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FEMINISM MORAL MESSAGE AS SEEN IN *THE AWAKENING* MOVIE (READER RESPONSE APPROACH)

Nasrum¹, Muhammad Taufik², Nurmila Sari³

Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar

Correspondence Email: *nasrum.marjuni@uin-alauddin.ac.id*

Abstract

This research discuss about Feminism Moral Message as Seen in the Awakening Movie (Reader Response Approach). The aims of this research is to find out the feminism moral message for the readers in *The Awakening* movie and the meaning of the representation level of feminism in *The Awakening* movie based on the reader response. The results of the study show the values of feminism at the level of reality through the code of appearance, make-up, costumes, speech, environment and behavior. At the level of representation, feminism values are shown through camera codes, characters, actions, conflicts and dialogues. At the ideological level, the values represented by feminism represent the flow of ecofeminism in which women and nature have a close and inseparable relationship.

Keywords: Feminism, Moral message, Representation.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang Pesan Moral Feminisme yang Terlihat dalam Film Kebangkitan (Pendekatan Respon Pembaca). Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk

mengetahui pesan moral feminisme bagi pembaca dalam film *The Awakening* dan makna tingkat representasi feminisme dalam film *The Awakening* berdasarkan respon pembaca. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan nilai-nilai feminisme pada tataran realitas melalui kode penampilan, tata rias, kostum, tutur kata, lingkungan dan perilaku. Pada tataran representasi, nilai-nilai feminisme ditampilkan melalui kode kamera, karakter, tindakan, konflik dan dialog. Pada tataran ideologi, nilai-nilai yang diwakili oleh feminisme mewakili aliran ekofeminisme yang mana perempuan dan alam mempunyai hubungan yang erat dan tidak dapat dipisahkan.

Kata Kunci: Feminisme, Pesan Moral, Representasi.

A. INTRODUCTION

a. Background

Language is the ability of humans to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and movements. The scientific study of language is called linguistics. According to Yendra (2018), through his book *Knowing Language Science*, defines linguistics as a field of science that studies and learns everything about language starting from form, function, meaning, value, to discourse scientifically. Language is the ability of humans to communicate with other humans using signs, such as words and movements. In linguistics, there is a branch of science that studies language in relation about symbols called semiotics.

According to Alex (2013: 64), Semiotics is the basic signs of all communication. Humans through signs can communicate. Signs are tools and materials used in interacting or communicating with the interlocutor. Communication is a transactional process in which a message (sign) is sent from a sender (speaker) to a recipient (receiver) or interlocutor.

According to John Fiske (2004:22), in semiotics (the science of signs) there are two main concerns, namely the relationship between signs and their meanings, and

how a sign is combined into a code. Text is the main focus of attention in semiotics. Text, in this case can be interpreted broadly, not just written text. Everything that has a communication sign system, such as that contained in written text, can be considered text, for example, films, soap operas, soap opera dramas, quizzes, advertisements, photography, to football shows (John Fiske, 2007: 282).

In today's era, movie are one of the most popular mass media and are often used by the public to fill their spare time, seek information, or entertain other than television, so watching movies is a part of our daily lives. The stories in various types of movies are packaged in stories that certainly attract the interest of the audience, besides, in a movie there is a moral message that can be used as a lesson for the audience. Especially for films that carry the theme of women.

Movies about women are often called feminism. The category of Feminism movie is that women can change the position of an object into a subject that can generate and transform knowledge (Gamble, 2010). The knowledge in question is that it can change the perspective of women. Therefore, movie with the theme of feminism can attract public attention, especially for women themselves who certainly want to know the story of films with the theme of feminism. In addition, in movies about women, some characteristics that can be distinguished based on the female protagonist, women's point of view, and the narrative generally revolves around women's experiences such as family, domestic space, and romance (Joanne, 2000).

One of the movies that raise the issue of feminism is a film called *The Awakening*. "*The Awakening*" is a family drama movie, which tells the story of four siblings, the position of women in society, dreams, and success. This movie is taken from the true story of the experience of a woman who is in a dilemma because of the culture and social environment that requires women to choose between getting married or pursuing their dreams, which is a social problem that often occurs in society.

The social problems that occur in this movie are the ideology of feminism. Feminism is a struggle to end the oppression of women (Jenainati and Groves, 2007: 3). In addition, feminism is all efforts that aim to improve the condition of women (Ross, 2009). By presenting the figure of a woman who is independent, beautiful, strong, compassionate, brave, ambitious, and has high self-confidence, namely a woman who has "character" and determines her way of life regardless of the community's response.

From this, the researchers feel that there is an oddity so that a problem that is seen so clearly in this film is the existence of social phenomena, where women experience events such as competition between siblings, unrequited love, a disease that separates them, journeys to pursue dreams, and gender issues. because at that time, it was very thick with a patriarchal culture. Patriarchy is a social system that places men as the main central authority figures in social organizations. The position of men is higher than women in all aspects of social, cultural, and economic life. (Pinem, 2009:42).

To further examine *The Awakening* movie, the researcher uses semiotic analysis because films are generally built with many signs. The signs include various sign systems that work well together to match the expected results or effects, because the movie consists of signs that form a system, a movie can be studied using semiotic analysis. Based on the descriptions above, the researcher is interested in further research on the depiction or representation of feminism in *The Awakening* movie by using John Fiske's semiotic analysis.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Previous Findings

Previous research is a reference for researchers in compiling a review of theories, hypotheses, and frameworks of thought. Previous research consists of a thesis and journals related to the topic or research problem. Previous studies are literature reviews or previous research that has a common theme which researchers usually use

afterward to compare and find areas of research that have not been studied by previous researchers.

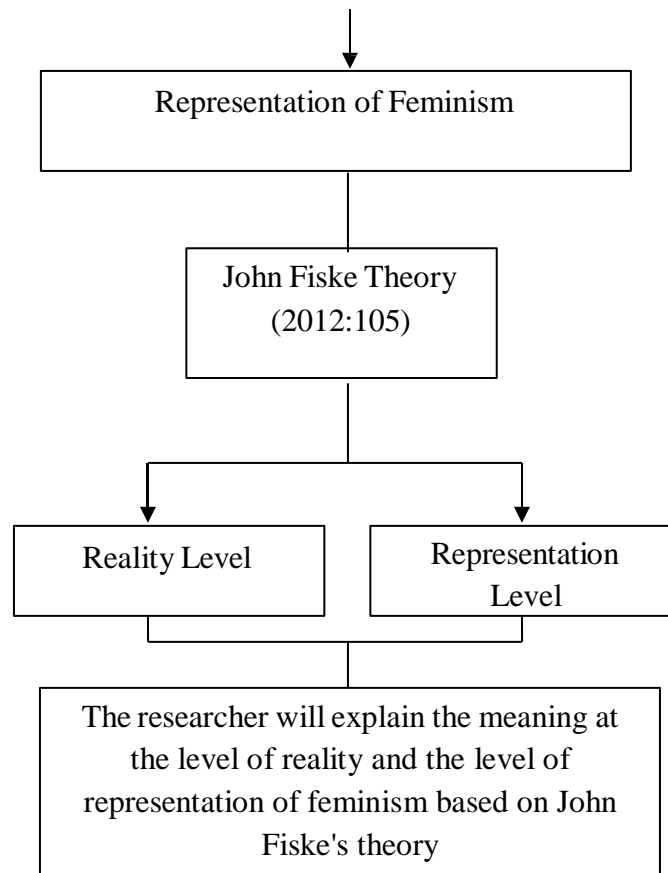
The following journal articles are related to research such as Smith's research in 2014 entitled *Letting Down Rapunzel: Feminism's Effect on Fairy Tales*, in which overall the two versions of fairy tales published in 1968 and 1993 did not affect the narrative structure, but the concept of feminism offers insight into the ideological positions of women and men in these tales. The similarity of this research with the one that will be studied by the researcher is that the object of his research is both research on Feminism. The difference is, for previous research, the object is a fairy tale film which is of course fiction or not real, while what will be examined from the researcher is the object of the human being who plays the film and the story is also related to everyday life, especially women in society.

Another research, namely, research by Kristiana in 2013 entitled *The Representation of Female Character and Gender Roles In Mr. & Mrs. 17 Smith* By Doug Liman in 2013 shows a female character who has feminist values that can bring gender equality, a compromise between the main characters and the exchange of gender roles. The similarity of this research with that which will be studied by the researcher is that the object is both researching about female representation which means feminism. The difference is, the previous research examined the two characters, male and female contained in the film, while the one that will be studied by the researcher is only examining the female characters.

b. Theoretical Framework

According to Swanson (2013), the theory is formulated to explain, predict, understand phenomena that exist in many cases, and expand existing knowledge within the bounds of binding critical assumptions. The theoretical framework is a structure that can hold or support theory from research studies.

Representation of Feminism in
“The Awakening” Movie



The researchers identified what the meaning at the level of reality is and the meaning at the level of representation based on the theory of John Fiske. According to John Fiske (2012: 105), using code words to indicate a marking system. According to Fiske, the codes that appear or are used in television are interconnected to form a meaning. In the television codes expressed in John Fiske's theory, events that are broadcast in the world of television have been encoded by social codes which are divided into two levels, namely:

Reality level, the social codes included in this level include appearance (appearance), dress (costume), make-up (makeup), environment (environment), behavior (behavior), speech (speech style), gesture (movement). , expression

(expression). In written language, for example, documents, texts, interviews, and so on.

Representation level, the codes included in this level relate to technical codes, such as camera (camera), lighting (lighting), editing (television), music (music), and sound (sound). In written language there is a word, sentence, and so on. Includes representation codes such as narrative (narration), conflict (conflict), character (character), action (action), dialogue (dialogue), setting (background), and casting (actors).

1. Readers and Reader-Response Theory

The critical main focus of the reader-response theory is different from that of other approaches in analyzing and studying the meaning or the interpretation of a literary work. Iser in Thompson (1992:12) illustrates that the reader-response theory shifts the critical focus from the text to the reader. Hence, the point of difference lies on the reader as the focus of analysis. In the same way, Bressler (1999:67) also explains that the reader-response theory diverts the emphasis away from the text as the sole determiner of meaning to the significance of the reader as an essential participant in the reading process and the creation of meaning. As a result, both explanations above place a reader of a literary work as an active participant along with the text in the production of interpretation of that literary passively or move actively determines his or her particular role as a reader. A role of a reader that used to be believed and assumed to be the only possible role is the passive role of a reader. This illustrates a reader who reads a literary work as if he or she were a sport spectator sitting passively, just absorbing the contents of the artistic creation of that literary work, and allowing it to dominate his or her own thoughts. Such a reader brings little to the text; therefore, it is the text that provides all that is needed to interpret a certain meaning of the text itself. It will lead to the critical focus of studying literature to the text-oriented. In short, readers' role is so passive that he or she is not involved in shaping the interpretation of a literary work. On the other hand,

another role of a reader that may have enlightened the study of a literary work and that becomes the basic assumption of the reader response theory is the role of a reader as the active audience, or the re-creator of the literary work he or she reads. This role is closely related to the further action taken by a reader, namely recreating the literary work itself. The view on the importance of readers' role has enlightened the study of a literary work since 1920s, when for the first time Richards proposed to catalogue the readers' strategies for understanding and interpreting poetry (Davis, 1986:345). Unlike the previous concern of the study of a literary work, he turned directly to the steps readers go through as they read. He evaluated and analyzed his students' free responses and he came to a certain conclusion. He acknowledged that a reader might bring to the text a vast array of ideas amassed through life's experience, including previous literary experience, and apply such information or experience to the text. " By doing so, the reader is no longer considered as the passive receiver of a text.

C. RESEACRH METHODOLOGY

1. Research Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method. According to Sugiyono (2016: 9), qualitative research methods are research methods used to examine the condition of natural objects where the researcher is the key instrument. A descriptive method is a method used in a study by collecting data, describing the data, and analyzing the data. In this study, the data collected is not numbers, but in the form of words. A qualitative approach is used to analyze the meaning of an event of human interaction in a particular situation according to the researcher himself. Researchers use this method because researchers will analyze and explain the data that has been studied to find answers to the existing problem formulation. The purpose of this qualitative descriptive study is to find out the level of reality of feminism and the level of representation of feminism in the *The Awakening* movie.

In this study, the researchers used a recording device to collect data. The reason the researchers use the note-taking instrument is that it will collect data which will

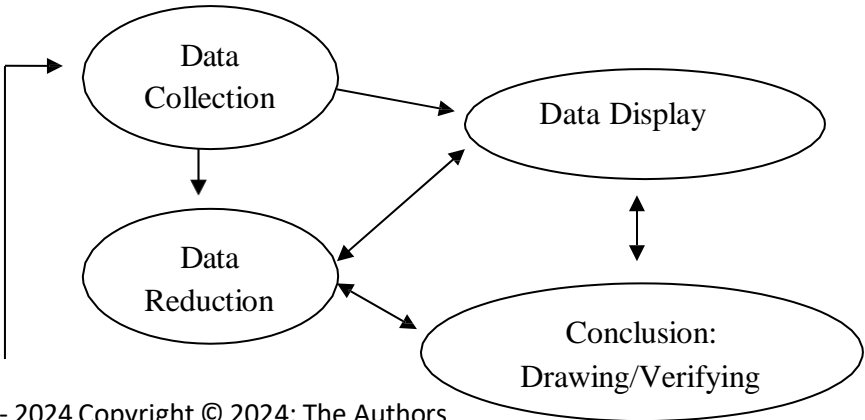
then be used as research material, besides watching to the movie, to understand feminism in the movie to determine the level of reality of feminism and the level of representation of feminism in *The Awakening* movie.

The data collection procedure in this study used a documentation technique with a note-taking instrument. The reason the researcher uses the documentation technique using the note-taking collection instrument is that the researcher will later collect data through documents in the form of the video film using the note-taking instrument, where the researcher will collect data by watching movies, listening, and recording data by the research objectives to be achieved.

The data analysis technique is the way researchers solve problems in a study. According to Sugiyono (2010: 335), what is meant by data analysis techniques is the process of searching for data, systematically compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing data into categories, breaking it down into units, performing a synthesis, arrange into a pattern to choose which ones are important and which will be studied, and make conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others.

In this study, researchers will use qualitative data analysis techniques. The analytical instrument used in this research is the human instrument, namely the researcher himself who plays a role in analyzing and solving problems from the formulation of the problem.

Data analysis techniques have several processes as follows:



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1. The data collection stage is a technique or stage that can be used by researchers for data collection. Techniques for pointing out a word that is abstract and not embodied in objects, but can only be seen in its use through questionnaires, interviews, observations, exams (tests), documentation, and others.
 2. The data reduction stage in the process of selecting and selecting each incoming data from the results of observations, interviews, and documentation, then processing and focusing all raw data to make it more meaningful.
 3. The data presentation stage can be done in the form of brief descr charts, relationships between categories, and the like.
 4. The conclusion or verification stage is the stage of concluding all the data that has been obtained as a result of the research.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Data of the Research

The data were obtained by conducting interviews. They were conducted with sixteen respondents who considered as the representative of the object issues in this research. Sixteen respondents consist of twelve female students and four male students. They are students who have watched The Awakening movie.

The answer about feminism in the movie was very varied and broad, but based on interview that was conducted by researchers mostly respondents correlated their answers with the major character namely Edna Pontillier.

This study aims to find the data on the individual level of feminism in the movie. Each subject in the study had another unique side. It means to be a comparison of each other about their perception on feminism in The Awakening movie.

B. The Description of Female Characters Do that only Male Characters should Do

1. Subject 1 (Vivi): Female, twenty-three year old, student, she answered Edna's venture into the deep ocean waves at night after the Ratignolle's party seems a stroke of independence. She displays her new talent in front of her friends and undertakes it on her own. Everyone watches her swim into new, unknown territory in the water, and also in her soul, for she is now awakening to her independence and female capabilities, aside from simply cleaning, cooking, and child-rearing. Edna increasingly acts according to her own personal desires, with little to no regard to Leonce's wishes. She goes outside alone, visits friends alone, and ultimately frustrates her husband. Leonce has difficulty dealing with his wife's new independent nature and thinks her to be mentally unstable. However, here also it should not only be women who do housework such as cooking, washing and taking care of children, men can also do this. Because this job does not look at gender, especially in building domestic relationships, everything that is done must help each other. (02/04/2022)

According to Vivi, Edna went to the deep ocean at night as the representation of the power of woman. So, not only man is able to swim in the deep ocean but also woman could do it. It portrays the feminism side of the characters.

Subject 2 (Asti): Female, nineteen years old, Moslem, student.

A woman in black is on vacation in Lebrun on the Grand Isle. She feels lonely and she is also very patient and resigned to the life that conventions expect of a woman whose husband has died, but her solitude doesn't speak of any independence or strength. Rather, it is caused by withdrawal from life and passion out of respect for her husband's death. Throughout the novel, the woman in black remains silent, which contributes to her lack of individuality and her role in the text as a socially testable symbol of the husbandless woman.

(02/04/2022)

Asti said after the death of a woman's husband, she should serve anything including support her family life like a husband should make money for the family.

Subject 3 (Aulia): Female, Nineteen years old, Moslem, student, she answered women could be independent and working for themselves. Women in that century are supposed to be submissive, obey their husbands, follow the stereotype that is ruled by society, depend on their husbands' work, and only take care of the house chores and their children. In this society, the masculine gender is seen to constantly disapprove women who wander away from their marital expectations. The men feel that they should intervene in the women's decisions and help them in making judgments, both in their careers and their social life. In addition, when it comes to financial issues, men are not satisfied in their wives inputs.

- Smoking Ideally, women in this society are not supposed to smoke. This notwithstanding, Edna challenges this convention by constantly and publicly smoking cigars. Edna attempts to find self-definition by creating a third lifestyle option and beginning to act like a man. She sees that men are allowed to live lives of sexual fulfillment, while not being expected to bear or care for their children, and develop a personality and individual self through participation in the business world Indonesian television drama was very easy to guess unlike Korean drama that was very difficult to guess, which one was evil and what was good, they were also had very supportive visual and fashion.

(24/04/2015)

Based on Aulia opinion it could be understood that woman could be independent and work for themselves. Besides, smoking for women as the way in living their lives like what the men have done in undergoing their lives. Smoking as well as the symbol of gentleman. In reality, women are often described as gentle, must know the implications of their behavior and actions, do not have a physical strength as strong as men, and only take part in "domestic space". This depiction has been embedded in the cognition of the wider audience until now, thus making the scope or realm of women very isolated.

The isolation of women's space can be seen fully from the existing reality, one of which is when women are associated with cigarettes (symbols) which are close to masculinity. With the closeness between cigarettes and men in social cognition,

making women who are touched by a symbol called cigarettes become marginalized and can be said to have alienated themselves from their smoker identity and creates a bad image for the perpetrators, this does not reduce the activities carried out by women who smoking, in fact it is widely considered for women who smoke as a symbol of rebellion against freedom and jealousy of men in smoking activities.

Subject 4 (Ilham): Male, twenty two years old, Moslem, student.

Edna Pontellier isolated herself from New Orleans society and withdrew from some duties traditionally associated with motherhood. (03/04/2022).

According to Ilham Edna Pontellier searches for independence by isolating herself from society and withdrawing from her traditional duties associated with being a mother and a wife. Her pursuit of independence eventually ends in an act of suicide in the Gulf of Mexico. Upon the Pontellier's return to New Orleans, Edna reassesses her perceived social responsibilities and priorities. She begins to realize "her position in the universe as a human being and to recognize her relations as an individual to the world within and about herself.

Edna eventually realized through her awakening that she was not made to be a mother and her children only hindered her from being her true self. According to an opinion in a critical essay, "Edna finally realizes the commitment and obligation she has to her children "and that children can demand the mother's life, even if they cannot claim the woman's soul". Edna wanted so many things for herself that she was denied, because of her expected position as a mother in society. Unable to meet the

expectations of herself and society at the same time, she decided to escape in the only way she knew.

Subject 5 (Sri): Female, eighteen years old, Moslem, student.

The conditions were hazardous, the pay was low and women's income was the property of their husbands, but this work was one of the first moves toward female independence.

(04/04/2022)

Sri explained as the head of the family, a husband is obliged to provide for his wife. The sustenance includes birth, such as food, clothing, and shelter. In addition, the husband must also provide for his inner livelihood in the form of harmony and intimate satisfaction with his wife. Edna Pontillier as a wife works and has her own income in this movie. Basically her husband has no right to ask for the income earned by the wife. After marriage, a husband must fulfill his obligations, namely seeking sustenance to support his wife and children. The wife is not obliged to support the family because all the needs and needs of the house and children are the responsibility of her husband. In addition, there is no obligation to the wife to provide for the family. So, a wife is not obliged to work for income to meet household needs. If you want to work outside the home, the wife must get permission from her husband.

The wife's property or money obtained from her hard work, fully belongs to the wife. The husband does not have any rights to the property. Physical weakness

and her status as a wife do not justify that a husband is allowed to 'take' his wife's money. However, the income earned from the wife's hard work can have a positive or negative impact on the family. It could be, the wife's income can help the family economy, or on the contrary, it becomes a threat and a problem in the household. So, both husband and wife must be wise in dealing with this.

Subject 6 (Putri): Female, twenty years old, student, Moslem.

The portrait in the movie clearly shows social inequality between men and women, especially married women. Men as husbands were the dominant authority at that time. Now, Mademoiselle Reisz's character is a full depiction which is contrary to the principles of feminism in society.

(26/04/2022)

According to Putri Mademoiselle Reisz, Edna's role model when she decided to become independent. As a successful pianist, she was a woman with a temperament that was described as selfish and "decisive" and was perhaps the most influential person in Edna's transformation. It is the spirit that continues to motivate Edna to keep fighting and dare to fulfill all her wishes, and is the person who knows Edna and Robert's affair. We could say he is also Edna's human diary.

C. Feminism Side Portrayed in the Novel

Subject 7 (Irwin): Male, twenty-one years old, student, Moslem.

Feminism 1: When Leonce looks at his sun burned wife as a piece of his property that has been damaged, he is demonstrating male chauvinism at its height. According to

him, she has no independence, no personal self-fulfillment and must only live for him.

- Feminism 2: Leonce believes that Edna is not performing her womanly duties and is an irresponsible mother. He believes women must tend to their children, household duties, and their husbands alone. So, when Edna begins to show signs of independence, he erupts with frustration and anger.
- Feminism 3: Adele Ratignolle embodies everything about femininity and womanhood of the last century. She is devoted to her husband, who adores her, gives birth every two years, and adorns herself with lavish clothing and jewelry. She depends on her family, not herself, and is notable for her beauty.
- Feminism 4: Adele knows the strength of her own femininity and warns Robert not to play with the somewhat primitive sense of feminism that Edna possesses. Adele can flirt and play coquettishly with Robert, but worries that Edna can only do so if sincere. She worries that her fellow female friend may get hurt by a relationship with Robert.
- Feminism 5: After Leonce yells at Edna for not acting like the typical female wife, she explodes in a silent uprising of her own. She cries, breaks a glass, and stomps on her wedding ring. This behavior is not that of a dependent, dainty wife. Instead, it is a picture of a woman awakening to her unique femininity and foresight of independence.
- Feminism 6: Edna begins to enjoy her new independent life without Leonce.

She grows accustomed to doing things on her own and finding her own friends and begins to spend time with a new group of people. This natural progression towards independence seems inevitable, especially with Leonce away in New York on business. (26/04/2022).

Subject 8 (Alvin): Male, twenty-one years, Moslem, student.

Feminism in this novel portrayed when Edna ends her life by drowning herself, thinking that it is not the right event to assert her identity as a woman who doesn't care about her husband and children. (26/04/2022).

Alvin Said Suicide is a form of feminism, because in committing suicide no longer needs the help of others and no longer cares about the advice of others. She just did what she felt.

Subject 9 (Aprilia): Female, twenty-two years, Moslem, student. She answered Edna Pontellier is a feminist figure. Her dialogue, the act of ignoring patriarchy and social boundaries against women, the effort to complete her rights, needs, and inner thoughts about independence and self-autonomy earned her the title of feminist. (26/04/2022).

Subject 10 (Andira): female, nineteen years old, students, Moslem, she answered Edna leaving her husband and moving into a new house to live alone, and basically the act of a bystander that a real woman would never leave her husband.

Subject 11 (Husnul) female, twenty years old, student. Moslem. *You dream the impossible when you talk about Mr Pontellier setting me free! I no longer belong to*

Mr Pontellier to throw away or not. I give myself where I choose. If he says, "Here, Robert, take him and be happy; she's yours," I have to laugh at you two.

In the quotation above it is clear, Edna balks at the opinion of Robert who told her to ask for a divorce by her husband. According to him, control over him is his not her husband. Edna is clearly depicted as a symbol of rebellious feminism and received criticism from society. Feminism perspective has been evidenced in Awakening through the "jobs" that were traditionally assigned to women, such as tending of a home, caring for the husband, and bearing of children, and the writer portrays ways in which these kind of jobs were used to keep women in a powerless position. The one who the status of a wife should fully sacrifice herself for the family. But with his desire to be liberated is very clear and demands his desire to become what he is completely what he wanted. (04/04/2022)

Subject 11 (Milla) female, twenty years old, student. Moslem. She said the movie describes women live with all problems and suffer. It also describes the phenomena of authority, gender issues, social conflict, love, and discrimination in this society. (04/04/2022)

Subject 12 (Fauzan) Male, twenty three years old, student. Moslem. He answered Feminism means that every woman has full control over her body and identity and has the right to refuse her ownership of men. As happened to Edna, who felt that everything was wrong and wanted her released like Mademoiselle Reisz:

independent, unmarried, free of children and at will with the direction of her life. this is feminism in the movie.

You dream the impossible when you talk about Mr Pontellier setting me free! I no longer belong to Mr. Pontellier to be discarded or not. I give myself where I choose. If he says, "Here, Robert, take him and be happy; she's yours," I have to laugh at you two. (04/04/2022)

In that dialogue, it is clear that Edna rejects Robert's opinion that told her to ask for a divorce from her husband. According to her, control over her belongs to her not her husband. Edna is clearly portrayed as a symbol of rebellious feminism and has come under fire from society. The feminist perspective has been demonstrated in the Awakening through "work" traditionally assigned to women, such as taking care of the house, caring for husbands, and bearing children, and the author describes the ways in which this kind of work is used to put women in a position of powerlessness.

Subject 13 (Fitriyana) Female, twenty three years old, student. Moslem. She answered Edna pontellier is twenty eight year old wife of a new Orleans businessman , she finds herself dissatisfied with her marriage and the limited, conservative lifestyle that it allowys by creole society she changes from her semi conscious state of devoted wife and mother to a state of total awareness, in which she discovers her own identity and acts on her desires for emotional and sexual satisfaction. (04/04/2022).

Subject 14 (Diana) female, twenty three years old, student. She answered Edna Pontellier is the Main Protagonist. A character in the story who has a selfish soul. as a

woman who is dissatisfied with being a wife and mother. Moves into an individualist woman and isolated from her environment, becoming a minor character who is completely alone: *Woman in Black*. Throughout the novel, he only wears black clothes as a form of loyalty and respect for the death of his husband, always patient and silent, but his loneliness does not describe like Edna Pontellier. (04/04/2022).

Subject 15 (Sari) Female, twenty three years old, student. She answered Among the characters in Kate Chopin's *The Awakening*, here is Edna Pontellier, she is a feminist character. Her dialogues and actions in ignoring patriarchy and social boundaries against women, as well as efforts to complement her own rights, needs, and inner thoughts about independence and self-autonomy earned her the title of feminism. (04/04/2022)

Subject 16 (Wahyuni) female, twenty three years old, student. She answered *The Awakening* has been described as a case study of 19th-century feminism. One of the central themes in the novel is that of self-ownership. Also called bodily autonomy, self-ownership was a key tenet of 19th-century feminism. It signified a woman's right to have control over her own body and identity. So-called first-wave feminists argued that women could gain their freedom only by refusing to allow other people—namely, men—to exercise control over their bodies. Leonce believes that Edna is not performing her womanly duties and is an irresponsible mother. He believes women must tend to their children, household duties, and their husbands alone. So, when Edna begins to show signs of independence, he erupts with frustration and anger. Adele Ratignolle embodies everything about femininity and womanhood of the last

century. She is devoted to her husband, who adores, her, gives birth every two years, and adorns herself with lavish clothing and jewelry. She depends on her family, not herself, and is notable for her beauty. Edna claims that she will not be the typical female of the time and give up her entire world – her entire self and soul – for her children. She will give her life, but not her soul. Mademoiselle Reisz is shocked to hear this from a mother, but in a sense, understands. Edna thinks of her self and her soul independently of her family Edna begins to enjoy her new independent life without Leonce. She grows accustomed to doing things on her own and finding her own friends and begins to spend time with a new group of people. This natural progression towards independence seems inevitable, especially with Leonce away in New York on business. (04/04/2022).

E. CONCLUSION

In this chapter the researchers draw some conclusions related to the intention of feminism side that found in the movie. After analyzing the data in the findings and discussion, the researchers conclude that:

1. The Awakening is a novel written by Kate Chopin in 1899. In her novel, Kate Chopin wants to show a critique of Victorian Morality. Edna Pontellier is the main character whose role is to criticize the Morality of the Victorian era. Edna Pontellier as a controversial character, struggles against society's rules of being a housewife in the Victorian Era. She does not take care of her children and husband. During this time, she had an affair with another person named Robert,

and showed her concern for Robert and refused to do good to her family. In the end, Edna Pontillier faced many obstacles and her life became complicated. The discussion aims to analyze the morality Edna Pontillier as the main character, Edna Pontillier, and that purpose uses the Moral Approach. This approach is used to analyze the morality of the main character who rejects the Victorian morality in the novel. Edna Pontillier, is categorized as having good or bad morals.

2. Movies always influence and shape society based on the content of the message behind it. The messages or values contained in the movie can affect the audience both cognitively, affectively and psycho motoric. The Awakening movie is a movie that tells the life of a woman named Edna Pontillier. Through this movie, female characters are depicted as active narrative subjects and carry the message of feminism. The topic of feminism has attracted the attention of the viewers because so far women are often portrayed only as passive narrative objects, even the main erotic objects in movies. The results of the study show the values of feminism at the level of reality through the code of appearance, make-up, costumes, speech, environment and behavior. At the level of representation, feminism values are shown through camera codes, characters, actions, conflicts and dialogues. At the ideological level, the values represented by feminism represent the flow of ecofeminism in which women and nature have a close and inseparable relationship.

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