

**JULIET'S STRUGGLE AGAINST PATRIARCHAL
DOMINANCE REFLECTED IN SHAKESPEARE'S
ROMEO AND JULIET: FEMINIST APPROACH**

THESIS



**By:
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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2019**

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**To fulfill one of the requirements
obtained a Degree of Sarjana Sastra**



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
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2019**

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JULIET'S STRUGGLE AGAINST PATRIARCHAL DOMINANCE REFLECTED IN SHAKESPEARE'S ROMEO AND JULIET: FEMINIST APPROACH

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

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Sri Sinta

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THESIS

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

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

Batam, 19th March 2019

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui bentuk perjuangan Juliet melawan dominasi patriarki dalam drama yang berjudul Romeo and Juliet. Istilah dominasi patriarki ialah lingkungan yang di dominasi oleh laki-laki. Segala bentuk aturan yang dibuat untuk wanita. Wanita hanya bisa menerima dan melakukan apa saja yang diperintahkan laki-laki, perlakuan seperti ini pasti menimbulkan rasa ketidakadilan yang dialami oleh wanita. Wanita akan mengalami keterbatasan ruang gerak dalam memilih dan mengutarakan hak serta keinginannya. Maka dari objek permasalahan tersebut peneliti melakukan penelitian dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif yang menggambarkan dan menjelaskan bagaimana perjuangan Juliet dengan menggunakan teori feminisme milik Simone de Beauvoir dan Silvyia Walby. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa perempuan pada saat itu hanya dipandang sebagai obyek dalam masyarakat patriarki yang menempatkan posisi laki-laki terutama ayah sebagai pemimpin dan penentu keputusan. Hal ini tentu saja berdampak pada pembatasan ruang gerak dan hak-hak perempuan sehingga secara tidak sadar mereka tunduk dan menerimanya sebagai sesuatu yang normal. Juliet dalam karya sastra menjadi objek dari dominasi maskulin laki-laki yang menjadikannya sebagai obyek untuk dipertukarkan dalam perkawinan dan obyek yang diperebutkan oleh laki-laki. Bentuk perlawanan Juliet terhadap patriarkal dominan yaitu dengan membuat alasan untuk tidak menikah, kawin lari dengan Romeo dan meninggalkan keluarganya, hingga meminum ramuan yang diberikan oleh Friar Lawrence.

Kata kunci: *feminisme, patriarkal, drama romeo dan juliet*

ABSTRACT

This research aims to find out the form of Juliet's struggle against patriarchal dominance in a drama under the title Romeo and Juliet. The term of patriarchal dominance was an environment dominated by men, all forms of rules were made for women. Women could only accept and do whatever was ordered by men, this was kind of treatment certainly created a sense of injustice experienced by women. Women experienced the limitations of space in choosing and expressing their rights and desires. The researcher conducted a study using descriptive qualitative method described and explained how Juliet struggles using the theory of feminism belonging to Simone de Beauvoir and Sylvia Walby. The results of this study indicated that women at that time were only seen as objects in patriarchal societies which placed the position of men, especially fathers as leaders and decision makers. This condition had an impact on limiting women's space and rights so that they unconsciously submitted and accepted it as something normal. Juliet was also a victim of male masculine dominance. She was an object to be exchanged in marriage and objects contested by men. Juliet's form of resistance also varied from making excuses for not getting married, eloping with Romeo and leaving her family, to drink the potion given by Friar Lawrence.

Keywords: feminism, patriarchy, Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet

MOTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

And be patient, and there is no patience except from God. (QS. An-Nahl: 128)

If you do good (meaning) you do good for yourself, and if you do evil, then evil is for yourself. (QS. Al-Isra ': 7)

DEDICATION

This paper is dedicated to all people who always pray and support me in finishing this research, they are my beloved husband, father, mother, sister, and friends.

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All praise to Allah the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been in completing this thesis under the titled Juliet's Struggle Against Patriarchal Dominance Reflected in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet: Feminist Approach. The researcher would like to say thank to her beloved father and mother for the love inspiring and blessing given her endlessly in taking this undergraduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Mr. Ambalegin, S.Pd., M.Pd. as her advisor who has contributed his ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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Batam, 19th March 2019

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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)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Feminism

Feminism has experienced rapid development and spread in various countries since the first appearance of this movement in America and Europe. This has an impact on the emergence of first wave feminism, second wave feminism, and third wave feminism term. Thus, this discussion described the variety of feminism that has developed in the discourse of thought and social and political movements.

The first wave of feminism occurred in the period of 1770-1920s. This movement was initially concerned with the injustices that were accepted and experienced by women in general terms. This situation then intensified when women demanded proper education so that they could be equal to men who were preferred to receive education at that time.

One of the achievements of first wave feminists is the formation of laws that protect the status of married women in the household (Jenainati & Groves, 2007). This first wave began in 1848 which was marked by the existence of the Women's Rights Convention held in Seneca Falls, New York. The meeting was pioneered by Elizabeth Cady Stanton who later produced a Declaration of Sentiments and twelve resolutions relating to marriage law reform, divorce, property rights, and child care and the rights to public opinion (Wiyatmi, 2012). Not only limited to discussion the

issue of women's rights, the meeting also became the beginning of the establishment of organizations related to women's movements, such as the National Woman's Suffrage Association and the American Woman's Suffrage Association in 1869. The existence of such organizations is believed to be able to help women to have suffrage in politics, which means equality with men. Although both have different views and ways of voicing women's suffrage, both still have one common goal (Wiyatmi, 2012).

The movement of the first wave aimed at voicing women's suffrage was then followed by the emergence of groups aimed at increasing the status of women which marked the emergence of the second wave of feminism. These groups include the National Women's Political Caucus (NWPC), the National Organization for Women (NOW), and the Women's Equity Action League (WEAL). The second wave of feminism which later gave birth to feminist names including Kate Millet, Betty Freidan, Angela Davis, Gloria Steinem and so on (Wiyatmi, 2015). 'Second wave' itself was popularized by Marsha Lear for feminists in America, Britain and Europe in the 1960s (Jenainati & Groves, 2007). In addition to the emergence of several organizations or groups as above, this period was also marked by the emergence of the Women's Liberation Movement (WLM) in the 1960s. The organization was the result of anti-Vietnam campaigns and civil rights activism which focused on women's oppression. According to Jenainati & Groves (2007), The Women's Liberation Movement in its campaign formulated several objectives including the following: (1) income equality received by women and men, (2) equality in getting education and employment, (3) free 24-hour care, (4) free of

contraception and abortion, (5) financial and legal independence, (6) ending discrimination against lesbians and women's rights in determining their sexes, and (7) freedom from violence and male domination (Jenainati & Groves, 2007).

Postmodern feminism is included as a third wave feminism, seeking to avoid any action that will restore the thought of falogocentrism or any notion that refers to the word (logos) which concerns "man". Postmodern feminism therefore sees with suspicion every feminist who attempts to give a certain explanation of the cause of oppression to women, or the particular step that women must take to achieve freedom (Wiyatmi, 2015).

Women were assumed as poor and needed cover from men. On the contrarily, men were assumed more appropriate to move outside the home because they have robust physical and intellectual to handle with the rivalry outside. There some feminine values which were piety, purity, submissiveness, and domesticity that women must be kept up (Arianto & Ambalegin, 2018).

Feminism is a movement to eliminate discrimination against someone who depends on sex. One sex considered himself more than the other sex. Men considered themselves more than women so men were capable of everything compared to women. In this case there was a movement of women who wanted their rights. Beside that, women were able to show that they did not always depend on men (Hooks, 2015).

Feminism is a freedom, equality, and justice obtained by women to get their rights. Forms of equality, justice and freedom existed in several environments such

as the political environment and others (Cameron, 2018). Feminism is political views that has equality, it is committed to addressing social inequalities relating to gender and sexuality using a series of theories and methodologies (Bucholtz, 2014).

From the definitions of feminism above, it is concluded that feminism is a movement experienced by female gender to obtain security and justice so that it would be seen equally towards the opposite sex, namely men. The form of this movement is the movement of things dependent on men. Consciously women move towards their desires in equalizing the position of women who are no longer dependent on men. There are several forms of patriarchy which are;

2.1.1 Patriarchy

Patriarchy as a form of power relations where all women's interests are inferior to men's interests. This power relation can be in the form of division of labor based on sex and various social institutions that instill feminine values in community life (Jenainati & Groves, 2007). It is also has something to do with the power relations practiced by the owners of power in this case are men to women. This is because men always benefit in various ways compared to women.

The patriarchal cultural values that develop in society increasingly perpetuate the form of male domination over women. This condition makes women seen as an object, passive, emotional, and spiritual. Women are required to have high moral values and are expected to build good households. Furthermore, they are also required to be "ideal" women who meet the standards set by the society at that time (Tyson, 2003). They are required to be good daughters for their fathers,

and obedient wives for their husbands, and mothers who must be able to take care for their children. This image of women shows how strong the patriarchal system is in social communities. This situation has been going on for centuries with the position of unequal relations between women and men. This means that if women themselves do not realize that their position in oppression can indeed be understood because the structure and culture of the patriarchy that is existed is very strong.

In such a situation, it can be understood how the pattern of unequal relations has given rise to various forms of injustice and violence which have been intensively occurring continuously, throughout the day in the practice of family life. With the father as the position of head of the family, the gender ideology seems to be confirmed. As a result, this gender ideology increasingly makes relations between women and men difficult to get out of the stigma of society. Women are ultimately in the subordinate position of male domination.

According to Tyson (2006), women who lives in a patriarchal social system will automatically adopt patriarchal norms and values as a culture that privileges men by promoting traditional gender roles. These traditional gender roles consider men to be rational, strong, protective and decisive; while women as emotional, weak, nurturing, and submissive creatures.

The role of a man who dominates women's lives is the term of patriarchy (de Beauvoir, 1986). Men dominate women in any way, including in their families and communities. So that the role of women is limited. Especially in the family, a father to her daughter. A father will take care and take full responsibility until she is married. Surely, a woman must obey her father's instructions. However, a woman

also has her right to vote. de Beauvoir (1986) described two forms of patriarchal society are man as a subject and woman as an object or other. And Walby (1990) described the into two forms of patriarchal society which are private patriarchy and public patriarchy.

2.1.2 Patriarchal Society

1. Man as a subject

The patriarchal environment has role a very rapid role in family and community affairs (de Beauvoir, 1986). In the family, a father will take over all the rules. Wife and children will obey to the head of the household. Father is a man who has responsibility for his family, so men are referred to as subjects. The subject in this case is that men can think and can control without women.

Women depend on men because women cannot think to decide on their own problems (de Beauvoir, 1986). It is caused the man who becomes the subject and regulator. Man Patrimony is the father's line of ancestors. Men have power over women because women are in obedient conditions especially a father. He has full rights to his daughter since his daughter married. A father can also decide that the child deserves to be raised or not. de Beauvoir (1986) stated that father can kill a girl he doesn't want. Like the tradition in Arab, the Arrabian men dumped their baby girl into a puddle because in the old day boys really meant dignity rather than women and women would be more slaves. However, if a father does not commit murder of his daughter, father here includes a generous heart.

2. Woman as an Object or 'Other'

Women are categorized as other objects or 'Other' (de Beauvoir, 1986). Because of throughout history, women have always been under men in this case. Women will only accept what men have given an order (de Beauvoir, 1986). This is because they cannot manage themselves, they live among men by staying at home and doing housework. Women will be closer to their father or husband than they are to other women (outside the home). With the existence of male and female life partners will need each other, where here is clearly the basic characteristics of women are "objects or other". However, the element of mutual need here will facilitate women's liberation. Just as in choosing a partner, a woman can fight something she doesn't want. Women try to gain freedom of choice. Women can choose a husband according to his criteria or tastes. Because for them marriage is a worldly process.

3. Marriage

de Beauvoir (1986) stated that marriage is considered only a means of unification in society. For women, women will be positioned under the authority of men. All forms of women's affairs will be regulated by men when he is married. Marriage is supported by the ideology of love. Couples who have the same feelings with each other and they are eternal in relationship.

4. Wife

The role of women as wives is very conversion (de Beauvoir, 1986). The freedom of women as wives is narrowed by the rules made by decisions.

This husband is a woman under the husband, he obeys all the rules made by the husband. So become an extraordinary wife.

5. Private Patriarchy

Private patriarchy is based on the formation of households that focuses on the oppression of women (Walby, 1990). The oppression of women in question is that women have limited rights in doing things. Women will do more household chores such as cooking, washing, cleaning the house and rarely going out. The head of the household is a father, so the father can manage all the rules in the household. Wives and children will only obey his orders. Especially girls, will always obey to his father. So she will have limited right.

Household production is one of the forms in private patriarchy (Walby, 1990). A center of women's lives and determination of gender inequality. The family is also a stability pillar and fundamental to social order. The role of husband in a family is very huge, in this way wife must do everything about the household for example is when wife does cleaning the room, cooking, and so on.

Culture is formation of discourses on gender masculinity and femininity is used as a struggle in the world of work even though the State (Walby, 1990). Masculinity looks very dominant because it can make more money than femininity. Not only culture that affects the patriarchal system but also the existence of sexuality. The patriarchal strategy of male sexuality regulates and controls female sexuality, so that women become weak in this matter due to the power of sexuality that men have (Walby, 1990).

6. Public Patriarchy

Public patriarchy is based on work and the state. In the public patriarchy, household also influences but that is not the main point, but the thing that influences is collectively selected jobs, this is more to the selection of employees as subordinates (Walby, 1990). Women are chosen more as subordinates than as superiors.

2.2 Previous Research

Gupta & Rajni (2015) organized journal under the title, *Woman and Patriarchy: A Study of Suniti Namjoshi*. This qualitative research discussed a problem that a woman received patriarchal structures and suppressed by men. A woman used to depress because she considered as the weaker sex or lower sex of human. The concept of feminism in society began the process of thinking about sex equality. Theory that used in research of Simone de Beauvoir and Virginia Wolf. The results of his research were evaluation of identity, world rearrangement and the system of values projected in the past by making the myth.

Next research conducted by 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.

Then, Journal under the title, '*A Doll's House*': *the Backlash of Feminism* is written by Yeasmin (2018). This research was done in qualitative. She examined feminism in the twentieth century was in the spotlight. Finding of this analyzing was Nora Helmer broke the strong chain of the hypocritical world and raised the voice of radiant feminism in a non-traditional way that was considered revolutionary.

Arianto & Ambalegin (2018) studied journal under the title *Indoctrination Against Women in The Lowland By Jhumpa Lahiri*. The qualitative analysis discussed the limitation of women in exercising their rights which referred to indoctrination. It happened in the character of Gauri in the novel Jhumpa Lahiri. Women's space was limited by the traditions that exist in a country. The study was carried out by applying the concept of women's scope by Barbara Welter. There were four types of indoctrination in the novel Jhumpa Lahiri, namely piety, purity, submissiveness and domesticity.

Finally, *An Analysis of Perempuan Berkalung Sorban Novel: Feminist Perspective* written by Aryanika (2016) was established in descriptive qualitative design. It was examined women as the second class. It was included in the patriarchal environment. This study aimed to find out how the feminism in the novel *Wanita Berkalung Sorban* by Abidah El Khalieqy and supported the theory of Maggie Humm. The results of the study were the struggle of women in obtaining

their existence, rights as independent human beings, and radical and liberal feminism.

Similarly, previous researchers and this research has the same in this study was on the elemental aspects of feminism and qualitative analysis. Differently, lies on the theory of feminism and the problem of discussion. This research used the theory of Simone de Beauvoir and Sylvia Walby focusing on the patriarchal system experienced by the main character, Juliet on the Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet* drama while the previous researches used Virginia Wolf, Harold Jenkins, Barbara Welter, and Maggie Humm.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research analyzed the problems of feminism in *Romeo and Juliet*'s. Feminism is the movement of a woman who demands her rights. In feminism there are several experts who discussed the problem. The researcher focused more on the problems of the patriarchal environment. The patriarchal environment is divided as man as a subject (de Beauvoir, 1986), woman as an object or order (de Beauvoir, 1986), patriarchal private (Walby, 1990), and patriarchal public (Walby, 1990).

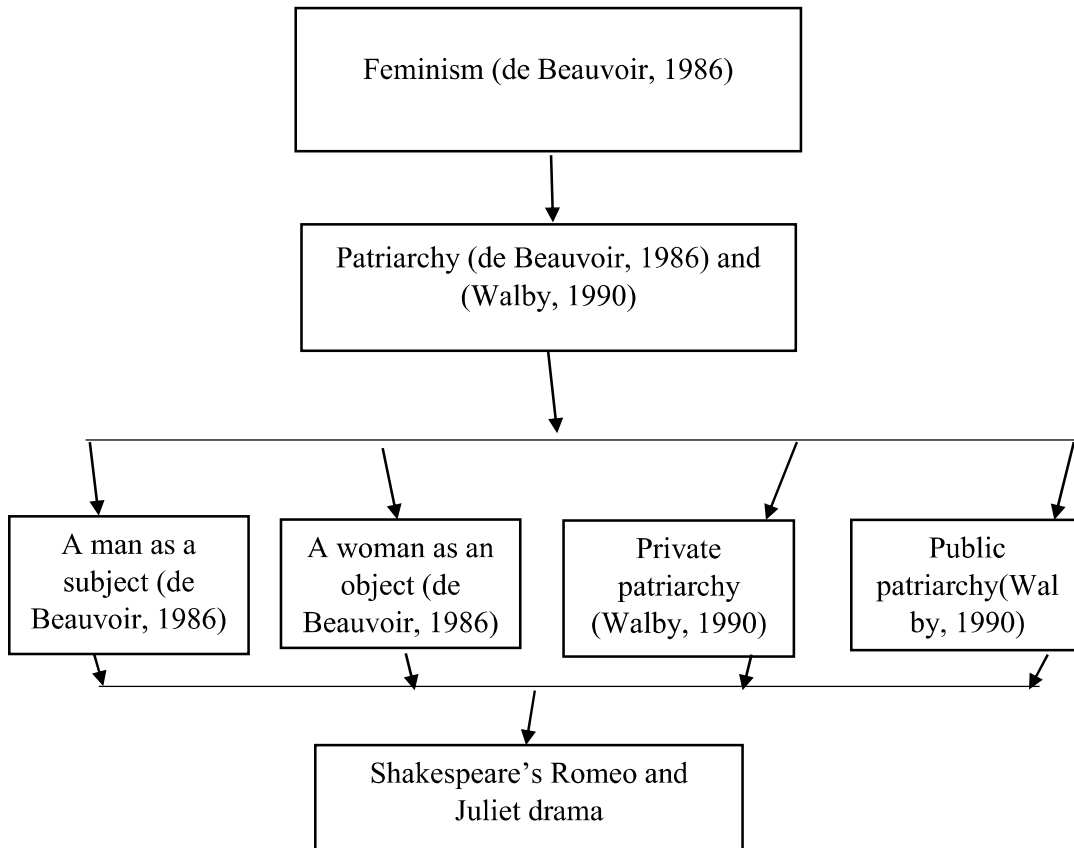


Figure 2.1. Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

This research was a descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2013) stated that qualitative analysis was developing and describing the understanding that had been obtained by the researcher. This was done to give meaning or message contained in the discussion. Naturally the result was described in descriptively. This method was suitable in natural environment of patriarchy in term of household production. Especially that occurred in households. This research discussed the patriarchal phenomena in Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet drama by applying the theory of Simone de Beauvoir and Sylvia Walby.

3.2 Object of the Research

The patriarchal system was the condition men who dominated women (de Beauvoir, 1986). In this case, women were categorized as weak and submissive women. This object of the research focused on patriarchal system that happened in the household. The role of a father to a child, wife was very huge. This was reflected in the drama Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet. Juliet was main character, she was a woman from Verona lived in a patriarchal system. Therefore, she faced patriarchal environment that happened in her life.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The method of collecting data used observation method proposed by Sugiyono (2013). The most important process in collecting the data was observing and remembering which aimed to obtain the description of the discussion directly on the object of research being studied (Sugiyono, 2013). Note-taking technique proposed by Sugiyono (2013) was conducted to get the data. Highlighting the drama script is the step after reading the entire Romeo and Juliet drama scripts to get the data. The words, phrases, and the sentences in the script which is highlighted word taken based on the phenomenon related to patriarchy. Patriarchy theorized by de Beauvoir (1986) and Walby (1990). Therefore, by observing and note-taking object, it simplified research based on objects. In this case the researcher conducted an observation method by reading the entire Romeo and Juliet drama scripts and looking at the object of research in the text.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

This research applied content analysis as method of analyzing in literature term proposed by Ratna (2012). This descriptive analysis was done by describing the facts by means of interpretation. Thus, the method of analyzing the data was interpreting technique (Ratna, 2012). The Analysis gave understanding and explanation in each quotation as the data. The quotations were reduced and transformed in a number of processes through summaries or paraphrases. All the data highlighted were interpreted to get into a conclusion which focused patriarchal dominance in the household. The term of patriarchal was divided into forms of man

as a subject, woman as an object (de Beauvoir, 1986), and patriarchal private and public (Walby, 1990).

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

The research result was presented in paragraphs. The conclusion was presented descriptively in paragraphs. The way of presenting research result in descriptive form was referred to informal method. This informal method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) was applied to give the readers the brief and understandable research result.