

FEMINISM OF ALICE PAUL IN *IRON JAWED ANGELS* MOVIE

¹Firdha Rachman, ²Imam Safrudi
Sastra Inggris
STIBA NUSA MANDIRI
Jl. Ir. H. Juanda No. 39 Ciputat. Tangerang Selatan
imam.ims@nusamandiri.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Most of women in the world are lack support for fundamental functions of a human life. They are less well nourished than men, less healthy, more vulnerable to physical violence and sexual abuse. They are much less likely than men to be literate, and still less likely to have professional or technical education. The objectives of this analysis are: (1) to know the characterization of Alice Paul as the main Character in Iron Jawed Angels Movie. (2) to find out the type of feminism in the main character. The method used is descriptive qualitative method and library research to collect the data and theories. The result of this thesis indicated that Alice has some great characterization such as smart, independent, brave, a great motivator, and educated woman. The type of her feminism in the main character is Liberal Feminism.

Keywords: Feminism, Characterization, *IRON JAWED ANGELS* Movie

I. INTRODUCTION

Most of women in the world are lack support for fundamental functions of a human life. They are less well nourished than men, less healthy, more vulnerable to physical violence and sexual abuse. They are much less likely than men to be literate, and still less likely to have professional or technical education. When they attempt to enter the workplace, they face greater obstacles, including intimidation from family or spouse, sex discrimination in hiring, and sexual harassment in the workplace.

Similar obstacles often impede their effective participation in political life. In many nations women are not full equals under the law: they do not have the same property rights as men, the same rights to make a contract, the same rights of association, mobility, and religious liberty. Women, in short, lack essential support for leading lives that are fully human. This lack of support is frequently caused by their being women. Thus, even when they live in a constitutional democracy, they are equals in theory but second-class citizens in reality.

In *Iron Jawed Angels* Movie, the movement started during the 1900s and it was a huge problem that occurred in America. Since

the laws were made by men, women were not allowed to vote. They were always seen as a certain role and known as the property. It means, men thought women had things to do like taking care of their children. It was difficult for women to fit in the society. Alice Paul a highly intelligent college graduate of the Progressive era was a key American suffragist and activist. She believes that the ruling class is those who have a voice, a voice is a vote. So Alice fights for women's suffrage. Women will be easy to go into the government and finally women can contribute in making laws to protect women's rights. Along with Lucy Burns and others, she led a successful campaign for women's suffrage that resulted in the passage of the Nineteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution in 1920.

Iron Jawed Angels, a movie in 2004 which won Golden Globe Award and Literary Award is a true story that tells the remarkable and little-known story of a group of passionate and dynamic young women, led by Alice Paul (Hilary Swank) and her friend Lucy Burns (Frances O'Connor), who put their lives on the line for American women's right to vote. The film begins as Alice Paul and Lucy Burns return

from England, where they participated in the women's suffrage movement. Once the pair becomes more active within the National American Woman Suffrage Association (NAWSA), they begin to understand that their ideas were much too forceful for the established activists, particularly Carrie Chapman Catt (Anjelica Huston). The pair leaves NAWSA and found the National Women's Party (NWP), a better way to fight for women's rights.

In *Iron Jawed Angels*, the background of feminist movement is a controversial theme made by the script writer that could trigger writer's curiosity since feminism, especially gender equality is a thing that still have to be fought for in this era.

Based on the explanation above, the writer chooses "**FEMINISM OF MAIN CHARACTER IN *IRON JAWED ANGELS* MOVIE DIRECTED BY KATJA VON GARNIER**" as a title of this research.

The problems that are encountered on the discussion of this thesis are:

1. How is Alice Paul portrayed in the movie?
2. What is the type of feminist movement led by Alice Paul?

II. THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Feminism

Feminism gives a woman a chance to make a decision whether personal or social. But they cannot misuse the freedom that could end to their own destruction. Feminist is someone who knows there is gender discrimination in the society or in the house and opposes it. A feminist activist is not always a woman but it can be a man because feminism is humanity movement.

According to Haslanger (2012), "Feminism is both an intellectual commitment and a political movement that seeks justice for women and the end of sexism in all forms" (para 1). She tends to say feminism seeks justice for women and end the sexism in all form through intellectual commitment and a political movement.

In other side, Freedman (2001:1) says "Feminism is not one unitary concept, but instead a diverse and multifaceted grouping of ideas, an indeed actions." It means that a collection of ideas, beliefs and struggles for women's rights is called feminism.

Based on West (2014) "Feminism is the

radical notion that women are people. In other words, feminism is a commitment to achieving the equality of the sexes. This radical notion is not exclusive to women: men, while benefiting from being the dominant sex, also have a stake in overcoming the restrictive roles that deprive them of full humanity" (para 1). The writer assumes that feminism is a social concept or a kind of women's emancipation movement that focuses on the efforts of societies' awareness to the suppression and gender injustice upon woman society. It is not only meant for women but also men can get the benefit from it.

From those explanations above, the writer come to the conclusion that feminism is an underlying theory and commitment of ideas, beliefs and agendas of action that aimed to fight equal political, economic, cultural, and social rights for women.

2.1.1 Types of Feminism

Feminism ideology can take many different forms. In the 1970's, women started developing a theory which helped to explain their oppression. Pockets of resistance began to organize and challenge patriarchy. By the 1980's, however, feminists started disagreeing on particular issues linked to feminism. What was once one theory, began to branch out into many theories that focused on different feminist issues.

According to Freedman (2001:5), a basic version of feminism type divided into three loose groups, there are:

1. Liberal feminism: Liberal feminists include all those who campaign for equal rights for women within the framework of the liberal state, arguing that the theoretical basis on which this state is built is sound but that rights and privileges it confers must be extended to women to give them equal citizenship with men.
2. Marxist or socialist feminism: Marxist or also called socialist feminists link gender inequality and women's oppression to the capitalist with the system of production and the division of labour consistent with this system.
3. Radical feminism: Radical feminist see men's domination of women as the result of the system of patriarchy, which is independent of all other social structure – that is, it is not a product of capitalism.

The writer assumes that there are three basic versions of feminism types such as Liberal

feminism which campaign for equal rights for women, Marxist or socialist feminism that link to gender inequality and women's oppression and Radical feminism which fight to eliminate men's domination of women.

In the other side, Yagan says (2014) there are twenty seven types of feminism, but since this study is only focus on liberal feminism then the writer only takes three major types of feminism, namely:

1. Liberal feminism: Focuses on working within institutions to gain equality for women (e.g., the vote, equal protection under the law) but does not focus on changing the entire institution (e.g., doing away with government). Often at odds with radical feminism.
2. Marxist/socialist feminism: Attributes women's oppression to a capitalist economy and the private property system. Argues that capitalism must be overthrown if the oppression of women is to end. Draws parallels between women and "workers" and emphasizes collective change rather than individual change.
3. Radical feminism: Cutting-edge branch of feminism focused on sweeping social reforms, social change, and revolution. Argues against institutions like patriarchy, heterosexism, and racism and instead emphasizes gender as a social construction, denouncing biological roots of gender difference. Often paves the way for other branches of feminism.

As explanation above the writer draws a conclusion that there are twenty four subtypes of feminism namely, Amazon feminism, Anarcho-feminism, Cultural feminism, Difference feminism, Erotic feminism, Ecofeminism, Equality feminism, Essentialist feminism, Feminazism, Feminism and Women of color, Fourth-world feminism, French feminism, Individual/Libertarian feminism, Lesbian feminism Material feminism, Moderate feminism, Pop feminism, Postcolonial feminism, Postfeminism, Postmodern feminism, Psychoanalytic feminism, Separatist feminism, Socialist feminism, Third-world feminism. Each of the types have different goal to fight for woman's rights. The three major of feminism's types can be explained as follows: Liberal feminism focuses on gaining equality for women such as voting and equal protection under the law and does not focus on changing

the entire institution. Marxist/socialist feminism focuses on women's oppression and the private property system. While Radical feminism focuses on sweeping social reforms, social change, and revolution.

Regarding to all the types of feminism which the writer takes, it can be told that there are only three types of feminism which is the same in every source and it become a major type of feminism such as liberal feminism which primarily focuses on women's ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. Marxist or socialist feminism focuses upon both the public and private spheres of a woman's life and argues that liberation can only be achieved by working to end both the economic and cultural sources of women's oppression through systems of capitalism. Radical feminism believes that the main rival of women is patriarchy, which guarantees male supremacy and the subordination of women at work and in the home.

2.2. Character

In literary works, character is the most important element because they build the story. A story could not be called as a story without any characters in it. Narrative or dramatic works usually use the term character to refer to human creatures that live in fictional story. In a good fiction, the words, behavior and the events which tell not only shown by the plot developments but also indicate the nature of selfhood as well as each character.

Pickering and Hoepfer (1981:24) say "Character applies to any individual in literary work." It means that character is a person that exists within a literary work.

According to Shaffer (2008:131), "a character is a person (or being given the characteristics of a person) who appears in, acts and/or speaks in, narrators or is referred to in a literary work." It can be said that a person or a being with a person's characterization (may be human, supernatural, mythical, divine, animal, or personifications of an abstraction) which roles in a literary work to act, to speak, to be a narrator, or being told in a story is called a character.

From those explanations above, the writer leads to the conclusion that a characters is Any of the persons involved in a story or play. Characters guide readers through their stories, helping them to understand plots.

2.2.1. Main Character

The character is the part of intrinsic element in the novel or drama that is firstly explored by the writer because it takes essential role to display any behavior of each character in literary work such as novel and drama. There are two or more characters come up in the *Iron Jawed Angels* movie. Referring to their degree of playing role in the movie, they can be grouped into two parts such as major and minor character.

As Beaty, et al (2002:100) states, "The major or main characters are those we see more of over longer period time; we learn about them, and we think of them as more complex and, therefore, frequently more "realistic" than the minor characters, the figure who fill out the story." It means that a complex character that appears and plays important role for long period in the novel or other literary work that make us learn about their characterization.

According to Nurgiyantoro (2011:176-177) main character is "Tokoh utama adalah tokoh yang diutamakan penceritaannya dalam novel yang bersangkutan. Ia merupakan tokoh yang paling banyak diceritakan, baik sebagai pelaku kejadian maupun yang dikenai kejadian. (Main character is a character in the novel that has the most important role. He or she is the most telling figure, both as perpetrators of the incident or vice versa)

It can be summarized that character shows up repeatedly as if it dominates every parts of the event in the novel. They can act as a subject that has capability in doing something or as an object that suffers the impact from treatment done by the subject or circumstances.

Another source DiYanni (2004:54) states that "Major character is an important figure at the center of the story's action or theme." It refers to the people who take part in most of the events to develop a story and resolve the conflicts in novel or drama.

Through all quotations above, it can be said that main character is a major or important character who plays a large role in a story that develop and resolve the conflicts. Major characters usually face some sort of obstacle, and they will be present throughout all, or almost all, of a story. A story can have one major character or several.

2.2.2. Minor Character

Minor characters are everywhere in fiction, and we will find them in every story. They are cute, funny, horrible, ugly, and everything in between. Many times their appearances are fleeting ones, bit parts in movie parlance. Yet they are integral in that without them we would not know the characters as well as we do and the story would stop or even fail. So the next time we run across one of these characters in the fiction we are reading or watching, we will know what role they are really playing, and recognize them for minor characters.

As Sky states (2004) "Minor characters enter the novel for a specific reason and may then not be heard of again - or they may exist throughout the novel "in the shadow" of the major character - they may be involved in a conflict with a major character and are essential to the plot, but only so that something can be learned or shown about the major character" (para 2). It means that people in a story who are not the main point of the story but still interact with or grab the attention of those main characters to make the story more interesting.

As another source Beaty, et al (2002:103) says "Minor characters may be less prominent and less complex, they are ultimately just as important to a story as major characters." They tend to say that the person who only plays a little role to complete the story, they might be momentarily involved in the action but still as important as the major character is called minor character.

DiYanni (2004:54) says "Supporting the major character are one or more secondary or minor characters whose function is partly to illuminate the major characters." It explains that minor character is a person who has only few scenes in a story and they are supporting the role of the main character to make the story line completed.

Based on the explanations above, the writer summarizes that minor character is a character who does not play a large role in a story. Minor characters usually do not face any obstacles during the course of the story, and they usually do not change during the course of the story. The reader does not usually learn much about minor characters. They are just there for the major characters to interact with and to help advance the plot.

2.3 Characterization

Characterization is the means by which author presents and reveal character. Character creation is the art of characterization what the author does to bring a character to life, to provide the reader with a sense of that character's personality, to make the character unique. Authors can characterize or develop a character directly or indirectly. Characterization, then, begins with discovering the character's motivating desire and process with breaking the role into small units each with a clearly understood intention, which will help in accomplishing the large purpose. It is a constant challenge throughout rehearsals and performance.

Warner (2014) says "Characterization in literature is the process authors use to develop characters and create images of the characters for the audience" (para 1). It means that refers the step by step process wherein an author introduces and then describes a character.

Based on DiYanni (2004:55) "Characterization is the means by which writers present and reveal character." It says that the way of writers the way of the writer in describing and picturing the character in their literary work.

According to Arp & Johnson (2006:103), "Characterization is the method to analyze the feelings and thoughts if characters, in analyzing the character itself besides describing plot and other element of movie." It can be told that how the reader or audience recognizes the feelings and thoughts of the character besides understanding the plot and other intrinsic element is called characterization.

Based on explanation above, the writer reaches to a conclusion that characterization is the way of creating characters' personality for a narrative in a story. Characterizations include any characters, placement and depiction in the story so that the reader clearly understand who the figures in the story. Through characterization, the writer can convey the message, moral and other thing that would like to be shared.

2.3.1 Methods of Characterization

The function of character is to bring to the story the qualities of characterizations necessary to convincingly act out choices. Put simply, a character must be credible: young enough or old enough, strong or weak, worldly

or naïve, educated or ignorant, generous or selfish, witty or dull, in the right proportions. Each must bring to the story the combination of qualities that allows an audience to believe that the character could and would do what he does. We know the truth about a character through attitude and action, rather than through philosophy and talk.

Characterization is one of the most difficult aspects of creative writing to master, because authors tend to naturally fall into the fatal trap of creating two-dimensional, cardboard characters. There are two major methods of characterization commonly used in written works: direct characterization and indirect characterization.

Based on Ervin (2011) when it comes to characterization, a writer has to option:

1. Direct characterization - the writer makes direct statements about a character's personality and tells what the character is like.
2. Indirect characterization - the writer reveals information about a character and his personality through that character's thoughts, words, and actions, along with how other characters respond to that character, including what they think and say about him. (para 1).

He tends to say that the character's personality can be described directly by the author in direct characterization while in indirect characterization can be seen through the actions, thoughts, and speech of the character.

According to Warner (2014) "With the direct approach, the author tells us what he/she wants us to know about the character. With indirect characterization, the author shows us things about the character to help us have an understanding of the character's personality and effect on other characters" (para 1). It can be concluded that in direct method, the author literally tells the audience what a character is like. This may be done via the narrator. While in indirect method, the writer helps the audience understand the character through a character's traits are revealed by action and speech.

Another source Pickering and Hoyer (1981:27) said there are two methods of characterization as below:

1. Direct methods of revealing character – characterization by telling – include the following:
 - a. Characterization through the use of names.

- b. Characterization through appearance.
 - c. Characterization by the author.
2. By contrast, there are essentially two methods of indirect characterization by showing.
- a. Characterization through dialogue (what characters say).
 - b. Characterization through action (what characters do).

Based on above statement, it can be summarized that direct characterization is telling the audience or reader about character's name, appearance directly or use another character or the writer himself as the narrator. Meanwhile, indirect characterization is showing the audience or reader about character's personality through their dialogue and action.

From all sources that the writer took, it can be concluded that there are two methods of characterization, direct characterization and indirect characterization. Direct characterization is used by an author in the narrative of a work and includes descriptions and comments that directly describe the nature and appearance of a character. In contrast to this, indirect characterization occurs outside of the narrative and usually includes dialogue, comments others make about a character, the actions of a character, and his or her thoughts.

2.4 Drama Movie

Drama is a form of literature. In drama, the writer wants to convey a message through the acting and dialogue. Drama usually displays something common place in our daily lives so that the audiences are invited to participate as if the witness and experience life and events in the community.

Movie also known as film is like drama, but the stage of movie can be anywhere. It depends on the script writing of the story. If the stage takes place in America, so the stage can be in America or the stage is built like its situation and condition. Movie is a modern drama form that can be watched anywhere and anytime.

As in drama play, movie has its point of view, style, setting, character, plot and point of view to present as the elements of fiction. These elements are presented not only to make the movie more interesting, but also to deliver a message from the script within to the audience who watch it.

According to Whitla (2009:122) "...the word means both doing a deed and playing

role." So, it means that drama is a literature work where all characters play specific roles according to the script written. These roles become such actions to play as characters inside the drama play.

Iwuchukwu (2008:4) says "Drama is an imitation of life. Drama is different from other forms of literature because of its unique characteristics." He tends to say that drama has its unique characteristics which different from other forms literature and usually drama is life's imitation.

The writer takes an opinion from the theories above, drama movie depends on emotional elements, interaction and character development. Drama has its unique characteristics which different from other forms literature and usually drama is life's imitation.

III. METHOD OF RESEARCH

This research uses qualitative descriptive method through content analysis. Lambert (2012) says that Descriptive research provides an answer to the questions of how something happened and who was involved, but not why something happened or why someone was involved (explanatory research). Qualitative descriptive research involves a broad research question. The goal of qualitative descriptive studies is a comprehensive summarization, in everyday terms, of specific events experienced by individuals or groups of individuals.

Qualitative research relies primarily on the collection of qualitative data. The data used are pictures and dialogues in *Iron Jawed Angels* movie as a form of main character's feminist movement. The writer searches the material from internet to make easy in analyzing this movie. Library research also used to search books, data and information related to Feminism and characterization. The whole research is elaborated through words, including the explanation of data analysis and interpretation of results or findings.

IV. DISCUSSION

1. Alice Paul's portrayal

This section tells about Alice Paul's portrayal as the main character in *Iron Jawed Angels* through her appearance, speeches, actions and also through others' character opinions about her.

A. Through her appearance

Pictures below describe Alice's appearance. It says that Alice Paul is 27-years-old. She has white skin and long curly brown hair but she always tie her hair to make it looked neat. She also has light brown eyes, just like the color of her hair. Her face is oval. She loves to wear natural make up. Her body is slim. Her height is about 170 centimeters, high enough for women's size. She wears a pink hat wherever she goes. She also likes to wear long skirt.



Figure III.1 Alice Paul's appearance

B. Through her speech and actions

Pictures and dialogues below tell Alice's personality through her speech and actions. Speech is expressing thoughts by words or articulate sounds while action means how the character behaves. Alice has six outstanding characterizations, both her strengths and her weakness as described as follows.

1. Smart woman

Dialogue below shows that Alice is the smartest girl in her whole school. She admits it when she has a conversation with Ben Weissman, the man who has just she met in the party events officials. Ben works for Washington Post and that becomes Alice's reason to talk to him. Alice shows her smart when they are having conversation about women's vote. From the conversation, it is clear enough to know that she is absolutely smart. From the way she talks and debates with Ben. It is really easy to audience for understanding it since smart means very good at learning and thinking about things.



Figure III.2 Alice Paul has a conversation with Ben Weissman

Ben : Were you *the smartest girl* in your class?
Alice: No. *In the whole school.*

(Time:00:19:27)

2. Great Motivator

It tells about Alice as a great motivator. According to Webster's Dictionary, *motivation* means the act or process of giving someone a reason for doing something. When Inez says that she cannot continue her trip to California because she is exhausted, Alice gives motivation to Inez. Alice wants Inez to continue their fight because she feels there is no one else to replace Inez, the woman on the horse. Alice thinks if the woman on the horse drops out what message that going to send the troops. Finally, Alice is able to persuade Inez to continue her trip, to campaigning over the country. It is clear enough to understand that Alice has ability to motivate people.



Figure III.3 Inez Milholland tells Alice Paul that she cannot continue her trip

Alice : Inez, this is an election year.
Inez : And you're wearing blinders.
Alice : I'm seeing around the corner. You hear that? It's a military band. You want a war, here's your war. This war's been going on for over half a century. The women who started it are dead and buried. Here is where it

ends, now is when we win. *You're tired, I'm tired. Who isn't tired? But don't sit down yet.* If the woman on the horse drops out, what message is that going to send the troops?

Inez : God. I can't say no to you.

Alice : Then why try?

(Time: 00:47:14)

3. Independent woman

In this conversation Lucy burns asks Alice whether she wants to get married or not. Then, Alice says that she is busy, she won't give anything away until she has it. She won't lose her right when someone loves her. It shows that she is an independent woman. She can live by her own life. Without any man accompany her. Independent means not requiring or relying on others (as for care or livelihood) and showing a desire for freedom. It is very clear that Alice has this characterization.



Figure III.4 Lucy asks Alice about marriage

Lucy : Don't you want to get married, Alice?

Alice : I'm busy that day.

Lucy : All the men I meet are idiots. Or terrified of me. But if I met someone like Weissman I would latch onto him like a mollusk.

Alice : It wouldn't be fair. To him or Michael, a little boy needs a mother. My whole heart's in this fight. *There's nothing to spare, not if I mean to win.*

Lucy : You underestimate your heart.

Alice : *When you're alone you can make any choice you want. But when someone loves you, you lose that right. I won't give anything away until we have it all. I can't.*

(Time: 01:09:59)

4. Forgetful woman

In this scene, Alice tries to find her dearest hat, her pink hat, because she forgets

where she put it. She asks to Mabel whether she knows where Alice's hat. Alice still cannot find her hat until the story ends. It shows that Alice is a forgetful woman because she is forgetting things often or easily. Alice has this characterization as one of her weakness.



Figure III.5 Alice tries to find her hat

Alice : I can't find my hat.

Mabel : Which hat?

Alice : What do you mean which hat? My hat.

Mabel : Where were you when you took it off?

Alice : *Jesus Christ, Mabel. If I'd remember, I'd know where it was.*

(Time: 01:25:39)

5. Stubborn woman

The conversation below shows that Alice is also a stubborn woman, another characterization of her weakness. She won't listen to Mabel when she tries to give Alice an advice about her picketing line. Mabel won't add her because police can lock her up, beside Mabel promised to Lucy for not letting Alice in picketing line. Alice refuses to change her ideas. It can be said that Alice is a stubborn woman.



Figure III.6 Alice asks Mabel to put her in picket line

Alice : Mabel, how many volunteers do we have for tomorrow's picket line?

Mabel : I have to check my list.

Alice : Okay, add my name.

Mabel : No, I won't. They'll lock you up and it won't be for a lousy 60 days, either. We need you out here. Besides, I promised Lucy I wouldn't until we were up a creek, dead in the water.

Alice : *Mabel, add my name.*
(Time: 01:28:48)

6. Brave woman

In these scenes show that Alice is a brave girl. She breaks the window to help her friend because she looks pale caused by the stuffy atmosphere of a poorly ventilated space in the room. Alice shows no fear to the guard. She throws her shoe towards the window and breaks it. Alice does it without knowing that Matron, the head of jailer will put her in solitary.



Figure III.7 Alice breaks the window

Alice : It's warm in here. Can we open a window?

Matron : Get to work.

Alice : Can't you see she looks faint? I'm only asking that you open a window

Lucy : Matron, my needle broke. May I have another? (*Throw her shoe at the window, praaang, the window broke*)

Alice : *That's better, isn't it?*

Matron : Put her in solitary.
(Time: 01:32:02)

Another scene tells about her courage choosing refuse to eat and better be dead. She believes that hunger strike is good way to get justice. Hunger strike is the act of refusing to eat as a way of showing that you strongly disagree with or disapprove of something. Here, Alice believes that she is sent by district commissioner for the charge of obstructing traffic. In fact, she and other women do not

break any laws. Alice also shows no fear to dead.



Figure III.8 Alice interviewed by Dr. White

Dr. White : You refuse to eat. Can you tell me why?

Alice : *The hunger strike was a tradition in old Ireland. You starve yourself on someone's doorstep until restitution is made and justice is done.*

Dr. White : It doesn't sound like a very effective method.

Alice : A stinking corpse on your doorstep? What will the neighbors say?

Dr. White : So you stand on the President's doorstep. He's treated you very badly, hasn't he?

Alice : *It's the law that treats women badly.*

Dr. White : But you picket President Wilson. He's the one who put you here.

Alice : We picket the office of the presidency. It has nothing to do with Mr. Wilson and everything to do with the position he holds.

Dr. White : But he's responsible for your treatment here.

Alice : *I believe I was sent here by a district commissioner.*
(Time: 01:34:36)

C. Through others' character opinions

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen. Conversation below shows other character's opinion about Alice Paul's characterization.

1. Educated woman

In this scene Harriet, member of NAWSA says that Alice is an educated woman because she has good education. Alice attends

Swarthmore College in United States and earns her B.A. in Biology. She also earns her Master degree in Sociology from University of Birmingham, United Kingdom. And she also gets her Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Pennsylvania, United States in 1912. It shows that Alice is an educated woman.



Figure III.9 Harriet tells Carrie about Alice

Harriet : She's here in Philadelphia. All she wants is half an hour. *She's a bright girl, Swarthmore and a doctorate from Penn.* Her family has money. Carrie, are you listening?

Carrie : Yeah.

Harriet : She wants to lobby for a constitutional amendment.

Carrie : She thinks Congress is going to suddenly roll over? I thought you said she was bright. Paula who?

Harriet : Paul, Alice Paul.
(Time: 00:01:04)

2. Strong-willed woman

Indirectly Ben says that Alice is a very strong willed person. Through the sentence "Even God rested on Sunday" shows that Alice never rested even on Sundays though. She always worked hard to achieve her goal. Alice always busy all the time. She never gave up.

Alice has a powerful will. Alice Paul dedicates her life's work to women's rights.



Figure III.10 Ben asks Alice to go

Ben : *Even God rested on Sunday.* Come on. I'll let you drive.

Alice : I'm busy.

(Time: 00:48:38)

3.3. Feminism of main character

The liberal feminist believes that all women are capable of asserting their ability to achieve equality. Therefore it is possible for change to happen without altering the structure of society. The liberal feminist also believe that the equality of men and women can only be achieved by changes being brought through political and legal reform. They want the eradication of institutional bias and implementations of fairer laws towards women. Some of the main issues of liberal feminism include reproductive and abortions rights, sexual harassment, voting rights, education, affordable childcare and affordable health care. The suffragette campaign for the vote is an example of liberal feminism in action.

Figure III.11 Example of Liberal Feminism



V. Conclusion

The characterization of Alice can be seen through her appearance, her speeches and actions as well as through other character's opinion. Through her performance can be described that Alice is a 27-years-old girl. She has white skin and long curly brown hair but she always tie her hair to make it looked neat. She also has light brown eyes, just like the color of her hair. Her face is oval. She loves to wear natural make up. Her body is slim. Her height is about 170 centimeters. She wears a pink hat wherever she goes. She also likes to wear long skirt.

Meanwhile through her speech and actions can be explained that she has four strengths characterization such as smart, a great

motivator, independent and a brave woman. The other hand, she also has two weakness characterization such as is a forgetful and stubborn woman. Others character's opinion are also important to show other of Alice characterization such as educated and strong-willed woman. If we see from the characterization, Alice has good qualities as a leader and a feminist that can be emulated by women today.

As mentioned in previous before, the types of feminism of the main character is Liberal Feminism that focuses on women's ability to show and maintain their equality through their own actions and choices. The suffragette campaign for the vote can be said as an example of liberal feminism in action because Liberal Feminism is a term used to assert gender equality through legal and political reforms.

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