ABSTRACT


The Research is aimed at finding out the undergoing shifting of parent’s primary role in breadwinning, domestic work, and childcare within household. The research is analyzed by descriptive-qualitative method using relevant theories and the data obtained from literature related to gender theory particularly on family and marriage issue.

The research results that the shifting of parent’s role within Naumann’s household does not indicate gender role in the household undergoing change thoroughly. Parent retains traditional gender role within household. To examine parent’s allegiance to traditional gender role can be derived from analyzing the dynamic of shifting role itself. Although a father performs significantly in the household chores and participates in childcare, still the father acts as a stronghold in disciplinarian and the restricted time the father invests with children. Finally, we can say that women may be called upon to do men’s work when necessary like playing the provider role but women will ever do women’s work and men do not easily taken on women’s task.
APPROVEMENT

THE SHIFTING OF THE PARENT’S PRIMARY ROLE IN NAUMANN’S
FAMILY IN NOVEL BEE SEASON (A GENDER STUDY)

A Thesis Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
the Degree of Letters Scholar

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
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JAKARTA
2009
The thesis entitled “The Shifting of the Parent’s Primary Role in Naumann’s Family in Novel Bee Season” has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on January 6, 2009. The thesis has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Letters Scholar.
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, January 6 2009

Elfira Chairunissa
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

in the name of ALLAH SWT, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful

All praises to be ALLAH SWT “the Lord of the universe, for endless blessing pouring down on me, the writer feels gratitude. Salam and salutation be upon our honor Prophet MUHAMMAD SAW “the last prophetic”.

The writer would like to thank many for her advisor, Ms. Inayatul Chusna, M. Hum, for generous advice tutoring thesis, without your support, this thesis is not complete. The writer also would like to thank to those for helping this thesis complete:

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THE SHIFTING OF THE PARENT'S PRIMARY ROLE IN NAUMANN'S
FAMILY IN NOVEL *BEE SEASON* (A GENDER STUDY)

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JAKARTA
2009
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Many literary works have family notion as its theme. The work in this section examines family relationships from many different vantage points. The stories usually recount things that appear within the family member interaction, such as relationships between husband/father and wife/mother, the love-hate relationship of siblings, and the well-maladjusted kinship parents and children. That sort of thing commonly occurs in the traditional set of family with dad as the breadwinner and mom raising the kid. However, in 1980s only 16% of American families fit this issue.\(^1\) As the time passes by, many families readjust this set for encouragement to economic motive and the demand of woman’s equality.

For these reasons, many families have changed the model of gender roles in family. The function of father/husband does not act as a provider financial support for family, because some mothers/wives choose to pursue professional career after having marriage. Consequently, the spouse has to share responsibilities to run household or child rearing. Other couples whose husbands have lower income, stay dominantly at home and care for children. While the mother works outside and becomes the chief breadwinner, she gives the child custody mostly to husband. This case has changed the requirements of motherhood for many women.

The role of husband as the nurturer is far away from expectation in society. The child nurturing should be mother’s responsibilities. The stereotypes surrounding motherhood suggest that women are supposed to achieve the ultimate fulfillment of their feminine role through motherhood and mothers are supposed to be warm, nurturing and selfless sacrificing their own needs to ensure the welfare of their children. Women are expected to adapt to be parents and to make a strong emotional bond to their children from newborn infant.

In general, cultural paradigm of parenting roles is based on outdated stereotypes, attributing different skills and weaknesses to mothers/fathers and distinct domains of responsibility. While the ideal mother’s identity is wrapped up in domesticity and her role as parent and homemaker, the ideal father’s realm is fiscal responsibility to his family. The ideal of a father is concerned with those domestic routines go well and that the people at home are happy. However, he does not invest himself significantly in childcare or other household chores. Instead, he immerses himself in work to provide financially for his family.

In *Bee Season*, Myla Goldberg chronicles the details of the Naumann—the subtle interplay between an estranged husband and wife, the love-hate relationship of two siblings, the shifting loyalties of parent and child—with a wonderful mixture of humor and compassion. Over the course of *Bee Season*, Goldberg addresses the issue that Naumann’s families (Saul [father], Miriam [mother], Aaron [son], and Eliza [daughter]) have established the untraditional pattern for the family roles and childcare. Saul and Miriam have shifted role because Miriam

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works in the more promising job than Saul’s work as a cantor. Miriam earns sufficient income to support family financial. Thus, she becomes the main breadwinner, while Saul handles the household chores and primary caregiver. These specific domains of Miriam’s role are taken over by Saul’s greatest involvement. Saul, as a father, involves in a variety of parenting domains across child’s life course of infancy, childhood and adolescent such as disciplinary overseer, monitoring children’s school and providing the right emotional support or companionship. The role changing of the parents at the end is not going smoothly. It is seen somehow Saul and Miriam underlie traditional roles in some domains within household. They cannot fully embrace the notion of untraditional role. Consequently, their children still reflect that they are longing the delicate fabric of family life in traditional household. These aspects have interested the writer to analyze the shifting primary role of parents in family.

B. Focus of the Study

The writer would like to emphasize the issue in analyzing the shifting parent’s primary role in their untraditional arrangement for family, and their persistent to implement their untraditional arrangement across family life.

C. Research Questions

Grounded from the explanation above, the writer formulates the question. Here is question: “What untraditional shifting role does the parent perform in the Naumann’s family?”
D. The Objectives and Significances of the Study

The objective of the study is to know about the untraditional shifting roles the parent performs in Naumann’s family.

The significance of study is to enhance the writer’s literary knowledge to the gender approach about the shifting role parenting in family nowadays.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Method of Research

The method that is used in this research is descriptive-qualitative method to describe the shifting gender family role the parent performs.

2. Data Analysis

In this research, the data are analyzed qualitatively by the relevant gender theory particularly on family and marriage issue.

3. The Instrument

The instrument in this research is the writer herself by reading novel and analyzing the data collected to find out the connection and other aspects related to the subject of research.

4. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis in this research is Bee Season novel; work of Myla Goldberg was written in 2001 and published by anchor Book Random House.
5. The Time and Place of the Research

The research started on the eighth semester of academic year 2007-2008, at the department of English Letters, state Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Gender Definition

Gender refers to the differences that sex makes in a culture and influences how we think of ourselves, how we interact with people, and how we fit into our society. Each society makes up its own set of rules to define what it means to be a man and a woman and people construct gender through their interactions by behaving in appropriate ways. Therefore, society demands individuals to conform to social gendered expectations to what called sex roles that men and women are expected to think and act differently. When we do not conform to these expectations, we are considered as deviant. Thus, we would like to have moderated our behavior accordingly.

Certain behavior and attitudes for men and women have been gendered socially constructed. The traditional idea of women’s proper role in society was that of wife and mother and the traditional idea of men’s proper role was that of husband and father. Only the female can bear the children and naturally feed them: the childcare role is primarily an extension of female’s biological function beyond pregnancy and a woman was considered to be naturally fulfilled and content in these roles. While male was designed naturally to be protector and

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5 Ibid. p.83.
6 Ibid. p.111.
provider of shelter to female, thus in society male becomes the head of family or group.

B. Gender Institution: Family

The role-plays within family member are based on gender. Family is the agent socialization for children where they are prepared to participate in society and adult applied their gendered norms as father and mother to meet society expectations. When children reach adolescent, they have already known their roles as woman and man that need to be expected in society. Woman’s responsibility is mainly to maintain the family home, nurturing, and childrearing and man’s responsibility should be entirely responsible for earning the living for a family. This role has become part of the culture and it is reflected in American society’s institution to what we have known as “Traditional Family.”

1. Traditional Family

As found throughout society, the structure and function of the family are changing at a rapid pace. Patriarchy still demonstrates as the family authority in making decision and society views favoring male family leadership. A study of gender and family must begin by examining the notion of the “Traditional Family.” The myth of happy family where dad works for pay outside the home and mom cares for her family without being paid. Many people did not aspire to or did not live in this kind of household. However, because it has come to reflect our ideas about past

family arrangements—the institution of family—it needs to be studied and analyzed.

The traditional family is a significant family form for several reasons. First, it was the dominant pattern in middle-class North America both early in the twentieth century and again briefly during the 1950s (when one parent families were few, divorce rare, and fertility rates high), second, the general population and many scholars regarded the traditional family as the ideal form.\textsuperscript{8} It seemed to be the best arrangement for society’s at large and individual families as well. Early twentieth century men and women were expected to fulfill entirely different task in different locations. It was a two-sphered arrangement, men as the breadwinner and women referred to as the homemaker.

Jesse Bernard’s work (1981) on breadwinners in the traditional family discusses the development of the good provider role for men.

“She argues that a specialized male role evolved with separation of home and work. This separation limited women’s power as they made a smaller financial contribution to the household. Women worked at home; thus, their domestic activities came to be seen as a measure of their womanhood. Men work outside the home, thus, the paid workplace was understood to be male sexual territory, and manhood came to be measured by the ability to provide.”\textsuperscript{9}

This clearly defines gender division between men and women in family. Not only men’s position in family that based on gender, but also parenting duties divided by gender. Here we are confronted with an

\textsuperscript{8} Ibid.
\textsuperscript{9} Ibid. p. 208.
assumption of sex appropriateness: childcare is seen as a maternal role and not as paternal role. Nurturing/childcare is the basic core aspect of being woman. Woman who does not live up to this role of is considered to miss out their femininity that historically has been associated with it.

This separation contributed to the devalue of unpaid work and reinforced the position of men as the head of their families. This creation made gender polarization for whom that not follow the line, particularly on men who choose not to work full time and stay home to care children and on women who actively work for full time pay.

With the emergence and then decline of the two-sphered family arrangement, notions of mothering have changed in complex ways.

“Prior to the “traditional family” fathers and mothers were actively involved in disciplinarian their children. In those days, there were no expectations that mothers would devote all or even most of their attention to rearing children. Even in the wealthiest class, mothers still did not regard their children as their primary focus: wet nurses, governesses, and tutors are employed to look after children.”10

Because the industrial revolution led to a change in the division of labor between women and men and ultimately influenced modern ideas about childrearing, mothering became the primary focus of women.

In Patriarchal contexts, where the father is viewed implicitly as the head of the family and boys are valued more than girls are, girls may be extremely sensitive to approval and disapproval from their fathers. Perhaps partly for this reason, support, and encouragement from fathers are often

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10 Ibid. p. 220.
cited as very important to their daughters’ development of self-confidence and strong achievement aspirations. The meta-analysis by Lyton and Romney showed that parents do not typically treat their sons and daughters differently regarding achievement and encouragement. However, other individual studies have indeed found that a reinforcement from adults influences children’s behavior.

Mothers present important role models for their daughters. Research shows that daughters of employed mothers hold less traditional gender role attitudes than daughters of mothers who are not employed. The mother-daughter relationship also has implications for daughters’ development of feminist attitudes. The sex of parent, qualified by earning status and femininity was predictive of the level of responsibility parents had for child-related activities.

The amount of time parents spend with their children, mothers have been found consistently to have higher levels of involvement with regard to direct interaction, accessibility, and responsibility. In addition to the differences between mothers and fathers for time, they spend interacting with and being accessible to their children. The differences in

13 Hillary M. Lips (1999), *op. cit.* 240
15 Ibid.
the child-related activities mothers and fathers take responsibility. Fathers are more likely to spend time in play activities and mothers spend more time in maintenance activities.

The relationships of the amount of time parents spend with their children and parental responsibility with parental gender role characteristics.

“Although both mothers and fathers are capable of caring for a child, the continuing differences between the parents' levels of involvement with their children may be a product of sociocultural mandates. Sociocultural mandates may influence the mothers and fathers' role expectations for themselves and their child's other parent. Further, Fleck (1997) suggested that a lower level of paternal involvement could be due to weak social support for involved fathers, as well as to issues such as motivation, skills, and institutional practices.”

The ways in which mothers and fathers define their roles influence to the quality and quantity of their behavior with their children.

“Some women who subscribe to more gender that is traditional roles may not expect their child's other parent to share parental responsibilities. These mothers may place significant value on women's roles as wives and mothers, roles in which they may feel irreplaceable and can exercise significant autonomy and power.”

The notion of the traditional family is not a sustainable family form and last only in short-termed. The outnumbering women enter paid labor force destroyed the fact that argued the homemaker/breadwinner family was the ideal arrangement for modern society. Women were actively

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16 Ibid.
17 Ibid.
involved in fiscal’s responsibility and men began to take role in childrearing and maintaining household chores. There are many causes underlying these patterns, including changes in technology and economic patterns. Therefore, now women were fulfilling their potential and men’s effort to support their family financially did not leave them isolated from their spouses and children.\textsuperscript{18}

2. Untraditional Family

Speaking about untraditional gender roles in family, there are growing trend in America. Up from 98,000 dads in 2005 choose to stay in home. This number increased rapidly according to U.S. Census Bureau survey conducted in 2006.\textsuperscript{19} This survey shows there are changing traditional gender roles, in accordance with the greater earning potential of the woman for the household living and providing kids with unique relationships with their father and a new side of childcare.

Parent who espouses nontraditional gender roles sees parenting approach as more of a sharing and not really as black and white as society would like to view a role reversal. In household whom dad stays at home is father with underemployment job, so it is more practical for the woman to work and the man to stay home rather than putting children in daycare.

The father ‘s involvement in the children’ life is important factor because they are more inclined to let their kids experience more for

\textsuperscript{18} Beverly Matthews and Lori Beaman (2007), p. 211
themselves, while mother tends to be more protective. However, not everyone was as excited to break the norms. We are brought up from a young age to understand that men provide for their families. When a father is not afforded for this, sometimes society or father himself feels his masculinity was threatened, than he has a hard time transitioning from and independent person to a full-time dad.

Wives struggle too. While the husbands’ transitioned from complete freedom to 24 hours with a child, their wives' transitions were difficult in almost the opposite sense -- they went from spending all of their time with their babies immediately after birth to spending their days away from home.\textsuperscript{20} Being a worker mother, children often get really upset when mother leaves for work in the morning.

Returned to 1983; perhaps it was OK to laugh at man bumbling through child-care tasks. Now, being taken aback by the notion of dads who diaper seems so last century.\textsuperscript{21} However, in everyday life, stay-at-home fathers still get plenty of you-got-to-be-kidding reactions Dad to dad. There are those who disapprove openly, say, “The only men who stay home with their kids are men who have lost their manhood.” In addition, there are all those other parents -- yes, we mean moms -- who cannot figure out how to talk to a dad about kid business, like homework and play dates, and always ask to speak to his wife.\textsuperscript{22}

\textsuperscript{20} Ibid
\textsuperscript{22} Ibid
In spite of the resistance to the reality of dads being at home, kids do not seem to think it is a big deal, explaining their family’s arrangement simply: “Mom has to go to work to have money.” Many people assume that a man at home is unemployable. "The greatest societal obstacle for a stay-at-home dads is that when a man is not out in the workplace, people automatically ask, 'What's wrong with this person, why can't he work?'” Says Haltzman. Haltzman says the assumption is not just a matter of social expectation. He thinks there is a natural desire for a man to be the provider and the protector of the family, and it goes beyond culture.\(^{23}\)

Many factors seem to moderate fathers’ involvement with their children. Marital satisfaction and a father’s love for his wife have been shown to be positively linked with his childcare involvement. Unemployed fathers may be more involved with their children than their employed fathers. The father’s income contributes the time he spends time with his children. (Times magazine).\(^{24}\)

In families who espouse nontraditional gender roles, mothers are balancing and integrating their dual roles of mother and worker. Barnett found that the number of hours mothers work per week and maternal nontraditional attitudes toward the father role were the most consistent predictors of paternal participation in childcare.\(^{25}\)

\(^{23}\) Ibid
\(^{25}\) Ibid.
Further, Russell found that:

“Men with less rigid gender role orientations were more involved in the day-to-day care of their children than were more traditional "masculine" fathers. Similarly, Bonney found that fathers who reported more liberal gender role ideology held more progressive views of paternal roles and that the degree to which fathers adhere to the traditional father-provider role may be related to his involvement with his children. Further, fathers who identified the nurturing role as a highly central part of their lives were more likely to participate in responsibility behaviors with their children.”

Based on available research,

“It is reasonable to assume that the way in which parents define their roles, and the way in which they view their masculine and feminine characteristics, will influence the quality and quantity of time spent with their children. Palkovitz found that fathers' and mothers' concept of the paternal role was related positively to fathers' behavioral and affective involvement with children.”

As a result, changes in maternal and paternal involvement with their children may be related to fathers being forced to take on more active roles in their children's lives because of mothers entering the workforce.

Gender theory is offered as an alternative explanation to role theory. Gender theory has three dimensions: the extent to which a woman interprets her employment as something she does to contribute to the financial support of her family, the extent to which a woman defines her job as central in her family's experience, and who the woman thinks ideally should be the financial provider for her family. Only 15% of

27 Ibid.
women in dual-income families have redefined completely bread winning as a shared, nongendered activity, as defined by the three dimensions above.²⁸

Some fathers feel that breadwinning is the most important thing; others endorse the need to support their spouse in her parenting roles, whereas some embrace fully the major responsibilities of fathering.

The specific parenting behaviors new fathers adopt is dependent on:

“1) The amount of support provided by others, (2) how much commitment and investment are provided by the individual to paternal identity, and (3) how much gratification is felt in fulfilling the parenting role. The first component is externally driven by social support provided by parents, wives, and friends, whereas the latter two are intrinsically motivated. It is likely that a father with a more salient paternal role will spend more time with his children, and have higher quality interactions during the time spent together. Given the impact of paternal identity on parenting behaviors, it is important to identify the factors that predict the placement of fathering within a man’s identity hierarchy. The "inner father," or working model of parenting, is influenced by actual experiences with an individual’s father during childhood, and likely contributes to the perceived prominence and importance of the role as father.”²⁹

In addition, the roles and relationships within the family context influence a child’s socialization.

“Research on mothers and fathers indicates that they often play different roles. Fathers who are not the primary caregivers for their children are more likely to sex-type them, particularly their sons. Interestingly, fathers who are major caregivers, single fathers, or stay-

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²⁸ Ibid.
at-home dads are less likely to engage in those stereotypical patterns. Some researchers have suggested that this difference results from very involved dads getting to know their children as well-rounded persons, rather than thinking of them simply as my sons and my daughters. In addition, discipline patterns differ depending on the parents’ notions of gender roles. Research shows that fathers are more likely to punish gender inappropriate behavior than are mothers, especially from their sons. In general, parents who do not follow a traditional gendered division of labor are less likely to raise their children in stereotypical ways.\textsuperscript{30}

\textsuperscript{30} Beverly Matthews and Lori Beaman (2007), \textit{op. cit.} 95.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

Having read the novel, the writer finds some statements as the corpus of the research. They are classified into three roles, which are breadwinning, domestic works, and childcare.

The list of shifting parent’s primary role in Bee Season

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Shifting Role</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>“...Saul is teaching an adult education class at the synagogue and conducting Bar Mitzvah lesson...”</td>
<td>Breadwinning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>“Saul handles the cooking, shopping.”</td>
<td>Domestic Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“…Saul said he’d do the laundry...”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>“Saul is delegated to late night feedings and sodden diapers change.”</td>
<td>Childcare</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“…recalling for Saul the intimacy of late night feedings when the world contracted to include only him and his baby boy.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“You look as if you could use a snack, I cut up an apple for you and a little bit of cheese, you can have cookie....”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Saul feeds Eliza cereal for breakfast.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Saul insists to make pudding cup for Eliza’s dessert.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Saul has never shirked his duty as child chauffer.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“…your son has had an accident, he says he’s all right, but he needs a change of clothes, can you come.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“Saul celebrates by baking a cake...”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“It is what Saul instructed him to do during Christmas carols to avoid having to impugn his beliefs for the sake of a school winter recital.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>“Miriam’s contract as lawyer allows for a down payment on a home.”</td>
<td>Breadwinner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>“Miriam cleans at night.”</td>
<td>Domestic Work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“…Miriam revels in the furnishing the house.”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6 | “Miriam puts Eliza to bed.”
   | “She buys and picks out clothe for children.”
   | “Miriam attends Aaron’s holiday assembly school.”
   | “She clears her day to watch Eliza’s Bee Competition.” | Childcare

B. Character Analysis

Novel consists of intrinsic elements. One of them is character. A character in literature is a person created for a work of fiction by the author. A character’s dimensionality and purpose in the story are important to the whole story. Thus creating a character determines the author’s purpose for their works. As in novel *Bee Season*, there are four characters, which are father, mother, daughter, and son in the Naumann’s family.

*Bee Season*, a family romance, is a revisited genre that periodically requires reinvention. In it, the author exposes the emotional fault lines in the life of a suburban Jewish family-Naumann’s family-. As society assumes, the best arrangement for family patterns are father as the main breadwinner and mother as the major homemaker and caregiver. However, this set is not an issue in Naumann’s family. The changing work status of women has led the wife entering the outside working. Both parents, Saul and Miriam, negotiate new roles that suit their individual desires and priorities. They shift in role responsibility at home. Husband is performed by elevated paternal role in childcare and domestic work. Saul can distinguish himself from generation before him, experiencing with new roles at home. Moreover, wife can work fulltime without feeling guilt and anxiety the household work and childcare neglected.

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1 The Father’s Role Description

Saul, as a father of two children, is a cantor (as in choir leader in Christian faith) in a local synagogue. Saul is person whose social life is awkward. His main interests are studying in the pursuit of scholar mysticism and biblical study.

a. Breadwinning

Saul performs job as a cantor on Friday night. He also teaches adult education classes and conducts Bar Mitzvah tutorial program on weekend. These jobs only require few hours, two days in a week. When Saul is not performing his job, he spends the rest of the day at home studying to gain advance at Jewish scholar thought and Biblical study.

“On Sunday evening, Saul is teaching an adult education class at the synagogue and conducting Bar Mitzvah lesson on Saturday. (Goldberg 2001, p. 89)

His income from the job is not sufficient for the family bills. He fills position as a second-earner for living cost in family. That is why he is responsible for carrying the family work and primary childcare. He takes determination in these roles based on practical consideration. He chooses to stay at home to carry the housework and rear children rather than taking a second job that could pay better than being only as a cantor work to sustain family financial. As cited in chapter two, man’s greatest battle when he is not out in a workplace is from their original family. Men, as a father, report receiving indirect message that providing for the family is primary and being with family is secondary. They receive negative
feedback from their own parent regarding their decision to being at home significantly. Since Saul is untied to that situation, he does not have to encounter the roles to society expectation general for his kind. Saul also does not feel emasculating of his identity and masculinity that ties up in the good provider roles even his new congregation does not question it.

Several factors determine Saul staying dominantly at home is first he can pursue his interests at mysticism. This is significant factor. Second, his wife works in the more promising job that can maintain the cost of the idealized middle class lifestyle family and third Saul followed a hippie life when he was student undergraduate. A hippie is person (late 1960’s) who rejects established social conventions and institutions and expresses his personality by unusual styles of dress, living habits, etc (Oxford Dictionary). Therefore, when he plans for family, he delights in having a wife who can work to finance the family. Besides, Saul is someone socially stunted.

Saul realizes his marriage is unusual agreement. He admits that he is still surprised to the image of his wife, Miriam heading off to office.

“Saul is surprised by Miriam’s singularity among the battalions of suited and briefcased men grimly disembarking from the commuter train.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 46)

However, he knows he could never match Miriam’s earnings for living a family. Somehow, he is thankful for what Miriam does. Saul acknowledges the important of Miriam’s earnings for family well-being. He has seen Miriam’s earnings as the cost efficiency to pay family needs.
b. Domestic Works

Saul handles the laundry and goes to the grocery store shopping and at the high end cooks meal. He tries cooking meal in a competent manner; he seems to be continually looking to add something in the pot. After those family duties have been performed Saul retreats himself into his study’s room, growing and blossoming with academic pursuing.

“The hippie in Saul enjoys their untraditional household roles. Miriam, as chief breadwinner, handles the finances with an efficiency Saul could never match. Saul handles the cooking, shopping.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 47)

“…Saul said he’d do the laundry…” (Goldberg 200001, p. 94)

Saul carries the load of housework. He has come to an understanding perceptions of fairness about who does what within marriage. Saul’s earnings as a cantor is considered underemployment job. Ross and Murkowski’s U.S research found that the higher the wife’s earnings, the more husbands help in the home, the more husband’s own earnings exceeded the wife’s, the less the husbands helped in the home. So the greater the wife’s contribution to family income is the more husbands helped at home. Saul who views Miriam’s contribution as important for the family’s financial stability is satisfied with his marriage when he performs a high number of household tasks. Saul does not find himself a hard time transitioning from and independent person to a full-time dad and

remains responsible for errand the house. He is shouldered by commitments required to fulfill family work, behaved in accordance with Miriam making greater financial contribution. He is not pressured to do domestic chores instead; he and his wife should not talk to address this problem and find it no difficult to put into practice. He does not see, engaging in the laundry hinder him from getting freedom or independence instead of a chance to explore his scholarly mysticism’s quest. Being at home, spaces him a lifestyle conducive to mystical advancement. Miriam’s support for finance helps Saul turn his full attention to his interest.

Here Saul does not conform to the specialization of men and women into what they called instrumental roles and expressive roles. The instrumental role is man focusing on earning an income as much as possible and the expressive role is woman devoting their time to maintain the home and nurture husband and children. Saul manages household work without consulting to his wife how should be done or what to do. He is the one decision-making role in shopping groceries, planning for the menu/food and preparing meal. Even he serves his family in dining table. He places a dish of chocolate pudding for dessert for each member of the family. He also clears the table and puts the dish in a sink. This can be seen as how gender role in the household is undergoing change.


c. Childcare

Related to his few hours working, Saul becomes the responsibility of one parent who take care the children. He is delegated by his wife to care Aaron’s baby. He takes on childcare responsibilities for late night feedings and sodden diapers change.

“Unprepared for the care and maintenance that attend this particular milestone, Miriam delegates night feedings and sodden diapers to Saul, who revels in the intimacy these duties afford.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 47)

Saul is embracing the idea of being emotionally involved in his baby boy’s caring. His most consistent predictors of paternal participation in childcare are the late hours Miriam’s arrivals at home. Determinant factor father involves primary caregiver is their beliefs about appropriate parenting roles for mother and father. Because of Miriam’s unavailability caring child related to working outside house, it is not surprising that Saul who is dominantly at home behaved in accordance with Miriam’s condition. He is kind of father who values the father role, rejects the biological basis of gender differences, and perceives his caregiving skills as adequate when more involved with their infants. Though Saul could not provide biological capacity to breastfeed infant, he offers his finger to bring pacify and comfortable effect. That is his participation during Aaron’s infancy like given direct care required. In general, Saul does many to care his infants. Moreover, his wife discontinues to be the primary nurturer. Atending infant care is the most santified for a woman that is deeply embedded in feminine role.
Other factors that cause father participation in the childcare are related to their marital satisfaction.

“He realizes, sheepishly, that he likes his low-maintenance marriage.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 47)

Saul sees goals that are more important in his relationship with his wife when he participates in nurturing. His wife could contribute the family income. So Miriam should not reallocate her time to childrearing, and would not be distracted by issues of childrearing and the other hand he can concentrate on his interest.

The tendency of Saul’s higher level of involvement for caretaking baby Aaron is an indication that Saul may hold liberal gender perception. It means Saul has more feminine view. Saul’s feeling possession for Aaron is associated with feminine notion as women’s expected role in society.

“This is his son, his baby boy. He relishes the sense of possession this gives him.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 47)

Even when Miriam ends breastfeeding early, Saul more obvious reflects his femininity when pressing the bottle to his chest. Lacking of woman’s biological capacity to breastfeed, he sits in a position whereas he pretends as if he breastfeeds to quiet Aaron from milk-contender’s thirst. Saul is tending the baby, the care that traditionally is carried by a woman.

“Sometimes, when it is very late, Saul presses the bottle’s bottom to his chest.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 80)

“…recalling for Saul the intimacy of late night feedings when the world contracted to include only him and his baby boy. The creak of rocky chair, the beat of Saul’s heart as Saul held Aaron against his chest.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 120)
This action is what called expressive task that woman should meet this task such as nurturing or developing interpersonal relationship with children. In functionalist theorist, the role of looking after the socio-emotional (expressive) needs of family members historically relegated to women.\textsuperscript{33} Moreover, Saul apparently tries to possess innate capacity that a woman have to provide care. He as a father changes into a man who invests his time with the work of caring.

When baby Eliza was born, Saul introduced Aaron to his new sister—a new member in Naumann’s family\. The early involvement of Saul in his infant’s life course suggests that Saul engages in both less masculine and more feminine view. His masculinity can be seen when Aaron is not aware of putting Eliza’s hand into his mouth and bitten it, Saul snatches the tiny hand away.

“Be gentle. Your sister needs your love. Look how small she is. Will you help me look out for her? She needs us both.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 57)

The way of Saul telling Aaron how to handle his little sister with care, remains us of the traditional pattern gender stereotype interacting with boys and daughters. Daughters are much more likely to be handled with tender and a father and brother will guard them from harm and injury. The ideal man’s role is to provide shelter and protection, and Saul internalizes Aaron’s thought on the premise idea of having the power to protect his sister.

\textsuperscript{33} Ibid., p. 204
Regarding of Saul’s less degree held masculine ideology could be derived from his family of origin. Saul had a hardship relationship with his father when he reached adolescent.

“Saul uses his student status to stay out of Vietnam; Henry officially washes his hands of his ungrateful, hippie Jew of a son.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 11)

From this point onward, Saul closeness to his mother may become an influence factor to his overall level of paternal, involvement in tasks, decision-making and childcare. Because of his father’s absence in adolescent, he views of a mother-led earner in a patriarchal families positively and devalues passive and subordinate roles mother at home.

The custodial care Saul performs for Aaron and Eliza when they reach childhood includes feeding, monitoring children’s safety, disciplining, driving children to and from school, and examining children’s achievement in school. Saul cooks for breakfast, dinner, preparing snack and lunch dessert and sometimes for occasional celebration dinner.

“You look as if you could use a snack, I cut up an apple for you and a little bit of cheese, you can have cookie if you want to....” (Goldberg 2001, p. 70)

“Saul escorts Eliza downstairs and feeds her cereal for breakfast.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 229)

“...making Eliza feel the need to apologize for her occasional pudding cup for dessert that Saul insists to make it.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 89)

He cooks not only on the day Miriam works but also when Miriam has day off from office. Saul’s paternal duty is not as a substitute while Miriam
working. He performs it thoroughly. Here he participates in caregiving to a young children involving feeding and cooking. He makes sure the children keep fed well.

Saul’s parental role is responsive to children’s safety. It happens when Saul gets emergency phone call from Aaron’s school, informing Aaron is bullied at recess.

“…your son has had an accident, he says he’s all right, but he needs a change of clothes.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 30)

Saul directly rushes to the school to demand an answer for what happens to his son. Generally, it is mother who takes off from work when children are sick or get accident at school to provide whatever parental time and direct care needed. Apparently, Saul has informed Aaron’s school that he is the parent to be contacted if anything happens to children at school. He is parent who is present to carry out parental time in general like taking care of a sick child.

Saul also drives children to and from school. He sometimes accommodates transportation if the children need to go somewhere if it is not weekend.

“Saul has never shirked his duty as child chauffer.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 17)

Saul concerns his children academic achievement too. Saul learns Eliza’s exclusion on being TAG-tested through the congregant that her son is in Eliza’s class.
“We think she’s pretty child. Which is why I was a little surprised when I learned that she hadn’t been TAG (Talent and Gift)-tested with the rest of her class?” (Goldberg 2001, p. 5)

On parent’s night, Saul attends and asks the principal why his daughter is skipped to be TAG-tested. Saul’s involvement in his children’s school achievement indicates him that he fulfills one of the parenting domains, which is involved in children’s school life. The significant reason he examines Eliza’s exclusion on being TAG-tested because he disbelieves that his daughter does not show any interest in academic pursue. Saul and his wife are university graduated and they are people who excel in the academic field.

Though Saul does the caretaking, he is lack of the emotional attachment to children. Before Aaron’s accident, Saul’s paternal involvement is limited to providing routine’s activities such as cooking and laundry.

“Saul and Miriam reinforce the idea that the four of them are bound by more than a shared proof.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 56)

Saul does not develop the nature of father involvement e.g. cognitive or emotional attachment at the life course of childhood his children. There are many ways to reflect nature of father involvement that father can meet involvement with children’s needs, such as interaction (direct interaction), accessibility (physical and psychological presence and availability) and responsibility (indirect childrearing tasks such as planning and scheduling). These lacks of parenting paternal domains may result from
the difficulty of observing the work of parenting itself. Saul does not spend his time interacting with the children whether taking them into an outside activity or developing companionship to his children. He locks himself in the study room and only comes out to do his familial duty. His retreats into the study room do serve another purpose, in addition to his desire to achieve a higher level of spirituality. He served purpose to approach parenting he experienced when he was childhood as the way his father kepts distance to him. Saul does not locate his time to simply nearby, available to their children if they are needed and children can have directly access to him. He neither allocates time to be devoted to the children related activities nor cuts his own leisure time like self-involving at studying. He even forbids children to knock the door unless it is a real emergency as the house set on fire or children get sick. His actions set barrier to the children to develop a sense of family bond connection. Saul cannot meet physical and emotional needs when the children grow, which the role of father and mother in monitoring children’s activities, disciplining, companionship to children and emotional support become more important. For Eliza and Aaron, Saul’s room is a place to ask a question or to deliver a message and then to be gone.

“Aaron and Eliza have been told over and over not to bother their father in there unless it’s a real emergency.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 34)

After Aaron’s accident, Saul begins developing friendship to Aaron and provides emotional support. He invites Aaron to his room. Saul
tells Aaron he can come to his room whenever he is teased. He is available
to his son during Aaron’s schooldays crises. He even encourages Aaron to
become a future rabbi. He begins to increase his parental effort time.

“What we do in here cancels out double whatever they
do out there.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 32)

Saul becomes the refugee for Aaron. Saul internalizes Aaron thought that
he is special so his peers at school beat him up. Saul fulfills his parental
booster. His parental resources act as buffers to be responsive with
Aaron’s need. Saul who at first misses his supervision in Aaron’s life now
involves in Aaron’s mid-life adolescent. The time he spends with his son
is compensation from his self-imposed at studying. Together in study’s
room, Saul is preparing his son for his Bar Mitzvah and practicing guitar
for blessing chant in Shabbat service. He sets the goal for his son. Saul
involves in Aaron’s social-emotional development. His closeness to Aaron
gives Aaron a safe feeling and guarantee for Aaron’s future. Saul’s hope
for his son becoming Rabbi seeps in Aaron’s blood. Here parents’ attitudes
were strong predictors of children's attitudes on political, gender, and
religious ideologies.

Besides developing social-emotional involvement, Saul also
involves in Aaron’s intellectual-academic such as Aaron being TAG-tested
in elementary school. Saul’s societal involvement at mid-life of Aaron’s
life could be explained by his late involvement in interacting or
supervising. Then he controls Aaron’s future for becoming rabbi.
Saul, who is the major caregiver, should not apply stereotypical pattern parenting for treating children based on sex. As cited in chapter two, a father who are the primary caregivers for their children are less likely to sex-typed them. However, Saul does contrary. He tends to linger his time with his son, although Saul never does company Aaron in his outing school such as camping or attending holiday school assembly. The reason he never did this is to perform his job as a cantor and tutor of Bar Mitzvah program.

“Aaron realizes that the camping trip will never exist beyond his father’s words.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 186)

Saul also fulfills his family roles as a disciplinarian/moral overseer and religious teaching. Saul teaches Aaron never takes for granted a product in advertisement. For this teaching, later Aaron will apply his father’s lesson to test his given religion. Another lesson is teaching Aaron to appreciate trust.

“Aaron remembers his father’s early lessons in consumer consciousness. Never buy a product just because you’ve seen it on TV...Aaron realizes he’s bought Judaism without consulting the side of the box.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 79)

“Mistakes are a part of life. Do not compound your errors by lying about them. I will always support you the best I can as long as you are honest with me.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 143)

The role as moral overseer is also the traditional role for the father. The active agent of social role model for a children is a father because mother is seen as too indulgent to provide this domain parenting adequately.
Moreover, a father is more likely punitive for inappropriate behavior from a child.

Saul initiates children into family tradition, where in Jewish culture is a women’s duty that performs.

“It is traditionally the woman’s job to handle the candles, but it has always been Saul.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 127)

Saul is concerned with passing on the religion’s tradition system. Saul, not only he engages in family works and childcare but also he performs untraditional role for religion ritual for Jewish family, which is Shabbat service dinner. Saul can carry this role because his job and interest allow him to conduct, while his wife is not religious. Thus, Saul performs the duty that has been traditionally associated with woman’s job to fulfill Miriam’s lack of religion doctrine. He takes children to synagogue. He also teaches Aaron to say “cheese and rice” instead of Jesus Christ whenever the name of God’s son comes up.

“It is what Saul instructed him to do during Christmas carols to avoid having to impugn his beliefs for the sake of a school winter recital.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 84)

When Saul turns his attention to Eliza, Aaron’s world shakes apart. Saul is mistaken that the rarity Aaron spends time at home is associated with Aaron seeking for independence in the light of adolescence. All Saul can do is to provide space for his son who is late to grow if he wants to be considered the cool dad. He knows that the adolescent is the most vulnerable period in terms of parental loss to develop to adult male. Saul
shows to become responsive to Aaron’s needs. He does not question Aaron’s regular going out with friend, he just insists that Aaron is never late to dine in Friday night for blessing Shabbat candles. Saul’s responsiveness to Aaron also comes when Aaron is late to hit puberty.

“It is freedom he wants, not a father breathing down his back, tracking his every move.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 174)

“...just as the word” puberty” became scarce when, by ninth grade, Aaron’s voice hadn’t change.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 35)

When Saul discovers the truth about Aaron’s exploring new faith after Aaron himself revealing it, Saul has to countervail his emotions dealing with it, regret and will to take Aaron back. A father is seen as a important character for a child especially son. The son will outcome with negative behavior when the father withdraws his supportive parenting behavior from the son. Saul fears that he will lose his influence to his son. He decides to make Aaron change his mind before Aaron reaching legal age to make decision of his own. However, Saul then stops forcing Aaron to leave new faith and allow him.

“He assures himself that this, like anything else, is a stage to be outgrown.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 248)

Before allowing Aaron, Saul holds a theological discussion with Aaron. Most of the talks are Saul who leads. Both the father and son soon explode into clash. This is indication that fathers are more likely to punish inappropriate behavior for the children, especially from their sons.
“How do you expect us to carry on a rational discussion when you are acting like a child?” (Goldberg 2001, p. 257)

Saul has to face unwillingly the reality that he is not taking in charge in his son’s life. He as a father has failed to lead his son into his religious teaching. He has failed to be psychological presence significantly because he cannot locate quality time or individual attention for his son and daughter equally. When the congregation asks Aaron’s absence in synagogue, Saul lies saying that his son tries different synagogue. The reason he lies because he does not want to be blamed for his failure on parenting to lead his son into Judaism.

Because Saul endears too much Aaron, Eliza is left alone. Eliza has been as much nonentity as the rest of the world on the others side of the door. The reason Saul has not tendered Eliza because she did not show her brilliant and anything in cerebral pursuit, since she was missed being TAG-tested. Saul fears that Eliza will sense his parental expectation as unrealistic, so he decides to keep distance. Saul’s ignorance to Eliza, makes her think if he really ever cares her.

Soon it changes when all of the member Naumann’s family watch Eliza’s bee district competition. Eliza’s spelling success captivates Saul. He begins studying with her and Eliza replaces Aaron first position in Saul’s place. At first Saul responds to his little girl’s victory at competition is unbelievable because his daughter has typically preferred television reruns to homework or reading. Even he resists to hold Eliza above his
head expressing his happiness, telling himself he has not tried to do this for at least five or six years. It is Saul also who buys Eliza a new third volume Webster dictionary in favor of preparing her for the national bee. Saul shows big enthusiasms for his daughter’s ability and his support is paralleled with his love. Saul’s involvement with Eliza is more realization of Saul’s expectation for her brilliance part. He delights in the sudden emergence his daughter’s ability at spelling. Here Saul portrays that his interest in his daughter’s life masks a need to satisfy his own ego. Eliza’s ability at spelling shows mysticism prodigy that Saul has devoted so much time in his study. That is why Eliza is glad to know that she causes her father’s emergence from his study in the name of spelling. She tries to fulfill her father’s expectation and lives up to her potential in order the desire to please her father to deserve attention.

“Eliza reminds herself of how lucky she is. Most kids have to study alone.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 82)

Saul does emotional care for Eliza. He has done a wonderful job preparing for Eliza’s bee competition. Saul celebrates Eliza’s participation in National bee although she lost. Saul indulges her with a special dinner. Father’s psychological and emotional support also convince daughter for her confidence with her being woman and broaden her possibilities, because Eliza previously feels her outside too dull for her inside before Saul’s involvement in her’s life. Saul attends national bee to keep Eliza company. When Eliza in the second grade, he helped her change clothes and Eliza insisted upon matching her socks with her shirt every morning.
because Saul did not understand about girl’s insistence with their public appearance. Saul shows to be unable to provide the basis of feminine value that girl owns beyond culture. Saul bakes a cookie for Eliza when her name bumps up to honor roll for the first time in her academic career. Moreover, sometimes Saul directly engages with Eliza preparing dinner for them. Here Saul gives the actual of parenting, together in one room doing activities.

“Saul celebrates by baking a cake whose emergence from the oven only he and Eliza witness....” (Goldberg 2001, p. 167)

Eliza was used to consider Saul as a authoritarian father who kept his distance from his daughter. Authoritarian attitudes toward childrearing reflect beliefs in strict discipline and obedience, and this style of parenting is characterized by a punitive orientation and the use of power assertion and control. Such practices are generally thought to have negative effects on children’s development, including peer relations, motivation, and internalization of values.\(^\text{34}\) That is why Eliza slips the information about the school bee under Saul’s door, rather telling him about it in person. She undermines herself that her father had no reason received a note from his daughter for a good thing.

“Eliza used to see his father face aged and authority, now she sees youth.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 198)

Now she enjoys his presence. The later involvement with Eliza, does suit a non-traditional parent that is more likely to tell their daughters

about achievement. In contrast, this treat never happens for Aaron. Saul never makes special announcement about a couple of times Aaron represented state fair science, but Saul announces Eliza’s representative in district bee in front of congregation.

“Eliza Naumann has won the honor of representing our district tomorrow in the bee finals.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 51)

2 The Mother’s Role Description in Public Area, Domestic Work, and Childcare

Since she was child, Miriam has obsessive personality. Thus, she has social maladjustment. However, she is very brilliant in her academic.

a. Public Area

Miriam, as a mother, is apparently a successive lawyer. She has graduated from the school of law. Miriam education achievement has enabled her to work for an estate lawyer firm. Miriam works fulltime; she is heading off to office before the children go to the school and is coming home at 6 o’clock. She becomes the chief breadwinner.

“Miriam’s contract allows for a down payment on a home.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 46)

Miriam has seen her occupation as the estate lawyer is perfect to be the financial provider for her family, because Saul, a male member in the family is not able to earn sufficient income. Since she earns more than her husband does, it is more cost effective if she pursues her career and delegates childcare to her husband rather than putting children on daycare
and the larger division of household chores her husband carries. The reason she delegates is not merely of who is good at providing but of who is supposed to seen doing that. Miriam thinks that her husband has an easier time at home. Other explanation the greater involvement Miriam in paid work is not only an economic necessity or at least a desire to achieve a desired standard of living; it is also seen as Miriam’s actualization to fulfill her own interest that steals things when she is outside. When Aaron’s baby arrives, she continues working, consequently she cannot provide primary care. When the mother has a full-time works, the father is more likely to be involved in household tasks and participation in family works continue to increase for men in dual-wage families.35 At first, she is employed as a lawyer in a law firm, and later she quits. For the past ten years, Naumann’s family has been living on Miriam parents’ inheritance. She, under the pretense of performing law, actually steals things.

“She has a mental illness that makes her believe she needs to take things.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 240)

When she came home, she spends her time reading magazine and types article then stuff them into envelopes addressed to editors’ magazines. Miriam takes leisure in this activity.

Miriam misses a large of the mother-children experience because career demand and family bills might require her so. Considering her fulltime work diminishes the amount of time mother devotes to children.

Miriam cannot just simply meet her children’s every need. Miriam has a poor cognitive skill. However, her ostensible involvement with work does not make her as a bad mother for her children.

“She knows that Saul has done a wonderful job helping prepare Eliza for the national, displaying a selflessness Miriam knows she lacks….” (Goldberg 2001, p. 95)

b. Domestic works

Miriam does the cleaning job at night dealing with her fulltime work. The reason she cleans because it is related to her obsessive personality. The cleaning job retains exclusive control to Miriam. She makes sure that the cleaning is performed adequately. She also sometimes sorts the laundry into light and dark loads.

“Miriam cleans at night. She is working the Formica in her favorite rubber gloves…” (Goldberg 2001, p. 18)

Because she is out in the workplace, Saul shoulders a much larger share of the domestic tasks. Miriam is freed from mundane domestic chores, except for cleaning the house, the household work she does at night. Here, Miriam does not remain disproportionately responsible for managing household functions such as cooking, shopping, and laundry after working. She does not need second shift job after working fulltime and coming home to complete all the tasks home required because her husband remains throughout the day to look after the family needs. In her case, she could relax her domestic standard, not have to do the double duty. She receives assistant from her husband. She and her husband are no
encountering conflict over who does what and assumptions based on gender stereotypes cause strife in many household.

c. Childcare

The arrival of a baby Aaron does not prompt Miriam to take on traditional roles by dropping out of the workplace or reducing work hour. She returns to work soon after giving birth. Miriam experiences overall change and greater stress after the birth of Aaron. Even she is reluctant to breastfeed Aaron, resents her breast, grown voluptuous with milk, after nine previous month of suckling. She resents breastfeeding on purpose. As previously written, Miriam has weird temperament. She senses some vital part of herself escaping into Aaron’s tiny mouth when breastfeeding him.

“...her natural disinclination toward breastfeeding magnified into revulsion by the image of a hairy breast giving suck to a child.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 102)

“She resents that her body must continue to give after nine previous months of suckling. She ends breast feeding early, citing the work of an outdated child development specialist.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 80)

Miriam does not demand changes in her schedules work or miss work because of a sick child or taken maternal leave to breastfeed child exclusively to attend childcare. Even she does not go home during the day to breastfeed Aaron’s baby. She is unprepared for the care and maintenance. The experience of motherhood is shaped by many things: the availability of resources to feed and care for children and the presence of supportive social environment. For Miriam as a children who is raised
under employing wet nurses, governesses, and tutors does not regard
cchildrearing as a her primary focus when she is mother. Since Miriam is
not surrounded by this situation, she misses her behave of maternal role
partly. Miriam does not conform to stereotypical sex roles.

Instead of employing nanny for her children caregiving, she
deleagtes it to her husband. Miriam is freed from dependability of child
caregivers for out of home care or in-home care which is care provided to
the child by a nonparent individual that her parent had opt for her care and
maintenance when she was childhood. Miriam is not caught in a difficult
situation for delegating childcare to Saul and worried quality childcare.
She does not arise with question about how Saul’s caring that will affect
her working distracted. Even she assumes her husband as the best
providing nurturer.

“She sees in Saul the househusband who will enable her
parental ambition without disenabling her anatomy and
goals.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 22)

Though Miriam seldom involves in caretaking, she occasionally
performs her role as the mother, the majority for Eliza. Miriam and her
daughter experience emotional distance. Miriam attempts taking her role
in order to fill in the gap left by Saul’s inability or unwillingness to
contribute or involve in Eliza’s life before discovering her new talent at
spelling. This causes infringement from Miriam for Saul’s favoring
affection to Aaron. Wife often complains about the quality of husband’s
childcare.
“Miriam begrudges Saul, feeling he is equally at fault for so obviously favoring Aaron, leaving her the child to whom she has the least to say.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 59)

Several times, Miriam spends maternal time involvement with Eliza and Aaron, expressing her love. The maternal time she invests is categorized for two: direct interaction or engagement and accessibility. Direct interaction or engagement indicates that parents are engaging in activities with their child. Mother-daughter direct interactions sometimes have a talk about feeling. For example in this novel, Eliza asks Miriam about her past. Eliza asks a question about her mother going on a date, her mother’s fears at boarding school, and her mother’s toy kid. Miriam does mutually to Eliza. Miriam asks Eliza what happens when Eliza is thinking of a spelling word.

When Miriam interacts with Eliza, the interaction is gendered base. Miriam role plays in the family reflects the old notion mother-daughter relationship. Talking about feeling is a sort of communication that reinforces gender pattern. Mother tends to have a lot conversation about feeling with daughter than son. Son is discouraged to express feeling.

Other direct interaction that happened rare between Eliza and Miriam at night, is Miriam putting Eliza to bed. Miriam rarely performs her maternal involvement in nighttime soothing. This nighttime soothing is gender based too. While soothing Eliza’s nighttime, Miriam teaches Eliza how to minimize the pressure on her ear when the plane takes off. Apparently, mother is more likely to cuddle daughter. Miriam spends her
time in physical care and this reinforces the typical mother’s engagement in maintenance activities with children.

Second category maternal time is accessibility. Accessibility indicates that the parent is available to the child, should the parent be needed. Few occasions Miriam fulfills this category. Miriam attends Eliza bee. Miriam is glad to be sitting there, parent among parents. With less attention given to Eliza in the restricted amount time, the availability Miriam watching Eliza on stage is an emotional support for Eliza. Because Miriam is working, she has never had much time to attend her children participation in competition. This quality time Miriam devoted to Eliza largely can substitute a quantity of time. Miriam’s presence indicates mother-daughter emotional bond stronger. When Eliza wonders what shirt she will wear on national bee, she comes to Miriam if necessary they go for shopping shirt. Miriam knows Eliza wants to wear something special on her moment. Thus, she remembers having a box of her clothes when she was on Eliza’s size, together they search for the perfect shirt in the attic. Here Miriam spends her time with her daughter in a nonphysical care. It is Miriam too who picks out the tight for Eliza to wear on district bee. Miriam is teaching or shaping Eliza appropriate femininity through the tight wearing although Eliza suffers for itch.

When it comes for Aaron, Miriam participates with a low rate of time direct interaction and accessibility than to Eliza. This apparently is
indication for parent’s preference on having influence for children on their own sex. Even Miriam views Aaron quite not her son.

“...Ima never bringing a smile to Miriam the way it does the word Abba to Saul...even when Aaron’s baby, he looks happier in Saul’s arms than hers.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 75)

Miriam does not console Aaron with motherly words of wisdom to a son obviously replaced in his father’s place. Miriam is less to her expressive duties though she knows she should probably do. She has no left energy after working to cheer Aaron. This may be a kind of parent-children interaction that based on gender, boys have to cope with their feeling by themselves. A study by Sabateli found that both husbands and wives reported lower expressive (emotional and affectionate behavior) levels in families where the wife was employed than in families where she was not.\textsuperscript{36} This suggests, another indication, parent’s expressive relationship may suffer when wives are employed, because mothers can experience psychological difficulties for themselves, which will be then reflected in their parenting behavior, when they find their employment is strain. However, Miriam couple of times attends Aaron’s assembly holiday school. She attends just because Saul cannot accommodate his time because of tutoring Bar Mitzvah program on weekday.

Having explained Miriam’s duties in the caretaking, it is better of knowing the reason she delegates her role-defined job mostly to Saul.

Miriam’s unpreparedness could be assumed from the point that she comes from the upper class.

“Miriam is an upper-middle class wife and mother of two.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 198)

Miriam’s upbringing herself was delegated by employing nanny-series, thus she sees her own parent approaching parenting to not regard childrearing as a focus. She perfectly inherits the idea of an aristocratic woman. She sees Aaron’s birth as a goal attained of woman’s social role. The birth of child did not guarantee to provoke Miriam the same reaction in every woman who is desirably nurturing for the infant. The reaction depends on how much and why she wants and plans for the child. How being a mother affects her position. Miriam wants a child to compensate for her only-childdom. Different woman’s class also decides a contribution of their role in motherhood. In the wealthiest class, women are educated only to be delivering birth to a healthy son for the next generation of nobility, overseeing the running of household (which frequently included dozens of servants).

“Birth of son seems to occupy a similar part of her woman’s fulfilling desire, another check-off on a lifelong To Do List.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 47)

In Bee Season, Naumann’s family reflects the household that husband takes greater roles in the family life dealing with the wife’s enter work. Both parents Miriam and Saul held less traditional regarding gender roles. The individual of their roles demonstrates in the member family functioning reverse. Saul, as a major caregiver for children and a person who does family tasks, is seen
as husband and father who hold nontraditional views of masculinity. He does not face obstacle to be highly involved fathers about shared parenting and family work. Traditionally masculine men helped less in the parenting and family work. However Saul seems appear to meet recent cultural expectation about father’s involvement in childrearing. He breaks the norm about ideals men and women’s proper roles and attitudes in paid work and family alongside the outnumbering movement of women entering into the paid labor force. Saul’s complementary behavior in family caregiving does not create partner’s conflict, having Miriam finance family bill. Saul does not consider family tasks as a devalued or time consuming. On the other hand, Miriam reported no more stress.

This spouse not creates myth about traditional family who conforms gender meanings and behavior existed and continued to persist. Saul even does not countervail emotion to justify or deal with male’s role as a good provider. Thus this spouse does not become overwhelming the burden to assumption over who does what and obviously not conform to societal expectation about traditional family. Saul does position himself to the current trend that has kept pace to cultural changes toward a more nurturing father.

Naumann’s family has explicitly shown that gender roles are shifting within the household. Apparently, the adoption form for family work and childcare in dual-earner family like Miriam and Saul household, in the process do not go smoothly. They seem to have crossed gender boundary. However, in some domains the couple, Miriam and Saul still preserves traditional roles of masculinity and femininity in their household even when Miriam plays the
masculine role of good provider. It may be caused by the individual adulthood possess that developed into different personalities whereas men have become work-oriented and women have become more nurturing and child-centered. Therefore, to investigate the underlying gender existence for traditional roles within household, we have to understand the dynamic nature of household (the interaction among individual family member) and the behavior spouse do gender. Because gender role-play in the household do not appear as biologically inevitable but also socially enforced.

Saul and Miriam underlie gender existence in their household. The analysis starts from breadwinning area.

“The houses are a little smaller, a little less well kept up, but not so bad that she can’t imagine having moved here if Saul and herself hadn’t done as well as they had for themselves.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 165)

Even when Miriam earns more, she still preserves the image of the husband as the breadwinners though Saul himself acknowledges he could never match Miriam’s income. One-way Miriam tries to maintain Saul as the breadwinner is to mention Saul’s income also as essential and follow by hers.

Saul and Miriam also imply the assumption that role-plays within the family retains gender existence in the decision-making role. This domain is expected to change or to become more sharing role in the decision-making role for vacation and furnishing.

“Saul smiles and adds the legendary family vacation to the mental list on things he really does intend, someday, to do but never happened.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 186)
“Their life together begins auspiciously. The first years are busy ones. In addition to Saul’s scholarly pursuit, which he takes as a serious as a professor angling for tenure, Miriam revels in the furnishing the house.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 46)

The decision-making role for vacation generally mother is the one who manages. With Miriam working fulltime, the decision-making role for managing vacation days should have shifted. However, Saul cannot manage vacation. As well as furnishing, furnishing is traditional role dominated by women for the purchase the appliance and furniture. In Naumann’s family, Miriam as a mother retains exclusively to give influence. Such action is indication that Saul and Miriam result the same outcome to the action given by society whereas women dominate in the purchase for appliances and men dominate in influencing in the case of cars. Miriam performs this action based on interest who is good at this action. Miriam is not thinking what if Saul furnishes the house mean different thing to what socially contracted.

Having observed the breadwinning and decision-making role in which gender role still underlie traditional, it explains gender existence in childcare. An indication highlights gender traditional role is Saul tells his son to treat little sister with tender and protect from harm. Saul reinforces the idea of treating children based on sex. Ultimately little Aaron grows with perception that boys is having power. Therefore, when Aaron plays with little sister the imaginary expedition to outer space, Aaron like letting himself lead the attack. Aaron prefers to be a hero leader, while his sister as a hostage. Here Aaron is brought up from the young age to learn what is consider right and appropriate to be a boy.
even in a child game. Therefore, Saul has socialized gender traditional role to Aaron. Although Saul lives under nontraditional arrangement, he preserves gender socialization traditional role when treating with children.

Saul performs as disciplinarian overseer is other domain seen as retaining gender role. Saul persists to his traditional role to be disciplinarian to children. The disciplinary traditional positioning is not biological differences. It is rather socially constructed. Such action may devalue Miriam’s capability to establish discipline measure to children and Saul has imposed society labeling the idea women of being too indulgent to establish this domain. With disciplinarian role in the hand of Saul, he is more likely to punish inappropriate behavior from children.

Next to the domain parenting Saul continues to behave traditional is in emotional support. Saul is hard to meet expectation providing emotional care to children. Saul only provides routine activities, after family duties have been performed; he retreats into his study room. He does not interact with children that will build emotional bond to them. With being locked in his room, Saul can actualize his own career. As discussed previously, theory gendered-self posit individual to develop different personalities. Men have developed to be work-oriented and view being with family as secondary. That is why Saul is unnatural to develop actual nurturing practices. Unnatural is indication that at least in the realm of emotional support about having high father involvement in an area of children caring is still traditional female. This is more socially constructed. With Saul dominance availability at home, he should have enjoyed getting to know
children better and mingle with love and leisure. Until Aaron’s accident happens, he begins to develop emotional attachment to Aaron. Aaron is bullied and violated because of lack of supervision. Before Saul’s involvement in Aaron’s life, Saul is left children unsupervised because of absorbing too much at studying. Children should come to him to report if they got sick. Saul is not monitoring Aaron’s condition. Saul is not living up to the way maternal role, which is supervising.

When Saul begins interacting with children, he prefers to interact with son. Although Saul does not give the typical image of father/son interaction in physical activity, he still conforms to preference gender role in interacting with children, which is more interest in son. He sustains traditional gender relationship. In particular, parents apply to children stereotypes of behavior based on the child sex. Saul’s involvement with is daughter because his daughter possesses ability that he has studied all the time.

Miriam, in her duties as child caring, still dominates in purchasing children clothes. When Eliza wants to wear something special on her bee competition, she asks her mother if necessary to go shopping. Although her husband actually do much of the cooking or dress a child in the morning, it is not indication of the shifting gender role successfully if Miriam remains responsible for the purchasing child’s clothe. So even the father actually dresses the child, it is still the mother whom usually buys the children clothed.

Although in some domains, the parent has embraced untraditional role for family arrangement, the children do not result with gender awareness fu
Because children face inconsistencies between their parent’s nontraditional beliefs and their experiences with peers, their identities seem to be forged from inside family and outside. According to Kohlberg argued that children play an active role in gender acquisition. Children do not passively absorb information from their parents and peers but seek relevant information.\textsuperscript{37} Aaron, with his displacement from Saul’s attention, should have not had outcome with negative attitude by embracing another faith. He can find easily substitution through motherly affection. However, he still considers his father as a his social network, because children acquire appropriate sex-role through identification with the same-sex parent.

For Eliza, she is still longing to have Miriam brushed her hair.

“For the first time in her life, she wishes she had long hair so that she could ask her mother to brush it.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 98)

She should not have wished her mother to brush her hair, when her father actually brushes her hair. If she is thinking that when her mother brushes her hair would mean different thing for her, Eliza still associates with gender notion that it is only a mother job teaching daughters to be feminine. Likewise, when Saul dresses Eliza in the morning to school, she insisted to look match. Moreover, she expresses the wish of traditional female domination job that tends preference for occupation involving social interaction and social service. Furthermore, maternal employment has shown to be a significant factor in affecting gender role attitudes. Willetts-Bloom and Nock (1994) found varying effects of maternal employment.

\textsuperscript{37} http://www.ssc.uwo.ca/sociology/popstudies/dp/dp05-01.pdf
on gender attitudes because the effects of maternal employment depended on the age of the child when the mother entered the labor force. Her mother employment does not affect Eliza’s dream for the work roles that has been historically associated with men’s territory, which is performing law, a lawyer. Saul’s involvement in Eliza’s after discovering her new talent does not affect too. Early research by Tangri (1986) suggested that having a supportive father or boyfriend was an important factor in women’s willingness to choose a non-traditional career. Eliza should choose what she wants to be when she grows up, a career that is breaking down the barriers to women’s acceptance in male arenas. However, she still expects the traditional woman job, although Saul never encouraged her to be member in girls’ activities.

“…called upon to rescue conflicts, invent cures, and fight famine. If the president asked her to develop a weapon against the Russians, she will refuse. She will use her power for good and the welfare of society.” (Goldberg 2001, p. 262)

However, there is one point that Eliza has adjusted to embrace untraditional sex role preference for activities. Usually the preference for sex-appropriate activities has been defined as the underlying perception that oneself imply gender differences. Eliza does not join to be a member Girls scout activity. Her preference for sex role activity is defined as the underlying perception she accepts her parent’s nontraditional arrangement, causing her to regard being female does have not to be associated with joining girl activity.

CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

_Bee Season_ develops the story through four characters that the all four are created in family intact with the name Naumann’s family. The parents are Saul (husband/father) and Miriam (wife/mother). They are parent of the two children, Aaron and Eliza; This parent negotiates the roles in their family work and childcare arrangement different from a conventional one. The defined set of gender roles in family does not fit in Naumann’s family. Economic reason has resulted in women pursuing career after marriage and having baby. Saul and Miriam live up their roles in family work for breadwinning and household chores shifted. They embrace this role based on practical consideration.

Apparently, the parent has undergone gender role change. However, there is inevitable evidence when we observe in three domains the shifting role they play. Parent retains doing gender in the dynamic of family life. First, parent tends to socialize continually gender role whether conscious or unconscious to children when interacting and treating them. Second, mother still dominates having exclusively control over the purchase furniture, clothe for children, paying the bill; while father is function as children social network like strengthen discipline value. Third, children result to adopt gender notion partially, sometime they express longing the delicate traditional family life.
B. Suggestion

From the analysis and the conclusion above, the writer would like to propose following suggestion:

a. For the researcher who is interested in analyzing the character deeply in the novel *Bee Season* can be analyzed from different point of view.

b. For the researcher who is interested in doing the same research particularly concerning about the shifting of parent’s primary role in the dynamic family life is suggested to read more various relevant theories and literature related to gender in family to get more knowledge.


