

**PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN ANNA QUINDLEN'S *ONE TRUE
THING***

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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PATRIARCHAL SYSTEM IN ANNA QUINDLEN'S *ONE TRUE THING*

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In partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

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2021

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “*Patriarchal System in Anna Quindlen’s One True Thing*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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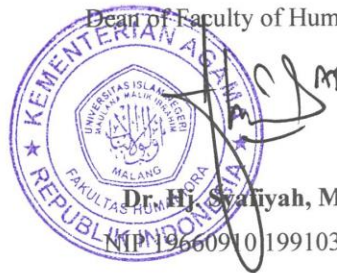
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MOTTO

“Without action, you aren’t going anywhere”

Mahatma Gandhi

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

“My parents who always support and love me

My father Abd. Rahman and my mother Hajrah”

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Malang, 23 June 2021

Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Indryani, Vivi, 2021 **Patriarchal System in Anna Quindlen's *One True Thing***. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, State of University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor : Dr. Hj Istiadah, M.A

Keywords : Feminism, Reflection of Patriarchy, Patriarchal Oppression

This study aims to analyze patriarchy as depicted in the novel *One True Thing* by Anna Quindlen. This study explores the patriarchy experienced by two women in the novel: Ellen and Kate in the novel *One True Thing*. Patriarchy focuses on social systems and practices in which men dominate and subordinate women (Walby, 1990, page 28). In this case, there are still many patriarchal cultures found in our lives. Therefore, it is very important to discuss the patriarchy experienced by women leaders.

This research is included in literary criticism because the writer interprets and analyzes literary works. This study uses radical feminism to analyze and the theory of Sylvia Walby and focuses on literary works in the text related to the sixth patriarchal structure model. The main data is taken from the novel *One True Thing* by Anna Quindlen. The book, which was circulated in 1994, consists of 289 pages. It is distributed in the United States by Random House, Inc., New York. The data collected from novels are dialogues, sentences, and phrases related to research questions.

This study shows that; (1) There are four structural models of patriarchy, namely patriarchal relations in the family, patriarchy in paid workers, patriarchal relations in sexuality, and patriarchal relations with cultural institutions. (2) Ellen, as the main character, experiences the effects of the patriarchal system. The effect of this patriarchal system was on the family domain, due to the authority of Ellen's father asking her to quit her job as a magazine writer in New York. There are three consequences of this patriarchal system, namely losing a job, losing an apartment, losing happiness.

ABSTRAK

Indryani, Vivi, 2021. Sistem Patriarki dalam *One True Thing* karya Anna Quindlen. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.

Kata Kunci: Feminisme, Refleksi Patriarki, Penindasan Patriarki

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis patriarki yang digambarkan dalam novel *One True Thing* karya Anna Quindlen. Penelitian ini mengupas tentang patriarki yang dialami oleh dua wanita dalam novel: Ellen dan Kate dalam novel *One True Thing*. Patriarki berfokus pada sistem dan praktik sosial di mana laki-laki mendominasi dan menundukkan perempuan (Walby, 1990, halaman 28). Dalam hal ini, masih banyak budaya patriarki yang ditemukan dalam kehidupan kita. Oleh karena itu, sangat penting untuk membahas patriarki yang dialami oleh perempuan.

Penelitian ini termasuk dalam kritik sastra karena penulis menafsirkan dan menganalisis karya sastra. Penelitian ini menggunakan feminisme radikal untuk menganalisis dan teori Sylvia Walby serta memfokuskan pada karya sastra dalam teks terkait dengan model struktur patriarki keenam. Data utama diambil dari novel *One True Thing* karya Anna Quindlen. Buku yang diedarkan pada tahun 1994 itu terdiri dari 289 halaman. Itu didistribusikan di Amerika Serikat oleh Random House, Inc., New York. Data yang dikumpulkan dari novel berupa dialog, kalimat, dan frasa yang berkaitan dengan pertanyaan penelitian.

Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa; (1) Ada empat model struktural patriarki, yaitu hubungan patriarki dalam keluarga, patriarki pada pekerja upahan, relasi patriarki dalam seksualitas, dan relasi patriarki dengan institusi budaya. (2) Ellen, sebagai tokoh utama, mengalami efek sistem patriarki. Efek dari sistem patriarki ini ada pada domain keluarga, karena otoritas ayah Ellen yang memintanya untuk berhenti dari pekerjaannya sebagai penulis majalah di New York. Ada tiga akibat dari sistem patriarki ini, yaitu kehilangan pekerjaan, kehilangan apartemen, kehilangan kebahagiaan.

مجلد

Vivi ،ndryani ،2021. تأملات في النظام الأبوي في رواية *One True Thing* لآنا كويندلين. أطروحة. قسم اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية ، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج

المستشار: د. M.A ،Hj Istiadah

الكلمات المفتاحية: النسوية ، التأمل البطريركي ، القهر الأبوي

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحليل النظام الأبوي الذي تم تصويره في رواية آنا كويندلين *One True Thing* يبحث هذا البحث في النظام الأبوي الذي تعيشه امرأتان في الرواية: إلين وكيت في رواية *One True Thing*. يركز النظام الأبوي على النظم والممارسات الاجتماعية التي يهيمن فيها الرجال ويخضعون النساء (والبي ، 1990 ، صفحة 28). في هذه الحالة ، لا يزال هناك العديد من الثقافات الأبوية الموجودة في حياتنا. لذلك ، من المهم جدًا مناقشة النظام الأبوي الذي تعيشه القيادات النسائية لأن النساء غالبًا ما يتعرضن للقمع من الرجال.

يدخل هذا البحث ضمن النقد الأدبي لأن الكاتب يفسر الأعمال الأدبية ويحللها. تستخدم هذه الدراسة النسوية الراديكالية لتحليل نظرية Sylvia Walby وتركز على الأعمال الأدبية في النصوص المتعلقة بنموذج الهيكل الأبوي السادس. البيانات الرئيسية مأخوذة من رواية *One True Thing* بقلم آنا كويندلين. الكتاب الذي تم توزيعه عام 1994 يتكون من 289 صفحة. يتم توزيعه في الولايات المتحدة من قبل Random House ، Inc. ، نيويورك. البيانات التي تم جمعها من الرواية في شكل حوارات وجمل وعبارات تتعلق بأسئلة البحث.

تظهر هذه الدراسة أن ؛ (1) هناك أربعة نماذج هيكلية للنظام الأبوي ، وهي العلاقات الأبوية داخل الأسرة ، والنظام الأبوي بين العمال المهاجرين ، والعلاقات الأبوية في النشاط الجنسي ، والعلاقات الأبوية مع المؤسسات الثقافية. (2) إلين ، بصفتها الشخصية الرئيسية ،

تعاني من آثار النظام الأبوي. كان تأثير هذا النظام الأبوي على نطاق الأسرة ، بسبب سلطة والد إيلين الذي طلب منها ترك وظيفتها ككاتبة في مجلة في نيويورك. هناك ثلاث عواقب لهذا النظام الأبوي ، وهي فقدان الوظيفة ، وفقدان الشقة ، وفقدان السعادة.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher describes and explains the research background, research questions, research objectives, the scope and limitations, research significance, definitions of key terms, previous studies, and research methods consisting of research design, data sources, data collection, and data analysis,

A. Background of the Study

Patriarchal culture is not only a new phenomenon discussed in the world. One country that has an understanding of patriarchal culture in Nigeria. Nigerian society's main characteristic is patriarchal, where they consider that the best place for women is in the kitchen(Allanana, 2013). This culture assumes that men should control women. According to the assumption of men, that women are helpless, weak, and easy to cry. It makes men easily enslave women. However, in the end, women realized that there was a patriarchal culture in people's lives.

For this reason, women fought against the patriarchal system in society with the emergence of a feminist movement where this movement emerged based on claiming equal rights to achieve gender equality. In which organization separates the privileges between men and women. As a result, men dominate, while women submit. What's more, women are weak creatures because women are seen as ridiculous and

have many weaknesses. Some women are somewhat more significant in the world than men - 52 percent of the total population are women, but many places of intensity are involved by men (Adichie: 2019).

While women and men have the same rights, since establishing the Combined States, equality between men and women has obtained one of humankind's most fundamental guarantees (Shalala, 1998). For example, in employment, women and men have the same rights in terms of remuneration. Unfortunately, women always do not get equal rights like men, for example, wages. This assumes that women constitute 50% of the population or 50% of the working population and passive voters. Although this is rarely entirely true, Research finds differences so minor that this assumption can be justified (Geske Dijkstra, 2006).

Therefore, women must strive to achieve a complete personality, contrary to traditions that treat them as deficiencies or deficiencies by male standards. Women continue to receive education in their branches. Their characteristics know a lot more. Compared to men, they can creatively solve several problems. It is not true that women are driven by emotions in business and in life (Poczatková & Křibíková, 2017). This is related to the novel that I will research. In this paper, researchers analyze Anna Quindlen's story, entitled *One True Thing*.

In addition, the book was published in 1994. Tells about Ellen and her mother who experience a patriarchal culture in the household. Her father's symbol represents this patriarchal culture. The father is considered to have full authority in a family. To

that end, he told his daughter Ellen to take care of her mother who was sick. Ellen has two brothers. However, the father only told Ellen to look after the mother.

It is interesting to study because the phenomena in this novel are also related to real life. Like life in the village, we still find that girls must obey their father's orders. An example of a case is matchmaking, women do not have the right to choose their right to choose a partner. In addition, most of the homework is the responsibility of women.

Therefore, the researcher chose this novel because it shows that there is a patriarchal culture experienced by the character Ellen. The main character is a woman who is very independent and has her own income by working as a magazine writer.

Researchers use this topic because the topic of patriarchy still occurs today. The female lead named Ellen and Kate experience a patriarchal system by the leaders in the family. George Gulden, who played husband and father, had complete authority over her family.

In other words, the researcher uses a radical feminist analysis from Sylvia Walby. Because the case is related to theory, this Research adopts the feminist approach of Sylvia Walby. Therefore, in this study, the research document shows the problems and characteristics explored in this novel. So that as a model, it can receive information that is materialized in life, where the story represents four patriarchal structures experienced by the character of women in the novel one true thing, such as

patriarchal relations in family, patriarchal with in paid workers, patriarchal relations in sexuality and patriarchal relations with cultural institutions .

In addition, Ellen gets three forms of patriarchal system effects in the novel *One True Thing*. Among them are loss of job, loss of apartment, and loss of happiness. In this story, she is an independent woman with her working in a magazine company and owning the ownership rights to her apartment in New York. However, she had to lose it all due to the effect of her father's authority that she quit his job to care for her mother who was suffering from cancer.

On the other hand, novelists have a penchant for writing. Researchers write novels with specific topics because they want to reveal something interesting about that topic. Anna Quindlen is one novelist who does this. She pointed out family and feminist issues through her novel *One True Thing*. The novel *One True Thing* is inspiring to analyze. The book *One True Thing* Story reveals the values of women's struggles for equality and happiness in life.

Anna Quindlen is a female novelist who won the Pulitzer Prize for Commentary in 1992. Additionally, Anna Quindlen was born on July 8, 1952, in Manhattan, New York. She began his journalistic career in 1974 as a reporter for the New York Post. Between 1977 and 1994, she held several positions at The New York Times. Her semi-autobiographical novel *One True Thing* (1994) formed the 1998 film starring Mery Streep and Renée Zellweger.

Researchers used several previous studies, some of which used topics or theories that were relevant to this advanced researcher. Naili Syiva Fauzia(Syiva Fauzia & Cahyaning Rahayu, 2019). Her research title is *Women's Struggle against Patriarchy: An Analysis of Radical Feminism Through Nadia Hashimi's A House Without Windows*. Desti Woro(2018). Her study's title is *The Effect of Patriarchal Culture to The Women Character as seen in Without Mercy by Jana Wain*. Tajul Mufakhir(Mafakhir, 2016). This study's title is *The Struggle of Bano Against Patriarchy in Qaisra Shahraz's "The Holy Women."* Nurliana Fitri and Erni Suparti(Fitri & Suparti, 2017). The title is *Analyzing The Portrayal of Patriarchal Oppression Towards The Female Characters in J.K Rowling's Casual Vacancy: A Reflective Post-Feminist Critics*. Wildona Zumam(Zumam, 2014). The title is *Issues of Feminism in The Patriarchal Society as Portrayed in Ananta Toer's "The Girl from the Cost*. However, one researcher uses the same research object but uses a different theory with this advanced researcher. Therefore, this novel research using Sylvia Walby's theory is something new and different.

The first previous study is by Naili Syiva Fauzia(Syiva Fauzia & Cahyaning Rahayu, 2019). Her research title is *Women's Struggle against Patriarchy: An Analysis of Radical Feminism Through Nadia Hashimi's A House Without Windows*. This study focuses on female characters who deal with solving unjust problems caused by a patriarchal society. The purpose of this study is to describe the opportunity to advance in people's lives.

The second previous study is by Desti Woro(2018). Her study's title is *The Effect of Patriarchal Culture to The Women Character as seen in Without Mercy by Jana Wain*. This study has research objectives to be achieved. The first is to discover how patriarchal culture is reflected in the novel. The second is looking for the effects of patriarchal culture on female characters. The last one is in the form of women's actions in opposing patriarchal culture.

The third previous study is by Tajul Mufakhir(Mafakhir, 2016). This study's title is *The Struggle of Bano Against Patriarchy in Qaisra Shahraz's "The Holy Women."* This study focuses on the main female character Zarry Bano who fights against oppression from boys. This study aims to describe Zarri Bano's problems related to patriarchy and carry out the struggle against patriarchy in the novel.

The four previous study is by Nurliana Fitri and Erni Suparti(Fitri & Suparti, 2017). The title is *Analyzing The Portrayal of Patriarchal Oppression Towards The Female Characters in J.K Rowling's Casual Vacancy: A Reflective Post-Feminist Critics*. This study discusses the depiction of patriarchal symbols in Pagford city society and the patriarchal system's violence against female characters in the novel *The Casual. Vacancy* by J.K. Rowling.

The five previous study is by Wildona Zumam(Zumam, 2014). The title is *Issues of Feminism in The Patriarchal Society as Portrayed in Ananta Toer's "The Girl from the Cost*. This Research discusses feminist issues experienced by the main character in the story. There are two objectives of this study, namely to describe the

actions of the main character in the story. She was facing feminist issues and analyzing the main character using feminist and Marxist theory.

The last previous study is by Jumilatuz Zahro(2014). Her research title is *Gender Role of the Main Character in Novel One True Thing by Anna Quindlen*. This study aims to see three objectives: to see what Ellen's role is in the novel, to describe Ellen's response to her household role, and a feminist perspective on Ellen's femininity in the book.

Therefore, this study has similarities with previous researchers, namely both using the theory of Feminism. However, researchers are more focused on the radical feminist view of Sylvia Walby. This research title is *Patriarchal System in the novel One True Thing by Anna Quindlen*

B. Research Questions

1. What kinds structural models of patriarchal system in the novel *One True Thing by Anna Quindlen*?
2. What are the effect patriarchal system experienced by Ellen in the novel *One True Thing by Anna Quindlen*?

C. The objective of the Research

1. To identify the types of structural models of patriarchal system in the novel *One True Thing*

2. To describing the effect patriarchal system on the main character in the novel

One True Thing

D. Scope and Limitation

The researcher focuses on the patriarchy experienced by female characters in the novel *One True Thing*. The story tells how a family led by George Gulden. Whereas the head of the family, George Gulden, has full authority over his family. Therefore, the researcher found four aspects of patriarchy in the novel *One True Thing*, including patriarchal relations in family, patriarchal with in paid workers, patriarchal relations in sexuality and patriarchal relations with cultural institutions. Also, this study describes Ellen as the main character experiencing the effects of the patriarchal system. The effect of this patriarchal system was on the family domain, due to the authority of Ellen's father asking her to quit her job as a magazine writer in New York. There are three consequences of this patriarchal system, namely losing a job, losing an apartment, losing happiness. Researchers will not discuss aspects of patriarchy in other families.

E. Significances of Study

Theoretically, this research is expected to help readers or students of the humanities faculty, especially students who take this literary concentration to understand their knowledge of literary criticism.

Particularly in the case of feminist literary criticism. In practical terms, this research hopefully can provide readers with more understanding of the readers patriarchy, according to the two women in the novel using the radical feminism of Sylvia Walby

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. **The woman** is one of two sorts of individually made. As people, ladies are additionally expected to have the option to do all that abundant's privileges and commitments to her (Sharq: 2006).
2. **Patriarchy** is a social framework that places men as the fundamental and ruling force holders in the functions of political administration, moral power, social rights, and property control (Bressler, Charles E.:2007).
3. **Women's rights** are rights and positions stated by ladies and young ladies worldwide and structure the premise of the nineteenth-century ladies' development and the twentieth-century women's activist development. Ladies' privileges change from more extensive ideas of common liberties by an ordinary and recorded bias towards the allure of ladies' and young ladies' privileges instead of men and youth rights. (Hosken, Fran P: 1981)

G. Previous Studies

The researcher explains the previous research to avoid research errors. Researchers used several previous studies, some of which used topics or theories that

were relevant to this advanced researcher. However, one researcher from several researchers used the same research object, namely the *One True Thing* novel. However, the research that uses the *One True Thing* novel as the main object focuses on the gender roles experienced by the female characters in this novel. As well as using different theories with researchers. Therefore, this novel research using Sylvia Walby's theory is something new and different. The following describes six examples of previous studies.

The first previous study is by Naili Syiva Fauzia(2019). Her research title is *Women's Struggle against Patriarchy: An Analysis of Radical Feminism Through Nadia Hashimi's A House Without Windows*. This study focuses on female characters who deal with solving unjust problems caused by a patriarchal society. The purpose of this study is to describe the opportunity to advance in people's lives. This study's results are based on the female character of the novel *A House Without Windows*; the women try to improve their condition by three steps to reach their goal. The first is that they demand autonomy in decision-making to choose the best for their own life. The second step is to declare resistance controlled by men to cut men's power over themselves. The last but the most critical step in women's struggle get fundamental rights like the right to speaking up, the right to education, and the excellent work to earn money. The object of this Research is women's struggle against patriarchal society in the story *A House Without Windows*. The method used is descriptive interpretive utilizing the perspective of Kate Millet's radical Feminism.

The second previous study is by Desti Woro Sedayu(2018). Her study's title is *The Effect of Patriarchal Culture to The Women Character as seen in Without Mercy by Jana Wain*. This study has research objectives to be achieved. The first is to discover how patriarchal culture is reflected in the novel. The second is looking for the effects of patriarchal culture on female characters. The last one is in the form of women's actions in opposing patriarchal culture. This Research shows that the male characters in this novel are very authoritarian as their families' heads. As a result, the female characters named Mariam, Zana, and Nadia are weak and oppressed. Therefore, the female character Mariam fights for equality for herself and Zana and Nadia. The method used is Library Research. The approach used in this Research is Feminist Literary Criticism.

The third previous study is by Tajul Mufakhir(Mafakhir, 2016). This study's title is *The Struggle of Bano Against Patriarchy in Qaisra Shahraz's "The Holy Women."* This study focuses on the main female character Zarry Bano who fights against oppression from boys. This study aims to describe Zarri Bano's problems related to patriarchy and carry out the struggle against patriarchy in the novel. The results of this study reveal how the main character of women experiences the patriarchal culture in Pakistan. She plays a role as a *holy woman*. Therefore she should not go to visit with a lover whom she loves. Even though in the novel, the man has already married Zarro Bano. The method used is library research with taking a note and descriptive approach.

The four previous study is by Nurliana Fitri and Erni Suparti(2017). The title is *Analyzing The Portrayal of Patriarchal Oppression Towards The Female Characters in J.K Rowling's Casual Vacancy: A Reflective Post-Feminist Critics*. This study discusses the depiction of patriarchal symbols in Pagford city society and the patriarchal system's violence against female characters in *The Casual. Vacancy* by J.K. Rowling. Therefore, this study shows five signs of patriarchy in the story: the first, namely, women as sex objects in patriarchy, the public sphere. The second is men as criminals in the patriarchy of the public sphere. The third one is the male as a criminal in the patriarchy of the private sphere. The fourth is women as properly blamed in the patriarchy of the private sphere. The last one is a woman as a mother at home within the patriarchal globe and women as the inner girl difficulties in the personal sphere patriarchy. Also, Research illustrates a root cause of the sustainability of women's oppression and subordination in society. The method used is literary criticism research.

The five previous study is by Wildona Zumam(2014). The title is *Issues of Feminism in The Patriarchal Society as Portrayed in Ananta Toer's "The Girl from the Cost*. This Research discusses feminist issues experienced by the main character in the story. There are two objectives of this study, namely to describe the actions of the main character in the story. She was facing feminist issues and analyzing the main character using feminist and Marxist theory. Therefore, this Research describes the struggle of the main character, namely the tiring beach girl. Still, her work was fruitless against patriarchal oppression in her unequal marriage. There was no victory

for women who fought against patriarchal oppression unless she was willing to leave her life. The method used is a qualitative research method.

The last previous study is by Jumilatuz Zahro(2014). Her research title is *Gender Role of the Main Character in Novel One True Thing by Anna Quindlen*. This study aims to see three objectives: to see what Ellen's role is in the novel, describe Ellen's response to her household role, and a feminist perspective on Ellen's femininity. The results of this study have three main points. The first is that Ellen has two gender roles divided into Ellen as a magazine writer and Ellen as a housewife. The second is how Ellen responds to her domestic role, incl rejection and acceptance of being a real housewife and mother. The last one is how Feminism views Ellen's character. Ellen's character is an ambitious woman and successful girl in New York who turned into homemakers because of their family conditions. The similarity is found in the research data sources used in this study. The data source used is both *One True Thing* novels. The difference is, the object of this Research is the Gender Role of The Main Character. The method used is text analysis of the novel by close reading, where the study is purposive to determine the purpose of the question.

So, the difference between this study and the Research conducted by researchers is in the research data source and research approach. In this study, the research data source was the novel *One True Thing*. The approach used in this Research is the sociological approach. Of the six studies, it proves that the Research

conducted by researchers is different from the Research that has been done. Therefore, it is necessary to do researcher with the title "**Patriarchal System in Anna Quindlen's *One True Thing*.**"

H. Research Method

In this study, the researcher discusses the four methods used by the researcher. Among them are research design, data source, data collecting, and data analysis.

1. Research design

This study is a literary criticism that uses the literary approach to criticize the novel *One True Thing* by Anna Quindlen. Feminism in literature is related to feminist literary criticism, namely literary studies that base their criticism on women. If so far it is men who represent readers and creators in Western literature, feminist literary criticism shows that female readers bring their perceptions and expectations to their academic experience (Showalter, 1985: 3). In other words, female readers interpret a literary work about real life in society. Therefore, the researcher uses a radical feminist perspective theory from Sylvia Walby. In the book *Theorizing Patriarchy*, Sylvia Walby has mapped six patriarchal social structures that form the patriarchal system as its strength in social life. Still, in analyzing novels, researchers use only four of them: such as patriarchal relations in family, patriarchal with in paid workers, patriarchal relations in sexuality and patriarchal relations with cultural institutions.

2. Data sources

The information source came from composed sources, the novel *One True Thing*. The creator of this novel is Anna Quindlen. The book, which is distributed in 1994, comprises 289 pages. It is distributed in the United States by Random House, Inc., New York. This tale is the principal release. Anna Quindlen is a female writer who won the Pulitzer Award for Commentary in 1992. Anna Quindlen was brought into the world on July 8, 1952, in Manhattan, New York. She started her editorial profession in 1974 as a correspondent for the New York Post. Somewhere in 1977 and 1994, she held a few situations at The New York Times. Her semi-self portraying novel *One True Thing* (1994) shaped the premise of the 1998 film featuring Mery Streep and Renée Zellweger.

3. Data Collection

The steps used by researchers in terms of collecting data.

- a) Researchers read the novel by understanding the story in the book *One True Thing*.
- b) The next is, the researcher reads the second time by giving labels and paying attention to sentences or terms deemed relevant to the research problem.
- c) Finally, the researcher identifies the data used by linking the theory of Sylvia Walby. As a result, the researcher found four patriarchal model structures: patriarchal relations in family, patriarchal with in paid workers, patriarchal relations in sexuality and patriarchal relations with cultural institutions.

4. Data Analysis

Researchers have three ways to analyze data. First, the researcher categorize the data according to the research problem. Second, the researchers interpreted the data by studying the theory using Sylvia Walby's approach. The main data contains the patriarchal culture experienced by female characters in the novel *One True Thing*. Where the researcher displays data related to the research objectives and interprets the data. Interpretation consists of dialogue, sentences, and phrases related to appropriate research. Finally, the researcher will analyze by identifying, describing, and explaining.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THE LITERATURE

A review of related literature presents four main parts. They review theories related to the study's topic, including Sociological Theory, Feminism Approach, Radical Feminism, and the Theory of Sylvia Walby.

A. Sociological Approach

Sociology is an effort to understand social phenomena and the social world by placing social events in an appropriate environment. The sociological approach goes beyond ordinary common sense by using observational methods and systematic empirical theory. The sociological theory has seven focuses on societal factors, such as structural determinants, power, politics, status, and conflict, and how these influence groups and individuals (Cunningham, 2019).

Meanwhile, Feminism comes because of theory sociology itself. Feminism emerged as a response to the loss of gender in classical sociology, which set the agenda for academic and social change; because of Feminism, as it should see below, of an interdisciplinary nature, the feminist sociological theory has attracted its observations and approaches from political science, literature, geography, anthropology, and perhaps most importantly, philosophy. It has been excluded and

marginalized and probably never really understood by most sociologists(Winkler, n.d.).

One of the aspects that could be analyzed is using a sociological approach, human rights. Human rights include human needs, under natural law, for power, which are called personal rights: civil and political rights, economic, social, and cultural rights(Donnelly, 1982). From the concept of human rights, it is not uncommon for us to find inequality and injustice in obtaining human rights—women who feel this imbalance the most.

It is related to the novels analyzed by the researcher. In the story, women are oppressed by abusing authority by their fathers because their fathers have power in the household. A phenomenon in today's world, where women, especially girls, have to obey and obey their parents' orders by ordering their children arbitrarily.

B. Feminism

Feminism is a belief coming from the West about social, economic, and political equality between men and women, which is distributed worldwide through numerous organizations working on behalf of women's rights and interests(Pada et al., n.d.). Feminism, in general, of course, has a long political past, emerging as a dominant movement, at least in America and Britain, in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Women's rights and women's suffrages have been the main determinants in defining this process, focusing on social, political, and economic

reform. Most of the arenas of society favor enhancing women's status(Spector & Friedman, 1976). On the other hand, the history of Feminism is divided into three-wave. Every wave is dealing with different aspects of the same feminist problem (Waves, 2012).

The first wave of Feminism emerged in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, which emerged concerning liberal women's rights and social Feminism in the United States and Europe. The focus is to get a same contract equal to men, marriage, parenting, and property rights. At the end of the nineteenth century, activists focused on the right to political power, especially sexual, reproductive, and economical.

The second wave of Feminism in the 1980s to 1990s was related to the radical voices of women empowerment and differences in rights. This second wave was pioneered by women of color and third-world women. On the other hand, the second wave was voiced for legal and social equality for women.

The last third wave in the mid-1990s onwards. The emergence of this third wave as a form of a new post-colonial and post-colonial world order in the information society and neoliberal, global politics. Third-wave Feminism manifests itself in "girl" rhetoric, which seeks to overcome theoretical questions about similarities or differences and political questions about evolution or revolution. While it challenges the notion of "universal femininity" and embraces ambiguity, diversity, and diversity in the transverse theory and politics.

There are many perspectives about Feminism, such as types of Feminism: Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism, Marxist and Social Feminism (Sataloff et al., n.d.). The first is liberal Feminism. It rotates in the seventeenth century. Liberalism presents intensiveness for equality rights in occupation or education. The feminist conceives that the republic is naturally adaptable to equality for women and men. Every busyness beingness is created with the exactly suitable sand every womanhood mustiness birth the equal opportunity in developing their future.

1. Liberal Feminism

Liberal Feminism is trying to make women and men equalize embodied main and justify there has futurity. According to liberal Feminism, all women are open to asserting their ableness to achieve equality, so change can come about without fixing the structure of society. Outflows significant to liberal feminists include reproductive and abortion rights, sexual harassment, voting, education, "equal payment for equal exercise," low-cost service, affordable health aid, and bringing to light the frequency of sexual and remote wildness for women. This opinion supports this Research. In a study of the struggle of liberal libber party emancipation, women appear to accommodate to the cause of drive.

2. Marxist and Socialis Feminism

The second is Marxist and Socialist-Feminism. In the late 1960s and 1970s, Marxist Feminism grew on the second wave in Britain. Feminist Marxism analyzes by identifying structural elements that determine the quality of the experience. So

Marxist feminists argue that the path leads to gender equality is led by the destruction of our capitalist societies. This theory does not support this Research because this theory talks about unequal pay, barriers to achieving ownership or excellence in specific fields, and often lack family-friendly policies in many people's national institutions and organizations higher education.

While socialistic Feminism joins oppression, women for Advocate concepts of victimization, oppressiveness, and labor; socialistic feminists see women as detained due to their anisometric post at exercise and domestic telescope. It is a patriarchal system that exploits women like prostitution, domestic work, parenting, and marriages that are degrading and substantial to women the work they do. Socialist feminists focus their attention energy on the broad changes affecting society as a whole, and not just individually.

3. Radical Feminism

The last is radical Feminism. Radical Feminism emerged in the 1960s-1970s in the United States. This type of Feminism takes into account that both women and men must be educated to see tradition as one of oppression and be encouraged to create new ones based on women's perspectives. Radical Feminism is a branch of Feminism that views the (extreme) oppression of women feminists refer to "patriarchy") as the primary system the power in which human relationships enter society is regulated. It's trying to challenge this setting by rejecting traditional gender roles and male oppression.

C. Radical Feminism Perspective

Radical Feminism Theory emerged in second-wave Feminism. The second wave began in the 1960s to 1980s. According to Sylvia Walby, Radical Feminism is an analysis of inequality of sex in which men as a group dominate women as a group and are the primary beneficiaries of the subordination of women. This system of dominance, known as patriarchy, is unrelated to any other method of social inequality; it is not, for example, a by-product of capitalism. (Walby: 1990;3). The flow of radical Feminism is formed to explore the root causes of the emergence of an imbalance of power between women and men. This school argues that reforming the system of injustice between the two sexes cannot be done only at the structural level or legal reform as promoted by liberal Feminism, but must be done at the cultural level, and women must start it (Tisdell, 2019). In this phase, sexuality and reproductive rights are dominant issues. Most of the movement's energy is focused on the passage of the Amendment to the Equal Rights in the Constitution, which guarantees social equality regardless of gender (pacific.edu, 9 August 2016).

The goal of radical feminists was to overcome the oppression of women in patriarchal societies. Radical Feminism pays attention to the oppression of women as women in a social order dominated by men. According to this approach, what distinguishes the character of women's oppression is their oppression as women, not as members of other groups such as their social class. Hence, the explanation for women's

oppression seems to lie in sexual pressure. Therefore, women are oppressed because of their gender. In the beginning, radicalism is a gender difference because it has been damaged by a patriarchal society and the capitalist system.

D. Patriarchy

Patriarchy in this context is a male-dominated affair that only indirectly affects women because we participate in male-dominated power structures. However, regardless of the status of certain men compared to other men, Feminism describes the problem of submitting women to men as a problem. By identifying the enemy as 'patriarchal,,' Feminism is somewhat mistaken for the name, although it is not always wrong to recognize it (Waters, 2002). That far, the problem of domination of power handled by Feminism is recognized as male dominance; it is accurately identified, whatever the name.

For example, Kate Millett named the problem 'patriarchy', but defined it primarily in terms of male supremacy: 'If one takes patriarchal rule for being an institution in which half the female population is controlled by half the male one, the principles of patriarchy seem to be two: men will dominate women, older men will dominate the younger (Millett, 1970: 25). Ti-Grace Atkinson doesn't use the term 'patriarchy.' However, she identifies the problem that Feminism tackles as dominating a woman by a man. The designation of choice is 'sex class system': Radical feminist analysis of women's empowerment continues with explanations for why women are a class, why that class is political, and why that class is unstable. Suppose a woman is a

member of a political party and a member of a political party. In that case, she is a member of a political party and a member of a political party. If women's rights are being violated, there are likely to be additional layers of politics that are undermining women's rights. Because the definition of a person only includes one other strand. (Atkinson, 1974: 41) Therefore, Sylvia Walby (1990), who advocated for a dual system approach, defined patriarchy. Patriarchy, she described, is a set of social structures and practices in which men oppress and abuse women.

E. Patriarchy on Sylvia Walby's Theory

Walby (1990) states that there is six structure which tells about patriarchy.

They are:

1. Patriarchal Relations in the Household

The first structure is the patriarchal production relationship in the household. This is what their husbands or their cohabitation takes over women's work. A woman can receive her income in return for her labor, especially if she is not also involved in wage labor. The housewife is the class that produces, while the husband is the class that takes away.

2. Patriarchal Relations to Paid Employment

The patriarchal relationship in paid work is the second patriarchal structure at the economic level. Access to forms of patriarchal closure in wage labor, in this regard, excludes women from better states of work and separates them into worse

jobs. Because women are thought to be less skilled. Working men restrict women's access as a result of this. As a result, women are paid less than men, while women are excluded and devalued.

3. Patriarchal Relations in State

The state is also patriarchal, capitalistic, and racist. As a person in the arena of struggle rather than as a monolithic entity, the state has a systematic bias against patriarchal interests, as evidenced by his policies and actions. Men, for example, benefit from impunity when they commit violence against women. In practice, the state encourages this violence because the state takes no effective action.

4. Male's Violence

Male violence is another structure, though its manifestations appear to be individualistic and diverse. It is a common occurrence in the lives of women. The refusal of the state to intervene in cases of rape, wife-beating, sexual harassment, and other forms of male violence against women is systematically excused and legitimized. In practice, it is far too decentralized to be effective.

5. Patriarchy Relations in Sexuality

The fifth structure in Sexuality is the patriarchal relationship. The sexual double standard and mandatory heterosexuality are two critical forms of this structure. According to Walby (1990, page 119), Sexuality is a field or medium in which men dominate women.

Patriarchal structures in sexual orientation discussions reasons for sexual orientation as heterosexual, lesbian, or homosexual. This rationale is central to radical feminist analysis because it is through this rationale, the relationship between men is dominated male form, and patriarchy was built.

The central institution for male domination over women is heterosexuality. The explanation of heterosexuality is the main question in radical feminist sexuality writing. It contradicts the traditional practice of treating lesbianism and male homosexuality as unusual and in need of explanation. This approach is based on heterosexuality as the norm and thus does not require proof. Given what women face as a result of male oppression, the radical feminist analysis examines intimate relationships between women as expected. The closest female friends are typically more female than male. If sexual partners are chosen based on sharing, liking, and loving, as is commonly assumed, then women should have sexual relations with other women rather than men. Because sexual relations between women are the exception and heterosexuality is the more common practice, the prevalence of heterosexuality appears to require an explanation.

6. Patriarchy Culture Institutions

The structure is completed by the last system, which is the patriarchal cultural institution. According to Walby (1990), patriarchal culture refers to societal ideas or practices that view women differently than men and that these differences put them at a disadvantage. Patriarchal culture is a pre-existing

structure formed by a variety of patriarchal rules. It is essential for the development of gender-differentiated forms of subjectivity. This structure comprises a collection of institutions that create women's representation in patriarchal gazes in various areas, including religion, education, and the media.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses the results of the analysis that answer the problem formulated in the first chapter. The first section discusses four models of patriarchal structures: patriarchal relations with families, patriarchal relations with wages for work, and patriarchal Sexuality, and patriarchal relations in cultural institutions. And the second part discusses the effect of the Patriarchal System on Ellen.

A. Patriarchy Described in Novel *One True Thing*

In this section, the researcher analyzes the patriarchy the two women face in the novel based on Walby's model of the patriarchal structure. The two women are named Ellen and Kate (Ellen's mother). There are six the form of the patriarchal model. Still, the researchers found only a few Researchers analyzed the patriarchal relationship in the family, the patriarchal relationship with paid work, the patriarchal relationship in Sexuality, and the patriarchal relationship with cultural institutions. Further explanation is discussed below.

1. Patriarchal Relationship in the Household

According to Walby, Patriarchal relationships in the household, where her husband controls the female workforce. At home, women have to work for

free below the expectations of their husbands. Women's work is done from cooking, washing, and caring for children. Therefore, the wife's job does not get a salary from the husband because it is a consequence of the marriage bond (Walby,1990, page. 62). It is evidenced by the statement of one of the main characters in this novel.

“ Our mother was in the hospital that day, and as it always did, the house seemed like a stage set without her. It was her house. Really, Whenever anyone is called a homemaker now-and, they rarely are-I think of my mother. She made a home painstakingly and well. She made balanced meals, took cooking classes, cleaned the rooms of our home with a scarf tying back her bright hair, just like in the movies. When she wallpapered a room, she would always cover the picture frames in the same paper and place them on the bureau or the bedside table, with family photographs inside.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.15)

From the above quote that Ellen explains that her mother is a housewife who does household chores, like, cooking, cleaning the child's room, and decorating the house. In this case, a wife had to work at home for free within the expectation of her husband, even though men could have done the housework, but the circumstances there at that time required women to work in the household. It refers to Walby in the book *Theorizing Patriarchy* (Walby,1990,65), which explains that "Radical feminism, which is about gender and household production, emphasizes the exploitation of wives by husbands and does not suffer due to collective agreement." In Walby's theory, there are six principles that discuss patriarchy. One of them is patriarchy in the household.

In the *One True Thing* story, her mother always does household chores, cooking. Apart from cooking for her family, her mother also cooked for her father's students because his father was a lecturer at Langhorne's universities. As for Ellen's statement below, it shows that her mother cooked for her father's students.

"My parents met and married in 1967, and though we later came to think of the 1960s as a time of great upheaval and liberation, the truth was that for them, the upheavals came later, in their everyday lives. They were married at City Hall, took the sub-way downtown to Chambers Street, and were back in time for my father's four o'clock tutorial. My mother went back to work in her parents' dry cleaners on Broadway, but after she locked up that night, she went up to my father's one-room apartment at 135th Street, climbed into his bed, and next morning began to make curtains out of sheets. She cooked casseroles on a hot plate. They even had dinner parties, my mother once told me, chili and garlic bread balanced on the laps of half-a-dozen starving students. By the time the Upper West Side was rife with consciousness-raising groups, and faculty members were shedding their twin-set Smithy wives in favor of graduate students with short skirts and long hair, my parents were on their way to Princeton and then Langhorne, one a place in which change came slowly, the other an area in which it came hardly at all." (Quindlen, 1994, p.46)

"The tenacious umbilical cord," she said lightly when I asked if I should come back another time, but her posture had given her away, When I considered her dispassionately I knew that, as my friends said, I was lucky in my mother. It was simply that I rarely considered her at all. My mother was like dinner: I needed her in" (Quindlen, 1994, p.85)

The story above tells of when her mother and father got married. Before her mother married Ellen's father, her mother worked at her parents' shop, but she had to stop working after marrying her father when she got married. She must be a wife who works in the household. It shows the patriarchy in the

household relationship. On the other hand, her mother is an understanding person and someone who takes good care of his family members.

In addition, she had to give up reading books after marrying her husband.

It is revealed in the statement below..

"Haven't you read this a hundred times?" "Apparently this is the book your wife gave up]to marry you," I said, "You've lost me." "We've formed a book club. Mama wanted to read Pride and Prejudice. She started it at Columbia and stopped reading it the day you two got married." "I don't recall that she liked Austen very much." "That's not really accurate. She thinks Austen is condescending to women. Especially women with more conventional characters and expectations than those of Elizabeth Bennet." My father shrugged, "Jane Bennet is as satisfied with her lot as any young woman in nineteenth-century fiction, as you well know." "I'm not sure I remember, " I said, "(Quindlen, 1994, p.49)

The quote above shows that Ellen argued with her father about her mother's hobby before marrying her father. Which before marrying her father, the mother wanted to read novels. However, after marrying her father, she stopped reading the book she wanted due to her mother's household chores. However, when her mother was sick with cancer, Ellen and her mother formed a book club. The opportunity was used by her mother to read the novel Pride and Prejudice, which had been delayed.

After her mother was diagnosed with breast cancer, her mother and Ellen started a book club to fill their spare time during chemotherapy. The statement below shows her mother and Ellen had the opportunity to read what they read.

"Those books gave shape to our days, those first few months. They were distinct from the chemotherapy regimen, although we always took books with us when we went to the hospital to wait, and my mother often read while she was lying on the recliner as the chemicals dripped slowly, tiny raindrops into the tributaries of her body. And when I had spent sufficient time each day on the small everyday chores of laundry and vacuuming, I found so tedious, she would call out to me: "Time to read." "What a great thing," said Jules when we talked on the phone. "She trumped you at your own game. Not to mention the professor." "Jules, the thing you do that I hate is that you read a hundred times more into everything than it deserves. We bought books. We're reading books." (Quindlen, 1994, p.39)

The statement above shows that his mother is very enthusiastic about reading books because it can be seen from the above information that her mother is very fond of reading. In the story, her mother read the novel *Pride and Prejudice*, but she did domestic work after getting married and did not have time to read. In this case, it can be seen that there is patriarchy in household relationships.

2. Patriarchal Relations to Paid Employment

According to Walby, there are three main empirical features of gender relations in work. The first is Why women tend to earn less than men. The second is Why women do less paid work than men. The last one is Why women have different jobs from men (Walby, 1990, page 25).

According to Walby, women are paid less than men because they lack skills, women are discriminated against giving them a small salary and prohibiting them from entering better jobs, and separating them into positions

that are not suitable for them, as a result of decisions on allocating time between men and women in the household (Walby, 1990, page. 29).

As already mentioned, paid work prohibits women get a good line of work and separate them. The statement in this novel evidences it.

"My train is at six-ten," I said, my voice trembling, "Ellen," said my father, "your mother needs you. She is coming home Tuesday and she won't be well for long. The disease apparently advanced. Soon she may not be able to bathe herself In a month or two she will not be able to cook or clean." "We can hire a nurse. That's what the Beldens did when Mrs. Belden's mother was sick." But even as I said it, I knew how incredible it sounded. In the Gulden household, the ethos was done it yourself, for everything from Christmas gifts to floor sanding." (Quindlen, 1994, p.22)

"Your mother didn't hire a nurse when you had your tonsils out. She didn't hire a nurse when you had chicken pox or when you broke your arm. She wouldn't want strangers in her home. She won't even a cleaning women." "Papa, I have an apartment. I have a job. I have a life." (Quindlen, 1994, p.23)

From the novel *One True Thing* above, it is told that her mother was hospitalized due to cancer. It made Ellen's father tell Ellen to take care of her mother, who was sick. The result of her ill mother made her mother unable to take care of the household anymore. To that end, her father ordered Ellen to take care of her mother and work to take care of the household. In fact, in the story, Ellen has two younger brothers. However, only Ellen was told to take care of her mother. It shows that her father, Ellen adheres to a patriarchal mindset where he believes that the domestic appears can only be done by women. In addition, her father has power in the family. He, as the head of the family, has complete authority over the family. For that, he told his daughter to take care of her

mother, who was sick with cancer. However, Ellen refused her father's orders by hiring a nurse to care for her mother. It is because she has a job as a magazine writer in New York. She also has an apartment and her life in New York that she can't leave.

"I'll be back Tuesday morning," I said, and he nodded. "To stay," he said, a declarative sentence. "I don't know about that," I said. "There are other options. Maybe you could take a sabbatical. It's been four took one for the book. He pressed his lips together, and the lines grew long down either side of his face. "It seems to me another woman is what's years since noá wanted here," he said. I've never forgotten the way he said that sentence." (Quindlen, 1994, p.25)

It is told that Ellen's father told his daughter to stay at home and have to take care of her mother, who was sick. It made Ellen lose her job as a magazine writer to become a household.

"I had quit my job at the magazine and sublet my apartment. The people I worked with had tried to be sympathetic, but they were incredulous. "My mother is sick," I said to the managing editor, a stout, short man named Bill Tweedy, flushed from high blood pressure and hard-drinking, who had worked in newspapers and had contempt for himself and for the rest of us because we had the luxury of having six days from start to finish in which to put out a publication. Therefore, she had to lose her job to follow her father's wishes." (Quindlen, 1994, p.28)

It is told that her father told Ellen to resign from her job to care for her mother. Even though every human being has the same rights, that means Ellen can't follow her own will because she has to obey her father's orders. Patriarchy arises because there are no equal rights between men and women. In the beginning, she kept her job by refusing her father's orders. But she has to resign from the magazine to care for her mother.

Unfortunately, the Managing Editor lamented Ellen's decision to quit her job. The excerpt is below.

“ Ellen “ he said, "not to be crass, but a sick mother means three weeks off and a very nice arrangement of flowers sent by the staff. You were doing good here. You did that nice short thing on the gay cop, the story on the girl who got murdered on Madison Avenue, that was a good piece. You did all the research on that kids-and-summer guide. If you quit, there's no guarantee." "I have to," I said. "How about if I gave you a promotion?" he said. "More money?" "Mr. Tweedy, do you honestly think someone would come in and say their mother was dying of cancer to get a raise?" "Ellen, this is New York.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.28)

From the above cases, it is prevalent to find which employers refuse experts or good employees to leave jobs because the company still needs its ability to manage the company well. She felt it too. Managing Editor, Bill Tweedy, is very grateful for his dedication as a good and intelligent writer. Bill Tweedy offers promotions and more money so that Ellen can keep working at the magazine company. But Ellen still sticks to her decision. Finally, Editor Bill respected Ellen's decision to resign from the company. She left his perfect New York life and came back to his parents' house in Langhorne. It can be seen from the quote below:

“Now that I'm a housewife I've got other things to think about. Floor wax. Ironing. Which brings us back to our original discussion.” "Which seemed to me particularly futile. You and I have different roles to play here.” "I don't like mine.” "It won't last forever.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.49)

“A note from my father on the kitchen table said, "Catching up at the college.” "In the den, my brothers were talking, their voices rising, falling, breaking. I went out on the porch and sat hugging a sweater around me until the sun began to disappear and a chill to descend. Then I went inside to make turkey sandwiches.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.95)

“ The boys took her out in the jeep, wrapped in scarves and blankets against the cold, to see the Christmas decorations all over town, from the austere white lights in the bushes and trees outside some of the largest houses.... The three of them came in that night howling because of Jeff's description of what he called "La Maison de Billion Lumières" and the electric bill of the family that lived inside. I could hear them in the den as I made cocoa and set out Christmas cookies on a plate in the kitchen.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.145-146)

The statement above explains that there is an injustice in the treatment done by her father. Her father simply told her daughter Ellen to take care of her mother and take care of the house chores while her brother and father lived their lives. They continue to carry out their activities as usual. For example, her father never left his teaching job at a University in Langhorne, nor did her two younger brother continued their studies. Ellen has to do household to keep her desires deep. Ellen is the only one who suffers injustice in one's own family. It is due to the patriarchal culture, which resulted in her suffering by doing work that she had never done in New York.

On the other hand, as quoted from Friedan's statement, she stated that "The image that the mystique gives to American women is the old image, namely the work of a housewife" (Friedan, 2001). The role of women is synonymous with taking care of the house and being a housewife. However, Ellen didn't like the new part she was getting now. She prefers her New York life as a career woman by working in a magazine company. However, she has to lose her job as a magazine writer to obey her father's orders to take care of her sick mother and become her father's demi-wife to take care of the household.

Something similar was experienced by Ellen's mother, Kate Gulden. Before becoming a housewife, she worked at her parents' dry cleaner's place.

"My parents met and married in 1967, ...My mother went back to work in her parents' dry cleaners on Broadway, but after she locked up that night she went up to my father's one-room apartment at 135th Street, ..next morning began to make curtains out of sheets. She cooked casseroles on a hot plate. They even had dinner parties, my mother once told me, chili and garlic bread balanced on the laps of half-a-dozen starving students." (Quindlen, 1994, p.46)

In this case, before marrying her husband, Kate worked as a dry cleaner owned by her parents on Broadway. After she married her husband, she had to leave her job and follow him to live together. Therefore, she must become a wife who works as a housewife. Her husband separated her from a career woman to a housewife. In fact, as a wife, she was able to earn her own income by working as a dry cleaner owned by her parents.

So, it can be concluded that in this *One True Thing* Novel, there is a patriarchal relationship with paid work. In which two female figures experience a patriarchal relationship with this paid work. Among them Ellen and Kate. Ellen has quit her job as a magazine writer to become a housewife, and Kate has had to quit dry cleaning to be a housewife.

3. Patriarchy Relations in Sexuality

The issue with all of these records is that none of them specify whether the individual is heterosexual, lesbian, or homosexual. It is an essential question for radical feminist analysis because it determines the relationship between male-

dominated Sexuality and patriarchy. Sexuality, according to Walby (1990, page 119), is a field or medium in which men dominate women. It is evidenced in the statement below.

“Actually, we in the trade prefer to call them psychiatrists. But yes. I think you need someone to talk to.” “I talk to my mother.” “You need someone to talk to about your mother. And about how your mother is making you feel about yourself. And your mother could use someone to talk to about how it feels to be dying.” “My mother is fine. My mother can talk to me.” “Can she? Has she said she’s terrified to go to sleep because she’s afraid she’ll never wake up? Has she told you she imagines sometimes how the rest of you will go on with your lives and for- get her? Has she told you that she wants to have sex with her hus- band but she’s afraid he doesn’t want her?” (Quindlen, 1994, p.79)

The question above shows that Kate, Ellen's mother when she was experiencing cancer, wanted to have sex with her husband. However, she was afraid that her husband would not want to have sex with her. It resulted in his sexual needs not being met. She was unable to express her desire to have sex with her husband. Therefore, in the patriarchal societal understanding where women in terms of Sexuality are placed in an inferior position, that is not very important. For this reason, the *One True Thing* story represents a patriarchal relationship in Sexuality.

*“ and I’d do him, said one with curly black hair and a big gap be- tween her front teeth. No, they squealed, and a boy scratching away at a legal pad with a stck of reference books in front of him turned to glare at them. He’s old, he’s married,.... He’s my father, I thought.. I find it difficult to talk about my father’s charm today without reducing it to something a kin to a snake in a basket,... But it was a real true thing. My father was cordial to men, albeit intent on making his word known, his word law, but to women he was courtly and so warm he appeared to be courting even the 9 elderly and the very young. “My dear Mrs. Duane,” he would say as he stepped to the counter in the bookstore, “where might I find *In Cold Blood*? Your help will serve, not only me personally, but an entire generation of impressionable students who think of Truman Capote as a guest on *The Dick Cavett Show*. And, by the by, if the jacket of that new Norman*

Mailer stacked in the window fades, will you consider pitching them all as a service to mankind, or, in deference to the head of women's studies, who buys those copies of Germaine Greer you persist in ordering, a service to humankind?" O Mrs. Duane was a sophisticated woman, the widow of a former State Department official who had remarried" (Quindlen, 1994, p.53)

In this case, Ellen finds out that her father is having an affair with Mrs. Duane. In the *One True Thing* story, Ellen told the campus where her father worked as a lecturer at the Langhorne city campus. She went to college because she worked on an ambitious social studies paper (Conrad and Melville) that was half drawn from literary text criticism. Ellen wondered what made her father feel at home in the library. That suspicion was exposed after hearing her father's conversation with mistress Duane making out in a bookstore locker. From this case, it is prevalent to find that a husband cheated when his wife was sick. A man looks for other happiness by having an affair so that his sexual needs are met. It shows a patriarchal relationship in Sexuality, the position of men is superior while women are inferior.

In other words, women's Sexuality is placed in an inferior position, do not have an important role, become a marginalized group, and are discriminated against fight because her body is held differently than men's. That is, women lose rights to the authority of their bodies. It is very detrimental to the woman who is none other than his wife Kate, who wants to have sex with her husband, but this cannot be realized for fear of her husband refusing because of the breast cancer he is suffering from. In this case, the quote above relates to the patriarchal

relationship in Sexuality because, in a patriarchal society, women are not only regarded as the weaker sex, but they also become sexual. Meaning, no seen as a person with a capacity for independent thinking, a woman is only considered a sexual object (Walby, 1990, p. 118). The woman is only a means for men to satisfy their desires. So, it is pervasive for husbands to have other women's savings (cheating on them) to satisfy their lust for sex.

"...while I took my forays into pleasure in Jonathan's boyhood bedroom with the pennants still tacked over the bed, if she called out and I was too muddled by wine to hear. But now, when I analyze my own behavior, I think I felt obliged to deny myself anything carnal, a frisson of lust, the blur of a shot of vodka, to help pay for her pain, as though pleasure was an affront to her. That night in Sammy's, with Jonathan smiling that promising smile across the table at me, the red light making amber shadows on his face, I forgot all that. I had two beers, then something called a Samuel Sling, fruit juice and a muddle of different liquors, one of those drinks that go down so easy and make your head swim so fast." (Quindlen, 1994, p.92)

From the above statement, Ellen enjoyed her experience while having sex with Jonathan (her boyfriend). In this case, it relates to the patriarchal structure of Sexuality, which discusses three reasons for orientation. One of them is heterosexual. Unfortunately, the position of women is degraded by men. In this case, Ellen's boyfriend Jonathan insulted Ellen because she smelled of butter when she hugged Ellen. The statement below.

" I heard steps behind me and there he was, handsome in a blue sweater and gray flannel pants, his took them off that I saw the surprise in them, saw him look me eyes hidden by his mirror sunglasses" (Quindlen, 1994, p.81).

" I hugged Jon and kissed him hard, and when I finally pulled away I had left him blotched with white, his sweater, his pants, even the part of his hair that

hung heavy like a butterscotch parenthesis over his forehead. "Oh, hell," he said, looking down at himself. "Love you, too," I said, and playfully-or spitefully, I'm not certain which-I put a floury thumbprint in the center of his chest. "Ellen!" he yelled. After I'd washed my hands and taken off the apron he wrapped his arms around me and kissed me for a long time in the quiet house. "You smell like butter," he said, but he didn't sound that happy about it." (Quindlen, 1994, p.82)

The above case relates to heterosexuality due to Ellen's Sexuality with the opposite sex, namely Jonathan. Therefore, the above statement indicates a patriarchal relationship in Sexuality.

And I am leaving" "I haven't seen you in almost three months" "Whose fault is that?" "Oh, Christ" said Jon. "Cool it, Jon,"said Jeff. "You got laid yesterday, you'll get laid tomorrow, and you'll probably get laid Saturday. " "Hey, Jeff, my sex life is none of your business. And neither is hers. She's a big girl." "Ah, hell, she's not as big as everybody thinks." "If everyone could stop talking about me as if I wasn't here, I'd like to go home and just go to sleep," I said. "I'm drunk and I'm tired and I'm sick of all of you. And I don't want a ride because I want to walk home just so I can be alone for a change" And I was alone, walking home in the cold November night with my nose and eyes running, leaving Jonathan angry, locking eyes with Jeff and with Jennifer, whose lip gloss and tousled bangs seemed a world away to me. I felt like a very tired housewife, and I looked like one, too, in my corduroy slacks and cotton sweater." (Quindlen, 1994, p.94)

"Go for it, baby!" Jeff yelled as he put out his arms to catch her. "Bring it on home." My head hurt and my tongue felt too big for my mouth. I climbed back beneath the quilt and slept until almost noon, and when I awoke and went downstairs my mother was sleeping on the couch in the living room, her hands beneath her cheek, a throw over her legs". (Quindlen, 1994, p. 95)

The statement above clearly states that Jonathan was disappointed by the brevity of his meeting with Ellen. He regretted it, because they had sex only briefly. In other words, he is not completely satisfied with sexual relations. In this case, the quote above relates to the patriarchal relationship in Sexuality because in a patriarchal society, women are not only regarded as weaker sex, but they also

become sexual. Meaning, no seen as a person with a capacity for independent thinking, a woman only considered a sexual object (Walby, 1990, p. 118). Woman is only a means for men to satisfy their desires. So, it is very common for a man to have another woman's mistress (cheating) to satisfy his lust for sex.

“Jonathan did not call that evening, and I didn't call him. When he called on Saturday it was to say that he was going back to Cambridge early to get some work done and that he wanted me to think again about coming up soon to spend a weekend with him. "There's no way, Jon," I said, and we hung up with no plans to talk, to meet, no "I love you," not even any salacious suggestions for the future. Jon, I remember thinking to myself, was not of this time and this place; he was something I would come back to when I came back to being the other Ellen. It would not be until months later that I would learn, from both their sworn testimonies, that he had spent Thanksgiving night and most of Friday morning in bed at his father's house with Jennifer. So predictable, all of it.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.95)

From the above statement, it is explained that Ellen is expecting news from her boyfriend, Jon. However, Jon didn't call her that night. He calls when he has free time, which is Saturday. Jonathan reported that he had free time. He wanted to have sex with his girlfriend, Ellen. But Ellen refused the request from her lover. Therefore, Jonathan has another lover besides Ellen. He is having an affair with his new lover. In this case, it relates to the patriarchal relationship in Sexuality. It is supported by the opinion of Walby, who stated that Sexuality is a field or medium in which men dominate women (Walby, 1990, page 119). It is related to Sexuality. Jonathan is more dominating than Ellen.

4. Patriarchal Cultural Institutions

The structure is completed by the last system, which is the patriarchal cultural institution. According to Walby (1990), patriarchal culture refers to societal ideas or practices that view women differently than men and that these differences put them at a disadvantage.

“I think that the people I know now believe I went home to take my mother because I loved her. And sometimes, I believe that was in my heart without my knowing it. But the truth is that I felt I had no choice. I felt I had to be what my father wanted care of me to be, even if it was something so unlike the other Ellen he'd cultivated and tutored for all those years, even if it meant that I had to go from his brightest student to his demi-wife.”(Quindlen, 1994, p.24)

From the above statement, it is clear that George Gulden is a leader in his family. Therefore, he was authoritarian towards his daughter. It is shown by how Ellen's father did not provide options and forced her to stay home to care for her sick mother. It represented that he was the sole decision-maker household. The hopes of society were characterized by his father's desire, who compelled him to do so stay at home. Girls have to look after their families to replace fathers' authority.

Therefore, women's freedom and autonomy are limited due to the understanding of patriarchal culture, in which tradition men have the right to rule over women. Patriarchy is the father's power: a familial-social, ideological, political system in which men (Eisenstein, 1984: 5). It always happens barriers to

engaging in a society that has an uncompromising patriarchal system. Therefore, the above case includes patriarchal relations in cultural institutions.

" Don't forget being a daughter. You could always be a daughter".

"One True Thing • 51 my father still enamored of his wife because he had another companion for his life of the mind? How providential that most children left home when they did, before they were wise enough to understand their parents. "You'll feel ter in the morning," I said aloud, and as I stared at the picture it became abstract, a blur of color and light, subject to a hundred interpretations. Then I stepped back and it rear- ranged itself into what it had always been, a still life of happiness. My eyes were dry and sandy. I felt tired and sapped, as though I had been living here like this my whole life. As indeed I had, look- ing for myself in the space between the two of them." (Quindlen, 1994, p.50)

The quote above shows that Ellen's father reaffirmed Ellen's position in the family as a daughter. Ellen as a daughter, must obey and obey her father's orders. She had to follow her father's orders to take care of her mother, who was sick, and lost her job in New York. In this case, her father is acting unbearably towards Ellen. She made her daughter look after her mother. Even though Ellen has two younger brothers who can take care of her bier. However, the father only told Ellen to take care of his mother. In this case, Ellen as a woman and a woman's daughter, experienced injustice and was belittled. It is indicated that there is a chain of superiority in his life, namely his father's power. That's pretty anti-feminist to assume that equality may not exist in the woman's personal choice create in their life. A woman has to know her position, just like Ellen has to be a daughter. Ellen did not get the same rights that her two younger brothers did. Her two younger brothers can still go to college without having to take care

of the mother and the household. It happened to Ellen, whose father's ideology called for the division of household duties between men and women. It is so detrimental to the woman, Ellen. She is suffering from a new task given to her. She was tired of running the household and caring for her mother. Therefore, the above case is related to patriarchal relations in cultural institutions.

“ We made a Halloween treat, a quarter piece and a Tootsie Roll and a plastic witch on a broomstick, all tied on an orange napkin with a black ribbon. I learned how to make burgundy beef, even though I nearly ruined it, and folded the napkin into a goose. The tasks are tedious and challenging, such as diagramming complex sentences.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.72)

From the above statement, it is explained that Ellen has to do domestic tasks. In the story, she has to do household chores; even when there is a Halloween tradition, she also has to prepare the necessities of the Halloween tradition. The mother usually does this, but when her mother is sick with cancer, she is the one who has to replace her mother to do all household needs.

The following excerpt within shows that Ellen does homework to not care about her body condition even though she felt tired and did not want to break from the assignment.

“Listen, Ellen, you need some rest. You are going to go crazy with this. Can't Papa George give you a break so you can spend the weekend with me?” “I can't go anywhere, Jonathan. I can't tell from day to day whether she'll be all right or not” “I think you're being too hard on yourself” “There's no such thing as being too hard on yourself, Jon “ “Is there such a thing as being too hard?” he said,... After Jonathan brought me home, as I stood in the kitchen in my nightgown slicing celery, I realized that I was doing it all for the sake of stability, to make it seem as though this Thanksgiving was no different from any other. I was maintaining, abetting, creating a kind elaborate fiction, just

*as my mother had, with gravy and pumpkin pie and heavy cream. The fiction that everything was fine, that was simple and secure, that husbands did not stray and chûde grow, that the body did not decay and finally fail, that the axis o the earth passed dead center through the kitchen and the world and the world kept spinning, our family unchanging, safe and sound. My mother looked horrid on Thanksgiving morning; she had her face elaborately, as though somehow she could create her own fiction with blush and eye shadow, the fiction that she was well, that she was blooming. But my brothers did not collab- orate; instead of making the rounds of friends' houses that after- noon, they stayed at home, wandering in and out of the kitchen, talking of school and asking about **home**. **They settled into the couch with Jonathan for the football games.**" (Quindlen, 1994, p.86-87)*

The above statement shows that Ellen has accepted her situation. That is, she does homework in her own house, and she graciously gets to care for her sick mother. Even she doesn't care about herself. She did not want the mother she cared for to be in a worse condition if she left her alone at home. Therefore, she refused Jonathan's invitation to spend the final time with him. Even though housework and taking care of her mother made her suffer and quite exhausting.

*"Ellen," he said, " "I have to earn a living. To pay the medical bills. Your **mother** understands." " Is reconciled, you mean. Pay the mortgage."(Quindlen, 1994, p.48)*

From the above statement, it can be seen that Ellen's father mentioned that men's work is in the public domain by making money (paid wages). As the head of the family, he emphasized that he is responsible for earning a living and earning money to pay for medical bills because his mother is sick with cancer. In this novel, Ellen initially refused household chores that her father ordered her to do. She does not want to leave her job as a magazine writer, even as an assistant editor in a company in New York. However, in the end, she had to obey her

father's orders. It resulted in his condition, who initially did not understand household chores, requiring him to work and learn how to take care of the household. Domestic work can also be done by men, not only involving women. Women can also earn and earn the same as men.

“For so long, I had wondered why she was not angrier at my father, rage, felt it like a black thing with teeth and claws, I blessed her tranquillity and yearned for it.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.85)

The above statement shows that Kate's mother, Ellen is a submissive wife and obedient to her husband. She did not complain about the treatment of her husband, who did not care about her sick condition. He didn't even want to take his wife for a medical check-up to the hospital. He didn't want to waste his time taking care of his wife. For that, he did not want to take time off for fear that his work would be interrupted. With that, he told his daughter to take care of his wife.

“My parents met and married in 1967, and though we later came to think of the 1960s as a time of great upheaval and liberation, the truth was that for them the upheavals came later, in their everyday lives. They were married at City Hall, took the subway downtown to Chambers Street, and were back in time for my father's four o'clock tutorial. My mother went back to work in her parents' dry cleaners on Broadway, but after she locked up that night she went up to my father's one-room apartment at 135th Street, climbed into his bed, and next morning began to make curtains out of sheets. She cooked casseroles on a hot plate. They even had dinner parties, my mother once told me, chili and garlic bread balanced on the laps of half-a-dozen starving students. By the time the Upper West Side was rife with consciousness-raising groups and faculty members were shedding their twin-set Smithy wives in favor of graduate students with short skirts and long hair, my parents were on their way to Princeton and then Langhorne, one a place in which change came slowly, the other a place in which it came hardly at all.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.46)

“Is George taking time off?” Mrs. Best asked as they stood up to leave after coffee and dessert. “*George?*” my mother said. “He has more work than ever before, with this new faculty tenure committee. And he's working on an article. You know how he is.” Mrs. *Mouth Best narrows it down to a thin line of bright coral lipstick. “Well, yes, so is Ed, but in a situation like this-“* (Quindlen, 1994, p.71)

The above statement explains that after Kate married George, his wife had to stop working as a clothes dryer to become a wife who served her husband. Which according to patriarchal culture, domestic work is the responsibility of a wife or daughter. Kate has to work taking care of household chores, including taking care of party needs. Likewise with Ellen, who had to learn to work in the domestic realm to replace her mother, sick with cancer. George's father, Ellen, continues to carry out his teaching duties at a university. He was reluctant to take time off to care for his sick wife. She only sent her daughter to work taking care of the household to replace her mother's position as a housewife who served her husband and took care of household chores. When Kate got cancer, her husband didn't want to care for Kate because he didn't want her job to be interrupted. It is a patriarchal relationship in cultural institutions.

B. The effect of the Patriarchal System on Ellen

In this section, the researcher describes the effects of the patriarchal system experienced by Ellen. In her latest book, *Gender Transformations* (1997), Walby also describes how patriarchy transforms by changing facial shapes

accelerated by the acceleration of globalization. Namely, a group of young women is more advanced in education than their older mothers. These young women get a lot of space in the struggles of social democracy, protection of nature, and against human trafficking. But they, this new group of women, still have the characteristics of their oppression, namely as single mothers, or as single women, or are still entirely dependent on their husbands, etc. It makes it challenging to achieve a proper position in the operational structure of capitalism. In this case, Ellen is a different career woman from her mother, who has a domestic role. She works as a writer, but unfortunately, she is oppressed by her father, who tells her to quit her job to take care of her sick mother. Therefore, the researcher will discuss the effects of the patriarchal system experienced by Ellen's character. Some of the impacts of the patriarchal system are discussed below.

1. Loss of a job

The effect of this patriarchal system Ellen had to lose her job as an assistant editor at a New York company. When she was a child, she had writing talent and was famous for her cleverness by winning a writing contest.

“I was a clever child, with the ceaseless goad stabbing away deep inside me that comes from being the eldest child of a clever par-ent”. (Quindlen, 1994, p.45)

“I’m sure, just appreciated me, appreciated my quick mind, the determination and ambition, the ardor and the lack of inhibition” (Quindlen, 1994, p.83)

This novel shows that Ellen was brilliant as a child and was very smart at Langhorne because her writing talent had already existed when she was 12 years old. It is evidenced by her winning writing contests and getting awards. It shows that Ellen is a smart woman and has a good reputation for her intelligence. It is evidenced in the statement below.

“ Over my desk were my diplomas, framed and matted, and the certificate from the state essay contest, handed to me hastily by the commissioner of education as the cameras made their nick-nick insect sounds. I had written a glib and self righteous defense of euthanasia, and the conservative Catholic governor, who usually awarded the \$1,000 prize, wanted nothing to do with me. I spent the money on a hiking trip in Colorado and a leather jacket for Jonathan....I only know that one day I went in to see my adviser at Harvard, a woman who had appeared on television news programs more than once in the role of a Valkyrie, brandishing her almost incendiary intelligence, and found her with her head in her hands.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.31)

The above statement shows that Ellen was interested in being a writer since she was little. Her dream to become a writer came true after he grew up. She is a magazine writer in New York. She is very well known for her writing talent. Not surprisingly, she is a Harvard graduate. It shows that she is a highly educated woman and has a brilliant career as a magazine writer and even an assistant editor.

“ And I had come back from the city for four day for a visit. I hadn't even unpacked, just pulled clothes out of a duffel bag on the chest at the foot of my bed, not putting any- thing away, leaving the drawers of my dresser empty and clean. lined with flowered paper. Four days seemed enough for the occa- sion. More, and I would miss a book party and lunch with the editor of an important magazine. A week in the hospital, she had told us. hysterectomy, she had said. It had seemed unremarkable to me in a woman of forty-six long finished with childbearing, although every day that I grow older I realize there is never anything unremarkable about losing any part of what makes you female-a breast, a womb, a child, a man” (Quindlen, 1994, p.16)

"It was a Thursday, and I was still my old self, smug, self-involved, successful, and what in my circles passed for happy. "Ellen's got the life," said Jeff, who'd been asking about the magazine where I worked. "She gets paid to be a wiseass for a living. You go to parties, you talk to people, you make fun of them in print. It's like getting paid to breathe." (Quindlen, 1994, p.14)

Work is the role of a person in society. In more specific terms, work is an activity that is often repeated and often performed in exchange for payment to earn a living (Davis & Haltiwanger, 1999). It was addressed to Ellen, who enjoyed her job immensely as a magazine writer, and she felt that was enough to live the perfect life. On the other hand, she can be a reporter and even a magazine president, which means Ellen has no ambition to gain wealth, but she would instead get his dream (of a writer) to become the breadwinner. Her work shows that she is an independent woman with her income.

The above statement explains that Ellen is described as a Harvard graduate and gifted in essay writing. She won the essay contest by getting an award in the form of money. The money she used for hiking trips in Colorado. This case shows that a woman can empower women in all fields with high education, both economically and politically, even social life. Women can benefit from higher education about the choices she made in her life. In feminist discussions, they criticize patriarchal and male-dominated systems, some of them are educated, and men experience the same conditions of discrimination. It was shared by Ellen, who was highly educated. Unfortunately, she got prejudice by

her father. She has a higher education and even an excellent job in New York she must leave because she obeys his father's orders. The excerpt is below.

“ but I got the message anyhow-and then went to work for some big magazine in New York as an editorial assistant and sometime reporter. As I sat on the porch of other's house, I was in a place.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.22)

“I had quit my job at the magazine and sublet my apartment. The people I worked with had tried to be sympathetic, but they were incredulous. “ “My mother is sick,” “ I said to the managing editor, a stout, short man named Bill Tweedy, flushed from high blood pressure and hard drinking, who had worked in newspapers and had contempt for himself and for the rest of us because we had the luxury of having six days from start to finish in which to put out a publication. Therefore, she had to lose her job to follow her father's wishes.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.28)

“Ellen” he said, “not to be crass, but a sick mother means three weeks off and a very nice arrangement of flowers sent by the staff. You were doing good here. You did that nice short thing on the gay cop, the story on the girl who got murdered on Madison Avenue, that was a good piece. You did all the research on that kids-and-summer guide. If you quit, there's no guarantee.””I have to,” I said. “How about if I gave you a promotion?”he said. “More money?” “Mr. Tweedy, do you honestly think someone would come in and say their mother was dying of cancer to get a raise?” “Ellen, this is New York.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.28)

The statement above explains that Ellen, who has a job as an assistant editor at a magazine company in New York, had to resign because she took care of her sick mother. She had to lose a job that she was pleased with because her father told her to stop working. In fact, by working, she can live independently by having her income. It can be concluded that the effect of the patriarchal system in the family realm experienced by Ellen is a picture of the patriarchal system

aimed at the character of her father, which separates her career woman from becoming a housewife.

“Years later, when I was on call at the hospital, when my scalp began to feel rank and gritty and my face slack after a night of screaming and suffering and pleas for painkillers on the medical wards, I would try to gauge my fatigue and always I would come back to the same basis for comparison: I was as sweaty and drained as I had been at the end of the day I cooked for those women, the day I learned how much work it took to make lunch for ten, or at least to do it the way my mother did. The day before, she sent me shopping, and when I returned she laid her ingredients out on the kitchen counter: the chickens, the zucchini, some cream, some carrots, I can't recall exactly what else. I was in the basement loading the dryer and I heard her making clanging noises, pulling pots and pans out of the lower cupboard, the tympani of my childhood. I could conjure up winter evenings at my desk, writing in my journal or taking notes on index cards, hearing that crash-bang and knowing that the engine of my world was running smoothly.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.67)

The above statement shows that Ellen is suffering from household chores that are assigned to her job. She had to learn to work in the household, where she had never done household chores before. It is told that in this novel, the father told Ellen to quit his job to take care of the household to replace his mother, who was sick, and take care of her mother who was ill with cancer. She had to do household chores like her mother used to do before she got cancer, such as cooking, washing, shopping for kitchen necessities, cooking for guests during Christmas celebrations, etc. As a result, she experienced a longing for a job she likes, namely, a magazine writer. She, who was initially not accustomed to household chores, had to get used to it; she had to accept the job she was facing now gracefully. Women are always in the connotation of human domestic

workers (housewives) who cannot contribute actively outside the home to reduce their role to nothing more than domestic activities(Tuwu, 2018).

For this reason, the case above is related to the effects of the patriarchal system experienced by Ellen. This patriarchal system occurs in the family sphere. Her father has the highest authority to order his daughter to stop working in the public sphere to become a worker in the domestic sphere.

2. Loss The Apartment

The effect of the second patriarchal system was that Ellen had to lose her apartment. She had to rent out the apartment to someone else because she no longer worked in New York. Even though the apartment was the most comfortable place to live in, she loves his life in New York. However, she had to give up her perfect life to obey her father's orders to take care of her sick mother and take care of household chores. There is a quote that proves that Ellen owns an apartment.

“My apartment is the home of someone who is not a home- maker, someone who listens to the messages on the answering machine and then runs out again.”
 “(Quindlen, 1994, p.16)

“I had quit my job at the magazine and sublet my apartment. The people I worked with had tried to be sympathetic, but they were incredulous. “My mother is sick,” I said to the managing editor, a stout, short man named Bill Tweedy, flushed from high blood pressure and hard drinking, who had worked in newspapers and had contempt for himself and for the rest of us because we had the luxury of having six days from start to finish in which to put out a publication. Therefore, she had to lose her job to follow her father's wishes.”
 (Quindlen, 1994, p.28)

From the above statement, it is explained that Ellen has an apartment in New York. She has the perfect life in New York. She was happy and comfortable living in an apartment because, according to her, living in his apartment was more accessible than living at home. In this story, Ellen likes living in an apartment because she is not lazy about tidying up her scattered things. Unfortunately, the comfort she lived in the apartment did not last long because she had to rent out his apartment. She did because she had to quit his job in New York to care for her mother, who was sick. Because of that, the case above can be categorized as one of the effects of the patriarchal system experienced by Ellen.

3. Lose Happiness

The last of the effects of the patriarchal system is loss of happiness. Ellen must lose her satisfaction, she loses her perfect life in New York. The following is an excerpt below.

“See, Bri, Ellen never relaxes. New York is her kind of place. An entire city of people who never relax, who were antsy in their own hometowns. So long, hungry puppy. Go where the dogs eat the dogs.”(Quindlen, 1994, p.14)

“Papa, I have an apartment. I have a job. I have a life.” (Quindlen, 1994, p.23)

The above statement shows that Ellen is pleased and enjoys her life in New York. She is not comfortable staying at his house for long. Because New York is a metropolitan city, where most of the citizens are modern people, she also has an apartment, friends, a lover, and a job there. Meanwhile, her house is located in the suburban town of Langhorne. She was comfortable living there

because, in New York, it was different from Langhorne. She enjoyed her free life and became a career woman as a magazine writer and assistant editor. Unfortunately, this happiness was taken away because of the effect of the patriarchal system that his father confessed to him. As explained above that, his father has the authority over her. He told Ellen to quit his job. The following is an excerpt below.

"I think that the people I know now believe I went home to take my mother because I loved her. And sometimes I believe that was in my heart without my knowing it. But the truth is that I felt I had no choice. I felt I had to be what my father wanted care of me to be, even if it was something so unlike the other Ellen he'd cultivated and tutored for all those years, even if it meant that I had to go from his brightest student to his demi-wife". (Quindlen, 1994,p.24)

'my father still enamored of his wife because he had another companion for his life of the mind? How providential that most children left home when they did, before they were wise enough to understand their parents. "You'll feel ter in the morning," I said aloud, and as I stared at the picture it became abstract, a blur of color and light, subject to a hundred interpretations. Then I stepped back and it rear- ranged itself into what it had always been, a still life of happiness. My eyes were dry and sandy. I felt tired and sapped, as though I had been living here like this my whole life. As indeed I had, look- ing for myself in the space between the two of them. '(Quindlen, 1994,p.51)

The statement above explains that Ellen is mightily suffering from the life she is experiencing now. She did not like her new role as half-wife of her father. Ellen hates the role of a housewife where she has to do domestic work in place of her sick mother. She has to learn to do household chores such as cooking, sweeping, tidying up the living room, and decorating the Christmas tree during Christmas celebrations. In addition, she had to take care of her mother, who had breast cancer. To do so, she had to learn to work household, which she had never

done before because she was a career woman back. She must lose her perfect life in New York. She can write and works as a magazine writer, assistant editor, and reporter who must leave her job. She did because his father told him to take care of his mother and take care of household chores. The above case relates to the effect of the patriarchal system in the family realm, which is represented by the father, who has authority over his family.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, there are two main points that researchers will discuss. The first is the conclusion; conclusions are compiled based on the research problem. The second is suggestions. Researchers will provide recommendations for future researchers who want to use the novel *One True Thing* as a research object.

A. Conclusion

After the analysis is carried out, researchers concluded that there are four models of patriarchal structure in the problem statement, namely: patriarchal relationships in the family, patriarchal relations with paid work, patriarchal relationships in sexuality, and patriarchal relationships that are commonly practiced the patriarchal identification found in the novel *One True Thing*.

The first structural model is the patriarchal relations in the family. In this case, Kate faced patriarchy in the structure of this model. Kate, a wife who does homework with the consent of her husband George. She did all the housework until he abandoned her hobby of reading novels because she was busy serving assignments. The second structural model is the patriarchal relationship with paid work. In this case, two characters face patriarchy in this model structure: Ellen and Kate. Both experienced the same thing. Ellen, who used to work as a magazine writer, assistant

editor, and reporter in New York, had to quit because she asked her to be a nurse for her sick mother and do homework. Furthermore, Kate, who worked as a clothes dryer owned by her parents, had to quit after she married her husband and served her husband and become a housewife who did domestic work. The third structure is the patriarchal relationship in sexuality. In this case, two characters experience patriarchy in the form of this model: Kate and Ellen. Kate, who wants to have sex with her husband, is hindered by her fear of expressing her wish for fear of her husband not wanting to have sex with her. On the other hand, her husband is having an affair with a bookstore keeper. Ellen, who has a lover named Jonathan, has to suffer when she finds out that her partner is having an affair with another woman at her father's house. The last structure is the patriarchal relationship in cultural institutions. In this case, two characters experience this patriarchal model structure—Ellen and her mother, Kate. Ellen had to obey her father's orders to quit her job to care for her mother and do housework. George's wife Kate received the treatment of her husband, who was reluctant to accompany her to the hospital.

To conclude the second research question in this study, the author tries to analyze the effects of the patriarchal system experienced by Ellen in the novel *One True Thing*. The impact of this patriarchal system was on the family domain, which was due to the authority of Ellen's father asking her to quit her job as a magazine writer in New York. There are three effects of this patriarchal system, namely losing jobs, losing apartments, losing happiness

B. Suggestions

On this occasion, the researcher will suggest further researchers who are interested in analyzing this novel as an object of research so that it can be carried out with a feminist approach, because this story reveals a lot of women's struggles in achieving their dreams which are full of problems, including gender injustice; With women's struggles and resistance to gender injustice, women want to show their existence as human beings who have the same rights as men. Hopefully, the following researchers will have more accurate findings and analyses.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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