

Gender Relationships In Natasha Josefowitz Poems Impressions From An Office (2014) Gut Is Data (2018) He Can/She Can't (2019)

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Abstract

The objective of this research were to find out the forms of patriarchy and how the equality of feminism reflects the gender relationship in Natasha Josefowitz poems Impressions from An Office (2014), Gut Is Data (2018), He Can/ She Can't (2019). Method that used in this research was qualitative descriptive method. The result showed that there were 2 forms of patriarchy that affect gender relationship in the poems based on Walby's theory they were gender discrimination which is the most dominant form and violence against women. But, in the poem Gut Is Data the researcher did not found the form of patriarchy types violence against women. There were 2 types of equality of feminism that reflected the gender relationship based on Jaggat theory in Natasha Josefowitz poems namely Women had the same natural rights as men and Woman are interpreted as rational creatures who had control like men. Jaggat mentioned there were 5 types of equality of feminism but in Natasha Josefowitz selected poems the researcher only found 2 types of them. In the poem Impressions from An Office the researcher did not found equality of feminism.

Keywords: Gender Relationship, Feminism, Patriarchy, Equality, Poem



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1. INTRODUCTION

Gender plays an important role of a person's life because it influences his/her life experiences. Gender roles also distinguish the characteristics of women who are considered feminine and men as masculine. According to Mardiyani & Tawami (2022:165) the term of gender refers to cultural concept that serves to differentiate the roles, emotions and mentalities that man and woman develop in society. Most people believe that men are strong and women are weak. The differences between women and men develop into discrimination which then triggers harassment. This perception then forms a problem related to injustice or gender discrimination in the community. Along with the many gender discrimination in the community, the feminist movement has appeared.

Feminism is a strong social movement dedicated to achieving equality for women (Natasya, 2022:3550). According to Arkan (2024:237) feminism has existed throughout human civilization and has contributed to numerous gender inequalities. As explain by Ritzer in Permatasari (2016:154) Feminism is kind of critical social theory which included in social context, political, economic and history that is facing by injustice people. Feminism is the idea that recognizes equality. As Nurkholifah & Meliasanti (2021:221) states that feminism is a theory that discusses the issue of rights between men and women in all fields. Feminism is a desire that stems from the injustice of women's rights not being equal to those of men. As states by Andayani & Sulistyaningsih (2023:72) feminism is a movement led by women who fight against oppression advocating for equality and justice. Feminism begins with the perception of inequity in the position of women in society in comparison to men.

As a result of this perception, various attempts have been made to investigate the causes of the inequality and devise a formula for equalizing the rights of men and women in all fields, in accordance with their human potential. Feminism refers to understanding as a female ideology, because all of its approaches are based on the belief that women face injustice because of their gender. Feminism as a link to demand equal rights between women and men. In reality, men cannot be themselves without relationship and women also cannot be themselves without relationship.

Feminism is one of the fields of literature study. Literature is a beautiful work of art that comes from human life. Literature represents language, culture and tradition. According to Khudlori (2016:144) the development of literary works has appeared in various forms in society since writing became known along with the development of mankind. The more human culture and knowledge develops, the more literary works develop. However, in general the types of literary works that are in great demand are prose, drama and poetry. Each has unique strengths. Among these great literary works, there is one that attracts the attention of its lovers, namely poetry.

According to Amalia (2019:3) poetry is a type of literary work that has distinctive characteristics and make it different from other literary works. The aesthetic value in poetry is still maintained even though it is present in short form, it is even possible for a poetry writer to free himself in choosing words that are aesthetic, beautiful and unique but still convey deep thoughts and reflections about human life. What the poet expresses in a work is a reflection of the life or nature that sees. This reflection is realized thanks to the imitation and combination of the poet's imagination regarding the reality of life or natural reality.

Based on the explanation above the researcher chose to analyze the gender relationship in Natasha Josefowitz poems *Impressions from An Office* (2014), *Gut Is Data* (2018), *He Can/She Can't* (2019) through the feminism theory. In social life, human connects to each other. Men cannot have themselves without relationship and women cannot have them relationship without self. Every human being is of course born with the same rights to develop, both men and women. However, in social practice still there a discrimination against women due to the patriarchal culture in society. Feminism is a collection of forms of problems that occur in earth which can be describes through literary works. One of the literary works that reflects human life is poetry. A poet choosing words that are aesthetic, beautiful and unique but still convey deep thoughts and reflections about human life. This reflection is realized thanks to the imitation and combination of the poet's imagination regarding the reality of life or natural reality.

This research will examine three selected poems by Natasha Josefowitz—*Impressions from an Office* (2014), *Gut Is Data* (2018), and *He Can/She Can't* (2019)—as the primary objects of analysis, focusing on feminist theory as outlined by Walby (2002) and Jaggar (1994). The study aims to explore two main research questions: (1) What forms of patriarchy influence gender relationships in the selected poems? and (2) How does feminist equality reflect gender relationships within these works? This research is expected to contribute theoretically by enriching feminist literary theory, particularly through the works of Walby and Jaggar in analyzing poetry. Practically, it aims to broaden public understanding of gender relationships and serve as a reference for future research. It also encourages a balanced perspective in treating all individuals equally and reinterpreting social life to improve gender relations.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section presents a review of relevant literature to provide the theoretical foundation and contextual background for the research.

2.1 Previous Studies

Yuliani (2018) conducted her title entitled “The Women’s Images on The Selected Feminism’s Poems”. The aims of this research are to describe and reveal the women’s images on five selected of feminism’s poems they are *She* by Alice Walker, *Remember Me?* by Alice Walker, *Impression from An Office* by N. Josefowitz, *Phenomenal Women* by Maya Angelou and *Still I Rise* by Maya Angelou. This research used qualitative descriptive method and used feminist theory. The result shows that the images of women many experiences have big responsible in their shoulder, such as wives who take care houses and families, as workers in the office and with other positions. In other words women are phenomenal because they have big spirit even they faced bitter life.

The next research from Desmawati (2018) entitled “Analysis of Feminism in The Novel of *Little Women* by Louisa May Alcott”. This research aims to elaborate the type of feminism and their reflection on feminism in novel *Little Women*. The method that used in this research is qualitative descriptive through the feminism theory. The result of this research shows that there are four types of feminism that found in novel *Little Women*, they are liberal feminism, Marxist feminism, existentialist feminism and radical feminism. However, feminism is reflected by the struggle of the characters in survival, in placing these lives in the world of men (patriarchy), in being comfort with themselves to do what they feel comfortable for her, as well as their protest form to no longer be the object of violence for men.

Widyaningrum et al (2021) has conducted a research entitled “The Study of Feminism and Culture in The Poetry “*Hope*” by Emily Dickinson and Poetry “*Ulat*” by Oka Rusmini”. The aim of this research is to examine one of literary works which is poetry that prioritize feminism using feminist analysis theory. In this research the researcher uses descriptive qualitative in analyzing the data. The analysis that carried out by the researcher not only examines the context in poetry lyrics but also the cultural background of the poet, therefore the conclusions can be drawn as to whether culture can influence the language style in literary works. The result shows that in Emily’s poetry, the figure of a strong women is compared to a tiny bird. Women are gentle, warm and pleasant creatures as well as tough. A neat metaphorical style influence by Emily’s background.

Maulidina (2021) on her research titled “Black Feminism Interpretation in Maya Angelou’s Poems with Figurative Language and Imaginary Analysis”. This research aims to identify the types of figurative language and images that related to Maya Angelou in black feminism in her poetry. In this research the researcher used qualitative descriptive method. The result shows that the figurative language and imagination used in poems are diverse. They are metaphor, paradox, personification, irony, symbol, visual imagery and auditory imagery. The black feminism movement in this research are courageous, brave and outspoken. Now days, there are many poems that written using experiences of discrimination as objects due to various conditions that arise in society. Apart from that, there are also many female poets who write poetry with a feminist approach.

The next research is from Guevara & Anwar (2022) entitled “The Rise of Women in The Poems *A Woman’s Place* by Frohman (2018), *Remember, Woman* by Leyva (2015) and *A*

Woman's Place by Chidi (2005)" This research aims to describe the struggles of women in conveying their rights and positions, obtaining gender equality and breaking the patriarchal culture. The method that used in this research is qualitative method and used feminist theory in analyzing the data. The result shows that women already have awareness about their situation and determined to change it which include 1. Injustices and oppression towards women, 2. Women's awareness, 3. Women effort to achieve equality.

Setiawan et al (2022) has conducted his research entitled "Gender Relation During Pandemic Era in Indonesia: Negotiation and Resistance of Urban Woman Workers at Work from Home (WFH) in Family" After the COVID-19 pandemic, new condition or also called new normal has affect various human activities especially for urban woman. Until now, woman have been subjected to more than just domestication, occupational exploitation, verbal or physical violence and other forms of discrimination. Therefore, the aim of this study is to reveal an alternative perspective on women as subjects who actively negotiate their role in public and domestic. These new conditions introduce the adjustments to women to work at home and take a responsibility to family during the pandemic. The researcher conducted this research in Surabaya, Gresik and Sidoarjo with deep interviews through mapping the new conditions of women who can negotiate and resist during the pandemic.

Based on the previous studies above the researcher is not to repeat the previous research even though in this research there is a similarity which is about feminism, but the object that use in this research is different. The researcher choses Natasha Josefowitz selected poems as an object in this research. In this research, the researcher will analyze the gender relationship in Natasha Josefowitz poems Impressions from An Office (2014), Gut Is Data (2018), He Can/She Can't (2019) using theory by Walby (2002) and Jaggar (1994).

2.2 Gender

Gender is a classic issue that has been discussed since ancient times (Ni'mah & Karima, 2022:24). Discussing gender certainly learns about interpretation, the division that is built and defined socially or culturally through the relationship of women and men. Gender refers to attitudes, behaviors, roles and activities that assigns by society to women and men. It also can be a power relationship between women and men in certain societies. As states by Widyaningrum et al (2021:260) gender is a general term that refers to behaviors, roles and activities as well as attributes that are socially constructed by a particular society so that people are consider appropriate for both man and women.

According to Anjani (2024:3) gender relates to ideas about the stereotypical roles of women and men in society. Gender is defined as a concept that is theoretically interpreted differently from the term sex, where gender is interpreted as a social construction of the differences between men and women. According to Mardiyani & Tawami (2022:165) the term of gender refers to cultural concept that serves to differentiate the roles, emotions and mentalities that man and woman develop in society. Gender plays an important role in a person's life because it influences the life experiences that has by a person.

Gender roles also distinguish the characteristics of women who are considered feminine and men as masculine. Man and woman have their own places and one of the genders is usually treated unfairly. Most people believe that men are strong, and women are weak which make one of them has much power which will cause an imbalance. The perception then forms a problem related to injustice or gender discrimination in the community. This is because of the patriarchal

system which the male is the dominant person and female is the dominated person. As states by Walby (2002:8) patriarchy is manifested in the form of gender discrimination and violence against women.

2.3 Literature

Literature is a beautiful work of art that comes from human life. Literature is fictional world created through words, where the world of words refers to the characters, events, time and places in which the story unfolds (Awaliyah & Sari, 2023:334). Literature represents language, culture and tradition. The development of literary works has appeared in various forms in society since writing became known along with the development of mankind. The more human culture and knowledge develops, the more literary works develop, and the types produces become diverse and unique in every region around the world. The types produced are diverse and unique in each region throughout the world.

A literary works requires to have very high creative value to win the hearts of people who are increasingly intelligent in making choices. Literary works typically not only present facts but also include elements that are imagined or fictional (Lestari et al, 2023:69). Society also plays a role in determining the direction of literary works. However, in general the types of literary works that are in great demand are prose, drama and poetry. Each has unique strengths. Among these great literary works, there is one that attracts the attention of its lovers, namely poetry.

2.4 Feminism

In current developments, there are some people still think that feminism is a movement of women's rebellions against men. Feminists have an ideology that applies feminism to empower women. Women are fellow creatures of God who have the same honor and dignity as men and want to receive fair treatment. Feminism is a collection of movements and ideologies that share a common goal to define, establish, and achieve equal political, economic, cultural, personal and social rights for women. As states by Jumadil (2022:3) that feminism is a movement that carried out by women to reject everything who are subordinated, marginalized and degraded by the dominant culture in economic, politic and other social life. This includes seeking to establish equal opportunities for women in education and employments. According to Ritzer in Permatasari (2016:154) Feminism is kind of critical social theory which included in social context, political, economic and history that is facing by injustice people.

Feminism is born to defend the rights and roles of women in society, as the development of culture and social structure increasingly distinguish women and men feasible. As states by Khairani et al (2022:189) that the aims of feminism movement is to improve the status of women and equalize the position of women and men in the eyes of society both in political, economic and social term. The difference between women and men develop into discrimination which then triggers harassment. A critical of social theory which have the purpose is to obtain women right. Various kinds of social criticism made by women in a way that they feel can replace their social status in the society through various breakthroughs both in physical movement or movement in ideology.

The main cause the birth of feminism in women's thinking is patriarchy. According to Walby (2002:8) patriarchy is implements in the form of gender discrimination and violence against women. Meanwhile in Jumadil (2022:9) states that patriarchy is defined as straight vertical line whose end of the line is occupied by the masculine or male gender. Patriarchy

emerged because of the struggle where there is very small presence of women in certain fields. As states by Anjani (2024: 3) patriarchy is a gender unequal behaviour that requires women to only be at home to take care of the house and children.

3. METHOD

In this research, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative in which the data is in form of words. The data source is from Natasha Josefowitz selected poems. Dr. Josefowitz is an internationally known speaker and bestselling author of 21 books. Nastasha Josefowits is one of poet who write a poetry with feminism theme and receive The Women Helping Women Award from Soroptimist International. The researcher will select three poem of Natasha Josefowitz they are Impressions from An Office that publish on April 4, 2014, Gut Is Data that publish on September 21, 2018 and He Can/ She Can't that publish on September 30, 2019. In this research, the data collection involves several steps: reading and understanding three selected poems by Natasha Josefowitz, identifying sentences related to the research objectives—specifically the forms of patriarchy and feminist equality—classifying the data according to Walby's and Jaggar's theories, and finally drawing conclusions from the findings.

4. RESULTS

4.1 The Forms of Patriarchy That Affect the Gender Relationship in Natasha Josefowitz Poems

The following table presents the forms of gender discrimination found in Natasha Josefowitz's poem *Impression from an Office* based on the analysis conducted.

Table 1. Gender Discrimination in the poem Impression from an Office

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	5	Data 1 HE is not in the office. He is meeting customers. SHE is not in the office. She must be out shopping.
2.	9	Data 2 HE'S getting married. He'll get more settled. SHE is getting married. She'll get pregnant and leave.
3.	10	Data 3 HE is having a baby. He'll need a raise. SHE is having a baby. She'll cost the company money in maternity benefits.
4.	11	Data 4 HE is going on a business trip. It's good for his career. SHE is going on a business trip. What does her husband say?
5.	12	Data 5 HE is leaving for a better job. He knows how to recognize a good opportunity. SHE is leaving for a better job. Women are not dependable.

Table 1 illustrates five examples of gender discrimination found in Natasha Josefowitz's poem *Impression from an Office*, highlighting how identical situations between men and women are perceived differently in the workplace. Men are seen as professional, career-focused, and dependable, while women are portrayed through biased assumptions—as shoppers, unreliable employees, or burdens due to maternity. These contrasting perceptions reflect patriarchal values that undermine women's roles and contributions, reinforcing gender stereotypes and workplace inequality.

Table 2. Gender Discrimination in the Poem Gut Is Data

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	1	Data 6 Women's guesses are disparaged but men's hypotheses need further research
2.	2	Data 7 Women's knowing carries no weight but men's knowledge is significant
3.	3	Data 8 Women's feelings have little value but men's thoughts are written down

Table 2 presents three instances of gender discrimination in Natasha Josefowitz's poem *Gut Is Data*, illustrating how women's insights, knowledge, and emotions are devalued compared to those of men. The poem contrasts women's "guesses," "knowing," and "feelings" as being dismissed, while men's "hypotheses," "knowledge," and "thoughts" are respected, documented, and seen as significant. These comparisons reflect patriarchal bias that marginalizes women's contributions in intellectual and emotional domains, reinforcing a systemic undervaluing of women's voices in favor of male perspectives.

Table 3. Gender Discrimination in the Poem He Can/She Can't

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	2	Data 9 He asks her for lunch he wants to talk business She asks him for lunch she wants an affair
2.	4	Data 10 He pays the bill He's on an expense account She pays the bill she's one of those women's libbers
3.	7	Data 11 He tells a dirty joke he's funny She tells a dirty joke she's crude
4.	8	Data 12 He got the big account he worked hard She got the big account she got lucky
5.	9	Data 13 He got a promotion he's clever She got a promotion she charmed them

Table 3 highlights five examples of gender discrimination in Natasha Josefowitz's poem *He Can/She Can't*, revealing how identical actions by men and women are perceived and judged differently. The poem illustrates that when a man initiates lunch, pays the bill, tells jokes, achieves success, or receives a promotion, he is seen as professional, capable, and

deserving. In contrast, when a woman does the same, she is viewed with suspicion, labeled as flirtatious, political, crude, lucky, or manipulative. These biased perceptions underscore deep-rooted patriarchal norms that undermine women's agency and achievements, portraying men as competent by default while women must constantly defend their credibility.

4.2 Violence Against Women

Violence against women is description of inequality in status between women and men. There are four types of violence against women and one of the types is psychological violence. Aspects of psychological violence include insulting, threatening behavior, underestimates in order to intimidate and harassment to intimidate. All of the types of violence against women are the powerful tools to keep women submissive to men.

Table 4. Violence against Women in the poem Impression from an Office

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	12	Data 14 HE is leaving for a better job. He knows how to recognize a good opportunity. SHE is leaving for a better job. Women are not dependable.

Table 4 presents one form of violence against women in the poem *Impression from an Office* by Natasha Josefowitz, specifically psychological violence. In the twelfth stanza, when a man leaves his job for a better opportunity, he is perceived as someone who can recognize and seize a good chance. However, when a woman does the same, she is labeled as unreliable. This reflects a societal bias that undermines women's abilities and decisions, subjecting them to psychological harm through negative judgments solely based on their gender.

Table 5. Violence against Women in the poem He Can/She Can't

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	7	Data 15 He tells a dirty joke he's funny She tells a dirty joke she's crude
2.	8	Data 16 He got the big account he worked hard She got the big account she got lucky
3.	9	Data 17 He got a promotion he's clever She got a promotion she charmed them

Table 5 highlights three instances of violence against women in Natasha Josefowitz's poem *He Can/She Can't*, all reflecting psychological violence. In Data 15, when a man tells a dirty joke, he is seen as humorous, whereas a woman telling the same joke is labeled as crude, showing how women's expressions are harshly judged. In Data 16, a man's success in securing a big account is attributed to his hard work, while a woman's success is dismissed as mere luck, undermining her achievements. Data 17 demonstrates how a man's promotion is linked to his intelligence, but a woman's promotion is attributed to her charm, devaluing her professional skills. These instances illustrate how women's actions and achievements are often minimized or viewed negatively, revealing the psychological violence they face in patriarchal systems.

4.3 Equality of feminism in Natasha Josefowitz poems

Equality is the main goal of the feminist movement as a whole, particularly within the liberal feminist tradition, which emphasized fundamental equality between men and women. The main goal was to achieve gender equality in all areas of life.

Table 6. Women have the same natural rights as men in the poem *He Can/She Can't*

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	4	Data 18 He pays the bill He's on an expense account She pays the bill she's one of those women's libbers

Table 6 highlights Data 18 from Natasha Josefowitz's poem *He Can/She Can't*, which reflects the equality of women and men in natural rights. In this stanza, the poem contrasts the traditional expectation that a man pays the bill with the reality that a woman also pays the bill. This illustrates that women, like men, have the natural right to participate in financial decisions without judgment. The poem emphasizes that financial independence and responsibility should not be seen as radical or unconventional for women, advocating for equal treatment and recognition of women's capabilities in all aspects of life.

Table 7. Woman are interpreted as rational creatures who have control like men in the poem *Gut Is Data*

No.	Stanza	Data
1.	4	Data 19 Women's intuition is at least as good as men's hunches.

Table 7 presents Data 19 from Natasha Josefowitz's poem *Gut Is Data*, which highlights the interpretation of women as rational creatures with the same control as men. In the fourth stanza, the poem states, "Women's intuition is at least as good as men's hunches," suggesting that women possess equal intellectual and rational abilities as men. This comparison emphasizes the idea that women's capacity for reasoning, decision-making, and agency is just as valid and effective as men's. By equating women's intuition with men's instincts, the poem promotes gender equality, advocating for the recognition of women's abilities and professional potential on the same level as men's. The researcher concluded that Natasha Josefowitz's poems reflect two types of feminist equality: women having the same natural rights as men and being interpreted as rational creatures with control, with one instance of each type in the respective poems *He Can/She Can't* and *Gut Is Data*.

5. DISCUSSION

In this analysis, the researcher explores the forms of patriarchy and the reflection of feminism in the gender relationships within the selected poems of Natasha Josefowitz: *Impressions from An Office*, *Gut Is Data*, and *He Can/She Can't*. The researcher adopts Walby's feminist theory of patriarchy to examine how patriarchal structures influence gender relations, highlighting two primary forms: gender discrimination and violence against women. These forms of patriarchy shape the experiences and opportunities of women in different societal contexts, particularly in the workplace. The researcher also draws upon Jaggar's liberal feminism theory to explore how equality and rationality are depicted in relation to gender roles in the same poems. This discussion centers on the recognition of women's equal rights and their

capacities for rational decision-making, focusing on how these ideals are portrayed and how they challenge the ingrained patriarchal systems.

The first form of patriarchy identified in the analysis is gender discrimination, where the societal expectations of gender roles perpetuate inequality between men and women. In *Impressions from An Office*, gender discrimination is evident in the way women are often seen as less competent or capable in the workplace. One example provided in the analysis is the differing expectations for men and women regarding business trips: while a man's business trip is seen as a career advancement, a woman's trip requires her husband's permission, implying a lack of independence. This reflects the patriarchal notion that women lack the authority and freedom that men have. In addition, women's professional decisions are frequently questioned or underestimated, as seen in the assumption that women succeed only through luck, while men are assumed to achieve success through their skill and intelligence. The research also identifies that in *Gut Is Data*, there are instances where women's contributions are similarly diminished, but no evidence of violence against women appears in this poem, which highlights the nuanced ways in which patriarchy manifests differently across various poems.

The second form of patriarchy identified is violence against women, particularly psychological violence in the workplace. The patriarchal system often limits women's freedom to express themselves and undermines their professional contributions, as seen in *He Can/She Can't*, where women's abilities are belittled, and their ideas are ignored. This type of psychological violence, where women are constantly underestimated and judged more harshly than their male counterparts, perpetuates their subordinate status. The analysis draws attention to the fact that while *Impressions from An Office* and *He Can/She Can't* reflect examples of violence against women, *Gut Is Data* does not portray any such instances. This discrepancy highlights how patriarchy's impact on gender relations can vary depending on the poem's thematic focus and narrative structure.

In terms of feminist equality, the researcher focuses on liberal feminism as articulated by Jaggar, which emphasizes the importance of individual rights, equality in education, and professional opportunities for women. This type of feminism advocates for a world where gender does not determine one's opportunities or capabilities. The researcher finds that in *He Can/She Can't*, women's equality in financial responsibilities is acknowledged, where the poem portrays women as having the same natural rights as men, especially in terms of their ability to make financial decisions. The poem underscores the importance of equal contributions in a relationship, rejecting the traditional belief that it is only the man's role to financially support the household. This aligns with the principles of liberal feminism, which seeks to ensure that women have equal rights and are not judged based on outdated gender norms.

Moreover, women's rationality is a key theme in *Gut Is Data*, where women are depicted as rational creatures with equal control to men. In this poem, the comparison between women's intuition and men's hunches highlights that women possess the same intellectual capacities and decision-making abilities as men. This interpretation reflects the core belief of liberal feminism that women are equally capable of reason and should not be relegated to emotional or subordinate roles. By presenting women as rational and in control, the poem contributes to the feminist vision of a society where gender does not limit one's ability to reason, lead, or make decisions. However, the researcher notes that the poem does not explore the full range of feminist equality proposed by Jaggar's theory, as only two of the five types of equality are

represented in the poems.

In conclusion, the researcher's analysis of Natasha Josefowitz's poems illustrates the complex interplay between patriarchy and feminism in shaping gender relationships. Through Walby's theory of patriarchy, the researcher identifies both gender discrimination and violence against women as pervasive forms of inequality that limit women's opportunities and freedom, particularly in professional settings. At the same time, the researcher finds that aspects of liberal feminism, particularly the recognition of women's equal rights and rational capacities, are evident in the poems, aligning with Jaggar's theory of feminist equality. While some forms of patriarchy are clearly depicted, the poems also reflect moments of feminist progress, particularly in the recognition of women's autonomy and intellect. The analysis concludes that while patriarchy continues to affect gender relationships, the poems also reflect the potential for greater equality, offering a nuanced view of the ongoing struggle for women's rights and recognition in society.

6. CONCLUSIONS

After analyzing and describing the forms of patriarchy and equality of feminism in Natasha Josefowitz poems *Impressions from An Office* (2014), *Gut Is Data* (2018), *He Can/ She Can't* (2019) the researcher concluded that there were 2 forms of patriarchy that affect gender relationship based on Walby's theory they were gender discrimination and violence against women. In the poem *Impressions from An Office* there were 5 data of gender discrimination and only 1 data that showed the violence against women. In the poem *Gut Is Data* there were 3 data of gender discrimination. In the poem *He Can/ She Can't* there were 5 data of gender discrimination and 3 data of violence against women. In the poem *Gut Is Data* the researcher did not find forms of patriarchy types violence against women.

For the equality of feminism the researcher concluded that there were 2 types of equality of feminism that reflected the gender relationship based on Jaggar theory in Natasha Josefowitz poems namely *Women had the same natural rights as men* and *Woman are interpreted as rational creatures who had control like men*. In the poem *Gut Is Data* there only 1 data of *Women had the same natural rights as men*. In the poem *He Can/She Can't* there only 1 data of *Woman are interpreted as rational creatures who had control like men*. According to Jaggar theory, there were 5 types of equality of feminism but in Natasha Josefowitz selected poems the researcher only found 2 types of equality of feminism. In the poem *Impressions from An Office* the researcher did not find equality of feminism.

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