

## Feminism and Love

### Editorial

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### Articles

Rethinking and Queering Relationships in the Age of Same-sex Marriage: Multiplicities, Intensities, and New Potentialities  
*Hendri Yulius*

When Female Feminists Falling in Love: Ideology, Media, and Practices  
*Meike Lusye Karolus & Laili Nur Anisah*

Romance and Femininity in Indonesian Teenage Dramas: A Transnational Post-Feminist Analysis  
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*Bagus Takwin*

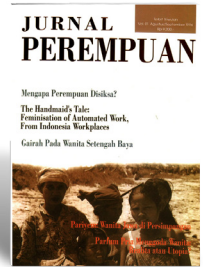
Patriarchal Relationships, Subordination and Glorification of Marriage: The Dilemma of Women across Generations in Living and Interpreting Love  
*Naufaludin Ismail*

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## Feminism and Love

Love is one of the most talked about topics and we are surrounded by various representations of love in our daily lives. Several works of art and literature as well as music, movies, soap operas and commercials have love as main theme. Love, as it is often narrated in romantic tales, is considered as indefinable, mysterious and beyond rational discourse. The meaning of love is held to be knowable only intuitively, at the level of feeling, and cannot be communicated in precise terms (Jackson 1999). Therefore, love is often seen as a unique personal need and a desire which is placed in the private realm. The idea of this kind of love is widely believed by society thus things that are part of social and cultural construction of love tend to be taken for granted. Meanwhile, social and cultural constructs are influencing and determining the meaning and definition of love. It can be said that there are two dominant readings of love (Grossi 2014). On the one hand love is seen in close relationship with patriarchy and heterosexuality. This is because the narrative of love is mostly associated with procreation, family, marriage and the household, as well as with monogamy and / or polygamy and loyalty. Thus for women, love is easily translated as being a wife or mother. On the other hand love is seen as not to be bound by social imperatives and constraints; on the contrary, it is related to the idea of freedom, equality and ones capability to act. In other words love is seen as a force capable of overcoming existing social barriers. Therefore for women love is considered to be liberating and empowering.

In feminist thought, the issue of love has been studied by early thinkers such as Simone de Beauvoir, Shulamith Firestone and Ti-Grace Atkinson, feminists who criticize the role of love in perpetuating patriarchal relationships. In the 1980s, this was followed by feminists such as Luce Irigaray, Julia Kristeva, Audre Lorde and bell hooks who viewed love in more productive ways. According to Jackson (1999), feminist criticism of love is related to the notion that love is seen as an ideology that legitimizes women's oppression and which keeps them trapped in exploitative heterosexual relationships. In addition,

love is also seen to make women vulnerable, *not only to exploitation, but also to being hurt by men*. Feminists also see romantic love critically. This is because romantic love is central to heterosexuality and contributes to gender inequality and violence against women.

On the other hand there are also a number of feminists who view love as a form of resistance and transformation which can give women the capability to act. Lynne Pearce and Jackie Stacey who study the narrative of romance, argue that love retains its ability to free women from the patriarchal grip because of its "narrative" power. According to them the fusion with the love narrative allows women to facilitate the "rewriting of other spheres of life" (Grossi 2014). Moreover, the idea of queer thinkers who try to move beyond a conventional understanding of love, is also important in the discourse of love. This idea, for example, is related to dismantle the definition of love that is often associated with heterosexual sex or associated with human nature. The same goes with the dismantling of the relationship between love with marriage, family and procreation. Also important to note is that love sometimes correlates with concepts such as work, care, desire, and romance. Although often associated with romantic romance, the meaning of love is actually very broad.

Today's society has a tendency to view love as a profit-generating commodity or as a means to obtain pleasure and even subjugation and domination. Here, it is important to study feminist views on love, to look at it as an important ethical, social and / or political power with an interdisciplinary approach. Therefore, JP96 discusses love in homosexual relationships, feminist experiences in romantic relationships, existence of popular culture in introducing patriarchal love values, violence in dating relationships, philosophical meaning of love, and how women experience the meaning of love. This issue encourages the deconstruction of ideological work that subordinates women in love and hopes to sharpen the feminist theoretical framework on the issue of love while finding mechanisms for change. **(Anita Dhewy)**



Abstracts Sheet

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Hendri Yulius (Department of Gender and Cultural Studies, University of Sydney, School of Philosophical and Historical Inquiry, New South Wales, Australia)

**Rethinking and Queering Relationships in the Age of Same-sex Marriage: Multiplicities, Intensities, and New Potentialities**

DDC: 305  
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 1-9, 1 image, 20 ref.

This essay presents a theoretical discussion, analysis, and formulation to reconfigure new meanings, potentialities and multiplicities of homosexual relationships. After a brief discussion on the rapid popularization of marriage equality as the primary goal of queer movements, an overview of queer critiques of marriage is provided. Special attention will be given to the discussion about homonormativity and the sharp criticism from queer negativity/anti-social queers. For these critiques, the subjects are encouraged to occupy an abject position, which I argue, only further depoliticize queer politics. After a critical overview of this political stance, I offer the accounts of Foucault and Deleuze to explore multiple forms of relationships beyond marital institution, focusing on the ways in which relationships are to be understood in terms of potentialities, intensities, and emergent forms and functions beyond the existing language capacities and formalized forms. This essay should, however, is not meant to be masterly or prescriptive, but rather is a modest effort to spur more critical concerns, discussions, and debates among queer Indonesians.

Keywords: queer, homosexual, marriage equality, Foucault, Deleuze, potentialities, multiplicities, relationship

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Meike Lusye Karolus<sup>1</sup> & Laili Nur Anisah<sup>2</sup> (<sup>1</sup>Center for Southeast Asian Social Studies, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Yogyakarta, Indonesia & <sup>2</sup>Jejer Wadon, Boyolali, Jawa Tengah, Indonesia)

**When Female Feminists Falling in Love: Ideology, Media, and Practices**

DDC: 305  
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 11-17, 20 ref.

Falling in love is a universal experience that cannot be limited by racial, religious, ethnic, or even ideologies. Female feminists also experience falling in love and being in a relationship. When falling in love, female feminists often face the tension between their consciousness holding on to feminist ideology, and their collective experience influenced by patriarchal culture. Therefore, female feminists often have to compromise and negotiate in their relationships. This paper examines the contemplative experiences of female feminists falling in love in the context of patriarchal culture by focusing on three main areas: feminist ideology, the influence of patriarchal media, and relationships in everyday lives. This research is a descriptive-qualitative paper which uses in-depth interviews with female feminists of different backgrounds in Yogyakarta, Surabaya and Jombang. Findings show that female feminists' concept about love cannot be separated from the existence of their partners, the experience and media reproduction towards the concept of love, and the practice of female feminists relations formed before a formal relationship.

Keywords: love, feminism, media, female feminist, patriarchy

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Aulia Rahmawati (Department of Communication Studies, Faculty of Social dan Political Sciences, Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jawa Timur, Surabaya, Indonesia)

**Romance and Femininity in Indonesian Teenage Dramas: A Transnational Post-Feminist Analysis**

DDC: 305  
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 19-27, 25 ref.

Even after the rise of Indonesian feminist film directors like Nia Dinata, Mira Lesmana, Mouly Surya, Nan T Achnas and Lola Amaria, Indonesian moviegoers still flock to the cinemas to watch teenage romance dramas, many of which are badly written. This paper examines the way romance and femininity have been shaped in cinematic representation in the movies *London Love Story 2*, *Promise* and *Dear Nathan*. This paper concludes that Indonesian romance teenage dramas are entrenched with masculine power and heavily dominated spectacles in which the feminine heroines are treated as passive objects of desire whose agency and subjectivity are being stripped away. Using feminist literature on post-feminist romance cinema, the heroines in these films have mostly been constructed as independent, smart and seemingly capable to act at first, but nevertheless pursue romantic, traditional, heterosexual relationships saturated with masculine control and dominance. This paper shows that the awareness of post-feminism has become transnational, crossing geographical borders between West and East, and has influenced the production and consumption process of the popular entertainment industry, including in Indonesia.

Keywords: love, romance, teenage dramas, post-feminism

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Nike Nadia (Gender Studies Program, School of Strategic and Global Studies, Universitas Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia)

**In the Name of Love: Power Relation and Revictimization on Sexual Violence Case in Courtship (Case Study of Court Decision)**

DDC: 305  
Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 29-34, 1 table, 11 ref.

This paper aims to explain the dimensions of the imbalanced power relations and revictimization that occur in rape cases by the victim's partner. Using the case study of court decisions and radical feminist theory as a tool of analysis, the author argues that the narrative 'in the name of love' used by perpetrators of sexual violence in personal relationships is another manifestation of the inequality of power relations and becomes the site of subjugation of the female body. Therefore, forms of exploitation that use a 'proof of love' narrative in cases of forced sexual intercourse in personal relationships should be identified as part of sexual violence.

Keywords: sexual violence, rape, violence in relationships, seduction, partner by consent

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Bagus Takwin (Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia, Depok, Indonesia)

### **Love, Existential Project, and Truth Seeking**

DDC: 305

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 35-42, 19 ref.

This paper explains what love is by referring to the philosophical thoughts of several philosophers and the results of empirical research that have been done on the phenomena of love. It also discusses the tendency to extend love on one side, as well as narrowing and even negating love on the other. This paper takes the position that love is an existential project. Philosophically, love is seen as the continuing search for truth. As the fruit of will and sincerity of human endeavor, love has real and concrete results. In its concrete form, love is the embodiment of a mutual promise in reality; a step-by-step process presents the concrete manifestation of the statements made in that promise. This philosophical thought is corroborated by empirical studies of love that love differs from sexual passion or lust. Love can last long time, can be eternal and stay intense through a couple's efforts to care for, nurture and develop each other.

Keywords: love, existential project, commitment, influence of love

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Naufaludin Ismail (Jurnal Perempuan, Jakarta, Indonesia)

### **Patriarchal Relationships, Subordination and Glorification of Marriage: The Dilemma of Women across Generations in Living and Interpreting Love**

DDC: 305

Jurnal Perempuan, Vol. 23 No. 1, February 2018, pp. 43-53, 1 table, 13 ref.

This paper focuses on the experience of women across generations living and interpreting love as part of their lives. Their experiences in living and interpreting love will be seen from two points of view, namely their romantic relationships and the institution of marriage or their family. Based on the data of six subjects of research with different backgrounds like age, marital status and sexual orientation, this paper shows that there are different perspectives on love and marriage or family institutions compared to mainstream society. The six people in question assume and believe that love or romantic relationships have a close relation with patriarchal cultural values, like men's domination, subordination and ownership if they'd agree with mainstream society's thoughts about love. They also believe that marriage is an institution that produces patriarchal cultural values that will disadvantage women if the marriage is not built on equality and fairness. These six subjects of research agree with the grand narrative of feminism that love shouldn't always be related to ownership, men's domination but instead must be liberating for women to become independent and autonomous.

Keywords: love, romantic, marriage, oppression, subordination

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Jurnal Perempuan (JP) is a quarterly interdisciplinary publication in the English language that aims to circulate **original ideas in gender studies**. JP invites critical reflection on the theory and practice of feminism in the social, political, and economic context of Indonesian society. We are committed to exploring gender in its multiple forms and interrelationships.

The journal encourages practical, theoretically sound, and (when relevant) empirically rigorous manuscripts that address real-world implications of the gender gap in Indonesian contexts. Topics related to feminism can include (but are not limited to): sexuality, queer, trafficking, ecology, public policy, sustainability and environment, human and labor rights/ issues, governance, accountability and transparency, globalization, as well as ethics, and specific issues related to gender study, such as diversity, poverty, and education.

JP welcomes contributions from researchers, academia, activists, and practitioners involved in gender advocacy in any of the areas mentioned above. Manuscripts should be written so that they are comprehensible to an intelligent reader, avoiding jargon, formulas and extensive methodological treatises wherever possible. They should use examples and illustrations to highlight the ideas, concepts and practical implications of the ideas being presented. Feminist theory is important and necessary; but theory — with the empirical research and conceptual work that supports theory — needs to be balanced by integration into practices to stand the tests of time and usefulness. We want the journal to be read as much by stakeholders as by academics seeking sound research and scholarship in women's study.

JP appears annually and the contents of each issue include: editorials, peer-reviewed papers by leading writers; reviews, short stories, and poetry. A key feature of the journal is appreciation of the value of literature, fiction, and the visual narrative (works of art, such as paintings and drawings) in the study of women's issues

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