

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

At the end of the 16th century, it was in Elizabethan's period the term of patriarchal culture was very protruding. In a family environment, father became very prominent because of the power of the leader where he governed all family conditions. In this case the father's strength was very visible, thus affecting the position of a woman. This cultural system was spread from generation to generation that organize the women's status within men. In society, this made the status and position of women very sorrowful. Women were assumed secondary in all fields and always oppressed. This patriarchal circumstances which brought forth to several shapes of discrimination against women which progressively asserted the men's status in society (Das, 2012). This traditional outlook advantages the men's status than women, in which men were in the public region whereas women were only in the domestic. Patriarchal women are women who unwittingly received patriarchal norms and graded as a culture that prerogatives men by giving traditional gender roles (Tyson, 2006).

Men dominated women especially in the household. The role of father in ancient times until now is very large. This happened in the scope of father's responsibility to his children, especially daughter. This is considered as the patriarchal culture described above. In Indonesia patriarchal culture had been

experienced to R.A Kartini. Kartini was a child of Raden Mas Adipat Ario Sosroningrat. Kartini's father, an honorable person, he concerned the future of his daughters. Kartini's father paired her child with his chosen man. That was where a father's power looks. Kartini married her father's choice man. The ability of a daughter is limited by father's rules. So in this case Kartini followed the rules of her father. Patriarchal culture was not only illustrated by real life. But it was also reflected in several literary works because life is a picture of art. As an example of William Shakespeare's literary work, Shakespeare wrote his works by looking at the picture of life at that time. Romeo and Juliet are one of Shakespeare's famous plays. In the play there was an element of patriarchy in which men who dominated against women. This was seen by the figure of a father to his daughter, Juliet. Juliet was also betrothed by his father's choice, but Juliet opposed his father's rules. Therefore, the role of men was in a big portion, especially in household areas.

de Beauvoir (1986) stated that man was a subject and woman was object or other. This was seen by the main character of Juliet. Juliet was categorized as an object because she was another figure, the second figure of a man. Whereas a man became a subject, he had more power than women. But in this case, Juliet also opposed her father with her refusing an arranged marriage. Certainly this was a problem because Juliet was a woman but she opposed male domination as a head of household.

CAPULET. But saying o'er what I have said before:
 my child is yet a stranger in the world:
she hath not seen the change of fourteen years:
let two more summers wither in their pride,
ere we may think her ripe to be a bride (I,II,8-12)

The quotation shows Capulet as a father of Juliet, he planned her daughter future. This was because a single woman and was a property owned by her father, then later be handed over to her future husband through marriage. A father at that time was responsible for all people in his house and had the right to ownership. The function and role of the father became a mindset in society where men were breadwinners and women were obedient wives and mothers (Jajja, 2014).

SAMPSON. True; and therefore women, being the
weaker vessels, are ever thrust to the wall: therefore
I will push Montague's men from the wall, and thrust his
maids to the wall. (I, I, 18-21)

Next quotation above shows men looked down on female maids from the Montague family. Women were considered inferior and oppressed, especially among women who worked as servants. This was getting worse when facing women who came from the families of their arch enemy. The oppression experienced by women at that time was caused by the assumption in patriarchal society that women were property owned by the head of the family. Therefore, it could be seen how a man as a father was arranging the future of a woman as her daughter. That referred to the patriarchal society, the environment in which women were subject to the rules made by men and women were considered second sex (de Beauvoir, 1986).

Seeing the development of the times, by looking at the Romeo and Juliet and R.A Kartini, the patriarchal system has existed known by women as positioned in second sex. Therefore, the researcher was very interested in analyzing one of William Shakespeare's literary works titled Romeo and Juliet. This is very

important to know the patriarchal culture experienced by women in ancient times so that it becomes a reflection of society to respect each other and gives opportunities or rights to choose for women.

The researcher took some previous researches as a comparison. Avei (2006) studied journal under the title *Forbidden Love of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet and Fuzûlî's Layla and Majnun*, this studies discussed about two major examples of stories based on the theme of forbidden love. The focus of this study is the love stories of Romeo and Juliet, and Layla and Majnun. While Romeo and Juliet is one of the greatest examples of this theme in Western Literature, the story of Layla and Majnun is one of the most significant expressions of this theme in Old Turkish Literature.

Next, Jajja (2014) under the title *A Feminist Reading of Shakespearean Tragedies: Frailty, Thy Name is Woman*. He found some problems in Shakespeare's drama (Hamlet, Macbeth, King Lear, Antony and Cleopatra, Romeo and Juliet), the problem was seen from the woman who was oppressed by the man from patriarchal perspective. This type of research used descriptive qualitative method and Marilyn French's theory. Harold Jenkins was the theory that used in this research. The results of her research were that women in Shakespearean tragedies were portrayed as lesser negative stereotypes. These texts had reinforced and strengthened the patriarchal values.

The position of men and women in drama also has a connection with the conditions of the society who adopt a patriarchal system. Therefore, the researcher

was interested in conducting the research under the title Juliet's Struggle against Patriarchal Dominance Reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet: Feminist Approach.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

1. The biggest role of man in the family
2. Father as a controller of daughters
3. The reflection of patriarchy in social life
4. The reflection of patriarchy in literary works Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet
5. Women in Verona as an object in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama
6. Juliet's struggle to oppose in patriarchal dominance Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The problems found above was limited by the researcher according to the object of the problem taken, those were Women in Verona as an object and Juliet's opposition in patriarchal dominance.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

1. How did Women in Verona become an object of social tradition in her family as reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama?

2. What was Juliet's struggle to oppose patriarchal dominance in social tradition as reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama?

1.5 Objective of the Research

1. To describe women in Verona as an object of social tradition as reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama
2. To describe Juliet's struggle against patriarchal dominance as reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Significance of research was divided into two, namely theoretical and practical significance. Theoretical significance was expected to be able providing input for the development of literary science, especially in the study of feminism. Next was practical significance, it was intended to be useful for readers to understand the rights of female which rights could be accepted in public, especially for parents.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1. Feminism : awareness of women against discrimination and oppression (Jenainati & Groves, 2007)
2. Patriarchy : women are subject to the rules made by men and women are considered second gender (de Beauvoir, 1986)