence. That is the only way which it can be paid. Don't spoil the good one thing I have done in my life by telling it to any one. Promise me that what passed last night will remain a secret between us (p. 67)

### III. CONCLUSION

Through logical thinking analysis in Oscar Wilde's play "Lady Windermere's Fan", this play is to mock society and also deconstruct an ideal woman as perfect woman. It is impossible for someone to be perfect as "Everyone has some weak point" and also "Nobody is capable of doing a wrong thing". It means that everyone can do mistake. On the other side, it is unfair that man should be forgiven if he makes mistake while if a woman makes mistakes, she should be punished.

### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anwar, Khaidir. 1995. **Beberapa Aspek Sosio-Kultural, Masalah Bahasa: Filsafat dan Sastra**. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Budiman, Kris. 1999. **Feminografi**. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- Endraswara, Suwardi. 2003. **Metodologi Penelitian Kebudayaan**. Yogyakarta: Gadjah Mada University Press.
- Fisher, A. 2008. **An Introduction: Critical Thinking**. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press
- Ford, Boris. 1958. **From Dicken to Hardy**. London: Penguin Book Ltd.
- Halevy, Elie. 1949. **England in 1815**. London: Ernest Been Ltd.
- Hartiningsih, Sri. 2001. **Introduction to Literature**. Unpublish, UMM
- Hudson, William Henry. 1950. **An Introduction to Study of Literature**. London: George G. Harrap & CO LTD.
- Hyde, H. Montgomery. 1975. **Oscar Wilde: A Biography**. London: Eyre Methuen.

- Kunitz, Stanley J. 1955. **British Authors of the Nineteenth Century**. New York: The H.W. Wilson Company.
- Nasution, Ichwanudin. 2005. **Dwilogi Novel Saman Dan Larung Karya Ayu Utami: Perspektif Kajian Budaya**. Denpasar: Udayana University.
- Nicol, Allardyce. **British Drama**. London: George G. Harrad and Co. Ltd.
- Nurdiyantoro, Burhan. 1998. **Teori pengkajian Fiksi**. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
- Small, Ian.1980. **Oscar Wilde: Lady Windermere's Fan**. London: Ernest been Limited.
- Teeuw, A.1988. **Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra**. Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya
- Trevelyan, G.M. 1961. **A Survey of Six Centuries Chaucer to Queen Victoria**. London: Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd.
- Wilde, Oscar. 1970. **Plays**. London: Cox & Wyman Ltd.
- Wilde, Oscar. 1950. **Plays, Prose Writing and Poem**.London: J.M. Dent & Sons Ltd.
- Young, G.M. 1954. **Victorian England: Portrait of an Age**. New York: Doubleday & Company Inc.