

THE REFLECTION OF THE 2nd WAVE FEMINISM IN KAT STRATFORD AND BIANCA STRATFORD CHARACTERS IN “*10 THINGS I HATE ABOUT YOU*” STORY FROM WILLIAM SHAKESPEARS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze how characters fight for feminism at the beginning of the second wave era and to find out the reflection characters throughout the story. Some research shows that feminism still exist until now. This research uses qualitative approach with a method of studying the phenomenon of feminism that occurs in the environment and compared with the film *10 Things I Hate About You* and will used to support the analysis. The findings identify the cause of patriarchy because society has followed the rules of their ancestors that women must obey the rules of their fathers and their husbands also consider feminism to be intersection. Female characters Here Kat and Bianca face differences in their rights and degrees as women in the eyes of men, they both struggle to fulfill their rights as women and fight for their rights as women they want gender equality so that women are not alienated and oppressed by men. This film is inspired and gives perspective to the public that women also have the same rights and degrees as other men.

Keywords: *Feminism, Second Wave, Patriarchy, Rights, Degrees.*

ABSTRAK

*Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) menganalisis bagaimana karakter utama memperjuangkan sifat feminisme di awal era gelombang kedua; dan (2) mengetahui refleksi karakter pada sepanjang cerita. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode mempelajari fenomena feminisme yang terjadi di lingkungan dan dibandingkan pada film *10 Things I Hate About You* yang digunakan untuk mendukung analisis. Temuan mengidentifikasi bahwa penyebab patriarki karena masyarakat telah mengikuti aturan nenek moyang mereka bahwa perempuan harus mematuhi aturan ayah mereka dan suami mereka*

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juga menganggap bahwa feminisme menjadi titik pertemuan. Pada cerita ini karakter perempuan yaitu Kat dan Bianca menghadapi perbedaan hak dan derajat sebagai perempuan di mata laki-laki, mereka sama-sama berjuang untuk memenuhi haknya sebagai perempuan dan memperjuangkan haknya sebagai perempuan mereka menginginkan kesetaraan gender agar perempuan tidak teralienasi dan tertindas oleh laki-laki. Cerita ini menginspirasi dan memberikan perspektif kepada publik bahwa perempuan juga memiliki hak dan derajat yang sama dengan laki-laki lainnya.

Kata kunci: *Feminisme, Gelombang Kedua, Patriarki, Hak, Derajat.*

INTRODUCTION

One of social phenomena flourished in the eighteenth century is feminism. Feminism is one of the interesting issues to discuss, and up to now people still converse about the matter. Previous research studies have reported that after some time, second-wave feminism gained greater appeal through more writers in the 1960s. Betty Friedan the most influential writer at the moment, Friedan watched and interviewed several of her friends whose lives revolved around the life of the household and the caregiver of the child where they were not happy in their household (Daily History, 2019). The results of the journal in *Daily History*, analyzing the topic of feminism in the second wave have the same research in which women do not have the freedom to settle or socialize. The problem dealing with feminism that always be discussed is the inequality between the two sexes, woman and man. This is always disputed because in this world there are only two sexes, which have physical differences. Feminism is a movement and ideologies which have aimed at equal rights for women (Taylor, 1992). Thornham emphasize that feminism is rooted in intuition the priori meaningful base women's position is self-awareness is not someone else (Thornham Sue, 1999). Feminism began with social movements that emerged in the West in the 1800s with demands for equality and justice for women.

10 Things I Hate About You is a very confluent movie which the events and its story can still be found in today's real life. The choices of this movie to investigate the issues of feminism which focuses on second wave feminism to find out their meaning of feminism from film of *10 Things I Hate About You*, each era of feminism has own problems and difficulties for women, particularly on freedom aspect and social educational life of woman were still controlled by their father or husband. see that the theory of feminism is a women's movement to reject everything that is marginalized, thus both in the political and economic fields and in social life. In the second wave, women can get married and have children, and get freedom of expression also acts so that there will be no gender problems in the surrounding community, in a job position, or in education status. It's like a movie of 10 things I hate about you where feminism collides with culture so women cannot voice their opinions nor they can act as they want.

It has been reported from Vox Media that, Feminine Mystique opposes "a name that does not have a name" systemic sexism that teaches women that their place is at home and if they are not happy being at home as a housewife means they are sadly broken and misguided.

However that mistake is not only in the woman, but in the world that uses and allows them not to use their abilities and creativity (Friedan Betty, 1963). This is contrary to the research and journal about *Feminine Mystique* above, that the existence of a second wave of feminism exists to fight for women's rights as well when compared to the *10 things I hate about you* films which are very different from Kat and Bianca struggling for their rights as women in the era of 2nd wave feminism.

Based on the background above, the problems related to the topic of feminism are formulated as the problem questions in this research. Therefore the objectives of this research are: (1) to investigate the characters of Kat Stratford and Bianca Stratford; and (2) to analyze how Kat Stratford and Bianca Stratford fight for feminism at the beginning of the second wave era of feminism.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Feminism

The feminism of the past was more pronounced compared to this modern era, people began to think and understand that women are creatures of God who have the right to speak out and enter the scope. Feminism begins with the premise that the position of the person is higher than that of the woman who in the end the existence of feminism is forced by oppression which is caused by a patriarchal system, a system in which men are the ones who govern women (Freedman Estelle, 2006).

For example in America or Europe women enter the government parliament but may not become a president when feminism starts to bloom then the rules are changed so women can enter parliament and have the right to run for president, as well as in India rape is rampant and women cannot leave their homes the desire of their father or husband when feminism begins to flourish is only when the rules about rape are acted upon and women are allowed to leave their homes to work and have the right to choose their prospective husbands.

The patriarchal system refers to a society dominated by men, namely society, the state and the economy that is systematic, institutionalized and permeates gender oppression. In a literal sense, patriarchy means rule by the father. A patriarchal family is therefore dominated by the father with power transferred down the male line, whereas a patriarchal society is based upon male dominance.

The patriarchal system still exists in several countries today including Indonesia, women think that men have the right to govern, have the right to dominate, macho, and be intellectually difficult so that women only follow without daring to speak. Since women are cornered by a patriarchal system, women take action on feminism which begins with the first wave of feminism to defend women who feel oppressed (Cushman John Huffman, 1996).

1. The wave of feminism

a. First wave feminism

The first wave better known as female voice or liberal feminist. First created by utopian socialist activist Charles Fourier in 1837 based in Europe and moved to America and developed rapidly, this struggle marked the birth of the feminist movement in the first wave. The first wave is also referred to as liberal feminists who have the rationale that humans are autonomous and led by ratios. In general, pinpoint from Ann Heilmann, the most contentious issue in her book is the idea that first-wave cultural

feminism (New Woman fiction) prefigured aspects of second-wave feminist theory. With its emphasis on textuality and its uneasy relationship with the socio-political 'reality' of women's lives, and indeed with the category 'woman', postmodern feminism is one step removed from the dynamic fusion of textual and political activism which distinguishes both first and second-wave feminisms (Heilmann, 2008). Because this thesis puts the second wave as the theme, the emphasis of the literature review on the second wave will be more complete starting from the history of the second wave.

b. Second wave feminism

The second wave of feminism started after the women were forced out of the workplace after the end of World War Two and essentially ended with the failure to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment. Betty Friedan was one of the most influential writers at this time. In her book, Fried includes interviews with women who were unhappy in their home lives, debunking the ideals of the 1950s that often showed a happy family with work and women focused on housework. The book fundamentally questioned if the 1950s ideals were in the best interest of women (Barbara Ryan, 1992) This was the emergence of a patriarchal system.

A patriarchal system is a system in which men are more powerful than women, men hold full power in the household, also in politics. In a literal sense, patriarchy means government by father or husband. Therefore, patriarchal families are dominated by fathers or husbands with power transferred to the male line, while patriarchal societies are based on male domination. The concept of patriarchy has become the center of many feminist theories. This is an attempt to explain the stratification of power and privileges based on gender which can be observed with many objective steps. A patriarchy, from ancient Greek patriarchy, is a society where power is held by and inherited through older men.

When modern historians and sociologists describe "patriarchal societies," they mean that men hold positions of power and have more privileges: heads of family units, leaders of social groups, bosses at work, and heads of government. In patriarchy, there is also a hierarchy among men. In traditional patriarchy, old men have power over a younger generation of men. In modern patriarchy, some people hold more power (and privilege) based on the position of authority, and this power hierarchy (and privilege) is considered acceptable (Napikoski Linda, 2019). The term comes from father or husband. Father or father figure holds authority in patriarchy. Traditional patriarchal societies, usually, are also patrilineal - property rights and property inherited through the male line.

Feminist theorists have expanded the definition of patriarchal society to describe a systemic bias against women. As second-wave feminists examined society during the 1960s, they did observe households headed by women and female leaders. They were, of course, concerned with whether this was uncommon. More significant, however, was the way society perceived women in power as an exception to a collectively held view of women's "role" in society. Rather than saying that individual men oppressed women, most feminists saw that oppression of women came from the underlying bias of a patriarchal society. All feminists are highly critical of how the various instruments of

patriarchy impact adversely upon women. For example, feminists claim that marriage works in favour of the husband because he gains an unpaid servant to take care of both his conjugal needs and the upkeep of the home. The exploitation of women within a marriage reflects deeper structural inequalities within a male-dominated society. Likewise with young women, they are prohibited from socializing outside the home, do not get proper education, also their partners as prospective husbands are required by their father to choose or match, if their daughter is against then they will be punished.

Obviously this patriarchal system is very tormenting women, where women and girls do not get their rights as human beings too, they are strictly forbidden to do what they want, while men or boys are free to do whatever they want. In this day and age women are very unhappy and very depressed by the situation, they are felt slapped by their own father or husband. Then came Betty Friedan, she interviewed several people and her friends, then she started writing books, and dared to open up the voices of how inequality occurred between men and Friedan opened the eyes of women to dare to speak out and protest feminism to the government that women have no rights as it should be, women cannot be educated and work or leave the house as they wish.

c. Third wave feminism

The third wave of feminism is also called Marxist / socialist feminism. this third wave of feminism has a rationale that departs from Marx's thinking, for example, how the oppressed class (proletariat) is exploited and manipulated by the dominant class (bourgeoisie), they consider that the state must be capitalist . While the issues raised by Marxist feminism are such as economic inequality, domestic life under the capitalist.

Pinpoint from Jean Paul Sartre to the third wave of feminism, that is, the woman must being in itself, being for itself , and being for others. Which means that women must be themselves. Being for itself, that is, having the right to personal desires. and being for other people which means there is for the husband, family and environment (Friedan Betty, 1963).

Characters

Birchwood stated that “Character is a person in a story or a play”.(Birchwood et al., 2013). It reveals that the character is a psychiatric traits, morals or character that distinguish one person from another. Character means to have character, has a personality (Kartika Kamisa, 1997). The conclusion is that character is a trait in an individual that influences all of the person's thoughts, and behavior.

1. Types of characters

In fictional literature, authors use many different types of characters to tell their stories. Different types of characters fulfill different roles in the narrative process, and with a little bit of analysis you can usually detect some or all of the types below:

- a. Protagonist - The protagonist is the central person in a story, and is often referred to as the story's main character. He or she (or they) is faced with a conflict that must be resolved. The protagonist may not always be admirable (e.g. an anti-hero); nevertheless s/he must command involvement on the part of the reader, or better yet, empathy.

- b. Antagonist - The antagonist is the character(s) (or situation) that represents the opposition against which the protagonist must contend. In other words, the antagonist is an obstacle that the protagonist must overcome.
- c. Foil - A foil is any character (usually the antagonist or an important supporting character) whose personal qualities contrast with another character (usually the protagonist). By providing this contrast, we get to know more about the other character.
- d. Dynamic - A dynamic character is a person who changes over time, usually as a result of resolving a central conflict or facing a major crisis. Most dynamic characters tend to be central rather than peripheral characters, because resolving the conflict is the major role of central characters.
- e. Static - A static character is someone who does not change over time; his or her personality does not transform or evolve.
- f. Round - A rounded character is anyone who has a complex personality; he or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.
- g. Flat - A flat character is the opposite of a round character. This literary personality is notable for one kind of personality trait or characteristic (Library Binus, 2015).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research uses a qualitative research method. The results of the data are from studying social phenomena that occur in the surrounding environment and compared with the films *10 Things I Hate About You* and it will be used to support the analysis. Qualitative research is a research method that focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the subject / participant by focusing more on a complete picture rather than detailing them into interrelated variables. Qualitative research is often used as research about the life of a society. This qualitative research aims to gain an understanding of what is being observed and to obtain new theories to serve as scientific work. Qualitative research is descriptive which the data is collected in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Data in the form of quotes from documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the findings of the study (Ponterotto, 2006).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Kat and Bianca are described as good home girls who are not allowed to date their father and then they try to convince him that they are capable of being independent girls who can take care of themselves. Basically, Kat and Bianca learned to be a second wave feminist. He realized that what was in society often (always) meant to be in patriarchy. Feminism must be the intersection, and recognize the complexity that is in it. Kat spent most of his film fighting his overly protective father, a personal reminder of patriarchy. Eventually Kat realized that even though her father was a man of authority, she was a parent and wanted the best for her. Just because someone occupies a patriarchal position, that doesn't make them enemies. Many scene show that their fathers are very stubborn by saying that they should not socialize

outside the home as well as men at their school who bring down women's dignity or look at women with underestimated. The main characters Kat and Bianca successfully deal with it.

1. How Kat Stratford and Bianca Stratford fight for feminism.

Pinpoint from John Huffman "Because women are cornered by the patriarchal system, women take action against feminism which begins by defending themselves who feel oppressed" (Cushman John Huffman, 1996). In the first wave, feminists felt restless because their voices had not been heard by the government, so the second wave was born which became the contents of the story *10 Things I Hate About You*, where Kat and Bianca fought for their rights that had been taken away by their father as well as their male friends who cornered them, they wanted a patriarchal system. abolished because it is not in accordance with the rights that women have. Kat and Bianca have different missions but with the same goal, namely to free them from the patriarchal system that has been ingrained and become a culture in their environment. Kat is fighting to be able to study outside Seattle and pursue his dream of becoming a famous artist or writer. He is also struggling to fight for his rights as a woman in his class because he is demeaned by teachers and other male students. Bianca fought for her right to be able to go out playing with her friends and also wanted to get a partner with her father's permission, Bianca also fought for her rights when her pride was stepped on by Joey.

2. How the 2nd wave feminism is reflected in the life of Kat Stratford and Bianca Stratford and their characters.

Their character reflects the second wave of feminism where Kat and Bianca Stratford struggle to be equal with men, they also want to be seen like other people see men, want to be heard, want to fight to get out of the house to school, socialize or work like men generally. Betty Friedan emphasize that "Feminism begins with the premise that the position of the person is higher than that of the woman who in the end of the existence of feminism is forced by oppression which is caused by a patriarchal system, a system in which is the ones who govern women.(Friedan Betty, 1963) It was very much felt for Kat and Bianca where the patriarchal system was very restraining them, namely the father or husband as the highest authority, this was in contradiction with life in America, the city they lived in where everyone, whether male or female, had the same rights.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

From the research that has been done about the reflection of the second wave feminism in Kat and Bianca Stratford characters in *10 Things I Hate About You*, the researcher conclude that (1) Kat and Bianca are described as protagonists who have different traits where Kat static does not change from the beginning to the end of the film with an intelligent, rebellious, critical and feminist nature and Bianca is dynamic, it changes from the beginning of the character where he who is obedient becomes a person who is the one who fighting for his rights as a woman who was oppressed by his father and male friend despite being narcissistic

and selfish; and (2) Kat and Bianca in this film trying to make their voices heard by other people. Starting from opening his voice and demanding his rights at home as a woman who wants to socialize and study outside the city, then opening his voice and demanding his rights in a social environment like Kat who wants to be heard by his male teacher then Bianca who does not want to be played by his male friends.

Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher has some suggestions about this research: (1) The researcher suggests for the ongoing researcher who wants to study this case total that they have to learn about the struggle of women; (2) Especially to the students of English and literature department, they are to find out and analyze other novel by using the other types of struggle of women; and (3) The researcher hopes that the reader could give correction to this research.

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