

**WOMAN STRUGGLE AGAINST PATRIARCHAL STRUCTURE IN**

**BRIDGERTON'S SERIES *THE DUKE AND I* SEASON ONE**

**FINAL PROJECT**

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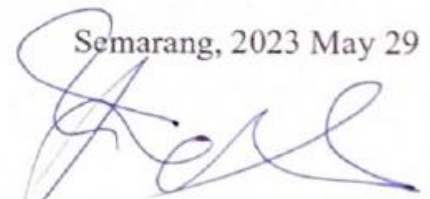
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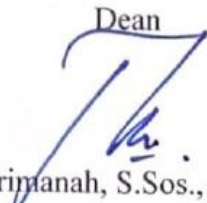


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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work or part of the works of other people, except those which were cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, August 28, 2023



Nadira Dhiya Wana

## **MOTTO**

Spread love and kindness.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this final project to my beloved parents, my lovely brother and sister,  
and myself.



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First of all, I would like to send my greatest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala, who always gives extraordinary grace and favor so that I could complete this final project. I realize that the final project could not be completed without getting motivation, support, advance, and guidance from many people. Therefore, I would like to say a million thanks to the following people who are always there in every process that I go through:

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## ABSTRACT

**Ivana, Nadira Dhiya. 30801900031.** Women Struggle against Patriarchal Structure in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* Season one. Final Project Faculty of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Study Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

This research aims to analyze the patriarchal system in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one by Chris Van Dusen. The objective of this research is to find out the aspects of the structure of patriarchy on the women character in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one and to analyze the women's struggle against patriarchy in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I*. This research focuses on five characters, namely Daphne Bridgerton, Eloise Bridgerton, Penelope Featherington or Lady Whistledown, Sienna Rosso, and Sarah Basset. This research used the theory of patriarchal structure from Sylvia Walby with the sociology of literature perspective and women's struggle from Simone de Beauvoir to get comprehensive understanding.

Qualitative descriptive research was used in this final project. Several steps were taken in data collection such as watching the series, reading the script, identifying data, classifying data, and analyzing the data.

After analyzing the women in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one, the researcher finds four aspects from six of the structure of patriarchy and four struggle against patriarchy. Four aspect of the structure of patriarchy include: patriarchal mode of household production, cultural, sexuality, male's violence, state. In addition, the women in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one made four struggle to against patriarchy, which are: women can work, women can become intellectuals, women can work to achieve a socialist transformation of society, and transcend its boundaries.

**Keywords: patriarchy, structure, women struggle, Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one, Sylvia Walby**



## INTISARI

Ivana, Nadira Dhiya. 30801900031. Perjuangan Perempuan Melawan Struktur Patriarki dalam Serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I* Musim Pertama. Tugas Akhir Fakultas Ilmu Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Dosen Pembimbing: Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis sistem patriarki dalam serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I* musim pertama karya Chris Van Dusen. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui aspek-aspek struktur patriarki pada karakter perempuan dalam serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I* musim pertama dan untuk menganalisis perjuangan perempuan dalam melawan patriarki dalam serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I*. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada lima karakter, yaitu Daphne Bridgerton, Eloise Bridgerton, Penelope Featherington atau Lady Whistledown, Sienna Rosso, dan Sarah Basset. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori struktur patriarki dari Sylvia Walby dengan perspektif sosiologi sastra dan perjuangan perempuan dari Simone de Beauvoir untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang komprehensif.

Penelitian deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam tugas akhir ini. Beberapa langkah yang dilakukan dalam pengumpulan data adalah menonton serial, membaca naskah, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan menganalisis data.

Setelah menganalisis perempuan dalam serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I* musim pertama, peneliti menemukan empat aspek dari enam aspek struktur patriarki dan empat perjuangan melawan patriarki. Empat aspek dari struktur patriarki tersebut antara lain: modus produksi rumah tangga patriarki, budaya, seksualitas, kekerasan laki-laki, negara. Selain itu, para perempuan dalam serial Bridgerton *The Duke and I* musim pertama melakukan empat perjuangan melawan patriarki, yakni: perempuan dapat bekerja, perempuan dapat menjadi intelektual, perempuan dapat bekerja untuk mencapai transformasi masyarakat yang sosialis, dan melampaui batas-batasnya.

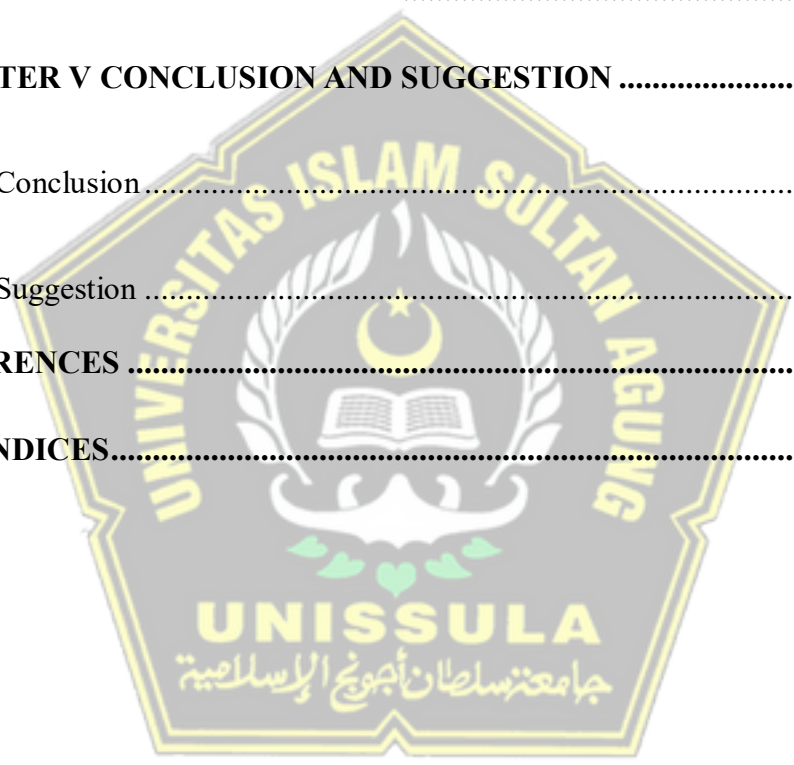
**Kata kunci: patriarki, struktur, perjuangan perempuan, serial The Duke and I musim pertama, Sylvia Walby**

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an Introduction that consists of six parts that will be written, namely Background of the study, the Limitation of the study, the Objectives of the Study, the Significance of the Study, and the Organization of the Study.

#### A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, the mass media has become an inseparable part of human life. Being a means of communication that can reach a wide audience, mass media plays a significant role in influencing the development of human civilization. Starting from information, opinion, entertainment, advertising, and trending topics around the world, all of these are depicted in the mass media.

Media is a tool or means used to convey messages from communicators to audiences, while the definition of mass media itself is a tool that used in conveying messages from sources to audiences using communication tools such as newspapers, films, radio and television (Cangara 123).

According to Cangara, “mass media are divided into three types, namely print media, electronic media, and internet media” (74). The first generation of mass media began with the discovery of print media in the form of sheets of paper containing text and images with

information. The second generation that contributed to the history of mass media is electronic media such as radio and television. And now, mass media has reached the third generation is internet media such as podcasts, blogs, social media, live broadcasts, and movies which of course with the support of the internet.

This modern, one of the mass media experiences a golden age is internet media. One of the facilities offered by internet media is the ease in conveying information in the form of video works of unlimited duration, for example, series. Series convey information through a storyline with a short duration and tend to end with a hanging impression because it has several episodes.

Currently, the series is something booming because it raises various issues in the story, one of which is gender. It's not something new when gender issues become a ubiquitous discussion. Societies discuss gender but actually the meaning of gender itself is still rarely understood. Derived from the Latin's word *genus* which means type, gender is a concept that is very closely attached to men and women. In contrast to sex, gender is used to show differences in characteristics, behaviors, and roles between men and women formed from social and cultural environments. Meanwhile, sex is the fact that it's a genetalia that men and women bring from their birth. According to Hermanto, "Gender is an inherent trait of men and women that is socially and culturally constructed that includes things that are not biological.

Because, those that are biological, universal, and natural cannot be exchanged by sex," (211).

The discussion of gender in society is closely related to the words gender equality and patriarchal. Gender equality is often associated with women's struggle against patriarchal culture. Derived from the word 'patriarchate', patriarchal has the meaning of positioning men as the central ruler over women. According to Sultana, "The things that obstruct the improvement and progress in women is patriarchy. Men remain in complete control beyond the level of dominance," (1).

One of the series that discuss patriarchal culture is Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* by Chris Van Dusen. Adapted from the novel by Julia Quinn with the same title and published in 2000, the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* was produced directly by Shondaland. This study analyzes how the aspects of structure of patriarchy experienced by women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one and the struggle against patriarchy in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

This study concerns on patriarchal experienced by women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one. The first women, Daphne Bridgerton, the second women is Eloise Bridgerton, the third women is Penelope Featherington as Lady Whistledown, the fourth is



Sarah Basset, and the last is Sienna Rosso. Then, this study focuses on describing the structure of patriarchal culture runs on women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one and how the women struggle against patriarchy in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.

### C. Problem Formulation

Based on the background of the study above, this study will express the analysis of the following problems:

1. What are the aspects of structure of patriarchy experienced by women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one?
2. How do women struggle against patriarchy in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one?

### D. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem formulation mentioned above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To know the aspects of the structure of patriarchy on women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.
2. To explain the women's struggle in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one against patriarchy.

### E. Significance of the Study

In accordance with the background of the study and the problem formulations above, the objectives of this study are:



1. To help the readers understand more about any aspect of patriarchal that occurs to women in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.
2. To give understanding to all readers about women's struggle in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one against patriarchy.

#### **F. Organization of the Study**

In the study there are five chapters in this final project. Chapter one is divided into six sub-chapters intended as an introduction to this research by describing of the research background and reasons for topic selection, study limitations, problem formulation, objectives of the study, study significance, and research organization. Chapter two contains a brief review of the synopsis of Bridgerton's series, literature, and discussion theories used in this study such as the definition of gender equality, patriarchy, oppression, and woman struggle. Then chapter three is the research method, this chapter presents three subjects such as types of research, data collection methods, and the last is data analysis. In addition, chapter four consist of findings and discussions. Moreover, in chapter five is consisting of two parts, conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Synopsis

Released in 2020, Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one by Chris Van Dusen which aired on the Netflix streaming platform received a fantastic rating. Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one adapted from the novel by Julia Quinn with the same title and published in 2000. It is the first book in the Bridgerton Family series with the main issue of each book being family relations and marriage.

Set in the early 1800s, Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* tells of upper English society in the Regency era who have many traditions, one of which is an arranged marriage between nobles. The main characters in this series are Daphne Bridgerton and The Duke of Hastings or Simon Basset. In the story, Daphne is the fourth child of Bridgerton family who has entered the matchmaking season where she receives many proposals from men after she is judged and crowned by the queen as the unparalleled woman of the season. In matchmaking events, the debutants are present in front of the queen who will judge them only by appearance.

In this matchmaking event, all men who come to propose or will get acquainted with Daphne must go through the approval of her oldest brother, Anthony Bridgerton. At first Daphne thought Anthony's decision was good

enough, but as time went on Daphne couldn't choose who would become her husband and felt she had no rights over herself.

Unlike Anthony who is free to relate to anyone, now he is in love with Siena Rosso who is an opera singer. This is obviously a topic of discussion because Siena is Anthony's dark lover and not from the upper class.

In the matchmaking arena, upper-class mothers definitely want their daughters to get husbands who are established and of course from the upper class. Simon must have been targeted because he was a Duke. Once, Daphne and Simon were caught in a situation that required them to pretend to be a couple. This certainly increased Daphne's popularity as an unparalleled woman because she managed to establish a relationship with The Duke. It was also beneficial for The Duke because upper-class mothers stopped chasing him to make himself a daughter-in-law because he had been in a relationship with Daphne.

As time goes by, there is a love between Daphne and Simon unwittingly. However, their love journey is not that easy. Many conflicts occur not only from Daphne and Simon.

Daphne enters matchmaking season at the same time as the three daughters of the Featherington family, Prudence Featherington, Philippa Featherington, and Penelope Featherington. However, unlike Daphne, who became a topic of conversation because it was unparalleled, the Featherington family was not at all. The appearance of the three daughters of the Featherington family was considered bad in front of the queen, especially

when Philippa Featherington fell unconscious before the queen during the assessment.

Although Eloise will enter matchmaking season the following year, Eloise shows that she is not in a hurry in marriage especially with all kinds of rules like Daphne and the three daughters of the Featherington family did. He has expressed his desire to go to school and travel the world and become a writer.

## B. Related Literature

In the process of creating this study, the researcher relates these studies to research before which have the same theories. The first study is graduating paper Difa Nur Musalliya from State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The title is "*Patriarchal System of Dothraki Society in a Clash of Kings by George R. R. Martin*" (2018). In her study, the researcher analyzed the aspect of the patriarchal system and the main character's struggle against patriarchy. Her study uses Sylvia Walby's theory to analyze the structure of the six patriarchal models using a radical feminism approach. Daenerys Targaryen is the main character of this novel who has the character of courage and intelligence to fight the patriarchal system. As a result, says Difa, "this research identifies aspects of the patriarchal system based on three models of patriarchal structure, such as patriarchal relations in sexuality, patriarchal relations in cultural institutions and male violence." (Musalliya 45).

The second previous study is a thesis from Muh. Iskandar Susilo from State Islamic University Alauddin Makassar. The title is "*The struggle of Woman*

*Reflected in Cigarette Girl by Ratih Kumala*” (2019). This study analyzes the struggle of woman in *Cigarette Girl* to refuse their other in society in cigarette girl novel by Ratih Kumala. His study uses existentialist feminism Simone de Beauvoir theory. As a result, there were four kinds of women struggle according to Beauvoir as following: women can work, women can become intellectuals, women can work to achieve a socialist transformation of society, and to transcend its boundaries.

### **B.1 Gender Equality**

Gender equality is a complicated and controversial concept. Gender and gender equality are closely connected to constructions of identities and meaning. According to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, "Gender Equality means that women and men have equal conditions for realizing their full human rights and for contributing to, and benefiting from, economic, social, cultural and political development," (10). Not just a human right, more than that, gender equality is an indispensable foundation in creating a peaceful and developed world. The realization of gender equality in society can be marked by the loss of discrimination between men and women.

Basically, humans are born with the same nature without the slightest difference. However, in society men are in more control in any case than women. The existence of differences in attitudes based on gender feels unfair to women. The first injustice that women receive in society is marginalization. This is a concept of marginalization of resource access due to

gender construction that will lead to poverty. For example, women are considered domestic beings and are more passive with a role in a family to take care of the household. Self-development opportunities for women to move forward are fewer than men. The second is subordination, the understanding that men are more dominant than women so that they can get more important roles. Many assume that women are irrational, emotional, and weak creatures. This assumption makes women unfit to lead and do not deserve to surpass men. Next is stereotype, stamping or labeling someone who will certainly harm and cause injustice. For example, when a woman makes up it means that she attracts the attention of the opposite sex. Finally, physical or psychological violence or abuse.

Gender equality could not be built when society still considered that men were still in control and dominating. To get the equality, men and women should be able to have equally good abilities, as in terms of leadership, women must have a leader spirit and intelligent thinking to get an equal position and rights. According to Buscher, Dale, “Gender equality refers to the equal enjoyment of men and women of all ages regardless of sexual orientation, of rights, socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards,” (100).

## **B.2 Patriarchy**

According to Bhasin, "The word 'patriarchy' literally means the rule of the father or the 'patriarch', and originally it was used to describe a specific type of 'male-dominated family...'” (in Sultana 3). Initially, patriarchy was used to



refer to large households consisting of women, young men, children, servants of the household who were all under the rule of the male ruler. Now the more common term used is male power, where men dominate women and women are subordinated in some way.

In social, cultural and religious systems, patriarchy is the belief or ideology that men have a higher position than women in all aspects. According to Johnson, "society is patriarchal to the degree that it promotes male privilege by being male dominated, male identified, and male centered," (5). This was born because of social construction born in society so that women became subordinated, marginalized, and did not get justice in society.

As a supporting argument, Walby defined patriarchy as a 'system of social structures and practices in which men dominate, oppress, and exploit women' in *Theorizing Patriarchy*. Walby also asserts two distinctive forms of patriarchy exist in the social world: public patriarchy and private patriarchy.

### 1. **Public Patriarchy**

This type of patriarchy runs in the public world which is often associated with the world of work. This is where women are collectively separated from power, wealth, and influence than men are.

### 2. **Private Patriarchy**

This type can be found in households that tend to be dominated by men and oppress women. To define more clearly, W of patriarchal structure that occur in society.

### a. Paid Employment

The first patriarchal structure that we will discuss is paid employment. This section explains that men dominate more in the type of work to income. According to Walby, "A person's 'human capital' is the total of their abilities that they can sell to an employer. It is a concept similar to skill, but broader, since it includes not only training and qualifications, but job experience as well," (29). People get paid according to the amount of time spent working. The higher their working hours, the higher the wages. It thus presumes a perfect labor market in which people are paid according to their value to their employer.

Not only training and qualifications, work experience is also needed in getting a job position. Most women do not have the qualifications and work experience of men because women do not get as much education as men. In addition, in the distribution of wages, women tend to get lower because the work time and roles they get are also getting less.

The theory predicts certain outcomes for differential wages for men and women, and for the extent of women's and men's comparative participation in paid work. Since women take the homemaker role, they acquire, on average, less human capital and



hence less pay than men; Further, they will spend less time in paid work for household work. (Walby 30).

### **b. Household Production**

The second patriarchal structure is Household Production. When a woman decides to enter marriage, it is her duty to do all household chores such as cooking, washing, sweeping, give offspring, and taking care of her husband and children. According to Walby, "Men have the task of being oriented to the external world, women of looking after the internal needs of the family member," (63). In her work, the wife does not get wages because it is a consequence of marriage, and the wife has depended on the husband who earns a living.

Women who do household chores coupled with full-time jobs, she has less free time compared to men who do full-time jobs.

Undoubtedly it is very unpleasant for every woman. According to Equal Opportunities Commission:

For instance, time-budget studies show that the leisure time of women, after the performance of work and essential activities, is less than that of men. Even when both men and women have full-time jobs, women have less free time, 24.6 hours

per week, as compared with 33.5 hours per week for men. Women who have part-time jobs and those who are full-time housewives have more free time, but not as much as men who work either full-time or part-time (Walby 64).

### **c. Cultural**

Patriarchal culture consists of many areas that produce patriarchal practices such as religion, education, culture, media, kingdom, and so on. Patriarchal culture clearly distinguishes a person in society according to gender. For instance, that takes from the field of job. According to Walby, "Little girls are expected to play at ironing daddy's hanky, while little boys play soldiers. These games differ both in terms of the level of activity," (92). In this case, it is illustrated that men's games are oriented towards the role of adult men who work in the outside world, while women are depicted as taking care of the household at home.

The other is the education field. Men and women have different education systems. The existence of these differences makes it easier for men to join the top social class and grow, while women will have difficulties and will remain below men because from the beginning there has been a gap in choosing subjects. It can be

concluded that men and women are not ready to be equal in educational practice. According to Stanworth:

Education is considered to continue the process, both in terms of the formal curriculum, since boys and girls usually study different subjects, and of the hidden curriculum, in what they pick up informally.

Boys are more successful at the upper reaches of the educational system. Even the dynamics of classroom interaction is set against the girls, who tend to be more reticent (Walby, 92).

#### **d. Sexuality**

Sexuality is a structure about prioritizing sexual practices to distinguish them from lesbianism or homosexuality, but also about unequal relationships of sexual practices. Its essential causal importance lies in leading women to marriage as a real goal to be strived for. According to Walby, "An issue which runs through all these accounts is that of the reasons for sexual orientation as heterosexual, lesbian or homosexual," (110).

According to Walby, "At first, people had bisexual tendencies and were not just same-sex lovers. Then, over time, their sexual orientation changed to heterosexual, and heterosexual marriages made women serve and depend their lives on their husbands,"

(110). All people were originally bisexual, but became heterosexual during the normal path of development.

#### e. Male's Violence

Through this structure, Violence against women committed by men is to control women. According to Walby, "Male violence against women includes rape, sexual assault, wife beating, workplace sexual harassment and child sexual abuse," (128). It is undeniable that violence committed will cause discomfort and trauma for victims and affect the way victims socialize in the future. According to Wilson:

Male violence against women is most common in situations of economic stress. For instance, in times of high unemployment or of housing shortage, men at the bottom of the class order undergo acute stress. As a consequence they lash out in frustration against

those nearest to them, their wives. The ultimate cause of this violence is then a capitalist society. (Walby 1983).

And the last is because men focus on gender and social. According to Walby: "both violence and sexuality are considered to be socially shaped. Men are brought up to be macho and are accustomed to using violence to settle disputes." (134).

#### f. State

The patriarchal structure in the State illustrates that women do not have positions and powers in. As part of a patriarchal system, women are kept out of access to state resources and power. According to Walby "the relative absence of women from powerful positions in the state and other central decisional arenas," (151).

### B.3 Women Struggle

Male domination toward women is often found in society. Women have always been second only to men because they are considered weak and helpless. Discrimination such as patriarchy is accepted, bringing women to bad conditions.

The women's resistance movement against all forms of objectification of women is known as feminism. Women's struggle is a process of releasing women from low social positions and restraint by a social system that limits their ability to develop and have freedom.

One of the famous pioneers of modern feminism in the 20th century was Simone de Beauvoir with his existentialist feminism theory in the book *The Second Sex* (1949). According to Beauvoir, "many women have sought and continue to pursue their liberation. They attempt to justify their existence through immanence, i.e., achieving consciousness. A woman sometimes incarcerates ludicrous, often pitiful last option to turn

her prison into a paradise of glory, her slavery into sovereign freedom” (664). Beauvoir feels that social boundaries mean that women who attempt to determine their life goals without men's help will stop and be incomplete. According to Beauvoir, “the man is the self, while the woman is the other. If the other is a threat to one self, then women are a threat to men. Therefore, if man wants to remain free, he must subordinate women to himself (Tong, 262)

With her theory, Beauvoir assumes that women may refuse the other into four main points, women can work, women can become intellectuals, women can work to achieve a socialist transformation of society, and to transcend its boundaries.

### **1. Women can work**

The first, women can work. Beauvoir recognizes that women are often exploited in the workplace, besides that globally women work harder than men for doing housework and at work. Beauvoir realized that working in patriarchal capitalism is oppressive and exploitative, Beauvoir insists that no matter how hard a woman's work is, work will still provide various opportunities and unexpected possibilities. If this is not done, women will not get that opportunity at all. According to Beauvoir, “By working outside the home together with men, women can reclaim their transcendence concretely to assert their status as subjects, and as someone who actively determines the direction of their destiny” (in Tong 274).



## **2. Women can become intellectuals,**

According to Beauvoir, Intellectual is an activity when humans think, see, and define something. Intellectual is the ability possessed by women as conscious human beings. Women can become members of groups that will build change. Women should know and be able to determine what they want. Beauvoir encouraged women to study writers such as Emily Bronte, Virginia Woolf, and Katherine Mansfield who took herself seriously as writers by exploring issues of death, life and suffering (in Tong, 274).

## **3. Women can work to achieve a socialist transformation of society**

Beauvoir hopes for the end of intersubjective conflict between men and women. Beauvoir believes that the key to women's liberation is economic power. One point emphasized in her discussion about independent women. Beauvoir reminded women that not only would the environment restrict them from defining themselves, but their freedom would also be limited by the amount of money they had in the bank. According to Beauvoir, "No matter how hard and tiring the work of women is, work still provides various possibilities for women, who if not done women will lose that opportunity altogether" (72).

## **4. Transcend its boundaries**

The last, to transcend its boundaries. Accepting the role of the other according to Beauvoir, is accepting the status of an object which means "rejecting the creative Self-Subject, and having autonomy over

himself" (in Tong, 276). Women can refuse to internalize their obligations by identifying themselves through the views of the dominant group in society.





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter consists of the list of discussion which are Type of Research, Data Organizing, and the last is Data Analysis.

#### A. Types of Research

The type of research that used in this study is qualitative research because the data are presented descriptively. Qualitative research focused on analyzing the data in the form of words, sentences, dialogue, or Dialogue, not in statistical analysis method such as numbers. The qualitative data is clearly stated by Walliman “Qualitative data cannot be accurately measured and counted, and are generally expressed in words rather than numbers” (72).

#### B. Data Collection Method

This aim of this study is given to be insight and reference for both Proposal Writing and Final Project. Some steps are used in data collecting method, as follow:

##### B.1 Watching the Series

The first step is watching the series of Bridgerton *The Duke and I* by Chris Van Dusen as the object of this research. The series

has been watched intensely in order to understand the whole of storyline.

## **B.2 Reading the Script**

To get a deep understanding, the researcher read the series script after watching Bridgerton *The Duke and I*.

## **B.3 Identifying the Data**

After watching Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I*, the researcher analyzed some points that important and related to the topic. The form of the data identified at this step were character, dialogues, and narratives.

## **B.4 Classifying the Data**

The next step after identifying the data, the overall data are classified into a table that we called an appendices.

## **B.5 Data Analysis**

The last step of Chapter III was data analysis. This step was divided into two parts, which were analyzing and reporting findings. The research analyzed Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one with selected evidence related to the issue using theory from Sylvia Walby and Simone de Beauvoir. Meanwhile, reporting the final analysis of the data were explained in chapter IV.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This fourth chapter discussed the patriarchal system in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one to answer the question of the problem formulation that was mentioned in chapter one. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is about the aspects of structure of patriarchy experienced by women in the Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one. The second part discusses how do women struggle against patriarchal in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.

#### **A. The Six Aspects of Structure of Patriarchy Experienced by Women in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one.**

In this part, the theory of patriarchy used by the researcher to analyze the aspects of patriarchal system in Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* season one which is classified based on the six aspects of the structure of patriarchy by Sylvia Walby. In this study, the researcher found that Bridgerton's series *The Duke and I* described four from six of these aspects.

##### **A.1 Household**

The first aspect of the structure of patriarchy is the household. When a woman enters the world of marriage, all household chores are her responsibility, of course, without paid work. This happens because women

are dependent on their husbands for a living. According to Walby, "Men have the task of being oriented to the external world, women of looking after the internal needs of the family members" (63). Undoubtedly it is very unpleasant for every woman.

Lady Bridgerton: "I have taught you to believe that marriage is the best that life has to offer, and that remains true. **But it is not simply a partner that marriage provides. You will have comfort and a house to tend, and most importantly, children. You will throw yourself into raising your family,** and you will find much joy. I am certain."

Daphne Bridgerton: "You and Papa... The two of you were so beautiful, Mama. That is what I wanted. That is all I hoped to one day find."

Lady Bridgerton: "As did I."

**(Episode 2, 39.18 – 40.08)**

Based on the quotation, it can be seen that Daphne and her mother talk about the activities that women do in a marriage. Not only partners will be obtained, women must protect their husbands and care for their children. This quote is also related to patriarchal mode of household because women will devote themselves to the intestines related to the

needs of their families. Another proof of household is also shown in the following quotation.

Mrs Colson: “Master Simon—Eh... I beg your pardon. His Grace... His childhood was not always easy. After the death of my late mistress, the duke lived almost exclusively in London.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “Do you mean to say that Simon grew up here on his own?”

Mrs Colson: “We did our best to take care of him, to mind him as his mother would have wanted.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “Of course you did. The late duke must have loved his wife very much to have struggled so after her death. Was it not happy marriage, then?”

Mrs. Colson: “**It was strained. He wanted an heir. She wanted a child. She kept trying long after the doctors warned her not to.** Every month when her courses came, it broke my heart to see her.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “She was lucky to have you.”

Mrs. Colson: “**Everyone talked as though it was her fault. But how could they know that? It is not always the**

**woman who is barren. Sometimes it is the man's fault, of course.** Oh dear. I am afraid I am speaking out of turn.

**(Episode 6, 36.38-37.36)**

Apart from doing housework and taking care of family, giving offspring is also included in the patriarchal relation mode of household. Based on the quotation, it can be seen that the Duchess or Simon's mother, Sarah Baaet, tried hard to have children even though she had been warned by a doctor. This was done not without any reason, the Duke must have offspring to be made heir and ascend the throne next. In this case the Duchess was always blamed because she had a little difficulty in giving birth. Even though this was not entirely the Duchess' fault, it could be that the trouble came from the man.

## **A.2 Cultural**

Several fields such as religion, education, culture, media, kingdom, and so on can produce patriarchal practices. Patriarchal culture is clearly differentiated in society according to gender. According to Walby, "Little girls are expected to play at ironing daddy's hanky, while little boys play soldiers. These games differ both in terms of the level of activity," (92), it revealed that girls are familiar with house work, while boys are more familiar with outside activities such as studying, playing, and helping their father with work matters. According to Walby, "Boys are more likely to take science and craft subjects, while girls take art and domestic subjects.

In this way they are prepared for their adult roles in the sexual division of labour” (92).

Penelope Featherington: “Should you allow me to delay only a year, just as Lady Bridgerton has done for Eloise, **I may remain dedicated to my studies, perhaps.**

Lady Featherington: “**The answer is no, Penelope.**”

**(Episode 1, 12.22-12.28)**

From this quotation, Penelope asked her mother for her permission to postpone her debut in matchmaking for a year to focus on studying, but this was clearly not allowed. This of course happens because girls who are old enough must immediately find a partner to build a family and stay away from the word spinster. In addition, seeking knowledge for women is not a priority, because of the community's perception that women will only end up taking care of the house. It is not like men can easily study in order to have broad insights because they will be oriented to the outside. Another patriarchal relation mode of culture is also shown in the following quotation.

Eloise Bridgerton: “So, Daphne may be in love. Does she think it an accomplishment? What exactly has she accomplished, then? She certainly did not build that man or



bake him. He simply showed up. Now he struggles about. He likes her face, probably.

Penelope Featherington: “Perhaps her hair.”

Eloise Bridgerton: **“Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch dear mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sisters face and hair and fill her up with babies!”**

**(Episode 2, 06.39-07.09)**

Similar to Penelope Featherington, from this quotation, Eloise Bridgerton felt that if she were a man, she could be at university. According to Eloise having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. However, the societal stigma that exists in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* is that a woman who is beautiful and can get a proper husband in the sense that the upper class will be looked upon more than women with high education. The last quotation about patriarchal relation mode of culture is also shown in the following quotation.

Eloise Bridgerton: “I have never understood the fashion for feathers in the hair. Why would a woman want to draw



notice to the fact that she is like a bird squawking for a man's attention in some bizarre ritual?

Penelope Featherington: "Then why are we looking?"

Eloise Bridgerton: "Because I would rather do anything than stay a moment longer in that house while everyone flutters around Daphne, cooing over her prospect."

Penelope Featherington: "Is the prince still courting? I imagine you cannot wait for the engagement."

Eloise Bridgerton: Pen, once they are engaged, I shall be next in line. If anything, I hope Daphne stays on the shelf forever."

Penelope Featherington: "She must marry eventually."

Eloise Bridgerton: **Why must our only options be to squawk and settle or to never leave the nest. What if I want to fly?"**

**(Episode 4, 07.47 – 08.19)**

From this quotation, Eloise asks why women can only stay at home and cannot leave it. What if she wanted to fly or go explore the world. This is also included in the patriarchal relations mode of Culture because women are not taught about the outside world when they are young. In

contrast to men, men are taught to be tough and brave about the outside world because when they grow up, they will be oriented to the outside world to make a living. Meanwhile, women are considered to only stay and not leave the nest to take care of the house and family.

### A.3 Sexuality

Sexuality gives a purpose to distinguish between the concepts of lesbian and homosexual that this topic is connected with marriage. The point in the aspect of sexuality is heterosexual, "All people were originally bisexual, but became heterosexual during the normal path of development" (Walby 110). Over time, people's sexual orientation has become heterosexual, which means they only have interest in the opposite sex.

Eloise Bridgerton: "What was it the queen called you again?"

Daphne Bridgerton: "Flawless... or some such thing. Trust

I was astonished Her Majesty offered me out of 200 young ladies present, a most gracious remark.

Eloise Bridgerton: "Yes, it was quite a distinction. And now 200 young ladies have a common adversary. I wish you luck, Sister."

Francesca Bridgerton: "Eloise!"

Eloise Bridgerton: “What? It is true.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “My success on the marriage mart influences all of your prospects. **We will all need to find love one day. Indeed, a love as pure as what Mama and Papa once shared, if we are so fortunate.** I merely hope I am able to continue such a grand tradition.”

**(Episode 1, 09.18-09.50)**

From the quotation, it shows that Daphne is the queen's favorite girl, which means she will be the toughest rival of the other girls in the matchmaking event. This also shows that Daphne is a normal woman who someday wants to find a partner and true love, of course a man because she wants love as pure as her mother and father. This is included in patriarchal relationships in sexuality because Daphne likes men that means she is heterosexual.

#### **A.4 Male Violence**

The next aspect of the structure of patriarchy is male violence. Through this structure, violence against women committed by men is to control women. According to Walby, "Male violence against women includes rape, sexual assault, wife beating, workplace sexual harassment and child sexual abuse" (128). Not only physical violence, violence can also occur verbally. According to Kango, "Non-physical violence can be in

the form of activities such as cursing, seducing with obscene words, whistling, staring and throwing sex-related jokes that have connotations of demeaning women" (14). It is undeniable that committed violence will cause discomfort and trauma for victims and affect the way victims socialize in the future.

Nigel Berbrooke: "Whatever are you doing?"

Daphne Bridgerton: "Nigel, not now".

Nigel Berbrooke: "Nigel? Are we to drop the honorific so soon? I suppose as your husband".

Daphne Bridgerton: "You will never be my husband. I will never marry you. My brother, he... he made a mistake".

Nigel Berbrooke: "Do you think yourself better than me?"

Daphne Bridgerton: "It'd be best for you to leave."

Nigel Berbrooke: **You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton".**

Daphne Bridgerton: **"What are you doing?"**.

Nigel Berbrooke: **"You'll find out"**.

Daphne: **"Stop it! Let go of me!"** [grunts]

**(Ep 1, 49.07-49.38)**

The quotation above describes when Daphne's brother, Anthony, made the mistake of accepting Nigel Berbrooke's proposal without Daphne's consent. According to Anthony, Nigel is a decent man with all his pedigree and history, but actually Anthony does not know who Nigel really is. Knowing of Anthony's decision, Daphne clearly refused and ran into the garden. At that time Nigel followed Daphne and tried to harass her. This was done by Nigel to create a scandal and inevitably Daphne would marry him. This is included in the type of physical violence.

Siena: "Then you shall know precisely how I feel...every time you disappear. Stay with me today."

Anthony Bridgerton: "my sister at the Danbury ball this evening."

Siena: "Daphne, yes? What might they be like, these grand affairs your sister must attend?"

Anthony Bridgerton: "You... would hate them. Every eligible lady of breeding dressed in some lavishly trimmed frock, bloodthirsty mamas at their sides and wary fathers making arrangements for only the most advantageous of matches. And of course, without my father here, that responsibility... falls upon me."

Siena: "A significant duty, no doubt."

Anthony Bridgerton: “Someone must guard my poor sister from the bucks and pinks, ensure her virtue remains free of any kind of defilement.”

Siena: **“Daphne is fortunate. Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection.”**

Anthony Bridgerton: **“Every woman is not a lady.”**

**(Episode 1, 16.03-16.47)**

Woman's social and cultural roles are an important position, according to the woman is protected and defended by society, especially men, but not all women can get the same protection. Siena Rosso is Anthony's secret lover who is an opera singer. From the quotation above, Siena said that Daphne was very lucky because she was protected. It was obvious that Daphne was a noble. However, Anthony's statement implies that Siena does not deserve the same protection, because every woman is not a lady. It is implied that the word lady describes a noble woman who is pure and dignified, unlike Siena who is only a secret lover and an opera singer.

## **B. The Women's Struggle in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* Season One Against Patriarchy**

As Beauvoir argues, in order to gain freedom, women must first understand that they are in a situation of oppression and "the other" in

society and thus have no existence for themselves. Women are expected to make various efforts to fight patriarchy, such as women can work, become intellectuals, work to achieve a socialist transformation of society, and transcend its boundaries.

### **B.1 Women Can Work**

The first struggle that women can do in the Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one is women work. Undeniably, women are often exploited in the workplace, besides that globally women work harder than men for doing housework and at work, but if women does not work, they lose the opportunity to decide their fate. According to Tong, "By working outside the home together with men, women can reclaim their transcendence concretely to assert their status as subjects, and as someone who actively determines the direction of their destiny" (274). In the series, this Dialogue deals with working women.

Sienna Rosso: "I am no innocent debutante."

**Madame Delacroix: "And more's your good for fortune.**

**Would you prefer to sit around simpering over your needlework or whatsoever it is these debutantes must do to pass the time? You and I make our own way in the world."**

**(Episode 3, 11.14-11.29)**



The quotation tells about Sienna not being a debutant. She worked as an opera singer, as did Madame Delacroix who worked as a tailor. They are not upper-class women who prefer to sit around spending time. Although their work is often underestimated, they still have to work and make their own way for their future. This quotation included in women can work.

## **B.2 Become Intellectuals**

The second struggle that women can do in the Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one is become intellectuals. This part shows that intellectual is an activity when humans think, see, and define something. Not all women can be intellectuals because some of them still thought that become intellectuals was not necessary for their society, because society thinks that women will end up at home to take care of their home and husband and depend their whole life on their husband. Even if women become intellectuals, they can increase their value and not be underestimated. In addition, becoming intellectuals can facilitate all affairs that occur. In this series, this Dialogue deals with women becoming intellectuals.

Daphne Bridgerton: “For someone who hates ballgowns you look exquisite in one.”

Eloise Bridgerton: “Yeah...”

Daphne Bridgerton: “**If you wish to go up to the library for the rest of the evening, I shall not say a word.** Now shall I blame you. I am merely glad you came”

Eloise Bridgerton: “Sister... I suppose I should thank you.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “[scoffs] Whatever for?”

Eloise Bridgerton: “For being so perfect so I do not have to be.”

**(Episode 8, 38.38-39.25)**

From this quotation, it can be seen that Eloise can freely study and read books in the library. This quotation included in women gaining an educational qualification. It can be concluded that Eloise is one of the women in Bridgerton family who really love to read and study.

### **B.3 Work to Achieve a Socialist Transformation of Society**

Beauvoir hopes for the end of intersubjective conflict between men and women. Beauvoir believes that the key to women's liberation is economic power. Beauvoir warns that while the environment will restrict women's ability to define themselves, their freedom will also be limited by the amount of money they have in the bank.

Eloise Bridgerton: **“You know who is flying? Lady Whistledown. She is up in the sky. A brilliant woman of business who fools the entire ton, whilst pocketing their money. Imagine the life she must lead. Independence. She is not simpering on the edge of ballroom every night, praying a man might take a fancy and leg-shackle her into marriage.**

Penelope Featherington: “That is quite the life you have imagined for her.

Eloise Bridgerton: “We must meet her so that she might share her secrets on how to avoid such a wretched, uninteresting fate.”

Penelope Featherington: “Lady Whistledown’s identity is quite protected.”

Eloise Bridgerton: “Are we not the two most clever girls in the ton? If anyone can find her, it is us, I think.”

Penelope Featherington: “If I could get out of any of the week’s events to help you, I would.”

**(Episode 4, 08.21-08.55)**

In the quotation above says that a magazine writer who is phenomenal in society, Lady Whistledown. She wrote hot news among the

upper class which of course could increase his magazine sales. Whistledown is a pseudonym and he did not reveal who he really is. She did this because if her identity was revealed, of course she would be arrested. This quotation included into work to achieve a socialist transformation of society because Lady Whistledown was smart enough to write and sell her writing. Another work to achieve a socialist transformation of society is also shown in the following quotation.

Lady Danbury: **“They are saying her husband will not live till the end of the month.”**

Lady Bridgerton: **“Surely another rumor provided by that vicious, scandal-mongering writer. Should her degradation know no bounds?”**

Lady Danbury: **“Lady Whistledown writes about my family too. Yet I suppose the duke can withstand such scrutiny, since he is, after all, a man.”**

Lady Bridgerton: “His Grace was fortunate to have you there with him as a child after what happened to his mother. Awful!”

Lady Danbury: “He is not what Whistledown writes.”

Lady Bridgerton: “Nor is Daphne.”

**(Episode 1, 36.16-36.45)**

Everything she wrote was fact, she did not hesitate to also write about upper class and the kingdom. The news she wrote came from her own observations during an event among the upper class because Lady Whistledown was also one of the most prominent family members who was certainly present at every event. This quotation included into work to achieve a socialist transformation of society because Lady Whistledown dared to review the royal family.

#### **B.4 To Transcend Its Boundaries**

To transcend its boundaries, women can resist internalizing their obligations by identifying themselves through the views of the dominant group in society.

Anthony Bridgerton: “I want you to know I am not angry with you. I do not blame you for what transpired.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “Do not treat me like a child. I did this.”

Anthony Bridgerton: “He took advantage of you.”

Daphne Bridgerton: “No less than I took liberties with him.”

Anthony Bridgerton: “You do not understand. I should have protected you better. I knew his true nature from the start.”

Daphne Bridgerton: **“You think that just because I am a woman, I am incapable of making my own choices? Is that it, brother? Do you even care that Simon has dishonored me, as you say, or is it your own male pride that you seek to satisfy?”**

**(Episode 4, 43.18-43.49)**

This quotation tells about Anthony going to duel with Simon for harassing Daphne. Despite the scandal between Daphne and Simon, Daphne admits it was purely her doing, and forbids Anthony from a duel. This proves that Daphne has exceeded her boundaries where she usually tends to always accept men's decisions.

Anthony Bridgerton: “I am here because I miss you! I cannot think of anything else, Siena. Come back to me.”

Siena Rosso: “Your position in life remains unchanged.

And so, too, does mine. You are the viscount. Your responsibility will always be to that tittle, above all else. You

shall marry, sire an heir, and guard your family. And I... I

shall always be the woman you may love in darkness... but

never in the light of day. **You have made me promises**

**before, and I, like a fool, believed them. I cannot be your**

**fool again”**

**(Episode 3, 43.31-44.18)**

The above quote explains that Siena realizes that she has always been a stupid woman for being Anthony's dark lover. Siena believes all of Anthony's promises, even though they can't unite because of class differences.





## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter which consists of the conclusion and suggestion. In conclusion, the writer deals with the analysis result in the chapter four of the study. Furthermore, the researcher also suggests the next researcher who conducts the research related to Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one.

#### A. Conclusion

After analyzing Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one, this research focuses on the problem of aspects of structure patriarchy and the struggle against patriarchy in this series. According to finding and discussion in chapter four, this research analyzes structure of patriarchy experienced by women in this series season one and how do women struggle against patriarchy.

There are five aspects of the six seen in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one. The first aspect is household. Discusses the obligations of women after entering marriage, namely taking care of the house and meeting the needs of family members. Daphne as one of the female leads in this series has been indoctrinated and prepared from an early age for it. In addition, giving offspring also includes the obligations of women. This was attempted by Simon's mother even though she had obstacles. The second aspect discusses the cultural. Several fields such as religion, education, culture, media, kingdom, and so on can produce patriarchal practices that are differentiated by gender. Like women are

taught to do housework and men study. Unfortunately, Penelope Featherington and Eloise Bridgerton as women are felt unable to do things like men, namely studying.

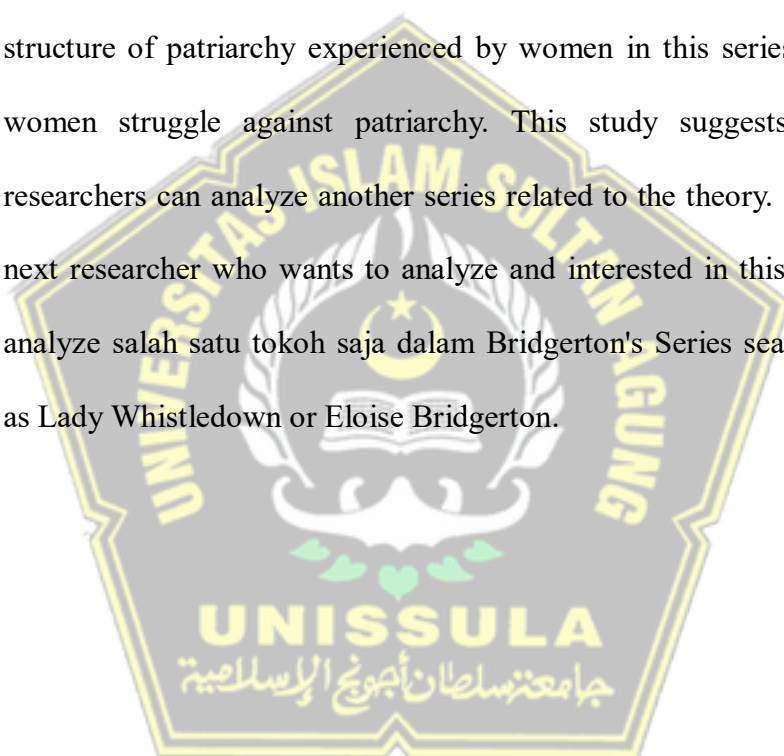
The third aspect deals with sexuality. Sexuality gives a purpose to distinguish between the concepts of lesbian and homosexual that this topic is connected with marriage. Daphne is a normal woman because she is trying to find a husband. The fourth aspect deals with men is to control women and do the violence. Daphne's chastity was questioned when she was not immediately proposed by men. Thus is Siena who is looked down upon for being Anthony Bridgerton's dark lover. The last aspect is patriarchal relation in state that describe women do not have positions and power. Women always obey what men say and cannot change the rules even for themselves.

There are four attempts at Women's Struggle in Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* against patriarchy. The first is women can work, even though Siena doesn't come from an upper-class family, she still has to work so she can determine her own path and be free from all regulations. The second is woman become intellectuals. Eloise and Penelope's enthusiasm for learning is very good. Although not as free as men, Penelope managed to develop her writing talent by becoming Lady Whistledown even though she had to hide behind a fake name. The third is work to achieve a socialist transformation of society. According to Eloise, Lady Whistledown is an independence and brilliant woman of business

who fools the entire ton, whilst pocketing their money. The last is transcend ts boundaries. Daphne and Siena made their own decisions for their lives.

## B. Suggestion

This research uses theory structure of patriarchy by Silvia Walby to analyze Bridgerton's Series *The Duke and I* season one. It focuses on the structure of patriarchy experienced by women in this series and how do women struggle against patriarchy. This study suggests that further researchers can analyze another series related to the theory. Moreover, the next researcher who wants to analyze and interested in this object, could analyze salah satu tokoh saja dalam Bridgerton's Series season one, such as Lady Whistledown or Eloise Bridgerton.



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