CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides basic information about this research and reveals its background, including the choice of research topic. It is divided into several titles, such as background of study, problem formula, research objectives, and scope of the research.

1.1 Background of Study

Transgender is a word used to describe people who act, feel, think, or look different from the way they were born. Transsexuality is not associated with any particular personality or sexual orientation. Transgender people can identify themselves as heterosexual, homosexual, or bisexual (Bowta&Puluhulawa, 2019)(Yash, 2003: 17). Gender identity defines and differentiates a person from others. Because it refers to the gender roles that a person must fulfil in society, and if they do not conform to their gender roles, then they experience discrimination. Gender roles in society are classified according to the need for women to be feminine and men to be masculine. There are three essential stages in developing gender identity: acquiring appropriate gender labels, gender stereotypes, and gender persistence (Brannon, 2005: 139). Departing from the gender characteristics known in society, male or female, gender stereotypes refer to appropriate actions for men and women. The last one is gender constancy, which means a person must be consistent with their gender.

Humans are born with only two genders, male and female, but apart from male and female; there are also wary transvestites, transsexuals, or people who are cut to change gender, basically, people who cannot act like they are determining one's gender or losing one's gender identity, which is included in gender identity disorder. In other words, gender identity disorder is a feeling of dissatisfaction or depression related to differences between sex, gender identity, and social gender, which is also known as a condition sometimes called "gender dysphoria" (Stryker, 2008: 13).). Gender identity, or gender dysphoria, occurs when a person's gender identity and biological sex are inconsistent and incompatible. These people may identify as Transgender or any other Transgender group.

As information about transgender people becomes more accessible, the number of transgender people coming out has also increased. This is due to the popular representation of transgender people in T.V. dramas, sitcoms, and reality T.V. Apart from that, discussion events discussing transgender recognition are also important. More and more tabloid journalists and magazine article writers are interested in exploring the true stories of transgender people. Meanwhile, television documentaries and newspaper journalism focus on the experiences of transgender men and women. In today's mainstream films or T.V. shows, transgender characters play essential roles.

Other than using media, the transgender also used illustrations found in literary works, such as novels. According to Bonn (2010:112), a novel is a long fictional narrative written in prose that developed from short stories and other early narrative forms. Novels are usually structured according to a plot or theme, focusing on character development and action. Therefore, activities and events in novels are often related to character development in real life, and character development in novels usually describes the experiences of love, ambition, sadness, and happiness of real-life characters as a whole in the novel. Novels are also a genre of fiction, and fiction can be defined as the art or art of using written words to form a representation of human life that directs or directs or both. One of the novels that describe the life of a transgender person is by Robert Galbraith, J.K Rowling's pseudonym, "Troubled Blood." It is said that the actor named Dennis Creed is a transgender person who was used as the perpetrator of a serial murder that occurred in a hospital where all the victims were women. In the novel, it is told that a transgender person commits many irregularities, and it is easier to get a victim because he wears clothes like a woman, and it is known that the victim is a woman.

In general, a transgender person will have the same characteristics as the person he wants; for example, a male transgender person who turns into a woman will have a gentle nature. However, this novel does not depict this. The poststructuralist paradigm is a way of exchange in the form of theories, methods, and techniques used in studying objects. As a method, poststructuralism theory is mainly associated with the theory of structuralism, which has been developing for approximately half a century. By not forgetting the strength and maximum results

that have been achieved, structuralism turns out to have a number of weaknesses that really need to be corrected. Structuralism is considered too rigid because it is based on specific structures and systems and provides limited attention to literary works as autonomous qualities. Many theories and thoughts have been put forward for studying and interpreting literary texts from various other perspectives, including Deconstruction (Al Fayyadl, 2005).

The term deconstruction was proposed by Jacques Derrida, a French champion born in Algeria in 1930. Deconstruction was firstly a way or system of reading textbooks. As for what is typical in his deconstructive way of reading, so that in his coming trip, he has veritably charged philosophical are the rudiments that he traces and also dismantles; first of all, they are not logical inconsistencies, weak arguments, or inaccurate demesne contained in the textbook, as is generally done in modern thinking, but with philosophical rudiments becomes a determinant or element that allows the anthology to be philosophical(Muzir, 2006).

Therefore, the method of deconstruction, or more precisely deconstructive reading, of philosophy is defined as writing. Every philosophical thought is undoubtedly conveyed through a sign system material character, both graphic and phonetic. According to Derrida, deconstruction is a method of reading a text so carefully that the conceptual distinctions created by the author, which form the basis of the text, appear inconsistent and paradoxical in using the concepts in the text as a whole. In other words, the text fails to meet its criteria; standards or definitions established by the text are used reflectively to shake and destroy the initial conceptual distinctions of the text (Sarup, 2008).

Derrida's way of reading philosophical texts seeks to trace structure and strategy, forming the meaning behind each text, among other things, by exposing the hidden central resistance system. Deconstructive reading will show the failure of philosophy's ambition to escape from writing, offering a secret agenda with many weaknesses and lameness behind the texts. Therefore, Derrida believes that behind the philosophical text, there is no emptiness but another text. Something a network of diverse forces whose reference centre needs to be clarified. The presence of deconstruction allows a text to have multiple meanings.

Literary texts are seen as very complex. That is why the principle of autonomy of literary works, which separates them from others, is rejected by this understanding. The further the separation between literary texts and diachronic elements, the more the differences increase. For the science behind creation, literary texts cannot be called knowledge of writing but rather grammatology. Grammatology will be manifested in deconstruction texts (Endraswara, 2003). This is full of form processing by literary creators. Therefore, the meaning of the text must be raised and compared with the logic of thinking and the author's possible response to the phenomenon it processes.

A text from a deconstruction perspective will always present many meanings, so the importance of the text is very complex. Networks of meaning in texts can be complicated, allowing readers to speculate on meaning. The substance is not singular but plural; meaning is not fixed but lives and develops. Therefore, deconstruction leaves meaning ambiguous and challenges all possible purposes. Deconstruction is centred on text, but the ideas held are broader. The text is not limited in meaning. Even deconstruction also rejects the old structures that have been prevalent. Deconstructionists assume that text language is logical and consistent. For example, a big theme that evil will be defeated by good in deconstruction is not always justified.

Deconstruction is often mistakenly understood, for example, as simply a form of destroying everything that is established. This error is caused by readers not understanding or understanding the ethical dimensions of deconstruction, which seeks to open oneself to "the other." Derrida's turn to ethics indirectly breaks the nihilistic label given to Derrida's deconstruction.

Deconstructing a (erudite) converse means showing how to undermine the gospel that underlies it or is in hierarchical opposition to a commodity that's its base by relating the functional forms of rhetoric that live in the textbook(Culler, 1983 86). Deconstruction of an erudite book, thereby rejecting the general meaning assumed to live and underpinning the work in question with its rudiments.

1.2 Problem Statement

The researcher focuses on asking questions based on the context and purpose of the research: "How does the author of J.K. Rowling's novel Troubled Blood deconstruct a transgender based on Derrida Jaquels's theory of deconstruction?"

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the problem formulation, this study aims to analyze the researcher's perspective on deconstructing a transgender based on Derrida Jaquels' theory in J.K. Rowling's novel Troubled Blood.

1.4 Scope of Research

Regarding literary topics, the researcher focuses on analyzing transgender in the novel "Troubled Blood" by JK Rowling and analyzing the meaning contained in the novel regarding transgender according to the author's view based on Derrida Jaquels' theory.

1.5 Significance of the Research

This research was conducted with two main objectives: theoretical and practical:

1. Theoretical

This theoretical objective is to expand knowledge about literature and the science of decontraction in novels. The researcher also hopes that this study will serve as a valuable reference for future researchers in this field, using the theory and analysis contained in this study.

2. Practical

This practical objective is to increase knowledge for future researchers so they can produce better research. The second objective of this practical is to increase the insight of researchers and readers in examining literary works, particularly novels and those related to transgender.