

**THE STEREOTYPE TOWARD WOMEN IN JAMES' *THE TURN
OF THE SCREW***



THESIS

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University
In Partial Fulfillment of Requirement to Thesis
In English*

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES
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2022**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
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HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

**THE STEREOTYPE TOWARD WOMEN IN JAMES' *THE TURN OF THE
SCREW***

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on April 1st, 2022
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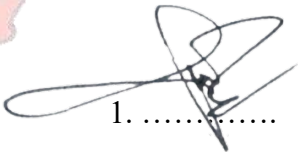

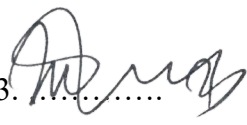

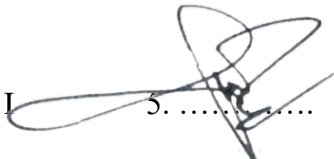

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AGREEMENT

On Friday, April 1st 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Noviana Atiqah Ningrum (F041181323) entitled *The Stereotype Toward Women in James' The Turn of The Screw* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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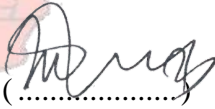
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DECLARATION

The thesis by Noviana Atiqah Ningrum (F041181323) entitled *The Stereotype Toward Women in James' The Turn of The Screw* has been revised as during the examination on April 1st 2022 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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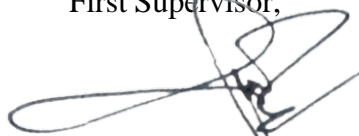
With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 5880/UN4.9.7/TD.06/2021, regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Noviana Atiqah Ningrum** (F041181323) to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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I hereby declare that this thesis is an authentic written and do not contain anyone's work to obtain my degree except the quotation and reference. All the quotations and references are cited and listed down in the bibliography of this thesis.

Makassar, April 1st 2022

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Alhamdulillahirrabilalamin, before all else, the writer would like to praise and thank Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala for the blessing, health, energy, and power until the writer can finish the thesis. Sholawat and Salam would also deliver to Prophet Muhammad SAW as the last prophet; may Allah's blessing goes to him, his families, and his companions as well.

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Makassar, 30th January 2022
The writer,

Noviana Atiqah Ningrum

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ABSTRAK

Noviana Atiqah Ningrum. 2022. *The Stereotype Toward Women in James' The Turn of The Screw*. (Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A. Inayah Soraya**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi seperti apa stereotipe terhadap perempuan yang dialami oleh tokoh utama wanita dalam novel *The Turn of The Screw* karya Henry James. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menunjukkan bagaimana tokoh tersebut menyelesaikan konflik mengenai isu peranan gender di dalam cerita.

Penulis menggunakan pendekatan struktural dalam menganalisis karya sastra ini. Pendekatan strukturalisme menganalisis unsur-unsur intrinsik pada karya fiksi seperti karakter, alur, latar, dan tema. Penulis juga membahas secara khusus stereotipe terhadap perempuan berkaitan dengan peran gender perempuan yang terefleksi di dalam novel.

Dari hasil analisis, penulis menarik kesimpulan bahwa tokoh utama dalam novel *The Turn of The Screw* merefleksikan perilaku-perilaku yang berlawanan dengan stereotipe jenis kelamin tertentu. Sang *Governess* berhasil menunjukkan karakter yang kuat seperti mandiri, tangguh, pemberani, dan dapat diandalkan. Ia juga menampakkan perlawanan akan stereotipe yang ada tentang wanita. Hal tersebut digambarkan oleh *Governess* selaku tokoh perempuan yang dapat melakukan pekerjaan diluar rumah dan tidak hanya melakukan pekerjaan domestik saja, dimana pada masanya sering dianggap tabu atau melawan tradisi yang sudah baku. *Governess* menunjukkan pemikiran dan perilaku yang mengubah tatanan masyarakat mengenai etika feminitas ketika ia berhadapan dengan anak-anak dan rangkaian kejadian supernatural selama bekerja di Bly Manor.

Kata Kunci: *Stereotipe, Pendekatan Strukturalisme, Novel The Turn of The Screw*

ABSTRACT

Noviana Atiqah Ningrum. 2022. *The Stereotype Toward Women In James' The Turn of The Screw.* (Supervised by **Abbas** and **A. Inayah Soraya**)

This research aims to identify the kind of stereotype toward women that experienced by the female main character in *The Turn of The Screw* novel by Henry James. In addition, it also tries to disclose on how the female main character straightens out the issue of gender roles in the story.

The writer applies the structuralism approach to scrutinize the object itself. This approach relies on the intrinsic elements in fiction work which fixed on the character, plot, setting, and theme. The writer explicates specifically to the stereotype toward women related to women's gender role which reflected in the novel.

After analyzing the object, the writer found that the main character in the *The Turn of The Screw* novel does reflect the attitude that is opposite to the stereotype of a certain sex. The Governess is succeeding to demonstrate a strong character like independent, tough, brave, and dependable. She also put on a show on a fight against stereotype about women. It is portrayed by The Governess as a female main character is capable to work in the public sphere and does not work on domestic task only, which on a certain era was considered taboo or against the standard tradition. Governess indicates the thoughts and behavior that change the social order on femininity ethics when she face to face with the children and series of supernatural phenomenon during working in Bly Manor.

Keywords: *Stereotype, Structuralism Approach, Novel The Turn of The Screw*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, there are seven points of explanation, such as Background of The Study, Identification of The Problem, Scope of The Study, Research Question, objective of The Study, Benefits of The Study, and Sequence of Writing.

1.1 Background

Gender roles are stereotypical of both sexes' behavior while performing their capacity in public or private. This issue is getting common since the 19th century or knowingly as the Victorian period. During this time, superiority and inferiority are not some peculiar states in daily activities anymore. The stereotype about women as the weakest human compared to men around this era greatly influenced Victorians' lives. It goes along with the statement by Kathryn (2014) said, "*Women were considered physically weaker yet morally superior to men, which meant that they were best suited to the domestic sphere.*"

Marriage, occupation, education, social positions are some of the aspects that are being affected in gender roles. From the perspective of marriage, the women in the 19th were expected to wed at a young age. Regarding occupation, women can only get involved in domestic work, like serving the husband, cleaning the house, or learning to be good wives. Activity outside the home is forbidden to them and even against the culture. It is a must for them to obey all the orders coming from the head of the house, whether it is the father or the husband. Education for the woman in this era finds its imbalance as well compared to the men. As stated earlier, women have to stay inside to take care of the residential, which means that going to school is unacceptable. It is believed that men are more intelligent than women because they

study in an institution. This case would be different with women from an upper-class background, they known to receive the best education from their parents. The turning point of this phenomenon is the pressure of a circumstance and the thoughts about it starting to vanish following the change in a generation.

Although, the hierarchy system still impacts the community which makes it hard to leave the gender inequality concept. Men as leaders and women as followers keep lingering in some people's minds in the world. According to Blackstone (2003:335), gender roles emerge from interactions between people and their surroundings. It acts as a sign to society about what actions are considered suitable for a specific sex. It means gender refers to the human's competency in fulfilling their needs, not even about sexes.

To make it clear, nowadays, women's status in public is not the same anymore since the world seems more flexible on taking this idea. People might be having the scenery of women coming home after work is not something strange at all. The changing viewpoint of people is flashing by the acceptance of this notion from society and by looking at the increasing number of women having a job in an office or more familiar with the nickname of career women. There are many motives for some women on preferring this path, for instance, economic factors, curiosity, and the rest. However, contradictive still hanging there, not denying the truth if working women might be unable to balance the time at home and office; indeed it goes back to the individual.

Gender roles are the issue in social interaction between men and women in a society that is also reflected through many literary works. To begin with, the novel by Jane Austen, *Pride and Prejudice*, the novel *My Antonia* by Willa Cather, and *The*

Turn of The Screw by Henry James. In this research, the writer picks the novel by Henry James *The Turn of The Screw* as the object of the study. To add some information, the background story of James creating this novel is only for money to continue his living. Yet, in the first place, James is already known for his interest in women's movement. He secretly supports the women through literary works by his female character growth. He witnessed the suffering of women around him, due to his close relationship with many female authors, actress, and his sister.

On the whole, *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James demonstrates the story of a young woman without a name, whose occupation as a Governess in Bly Manor to Flora and Miles, the two orphaned kids. A series of mystical phenomenon keeps bothering The Governess throughout the time she works there. She has no one to rely on while taking care of the kids because their uncle puts all the responsibility into her hands and somehow, she becomes their guardian instead. The correlation between *The Turn of The Screw* and gender roles tend to point at the character of The Governess which is at odds with women's stereotype. It can be seen in the novel,

“They don't know, as yet, quite how—but they're trying hard. They're seen only across, as it were, and beyond—in strange places and on high places, the top of towers, the roof of houses, the outside of windows, the further edge of pools; but there's a deep design, on either side, to shorten the distance and overcome the obstacle; and the success of the tempters is only a question of time. They've only to keep to their suggestions of danger.”

“For the children to come?”

“And perish in the attempt!” Mrs. Grose slowly got up, and I scrupulously added: “Unless, of course, we can prevent!” (James, 1994: 70).

Based on the explanation above, the writer intends to discover the roles of gender through The Governess's character. The imbalance of gender roles around society is one of the never-end problems, so the writer attempts to raise people's awareness to prevent the action spread-widely to the community. In this research, the

writer describes how the female main character survive as working women and how she gets out from comfort zone whilst competing with unwanted series of ghost assail under the title *The Stereotype Toward Women in James' The Turn of The Screw*.

1.2 Identification of Problem

After reading the novel *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James, the writer formulates the main problems, as follows:

1. The novel *The Turn of The Screw* alludes to the encountered issue of gender roles.
2. It consists of some women and men characters who opposite to each other.
3. It reflects the main character breaking down some of the women's stereotypes after spotting troubles while working.
4. The main character manages to get a grip on herself from the obstacles.

1.3 The Research Questions

The writer encounters some questions that develop during the process of writing the background as follows:

1. What is the stereotype toward the female main character based on the gender role in Henry James' *The Turn of the Screw*?
2. How does the female main character resolve conflicts related to women stereotype in the novel?

1.4 Objective of Study

This research aims to complete the goal based on the research questions as follows:

1. To describe the stereotype toward the female main character in the novel *The Turn of the Screw* by Henry James.
2. To explain the way of the female main character in resolving the conflicts related to woman stereotype in the novel.

1.5 Benefits of The Study

The writer acknowledges this study will redound to the benefit for following research, such as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research attempts to enrich the theoretical basis of literature study, to be exact, those related with descriptive analysis on fiction prose.
2. Practically, it assesses the writer's understanding of a particular theory, which in this thesis fixates on the social phenomenon and character motives as it affects the gender roles in society.

1.6 Sequence of Writing

There are five chapters to discuss in this thesis. Chapter one consists of the background of the study, research question, objective of the study, significance of the study, benefits of the study and sequence of writing. Chapter two consists of a literature review that presents the previous studies and theories supporting the analysis. Chapter three explains the method used for the analysis, covering the method of collecting and analyzing the data. Chapter four conducts on the analysis which has been mentioned in the identification of problem from the first chapter. Chapter five provides the conclusion and suggestions.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer elaborates the literature review, which consists of previous studies, structuralism approach, and concept of gender roles.

2.1 Previous Study

The writer discovers some previous studies relevant to this current research from the object itself. These past analyses are crucial to be attached to broaden the writer's knowledge before evaluating the object. Its function is as the reference and comparison to this research. There are Rengga Harimurti (2002), Gro Mehla (2016), and Sofia Cortés Granell (2017).

The first thesis is *Henry James's The Turn of The Screw: A Representation of Victorian Attitudes Towards Sexuality and Social Classes* by Rengga Harimurti. This thesis analyzed with a socio-cultural historical approach on how the Victorians classified their social class and behaved toward sexuality. Harimurti jotted down the Victorian attitudes toward sexuality, which she unfolds into three parts, such as the constraint of having a conversation about the sexual subject, the verdict of Victorian's in chastity, and the rebuke of sexual trial before marriage; as well as Victorian's attitudes towards a social class that spared into three explanations: higher class depreciation the lower class, higher class justification on the lower class' thoughts, and class rank influence the human relationship. In contrast with Harimurti, in this research, the writer is about to contemplate the issue of gender roles that reflects through the main character of *The Turn of The Screw*, the variant of struggles which the character have to go through, and how the character settles it, with the

structuralism approach. Meanwhile, the similarity between Harimurti's and the writer is located on the same object novel *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James.

The second thesis is *The Cultural Significance of the Governess in Agnes Grey, Jane Eyre, and The Turn of the Screw* by Gro Mehla from the University of Stavanger. This study was analyzed by applying the feminist approach that focuses on the three governesses in three novels. The governess in *Agnes Grey* was described more in an honorable way, which includes her education, love story, and just her daily life. As the governess in *Jane Eyre* was drawn by focusing on how she fought for repression and broke the label about women. The governess in *The Turn of The Screw* was pictured controversially regarding the abnormal, ambitious, and less acceptable behavior performed by a woman. Shortly, the resemblance relies on the same object that the writer going to use is the novel, *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James. However, in this research, the writer will reveal how the main character deals with the issue of gender roles while resolving the problem faced by the character using the structuralism approach.

The third thesis is *The Unacknowledged Nineteenth-Century Woman: The Portrayal of The Governess in Victorian Literature* by Sofia Cortés Granell from Universitat Jaume I. She emphasized the significant differences of Victorian governesses with two representative novels, *Agnes Grey* by Anne Brontë, *Jane Eyre* by Charlotte Brontë, and one alternative governess in *The Turn of The Screw* by Henry James using the historical approach. She gave some description if Agnes went through her job as a governess by the family mediator, whilst Jane had to advertise her ability in the newspaper. Both Agnes and Jane have mutual feelings for their crush which in this case, their masters; but they were mistaken the men's thoughts about

them. As for the governess in *The Turn of The Screw*, there was nothing special about her, just as an inexperienced woman who tries her best in maintaining a good relationship with children and workers at the workplace. Different from Granell, the writer will explicate the gender roles executed by the main character in the novel *The Turn of The Screw* as the protagonists regain calmness after the storm.

In conclusion, based on the prior research above, all three theses have something in common, but differ from what the writer is about to examine. The writer will elaborate on the gender role aspect that reflects through the character of The Governess by applying the approach of structuralism. On the contrary, Rengga Hartimurti focuses on people in the Victorian era who were predominant to social rank and valued the dignity of a woman. Gro Mehla concentrates on the cultural distinction between the three novels as women in those novels were more proactive in living their lives with pursuing a job as a governess and struggled for voting rights also liberation in the working field. Sofia Cortés Granell emphasizes the social background of the governesses which drives them to governessing, the life they lived, people's treatment of them, and the ending of their career as a governess.

2.2 Structuralism Approach

The writer chooses the structuralism approach to analyze the novel *The Turn of The Screw*. The underlying concept of this approach was taken by one of the greatest Swiss linguist's books, Ferdinand de Saussure. The book entitles with *Cours de linguistique générale* that published in 1915. In that book, Saussure provides a variant of concepts that influence structural ideas. Junus in (Jabrohim, 2003:6) worded that it is undeniable to discuss structuralism without connecting into semiotics since

literary work is a meaningful sign. Besides, the fact that Saussure is known as the founder of semiology and structuralism theory. Based on Saussure's findings in Ratna (2004:84), he formulated the basic concept of linguistic with *signifier* (form, sound, symbol) and *signified* (the meaning by a sign); *langue* (the language-system used to produce speech which comprehensible for everyone) and *parole* (the individual utterance); *synchrony* (analyzing the literary work contemporarily) and *diachrony* (analyzing the work by the historical development).

Structuralism approach in literary analysis related to the role of Russian formalists that remembering a lot of them contributed some ideas on structuralism. It was established in 1914 in Russia until 1960 in Prague. Some of the formalists were the expert of literature and linguistic, they are Roman Jakobson, Victor Shklovsky, Boris Tomashevsky, Boris Eichenbaum, and so forth. The formalist later began to put all attention on defamiliarizing elements of literary work after Jakobson used the term of literariness in 1921. The defamiliarization itself targeted the literary text which is correlated and linked within all elements as they believed literary work is a unit of structure (Bertens, 2002:44). Boris Tomashevsky in (Scholes, 1974:78) also claimed that the theme reflects the surroundings of the author and the value of his work, whereas the plot summarizes the text in chronological order. The findings of this approach then continued by the notion from Shklovsky about the plot which should be led into a perfect conclusion of the story in a short story, unlike the novel that gave a sneak peek about how the text ends before the ending. Eichenbaum himself notes in Scholes (1974:87), "*The novel broke with narrative form and became a combination of dialogues, scenes, and detailed presentations of décor, gestures, and intonations.*"

The participation of French structuralists in 1960 cannot be forgotten as well. Vladimir Propp, Claude Lévi-Strauss, Tzvetan Todorov, Roland Barthes, A.J. Greimas, Gerard Genette were some of them. It began when Propp and Lévi-Strauss evaluates the Russian fairy tale and myth. Propp presents his view about eight characters' roles in fairy tales with the villain, hero, donor, helper, dispatcher, false hero, princess, and her father (Scholes, 1974:65). Nonetheless, Greimas declares that elements of action follow Propp's notion, which includes *acteurs* (actor), opposer and helper, subject and object, or sender and receiver (Bertens, 2002:69-70).

Todorov in Manshur (2019:84) divulges that in studying the literary work, it concentrates to analyze only the intrinsic element of the story. From the explanation before, it can be summarized that the literary work has distinctive features, autonomous, and cannot be generalized. At the very least, the structure of a story is wrapped in an element called intrinsic components that are formulated by the pioneers of structuralism as the character, plot, setting, and theme.

2.2.1. Character

In a novel, the character receives the spotlight from the beginning until the end of the story. A work without characters practically cannot be continued, produced, and even-more being published. A character is a fictional person created by the author to liven up the situation in the story. Risdianto (2014:9-12) stated that three character types in his book *Introduction to English Literature*: major character, supporting character, and minor character. The major or main character is divided into two kinds, protagonist and antagonist character. First, the protagonist characters, typically lead the story. In contrast, the antagonist is known as the foe. Then, the second one called the supporting character is a character that frequently joins in the scene, but not as

much as the major one. Last, a minor character that barely appears on a set or even sometimes just passes by.

The process of creating a character in a fictional work is not simple. The author needs lots of inspiration which also would not come in a flick of a hand. According to (Maslej et al., 2017:494), in creating a fictional character there are some steps to do like reading a lot of fiction books that consist such a complicated character, making the author form dynamical characters and may enrich knowledge about human characters. After that, the process of selecting the personality urges the trait of openness due to its function to intercede the process of writing fiction and creating an entertaining character. In conclusion, experience matters when the author is about to produce the best character of fiction text by spending some time reading, brainstorming, or sketching. Then, always be open to diversity to get into various types of characters because it means the creativity of the writer being tested in here and also be sensitive to surroundings to get a better understanding of people.

Characterization is a part of intrinsic components which assist the researcher to divulge the personality, physical appearance, the mindset of a character that is available in the story. According to Kenney (1996:34-36), in defining the characterization, there are five styles that can be executed, such as Discursive method, Dramatic method, Characters to other characters, Contextual method, and Mixing method.

a. Discursive method

This method gives the reader view of the author's character through a brief description or an explicit comment by the author himself. The discursive method can be categorized as a direct type of characterization since it holds

the concept of straightforwardness, so the author may jump into other parts of the story.

b. Dramatic method

Dramatic style lets the character describe their personality or appearance through a conversation or an action. This method overall wants to engage with the reader and makes them investigate the character.

c. Characters to other characters

It still affiliates with the dramatic method. This style represents a particular character's distinctiveness from the thoughts of another character.

d. Contextual method

The author shares the identity of his character through the situation that happens surround them. It connects the character with the environment and how it reacts to that certain circumstances.

e. Mixing method

This method uses two styles at the same time to analyze the character. The selection of the methods must be the one that goes along with each other. For example, discursive and character to other characters method; when the author directly tells the personality of one character, then another one adds more details to it.

The writer concludes that character in the fictional story is the person created by the author which is presented at the beginning of the story. A character without characterization is like the missing link because its function is to give a detailed

explanation by describing the character's personality, physical appearance, thoughts, and so on. The characterization can be found by the reader by using some methods like discursive method (direct), dramatic, character to other characters, contextual method (indirect), and mixing method (direct and indirect).

2.2.2. Plot

Another pivotal element that constructs the literary work from the inside is the plot. The plot appoints the story's chronological way. It employs what happen at the beginning of the story until how the story comes out at the very last according to Shirley Geak-Lin Lim (in Iwuchukwu, 2008:23) explained in the following as:

The plot as the organization of action was traditionally conceived as a sequence of essential moments arranged chronologically, with an introduction, series of complications intensifying the conflict, a climax clinching the fate of the central characters, a resolution and a denouement that concludes and summarizes the issues.

Aristotle (in Abrams, 1999:226) pointed out his opinion that the plot with three ideas if the arrangement starts with the *beginning* which introduces the main action, the *middle* which continues what has been there; yet demand for the next stage, the *end* completes the whole tale. In addition, as stated by Kenney (1996:15-19) that the plot has three parts as well, such as *exposition*, this appears in the beginning to present little information about the story; *middle-conflict*, *compliment*, *climax*, it premieres the disharmony vibes along with the tale which leads to the highest point; *end*, it includes the climax until the matter of course.

From the explanation above, the writer summarizes that the plot has several steps to be known by the reader to have a clear view about the story, those are:

- a. Exposition is known as the introduction of the story. In this stage, the main character will be announced as well.
- b. Raising action is when the problem starts to beset the protagonist character, usually caused by the opposite.
- c. The climax shows how the conflict between the protagonist and antagonist became intense and more complicated.
- d. Falling action indicates the conflict is about to find its solution.
- e. Resolution is the indicator of how a story ends, whether it ended happily or tragically. A tragic ending usually called as denouement.

2.2.3. Setting

Setting in literary work brings much color for the reader. The function of the setting is to make the portrayal of the story even clearly and to help the reader to have a blatant imagination of the whole environs in the tale. Generally, the setting is distributed in every chapter of the novel, sometimes written in description or narration.

The setting does not only remark the scenery like houses, roads, villages, et cetera, but it must lead the reader's mind to a specific scene or character also it has to set the character match with the surroundings whether they live or act in that (McCully, 2015:4).

Abrams (1999:284) claimed that the setting in narrative work is a physical location, real-time, and cultural background to the situation and the whole story. In addition, the setting is arrayed into three types based on Iwuchukwu's *Elements of Drama* (205:54-56):

- a. Setting of place is the actual location or every place that shows its existence in the world. The novelist would mainly address the physical locale to give the reader a better understanding of the whole story. This type of setting reflects the attitude of people's routines.
- b. Setting of time marks the date, month, year, season, or social surroundings when the event happened.
- c. Setting of general environmental describes the mood, emotion, morality, psych, et cetera in tacitly.

The writer understands that the setting in the fictional works is the description of the place, time, and general environmental that supports the action taken by the character in a story. The setting of place gives the reader a certain location that occurs in particular circumstances as it can be a house, school, office, etc. The setting of time is the information that shows the exact time of activity in the story, for example, day, or year. Then, the setting of general environmental is the indication of a certain mood or emotion by a fictional character that happened during a specific scene.

2.2.4. Theme

One of the basic elements of fiction prose is the theme. The theme must be selected first by the author before making the next move. Kenney (1996:91) said that the process of discovering the theme of the story will not be found instantly. The reader has to read the tale thoroughly and be full of awareness of the elements of the story. It is designated as the main idea to determine how the story developed. According to Schirova (2006:48), the theme can be recognized by the subject as follows:

The theme of a work should be distinguished from the subject of a work which is often told in the title. Subject is what the work is about; theme is what the work *says* about the subject. Subject is usually stated in a *work* or a *phrase*, the statement of the work's theme requires a *sentence* or sometimes several sentences.

A narrative text usually raised themes like true love, betrayal, war, love-hate, revenge, and many more. Generally, the theme is expressed in a hidden way as it is also supported by the statement of Iwuchukwu (2008:77), "*Themes are identified through the dialogue, actions and manifestations in the actions of the major characters as they interact with other characters.*" It means that theme is the core of a story which the author conveyed implicitly. The theme can be spotted after reading the whole story whether it is in the dialogue, the thoughts of a character, the action, et cetera. The theme is considered as the reason for a certain phenomenon that occurred around the author and he wanted to solve it through a work that might raise the people's awareness of an issue.

2.3 Concept of the Gender Roles

Firstly, the misconception between gender and sex in society never find it ends from generation to generation. People always get it wrong and get mixed up between gender and sex every time. The concept of gender is not the same as sex at all. Truthfully, the definition of gender will always refer to the attitude or action taken by specific sexes. Though, sex relates to the biological aspect of being male or female.

The concept of gender includes the expectations held about the characteristics, aptitudes and likely behaviours of both women and men (femininity and masculinity). This concept is useful in analyzing how commonly shared practices legitimize discrepancies between sexes (UNICEF, 2017:2).

Then, the meaning of gender roles is expected behavior that people expect from both sexes in taking action publicly or privately. The first thing to do in introducing the role of gender is to give a socialization about it. The environment will determine how gender role is going to run in society. Wienclaw (2011:35) proposed, *“Socialization is the process by which individuals learn to differentiate between what the society regards as acceptable versus unacceptable behavior so to act in a manner that is appropriate for the needs of the society”*.

Gender roles concept also will be immediately implied to individuals right after they born into the world and lasted till the person get old. Technically, surroundings and parents' education are the two factors affecting how someone in taking an action. Besides the concept of gender role which is in touch with society, there is a concept called gender role self-concept which refers to a person's self-image that is akin to gender roles, qualities, and etiques (Flynn, 2011:67). Parallel to the previous statement, Wade (2001:76) contended that anyone is allowed to decide their role models or groups that inspired them to be.

Another key point in discussing gender roles will be precisely linked to gender stereotypes. It has to do with when someone is performing their duties. There must be expectancy if they are able or incapable of achieving it. So, that is the main reason why gender roles cannot be separated from them so easily. Additionally, traits of feminine and masculine play an important role in stereotyping sexes. Men are described in some convincing character like strong, courageous, self-reliant, decisive, leadership, and many more. On the other side, women are drawn in some kind of pitiful way as weak, nurturing, timid, indecisive, dependent creatures, and others. Thus, those problems lead to fallacy upon this concept within the society. Commoners

might think if being born as a male would have a better chance in some aspects of life or like a privilege for them, while being a woman might be depressing due to the limitation of motion and bad stereotypes about them.

Gender roles are crucial for balancing society. The role of men and women in fulfilling their needs is adequately various. Hence, they have a lot of things to accomplish by working together. International Labor Organization (ILO) commenting on what kind of roles that both sexes should conduct:

Both women and men perform multiple roles in their lives, in the productive domain – which includes activities related to the production of goods for consumption or trade and income-generating activities and in the reproductive domain – which includes tasks and activities relating to the creation and sustaining of the family and the household (2008:1).

The division of labor between men and women is mainly executed in-home labor. Some domestic tasks require both participants to alleviate the burden. For example, men can take care of the babies, clean the house, shop for monthly groceries, and many more. Then again, it is not impossible for women to bring the vehicle for regular service, do yard work, and make an investment decision. Under those circumstances, if domestic responsibilities can be done in a respectful way, then non-domestic work could possibly go swimmingly as well for men and women. Undergoing particular labor in society perhaps pertains to conflicts, either it to yourself or another. Robert Merton (in Salem Press, 2011:67) described the conflict into two types, namely *intrapersonal role conflict* and *interpersonal role conflict*.

a. Intrapersonal role conflict

This type of conflict springs up when individuals operate two duties at the same time.

b. Interpersonal role conflict

This conflict happens upon some people, as it commonly encounters at the workplace, over the anticipation allied with a certain responsibility.

The writer can explain that those two types of conflict occur when someone filling in a position that they are expected to be, but personally feel unable to do it. Intrapersonal role conflict may happen to an individual when they received a command to work on two jobs at the same time. As an example, when a person is instructed by the boss as the leader of a team, but herself is handling another project and not being positive about captaining the team, due to lack of time management or think others could do it better than her. Meanwhile, interpersonal role conflict might arise between people usually in the workroom or household since they depend on each other too much and hope for the other parties to finish the job given excellently. Yet, if an expectation of doing the job finely is not fulfilled by the other parties, then there must be a clash between them. As an illustration, if a sister asked for her brother to swipe the floor right away, but the brother thinks that action can be done later; the siblings could be involved into a fight because she reckoned her brother is not doing his responsibility.

To sum up, the writer deems that the concept of gender roles is what attitudes are chosen by someone to perpetuate their roles in the community. Gender roles occur within the society throughout the process of socialization introduced by the parents and the environs. Through the development of times and the influence of globalization, the concept of gender roles begin to change. In the past, the role of men and women was very imbalanced, but today they can be seen in sync at completing some chores at the office, household, politics, economics spheres.