

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In general, Tennessee Williams in *A Streetcar Named Desire* and *The Glass Menagerie* represents uncertain ideas towards gender roles in Kowalski and Wingfield family. Even though William's perspective towards major characters quite balance. However, the ending of the story tends to give slight attention to the male figure.

At the beginning, Williams tries to portray the ability of female characters to show male characteristics such idealist, independent, and brave. However, he gives a slight tendentious to the patriarchy through an idealist woman who failed to maintain her dignity. Blanche cannot firm on her principle and become fake person. It is shown when Blanche was raped by her brother-in-law because Stanley knows the truth about all of her deception. And then, Stella did not believe in her story about the tragedy and she prefers to defend her marriage with Stanley. As the result, Blanche was isolated from Elysian field and driven out to a mental hospital by her sister. It symbolically means that men have their power to impose their will on women and dominate them. The patriarchal norm still influences the people in Elysian Field.

In *The Glass Menagerie*, Williams also gives his sympathy towards the role of male character. It is proven through Amanda's capability to raise her children alone, and prepare a better future for them, but the last solution to solve all of her problems is looking for a man to take the responsibility for her and her

daughter. Williams shows his attention towards men as the most important foundation in Wingfield family.

Moreover, the use of *Patriarchal Binary Thought* by Helene Cixous that shows how men and women are in different places in society where men would relate to the superiority and women relate to the inferiority. This perspective shows the ambiguous ideas of Williams as seen in these two plays. Generally, he creates dynamic characters that did not firm in one stereotype. Despite of their submissiveness, female characters in this two plays shows their ability and power in facing male domination. male characters also shows the right side because they are not always have logical thinking but, at some point, they also represents as an emotional characters. Thus, the writer concludes that major characters above have other opposition. Not one of them was actually on the right side or the left side. Williams does not truly support patriarchal society, and he did not fully appreciate the feminist through this two plays.

