



RESEARCH PAPER

The Myth of Patriarchy: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Dostoevsky's
Crime and Punishment

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PAPER INFO	ABSTRACT
Received: February 21, 2022 Accepted: May 23, 2022 Online: May 25, 2022	This research proposes to investigate Crime and Punishment in the light of Fairclough's 3D model in order to investigate the myth of patriarchy and all conflicts between men and women, both past and current. The author of the novel has analyzed the Russian society in which man faces numerous challenges. The novel Crime and Punishment sheds light on the characters' psychological and social struggles. In this study, the researcher wants to look into how the protagonist in the novel represents the patriarchal myth. Researcher has explored through the text that how male suffers equally to the female of the society. Researcher has applied 3D model and analyzed the text through the lens of description, interpretation and explanation. It would try to eradicate the myth of patriarchy in which man is always playing the role of villain and will help the future researchers to show more positive picture of male in today feminist world. Lastly, researcher intends to observe that how myth of patriarchy is becoming more prominent in this feminist world. In a word, researcher has found out that male characters of the text have suffered a lot and they are trying to survive in the society just like the female characters.
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Introduction

Patriarchy is a socioeconomic arrangement in which males have primary power and lead in responsibilities such as political leadership, moral authority, social honors, and property control. Male domination is a problem in many societies across the world. According to the theory of masculinity crisis, masculine members of society are experiencing greater insecurities than ever before. Conflicts between male and female members of society continue to exist. (Lemon 1995). The concept of patriarchy is taken cruel dominating force. Feminism acts against patriarchy. There are so many novels based on the topic of feminism. The researcher will attempt to exonerate power abuse of males by clearing the myth of patriarchy in the novel crime and punishment. Researcher wants to explore the concept of patriarchy with the help of CDA. The researcher would use a 3D model and evaluate the male characters in the crime and punishment story.

Language and literature are interlinked with each other. Literature shapes the society and culture. There are three main features of language which help to depict the culture. First and foremost, this is a vehicle for communicating the new culture to the next generation. Then it establishes a bond, allowing individuals to construct a true identity. Language, as an unmistakable marvel of human society, has spoken to itself through a vast amount of literature and the growth of linguistics. A close relationship of language and literature has captured the attention of readers and researchers. This is the reason that there have been attempts of discourse study of novel (crime and punishment by Fyodor Dostoevsky).

Since long time the man and his character in society had been addressed as dominant figure. His dominance is linked with the power. In the novel crime and punishment, the writer unveils the true identity of man. He explains the different versions of man, how the man becomes powerful and how man is less powerful. In the present era it has become very important to discuss the real identity of man. In the novel the writer has discussed the Russian society and identity crisis of man but his approach is universal. The study aims to find out the status of man, who is domiciled in Saint Petersburg and victim of disrespect and identity crisis in the society due to poverty.

Bergström and Boréus, 2005, p. 307 Critical Discourse Analysis is the name given to Fairclough's method/theory (CDA). In his notion of speech, Fairclough (1995:7) states that "... discourse is the use of language as a type of social activity, and discourse analysis is the study of how texts function within sociocultural practice." Discourse analysis provides excellent tools for deconstructing texts and providing contextual insights that would otherwise be difficult to find when studying and analyzing newspaper articles. According to Machin and Mayr (2012:5), "CDA is a common approach for assessing news content and identifying underlying agendas that may serve a variety of ideological intents and ends." The assumption also supports the idea that it meets the thesis objectives, one of which is to identify potential tendencies to exaggerate the crime situation in Malmö. Meyer claims that (Wodak & Meyer, 2001:23), "there is no a clear-cut and specified way to go regarding data collection in critical discourse analysis."

Literature Review

The concept of myth has arisen as an important frame of reference for Western thinking about the world and how different cultures organize their experiences of it. Even in this day and age, mythology intrigues, enchants, and inspires. Although popularity ebbs and goes, myth never seems to go out of style, and popular interest has recently resurfaced. Folklore Studies, Philology, Political Science, and Consumer Culture all use myth as a foundational idea. There are a remarkable number of researchers who specialize in mythology of a specific culture, time period, or phenomenon in comparative study; nevertheless, they are spread rather than united under a unifying disciplinary theme. Surprisingly, the use of myth in research, as well as the research topics that surround it, regularly replicate and reinforce features of scientists' own cultural worldview. 1 The term myth is so tightly entwined with ideological and evaluative views that it is mostly unconscious. The humanities' mission is to build a reflective knowledge of the word and concept, both to refine it as an analytical tool and to discover ways in which our inherited worldview has structured and limited our thinking. What exactly is a myth? If you asked ten random people, they would almost likely all be able to respond in one line, each one unique. Some responses would attempt to explain or describe what a myth is, such as: - It's a myth about gods.

- A religious story.
- A myth is a story about what people believe happened when the world was formed.
- Something that people believe despite knowing it to be false.
- A strange concept that does not bear up to scientific scrutiny.

Researcher main goal is highlighted in the upper given definition which states that “Myth is something which people believe but is not true”. The myth of patriarchy is that kind of myth which has been prevailed in the present society. Researcher need to clarify the concept of patriarchy so that researcher could meet the needs of the research. Patriarchy, according to the study, is a social system in which men hold the majority of power and dominate.

In 2008, Fiery Cushman attempted again at Harvard University to differentiate the roles of accidental and intentional analysis in moral judgement of fresh crime and punishment. Moral judgement is used to refer globally to a broad class of evaluation that includes wrong punishment. Male domination is such factor which is prominent part of every society although every society has specific system and pattern. Man and woman both are representative of the society. they shared the culture and civilization as well. In reality one can witness the power gap in same unit. It may that there does not exist domestic violence, yet there does exist the shares of power too Parveen (2019).

The social, economic, and political contexts of discourses would be illustrated by CDA critique. Critical discourse analysis, according to Corson (1995), employs approaches such as textual and stylistic aspects to reveal social links and identities from a language position. Text analysis is used to deal with discourses that disclose societal concerns like dominance and hegemony, as well as discourses about educational systems like schools and official papers. Critical discourse analysis, according to Blommaert (2005) and Jorgensen (2002), is a larger concept that investigates the role of language in society and its influence on discourses. They believe that linguistic and social variables are inextricably linked in CDA research because, whenever we approach any text or discourse, we do so from a linguistic standpoint, emphasizing how the choice of language in a specific discourse pertaining to the socio-political context attempts to analyze discursive practices. Metaphors, according to Chilton (1996) and Lakoff (1999), are fundamental in critical discourse analysis (1995). They believe that metaphors in a discourse establish an ideology that leads to reality in that specific situation based on an individual's point of view. King Martin Luther employed a number of metaphors in his vocabulary to convey his thoughts in that geopolitical context. Media and politics are closely intertwined, according to Van Dijk (1991, 1993), because media propagates elite thought and ideology. He sees the media as a supporter of elite policies, hegemony, and exploitation. It always favors dominant class and state ideologies. The language they choose indicates the high's bias against the poor. 'Critical' in CDA is defined by Ruth Wodak (2001) and Meyer (2001) as the study and comprehension of language in social, political, and economic contexts.

Material and Methods

The study would use qualitative method of research applying Fairclough, 3D models to analyze the linguistic perspective of Raskalnikov having dialogue among different character. The men are depicted a dominant figure in literature and is given voice through language. Language is major tool to depict the society and it cannot be detached from society. According to Fairclough, language is a part of our society. A linguistic study is done on raskalnikov to expose and find out the relationship between language and character explanation.

His model is viewed as a pivot around which the critical discourse analysis wheel rotates. He was the first to develop the theoretical framework for CDA and give recommendations on text interpretation. Fairclough's paradigm is comprised of three analytical phases that are linked to three interwoven dimensions of discourse, as stated below.

- The process of creating and receiving the object.
- The socio-historical conditions that control these actions. Each of these aspects requires its own analysis, which is presented below.
- The social processes and concepts encoded in language can be uncovered through this step-by-step research and study of language forms.
- The power dynamics in society can then be identified.

The first analytical focus of Fairclough's Model is "Text." Text analysis, according to Fairclough (1995), comprises linguistic analysis. According to Fairclough (1995), "Linguistic analysis encompasses the investigation of the grammar, lexicon, sound system, semantics, and cohesive organization above the sentence level" (p.57). It is based on a linguistic description of the text's formal properties. Text is a type of data that can be used in linguistic studies. The entire grammar explanation is written in text. The term "text" refers to any spoken or written piece of language that makes sense to someone who understands the language. Humans make text when they speak or write, which readers and listeners interact with and understand. As a result, text is a process of making sense in context (Halliday and Hassan, 1976). It According to all major grammarians, a text is a complicated, rich, and multifaceted item that can be understood in a variety of ways. It can be construed in several ways. Halliday's Functional Linguistic Theory of Grammar defines the meaning-making resource for linguistic analysis in modern English. The grammar model should be just as detailed as the grammar itself (Halliday, 1984). The most visible dimension of language for text description is its compositional structure, also known as constituency. The concept of constituency refers to how larger units of language are made up of smaller ones.

It exemplifies the interaction between discourse processes and text. Reading is the result of an interaction between the text's qualities and the interpreter's interpretative resources and practices applied to the text. The text's character will constrain and limit the number of possible readings (Fairclough).

This stage is characterized by the presence of a connection between discourse and social and cultural realities. The immediate context in which a text emerges is critical for its correct interpretation. The language and specific words that form a text are the focus of this

inquiry. This strategy is negligent if the analyst begins the analysis by selecting a stage of his own discretion. The analysis might start at any level and will eventually bring all three processes together at the end of the presentation. This framework's central idea is that discourse is a component of social existence.

Results and Discussion

Researcher has applied Fairclough's 3D Model to examine the text of Crime and Punishment. According to Fairclough's Model there are three dimensions of every text, Descriptive, Interpretative and Explanatory. Researcher is going to analyze the myth of patriarchy by applying the 3D Model. Researcher has applied each dimension separately on the text and then to find out the new explorations. Researcher has analyzed the text of Crime and Punishment by applying "Descriptive dimension" of 3D Model.

"This evening, however, on coming out into the street, he became acutely aware of his fears." (Crime and Punishment, Page 8)

Description

The text of Crime and Punishment has been written by Fyodor Dostoevsky and the reader of this novel is a common citizen of present society. Those human beings who are living in this modern era and suffering with the hollowness of this age are the readers of this beautiful text. The readers are real sufferers of present society and this very text suits their present condition. Researcher has analyzed while reading the text of Crime and Punishment that the writer has used formal language throughout the text. Researcher can quote so many examples from the text. Like:

Writer has used unique vocabulary in the whole text. While reading the text, reader gets attracted towards the vocabulary of the text. For instance, when researcher was reading the lines.

Interpretation

"Interpretation is concerned with relationship between text and interaction with seeing the text, the product of the process of production and as a recourse in the process of interpretation".

In simple words discursive stage studies how discourse is produced, who produces it, process of production, and it also studies who are the consumers of discourse and how are they consuming it. Researcher's first concern is to discuss that how discourse has been produced means the text "**Crime and Punishment**". Researcher's second concern is who has produced the discourse and then researcher is going to discuss about the consumers and its effect on the minds of consumers. After fulfilling these requirements researcher is going to meet all the demands of interpretation.

To talk about Crime and Punishment, the main target of this novel is to clear the myth of patriarchy by showing the positive role played by male characters and to show the circumstances where male suffers as much as a female in the society. To eradicate the notion that women is always the victim in the society. The novel's central theme is Rodion Raskolnikov's mental suffering and moral quandaries as an impoverished ex-student in Saint

Petersburg who wants to murder an unethical pawnbroker for her money. Researcher has extracted following chunks from the text to explain the main targets of the text.

Explanation

The upper lines are explaining the social context of the text. As researcher has observed that the writer has explained correctly in above paragraph the poor condition of the male character. Writer has shown that how bad the male character is suffering with poverty and miserable conditions. This is the true face of real society of the text because in this social context it actually happens that male member of the text tries hard to make a good earning. But at the end he faces torture and suffers a lot due to the comments which he faces from other society members. The upper lines are explaining that writer has faced the same social context in his real life. He has passed through same fears which have been faced by the male characters of this text. Researcher has analyzed that the same mental crisis were present in Victorian era. People faced the same problems which have been discussed by the writer in the text and researcher has called it myth of patriarchy.

“He was crushed by poverty, but the anxieties of his position had of late ceased to weigh upon him. He had given up attending to matters of practical importance; he had lost all desire to do so. Nothing that any landlady could do had a real terror for him. But to be stopped on the stairs, to be forced to listen to her trivial, irrelevant gossip, to pestering demands for payment, threats and complaints, and to rack his brains for excuses, to prevaricate, to lie—no, rather than that, he would creep down the stairs like a cat and slip out unseen.” (Crime and Punishment)

Description

Researcher has analyzed that writer has used gloomy and sad language throughout the text. While reading the text researcher as a reader feels every single word of text very deeply. For example, when writer writes: “**He was crushed by poverty**”. Writer has very beautifully explained the mental condition of the character by using his clever words.

Interpretation

Fyodor Dostovsky has written the novel Crime and Punishment. He has depicted the Russian society in the text of this novel. This novel has covered different eras from Victorian age to modern age. So many consumers have consumed this novel. The readers who belonged to Victorian age consumed it differently. And the modern readers like us consume it according to the modern age. As researcher interprets the upper lines that how the male character is suffering mentally, he is avoiding his meeting with the landlady. There are so many useless conversations which torture him mentally and psychologically. The male character in the text has been crushed by the poverty. He is facing miseries of life. So, researcher has found out the exact objective of this research in the upper lines.

Explanation

As researcher has observed that the writer has explained correctly in above paragraph the poor condition of the male character. Writer has shown that how bad the male character is suffering with poverty and miserable conditions. This is the true face of real society of the text because in this social context it actually happens that male member of the text tries hard to

make a good earning. But at the end he faces torture and suffers a lot due to the comments which he faces from other society members.

“Poverty is not a vice, that’s a true saying. Yet I know too that drunkenness is not a virtue, and that that’s even truer. But beggary, honored sir, beggary is a vice. In poverty you may still retain your innate nobility of soul, but in beggary – never – no one. For beggary a man is not chased out of human society with a stick, he is swept out with a broom, so as to make it as humiliating as possible; and quite right, too, forasmuch as in beggary I am ready to be the first to humiliate myself. Hence the pot-house! Honored sir, a month ago Mr. Lebeziatnikov gave my wife a beating, and my wife is a very different matter from me! Do you understand? Allow me to ask you another question out of simple curiosity” (Crime and Punishment)

Description

Researcher has analyzed that this text is a mixture of organized and disorganized sentences. At some places there are organized sentences which have been illustrated by the writer and the other hand there are some disorganized sentences which have been observed by the researcher.

Researcher has observed that writer has used such expressions in the text which are highlighting the psychological condition of the male characters. This condition is due to the social torture which has been faced by the male citizen of the society. After facing this torture, the reaction of the man is very harsh and later on he reacts very violently and the modern researchers name it male dominance and female suppression. For example, when researcher reads the words: “who will have pity on a man like me, eh?” researcher can acutely understand the mental condition of the male character.

In the end of description, researcher is going to discuss the overall structure of the text Crime and Punishment. Researcher has observed that writer has written the whole text in an organized form. There is a proper paragraphing. Writer has divided the text in three parts and researcher’s major target is first part in the analysis portion. Novel has been divided into proper formal description. Researcher has observed that there is a complete introduction, a proper climax and a unique conclusion in the text. While writing the introduction of the novel the writer has introduced all the male characters and how they are facing the social conflicts. The writer has also discussed the impact of social conflicts on the personalities of all male characters. Later on, he has suggested the solution for those social conflicts. The character of Raskolnikov shows a complete phase of resolution. How faces the social torture and at the end he becomes a totally groomed human being of the society. So, the description of the text Crime and Punishment has been completed by the researcher beautifully and carefully.

Interpretation

Fyodor Dostovsky has written the novel Crime and Punishment. He has depicted the Russian society in the text of this novel. This novel has covered different eras from Victorian age to modern age. So many consumers have consumed this novel. The readers who belonged to Victorian age consumed it differently. And the modern readers like us consume it according to the modern age. The upper lines of the text are interpreting thoughts of the male character. He is experiencing a battle in his mind. He has explained the contrast between poverty and beggary. According to him poverty maintains the grace of man but it does not fulfill the needs

of that human being. At the same time beggary fulfills the needs but it destroys the grace. According to the writer, this text interprets that this society humiliates you when you are living a life full of poverty. And it urges one to take a wrong action. But in beggary one humiliates oneself. All the male characters in the text are suffering same humiliation given by the society and they are ending up with the same mental torture.

Explanation

As researcher has observed that the writer has explained correctly in above paragraph the poor condition of the male character. Writer has shown that how bad the male character is suffering with poverty and miserable conditions. This is the true face of real society of the text because in this social context it actually happens that male member of the text tries hard to make a good earning. But at the end he faces torture and suffers a lot due to the comments which he faces from other society members.

Another issue has been discussed in the text and that is financial crisis faced by the male characters of the text. The character is facing taunts regarding financial issues. And the same problem is present in our real society of the text. All the male citizens of this present society have been expected to bring a huge money to their family. Otherwise, they face taunts regarding to their financial as well as domestic life.

Researcher has found that the writer's own life was a true reflection of such issues which have been discussed above.

According to critical discourse analysis, the character is sitting in the club and having a conversation with the protagonist of the novel and he is revealing his true feelings. The language is submissive and disappointing. He is actually doing comparison of two dark shades, beggary and poverty. With the lens of critical analysis the language is gloomy and both concepts, poverty and beggary are representing less powerlessness. The character is considering beggary better than poverty because man is totally helpless in poverty but in beggary he has many ways for his survival. This is the literal meaning of the upper lines. Otherwise he is hiding himself from the society and one can take it as the contextual meaning. As well as he avoiding the female character who is waiting for him at his home. Because he is not ready to face the questions asked by his wife. Social meaning is again explaining the crux of this statement that man is powerless, he is not dominant but society is not ready to accept this aspect of the society. The writer has explained the true financial and mental crisis of male members and how they are dealing with conflicts in the text.

Conclusion

At present moment, everyone is getting education and people know the importance of education that without it survival is quite difficult. But still majority of the society is uneducated. There is a lot of illiteracy in our society. That's why superstitions still prevail. People believe about such useless things which are known as myths. Myth of patriarchy is also a bigger fashion now a days. In this text, women consider that they have been suppressed a lot and they are facing male dominance in the society. Mostly researchers conduct their researches on the renowned topic, male dominance. They prove through their research that male dominance is prevailing everywhere. Researcher has tried to condemn this concept which has been prevailing everywhere. Researcher has tried to convince the reader that this

concept male dominance is actually of myth of patriarchy. Researcher has analyzed through this whole research that, other researchers when talk about patriarchy they do not consider the internal efforts of male members of this society. They just analyze the surface of the water through the lens of their research. They do not focus the deep depth. Researcher has tried to find out the reality which reside in the society but which has been ignored by the other researchers that the male member of our society is not bad by heart. He himself is suffering and facing a lot of torture. He tries to meet the demands of the society. Researcher has discovered that positive image of male has been shown by the writer in the novel. Raskolnikov supports Sonia in her hard times by supporting her financially. Ruzumikn supports his family when Raskolnikov is facing hard times. So these examples are showing the positive image of patriarchy. Male plays a positive role in the society and he owns his responsibilities. This text, *Crime and Punishment* proves that man plays a positive role but this is the society which considers him negative. Some researchers have been observed that they have worked in the favor of patriarchy. As "Gender inequality and violence against female are predominantly common in patriarchal society. Patriarchy is an earliest phenomenon that gives strength to its place as 'the God ordered the priest indorsed the law enforced the female came to acknowledge and psychologically internalized obedience as needed'" (Parrot & Cummings 2006). Thousand splendid suns in this work researcher had explored the concept of patriarchy but in this study has proved the myth of patriarchy.

Wallby has also favored patriarchy by writing these words, "Patriarchy is a social organization in which male controls, exploits, subjugated females and another scholar" (Wallby 1990). According to Abrams, "In patriarchal society male and female conceive that males has authority over female. It has been a general reality that males are all the time correct to do anything, they feel like to do to females in their families including to discriminate against them." (Abrams 1999). Above quoted researchers are negating researcher's thesis. But researcher has proved that myth of patriarchy exists in the society. The *House of the Dead* (1860), which was influenced by his experiences in the Omsk labor camp and his eight-year compulsory military service, and *Notes from the Underground* (1860). (1860). (1860). (1864). Successful films included *The Gambler* (1866), *The Idiot* (1868), *The Devils* (1872), and *The Brothers Karamazov* (1876). (1880). Dostoyevsky explores the concept of free will or freedom in his works, as shown in *Notes from the Underground*. The underground man has achieved ultimate freedom. Hse revolts against himself in the present, the future, and eternity. He refuses to obey natural and scientific rules. This is because free will is an illusion that reason will dispel if natural norms (given by reason) exist.

To conclude this research, researcher has better applied the 3D model of Fairclough on the novel of *Crime and Punishment* and found out that all the objectives of researcher have been accomplished through analysis of this novel. Firstly, researcher has better proved that myth of patriarchy is prevailing in the current situation, secondly researcher has analyzed the personality traits of male members of real society by keeping in view the male characters of the novel and lastly researcher has proved that both male as well as female suffer equally in the real life. If a female is suffering then male is equally suffering but in a different way. So, researcher wants a positive change in this society so that both members male as well female could enjoy actual peace of mind.

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