

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### A. Previous Study

The first study is taken from the article by Amelia Catherina. This study described the oppression of women in her work. The purpose of this paper is to find out the effects of female oppression in the book. She examined and noted important parts to achieve everything. Moreover, she wanted to convey, examined qualitative articles, and applied feminism theory in Simon De Beauvoir's book *The Second Sex* (1949). From this work, one of the main characters or characters in this film got suppressed because the weakness of the law at that time rights is not fully upheld, and looked down on women, efforts to resolve were resolving the rights of self and inner needs and automatically he could free yourself from everything and can violate the rules. (Suhadi, 2015)

The second study is taken from an article by Wahyu Tri (2019). This scientific paper is taken from the study of feminism applied in short stories and feminism theory would be focused on Radical feminism according to Kate Millet's theory. The conclusion is that women were ideal women who were built-in society did not affect in the character because the character is very strong and not easy. In the end, this character became who he is and did not pay attention to this appearance. (Han & Goleman, daniel; boyatzis, Richard; Mckee, 2019)

This third study is taken from an article by Lisa Aryana. In this article explaining how the author is curious about a film that told about a woman's obsession and decision. In this article the author tried to find out the causes of actions and effects about obsessions in this character. The action of the figure is doing about the desires in the *2012* films. The concept of this paper is to find out the psychology of a character. One of the theory that used that is the psychology of Sigmund Freund. The author found that one of the characters or the main role finally is playing the role according of the obsession. The conflict is in her souls (the player). This character always prioritized the pleasure and the ego guided by the principle of reality. While, the superego guided by the principle of morality.

The fourth study is taken from an article by Rachel Silvey in her article discussed the growing feminimsm literature on migration researching the construction, heredity, reorganization of gender relations and development as they shape the geography of

mobility and unequal displacement. Migration was a socially embedded process, so that it was reflected and strengthens social organizations along lines of gender, race, class, nation, sexuality, caste, and religion, among other differences (for comment, see Kofman et al., 2000; Willis and Yeoh, 2000). Thus were a constitutive part of the analysis of gender and difference, the social attachment of migration meant that mobility was regulated and assumed to had meaning in and through the hierarchy and spatiality of existing power, rather than as a result (Silvey, 2004).

The fifth study was taken from an article by Dewi Atika Puspitasari This study explained the equality. The study aimed to reflect women figures who had liberal feminism values, figures who showed economic equality, equal work, and had the same opportunities (Puspitasari, 2016). (conclusion, kontribution)

The sixth study was taken from an article by Raquel Villy Permata Eidelweis. In this study the author examined a woman named Joy who focused on her daily life and used a liberal feminism approach. The purpose of this study was that the writer proved that the character in her study had fought for and proven her dream and she had gained freedom as a modern woman. The author believed that the character was worthy of exemplary success in achieving this desires (Eidelweis, 2018).

The seventh studt was taken from an article by Panji Ari Kusuma. In this study, the authors examined a woman, Ms. Mallard in *A Story Of An Hour* by Kate. This study aimed to prove that this woman could do everything equal to her husband, even if she could fulfill all her needs when her husband had passed away (Kusuma, 2015).

The eighth study was taken from an article by Elisabeth Ria Handayani. In this study the authors examined women who were poor, uneducated, self-confident, and had high desires. He had a father who had the ambition to control all rights of this daughters for this will. The father sold this son to higher for money. With her limitations, this woman was taken advantage of by hygge and was suppressed by it. But Eliza believed that being educated was a tool to make an equal level of life. Besides, Eliza also believed that men could be friends to exchange ideas.(Pygmalion, 2009)

The ninth study was from an article by Anis Devanty Prasetya (2015). The purpose of this paper was to analyze the values of liberal feminism. The writer found that the women was reflected liberal feminism where the characters had courage, steadfast in principles, work hard, ambitious, and responsible. Moroever, The writer also found that the characters were very reflective of liberal feminism which was not radical because she did not need a husband and children.(Sataloff et al., n.d.)

## B. Novelty

Based on the previous research above, there were several similarities and differences between those study with the researcher's study. The studies above used the theory of liberal feminism to analyze the characters in the movie, as well as the research topic in analyzing main of the female characters in *The Meg* movie. The previous studies had also explained how liberal feminism was depicted in *The Meg* movie. However, previous studies did not focus on why *The Meg* movie directors chose to discuss liberal feminism and what were the indicators of liberal feminism in *The Meg* movie. Meanwhile, researchers focused their studies on explaining why directors film meg chooses to discuss liberal feminism and what were the indicators of liberal feminism in The Meg movie.

## C. Underlying Theory

### 1. Feminism Approach

This theory was a series of social movements, political movements, and ideologies that had the goal of equality in economic, political, personal, and social scope, positioning men always superior to women, these women's movements always wanted to develop their rights as women but did not mean replacing men but women were also able to do the same as men, feminism campaigns as the main force behind the main social changes in the this story of women's rights, especially in the west, where they were almost universally valued for the achievement of women's suffrage, gender-neutral language, rights reproduction for women.(Henry et al., 2018)

Feminism was pioneered by Virginia Woolf in her book *A Room of One's Own* (1929), the feminism movement was born initiated by Lady Mery Wortley Montagu and the Marquis de Condorcet by bringing a struggle called universal sisterhood in European colonies. The feminism movement had been active since the 18th century and developed rapidly throughout the 20th century, which began by promoting equal political rights for women. In WAB, there were many pioneers of the first film/novel that pioneered tthis feminism.

Feminism were divided into six type liberal feminism, radical feminism, marxist feminism, psychoanalytic feminism, and postmodern feminism this research focused on liberal feminism where tthis movement started in the 18th and 19th centuries continues today, in the liberal feminism movement to eradicate women's subordination, tthis long thistory was evidence of how well it adapts and

changes to the problems that arise, faced by women.

### **a. Liberal Feminism**

Liberal feminism basic premise was that distinctions between men and women were not based on gender. On genetics, which generally was reflected variations in reproduction as a result, women should be given the same rights as men, including reasonable educational and job opportunities. Unfortunately, modern feminism was unable to change the widely held idea that men and women were fundamentally different, they were not inferior.

Liberal feminism was not about women doing everything men could do, but about women who could do everything that she wanted. liberal feminism emphasized the same freedom of women as men, women could do what they wanted, women could socialize without any restrictions, with the liberal feminism movement women felt free and had the same opportunities. Moreover, Lewis also gave an opinion about the liberal feminism perspective

According to Lewis (2018), liberal feminism was a philosophy and practice that focuses on topics such as gender equality in the workplace, education, and political rights. As liberal feminism considered problems in the private domain, it usually focused on equality: how can one's private life obstructed or improved public equality. As a result, liberal feminisms embraced marriage as an equal relationship, as well as an increased in male participation in child care. She went on to say that gender equality in the public domain was equal access to education, equal pay, eliminating work sex discrimination, and improved health care were all key goals of liberal feminism. Working standards had been improved largely as a result of legal reforms. Issues in the private sector were of interest because they affected or obstructed equality in the public sphere. Gaining equal access to historically male-dominated professions, as well as being paid and promoting equally were a critical objective. (Paper et al., 2021)

Liberal feminism was an individualistic type of feminism philosophy that focused on ensuring that women had the same legal and political rights as men in the workplace, education, and political rights. Liberal feminism concerned with questions of equality in the workplace, in education, and political rights.

## **b. Equality in The Workplace**

The workplace was the place where a worker acted work for a company. That appeared to be a straightforward explanation, but it could grow more complicated, especially in today's knowledge economy. The workplace could be found in a variety of contexts, including offices, manufacturing facilities or factories, retail, farms, the outdoors, and any other site where work was done. With the proliferation of electronic communication, employers were no longer expected to always provide a workplace with a physical location at which employees work. Home offices, telecommuting work arrangements, and worldwide employment relationships meant that almost any location, including the employee's home might serve as and could accurately be called a workplace (Heathfield, 2018).

According to Tricia (2015) the last 60 years had been increased the number of women in the workplace since entering the economic system to complement the capacities of men because of the two worlds. Complex social movements had contributed to this change the feminism movement, equal opportunities legislation, the expansion of the service sector and the knowledge economy, the ever increasing cost of living and increasing access to education. This rise in numbers had resulted in women entering a much broader range of occupations, from mainly supportive, nurturing roles such as teaching and nursing to every walk of occupational and professional life. Therefore, women were now found in occupations, industries and roles previously regarded as the sole prerogative of men.

It can be concluded that liberal feminism was a form of individuality from feminism theory. which focused on women to maintain their equality, women had the right to choose and did what women wanted. It meant that women had freedom and equality in their choice, to work as they wish. women also had intelligence that was not inferior to men and they could also work in the same place. Currently, women had occupied various workplaces that were previously considered the domain of men.

## **c. Equality in Education**

Education could take place in formal or informal settings and any experiences that had an effect on the way people thought, felt, or acted. These could

be considered educational. Education was the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits.

The nineteenth century saw visible progress in educational opportunities for women and girls, from the public-school movement at the beginning of this century to many opportunities in higher education at the end of the century. In the 1800s, women started to play a real role in education—as a teacher and as a learner, in formal and informal educational setting. Education was the basis for citizenship participation, and formative schools in shaping how children and youth saw themselves and others. Seeing this situation, the school environment needed to be developed gender equality and provided a safe space where all students could learn. Now, women and girls had the right to free education because they had made great strides towards achieving equality.

#### **d. Equality in Political Rights**

Political rights were a class of rights that protected individual freedoms from infringement by governments, social organizations, and private individuals. They confirmed one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of society and the state without discrimination or repression.

Political rights included natural justice (procedural fairness) in law, such as defendant, including the right to a fair trial; legal proceedings; the right to seek redress or legal effort; and rights of participation in civil and political society such as freedom association, the right to assemble, the right to petition, the right to self-defense, the right to and the right to vote. Political rights were rights that were used in the formation and administration of government. They were granted to citizens by the constitution. This the right gave citizens the power to participate directly or indirectly in government.

According to US Legal (2016), political rights were the right to participate in politics. Political participation could take numerous forms, the most visible of which was the right to vote. The right also encompassed the right to join a political party, the right to run for office as a candidate, the right to participate in rallies, and the right to associate freely.

### **D. Theoretical Framework**

This study used the movie entitled “The Meg” as a object of the study because successfully combines elements of horror and humor into a unified whole. The story in this film can inspire people who watch this film about a compact film with a team,

helping each other, solving mutual problems and most importantly about equality between men and women where women have the same position, equal opportunities. By watching this film, women can also be independent and can express their abilities.

Related to the topic discussed above the writer uses feminism approach to examine the topic. Feminism is one of the issues in literature which is an interesting topic to discuss, feminism is about the inequality between men and women and fighting for women's rights, becoming more independent women, and getting the same rights.

Feminism approach can be divided into several theories, one of the famous feminism theories is liberal feminism. Liberal feminism was not about women doing everything men could do, but about women who could do everything that she wanted. liberal feminism emphasized the same freedom of women as men, women could do what they wanted, women could socialize without any restrictions, with the liberal feminism movement women felt free and had the same opportunities. Liberal feminism can be used to examine the topic because female characters have strong roles and positions in films. The liberal feminism can be found on "The Meg" through one of the female lead, Suyin.