THE ANALYSIS OF RE-CONFIGURATION OF MALE-FEMALE RELATIONSHIP IN THE FILM OF I DON’T KNOW HOW DOES SHE DO IT

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in partial accomplishment of the requirements for the Degree of Strata I

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ABSTRACT

Farah Fitriyyah: “The Analysis of Re-Configuration of Male-Female Relationship in the Film of I Don’t Know How Does She Do It.” A Thesis. English Letters Departments, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University (UIN) Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta 2013.

This research studies about the film I Don’t Know How Does She Do It. This research about the re-configuration male and female relationship which is shown through the main character related to the family and the work place. The writer uses a qualitative descriptive method in this research in which data is collected from the dialogues and pictures in the film, and the writer analyzes them by using equilibrium theory and job segregation concept.

From the analysis, the writer finds that Kate Reddy as a wife and mother of two children, tries to manage her time for her job and take care of house and children. Her husband gives her freedom to be a career woman. He helps his wife to take care of their children. But, they still have problems about managing the time and attention between their jobs and family matters. In Kate’s work place, there is no bias gender in her work place and she gets also equality. Although, there is a competition between men and women, in this case is between Kate and her co-worker, there is no gender bias in her work place related to job segregation.
APPROVAL SHEET OF ADVISOR

THE ANALYSIS OF RE-CONFIGURATION OF MALE FEMALE RELATIONSHIP IN FILM OF I DON'T KNOW HOW DOES SHE DO IT

A Paper
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on January 15th, 2013. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degrees of strata one.

Jakarta, January 15th, 2013

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of 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 acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, October 21st, 2012

Farah Fitriyyah
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful and the most Gracious

All praises be to Allah, the lord of the worlds and there is no equal, and peace to be upon Mohammad SAW who bring human to a brighter life. The gratitude and thankfulness be to Allah for the help to the writer un order to finish the research.

The research is presented to the English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta as the partial of requirements for the degree of Strata I. In finishing the research, the writer has got some helps and supports from many people. In these following lines the writer would like to express her thanks to them for supported her.

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Jakarta, January 2012

The Writer
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A. The Background of the Study

Michael G. Corner explains that men are different from women. They are different in attitude, skill and behavior. It seems unreasonable to suggest that the sexes are different because their brains are different, but then no two human brains are the same.¹ Between men and women are very closely related, but men are different from women.

Susan Sherwood stated that men tend to be more direct in their communication. Women communicate through dialogue, discussing emotions, choices and problems. Men remain action-oriented; the goal of communication is to achieve something. A research indicates that these are the general, even common, tendencies of men and women, but these divides are not absolute. There are certainly men who want to chat about their feelings and women who quickly tire of discourse.²

The differences between men and women are not only from psychologically problems but also in biological problem. Some differences men and women in biologically are men don’t give birth but women do, men don’t have their menstruation period but women do for every single month, and women begin puberty changing approximately two years before men.

Besides that men have larger hearts and lungs, and their higher levels of testosterone cause them to produce greater amounts of red blood cells in culturally such as mostly.

In the ordinary way of thinking, women are considered as partners of men their lives. Men are making money by doing their jobs and women are staying at home, taking care of the house and children.

In the past, men had bigger parts or bigger roles to play, mostly in everything. Therefore, probably, women could not have bigger chance to prove what they could really do. For example in education, people, in the ordinary way of thinking, would consider that women are need to be well-educated because after all they will end up in the kitchen and giving birth. But let us take a look in this modern age. People have changed and so is their way of thinking, including about this gender issue kind of thing.

Men and women are equal now, both can have and share the same portion, chance and also responsibility. Not only men can do single fighter adds in this modern age, but women can be single-fighter mom, as well. Many books and films have been talked or pictured about the relationship issues between men and women, and every single one of them has it own way to tell about it to the world.

Joseph M. Boogs said film is recognized as a unique and powerful art. Film employs the compositional elements of the visual arts: line, form, mass, volume and texture. Like painting and photography, film exploits the subtle interplay of light and shadow. Like sculpture, film manipulates three-
dimensional space. But, like pantomime, film focuses on moving images, and as dance, the moving images in film have rhythm. The complex rhythm of film resembles those of music and poetry, and like poetry in particular, film communicates visually and verbally: visually through action and gesture; verbally, through dialogue. Finally, like the novel, film expands compresses time and space, traveling back and forth freely within their wide borders.³

Boogs explained film is unlimited subject that is continue the properties which are the simultaneous and continues interplay of images, sounds and movements on the screen make film become more powerful and realistic of the arts. Not in its choice of subject but also in approach to that material. A film mood and treatment can range from the lyric to the epic. In point of view, a film can cover the full spectrum from purely objective to the intensely subjective; in depth, it can focused on the surface of realities and the purely sensual, or it can delve into the intellectual and philosophical amateurs. A film can look to the remote past or probe the distant future; it can make a few second seems like hours or compress a century into minutes.⁴

A.S. Hornby said film is a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or at the cinema or movie theatre.⁵ Hornby explained film is a unique art production and has a strong influence toward its viewer because its combines paint, technology, music, literature and drama. Film even surpasses drama in its unique capacity for revealing various

points of view, portraying action, manipulating time, and conveying a boundless sense of space. In short, film is not only for entertainment but also for delivering any message or educating.

Male and female relation themes in film. Some of film that raise the topic of male and female relation related to job segregation are *The Company Man*, *The Proposal*, and *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It*.

The film of *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* is about the relation between men and woman related to job segregation. In this film, woman works in the kitchen like as usual housewife. This film shows the existence of woman in life. Woman can be productive like a man. The film is a 2011 American comedy film based on Allison Pearson’s novel with the same title. The film stars by Sarah Jessica Parker, Pierce Brosnan, and Greg Kinnear. It was directed by Douglass McGrath.

The film tells about Kate Reddy (cast by Sarah Jessica Parker), a financial planner who works for a Boston-based financial management firm. At home especially at night, she is a devoted mother for two children and a husband named Richard (cast by Greg Kinnear), who works as architect. She has to balance her two worlds between her job and her role as a mother and a wife.

Kate’s associate assistant, Momo (cast by Olivia Munn) and her boss named Jack (cast by Pierce Brosnan) see her as a successful hard worker, a good mother and a good wife. They see that Kate has a lot of jobs and responsibilities but she can manage them well.

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In short the film show that Kate has double burden job and productive but she still have good relation with her family and workplace and has equal right and status with men. Therefore, through this research, I tries to see the main character and her relation with men.

B. The Focus of the Study

Based on background of the study above, the writer focuses on the re-configuration male and female relationship which is shown by the main character related related to the family and the work place with her boss and co-worker in the film *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It*.

C. The Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the research question is how the male and female relationship that is shown through the main character related to her family with her husband and in her work place with her boss and co-worker in the film of *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It*?

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of this research could be an enrichment reference to understand specific relationship between male and female relationship in this film. This study also tries to show the phenomena of the male and female relation in modern life both in family and work place.
E. The Research Methodology

1. The Objective of the Research

Based on the research question above, the study objectives are to show the male and female relationship that is shown through the main character related to family with her husband and in her work place with her boss and co-worker in the film *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It*.

2. The Method of the Research

Qualitative method is the research method used for the analysis on this paper. This method uses verbal and non-numeric data as an analysis base and as a problem solving for the problem investigated.7

3. The Data Analysis Technique

To make a deep analysis the research is done in several steps. Firstly, watching the film over. Secondly, collecting the data about re-configuration male-female relationship. Thirdly, analyzing the data, fourthly, analysis the data by using the related theories. Finally concluding the results.

4. The Instrument of the Research

The instrument of the research is the researcher, myself. I watch the film and reads some sources related to it carefully. I do the steps of the research as those are explained above.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis is a film of *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It*. This is an American film, written by Aline Brosh McKenna and directed by Douglas McGrath.

F. Place and Time

The research started from the ninth semester of academic year 2011-2012, at the English Letters Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.
CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Theory of Film

This research is about film therefore the writer uses theory of film to analyze the film. According to Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, film is a series moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story, shown on television or cinema.8 David Bordwell said that films are designed to have effects on viewers. Late in the 19th century, moving pictures emerged as a public amusement. They succeeded because they spoke to the imaginative needs of a broad-based audience. All the traditions that emerged-telling fictional stories, recording actual events, animating objects or pictures, experimenting with pure form-aimed to give viewers experiences they could not got from other media.9 A main element of film is character.

Aminuddin explained that character is presumably an imaged person who inhabits a story although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions. Characters are classified based on their function into two types, namely the main character (central character) and subordinate characters (supporting character). Main character (central character) is the dominant character and often involves with other character that exist in a story.10

Richard Barsam explained that characters are another essential elements of film narrative, play functional roles within the plot, either acting or being acting on. Stories can’t exist if either plot or characters are missing. But at their best, characters don’t have merely a technical function, as if they were mere pieces on a chessboard. When we infer a story from a plot, we employ our imaginations to enlarge our sense not only of what was happened, but also of the personalities within the world of that story.\textsuperscript{11}

Barsam said that we must distinguish between character and characterization, the process of the actor’s interpreting a character in a movie. Characterization differs according to the actor, the character, the screenplay, and the director.\textsuperscript{12}

Panyuti Sudjiman said that a character who holds the leading role is the main character or the protagonist. Protagonist always becomes a central character in a story and the highest intensity of their involvement in the story, meanwhile the subordinate character (supporting character) is the character that supports the main character. A subordinate character is the character that is not posited in central of the story, but the presence is really needed to support the main character.\textsuperscript{13}

Larry M. Sutton stated that characters are often described as being flat or round, static or dynamic. A flat character is not fully developed. The writer may reveal only one two personality traits. A round character is very complex.

\textsuperscript{11} Richard Barsam, \textit{Looking at Movies (An Introduction to Film)}, (New York: W.W Norton & Company, 1997), p. 47
\textsuperscript{12} Ibid
\textsuperscript{13} Panyuti Sudjiman, \textit{Memahami Cerita Rekaan}, (Jakarta: PT.Dunia Pustaka Jaya, 1988), p. 19
individual, more like real life with several facts to his personality. A static character is one who does not really change in the progress of the story: he is the same person at the end as he was in the beginning. But a dynamic does change, psychologically, physically, or otherwise. The author can describe his character physically: age, height, weight, and so forth. He can develop a character through action and can also depict character through dialogue. Characterization is the player’s emotion, attitude, desire and the others.\(^{14}\)

The author can describe his character physically: age, height, weight, and so forth. He can develop a character through action and can also depict character through dialogue. Characterization is the player’s emotion, attitude, desire, and the others.\(^{15}\)

Besides character, there is also another element of film that is related to character that is conflict. Boogs stated that conflict is the mainspring of every story, whether it be told on the printed page, on the stage, or on the screen. It is the element that really captures our interest, heightens the intensity of our experience, and quickens our pulses and challenges our minds.\(^{16}\)

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\(^{15}\) Ibid
\(^{17}\) Ibid
Boogs said that there are two kinds of conflict, an external conflict and internal conflict. An external conflict may consist of a personal and individual struggle between the central character and another character. On this level the conflict is nothing more than a contest of human wills in opposition or seeking similar goals, as might be illustrated prizefight, a duel, or two suitors seeking to win the affections of the same woman. An internal conflict centers on an interior, psychological conflict within the central character. The forces in opposition are simply different aspects of the same personality.  

B. Concept of Gender

The meaning of gender is different from sex. The word sex refers to the male or female sex and the component of biological parts that determine whether the one is male or female. This obviously leaves tremendous areas of behavior, feelings, and thoughts that are related to the sexes.

Jane Pilcher said that gender is character in woman and man could be seen from social construction and culture. Gender is a social or cultural category, influenced by stereotypes about female and male behavior that exists in our attitudes and beliefs. Masculine and feminine are achievement in our society based on personality, interest sense of self and gestures.

Pilcher explained that being masculine is identified by rational, self-regulating, conscious and denying bodily origins and refers to the male besides being feminine is identified by subjectivity, which is conceived as the

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lack, irrational, un-controlled, and identified to the female. De Beauvoir’s discussion makes clear the ways in which gender differences are set in hierarchical opposition, where the masculine principle is always the favored ‘norm’ and the feminine one becomes positioned as ‘Other’.  

The terminology of sex and gender, gender is a term for the sociality imposed division between the sexes. According to definition gender by Mansour Faqih’s book is identical characteristics for men and women constructed by socio-cultural perception. Gender characteristics identical with men are strong, brave, breadwinner, and rational. Meanwhile, genders characteristics with women are maternity, gentle, weak, and emotional.

Tati Hartimah said that Gender is learning through a process of socialization and through the culture of particular society concerned. In many cultures boys are encouraged in the acts considered to display male traits. Through the toys given to children (cars for boys, and dolls for girls). Children learn their gender from birth. They learn how they should behave in order to perceive by others, and themselves, as either masculine or feminine. Throughout their life like that is reinforced by parents, teachers, peers, their culture and society.

Hartimah explained that gender is used to describe those characteristic of women and men, which are socially constructed, while sex refers to those, which are biologically determined. In addition we understand gender

20 Ibid
22 Tati Hartimah & Tim Penulis PSW UIN Jakarta. Pengantar Kajian Gender. (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Wanita(PSW), 2003)), p. 62.
differences between men and women to represent socially constructed norms regarding the division of labor, and distribution of power, responsibilities, and rights between men and women, the basis for differentiation continues to be traced back to biological difference.\textsuperscript{23}

R. H. Tawney said that the diversity of roles is due to biological factors, ethnic aspirations, interests, options, or cultural in essence is the reality of human life. Implementation of gender equality should pay attention to contextual and situational problems, rather than based on the calculation of quotas and do not apply universally.

At least a factor that differences a person's life is family, society and religion. Similarly, the application of gender equality situational adjusted strata of society. Because it Vandana Shiva says equality in diversity which means to define and champion equality, diversity and human rights as defining values of society, it promotes equality of opportunity for all, giving every individual the chance to achieve their potential, free from prejudice and discrimination.

Andarus explained that male relationships - men and women is not based on a dichotomous conflict, structural nor functional, but rather based on shared needs to build partnership build That harmony, Because each side has its strengths and weakness that need to be filled in and completed other parties in an equal partnership.

\textsuperscript{23} Ibid., p. 64.
C. The Equilibirium Theory

The equilibirium theory view gender equality in compromise. This theoretical approach emphasizes the concept of partnership and harmony in the relationship between men and women. This theory explains sex differences is the biologically given and could not interchangeably, such differences like genital reproduction organ and various hormone. Meanwhile, social roles, assignment, and institution are social reconstruction.

Darahim Andarus said that concept does not polarize the sexes because they must work together in harmony in an atmosphere of partnership both within the family, community, nation or State. To realize the idea that it is in every policy and program planning needs to be taken into account the interests and roles of men and women equally. Both sexes have the same responsibilities as complementary, co-exist and complement and not contradict each other.24

Karl Elisabeth Borresen explains, whether it is nature or nurture when she considers gender as a socio-biological category and not simply as the result of history and culture.25 She emphasizes the interaction between biologically determined sex and culturally expressed gender.

R. H. Tawney said that the diversity of roles is due to biological factors, ethnic aspirations, interests, options, or cultural in essence is the reality of human life. Implementation of gender equality should pay attention

to contextual and situational problems, rather than based on the calculation of quotas and do not apply universally.26

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This theory focuses on equilibirium and harmony in men and women realtionship. It does not place men and women on binary opposotion, nevertheless how they can cooperate in family, society, nation, and state.

D. The Job Segregation Concept

Richley H. Crapo said that job segregation defined as the rules that govern how the day- today work of life is divided among the holders of

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26 Darahim Andarus, dkk. (2003), Op.Cit., p. 28
27 Ibid., p39
various statuses. In all societies, the labor of production is divided by age and gender. It is common in societies throughout the world for gender differences in the division of labor to be based on the expectation that routine and domestic labor will be done by women and men will do the heavier and non-domestic labor. However, these common ways of dividing the work of men and women certainly not the only conceivable ones, and they are not necessarily rigidly enforced where they are the usual ones.

Pilcher defined that the concept of the domestic division of labor especially came to prominence in academic debates in the 1970s. Using Marxist theories, feminist argued that what women do within the home, although unpaid, is ‘work’ or ‘labour’; in other words, a form of productive activity like men’s waged labor. A range of feminist theories developed in an attempt to explain the traditional domestic division of labor.\(^{30}\)

Pilcher said that Job segregation occurs when women and men are located separately from one another, while otherwise participating in a broadly similar set of activities. The separation is not complete, but a range of evidence shows that women and men tend to engage in different types of jobs, and or at different levels within job hierarchies, with important consequences for pay, and for prospects for training and promotion, among other things.\(^{31}\)

Gordon Marshall explained that job segregation refers to the unequal distribution of men and women in the occupational structure. There are two


\(^{31}\) *Ibid*
forms: ‘vertical segregation’ describes the clustering of men at the top of occupational hierarchies and women at the bottom. ‘Horizontal segregation’ describes the fact that at the same occupational level (that is within occupational classes or even occupations themselves) men and women have different job tasks.\textsuperscript{32} Pilcher said that segregation is at the most extreme at the level of jobs. Since occupations are clusters or aggregates of jobs, this grouping together of jobs may obscure the full extent of segregation. Studies on family life in the 1960s and 1970s did begin to suggest that the domestic division of labor was becoming more equal, in that more married women were engaging in paid work outside the home and more married men were doing housework and caring work within the home.\textsuperscript{33} In a domestic this subject means the household and refers to the distribution between family members of those responsibilities and take necessary for the ongoing maintenance of a domestic home and people who live in it.\textsuperscript{34}

Sometimes, the concepts of the ‘sexual’ division of labor or the gendered division of labor are used in recognition that, historically and currently (especially in many Western industrial societies), there are marked differences between women and men in responsibilities for and the performance of the tasks necessary for daily living in a family household.\textsuperscript{35}

\textsuperscript{33} Jane Pilcher & Imelda Whelehan, (2004), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p. 56
\textsuperscript{34} Ibid
\textsuperscript{35} Ibid
Developing especially since industrialization, a ‘traditional’ domestic division of labor is that in which men have primary responsibility for the necessary financial provision of their family household (via laboring/working outside the home in exchange for a wage), and women have primarily responsibility for the management and performance of housework and caring work, such as cleaning, laundry, shopping, cooking, and caring for children.\(^{36}\)

The equilibirium theory is used because in analyzing the film of *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* is to show about relationship between Kate Reddy and Richard Reddy as a couple married and parents, Kate Reddy and work hold in this movie shows is balance. There is no dominance between male and female in this film. The concept of used job segregation because in this film of *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* is to show Kate Reddy and Richard Reddy as a couple married and parents who always solved their problems by nursing their children together. Richard Reddy as a father contributes to nurse his children too even tough he is a husband of Kate Reddy. In work the relation Kate Reddy and her boss is horizontal segregation, in work area there is no estimate by gender but shows who capable in running the position.

\(^{36}\) *Ibid*
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

A. The Analysis of Re-Configuration of Male-Female Relation in Family

In this chapter, the writer analyzes the male-female relationship configured in family presented by Kate Reddy and Richard Reddy. They are described as having a good relationship. Kate and Richard Reddy are romantic couple married. The first main character is Kate Reddy who represents a career woman. She works for a Boston-based financial management firm.

She is married to Richard Reddy. She has a harmonious family with two children and a good husband who always supports her. She always wants to do the best for her children even she is usually busy with her activity. She loves her husband too. Every night she always makes a plan for prepare the next day.

Richard Reddy represents as a husband to Kate Reddy. He works as an architect. Richard Reddy is described as a good husband. Richard Reddy has a open mind and he gives his support for wife to be a career woman. He always supports Kate Reddy. He helps his wife to take care of their children. Even though he often to take care of their children rather than Kate Reddy. He is not too busy like Kate Reddy. He always tries to understand Kate Reddy. He never pushes Kate Reddy to do not work.

Kate Reddy is a representation of career woman. She as a working mother who tries desperately to balance her marriage, two children, and a
high-stress job. Richard Reddy as Kate Reddy husband always tries to understand his wife even he is also busy with his work. Even tough, sometimes they have a bad time, they argue each other, but they always communicate everything. They have a dialogue before deciding about something that’s why they can always manage their problem.

Richard Reddy as a husband always tries to back up his wife whenever she needs him when she can’t take care of their children. In traditional family the husband works to get money and the wife stays at home to take care the children. In this film, Kate Reddy and Richard Reddy are both working people.

One factor that makes them both can be cohesive as a family is they have a good communication each other. They both always tell about everything and trust each other. They also always try to respect and support each other.

The film shows a working mother who faces the challenge of balancing her career and her family with her husband and children. In the analysis of the relationship between male and female, the discussion is divided into two parts, the equality and job segregation in family and the equality and job segregation in workplace.

**1. The Equality and Job Segregation in Family**

*I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* is one of the films which tell about men and women relationship, Richard Reddy and Kate Reddy as a couple and parents. They both always support each other. The film shows the equality and job segregation in family.
The equality is shown through Richard Reddy who always give a chance to Kate Reddy to be a career woman. The job segregation is when Kate Reddy is busy with her work as a financial planner and her husband Richard Reddy takes care their children. In the other time, when Richard Reddy cannot take care of their children, Kate Reddy handles it. This shows that the Kate also does house work such as cooking for her family. She also acts nicely to her husband like welcoming her husband when he comes home after working. Richard understands about his wife feeling who doesn’t want make their children sad because her mother is a career woman and don’t have a lot a time for her children (See picture on the next page).

![Picture 1](image)

**Picture 1**

Kate Reddy: “I just want Emily to feel proud of what she brings to the bake sale… I don’t want her do feel different from the other kids because her mother has to travel for work, I just want her to know I tried.”

Richard Reddy: “Alright, take it back, those are nice thing do one for.”

He doesn’t get mad because his wife can’t make a good pie by herself for their kids. From the picture above it shows and tells that they have a good relationship and good communication each other. Kate Reddy tries to be a good mother and Richard Reddy understands his wife feeling. The harmony relationship between men and women who tolerance each other.
Another example of communication between them is when Kate Reddy calls her husband to give information that she must be in Los Angeles because she gets a brilliant project with Jack Abellhammer, and this project needs Kate Reddy to trip about two months (Picture on the next page). Here Kate asks permission and her husband does not mind for that and then they make a deal to take care their children while she is on duty.

Communication is the important thing for them both. Although they can’t meet every day they always use their cell phones for communication. Richard Reddy is happy with Kate Reddy’s news that she can get a brilliant project, because he really knows that she is envisioned about this project. He does not mind to take over their children when Kate Reddy must go to New York. In short film shows about equality and job segregation in family.

Kate Reddy: “I have to pitch him, and he has to pick me over anyone else and the chances of those things happen are very slim.”

Richard Reddy: “If it comes down to your ability to pitch and your idea of quality, honey...of course you getting this”

Kate Reddy: “Good luck for your meeting honey, and please don’t worry about me; it’s just a short trip”
To take care their children, they are helped by a nanny but the nanny always comes late meanwhile both of have to go work. But they can solve their problem by working together to nurse them when the nanny comes late by taking turn to do their office job and take care their children. They also still care for conducting birthday party for their children.

Even though they are busy, they organize it by themselves without event organizer. They really care with their children. They try to cooperate to build happiness for their family. They also have a problem about their son, Ben Reddy (2 years old) who cannot speak yet. Kate as a mother feels guilty about this. Richard Reddy tries to explain Kate Reddy that it is not her fault. He convinces his wife that Ben will be able to speak someday. He is not accused her because Ben still can't say a word, because his wife is really busy with her job (See Picture on the next page). He makes sure to his wife that it is not big deal. Richard Reddy actions on this situation is describing about his understanding about the job of Kate as a career woman and a mother.

Kate Reddy: “No, no, wait, can you wait one second while I take a quick shower?”
Richard Reddy: “Where is Paula? She is been late everyday of this week. I’m gonna talk to her”
Kate Reddy: “Oh, Richard, please don’t talk to her. Please, if we don’t keep her happy she’ll leave”
Richard Reddy: “World that be the worst thing in the world?”

He realizes that the work of nursing and take care of their children is not only Kate Reddy’s job as a mother, but also his job as a father.

Picture 7 above shows Richard, Emily and Ben have their meals together in a restaurant. He must give his attention for his two kids. What is more, Kate tries to manage her time between working time and family time. When she has family activities, she tries to do it together with her family. For instance, they go for snowing because she promises her daughter to go snowing, but because the snowing is in the office hours, she requests permission from her boss.

Picture 8
In conclusion, they try to make a good relationship not on based on patriarchy. Where in the patriarchy system women are subordinated by men. The relationship in this film between Kate and her husband as a family shows equality in choosing and doing their office jobs and in doing their household activities including take care their children.

The problem that they have in family can be solved by communication, respecting and understanding each other. But the unity of the family is above all of their jobs. Finally Kate and her husband show a modern family where both of them work and the husband does not mind with that and both of them try to balance the work and family.

2. The Problems in the Family

In this part, the writer analyzes conflicts which happen in Reddy’s family. Even though Richard Reddy gives a chance to his wife to be a career woman, but him also feels upset because Kate Reddy as a mother do not have much time for him and their children. Kate Reddy also wants to be a good wife to her husband, and a good mother for her children but she also love her job that also takes a lot of her time.
Kate Reddy also feels guilty because her daughter, Emily is always mad at her when she is very busy and do not have time for her. Kate tries to make her daughter and son happy, therefore she tries to balance between her job and the time for her children. Kate Reddy feels sad as a mother because she can’t nurse her children well. The problem is that she is busy with her job and she does not have enough time to do all things. She feels regrets with her children and her husband too. In her heart she feels sad but she has no choice because she loves her work and family, except to balance them.

Some of the problems of her children when her son cannot speak yet in his 2years old and she doesn’t know when he falls down from the stairs at home. While she is at working meeting. So, her husband complains about the situation.

![Image of Kate and Richard Reddy](image9.jpg)

**Picture 9**

01:07:17

*Richard Reddy:* “I tried to called you and texted you, you didn’t pick up your phone for hours”

*Kate Reddy:* “I told you, I forgot to charge my phone”

*Richard Reddy:* “So reduce to breaking into your address book on your computer to get that number of your boyfriend and that was a great feeling”
Kate Reddy: “Oh, come on”
Richard Reddy: “And then he didn’t answer either, Jack
forget to charge his battery too? Doesn’t
sound like him?”
Kate Reddy: “No, we were meeting with Harcourt, you knew
that. It’s not like we’re naked on the beach.”
Richard Reddy: “Oh, that’s a weird denial.”
Kate Reddy: “You right, I fail, I mess up, I wasn’t here when
Ben needed me.”
Richard Reddy: “What difference would that make? Even
you’re here. You’re not here Kate, we
never sit down, we never relax, and we
don’t laugh or goof off. I don’t want
discuss how often we’re not having sex.”
Kate Reddy: “Well, you know what? I honestly, honestly I
don’t understand what you want from me.”
minutes where we’re not at panic. Whe
we talk about other something than
logistic. Where you pretend to laugh with
my old jokes that you’ve heard before.
Where we have 5 minutes, just 5 of calm
quiet conversation, just 5 minutes of being
together, that’s all.”

The above dialogue show that is Richard Reddy and Kate Reddy
relationship between Kate Reddy and Richard Reddy in a very bad condition.
Kate Reddy is so busy with her work, she often goes to New York to meet
Jack Abelhammer for their project. Richard shows a little jealous to Jack
because he can’t call his wife. Kate Reddy feels guilty because she always
can’t be there where her kids needed her, but she can’t leave her work too. She
tries to explain to Richard that she just do the work and she don’t have affair
with Jack. Actually, Richard Reddy trusts his wife and her job but sometimes
he is also stressful with the situation for example when he can’t reach Kate
Reddy by cell phones when their son, Ben, falls down from the stairs.
In short, even though Kate and her husband have equal relation especially about job segregation at home in their family, they still have problems about managing the time and attention between their jobs and family matters. Job segregation in this film is horizontal segregation describes the fact that at the same occupational level. Men and women have a same chance to be a productive human.

B. The Analysis Re-Configuration of Male-Female Relation in Work Place

This film also shows about male-female relation in work place. Kate works for a Boston-based financial management firm as a financial manager. Kate Reddy shows that even she is a woman but she has a passion with her work. She has brilliant ideas. She always does the best for her work. Her colleague at work is a woman, named Momo her boss is Clark Cooper, as a boss he never estimates his employee by their gender.

In the work place, men and women have same chances to do their work. the ability for working are appreciated but the equivalency degrees and skill. There is no different in their task. Kate Reddy’s ability is shown through her achievement of getting a brilliant project with Jack Abelhammer. Everyone wants to get this project, but Kate Reddy is the lucky one to have this chance. Kate Reddy gets the project because she can make good proposal that impresses Jack.

In her workplace, there is a competition between men and women, in this case is between Kate and Chris Bunce, he tries to makes Kate fall from her job because she is a woman who is also busy with her family. But Kate
can handle her job well and Chris finally cannot take over the project. In short, there is no bias gender in Kate’s work place and she is also gets equality.

1. **The Equality and Job Segregation in Work Place**

   In a work place, the relationship between male and female are shown through Kate’s relation with her boss, her client, Jack Abelhammer and her co-worker Chris Bunce who always underestimates her because she is a woman of two children.

   Clark Cooper as Kate Reddy’s boss never underestimates his employees by their sex, but by their ability to handle their job. Clark informs his employee’s proposal is accepted by Jack Abelhammer to get project with him. Clark says Jack Abelhammer interesting with Kate Reddy’s proposal and Kate will works together with Jack Abelhammer in New York.

   Chris Bunce looks down and shows his dislike with Kate. Kate feels surprises and excites to work together with Jack Abelhammer in New York. Clark Cooper as a boss very emphasizes and never estimates his employee by their gender. He always thinks who is capable in running the position not based on gender but ability and their skill.
Clark Cooper: “Jack Abelhammer on New York office has path to a proposal from this office and he like to meet the author. Get in ties, see if the idea worth bringing the hackle, Bunce. I know how long you’ve waiting. Congratulations Kate, you will be heading to New York. You get a 9 A.M with Abel Hammer.

Kate Reddy: “Really?”
Clark Cooper: “Guess someone finally read on of your proposal.”

Kate Reddy and Jack Abelhammer do their job in New York. They work together to win project. Kate Reddy and Jack Abelhammer have a good relationship, as a boss and employee and as a friend. Both of them work professionals. Jack Abelhammer as a boss doesn’t make a distance with Kate and Kate can put herself in right position and he appreciates Kate because she has a good idea for their project. They both work together with enjoy and good situation.

![Picture 11](image1.jpg) ![Picture 12](image2.jpg)

00:49:34

Kate Reddy and Jack Abelhammer not only talk about their job, but also tell about their family, they have a dinner, good conversation and have a joke. Kate tells to Jack she is happy with her husband and children and Jack tells about his family too. They build a friendship and become best friend.
Jack Abelhammer: “No more work. Can I have my martini back? You keep moving it away from the edge of the table, which is hard.”

Kate Reddy: “(Laugh) Sorry, this is horrible. I’m surprise I’m not cutting your steak for you. It’s a force habits, I guess.”
Jack Abelhammer: “That’s okay.”
Kate Reddy: “Do you have kids?”
Jack Abelhammer: “Nope, I did. I was married, once. Very special and then 2 into the marriage, she got sick and even though she put up an incredible fight.”
Kate Reddy: “I’m very sorry.”

In the workplace, there is Kate’s co-worker named Chris Bunce who always tries to underestimate Kate Reddy because she is a woman with two children, and she does not have a much time to manage her time to her work and family. Bunce always tries to make a competition between him and Kate, but Kate never makes it as serious thing, she doesn’t care about Bunce when he tries to falls down her (See picture on the next page)

It is more important is that both genders are treated fairly, regardless of gender, race, age, culture or sexual orientation, or other characteristics that give rise to prejudice and bias. The workplace of Kate shows about respect and appreciation of people without bias gender. Men and women are appreciated by their skill and they have a same chance.
Chris Bunce: “Kate, there you are everything okay this morning, because, I'm looking for you but I can't find you, nothing with the kids, I hope.”

Kate Reddy: “I had”

Clark Cooper: “Don’t talk”

Chris Bunce: “Anyway, I was just saying to Clark, Kate is amazing. Isn’t she? I mean, I don’t know how does she does it. All of those children.”

Kate Reddy: “I have two”

Chris Bunce: “It’s so impressive”

Kate Reddy: “You have 4”

Chris Bunce: “Yeah, but 2 of them are twins.”

There is an equal relationship between male and women and job segregation in work place shows horizontal because Kate’s boss never estimates Kate because she is a woman. Kate and her co-worker have a competition but they have a same chance as worker.
2. The Problems in Work Place

In this part, the writer analyzes a conflict which happens in work place. Even though Clark as a boss gives a chance to Kate and never estimates her because her sex, but Kate’s co-worker, Chris Bunce tries to falls down Kate because she is a women of two children. He says that Kate’s children need her attention and her children will not have Kate’s attention if she is still busy with her works. Bunce feels that a man in a work environment tends to be more flexible and a man can work tirelessly for long hours and weekends, while women have to go home and start a family.

The above dialogue shows that Chris Bunce tries to insult Kate because she gets a project with Jack Abelhammer in New York. He shows a little jealous because he cannot get a project, so he tries to make Kate falls down by saying her children will lost their quality time with their mom. As usual Kate never makes it as serious thing. Even though Kate Reddy and her
boss have equal relationship especially about job segregation at work place, she still has a problem with her co-worker who always tries to underestimate her because she is a mother of two children. The work place shows horizontal segregation because men and women have the same chance and no bias gender, there is no bias gender in Kate’s work place and she also gets equality in work place.

This film shows equality and job segregation of, Kate Reddy as a wife and mother in her family and Kate Reddy in work place. There is no dominance between male and female in this film. Job segregation in this film is horizontal segregation because it shows Kate’s relation with her husband and other man in her work place in equality and no bias gender.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

*I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* is a film that tells about male and female relationship. The writer analyzes the re-configuration male and female relationship which is shown by the main character related to her family and her work place use the equilibrium theory and job segregation concept.

The main character name Kate Reddy, a wife and a mother with two children, tries to manage her time for her job and take care of her house and her children. Her husband gives her freedom to be a career woman. He helps Kate to take care of their children. But, they still have problems about managing the time and attention between their jobs and family matters.

In Kate’s work place, there is no bias gender in her work place and she also gets equality. But, there is a competition between men and women, in this case is between Kate and her co-worker, Chris Bunce. Chris tries to makes Kate feels down from her job because she is a woman and mother of two children who is also busy with her family. Kate doesn’t care with Chris and she proves it by handle her job well so Chris cannot take over the project.

The writer concludes that male and female relationship in this film shows equality, both in family and work place. Job segregation in this film is horizontal segregation, which describes men and women at the same occupational level and not being justified by his/her gender but more to who is capable in running the job.
B. Suggestion

Firstly, in analyzing film or literary work, the writer should use the right theory or approachment method in order to have the right comprehensive view about the film or literary work itself. In this occasion, the writer uses gender studies in analyzing *I Don’t Know How Does She Do It* film, but it is possible for other research to use another theory or approachment method in analyzing this film. The other researchers who want to analyze this film can also use some aspects in film that are not comprehensively used by the writer, such as the character itself and/or characterization to get a broader of the film.

At the end, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for future improvement of studying gender issues, especially for the studies of the English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
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