

Forms of Women's Resistance in the Novel “Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam” and the Novel “Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut” by Dian Purnomo

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Abstract

In recent years, women in Indonesia have experienced various forms of discrimination and harassment. This not only happens in real life but also happens in literary works. So, it is necessary to look further or examine the efforts made by women or women's resistance to overcome these problems. This research aims to reveal forms of women's resistance in the novel "Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam" and the novel "Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut" by Dian Purnomo. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative using feminist literary criticism theory. Data sources were obtained from the entire contents or chapters of the two novels. Data collection techniques use reading and note-taking techniques. The technique for validating this research data is triangulation. The results of the analysis show two forms of women's resistance. Namely resistance in the form of thoughts and resistance in the form of actions. The results of the study are expected to provide knowledge to readers regarding women's resistance in literary works with feminist studies, as well as Indonesian language learning, especially literary teaching materials, and in the field of education.

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INTRODUCTION

In recent years, women in Indonesia have experienced various forms of discrimination and harassment. Sexual harassment is a phenomenon that often occurs in society which has a negative impact on victims (Basuki, Mulyono, & Qomariyah, 2018). It can be seen from the data from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni PPA) that in the period from January to November 2023 there were 12,158 female victims, where cases of sexual violence were in first place with the highest number of victims from 2019 to 2023 (Kemenpppa, 2024). From this data, it can be seen that violence against women does occur, so it is necessary to look further or examine the efforts made by women or women's resistance to overcome this problem. This not only happens in real life, but also happens in literary works. Women have experienced subordination, repression and marginalization in various fields, including in the field of literature (Yusanta, Sumartini, & Mulyono, 2017).

Women's issues are something that is widely discussed in Indonesian literary works (Wahono, Setyaningsih, & Sumartini, 2015). Resistance itself has become a trend in case research that is relatively easy to observe and empirical in nature in the late 1980s. Attention to women's problems emerged several decades ago and is currently still a hot topic (Sumartini, Andalas, & Laraswati, 2018). This is in line with the opinion of Susilowati (2018), according to social researchers, resistance is considered to have cultural characteristics, because it appears through people's daily expressions and actions. According to Mustikawati (2019), resistance occurs due to coercion or oppression of subordinates. In this case, the reason for resistance related to women is because it is a form of gender equality.

Even though women already have roles in several fields, in reality there are still people who think that men are physically stronger and more worthy of leading and have greater influence than women. Women are creatures who experience injustice from various aspects (Afiansah,

Sumartini, & Andalas, 2018). Regarding resistance or resistance, women face obstacles in expressing opinions or roles when fulfilling social demands. Female figures always experience suffering, mostly due to their powerlessness towards the traditional rules that have been embedded in most societies in Indonesia (Fitriani, Qomariyah, & Sumartini, 2018). Oneway women show resistance to this situation is through literary works.

Novels written by women and discussing women's resistance, namely the novels *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* and *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* by Dian Purnomo, are examples of how women show resistance through the stories they write. The study of literary works can also be used as a source of inspiration and motivation for women to continue fighting to achieve their rights and overcome various difficulties in life (Nugroho, Sumartini, & Prabaningrum, 2023).

The novel "*Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam*" tells the story of the character Magi Diela, a woman who experienced the tradition of unwanted marriage and capture, sexual harassment, rape and abuse. In this novel, Magi Diela shows resistance through various actions, such as crying, running away from home, reporting to non-governmental organizations, reporting to the police, and writing. Magi Diela's resistance emphasized that women are empowered subjects and cannot be ignored.

The novel *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* also shows women's resistance. This story is about the character Shalom Mawira, a girl who lost her father and had to fight to defend her home while waiting for her father to come home. Shalom refused to remain silent and together with other Sangir residents, he fought against foreign companies who were trying to sniff out the gold wealth in the bowels of the Sangihe earth. Shalom's struggle shows that women are not only empowered in facing discrimination, but also in facing social and environmental issues in society.

The reasons for researching resistance in the novel *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* and the novel *Perempuan yang*

Menunggu di Lorong menuju Laut by Dian Purnomo are as follows. First, women's problems appear in this novel. These two novels are novels that have stories set in a region in Indonesia that have an impact on women. The story told by Dian Purnomo is interesting to study further because it depicts another side of the Sumba and Sangihe regions. Traditional women's resistance to gender injustice that exists in society. The emergence of women's literary works that fight against customs and also injustice from companies in the form of novels shows another side of women who also have traits or characters that are so brave that it makes the stories presented so complex and juxtaposed with the current state of life which is modern and not still fixated on the customs that existed in the past.

Research related to women's resistance was carried out by Ridwan, Widiastuti, & Yulianeta (2016), Kholisah, Huda, & Setyorini (2017), Baiduri, Syahputra, & Damanik (2017), Tsirigotis & Luczac (2018), Savitri (2018), Martha, Asri, & Hayati (2018), Salam (2020), Chopra (2021), Askanis (2022), Joshi (2022), Aiman, Ulinuha, & Sarwanto (2022), Muslimat, dkk. (2022), Aziz & Wiyatmi (2023), Salsabila, Panjaitan, & Mandela (2023), Rosemary & Arianto (2023), Restiyani & Rusdiarti (2023), serta Yusroh, dkk. (2024).

Ridwan, Widiastuti, & Yulianeta (2016) conducted research entitled *Pandangan Pramoedya terhadap Resistansi Perempuan dalam Novel Era Revolusi dan Reformasi*. This research aims to examine women's resistance in the revolution and reform era in three Pramoedya Ananta Toer novels. The method used is a qualitative method with content and a sociological analysis model. The research results show that Pramoedya reveals women's resistance in three figures who have fought in several different ways for justice in the era of revolution and reform. This confirms that Pramoedya brought justice and gender equality in the world of women's lives.

Nadzifah, Ahmadi, & Rengganis (2024) examined the same novel with the research title *Wujud Ketidakadilan Gender Pada Novel Perempuan yang Menangis Kepada Bulan Hitam*

Karya Dian Purnomo: Pendekatan Antropologi Feminisme. The aim of this research is to describe gender injustice in the novel *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* by Dian Purnomo using feminist anthropological studies. The method used is descriptive qualitative which focuses on feminist anthropology. The results of the research show that there is marginalization of the customary tradition of captive marriages carried out by men on women, a subordination of the gender perspective that women only work at home, unlike men who can work in rice fields, gardens or forests, and stereotypes that indicate that women after being married by capture, then it is proven that you are not a virgin.

From these two studies, research on women's resistance and the novel *Perempuan yang Menangis Kepada Bulan Hitam* by Dian Purnomo have been researched. However, research on the forms of women's resistance in the novel "*Perempuan Yang Cried to the Black Moon*" and the novel "*Women Waiting on the Alley for the Sea*" by Dian Purnomo has never been researched before. So this research aims to reveal the forms of women's resistance in the novel "*Women Who Cried to the Black Moon*" and the novel "*Women Who Wait in Lorong Menuju Laut*" by Dian Purnomo.

METHODOLOGY

The methodological approach in this research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. The theoretical approach in this research uses a feminist literary criticism approach as a theoretical approach. The data used as the object of this research are parts of the text in the novel

Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam and the novel *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* by Dian Purnomo which shows the factors that cause the emergence of women's resistance, and the form of resistance of the female characters in the novel. The data sources in this research were obtained from the entire contents or chapters in the novel *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* and the novel *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* by Dian Purnomo. The

data collection technique used in this research is the reading and note-taking technique. The technique for validating this research data is triangulation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting the analysis, the researcher discussed the forms of resistance of the female characters in the novel. From the data obtained regarding forms of resistance, two forms of women's resistance were found, namely resistance in the form of action and resistance in the form of thought. In this discussion, we will discuss further the resistance carried out by the female characters in the novel. Women in the novel are represented through female characters, both as main characters and subordinate characters.

Resistance in the Form of Action in Novels *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* (PMBH) and the novel *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* (PMLML) Karya Dian Purnomo

There are several actions of female characters as resistance in the PMBH novel and PMLML novel. Mainly the resistance carried out by the characters Magi Diela, Shalom Mawira, and the character Aku (Mirah Hayu Marapi). Some of the resistance actions in the PMBH novel include resistance when being kidnapped, escape attempts, verbal resistance, and revenge, while in the PMLML novel they include making a movement to save Sangihe, blocking heavy equipment, demonstrating in front of the DPRD building, taking action in sea, holding petitions, carrying out terror, carrying out field actions, which are analyzed as follows.

Refusal When Kidnapped

Magi's first act of resistance when she was kidnapped was of course to refuse and rebel or threaten the men by throwing them in prison, as a form of resistance to the treatment of the people who kidnapped her when Magi was about to be put on a pickup truck. He did this in the hope that he could escape the grasp of the men who Magi

did not yet know. However, what Magi got was abuse against her and she was threatened that if she didn't keep quiet, the man would do more than just squeeze her breasts.

“Lepaskan sa! Siapa suruh kalian?! Lepaskan sa sekarang atau sa kasih masuk ko semua ke penjara?!” (Purnomo, 2022:41).

Even though he had tried with all his might to escape from the hands of the man who kidnapped him, his efforts seemed in vain, especially since Magi was not only fighting against one person. After his rebellion ended in harassment and threats from his captors, Magi was forced to remain silent and not rebel again.

Escape Attempt

The form of resistance carried out by Magi Diela came from herself to fight against Leba Ali. He did everything he could to escape from the person who deliberately kidnapped him. Magi felt unable to live and serve Leba Ali forever, who was someone Magi had hated since childhood. Magi's physical resistance so he could escape from Leba Ali was unsuccessful because his body was small and he was less powerful than Leba Ali.

Leba Ali menindih Magi. Magi berusaha menyerang dengan tangan kanannya, tetapi gagal. Tangan itu segera ditangkap Leba Ali dan ditahannya di atas kepala Magi. Begitu pula dengan tangan kirinya. Kedua tangan Magi dengan mudah ditahan dengan satu tangan Leba Ali (Purnomo, 2022:53).

Magi's form of resistance towards Leba Ali was very firm even though he was in a condition where it was difficult to fight back, but he still tried and did something so that he would not regret it without putting up any resistance.

Verbal Resistance

Magi's resistance can be seen from his words in refusing to marry Leba Ali. He told his father that he did not want to marry Leba Ali, if his father still insisted on marrying him, then he

would rather die. Magi even asked his own father to kill him. This is proven in the following quote.

“Sa tidak akan kawin deng laki-laki yang kasih culik sa.” (Purnomo, 2022:51).

Seketika itu pula Magi meledak dalam marah “Ama bunuh sa sekarang, lebih baik sama mati, Ama! Ina, bunuh sa sekarang!” Magi memohon kepada ibunya (Purnomo, 2022:79).

This strong rejection by Magi was not without reason. He refused to marry Leba Ali because Leba Ali was a womanizer who had abused many women, including him when Magi was little, he also had a rude nature, liked to hit or call names, apart from that he also committed acts of corruption. Magi's words of resistance were not only spoken to his family, but also to the person who made him feel bitterness in his life, namely Leba Ali.

Revenge

The series of events that happened to Magi made the anger within him give rise to revenge against the perpetrator who kidnapped him, namely Leba Ali. He did everything he could. He was also helped by Dangu to get information that could result in Leba Ali being thrown into prison. The information obtained is that Leba Ali committed many crimes, including corruption, harassment of women and domestic violence against his ex-wife. It can be seen in the following quote.

Begitu telepon diangkat, Magi hanya mengatakan satu hal, “Dangu, temani sa ke kantor polisi sekarang.” Dengan keterbatasan pandangan karena daerah dekat matanya mulai bengkak, Magi langsung menuju ke kantor polisi. Tidak mudah untuk Magi bisa sampai di sana dengan selamat. Beberapa kali dia nyaris kehilangan kesadaran dan motornya selalu mengarah ke kiri. Namun, Magi bertahan. Dia harus sampai di kantor polisi, apapun yang terjadi, begitu pikirnya. (Purnomo, 2022:297).

The quote above shows Magi's form of resistance in taking revenge on Leba Ali by doing various things such as writing the story of the injustice he experienced on social media so that many people out there know his story. This method was successful in reaping responses and criticism of the perpetrators who carried out the arrest-marriage action. Apart from writing her story, Magi, with the help of several parties such as Dangu and Gema Perempuan, looked for mistakes made by Leba Ali. However, Magi's revenge succeeded in sending Leba Ali to prison because she deliberately sacrificed herself to be beaten, bitten, and even raped again by Leba Ali.

Intercepting Heavy Equipment

Shalom and other alliance members made various attempts to thwart the entry of mining companies to Sangihe Island. One of them is blocking the entry of heavy equipment to their island. The heavy equipment that was intercepted included tractors and excavators. There was no violence in blocking the heavy equipment.

Para Ibu duduk-duduk memenuhi jalan aspal di depan Rumah Perjuangan seperti sekelompok orang menantikan layar tancap memutar film utamanya. Sementara para laki-laki tiduran serupa zebra cross hidup ditengah jalan (Purnomo, 2024:60).

From this quote, other alliance members carried out a road blockade by sitting in the middle of the road. There were also people lying in a row in the middle of the road too. It turned out that the police guarding the heavy equipment were unable to provide an assignment letter.

Demonstration in front of the DPRD building

Further resistance efforts carried out by the Save Sangihe Island alliance included holding a demonstration in front of the police station and continuing with a demonstration in front of the DPRD building. Their action was of course aimed at asking council members not to approve of the entry of heavy equipment to Sangihe Island.

Setelah upaya penolakan warga terhadap masuknya alat-alat berat milik perusahaan, kami melakukan demo besar di depan kantor polisi di Tahuna yang dilanjutkan dengan berjalan kaki ke kantor DPRD untuk menyampaikan aspirasi (Purnomo, 2024: 100).

Shalom and Eben took turns delivering their orations. In their speech, Shalom said that the Sangir or Sangihe people came from the Philippines, if the peace and tranquility of Sangihe Island was ignored by the Indonesian government, then they said it would be better for them to return to the Philippines.

Organize a Petition

Not only demonstrations and blocking the road for heavy equipment belonging to mining companies. The Alliance also opened an online petition to stop mining companies from entering Sangihe Island. The online petition aims to inform the world about the conditions in Sangihe

Sebuah petisi online untuk menghentikan upaya penambangan di Sangihe yang diluncurkan di awal perjuangan juga mendapat perhatian banyak orang, bahkan tersebar ke mancanegara dan mendapatkan 150 ribu tanda tangan. Beramai-ramai mereka meneriakkan kemenangan di pihak rakyat (Purnomo, 2024:83).

From this quote, it can be seen that the petition received a lot of support. Not only support from the Indonesian people, but also from various countries who signed the petition and received hundreds of thousands of signatures supporting justice for the Sangihe people.

Spreading Terror

After using legal channels without success, Shalom and other alliance members used other methods to harass the mining companies that had managed to enter Sangihe Island. Initially they hired a technician to enter the mining company. Coincidentally, the mining company also needed a technician. Their goal in hiring these technicians was to spy on the mining company

from within and report every movement to the alliance that hired them.

Seakan tidak cukup dengan serangan air didalam solar, serangan berikutnya muncul sekitar seminggu kemudian. Berita yang ini hampir bisa dipastikan sulit dibendung karena menyebar dari satu mulut ke mulut yang lain dengan menambahkan sedikit bumbu di sana-sini (Purnomo, 2024: 240).

Another terror masterminded by Shalom was spreading terror about ghosts appearing around mining areas. The terror carried out by Shalom regarding the presence of ghosts in the mining area turned out to be a great success. Many workers feel afraid. Even during the day.

Field Action

Apart from the character Shalom, another female character who is no less important is the character "Aku" named Mirah Hayu Marapi. Mirah also has a role that is no less important, like Shalom. He is a figure who works at YSA (Yayasan Sayangi Alam) who strongly supports the action against the existence of mining companies on Sangihe Island. He didn't want the beautiful island to be hollowed out with heavy equipment just to take the gold.

Ini adalah kali pertamaku ikut turun ke lapangan dan menandatangani kain sepanjang 14meter yang menyatakan penolakan masyarakat Sangihe terhadap tambang (Purnomo, 2024: 45).

In fact, Mirah's action in supporting the Save Sangihe Island alliance was not approved by her superiors, but Mirah ignored the warnings from her superiors. He continued to carry out acts of rebellion against the mining company secretly so that Mbak Fitri, his superior, would not find out. Mirah's actions always support Shalom and the alliance because she feels that the actions taken by Shalom are right to defend their island. Shalom is also a brave female character. It can be seen that he always appears at the front when carrying out resistance actions or demonstrations.

Action at Sea

Not only were acts of resistance carried out in the field, Shalom and other alliance members also carried out acts of resistance at sea. This was done with the aim of informing the public that the lives of the Sangihe people cannot be separated from the sea which is one of their sources of livelihood.

Kami akan melakukan aksi di perairan. Bukan hanya untuk menarik perhatian media, tetapi juga untuk menunjukkan bahwa kehidupan masyarakat Sangihe tidak lepas dari laut. Laut dan manusia Sangihe dimulai. Mengotori pulau kecil ini berarti mengotori laut. Mengotori laut berarti tidak memperhatikan kehidupan manusianya (Purnomo, 2024:250251).

The resistance action carried out at sea was led by Shalom. This action was shown to passing ships carrying passengers from outside Sangihe Island. Of course, this was so that they could read the writing on the posters attached to the ships carrying out this action. This act of resistance carried out at sea also invited journalists to cover it. Mirah is in charge of disseminating this information. Because he was also a former journalist, he has relationships with other journalists. The action at sea was not only aimed at passing ships but was also recorded using a drone by Santiago.

Resistance in the Form of Thoughts on Novels *Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam* (PMBH) and the Novel *Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut* (PMLML) Karya Dian Purnomo

The novel PMBH and the novel PMLML by Dian Purnomo not only depict action resistance but also depict resistance in the form of thoughts by the characters in this novel. The form of thought resistance in the PMBH novel and PMLML novel can be seen from the results of the following analysis.

Escape Plan

Magi made a plan that had to be really thorough in preparing everything for her escape. He did not act alone, Dangu and Gema Perempuan played a big role in his plan.

Rencana besar pelarian Magi adalah meninggalkan Sumba (Purnomo, 2022:124). Yang dia tahu adalah dia pergi untuk mengirimkan pesan kuat kepada ayahnya dan lakilaki mata keranjang yang berniat menjadikannya istri, bahwa dia bukan perempuan yang hanya diam dan tidak berani melawan. Dia bukan barang yang bisa mereka penjualbelikan (Purnomo, 2022:138).

To face the problem of Magi being forced to marry Leba Ali, Magi prefers to run away from her house. He couldn't bear to live with Leba Ali. Magi realized that if her suicide attempt could not stop her father from rejecting Leba Ali's proposal, she chose to save herself by fleeing the land of Sumba. He will leave the family he loves. The purpose of her departure was to tell her father that she did not want to be forced to marry a man she had hated since childhood. Magi has the right to choose the partner he wants. Even though Magi was born as a woman, she dared to fight to get back the rights she wanted.

Desire for Revenge

The success of Magi's revenge was of course carefully planned. He remembered every face of the people involved in his kidnapping, headed by Leba Ali, for him to punish. Magi even cursed these people every time he prayed.

Beberapa terasa familier, tapi pikiran Magi begitu kacau hingga sulit memikirkan lebih jauh lagi. Yang jelas, siapa pun yang menjadi dalang penculikan ini, Magi berjanji akan membalas perbuatannya sampai orang itu menyesal sudah melakukan semua ini (Purnomo, 2022:44).

This quote shows that Magi was looking for a way to give a prison sentence to Leba Ali who had kidnapped him. Until in the end, he was forced to accept his marriage to Leba Ali. But behind him accepting this, he was actually planning something that would definitely make Leba Ali go to prison. He planned to tell Leba Ali

that he had slept with many men, he would also curse and provoke Leba Ali's emotions. Until in the end, Leba Ali, unable to control her emotions, will carry out physical attacks or other things to injure Magi. After Magi gets all the evidence of the violence committed by Leba Ali, she will run away and report to the police station.

Strategy to Block Heavy Equipment

Resistance in the form of thoughts in the PMLML novel is a strategy in blocking heavy equipment owned by mining companies. The strategy in blocking or blocking the entry of heavy equipment was prepared together with members of the Save Sangihe Island alliance. Before blocking the road, of course they had thought about what plans would be carried out.

Malam itu kami menyusun rencana untuk memblokade kendaraan berat agar tidak sampai masuk ke Tanah Mahamu, area yang sudah mereka buka dan hancurkan untuk menjadi akses agar bor dan alat berat lainnya bisa memasuki wilayah yang sudah berhasil mereka bebaskan (Purnomo, 2024:181).

From this quote, it can be seen that the alliance members united to develop a plan to block the entry of heavy equipment. From the results of the discussion, three groups were formed that would block the heavy equipment. Group one consisted of men who stood on the road blocking the passage of heavy equipment, group two consisted of ninjas who threw fire bottles at heavy equipment, and group three consisted of Shalom, Pastor Bella, mothers and grandmothers.

Fundraising & Support Planning

Planning to get support and collect funds is a further step taken by Shalom and members of the Save Sangihe Island alliance after agreeing to carry out an appeal in Jakarta. They plan to gather a lot of support from various organizations and institutions to support their appeal in Jakarta. Apart from that, alliance members will also contact people from Sangihe who currently live outside Sangihe to ask for financial assistance to carry out the trial. This received a positive response from these people who also loved the

place where they were born. Even Mirah, who is an outsider from Sangihe Island, also wants to provide financial assistance to the alliance.

Bantu aliansi, Bu. Mereka butuh banget uang untuk gerakan ini. Mirah janji akan cicil pakai gaji Mirah tiap bulan.” (Purnomo, 2024: 231).

From this quote, it can be seen that Mirah was even willing to borrow money from her family to help the Save Sangihe Island alliance's fight against the mining company. Mirah is willing to provide this assistance to the alliance. The amount of money donated was also not small. And he is also willing to pay off the debt he borrowed from his mother in installments every time he gets paid.

Shalom Strategy

Because Shalom and other alliance members have failed in various forms of resistance, now he will use the same methods used by mining companies. Shalom will not use physical resistance anymore. Shalom plans to take action against the mining company. The resistance he will carry out will certainly not be direct physical resistance. And he advised alliance members not to question whether the resistance was violent or not.

“Begini saja, apa pun nanti yang torang semua putuskan untuk lakukan pada perusahaan, nyanda usah tako itu kekerasan atau bukan. Di penjara torang belajar, sebetulnya torang boleh melakukan kejahatan asal nyanda ketahuan.” (Purnomo, 2024:225).

From Shalom's statement, he will fight back against the mining company that has already entered their island by terrorizing its workers with ghost stories. He also collaborated by employing technicians who infiltrated the mining company.

Action Planning at Sea

Shalom Mawira also carried out thought resistance in the form of planning a

demonstration at sea. He got the idea to carry out actions such as the Kamisan demonstration that took place in front of the State Palace and also the action of Madre mothers in Argentina. He thought about carrying out this action in Sangihe. However, this action was not carried out on land, but at sea.

"Mirah, ngana tahu aksi Kamisan di depan Istana Negara?"

"Bagaimana kalau torang bikin aksi macam itu di Sangihe." (Purnomo, 2024:249).

After Shalom conveyed his idea, he received a lot of approval from other alliance members. As soon as possible, he and the alliance members prepared other plans to carry out this action. Starting with determining the first location to carry out the action, what property is needed, and who will take part in the action.

So, it can be concluded that the forms of resistance carried out by the characters in the novel "Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam" and the novel "Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut" by Dian Purnomo are in two forms, namely resistance to action and resistance to thought. The results of the study are expected to provide knowledge to readers regarding women's resistance in literary works with feminist studies, as well as Indonesian language learning, especially literary teaching materials, and in the field of education.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis of women's resistance to gender injustice in the novel "Perempuan yang Menangis kepada Bulan Hitam" and the novel "Perempuan yang Menunggu di Lorong Menuju Laut" by Dian Purnomo, it can be concluded as follows.

Forms of resistance include actions, namely refusal when kidnapped, suicide attempts, escape attempts, verbal resistance, revenge, forming alliances to save Sangihe, blocking heavy equipment, demonstrations in front of the DPRD building, holding petitions, appeals, spreading terror, field actions, as well as

action at sea. The forms of resistance in the form of thoughts are suicide plans, escape plans, the desire to join the women's echoes, the desire for revenge, socialization plans about violence to police officers, strategies to block heavy equipment, cassation plans, plans to collect funds and support, shalom strategies, and action planning at sea.

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