

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S RESISTANCE TOWARDS
PATRIARCHY SYSTEM IN "THE NOTEBOOK" NOVEL
BY NICHOLAS SPARK: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
MUSTOFIA
171210016**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2021**

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S RESISTANCE TOWARDS
PATRIARCHY SYSTEM IN "THE NOTEBOOK" NOVEL
BY NICHOLAS SPARK: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
sarjana sastra**



**BY
MUSTOFIA
171210016**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2021**

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Skripsi ini adalah asli dan belum pernah diajukan untuk mendapatkan gelar akademik (sarjana dan/atau Sarjana Sastra), baik di Universitas Putera Batam maupun di perguruan tinggi lain;
2. Skripsi ini adalah murni gagasan, rumusan, dan penelitian saya sendiri, tanpa bantuan pihak lain, kecuali arahan pembimbing;
3. Dalam Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang telah ditulis atau dipublikasikan orang lain, kecuali secara tertulis dengan jelas dicantumkan sebagai acuan dalam naskah dengan disebutkan nama pengarang dan dicantumkan dalam daftar pustaka;
4. Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya dan apabila di kemudian hari terdapat penyimpangan dan ketidakbenaran dalam pernyataan ini, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi akademik berupa pencabutan gelar yang telah diperoleh, serta sanksi lainnya sesuai dengan norma yang berlaku di perguruan tinggi.

Batam, July 23rd 2021

Yang membuat pernyataan,

A 10,000 Indonesian postage stamp is shown with a handwritten signature in black ink over it. The stamp features the number '10000' in a stylized font, the text 'METERAI TEMPEL', and a vertical serial number 'JB583AJX259805624' on the left side.

Mustofia
171210016

DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Mustofia NPM No. 171210016
Hereby declare that thesis entitled

THE MAIN CHARACTER'S RESISTANCE TOWARDS PATRIARCHY SYSTEM IN "THE NOTEBOOK" NOVEL BY NICHOLAS SPARK: FEMINIST APPROACH

Is the real work from myself and I realized that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, July 23rd 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Mustofia', written over a faint, stylized outline of a hand or a signature box.

Mustofia
171210016

**THE MAIN CHARACTER'S RESISTANCE TOWARDS
PATRIARCHY SYSTEM IN "THE NOTEBOOK" NOVEL
BY NICHOLAS SPARK: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the
Degree of Sarjana Sastra**

**By:
MUSTOFIA
171210029**

The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, July 31st, 2021



**Emil Eka Putra, S.S., M.Hum
SUPERVISOR**

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis resistensi terhadap budaya patriarki oleh tokoh utama dalam novel *The Notebook* karya Nicholas Sparks. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan feminisme. Feminisme adalah gerakan untuk memperjuangkan kesetaraan gender di dunia. Pendekatan feminisme adalah memasukkan feminisme ke dalam wacana teoretis, fiksi, atau filosofis. Tujuannya adalah untuk memahami kompleksitas ketidaksetaraan gender. Dalam penelitian ini feminisme fokus pada budaya patriarki. Patriarki sendiri merupakan budaya yang menempatkan perempuan sebagai inferior dan laki-laki sebagai superior. Dalam sistem patriarki menjadikan perempuan ter subordinasi dan laki-laki mendominasi perempuan. Fokus penelitian pada kesetaraan gender yang muncul dalam masyarakat patriarki khususnya dalam keluarga. Masyarakat patriarki membuat ayah atau suami memiliki otoritas lebih terhadap perempuan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan praktik masyarakat patriarki terhadap perempuan dan mendeskripsikan tindakan tokoh utama melawan budaya patriarki. Sumber data primer penelitian ini adalah novel *The Notebook* karya Nicholas Sparks (1996). Analisis data menggunakan teori De Beauvoir (2014) dan didukung oleh Walby (1991). Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif Creswell & Creswell (2018). Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah beberapa praktik masyarakat patriarki yang membuat tokoh utama memiliki keterbatasan aktivitas dan tidak memiliki keputusan sendiri, serta perjuangan tokoh utama perempuan untuk melawan budaya patriarki.*

Kata kunci: *Feminisme, Patriarki, Perlawanan, Perempuan*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the resistance towards patriarchal culture by the main character in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks. Researchers use a feminist approach. Feminism is a movement to struggle for equality of gender in the world. A feminist approach is to incorporate feminism into theoretical, fictional, or philosophical discourse. Its goal is to comprehend the complexities of gender inequality. In this research, feminism is the focus on patriarchal culture. Patriarchy itself is a culture that establishes women as inferior and men as superior. In the patriarchal system, women are subordinate and men dominate women. The research focuses on the inequality between genders that appears in patriarchal society, especially in the family. Patriarchal society makes fathers or husbands have more authority towards women. The purpose of this research is to describe patriarchal society's practices towards women and to describe the actions of the main character resisting patriarchal culture. The primary data source of this research is the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks (1996). Data analysis uses theory by De Beauvoir (2014) and is supported by Walby (1991). The researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods by Creswell & Creswell (2018). The result of this research is several practices of patriarchal society which make the main character have limitations of activity and no self-decision, also the struggle of the main female character to resist patriarchal culture.

Key words: Feminism, Patriarchy, Resistance, Women

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Watch your thoughts, they become your words; watch your words, they become your actions; watch your actions, they become your habits; watch your habits, they become your character; watch your character, it becomes your destiny

Lao Tzu

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to my beloved father and mother, and all of my family, all lecturers and staff at Putera Batam University.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis entitled “The Main Character Resistance towards Patriarchy System in the novel “The Notebook” by Nicholas Sparks: Feminist Approach”. The researcher would like to say thanks to my beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this ungraduated program. The researcher wishes to express er gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Emil Eka Putera, S.S., M.Hum. as advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis. Furthermore, the researcher would like to express here sincere gratitude to all people who involve both directly and indirectly especially to:

- a. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.Si. as a Rector of Putera Batam University.
- b. Dr. Michael Jibrael Rorong, S.T., M.I.Kom. as Dean of Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities of Putera Batam University.
- c. Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd. as the head of the English Department of Putera Batam University.
- d. Emil Eka Putera, S.S., M.Hum. as the thesis supervisor who was giving his knowledge, idea, critic, suggestion, and motivation during the process of doing this research.
- e. Lecturers, special Tomi Arianto, S.S., M.A as my academic lecturer who always give guidance and advice, and staff at Putera Batam University have provided knowledge to the researcher during her studies at Putera Batam University.
- f. Both parents, my best sister, Maemunah and all the researcher’s siblings always provide advice and support in the preparation of this thesis.
- g. To all the researcher's best friends, Chika and Rika, etc who have encouraged and give motivation.
- h. The researcher’s best partner Chika, Rika, Lana, Heri, Mila, Ida Epi, Yulia, Mulak, and Roy, Kicky, Mela who was spent almost time together sharing an idea, giving motivation, and giving help to the researcher.
- i. And all the parties that the researcher cannot mention one by one.

Batam, July 23rd, 2021



Mustofia
171210016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER	
FRONT COVER	
SURAT PERNYATAAN	ii
DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY	iii
ABSTRAK	v
ABSTRACT	vi
MOTTO AND DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	viii
TABLE OF CONTENTS	ix
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the research	1
1.2 Identification of the problem	8
1.3 Limitation of the problem	8
1.4 Formulation of the problem	8
1.5 Objective of the research	9
1.6 Significance of the research	9
1.7 Definition of key term	10
CHAPTER II	11
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK	11
2.1 Feminist Approach	11
2.2 Patriarchy	12
2.3 Previous Study	16
2.4 Theoretical Framework	19
CHAPTER III	21
METHOD OF THE RESEARCH	21
3.1 Research Design	21

3.2 Object of the Research	21
3.3 Method of Collecting Data	22
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data	23
3.5 Method of Presenting Research Results	24
CHAPTER IV	25
RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS	25
4.1 Research Analysis	25
4.2 Findings	41
CHAPTER V	43
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	43
5.1 Conclusion	43
5.2 Suggestions	44
REFERENCES	46
APPENDICES	
CURICULUM VITAE	
RESEARCH LETTER	
TURNITIN RESULT	

LIST OF FIGURE

Figures 2.1 Theoretical Framework	19
--	----

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the research

Literature reflects different ideas and experiences of human beings in their everyday lives, that convey many types and styles of literary works. Since literature derives directly from human life, it can improve their or our understanding and knowledge of human issues, including beliefs, morals, cultures, and human interests. Nurgiyantoro (2009) stated in the relations with the world and with others, also with God, literature especially fiction addresses the different problems of human life. Novel is one of literary work, in general, novels are literary works in the form of prose and have both intrinsic and extrinsic elements. According to Nurgiyantoro (2009) the intrinsic elements is a world of imagination such as character, characterization, setting plots, point of view and imaginary or made according to the author's imagination. Whereas extrinsic elements according to Nurgiyantoro (2009) are elements that are outside the work of fiction which influence the birth of the work but do not become part of the work of fiction itself. It can be said that the biography of the writer determines the characteristics of the works created.

One of the cultures depicted in novel is a patriarchal culture where human life is pegged to the system that women are always second to men, in the sense of a culture

that implements men as the main power leadership in terms of social, such as in family life. Men has more power, authorize and can make rule to control their woman and children especially daughter. In patriarchal families, men act as the main authority figures. This cultural system is considered to be detrimental to women, women feel intimidated and discriminated against in terms of gender. There is no full voice in the patriarchal culture, all over the control of men. Women are considered weak and unable to be equal to men.

Nowadays patriarchy culture is still existing in the almost of country especially in the rural and remote areas, but not a few in big cities that still apply the patriarchy system, which is patriarchal culture for women, especially feminists, is a challenge for them to eradicate it because it has a negative impact on one side rather than a positive one. Therefore, with the development of the times feminism not only focuses on struggle to achieve equality of gender but also contradiction of patriarchy system. Feminism itself is a social, and ideological movement that aims to move women to achieve gender equality. In literature, feminism itself is related to the concept of feminist criticism, a literary study that focuses on the analysis of women. In this sense, literary criticism is one that views women as having a special awareness, namely being aware that women themselves are closely related to culture, literature and life. Reading as a woman means reading with the awareness of dismantling the presumptions and ideology of male power which is androcentric or patriarchal. Many feminist experts in the world as we know such Sylvia Walby and Simone De Beauvoir and etc.

Feminism in the view of feminist experts and activists has various meanings and point of views. Tong (2014) said patriarchal ideology is the culture assumes that man is the dominant, where a man in household and family is the superior figure that has more power. It means men as father or as husband can do anything without agreement of their part of family, even they can make role or prohibit their wife or children without reason exactly, whereas they don't like it. Men are always regarded as being capable and superior. While woman is associated with a weak figure cannot be without a man, it become woman inferior by man. Women must be under the control of men, a woman is described as a weak person in the kitchen, cooking, and taking care of homework. In the same field literature also contain of patriarchal system within, in the feminism or social novel such *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks.

The novel defines patriarchal culture in the plot of story, the story tells about Allie is the main character that love Noah the poor man. Their relation is not fluent, because of Allie's parents especially her father does not like Noah. However, they still have relation, until then her parents meet Noah and ask to him to go away from Allie without, she knows. As we know is a one part of patriarchal system, which is women in this case as daughter cannot do what she wants and does not have authority to choose her own especially about her love exactly. She separated with Noah about eleven years, then known Allie and Noah have life their own, once day reunited by post of Noah in newspaper that he has bought house. The house that Noah ever said he want to buy someday, when he with Allie at the time already realized. But their meet is not smoothly, because of Allie already has a relation with Lon the rich and respected man

that match by her father. Allie is confused by circumstances that force her to choose between the choice of her father who is the ideal person to be with her, and what must be ideal according to the views of her family and society, or she will choose someone she loves who makes her feel comfortable and feels like herself. Allie gets patriarchy by her condition and it makes Allie does not work and the end, Allie prefers what she wants, namely Noah, a man who has been her soulmate and her true love since she was a teenager, not what her parents or father always forced her to do with Lon, the perfect man according to her father.

The researcher found some of phenomena in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks, which analysis using feminist approach by Simone De Beauvoir and supported by Rose Merrie Tong theory. De Beauvoir (2014) stated women are not born as inferior beings; rather, they become inferior because the social structure in society is dominated by men. Everything in society, including women, is seen through the presence of a man. In their dominance, men create images for women. These images were created in response to their demands. De Beauvoir (2014) also stated Men use sexuality to justify women's inferior status. It means that women are treated as second-class of society in patriarchal societies. They usually do not serve an important in society and are marginalized. They believe that women are weak and that equality with men is inappropriate.

The researcher writes research on patriarchal culture in the novel *The Notebook* which refers to the main character of woman Allie Nelson. The author is interested in examining the patriarchal culture of how society is still indoctrinated with such a

patriarchy system. System that applies men as superior, men always have right in the all of field such as in the family where almost father has its own way to bring up his children mainly daughter, he has control more to his children than mother. The daughter in the family of patriarchy cannot choice the way she wants to be or with whom she wants married. Commonly daughter will matchmake by father, a father feel that he does the best for the daughter, if he looks for partner to his daughter. The situation means men exactly has more power in family, also it can call marginalize of women in the circle family. This research researcher analysis form of patriarchy in the novel, and how female leaders trying to oppose the family doctrine about women must be under the control of men. The researcher uses the theory of Simon De Beauvoir who explains about women as second sex and support by Rose Merrie Tong.

“By early September the tobacco had been harvested and **she had no choice but to return with her family** to Winston-Salem”(Sparks, p.14).

The quotation above shows that the main character has no authorized to choose, in the context is actually the main character in the story is holiday then she just felt comfy but she has to leave the city, even actually she really wants to stay there. This relates with the theory of De Beauvoir, when woman or daughter must follow father’s role.

“**Though she had quietly rebelled against** this idea since child hood and had dated a few men best described as reckless, she found herself drawn to Lon’s easy ways and had gradually come to love him” ”(Sparks, p.18).

The quotation above tells that south man is a perfect’s figure being a partner, like Allie’s father said Lon who from South is a handsome, intelligent and driven also successful man. Her father purpose to Allie to be her wife because of it is a culture

which rich people have to make relation with same caste. System and culture like that means that Allie as daughter matchmaker by father because of culture that make her must marry with the perfect person in the same caste, it is also form of patriarchy. Allie as the main character shows that she is actually against patriarchy, like how men must be a perfect figure to having woman that he wants, also how father hope her daughter will make relation and marry with figure man from the caste South system, even though Allie doesn't like figure of man like that exactly. Allie rebels that system since she was childhood, but not directly. this analysis relates with the theory of De Beauvoir, when woman against patriarchy even though not directly but quietly, she does rebel and date with another man who she likes it. So, in the context of patriarchy above Allie has to marry with man that rich and respected but there is resistance that her father doesn't know.

This novel also has been analyzed with the different studies, there are several researches use the novel as object. First article was written by Mandasari (2017) that entitled "The Struggle of Love as Reflected in Nicholas Spark's *The Notebook*". The research uses structural approach. The analysis focused on Noah Calhoun's narration, which uses theory extrinsic to analysis. The conceptual method was a research method in which all data was analyzed only in the elements of literary works themselves, such as plot and characterizations. The second article, titled "*The Notebook* Through Different Perspectives: An Ecranisation Study," was written by Andriana, Amanda, and Valentina (2017). This study discusses the differences of novel *The Notebook* and its film adaptations. This analysis used a qualitative descriptive method to determine

the process of object extrusion. To analysis description of the main character, plot, conflict, and setting. Ecranization theory is used to compare and contrast the novel and film *The Notebook*. In both the novel and the film, Noah Calhoun has been described as powerful, hard, honest, respectful, patient, persistent, faithful, and self - confident. Noah, on the other hand, is more religious in the novel. In the film, Noah, on the other hand, is more realistic, straightforward, and sarcastic. The researcher discovered the differences between this research and the previous research mentioned above. In the first article the researcher was analyzed about the character Noah Calhoun as main male character in the novel *The Notebook* novel, and then second article is the researcher is analysis about the Ecranisation process between the objects, the research examines the differences between *The Notebook* novel and its film adaptation.

The researcher interest to research differences study based on above explanation, researcher concern about feminism, because of the researcher found in the novel contains feminism phenomena that shows woman struggle in there. The researcher interested in examining the patriarchal culture of how society is still indoctrinated. Patriarchy which applies men as superior and women as inferior. Men dominate women and marginalize them, and how the researcher discusses the effects of opposition from patriarchal culture itself. Female leaders trying to oppose the family doctrine about women must be under the control of men. The author uses the theory of Simon De Beauvoir (2014) and Sylvia Walby (1991) who explains about women as second sex and patriarchy.

1.2 Identification of the problem

Based on the research background, researchers identified the following problem in the novel *The Notebook*, are.

1. The different social class between Allie and her love in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks
2. The patriarchy society practices towards woman in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks
3. Resistance of patriarchal culture in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks
4. Effects of woman resist patriarchy culture in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks

1.3 Limitation of the problem

Based on the identification above the limitation of the research are:

1. The patriarchy society practices towards woman in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks
2. Resistance of patriarchal culture in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks

1.4 Formulation of the problem

The formulations of the problems that researcher concerns are:

1. What are patriarchy society practices towards woman in the novel *The Notebook* Nicholas Sparks?
2. What actions taken by the main character to resist the patriarchal culture in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks?

1.5 Objective of the research

1. To describe patriarchy society practices towards woman in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks.
2. To describe the actions of main character resist patriarchal culture in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks.

1.6 Significance of the research

This study aims to add benefits and knowledge of readers about patriarchal culture and form of resist patriarchy. The advantages will have practical and theoretical meaning.

1. Theoretically

This research aims to help reader to have more knowledge about patriarchal culture in the novel and also about form of resistance that did by Allie as the main character in the novel. This research is focus of how women struggle to resist the culture that depend on her is not having advantage to women. This research is using feminism approach that use Simone de Beauvoir theory and supported by Rose Merrie Tong.

2. Practically

This research aims reader to have more knowledge and add benefit from this research

about patriarchy and woman struggle. The reader can take the advantaged to raise the knowledge about culture especially about patriarchal culture and how woman struggle to against the patriarchy. The researcher hopes that this research useful to the reader, especially to the women that they can apply in the social life, in their family that they have known for.

1.7 Definition of key term

Feminism

- A woman against all about of marginalization subordinated by dominant culture in the social, economic, educational field and culture (De Beauvoir, 2014).

Patriarchy

- A Belief in the society that men were those who have more power than women as men superior to women as inferior. (Walby, 1991)

Woman Struggle

- Beauvoir in feminism existentially invites women to can live freely determine the period front of him autonomously without any push or referrals from other people (De Beauvoir, 2014)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In order to support this research, the researcher introduces and exposes literature relevant to the feminist approach in this chapter. First thing is theory used by researcher; the main theory is Feminism theory by Simone de Beauvoir (2014). Focus in this research is to define about practice patriarchal culture using theory by Sylvia Walby (1991) and resistance toward patriarchal culture theory by Simon De Beauvoir. In this chapter also add previous research and theoretical framework to reveal the theory of the research.

2.1 Feminist Approach

The feminist approach is a study of thought and social movements that want respect for women and gender equality. In literature, there is a term feminist literary criticism, it is criticism that considers analyzing values and analyzing a literary work related to gender. In feminist criticism, there are several theories used to analyze literary works, such as the theory of radical feminism, liberal feminism and feminist psychoanalysis. From these theories, the writer takes one theory that refers to the object of research, namely radical feminism.

In the radical system, radical feminism is a type of change. The flow of radical feminism itself leads to patriarchal doctrine, which has become an ideology for society, patriarchal culture, which is built into the life of society and dominates men towards a

form of community system and also family, men as superior in family who also control their members, particularly their wives as well as Tong (2014). Radicalism itself is a concept that states that oppression of women is a result of the role of male domination of women.

Tong (2014) stated radical feminists refers to women's oppression occurs as a result of the gender sex system. Women were historically the first oppressed group, such Jaggar and Paula Rothenberg Klain said, the most prevalent in all known societies in the real world is women's oppression. Women's oppression, on the other hand, is the most difficult form of oppression to eradicate and cannot be avoided by other social changes such as the removal of class society. Furthermore, women's injustice causes the most suffering for its victims, despite the fact that this suffering is frequently overlooked due to sexist prejudice on the part of both oppressors and victims. The gender inequality serves as a conceptual framework for comprehending all other forms of oppression. As a result, radical understanding not only needs to be overhauled, but it also needs to be stripped down to the roots of its roots, which can then be called radicals.

2.2 Patriarchy

Patriarchy is a culture that puts men as a higher degree than a woman. Men who are considered abler to lead women and often marginalize women. Women in patriarchal societies have their lives arranged by the system; patriarchal culture allows marriages, so she cannot choose her future husband, they have been determined by the

society stigma who women only have to take care of the household, take care of the children, and take care themselves, because in patriarchal culture, women are objects that being women as second sex. Women are expected to be able to caring those all and serve their husband's sexual needs. They think that marriage is a lucrative career because they will get economic support from her husband

Women are treated as second-class society in patriarchal societies. They typically play a minor role in society and are marginalized. According to De Beauvoir (2014) in "The Second Sex," women are not innately inferior beings, but they become so because the power structure in society is dominated by men. Society views everything, including women, through the eyes of men. In their sovereignty, men create images for women. These images were created in response to their requirements. She stated that men use sexuality as a reason for women's inferior position because of in the viewpoint of men women is the object that being women as second sex.

2.2.1 Patriarchy society practices towards Woman

Patriarchy doctrines to lead society being society of patriarchy, must trust to its system that men are the dominant than women, it means woman in patriarchy society is an inferior person which is women cannot do explore her ability because they assumed by society, they cannot do those men do so. The doctrine makes women indirectly harmed who they always under male control.

According to Walby (1991) private patriarchy is type of patriarchy found in the home It shows a single patriarch (the dominant male) manipulative and marginalizing

the subordinate female. Walby sees this as an exclusionary tactic because it prevents women from participating in public debate, and she realizes patriarchy as a social system in which men do exploit women, dominate, and oppress. For example, a man may go to work and engage in other masculine activities, whereas a woman may work solely at home, cooking, caring for children, washing, and engaging in other feminine activities. Many forms of patriarchy in the world that the patriarchy culture apply in that system, and in the object of the analysis that use novel by Nicholas Sparks entitled *The Notebook* the researcher finds some form of patriarchy system.

2.2.1.1 Limitation of activity

The domination of men makes women has not more opportunity. Men has authority to do more than women, men can lead an organization or government while in the patriarchy society women considered, she judged by her gender who weak, crybaby, not suitable than man. It makes women cannot self-development and stuck in society's perception what they thought is right but actually not.

In the family daughter also treated like that. She always directed by her parents especially father, she has not more chance to study in the higher school explore her ability, she judged that she must be in the kitchen help mom, after that getting married. While actually she as daughter also have dream and have capability and ability that more than men.

2.2.1.2 Women does not have self-decision

Women in the culture of patriarchy is under men, it means women has not opportunity to do something like men, and the women always directed by men rules who makes women unable to explore their abilities and desires. In the patriarchy culture especially in family life, men as husband or men as father is very influential in there, as well as the differences' chance that father gives between a son and a daughter. Son gave more chance than daughter, he gave more knowledge about social, politic, economic and the authority. While as daughter she just treated to do something feminine and direct by mom cannot do hard work just like cooking in home, make up, and it makes herself and her abilities narrowed by patriarchy which has been attached. Daughter in the patriarchy also has not chance to make decision, she usually matched by father who thought do best and choose men for his daughter.

2.2.2 Resist of patriarchy

Tong (2014) insisted that the patriarchal sex / gender system is at the heart of women's oppression. In the book of Kate Millet, *Sexual Politics* (1970), when analyzing the patriarchal shackles that occur in the main character, she claims that male-female sex is the paradigm for all power relations. Where the feminist approach could reveal the patriarchal shackles faced by the main character and what happens to them while they are in the patriarchal shackles. Where men and women play different roles and have different opportunities.

Tong (2014) emphasized that given the continued attempts of men to

manipulate and influence all women, many women proved to be out of control, which meant that they could not be controlled by male power. Throughout the 1800s, for example, US women's opposition to male rule took on a variety of forms, including the women's movement that was formalized in Seneca Fall, New York, in 1848.

According to De Beauvoir (2014) the freedom that given to women must be equal to the freedom that given to men. The truth freedom is freedom based on inner awareness self. She also explains that women actually can live freely and determine their future by self without any push and direct by others. In other hand Beauvoir invites women being independent. Women must be freely and have freedom to express their self in any field, not only in the house or taking care of husband and children, and have the equal opportunity like men. Those are the existential of being human.

2.3 Previous Study

The researcher finds some previous study which is relevant to the research present that support to reveals the theory. Firstly, the research is written by Sultana (2012) entitled “Patriarchy and Women’s Subordination: A Theoretical Analysis”, this research explained patriarchy which is the most significant impediment to women's progress and development. The researcher also explains there are distinguished level of domination and the same is men are in control. The research is used theoretical analysis to study about patriarchy. The result of the research is analysis the concept of patriarchy and the subordination of woman within theories’ perspective.

The second researcher is written by Nasution (2013) entitled “The Struggle of Gender Equality in Five Novels of Nh. Dini” explored the problem of women within fight and patriarchal culture for gender of equality that exposed in NH. Novel Dini. The research used theory of Sociology of Literature the theory is to relate the problem social in the novel with the reality of real life and she also used theory of Dynamic Structuralism that used to explain interconnection all component to find the complete meaning. Qualitative descriptive is used in the research. The result of the research is to find woman struggle and gender equality in five novels of NH. Dini that uses ideology feminism mindset. That struggle to reach high education and job. And struggle to free women from the domination of patriarchy that life without marriage.

The third research article by Hidayat (2015) entitled “Analysis of Character’s Personality and Relationship in *The Notebook*: A Movie by Nick Cassavetes” this study discusses the personalities of the characters in the film *The Notebook*, as well as the relationships between them. Abrams' research types of personality theory is supported by Yusuf and Nur7ihsam. The study's method is library research. The findings of this study are as follows: a. the personalities of each character in the film, whether healthy or unhealthy; and b. the relationship between the two characters.

The fourth research by Mandey (2019) explained of analysis how woman fight the struggle with women power in “The Best of Me by Nicholas Sparks”. She uses theory of Betty Friedan (1963). The research used a qualitative analysis method and an intrinsic and extrinsic approach in her research. The study's findings reveal Amanda's character, a woman who fights and struggles with her strong beliefs based on Betty

Friedan's five feminism concepts.

The fifth research entitled “Woman in Patriarchal Culture: Gender Discrimination and Intersectionality Portrayed in Bob Darling by Carolyn Cooke that written” by Rosida & Rejeki (2017), This article investigates discrimination of gender and the relationship between social class and gender around Carla, the main female character in Carolyn Cooke's short story Bob Darling, encounters. In this study, the descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the research. The theory used in this research is Mansour Fakhri's concept of gender discrimination and Kimberlé Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality about the connection.

The sixth research article by Suhadi (2015) entitled “The Portrait of Women Resistance Towards Patriarchy System in The Movie of Dilema Ijab Kabul”. The purpose of this research is to interpret the depiction of women's patriarchal resistance in the documentary film Dilema Ijab Kabul. The documentary film analysis depicting early marriage behavior aims to explain why women's actions are actually antagonistic or vice versa. Every daily interaction in this documentary revolved around the patriarchal system. The concept of the meaning of each daily interaction in society, the position of women, and the orientation of the relationship between men and women were used to analyze women's resistance to the patriarchal system in this documentary.

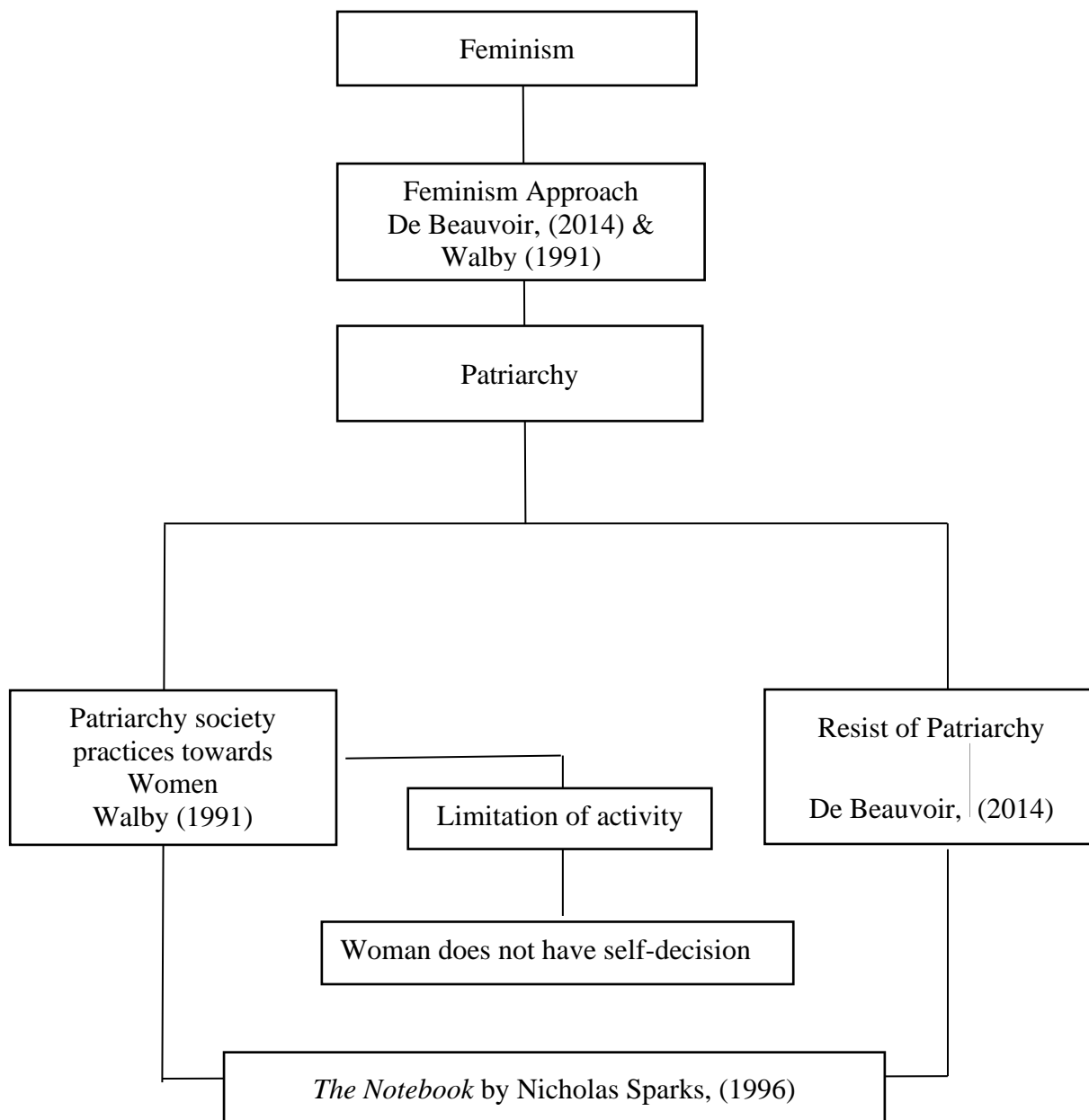
The seventh article entitled “The Struggle of Love as Reflected in Nicholas Spark’s *The Notebook*”. The plot of Noah Calhoun is the focus of the analysis. Noah is a young man from a lower-income family. Noah is madly in love with Allie, the daughter of a wealthy family. The investigation is conducted in a structural manner.

This is a purely literary approach to the discussion, but it does include other disciplines. Extrinsic literature theory is used, which is supported by flow theory, in which the character Noah Calhoun searches for his true love. In addition, structural methods were used in the research, in which all data was analyzed solely in terms of the elements that comprise the literary works themselves, such as grooves and characterizations.

The similarity of the previous findings above with this research is feminism especially in the system and ideology of patriarchy and the differences between the previous findings above is *The Notebook* novel never analysis about patriarchy that use feminism approach, in this research are focus the form of patriarchy, and struggle by main female character to against patriarchy culture novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks uses the theory of feminism.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The research firstly explained about feminism especially patriarchy used theory by, Simone De Beauvoir (2014) supported by Sylvia Walby (1991). Furthermore, researcher explained the patriarchy society practices and found two of practices, first is limitation of activity then woman does not have self-decision, and also in the novel researcher explain how woman struggle to resist patriarchy system. It is all contained in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks (1996)



2.1 Figure of Theoretical framework

CHAPTER III METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

Researchers used a qualitative descriptive method. Qualitative descriptive is analysis that used presenting data in scientific logic rather than with numbers, amounts, which aim to be easily understood and concluded. According to Ratna (2013) in the research of literary work involved the author, included cultural elements in general. In literature the source of the data is the work and manuscripts, the research data, as formal data are words, sentences and discourse.

The research analyzed and presented data through words in the texts, sentences and paragraphs of the novel, but does not use numbers in it. Researchers used this method to determine the form of patriarchal and women against patriarchy in the novel *The Notebook*. Besides sourced from the novel, the writer also used other sources in the journals.

3.2 Object of the Research

Object of the research is one of term that very important in research. This research analyzed of resist of patriarchy in the novel. The object of the research was patriarchy that used theory from De Beauvoir (2014). The data was novel by Nicholas Sparks that entitled *The Notebook* is romance novel, researcher analyzed the novel that

contain patriarchy especially patriarchy society practices toward women and how woman struggling to against patriarchy.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In collecting data of the research, the data collection used literary theories, books, and previous research studies related to the problem to be solved. Ratna (2012) claimed that data collection strategies concentrate on the literary text viewpoint, representing the lives and social realities of people.

1. Reading. The researcher must read, feel, hear, and see the entire story several times in order to grasp the novel's deeper meaning, particularly the implied meaning. Reading the novel from the first to the last page.
2. Highlighting the text showing the patriarchy related to feminism issue based on the practice society's patriarchy of women itself and the resist of patriarchy in the novel *The Notebook* by Nicholas Sparks.
3. Take a note. While reading the novel "The Notebook" Note technique is used to capture some quote about the phenomena of patriarchy related to feminism and the conversation related to the patriarchy in feminism case. Researcher knew about the meaning of discourse or context of conversation by used this technique.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The method of analyzing data, the researcher focuses in the subject patriarchy that applied feminism theory that proposed by Walby (1991) to analyze patriarchy society practice toward woman in the novel *The Notebook* and the resist of patriarchy in the novel *The notebook* used theory by (De Beauvoir, 2014).

The theory applied use qualitative method. Creswell & Creswell (2018) stated that qualitative method is presenting the data to interpreting by text form or picture in literary work. There are several steps of analyzed data, were:

1. Select the most important information in the novel, discovered data that was more closely related to feminism and patriarchy phenomena.
2. Classify the form and resist of patriarchy based on the Feminism by De Beauvoir (2014).
3. Emphasized on the issue. After found the phenomena related to the patriarchy and the data collection have done.
4. Searching of the themes. Finally, the most relevant data that is in accordance with the patriarchy related society's patriarchy of women phenomenon was obtained.
5. Patterned and removed unnecessary data. Last shorted and removed the data that not necessary.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Results

The several methods of present the result of research such as formal an informal method presenting. The formal data method is like a chart of number tables while the informal data is in the form of text words. This research uses informal method because of the research only using words and sentences to make the reader understand and easy. Researchers attempt to present the results of their analyses in the form of written reports when they present research results (Sudaryanto 2015). According to Sudaryanto (2015) distinguishes between formal and informal methods of presenting research findings. The results of the formal method are presented in formulations that include numbers, signs, and symbols, whereas the results of the informal method are presented in plain words.