

## **Chapter IV**

### **Data Analysis, Findings and Discussion**

In this part, the writer will describe the plots of the fairy tales. Start from the exposition, inciting moment, rising action, conflict, complication, climax, falling action until the denouement. Then the writer will analyse how are the Patriarchy systems found in the fairy tales based on the plots. Finally the writer will take conclusion of Patriarchy systems work in the fairy tales.

In this analysis, the writer will insert quotes from the fairy tales. These data will be used to prove that there are Patriarchy system contained in some certain literary works written by Hans Christian Andersen. The first part will explain about the data analysis based on the evidences found. The second part will explain about the findings and discussions.

#### **4.1 Data Analysis**

##### **4.1.1 The Little Mermaid**

###### **a. Plot**

- **Exposition**

The exposition of the fairy tale was telling about a kingdom far inside the sea. The King was widower with six daughters.

They taken care by the king's mother, a noble old woman.

**“Far out at sea the water is as blue as the bluest cornflower,...it is down there that mermen live.”  
(Page 11)**

**“The merman king had been for many years a widower, but his old mother kept house for him;...”  
(Page 11)**

**“They were six beautiful children, but the youngest was the prettiest of all, her skin was as soft and delicate as a rose leaf, her eyes as blue as the deepest sea, but like all others she had no feet, and instead of legs she had a fish's tail.” (Page 11)**

- **Inciting Moment**

The youngest child that the king had was the most different. She was so excited about the life above the sea even though they had everything here inside the sea. She was really curious and wanted to go to the life above the sea. Her name was Little Mermaid.

**“Nothing gave her greater pleasure than to hear about the world of human beings up above; she made her old grandmother tell her all that she knew about ships and towns, people and animals,” (Page 12)**

- **Rising Action**

The little mermaid’s grandmother allowed them to go up above the sea when they are fifteen. They were only one year younger than the others. It meant that the little mermaid needed five years of waiting. She never got enough by the story told by her sisters when they were allowed to go above.

**“Oh! If I were only fifteen!” she said, ‘I know how fond I shall be of the world above, and of the mortals who dwell there.’  
“At last her fifteenth birthday came” (Page 16)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict is kind of person against nature. It started when the little mermaid fell in love to the Prince in a ship when she was allowed to go up above the sea. The storm was hitting the prince’s ship till he drowned. The little mermaid saved him although she did not let anyone to know.

**“It got quite late, but the little mermaid could not take her eyes off the ship and the beautiful prince.” (Page 17)**

**“It was not long before one of the maidens came up to him, ...he smiled at all those around him, but he never smiled at her, you see he did not know that she had saved him...” (Page 18)**

- **Complication**

The complication can be seen when the little mermaid felt so deep in love with the Prince. Her sisters accompanied her to the palace where the prince lived. So she could see him more often and her love grew stronger to the Prince. But her Grandmother explained her that they are different creature. For they could not be together no matter what.

**“No,’ said the grandmother, ‘only if a human being so loved you, that you were more to him than father or mother, if all his thoughts and all his love were so centred in you that he would let the priest join your hands and would vow to be faithful to you here, and to all eternity; then your body would become infused with his soul. Thus and only thus, could you gain a felivity of mankind. He would give you a soul while yet keeping his own. But that can never happen!” (Page 21)**

But the little mermaid could not forget the Prince. So she left her father’s palace and went to witch for advice. It was not easy to be there, but her love made her blind. The witch agreed to make her poison that could give her legs. Yet the legs would be painful as knives for her. Once she had it, she would never be able to turn back as a mermaid no more.

The witch also warned her that if she failed to win the Prince heart by her beautiful forms, and the prince married with

another woman, her heart would break. After the prince wedding, she would soon be died. But the little mermaid did not matter it. She even gave her tounge to be cut to pay the poison, even though she had the most beautiful voice under the sea.

**“But if you take my voice,’ said the little mermaid, ‘what have i left?’” (Page 24)**

**“Your beautiful form,’ said the witch, ‘your gliding gait, and your speaking eyes, with these you ought surely to be able to be witch a human heart. Well! Have you lost courage?...” (Page 24)**

When she got the poison, she went to the Prince’s palace with heavy heart. The prince took her when she laid near his kingdom. He gave her beautiful dresses, he even let her stay near him wherever he goes. He said that she was his dearest, but unfortunately he already fell in love with the girl in the temple whom he taught was saved him that night. But he thought he would never meet her anymore. So little mermaid was his beloved one that time

**“... I saw her but twice. She was the only person i could love in this world, but you are like her, you almost drive her image out of my heart. She belongs to the holy temple, and therefore by good fortune you have been sent to me, we will never part!” (Page 27)**

- **Climax**

The climax of the fairy tale shown when the Prince went on a voyage to another kingdom. The rumour said he would marry the king’s daughter, he went there to see her. The little mermaid

was coming with him. She was calm because of what the prince said.

Unfortunately, the king's daughter was the girl on the holly temple that he taught had saved him. He fell in love to the girl and held a marriage. The little mermaid's heart was broken and she knew she would die soon.

**“Then the little mermaid kissed his hand, and felt as if her heart were broken already.” (Page 29)**

**“His wedding morn wold bring death to her and change her to foam.” (Page 29)**

- **Falling Action**

Her sisters who finally knew it, came to the witch and asked for another poison that could change the little mermaid back into a mermaid. They gave their long hair to the witch as payment. The witch gave them a knife. The little mermaid could turn back into a mermaid if she stabbed the knife to the prince's heart. The prince blood would give back her tail. But she did not do that for she loved the prince so much. So she died and turn into foam

**“...She has given us a knife, here it is, look how sharp it is! Before the sun rises, you must plunge it into the prince's heart, and when his warm blood sprinkles your feet they will join together and grow into a tail, and you will once more be a mermaid;...” (Page 30)**

- **Denouement**

The denouement of the story is closed one. Andersen explained how little mermaid died and turn into a foam in tears.

**“Then the little mermaid lifted her transparent arms toward God's sun, and for the first time shed tears.” (Page 31)**

## **b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

The issue that adopted in the story was about a little girl who fell in love to a prince. Yet, she was not a human. That was why her love would never come true. The Patriarchy system contained in the story was mentioned in the exposition, complication and climax.

In the exposition, Andersen explain how beautiful the little mermaid was. The point of beauty that he explained shown how a women ideally looked like. Bhasin (1966:9) explained how men defined women in some certain criteria for men pleassure. These definition force women to look like what men defined as beautiful. For example they must have bright delicate skin and blue eyes just like what Andersen mentioned in this fairy tale. This beauty definition also repeated in other fairy tales analyzed.

The second Patriarchy sytem shown in the complication. When the witch cut of the little mermaid tongue, she said that she would still have her beautiful forms to win the Prince's heart. In the other word, it described that women do not need ability to speak or state their mind. Beauty form is enough for women to be chosen. This is kind of the control of woman sexuality.

The writer point this case as Patriarchy system because the statement shown how women direct to act in sociality so they would be accepted by men and get the advantage from it. If this

believe plant on children, they will worship the beauty more than anything. Education, for example, wont be matter anymore. Because the only important thing they should have is beauty.

The last patriarchy sytem contained in the story was shown in the climax. In this part, Andersen describe how men are meant to be superior. He could chose anything he wants included girls. Because women are inferior and only meant to be chosen. They are nothing without the power of man. Women only respected for their obedience. This is supported by Bhasin (1996:30) statement that said if Patriarchy system saw that men were born to regulate and women were born to be regulated by men.

No matter how hard The little mermaid's effort to win the love of the prince, she was abandoned at the end. This was because the prince finally got the girl he wanted. Yet, when the girl was not there, he could treat little mermaid as if she was her dearest one. After being abandoned, the little mermaid described as a hopeless person.

Therefore, we can conclude that in this fairy tale there were patriarchy systems inserted. The first was mentioned in the exposition and complication. This part contained patriarchy systems about control of woman in sexuality described in the definition of beauty defined by men. The second was mentioned in the climax. This part described how men as superior creature have right to chose and control anything included women.

## 4.1.2 The Wild Swan

### a. Plot

- **Exposition**

The exposition of the fairy tale was telling about a king who had 11 sons and a daughter. All of his sons went to school with star on their chest and sword on their sides. But the daughter only stayed at home. She given a picture-book which cost half of the kingdom.

**“Far away, where the swallows take refuge in winter, lived a king who had eleven sons and one daughter, Elise. The eleven brothers – they were all princes – used to go to school with stars on theirbreast and swords at their sides. They wrote upon golden slates with diamond pencils, and could read just as well without a book as with one, so there was no mistake about their being real princes. Their sister Elise sat upon a little footstool of looking-glass, and she had a picture-book which had cost the half of a kingdom. Oh, these children were very happy; but it was not last thus for ever.” (Page 45)**

- **Inciting Moment**

The king married a witch. She influenced the king to neglect his children. Elise isolated to a little country with the peasants. The eleven brothers slandered as if they were bad so the king driven them away. The wicked queen turned them into swans before they went away. She also turned Elise into an ugly girl when she came home untill the king driven her away too.

**“In the following week she sent little Elise into the country to board with some peasants, and it did not take her long to make the king believe so many bad**



**things about the boys, that he cared no more about them.” (Page45)**

**“But she could not make things as bad for them as she would have liked: they turned into eleven wild swans.” (Page 45)**

**“When her father saw her, he was quite horrified and said that she could not be his daughter.” (Page 46)**

- **Rising Action**

Elise went to the forest to find her brothers. When she saw that her face turned ugly, she wept it with water in the pond. She took a bath there until she turned to be a beautiful girl again. When she continued her walk, she met an old woman. She asked her about her 11 brothers. But the old woman said that she did not see 11 princes yet she saw 11 white swans with golden crowns upon their head. She helped her to find the swans.

**“When she saw her own face she was quite frightened, it was so brown and ugly. But when she wet her little hand and rub her eyes and forehead, her white skin shone through again.” (Page 48)**

**“She walked a little further when she met an old woman with a basket full of berries, of which she gave her some. Elise asked if she had seen eleven princes ride through the wood. ‘No,’ said the old woman, ‘but yesterday i saw eleven swans, with golden crowns upon their heads, streaming in the stream close by here.” (Page 50)**

**“She led Elise a little further to a slope,...”(Page 50)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict is kind of person against nature. Elise brothers cursed to be swans. They only able to turn back as human after the sun goes down. They lived in another island. It needed two longest day in a year for them to come to their fatherland. They

only given eleven days to stay and remember their father's kingdom and their mother burrial.

They have to go back as soon as possible because there were no island in the middle of these two islands. There was only a stone for them to stay the night standing, till they turn bak into the flying swan. However, they could not leave Elise this time. So they made a net and brought her with them.

**“There is not a single island on the way where we can spend the night, only one solitary little rock just up above the water midway. It is only big enough for us to stand upon close together ... We stay there over night in our human forms, andwithout it we could never revisit our beloved fatherland, for our flight takes two of the longest days in the year.” (Page 51)**

**“Oh yes! Take me with you,’ said Elise.” (Page 52)**

**“They spend the whole night in weaving a kind of net of the elastic bark of the willow bound together with tough rushes; they made it both large and strong. Elise lay down upon it...” (Page 52)**

- **Complication**

They lived in a cave. On her first night there, she dreamt to met a fairy that looked like the old women she once met in the forest. The fairy said that her brother could be delivered. Elis must weave eleven mails with long sleeves made from the nettle that grows near her cave and the churchyards. This nettle might burn and blister her hand. That mails would erase the charm. But she have to remind silent while doing it or her brothers would died. Her brothers finally understood about her silence after they saw blister in her hand.

**“Throw these over the eleven wild swans and the charm is broken! But remember that from the moment you begin this work till it is finished, even if it takes years, you must not utter a word!” (Page 55)**

When Elise was weaving, she heard dogs barking. Then there were a king and his huntsman. The king was charmed by Elise’s beauty and he wanted to marry her. Unfortunately the archbishop doubted her and thought she was a witch.

**“Come with me!” he said; ‘you cannot stay here. If you are as good as you are beautiful, I will dress you in silks and velvets, put a golden crown upon your head, and you shall live with me and have your home in my richest palace!’” (Page 56)**

The king given Elise a room that looked like her old cave. He also gave her all of the mails she weaved to make her happy. Elise went on her work until one night she ran out the nettle. She went to the churchyards through the ghoul creature who were bathing. She was praying. The archbishop saw it and took it differently so he told it to the king.

The king was changed his attitude. When Elise ran out her nettle again, the king and the archbishop were following her to the churchyards. The king thought that Elise was part of the ghoul creatures. Elise dragged to the dungeon with all her mails. The king would burn her to die.

**“Only one person saw her, but that was the archbishop, who watched while others slept. Surely now all his bad opinions of the queen were justified; all was not as it should be with her, she must be a witch, and therefore she had bewitched the king and all the people.” (Page 58)**

At night the eleven princes were trying to explain anything to the king. But there were nobody braved enough to wake him up. Unfortunately in the next following morning, they turned into swans again. When the king woke up, they were no where to be found. The mice help Elise got the nettle that night and the trush sang to calm her down. Elise did not stop her work eventhough the people mocked her.

**“The little mice ran about the floor bringing nettles to her feet, so as to give what help they could, and a trush sat on the grating of the window where he sang all night, as merrely as he could to keep up her courage.”(Page 60)**

- **Climax**

The climax came up when the people mocking her tried to destroy her work. But the eleven white swans came and made them thought that Elise was probably innocent. Executioner pulled her. She threw away the eleven miles to the swans untill they changed to be princes again. The eldest prince tried to explain anything but Elise was died.

**“The crowd pressed around her to destroy her work, but just then eleven white swans flew down and perched upon the cart flapping their wings...” (Page 60)**

**“The executioner seized her by the hand, but she hastily threw the eleven shirts over the swans, who were immediatly transformed to eleven handsome princes;...” (Page 60)**

**“...but she sank lifeless in her brother’s arms;...”(Page 61)**

- **Falling Action**

When her elder brother explained what happened, there was a fragrance of roses. All the faggots turn into roses tree and on the top of it grew a little white flower that was shining like star. The king plucked it and put it on Elise bossom and Elise woke up with joy and piece in her heart.

**“Whilst he spoke a wonderful fragrance spread around, as of millions of roses. Every fagot in the pile had taken root and shot out branches, and a great high hedge of red roses had arisen. At the very top was one pure white blossom: it shone like a star, and the king broke it off and laid it on Elise’s bossom, and she woke with joy and peace in her heart.” (Page 61)**

- **Denouement**

The denouement is kind of the opened one. Andersen did not mention in detail how was the live of the swans after. He just mentioned that finally Elise accepted again by the king. She finally went back as the King’s bride.

**“All the church bells began to ring of their own accord, and the singing birds flocked around them. Surely such a bridal procession went back to the palace as no king had even seen before!” (Page 61)**

## **b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

The Patriarchy issue contained in the fairy tale were about how the girl did not given access to have education in the same level as boy. Woman could have their control if they stay behind a man who has control. It also shown how women appreciated only from her beauty. This Patriarchy system can be seen in the exposition, inciting moment and complication.

In the exposition Andersen narrated how the princes went to school and ables to read while Elise only given picture-book. The king did not let all of his children to have the same level of education. Here we can see how woman discriminated in education. The fairy tale narrated it as if this is natural. Elise the protagonist character did not even asked for school.

This is because the boys, as the culture goes, are prepared to go on the throne and domination. While the girl should prepare themselves to accept the domination. Actually if Elise could read or write just like her brother, she would not suffer that much. She could write to anyone she met that she did not allowed to speak for an important work she have to finish.

The second is seen in the inciting moment. When the king marry the witch. Then the witch suddenly had a power to influenced the king to step aside his children. She used the power of the king to act as one will. She abled to do that and no one protest her because she is the king's wife. This is the same with Bhasin's opinion (1996:21) that women follow the patriarchy system because they could get some reward to control both men and women in the lower class.

In this fairy tale we knew that the queen was not the real mother of the children. She did not have right to step aside this children. She influenced the king. So, in the end she could apply what she wanted to do from the king's power.

The last Patriarchy system can be seen in the complication. When the king charmed by the beauty of Elise. He gave every wonderful things, even crown that can be conclude as throne, to Elise because she is beautiful. If Elise was not as beautiful as she was described, she probably would not be escaped.

This is mentioned in the inciting moment, when her father stepped aside her because she was ugly. This is not how parents saw their child. But here the description gave a strong point that indirectly stated if a girl is not beautiful, she is not worth to be accepted. This beauty, again, defined by men.

#### **4.1.3 The Elf Hill**

##### **a. Plot**

- **Exposition**

The exposition was telling about the lizards that annoyed by the noise that came from the elf hill.

**“Some lizards were nimbly running in and out of the clefts in an old tree. They understood each other very well, for they all spoke lizard language.”**

**“‘What a rumbling and grumbling is going on inside the old elf hill,’ said one of the lizards. I have not closed my eyes for the last two nights for the noise.”  
(Page 67)**

- **Inciting Moment**

The inciting moment showed when the lizards knew an information from the earthworm that the elf was expecting grand visitor.

**“They are expecting visitors in the elf hill, grand visitors; but who they are the earthworm refused to say or perhaps he did not know.”(Page 67)**

- **Rising Action**

The rising action begins when the elf maiden came out and asked the nightjar to help her spread the invitation to the guest for almost everybody invited. They prepared anything so well for the guest.

**“But will you be so kind as to charge yourself with the other invitations.”**

**“Who is to be invited?” asked the nightjar.”**

**“Well everybody may come to the big ball,…” (Page 69)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict is person against person. It shows when the elf king's daughter asked their father who was the grand stranger will be. The king explained that it would be troll family that would be married to their sisters, for it was the time for them to marry.

**“Well, well,’ he said, ‘I suppose I must tell you now. Two of my daughters must prepare themselves to be married – two will certainly make marriages. The old troll chieftain from Norway, that lives on the Dovrefield, among his many rock castles and fastnesses and gold works, which are better than you expect, is coming down here with his two sons.They are coming to look for wives.” (Page 70)**

- **Complication**

The complication showed when the trolls did not pleased by the dancing ability the maiden elf had. They wanted to see what else the maiden elf could do. So they show their ability one by one.



**“The third was quite different; she had studied in the marsh witches’ brewery, and understood larding alder stumps with glow-worms.”**

**“She will be a good housewife,’ said the troll...”(Page 72)**

**“Now came the turn of the fourth: she had a big golden harp to play...But when she touched the second string every body had to do what she wished.” (Page 72)**

**“She is a dangerous woman!’ said the troll, but both his sons left the hill, for they were tired of it all.” (Page 72)**

**“Now came the seventh and last, what could she do? Well she could tell stories as many as ever she liked.” (Page 73)**

**“Here are my five fingers,’ said the old troll, ‘tell me a sorry for each one.’” (Page 73)**

- **Climax**

The climax of the story showed when the seventh elf maidens could make the old troll happy. He wanted to take her as his wife. This finally became his marriage and not his son’s.

**“The elf maiden took hold of his wrist, and he chuckled and laughed, till he nearly choked....I will have you for a wife my self!” (Page 74)**

- **Falling Action**

The falling action describe how the other elf maidens refused the marriage. Yet, the seventh elf maiden taken as wife by the old troll.

**“Why do you gad about there?’ said the troll. ‘I have taken a mother for you, now you can come and take one of the aunts.’”**

**“But the lads said they would rather make a speech, and drink toasts; they had no wish to marry.” (Page 74)**

- **Denouement**

The denouement is kind of open one. Andersen did not mention what happen next. Yet, he only described the thought of the earthworm.

**“I liked the boys better,’ said the eartworm, but then it couldn’t see, poor, miserable creature it was.” (Page 74)**

**b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

The issue that contained in the fairy tale was about Father’s control. The Patriarchy system in the fairy tale showed in conflict and complication. In the conflict shown father domination of his daughter for he forced at least two them to marry. He even chose who would marry them. They did not given a chance to refuse.

Patriarchy system always describe father domination as the absolute domination. Nobody can deny what he wanted. The trolls son also did nothing when their father married with a lady about their age. The lady that meant for them to choose.

The elf king also did not do anything when his daughter taken as bride by the old troll. Eventhough the old troll was about his age. Which means that the old troll would better be the maiden elf’s father rather than her husband. Since the father really wanted her daugther to marry, he did nothing.

The complication part also mentioned patriarchy system about Patriarcal production mode stated by Walby in Bhasin’s book (1996:5). The old troll said that the third maiden elf would

be useful in the kitchen, as if it is what women made to be. Women give every service for their husband forever. One of the service is kitchen service. When the maiden elf shown their ability, the story described that the ability women have would not make them taken as wife if it is not useful or makes men happy. The seventh maiden elf taken because she could bring happiness for the old troll.

This also shown the control of woman sexuality. Bhasin (1996:9) stated that men culture defined women as sexual object for men pleasure. When the troll got pleasure from the seventh maiden elf, he took her as his wife. It means that her sisters would be his sons aunt. It would be weird for the nephews to marry their aunts.

Patriarchy system also influence that women would be dangerous if they have power and can make others to follow what she wanted. Women always forced to have no power and stay behind men. When they have power and considered as dangerous women nobody would take them to be wife. This is because these women considered as creatures who could danger man position in the system. For they will not be able to control this women and get the advantages.

#### 4.1.4 The Real Princess

##### a. Plot

- **Exposition**

The exposition was telling about a prince. He wanted a princess in his life. But he wanted the real one.

**“There was one a prince, and he wanted a princess, but then she must be a real princess. He travelled all around the world to find one, but there was always something wrong.” (Page 75)**

- **Inciting Moment**

He never found a real princess he meant. There’s always something wrong in them to be called as a real princess.

**“There were plenty of princess, but whether they were real princesses he had great difficulty in discovering; there was always something which was not quite right about them.” (Page 75)**

- **Rising Action**

Because of the fact that he could not find the real princess he wanted, he went back home sadly.

**“So at last he had to come home again, and he was very sad because he wanted a real princess so badly.” (Page 75)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict was person against person. This showed when in an evening, there was a terrible storm. Someone started to knock the town gate.

**“In the middle of the storm somebody knocked at the town gate, and the old king himself went to open it.” (Page 75)**

- **Complication**

The complication showed when they knew that the one knocking the door was a princess. She admitted that she is a princess, yet she didn't look like one.

**“It was a princess who stood outside, but she was in a terrible state from the rain and the storm. The water streamed out of her hair and her clothes, it ran in at the top of shoes and out at the heel, but she said that she was a real princess.” (Page 75)**

- **Climax**

The climax of the story shown when the old queen wanted to examine whether this girl was a real princess or not. She put a pea on the bedstead where the princess would sleep and covered it with a lot of mattresses and featherbeds. They would ask how she woke up in the morning. Because only real princess has delicate skin that could detect the hidden thing she slept on.

**“Well, we shall soon see if that is true,” thought the old queen, but she said nothing. She went into the bedroom, took all the bedclothes off and laid a pea on the bedstead: then she took twenty mattresses and piled them on the top of the pea, and then twenty featherbeds on the top of the mattresses. This was where the princess was to sleep that night.” (Page 75)**

- **Falling Action**

When the princess woke up in the morning, she said that her sleep was terrible. She felt like there was something hard under her bed. Her body filled with black and blue. Then they believed that the girl is a real princess.

**“Oh, terribly badly!’ said the princess. ‘I have hardly closed my eyes the whole night! Heaven knows what was in the bed. I seemed to be lying upon some hard thing, and my whole body is black and blue this morning. It is terrible!” (Page 75)**

**“They saw at once that she must be a real princess when she had felt the pea through twenty mattresses and twenty featherbeds. Nobody but a real princess could have such a delicate skin.” (Page 76)**

- **Denouement**

This story ended with close denouement. It told that the Prince finally married the princess and the pea kept in the museum.

**“So the prince took her to be his wife, for now he was sure that he had found a real princess, and the pea was put into the museum, where it may still be seen if no one has stolen it. Now this is a true story.” (Page 76)**

#### **b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

This fairy tale took an issue about woman body. The Patriarchy system contained in this fairy tale related to how woman body regulated. This issue showed in the complication, climax and falling action. The story did not show the real form of body domination. Yet, it showed how princesses, that also known as women bodies have to be.

Bhasin (1996:8) mentioned this issue on the control of woman Sexuality theory. Women thought how to be accepted in the men perspective. It grew into the value of ashamed, virginity and beautifulness. These criteria defined by men. Women should follow these guidance to be accepted.

In this fairy tale, Andersen wrote that only a real princess has such a delicate skin. That's why the princess in the story would be married by the prince. Andersen also mentioned the King and the queen were already old. The biggest probability was that this prince would be a king that was why he had to found a wife soon. Unfortunately the criteria of real princess he had was hard to fill.

Only a princess with delicate skin would be chosen. He did not mind if the manner was bad. The only thing he considered was the body. This shown in the falling action. The princess who permitted to stay in the palace for one night complaining about the bed without even said thankyou.

There are so many women in the world. They were born in diversity. Men build stereotype of how a woman should be. For example, beautiful girl must has delicate skin, long hair and etc. It means that if a girl does not fill these criteria, they wont be called as beautiful.

It will be hard for them to get their prince. In real life, we knew it as husband. If they are not chosen, then they will not have someone who protects them, takes care of their finance, makes them feel worth and so on. The girl who does not have all of this criteria will believe them self as useless.

This believe build perception that beauty is more important than manner, education, skill and etc. If this system do not be

corrected, the writer afraid if women will never consider the true value of themselves, yet they will keep change themselves to be accepted by the men. If this happen, women will never grow better. They will never be independent. They will get depress easily just by how men judged them. Yet, the judgement is actually form them into slaves of men intentions.

In the end of the story, Andersen also wrote “Now this is a true story”. From this statement, the writer conclude that how women body must be is become a true issue day by day. There are a lot of beauty product sold to make women feel beautiful. One of the example is brightening, softening, or slimmng products.

A woman who was born with tan skin, tries to make her skin looks brighter. A women who was born with curly hair, tries to straighten their hair. They try to look like the model in beauty products advertisement. When the model chosen definitely fill the criteria of beautiful the world believe. This phenomenon build insecurities and stress around women.

#### **4.1.5 The Butterfly**

##### **a. Plot**

- **Exposition**

The exposition of the fairy tale was telling about a butterfly looking for flower to be his bride.

**“The butterfly was looking out for a bride, and naturally he wished to select a nive one among the flowers.” (Page 106)**



- **Inciting Moment**

The inciting moment shows when the butterfly started to look for the flower, but they were too many of them that trapped him in difficulties.

**“He looked at them, sittig so quitely and discreetly upon their stens, as a damsel generally sits when she is not engaged; but there were so many to choose among, that it became quite a difficult matter.” (Page 106)**

- **Rising Action**

The movement that the character did in the rising action was starting to fly to the Daisy flowers. This flower usually questioned something about love by people

**“The butterfly did not relish encountering difficulties, so in his perplexity he flew to the daisy. She is called in French *Marguerite*.” (Page 106)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict is person agains person. It showed when the Daisy flower refused to answer his question for the way he asked.

**“But Marguerite would scarcely answer him; she was vexed at his calling her ‘wife’.” (Page 106)**

- **Complication**

The complication of the story showed when the butterfly interested to some flowers, but there was always something that made them not good enough for the butterfly.

**“The sweet-pea was the one that pleased him most; she was pink and white, she was pure and delicate, and belonged to that class of notable girls who always look well, yet can make themselves useful in the kitchen. He was on the point of making an offer**

**to her when at that moment he observed a pea-pod hanging close by, with a withered flower at the end of it, ‘Who is that?’ he asked. ‘My sister replied the sweet-pea. ‘Indeed! Then you will probably come to look like her, by-and-by,’ screamed the butterfly as he flew on.” (Page 107)**

- **Climax**

The climax of the story arose when the butterfly interested to a flower again, yet the flower only wanted to be a friend with him and nothing more.

**“But the wild thyme stood stiff and still, and at length she said, ‘Friendship, but nothing more! I am old, and you are old. We may very well live for each other, but marry – no! Let us not make fools of ourselves in our old age!’ (Page 107)**

- **Falling Action**

Because the butterfly got no one to marry, he went away, sitting on a stem and tried to comfort himself.

**“Now I am sitting on a stem, like the flowers,’ said the butterfly; ‘very pleasant it is not, however. It is almost like being married, one is tied so fast.’ And he tried to comfort himself with this reflection. ‘That is poor comfort!’ exclaimed the plants in the flowerpots in the room.” (Page 108)**

- **Denouement**

The denouement is a kind of open one. Because in this fairy tale, Andersen mentioned a believe where the end lied on the readers perception. There is no explanation how the butterfly lived after that.

**“But one can hardly believe a plant in a flowerpot,’ thought the butterfly; ‘they are too much among human beings.’” (Page 108)**

## **b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

The issue took in this fairy tale were about women mobility and right. The Patriarchy system that contained in the story were mentioned on complication and falling action. In the complication and falling action showed a domination system of women movement. The women described as flower that stayed in the ground or pot. They could not get anywhere, yet waiting for man to chose them.

The writer conclude this from the statement in the complication. The butterfly stated that the sweet-pea could be useful in the kitchen. This also describe how women only seen as house worker. Kitchen is usually defined as their area. This is the same with Walby opinion in Bhasin's book (1996:5) about how in Patriarchy system women must give all of the service for the family member, one of the example is husband.

In this fairy tale, Andersen also described how usually woman chosen. For example, they must be pure, look well and useful. When the butterfly saw the elder sister of the Sweet-pea that was getting older, the butterfly did not want to marry her. This was because he thought the the Sweet-pea would not look beautiful when she got older. Bhasin (1996:8) said that it is sexuality control for women. Where they built to fill men pleasure.

The difference of this story was that Andersen showed these women stated their opinion. The daisy flower indirectly refused to answer the butterfly questions. This was because she was not comfort to be called wife. The wild thyme also stated her opinion that they would be just friend and no more.

In the denouement Andersen describe how the butterfly felt sad for the refusements he accepted from the flowers. Andersen also showed how marriage became a tie for women. Because in marriage almost all the house duties would be theirs. When a plant said that the butterfly was poor because in fact he was all alone and rejected. The butterfly still belittle her because he thought that plant were so often be around human. That's why her opinion was hard to believe.

In this point the writer found an issue that if women allowed to have social intercourse outside the house, they would be dangerous. They could hurt men pride because they would have their own thought. This fact, strengthen why in Patriarchy system, women movement must be controled. This can be the reason why women were not allowed to go to school and had education by the social intercourse.

Patriarchy system plan believe that when women are getting smarter, they will no longer be agree to be someone used by men. If this is happen, men will have less advantage from women. Beacuse these women refused to be controled. Therefore, we can

conclude why Patriarchy kept controlling women in almost any form of life, one of the example is movement. For once this control faded, men would stop getting the advantage. To keep this system, women influenced that the world outside makes them rebel, which is not good and forbidden. They also threatened with rape the men can do toward them.

#### 4.1.6 The Little Match Girl

##### a. Plot

- **Exposition**

The exposition of the fairy tale was telling about a poor girl who was walking in a snowy new year's eve selling matches. She was walking on bare foot because her only slipper which last been worn by her mother was too big. It fell off when she avoid carriages.

**“It was late on a bitterly cold, snowy, New Year’s Eve. A poor little girl was wandering in the dark cold streets: she was bare-headed and bare-footed. She certainly had slippers on when she left home, but they were not much good, for they were so huge. They had last been worn by her mother, and they fell off the poor little girl’s feet when she was running across the street to avoid two carriages that were rolling rapidly by. One of the shoes could not be found at all; and the other was picked up by a boy who ran off with it, saying that it would do for cradle when he had children of his own. So the poor little girl had to go on with her bare feet, which were red and blue with the cold.” (Page 149)**

- **Inciting moment**

The inciting moment comes when nobody bought all the matches she sold.

**“She carried a quantity of matches in her old apron, and held a packet of them in her hand. Nobody had bought any of her during all the long day; nobody had even given her a copper.” (Page 149)**

- **Rising action**

The rising action shows when the poor little girl started to feel hungry and sick. But she did not paid attention to her condition.

**“ The poor little creature was hungry and perishing with cold, and she looked the picture of misery. The snowflakes fell upon her long yellow hair, which curled so prettily roundher face, but shepaid no attention to that.” (Page149)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict was person against person. This little girl could not go home. She was afraid that her father would beat her because she did not bring any money.

**“She did not dare to go home for she had not sold any matches, and had not earned a single penny. Her father would beat her, besides it was almost as cold as home as it was here.” (Page149)**

- **Complication**

In this part, the fairy tale explained the coldness that the little girl felt was getting worse. To make it better, she lighted some matches. From each match she lighted she saw some

beautiful imaginary things. But everytime it turned off, that imagination gone.

The first thing she saw for the first match burn was a stove that warmed her. The second was a gauze that made her able to see what are behind the wall she stayed. There are foods and the dishes. The third light made her felt like standing under a beautiful decorated christmas tree. And the last was her grandmother.

**“Her little hands were almost dead with cold. Oh, one little match would do some good! Dared she pulled one out, ‘risch’, how it spluttered, how it blazed!” (Page 149)**

**“All the Christmas candles rose higher and higher, till she saw that they were only the twinkling stars. One of them fell and made a bright streak of light across the sky. ‘Some one is dying’ thought the little girl: for her old grandmother, the only person who had ever been kind to her, used to say, ‘When a star falls, a soul is going up to God.’” (Page 150)**

**“Now she struck another match against the wall, and this time it was her grandmother who appeared in the circle of flame” (Page 150)**

From the paragraphs we can infer that all the imaginary things the little girl saw was a condition she got at death agony. This is the condition human experience when suffering a great hurt. The fairy tale even gave us a clue that the girl will die. After that moment she saw her grandmother on her last match burnt. It was the moment that her life ended following her grandmother.

- **Climax**

The top of the conflict shown the death of the poor little girl. She died in the cold New Year's Eve while trying to sell match because she was afraid of her cruel father.

**“Grandmother had never before looked so big or so beautiful. She lifted the little girl up in her arms, and they soared in a halo of light and joy, far, far above the earth, where there was no more cold, no hunger, no pain, for they were with God” (Page 150)**

- **Falling Action**

The falling action describe the condition of the girl after died and how she found by people.

**“In the cold morning light the poor little girl sat there, in the corner between the houses, with rosy cheeks and a smile on her face – dead.” (Page 150-151)**

- **Denouement**

The denouement is a kind of closed one. Because the story explained that the girl is died. She died in the New Year's eve. After fought the coldness and hunger on the early age.

**“Frozen to death on the last night of the old year. New Year's Day broke on the little body still sitting with the ends of the burnt-out matches in her hand. She must have tried to warm herself, they said.” (Page 150)**

## **b. Pathriarchy System in the fairy tale**

In this fairy tale, we can caught issue related to Patriarchy system. The issue, mentioned in the conflict. This part shows a little girl that forced to sell matches by her father. She would be



beaten if she did not bring any money when she went home. While she was only about five or six years old for the slipper that used to be worn by her mother was too big for her.

The writer does not see the tragedy as only child abuse. This also shows Patriarchy system in the story. Where father as man takes the highest control in the family. Because man in Patriarchy system believed as a superior creature. They can control the inferior as they will. The inferior creature are the wife and children.

By the time the boys will taught as a ruler too. Eventhough they still have to agree to their father's rule. However they often treated better. While the girls prepared to be someone that should accept the domination. They prepared to be the slave of man in the future. This little system firstly grow in the family.

This statement invites a question of why does the father let his daughter went outside and sell something while usually in Patriarchy system, women are only allowed to work in home area. This is the form of man control in woman productivity and work force. This is what Walby called as Patriarcal production mode in Bhasin's book (1996:5). Man takes control of what woman produces and gets the advantage from it.

Women as something that seen as a weak creature should do it to consider as a good creature. So they worth to be treated well. From this statement we can infer that the job of women is

actually defined by men. It doesn't mean that women should only work at home. They work based on where men need and will them to.

Related to the story, some people might think that this poor family probably only has one children which known as this poor little girl. That's why she was the only one her father could lean on. But it doesn't mean that what the father did was right. It should be parents responsibility to take care of their children. The parents should actually work. If this little children is willing to help, they should not force her untill she faced great sickness or even beat her when she did not earn any money.

Yet the little girl could do nothing because even her mother didn't. Her father had the strength to beat her anyway. She also has no where to go except her father's house. So to be accepted on her father's house she should do what ever her father told her. This problem shown how absolute father's control is. Her mother did nothing probably for the same reason. Things probably goes different if they are not poor. But the reaction of this little girl and her mother still explain their obedience to Patriarchy system.

On the other hand, this case is not only because the little girl was still too young to state her opinion or deny her father, but she taught to not do such a thing like that. Since her mother, the woman she knew as her parent, also did the same. Her mother, no

matter what, agreed to her father will and did not protect her. The only care she saw was given her the slipper.

This fairy tale shows the domination of father that must be obeyed for he is the ruler of the family. He also has the strength to hurt the family member if they don't obey his policy. It also described how women must be obedient. Unfortunately the fairy tale did not describe more about the father except how he would beat the girl if she did not bring any money. But we knew that the father was still in the healthy and strong condition if he still be able to hit this little girl.

We didn't know where does the little girl get the matches. Did the father make it or she forced to be the reseller of someone else. If the father made it why did not he and his wife try to sell some so they would earn more money rather than forcing this little girl harder. The forcing might be happen because the father wouldn't have to pay the little girl for she was his daughter. Yet, he could get the advantage from her work.

The fairy tale narrated that the little girl was weak that can only imagine about something but cannot do something to make it true. Just like what the little girl did not the exposition when her slipper taken. She also did nothing to make the match sold when she passed the housing. She didn't even offer the matches. She just passed the houses and saw how lucky they were to have foods

and warm rooms. This described how passive the girl was and accept her fate without any try.

In Patriarchy system, women built to be nice. How nice they are defined by men. We knew that this little girl taught to accept when her right is taken. As a child, she had right to go home and refuge there. But in this fairy tale, her right is taken for the father's necessary of money. She could do nothing to get no beaten. This planted on her untill she did nothing when her slipper taken as one will by a boy.

She was also not offer her matches. This was probably because she was not brave enough. She never allowed to state her opinion toward her father. So how could this little girl had courage to influence other so they would buy her matches.

The conclusion of Patriarchy sistem analysis contained in the fairy tale tittled The Little Match Girl is the absolut of father's control toward family. He can to do whatever he thinks right and force all of the family member to obey. He can maintain this control for if anyone denies, he is able to abuse them. The family could do nothing because father believed as the highest ruller of the family and it is normal and usual. Yet, they don't want their right such as place, food, protection and etc, taken. It means that man, as superior, can take control of the imperior and use abusement to be the weapon so they will not be denied eventhough they do it in the wrong way.

## 4.1.7 The Tinder Box

### a. Plot

- **Exposition**

The exposition of the fairy tale was telling about a soldier who went back from a war. On the way home, he met an old witch.

**“A soldier came marching along the high road. One, two! One, two! He had his knapsack on his back and his sword at his side, for he had been to the wars and he was on his way home now. He met an old witch on the road, she was so ugly, her lower lip hung right down on to her chin.” (Page 269)**

- **Inciting Moment**

The inciting moment showed when the witch was asking for help to the soldier. She wanted the man to climb up a tree

**“Do you see that big tree!’ said the witch, pointing to a tree close by. ‘It is hollow inside! Climb up to the top and you will see a hole into which you can let yourself down, right down under the tree! I will tie a rope round your waist so that I can haul you up again when you call!’” (Page 269)**

- **Rising Action**

The movement in the rising action came up when the soldier felt confused about what he had to do upside the tree. He also wanted to know what the witch wanted. The witch said that there would be a lot of money, silver, gold in every room kept by the dogs. The witch said that the soldier could take whatever he wanted there and avoid the dog by her apron. Yet she did not offer anything except a tinder box.

**“I will give you my blue checked apron, which you can spread out on the floor; then go quickly forward, take up the dog and put him on my apron, open the box and take out as much money as ever you like.” (Page 269)**

**“But what am i to give you, old witch? For you’ll want something, i’ll be bound.’**

**‘No,’ Said the witch, ‘not a single penny do i want; I only want you to bring me and old tinder box that my grandmother forgot the last time she was down there!’” (Page 270)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict was person against person. It showed when the soldier faced the dogs and got everything he wanted. He felt curious about the witch’s intention about the tinder box. Since she did not want to explain anything, he became more curious and defend the tinder box by killing the witch.

**“Rubbish! Said the soldier. ‘Tell me directly what you want with it, or i will draw my sword and cut off your head.’**

**‘I won’t!’ Said the witch.**

**Then the soldier cut off her head; there she lay!” (Page 271)**

- **Complication**

The complication showed when the soldier started to live better with all the money, silver and golden he had. He started to live as a rich man. He fell in love to a princess living in a castle where nobody allowed to see her for she was prophesied to marry a common soldier. Unfortunately one day all the money were gone, he started to find out what were the function of the tinder box which actually could give him the money again. If he lighted

it once the first dog would come, if he lighted twice the second dog would come and so on. He finally also used the dog to steal the princess at night from the castle and return her before anyone realized.

**“The soldier now became a fine gentleman, and the people told him all about the grand things in the town, and about their king, and what a lovely princess his daughter was.” (Page 271)**

**“You can’t see her at all!’ they all said; ‘she lives in a great copper castle surrounded with walls and towers. Nobody but the king dare go in and out, for it has been prophesied that she will marry a common soldier, and the king doesn’t like that!’” (Page 271)**

**“...she was so lovely that anybody could see that she must be a real princess! The soldier could not help it, but he was obliged to kiss her, for he was a true soldier.**

**Then the dog run back again with the princess...” (Page 272)**

- **Climax**

The climax showed how the King and the Queen knew that the princess were lost at night. They fooled by the soldier and the dog. But the queen was clever, she tied a bag filled with buckwheat to the princess, so wherever the princess taken the grain would give them clue. The soldier finally found. He would be hanged by the king.

**“Now the queen was a very clever woman; she knew more than how to drive in a chariot”**

**“In the morning the king and the queen easily saw where their daughter had been, and they seized the soldier and threw him into the dungeons.” (Page 273)**

- **Falling Action**

In the falling action, Andersen narrated that the soldier found an escape for the trouble. There was a shoe maker boy run in hurry, that the slippers he brought fell off close under the soldier's window. Then the soldier asked this boy to take his tinder box in his old room and offered money to the boy.

When he was about to be hanged, he asked for a last gratification from the king. He said that he wanted to smoke his pipe for the last time. He lighted the tinder box three times and there were all the dogs. They fought all the soldiers, councillors, the king and the queen.

**“The boy was only too glad to have the penny, and tore off to get the tinder box, gave it to the soldier, and – yes, now we shall hear.”**

**“... he said that before undergoing his punishment a criminal was always allowed the gratification of a harmless wish, and he wanted very much to smoke a pipe, as it would be his last pipe in this world.”**

**“...the soldier took out his tinder box and stuck fire, once, twice, three times, and there were all the dogs.”**

**“And then the dogs rushed at the soldiers and the councillors...”**

**“I won't!” cried the king, but the biggest dog took both him and the queen and threw them after all the others.” (Page 274)**

- **Denouement**

In the denouement, the soldier won. People alarmed by him and let him be the king. He was able to marry the princess and the dogs also got their thrones beside them. This denouement



described as closed denouement. Because the writer told how the story ends clearly.

**“...people shouted, ‘Oh, good soldier, you shall be our king and marry the beautiful princess!’” (Page 274)**

**“The princess came out of the copper palance and became queen, which pleased her very much. The wedding took place in a week, and the dogs all had seats at thr table, where they sat staring with all their eyes.” (Page 275)**

#### **b. Patriarchy System in the Fairy Tale**

The issue contained in this fairy tale were about men strength that could be their power. The Patriarchy systems contained in the story inserted in the rising action, complication and denouement. In the rising action, the witch women was asking to the soldier to climb up the tree and took her tinder box. While she could do it herself for she knew the condition of the tree and had the apron to tame the dogs. She was also a witch that we knew could anytime use her magic. If she did it herself she could get the money, silver, golden and the tinder box for her self. But she asked the soldier to do that.

In this part we could again see how women movement are limited. Soldiers are often be described as strong men. They are never be afraid of anything. While women influenced that strong and brave are not their job. That’s why in the fairy tale, the witch asked him to climb the tree and met the dogs.

The second Patriarchy system was found in the complication. There explained how father could take control toward his family. He has right to prison his child. He also has right to define who should marry his child. No body could defeat him. This is not only because he is a king, but also because he is the father whom usually described as the holder of absolute control for the family.

Here also described how real princess must be. No one doubted that she was the real princess because she was so lovely. This is how princess always described. From the description we can imagine that to be a princess or to be seen as one, we must have no defect. With this idea, women seen as an object. If she has a little defect on her body, her valued will decrease. There will be no prince come to make her happy or become a queen. This is the control of woman in sexuality.

The last Patriarchy system found in the denouement. Andersen narrated that the princess was finally escaped from the copper palace. She also became the queen that pleased her very much. She did not even bother to think that her parents were killed because of this pleasure. Without the man who safe her, she could do nothing.

In this part we can see how princess described as a lovely creature that could do nothing accept waiting for someone to safe her. She could only become the queen if there is a man who takes

her to be his queen. This supported by Bhasin (1996:21) that explained why women wanted to obey the Patriarchy system. Women obeyed this system mostly because they wanted to get the control as mutual.

Woman will enjoy the mutual from the man on their class if she stays under his control. From this benefit, finally she could control both women and men on lower class. Bhasin also said that this is keep going even if it means that the women must sacrifice other woman. This is why the princess did nothing even if her parents killed.

#### **4.1.8 The Bell**

##### **a. Plot**

- **Exposition**

The exposition was describing a moment in the evening when people hear a sound of bell, but they were not sure where the sound come from.

**“In the evening, at sunset, when glimpses of golden clouds could just be seen among the chimney pots, a curious sound would be heard, first by one person, then by another; it was like a church bell, but it only lasted a moment because of the rumble of vehicles and the street cries.” (Page 345)**

- **Inciting moment**

This part is telling about the people curiosity about where actually did the sound of the bell come.

**“it seemed as if the sound came from a church burried in silent, fragrant woods, and people looked in that direction, feeling quite solemn.”**

**“Time passed, and still people said one to the other, ‘Can there be a church in the woods?’” (Page 345)**

- **Rising Action**

To make sure of where did the sound come from, people started to look for it in the wood.

**“ The rich people drove and the poor ones walked, but it was very long way; when they reached a group of willows which grew on the outskirts of the wood, they sat down and looked up among the long branches, thinking that they were really in the heart of the forest.” (Page 345)**

- **Conflict**

The conflict is kind of person against nature. It shown when people who went to the wood were not sure that the sound came from the wood. Some of them even heard that the bell was sounding in the town. Even the Emperor heard the issue and held a competition. The emperor said that whoever found out where was the sound coming would be crowned as ‘the world’s bell-ringer’ even if there’s no bell at all. Somebody was making an argument about the sound and got the predicate, but his argument was weak.

**“Three persons protested that they had penetrated right through the forest to the other side, and that they had heard the same curious bell all the time, but that then it sounded as if it came from the town.” (Page 345)**

**“The emperor’s attention was also drowned to it, and he had promised that anyone who really discovered where the sound came from should**

receive the tittle of ‘the world’s bell-ringer’, even if there were no bell at all.” (Page 346)

- **Complication**

The complication started when finally the Priest had preached of moving sermon on the confirm day. Children got they confirmation and ready to leave their childhood and started to live as grown person. After the event, they heard the bell again. They wanted to find out the bell for they were grown up. All of them wanted to discover it inside the wood except the three.

The first one is a girl that wanted to try her ball-dress at home that was the reason of her being confirmed. If she didn’t go home and try it, it would be put off. The second is a boy that must return the tailcoat and boot to the landlord’s son due to the appointed time. The last was a boy who stated that he never went without his parents. Since he is a good child and he wanted to continue so eventhough people laughed at him.

**“On hearing it they all felt anxious to go further and see it: all except three. The first of these had to go home to try on her ball-dress: it was this very dress and this very ball which were the reason of her having being confirmed this time; otherwise it would have been put off. The second was a poor boy, who had borrowed his tailcoat and boots of the landlord’s son and he had to return them at the appointed time. The third said that he had never been anywhere without his parents, that he had always been a good child and he meant to continue so, although he was confirmed; nobody ought to have made fun of this resolve; but he did not escape being laughet at.” (Page 346)**

- **Climax**

Some people were too tired to find the bell. Some of girls shifted by another activity. Only some of them still believed that the bell was exist. They found a hut inside the wood and found a little bell hanging inside. But a King's son stated an argument that the bell was too small to be heard to the town. He wanted to find out where the bell really was even if he had to do it alone because of the field of the wood area. A little boy who could not join the discovery came back and wanted to join the king's son, but he was afraid that the clothes and shoes he wore would be strong enough to pass the way the king's son would through.

**“Soon two of the smallest ones got tired and they returned to town; two little girls sat down and made wreaths so they did not go either. When the others reached the willows where the confectioners had their tents, they said ‘Now, then, here we are; the bell doesn’t exist, it is only something people imagine!’” (Page 346)**

**“It was deliciously peaceful, but there was no path for the girls, their clothes would have been torn to shreds.” (Page 346)**

**“They came to a little hut made of bark, and branches overhung by a crab-apple, as if it wanted to shake all its bloom over the roof, which was covered with roses. The long sprays clustered round the gable, and on it hung a little bell. Could this be the one they sought? Yes, they were all agreed that it must be, except one; he said it was far too small and delicate to be heard so far away as they had heard it, and that the town which moved all the hearts were quite different from these. He who spoke was a king's son, and so the others said ‘that kind of fellow must always be wise than anyone else’” (Page 346)**

**“Then we can go together,’ said the king's son. But the poor boy in the wooden shoes was too basful. He**

**pulled down his short sleeves, and said he was afraid he could not walk quickly enough...” (Page 346)**

- **Falling action**

The falling action shown when the king’s son did not stop to get further into the wood. He passed a lot of obstacles. He thought so many probability about where was the sound came. Untill he found out what he wanted.

**“I must and will find the bell,’ said he, ‘if i have to go to the end of the world.’” (Page 348)**

**“He seized the roots and creepers, and climbed up the slippery stines where the water-snakes wriggled and the toads seemed to croak at him...” (Page 348)**

**“The red colours vanished as the sun went down, but millions of stars peeped out; they were like countless diamond lamps, and the king’s son spread out his arms towards heaven, sea and forest. At that moment, from the right hand path came the poor boy with the short sleeves and wooden shoes. He had reached the same goal just as soon by his own road.” (Page 349)**

- **Denouement**

Finally the king’s son found out reality that the sound of bell was coming from the invisible holly bell above. The little poor boy was also joined him that time in the peaceful of Hallelujah.

**“They ran towards each other, and clapsed each other’s hands in that great temple of nature and poetry, and above them sounded the invisible holly bell; happy spirits floated round it to the strains of a joyous Hallelujah.” (Page 349)**

This denouement can be inferred as open denouement. Because the reader can conclude what and how the bell actually is. They can have their own opinion about how this fairy tale ends.

#### **b. Patriarchy System in The Fairy Tale**

This fairy tale, took issues about strength and the man better natural thinking ability. The Patriarchy System found in this fairy tale are mentioned in the complication and climax. The complication narrated how women described as a silly and fragile creature who took less important things as a priority. The complication narrated that one of the girls who did not join the discovery, wanted to go home to try on her ball-dress. This description supports Aristoteles' opinion in Bhasin's book (1996:30) that stated the inferiority of women biologically also influence them to be inferior in ability and decision.

The climax also made fun of a boy that did not want to join the discovery because he never went anywhere without his parents. As a superior creature, man forced to build as a tough creature. They must be brave and strong. Otherwise, they will be humiliated in the society. This is in the same line with Bhasin's opinion (1996:23) of how polite and unaggressive men harassed and humiliated because of the Patriarchal social system. This shows how Patriarchy system also disadvantages men in some cases.

In the climax, Andersen narrated how fragile and silly women characters are, and it shows from their early age. This part



explain how two little girl made wreath rather that go on the discovery. Wreath often described as a beautiful angelic things that women like. This simple thing shifted them from their real mission to find where the real bell sound actually comes from.

The bell sound was really important in this story. Even the emperor put attention to it. Whreath can be made whenever we want. But the low thinking ability and desicion describing planned in women made them forgot the important things they ought to do.

The field of the jungle described in the fairy tale even strengthen the believe that women are weak and fragile. They would not be able to hold on in a danger nature area. But here the things shown to be related with how women put attention in such unimportant things. Andersen wrote that the jungle has no path for girl because they dress would probably torn into shreds. The issues shown here also describe how women dress and that it is not suitable for important work. That's why it only can be done by men.

But the little poor boy that did not have a proper clothes nor shoes, shown back to follow the discovery in the jungle and was successful for the mission. This is because that how men built to be. They must be tough and never give up in every condition. The poor boy became authentication of how men shown as strength, brave and adventurous, so they will get their success. The people

who gave up on their fatigue, on the other hand called weak, will not be success like this little poor boy.

From this fairy tale, we can infer that the story shows how women, in Patriarchy system, seen as a weak creature. They are inferior and their ability to think and decisive something are hesitated. The things that they believe as important thing have nothing to do with the real world necessity. That's why success would hardly reached by women.

On the other hand, men built to be brave, tough and adventorous. Otherwise, they will be humiliated. Men must have less excuse. Unlike the girl, they must not stop to reach they will. The fairy tale shows that women can be tolerated for their silliness because that's how they actually are. Yet, there is no tolerance for boy to do so even though for such a good reason.

Related to Bhasin (1996:9) this is control of woman in movement. In this control, men limit the mobility of women to restrain sexuality, production and reproduction of women. So in the future men can influence women to obey him without considered as pressure. Women would follow men instruction because they taught that women are weak. They cannot do hard things and outside the house is dangerous for them and men as strong creature are their savior.

## 4.2 Findings and Discussions

This research took fairy tales written by Hans Christian Andersen in Andersen's Fairy Tales book. The analysis focused on the Patriarchy systems contained in eight fairy tales chosen. The Patriarchy systems analyzed from the plot steps. These steps start from the exposition, inciting moment, rising action, conflict, complication, climax, falling action and end up in denouement. These plot theories taken from Nurhadi (2018:95). While the Patriarchy system defined from Bhasin and Walby theories.

From the plot analyses the writer found that there are Patriarchy systems inserted in Andersen fairy tales. The Patriarchy systems of each fairy tale were not inserted in the same part. Yet, the writer found seven titles of the fairy tales inserted Patriarchy system issues on the complication. Based on Nurhadi (2018:95) complication is the step where the quarrel faced by the character becomes more complicated. This happened except on The Little Match Girl fairy tale.

The Patriarchy systems contained in the fairy tales are different. In these fairy tales analyzed, the Patriarchy systems shown as some domination or control. The examples of these control are control of women sexuality, control of women movement, control of women ownership, the absolute of father control toward the family and patriarchal production mode. A fairy tale can contained more than one Patriarchy system. The most system shown is control of women sexuality.

Control of women sexuality is a system that forced women to follow the paradigm that their body must fill the requirements for men pleasure.

Men defined how women body must be. If women want to be taken as wife they must fill these criteria build by men. Being taken by man described as a dream for every woman. This is because in Patriarchy society, most women have no power to take care of their finance nor self. They build to be inferior creature that must surrender their self to be controlled by men. This is why being taken by men becomes their goal.

In these fairy tales this control shown when Andersen described how beautiful girl is. Andersen often described some physical criteria women must have. For example, women must have delicate and bright skin, blue eyes, long curly hair and gliding gait. He also described how women must be lovely, pure and pretty. These were found in The Little Mermaid, The Wild Swan, The Elf Hill, The Real Piness, The Butterfly, The Little Match Girl and The Tinder box fairy tales.

Let's take a case in The Wild Swan Fairy Tale. When the king saw the beautiful Elise in the cave, he suddenly wanted to help her.

**“He stepped up to Elise; never hadseen so lovely a girl.”  
(Page 56)**

After being amazed by Elise beauty he wanted to bring her to a better place. He wanted to help her and give her home. He was sure with his decision eventhough the archbishop doubted if Elise was a good girl for she lived alone in the cave and could not speak.

**“Come with me! He said; ‘you cannot stay here. If you are as good as you are beautiful, i will dress you in silks and velvets, put agolden crown upon your head, andyou shall live with me and have your home in my richest palace!’” (Page 56)**

This opinion stated by the prince, whose in this case represented Patriarcal society, has proven that the beauty of woman valued so high. The prince did not have idea whether this beauty girl in the cave was wicked or not. As long as the girl is beautiful, all the consider is done. Even if she is a wicked girl, her beauty collapses it all.

Another case can be seen in The Little Mermaid fairy tale, when the Prince found the beautiful girl he thought has saved him back in the day. He fell in love and suddenly wanted to married the girl. He never thought about the Little Mermaid's feeling. Eventhough he used to worship her as if she was his only one. This case represented that men in Patriarchy system given right to treat or choose women as their will. They can throw them away if they found another better woman. From the case we can infer that beauty is actually something without clear standard. It depends on men prespective and the pleasure they get.

This beauty stereotypes torture girl. They will also humiliate other women who do not have these criteria. This stereotypes surely build racist. All the beauty stereotypes make women worship the beauty. They built to put beauty above anything else like education. We knew that beauty products are never out of date. A woman wanted to change her real natural physical appearance just to follow the Patriarchy stereotype of beauty which also known as control of woman sexuality.

The second is control of women movement. It is a system that limit women freedom to move. The movement that the writer meant was about what a women can and cannot do. There is a divider between the two

genders. Men are usually allowed to do more things in Patriarchy system compared to women. This is because in Patriarchy system women sexuality, production and reproduction are defined by men who has power toward them, just like father or husband.

On the other hand, Patriarcal society believed if a woman let go far outside her home, the influence of the environment will make her a rebel. She will know more. Her knowledge builds opinion that soon will make her reject the Patriarchy system controlling her. To protect the Patriarchy system, men control the movement of women. From this we know that actually Patriarcal society realize if the system is unfair especially for women.

For the Control of woman movement, let's take The Bell as the example.

**“It was deliciously peaceful, but there was no path for the girls, their clothes would have been torn to shreds.” (Page 347)**

In this part, Andersen shown that places outside the home are not suitable for women. On the previous explanation, we knew that women built to be delicate. They wear beautiful things and nature would destroy it. These paradigm and stereotypes built to control women movement. It makes women think that the places Patriarchal society defined for them are natural. This is shown in The Butterfly, The Tinder Box and The Bell fairy tales.

The third is control of women ownership. This control limited the things that women can have. It can happen in family, religion, law,

economy, policy, etc. For example, in family the boys given more right in education rather than the girls. This shown in Andersen's fairy tale titled The Wild Swan. There explained clearly how the princes went to school with stars on their bossoms and swords on their sides while Elise only given picture-book and stay at home.

If Elise allowed to go to school just like her brothers, she would not suffer as much as the fairy tale shown. She would be able to write like her brothers. So she could write to anyone that she was in an important duty that forbade her to speak. She would be able to oppose the unfairness the people done.

Women education is limited to avoid them from being smart. They programmed to be obedience. Unfortunately, this obedience is not only for good things. They must obey men will for men pleasure and advantage.

The fourth is father control. The absolute of father control to the family is one of the system patriarchy emphasized. Father decision must be obeyed by all the family members. This is because father takes control of family finance. He also considered as the one who brings the children because women can not be pregnant without men.

Fathers also have stronger body. They are able to abuse children or wife. This abusement can be used to punish children or wife when they are not obey his rule or command. Yet, in Patriarchy system, it is woman who mostly built to be obedient. So this abusement is mostly victimize women.

This father control is unlimited. In the Andersen's fairy tales, there were some cases where father forced their children to work, to be married

or to stay at home. These cases found in *The Elf Hill*, *The Little Match Girl* and *The Tinder Box* fairy tales.

The fifth is Patriarcal production mode. Patriarcal production mode, based on Walby in Bhasin's book (1996:5) is a Patriarchy believe where women positioned as producer. The product of women work taken by men. Men defined the works that can be done by women. For example, women must work in the kitchen, preparing the food, take care of home, etc.

Marriage emphasized as the goal for women, because most of them do not have power for taking care of their finance. The only thing they can do to have wealth is being married to a man. Yet, marriage is a tie for women. When a woman married to a man, she must given everything as service for her husband.

In Patriarcal society marriage, man possess his wife unlimitedly. That's why he is free to do whatever to her. For example, asking her to give him any service. The service that mostly shown, is service in kitchen. Andersen emphasized this point in his fairy tales.

**“The merman king had been for many years a widower, but his old mother kept house for him;...” (The Little Mermaid, Page 11)**

**“She will be a good housewife.” (The Elf Hill, Page 72)**

**“... she was pure and delicate, and belonged to that class of notable girls who always look well, yet make themselves useful in the kitchen.” (The Butterfly, Page 107)**

From these fairy tales, we can infer that women shaped to produce work that can be taken by men. It happens in family, marriage and society. They built to be the slave of men from their early age. This is because this criterion will make them oneday chosen for marriage.



If women work outside the house, they are subordinated, for example in payment. They are exploited by the men that have right toward them. Men do this because it gives them material basis. For example, women used to be given lower payment than men because they are not considered as the stakeholder of the family. In this analysis, Patriarcal production mode found in The Elf Hill, The Butterfly and The Little Match Girl fairy tales.

There are also some influence that strengthen these Patriarchy systems in Andersen's fairy tales. The fairy tales chosen have points that often repeated. For example men created as superior. They are going to continue their father throne. Men must be strong and brave. They will considered as shameful if they do not fill these criteria.

While women must be obedience. They considered as weak, so they cannot go to far from house, do hard works and etc. Because of this women considered as creature that do not need education. Women must obey this rule if they want to get power. The benefit of this obedience is they can get power from man so they can control people from the lower class. A queen can command a slave to service her because her husband is the king.

Women will be considered as dangerous creature whe they have good education. Because education can make them realized that these Patriarchy systems are disadvantage them. When they realize it they will ot obey men anymore. This can threatened men throne.

All of the points of Patriarchy system that the writer taken from the story has also proven Havelock Ellis' opinion in Ir. Soekarno's book (2014:6) that stated how Patriarchy saw women as the mulatto of goddess and fool. Patriarcal society has build some stereotypes that used to dominate women as their private right. They influence women to be beautiful and perfect for their pleasure, yet they limit them, for example in education, to make them keep being obedient.

Patriarcal society knew that Patriarchy system is unfair. Yet they keep maintaining it because there are a lot advantages they get from it. If women start to realize it, they will no longer get the advantage. That's why the system strengthen over and over again around the society to build people perception that Patriarchy is a faith.

They apply it on family, daily life even fairy tales to make as if it was natural. They try to build society paradigm that women born to service men. They said that it is God's will. Bhasin stated on her book (V, 1996) that God's will is actually something that we got in our body since we were born. That's why, for example women job, is not God's will. It is actually something that build by the Patriarchy system to strengthen their power and gain their advantages.

Yet, from the analysis we also know that the advantages the men get are not pure. There is also disadvantage Patriarchy system gave them. Men must also grow base on how Patriarchy directs them to be. They must be strong, brave, adventurous, never give up and etc. If they are not filling the

criteria the patriarchy built, Patriarcal society will humiliate them. Here we found it in The Bell fairy tale.

**“...The third said that he had never been anywhere without his parents, that he had always been a good child and he meant to continue so, although he was confirmed; nobody ought to have made fun of this resolve; but he did not escape being laughet at.” (Page 346)**

In this part, we can see how a man directed to be and what will happen to him if he does not follow the direction. The Patriarcal society will humiliate this kind of man. He will be seen as a failed man. In Patriarchy, men cannot be weak, afraid, doubt and etc. Because the Patriarcal society believed that they were born to dominate. When a man does not fill all the criteria Patriarchy system direct them to be, he will not worth the power of dominations.