

**THE PORTRAYALS OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN ENOLA
HOLMES'S MOVIE: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

THESIS

By:
Ilmala
NIM 17320019



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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THESIS

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By:

Ilmala

NIM 17320019

Advisor:

Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.

NIDT.19910722201802012181



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2021**

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I state that the thesis entitled "**The Portrayals of Female Characters in Enola Holmes's Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis**" is my original work. I do not include materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

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The researcher



Amala

NIM 17320019

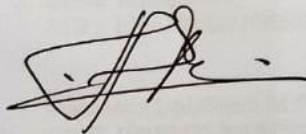
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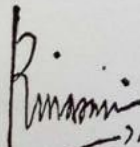
Malang, June 10, 2021

Approved by
Advisor,

Head of Department of English Literature



Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.
NIDT19910722201802012181



Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 19750610200604200

Acknowledged by,



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002

LEGITIMATION SHEET

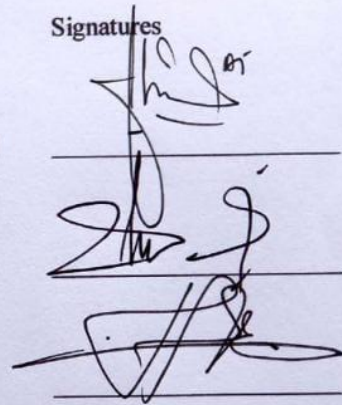
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Malang, 10 June 2021

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP 196609101991032002 | (Main Examiner) |
| 2. Zainur Rofiq, M.A.
NIDT 19861018201802011180 | (Chair) |
| 3. Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd.
NIDT 19910722201802012181 | (Advisor) |



Approved by
Dean of Faculty of Humanities



Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M.A.
NIP. 196609101991032002

MOTTO

To be yourself in a world that's constantly trying to make you something else is the
greatest accomplishment.

Ralph Waldo Emerson

DEDICATIONS

This thesis is dedicated to my Baba, Cholil Sakur Sibin who has passed away last year. An important figure who always supports me on every path I take. None of these words would be written if it was not of their uncountable prayers and wishes.

Also to my Mama, Rusdah binti Usman who always believes and encourages me.

Lastly, to my self who fights and continues to fight to do this while pregnant, even though many times feel discouraged and want to give up.

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This thesis is intended as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S) in Department of English Literature. The title of this thesis is "*The Portrayals of Female Characters in Enola Holmes's Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*." I can complete this thesis with getting a lot of helps and supports. Therefore, I would like to give my gratitude for:

1. My parents, Cholil Sakur Sibin and Rusdah binti Usman who raised and nurtured me patiently. It was all thanks to their support, encouragement, and endless prayers I could complete this thesis.
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flaws and errors.

For that, I hope for positive and constructive suggestions and criticisms from all parties for the perfection of this thesis. Only Allah SWT possesses all perfections. *Ihdina al-shirath al- mustaqim.*

Malang, June 10th, 2021

Ilmala
NIM 17320019

ABSTRACT

Ilmala (2021). *The Portrayals of Female Characters in Enola Holmes's Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Undergraduate Thesis. English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd

Keywords: *CDA, Patriarchism, Portrayals*

Mass media, especially movie, presents an uneven picture of women's and men's roles in society because it inaccurately assumes that men are the norm of culture and that women are unimportant or invisible. Additionally, women are frequently portrayed as objects to both the audience and men characters. Thus, movie can affect audience in perceiving the world and women. Therefore, the movie must be analyzed and scrutinized to discover how it portrays female characters through critical discourse analysis. Because Mills (1992) states that CDA investigated how texts, including films, movies, novels, news, photos, and so on, display women. In this study, the researcher aims to identify and elaborate the feminist stylistic in word, sentence or phrase, and discourse level in Enola Holmes's movie.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative with critical discourse analysis approach. The researcher uses Sara Mills's theory of CDA. Sara Mills has many theories related to CDA, but the researcher specifically uses feminist stylistic theory (1995) to examine the portrayals of female characters in Enola Holmes's movie from the level of word, sentence or phrase, and discourse. Furthermore, this study's data source is Enola Holmes's film (2020). The data of this study are word, phrases, sentences and utterances from female characters and the conversations related to female characters of the movie.

The researcher found that women are represented as objects of society in Enola Holmes movie. Women are placed as the second-class gender, a gender viewed as insignificant. As a result, women must surrender to men, who have the highest social position. Furthermore, women are seen to be inferior to men in terms of talent, intellect, and strength.

مستخلص البحث

إيمالا. 2021. تصوير شخصية المرأة في فيلم "Enola Holmes's": تحليلية حوار النقدي. البحث الجامعي، قسم اللغة العربية وأدبها. كلية الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرفة: مزرعة الإصلحية، الماجستير.

الكلمة الرئيسية : بطريك، تصوير، ج د أ

وسائل الإعلام، وخاصة الأفلام، صورة متفاوتة لأدوار المرأة والرجل في المجتمع لأنه يفترض خطأ أن الرجال هم القاعدة الثقافية و المرأة غير مهمين أو غير مرغبات. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، غالبًا ما يتم تصوير المرأة كغرض من الجمهور والشخصيات الذكورية. وبالتالي، تؤثر الأفلام على الجمهور بمشاهدة المرأة في العالم. ولذلك لا بد من تحليل الفيلم وانتقاده لمعرفة كيف تصوير الفيلم الشخصية المرأة من خلال تحليلية حوار النقدي. لأن ذكر ميلس (1992) أن تحقق ج د أ في كيفية تمثيل النصوص، بما في ذلك الأفلام والروايات والأخبار والصور وغير ذلك، تظاهر المرأة. في البحث، تهدف الباحثة إلى تعرف و تميز على الأسلوب النسوي وتفصيله على مستوى الكلمات أو الجمل أو العبارات والحوار في فيلم "Enola Holmes".

نوع البحث المستخدم في هذا البحث هو الطريقة الكيفية والصفية بمقاربة تحليلية حوار النقدي. استخدمت الباحثة نظرية ج د أ لسارة ميلس. لدى سارة ميلس العديد من النظريات المتعلقة بج د أ، لكن الباحثة استخدمت على وجه التحديد النظرية النسوية الأسلوبية (1995) لفحص تصوير الشخصية المرأة في فيلم "Enola Holmes" من مستوى الكلمات والجمل والعبارات والحوار. وبعدها مصدر البيانات لهذا البحث هو فيلم "Enola Holmes (2020)". وبيانات هذا البحث عبارة عن كلمات وعبارات وجمل وألفاظ لشخصية المرأة ومحادثة التي تتعلق بالشخصية الفيلم في الفيلم.

وجدت الباحثة أن المرأة يتم تصوير كغرض للمجتمع في فيلم "Enola Holmes". وضع المرأة كجنس من الدرجة الثانية، وهي جنس تنظر إليها تفه. نتيجة لذلك، تحب على المرأة الخضوع للرجال الذين لديهم أعلى مركز اجتماعي. علاوة على ذلك، منظور المرأة حد الأدبي من الرجل بحيث الموهبة والذكاء والقوة.

ABSTRAK

Ilmala (2021). *The Portrayals of Female Characters in Enola Holmes's Movie: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Mazroatul Ishlahiyah, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: CDA, Patriarki, Penggambaran

Media massa, khususnya film, menyajikan gambaran yang tidak merata tentang peran perempuan dan laki-laki dalam masyarakat karena secara tidak tepat menganggap bahwa laki-laki adalah norma budaya dan bahwa perempuan tidak penting atau tidak terlihat. Selain itu, perempuan sering digambarkan sebagai objek baik bagi penonton maupun karakter laki-laki. Dengan demikian, film dapat mempengaruhi penonton dalam memandang dunia dan perempuan. Oleh karena itu, film harus dianalisis dan dikritisi untuk mengetahui bagaimana film tersebut menggambarkan karakter perempuan melalui analisis wacana kritis. Karena Mills (1992) menyatakan bahwa CDA menyelidiki bagaimana teks, termasuk film, film, novel, berita, foto, dan sebagainya, menampilkan perempuan. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengelaborasi stilistika feminis pada tingkat kata, kalimat atau frasa, dan wacana dalam film *Enola Holmes*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan analisis wacana kritis. Peneliti menggunakan teori CDA Sara Mills. Sara Mills memiliki banyak teori yang berkaitan dengan CDA, namun peneliti secara khusus menggunakan teori stilistik feminis (1995) untuk mengkaji penggambaran tokoh perempuan dalam film *Enola Holmes* dari tataran kata, kalimat atau frase, dan wacana. Selanjutnya sumber data penelitian ini adalah film *Enola Holmes* (2020). Data dari penelitian ini adalah kata, frasa, kalimat dan ucapan dari karakter wanita dan percakapan yang berhubungan dengan karakter wanita dari film tersebut.

Peneliti menemukan perempuan direpresentasikan sebagai objek masyarakat dalam film *Enola Holmes*. Perempuan ditempatkan sebagai gender kelas dua, gender yang dipandang remeh. Akibatnya, perempuan harus tunduk kepada laki-laki yang memiliki kedudukan sosial tertinggi. Lebih jauh lagi, perempuan dipandang lebih rendah dari laki-laki dalam hal bakat, kecerdasan, dan kekuatan.

Table of Contents

THESIS COVER	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATIONS	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	vii
ABSTRACT	viii
مستخلص البحث	ix
ABSTRAK	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Questions	7
C. Objective of the Study	7
D. Scope and Limitation	7
E. Significance of the Study	8
F. Definition of Key Term	8
G. Previous Studies	9
H. Research Method	12
1. Research Design	13
2. Research Instrument	13
3. Data Source	13
4. Data Collection	14
5. Data Analysis	14
CHAPTER II	15
A. Critical Discourse Analysis	15
B. Critical Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills	17
1. Analysis at the Level Word	18
a. Sexism in Language	18
1) Linguistic Determinism	19
2) Generic Pronouns	20
3) Generic Nouns	21
4) Women as the Marked Form	21

5) Effects of Sexist Language-use	22
6) Gender-free Language	23
b. Sexism and Meaning	23
1) Naming and Androcentrism	24
2) The Semantic Derogation of Women	25
3) Endearments and Diminutives	26
4) Female Experience: Euphemism and Taboo	26
5) Lexical Gaps: Male Point of View	27
6) Dictionaries and Gatekeepers	27
7) Strategies	28
2. Analysis at the Level Sentence/Phrase	28
a. Ready-made Phrase	29
b. Presupposition and Inference	29
c. Metaphor	30
d. Jokes and Humor	30
e. Transitivity Choices	30
f. Feminism and Ideology	31
3. Analysis at the Level Discourse	32
a. Characters or Role	32
b. Fragmentation	33
c. Focalization	33
d. Schemata	34
C. Patriarchism	35
CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	38
A. Findings	38
1. Analysis at the Level Word	38
2. Analysis at the Level Sentence or Phrase	50
a. Ready-made Phrase	52
b. Presupposition and Inference	54
c. Transitivity Choices	59
d. Feminism and Ideology	61
3. Analysis at the Level Discourse	63
a. Characters	64
b. Focalization	67

B. Discussion.....	70
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	79
A. Conclusion.....	79
B. Suggestion	80
REFERENCES	81
CURICULUM VITAE.....	85
APPENDIXES	86

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some crucial aspects of the study. It provides a background of the study, a question emerges from the problem of study and objectives of conducting the study. This chapter also includes the significance of the study and the scope and limitation of the study, then followed by key terms and previous studies. Furthermore, the research method is provided to acquaint guidelines of conducting the study which consists of research design, research instrument, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Background of the Study

Mass media has the ability and a very significant influence in shaping the construction of realities in society. It can construct the opinion of society. It is a particular constructed information system that uses language as a tool in influencing and cultivating the opinion of society; as a result, society learns behavior by observing the behavior of others as seen in media which reflect social values and ideologies and shape them (Mayoyo, Khaemba & Simiyu, 2020, p. 155). The language itself is seen as information's basic element in mass media, which has an important and central role in spreading social values or group ideologies (Amalia, Juita, and Manaf, 2019) which some have an influential role in producing and reproducing power imbalances between social class, majority, and minority groups, as well as men and women, represented as news discourse (Evianda, Ramli, & Harun, 2019). Along with that, mass media

also plays a significant role in generating trust, prejudice, and dominance over social context because it tends to marginalize and misinterpret others and an event (Sahmeni & Afifah, 2019, p. 44).

Mass media's advantages include its wide range of distribution, unlimited time, and very useful in spreading issues and ideologies. Also, mass media has a large number of target audiences and is able to reach a large number of audiences across various demographics. Besides, it is general in nature, therefore the content of mass media is opened to anyone. Along with that, the audience of mass media is heterogeneous which means the audiences come from different backgrounds. The media is also a tool for spreading various kinds of issues and ideologies to the public (Yulianti, 2020, p. 21).

Mass media is also a social reflection. One of the social phenomena found in films, a part of the mass media, is gender issues. Gender issues that, from time to time, become an essential concern of all cases. In reality, gender differences impact the differences in status, responsibilities, and roles between women and men, which lead to injustice in terms of discrimination and oppression of women. The inequality that often occurs to women is due to the patriarchal culture inherent in society. This can happen because some norms, beliefs, and customs favor men instead of women. These norms, beliefs, and customs consider men to be more skillful and more robust than women. On the other side, women are considered less skillful, potentials, and strong. Therefore, these beliefs benefit men, which cause them to get more opportunities in society. In

comparison, it affects women negatively.

Furthermore, gender's social construction of gender is a system of power that positions men and masculinity above women and femininity and executes to value more male-dominated institutions and practices that represent masculine traits (Peterson, 1992). These result in women's discrimination against many areas, such as education, marriage, workplace, economy, politics, etc. Along with gender inequality between men and women, gender does not consider a person's better or worse performance (Ibrarullah, 2018). The ones that give specific roles to men and women are the beliefs and norms of the decisive section of society, called gender construction (Edwards, 2015). Substantial sections of society's thoughts and beliefs are shared and reflected in different areas such as media, workplace, political engagement, and different allocations opportunities for both gender groups (Ibrarullah, 2018).

According to Shapiro (2017:38), mass media, including film, promotes an unequal vision of women and men's roles in society because it mistakenly signifies that men are the standard of culture and that women are not important or invisible. In the films, women characters tend to be portrayed based on the traditional feminine ideology, which is weak, dependent, and overemotional or sensitive. Furthermore, women characters are often showcased as the object to both the audience and male characters. They are also isolated and sexualized. These kinds of portrayals can affect people's perceptions of gender. As Shapiro (2017) stated that adolescent perceptions of the world are influenced by the

media they face and the stereotypes they communicate because younger viewers with little experience of their own to compare may see these representations as cultural norms and form such unrealistic beliefs and relationship expectations. Moreover, presenting women as objects can pose mental health risks to women, such as eating disorders, sexual dysfunction, and unipolar depression (Shapiro, 2017, p. 40).

As it is said before that mass media promotes an unequal vision of women and men's roles in society. Moreover, mass media are more often inclined towards men and marginalize women. The role of critical discourse analysis, in this case, is to reveal the hidden ideology in or behind discourses that are socially dominant in society, for example in belief systems, religion, customary regulations, and inequality between men and women. Critical discourse analysis also attempts to uncover the motivations and ideology behind arguments that defend or oppose certain methods, knowledge, values, or teachings (Wardani and Jamaluddin, 2019). Moreover, Critical discourse analysis aims to fix biases that have occurred due to ideology and include minorities who are usually excluded or even excluded from the discourse (Purbani, 2007).

This study is interesting to be done because the object of the study contains gender issues. Although today's society has developed better than before, gender issues still exist. Today's society still underestimates women in almost every aspects. Also, some of them still practice the patriarchal culture and believe the conservative stereotypes of gender. The term patriarchy itself is used to

characterize men's power, the link between men's power and women's power, and the system that keeps women in various ways under control (Zakiah, 2019). Patriarchy is also a male-dominated system that oppresses women through social, economic, and political institutions.

Therefore, this study is essential in critical discourse analysis as the approach of investigation or analysis, particularly through Sarah Mill's theory of CDA. Additionally, this study will broaden the insight into several ideological concepts of gender in the film. This study is also possible for having a different view of portrayals and representation of gender. Therefore, it is expected to contribute to critical discourse analysis as a part of discourse study by analyzing gender portrayals in Enola Holmes's film (2020).

Enola Holmes is a riddle film based on the first book in the series of the same name by Nancy Springer and released in 2020. The film is about the teenage sister of Sherlock Holmes, directed by Harry Bradbeer, and written by Jack Thorne. The film earned frequently positive commentaries from critics. The time setting of this film is in the late 19th when women at that time have to act in a feminine and certain way. However, the main lead, Enola, does the opposite things and can be considered odd and taboo at that time. Therefore, to see how society goes back then and how this film portrays the main lead, this film needs to be analyzed and examined. Sara Mills' critical discourse is very suitable to be chosen to analyze this film because it focuses on feminist discourse. Besides, using the critical discourse of Sara Mills' model can reveal how this film portrays

women. This can also show whether this film marginalizes women in portraying women.

There are several previous studies related to gender portrayals. For instance, the study of "Power and control, gender representation in anime Fate Stay Night," a critical discourse analysis by Fauziah (2018) explores the ideal female discourse described in anime using Sara Mills's theory. "The representation of women's CEO image in online media" written by Kristina and Ramadona (2019), analyzes how news represents women linguistically and why news represents women in the way they were. The study of "Women migrant workers (WMW) in the daring news perspective: CDA analyze in Kompas and Jawapos" conducted by Suliastiningsih (2019), aims to analyze and compare the construction of the identity of female migrant workers in mass media coverage. "The representation of women in Pendhoza's Bojoku Galak's song through Sara Mills's critical discourse analysis model" conducted by Hariyana, Rasyid, Anwar, and Hum (2020) investigates how the song represents women through lyrics. Gender ideology on netizens' comments on Youtube vlog of Dewi Persik, an analysis of critical discourse by Syah (2020) aims to examine the gender ideology in netizens' comments on a vlog about Dewi Persik and her husband's divorce plan.

This current study might be different from the previous studies because the objects are different. While the previous studies use a song, news, youtube, and anime as objects, this study uses a movie as an object. Hence, different objects

can have different ways of portraying and representing gender. Although all previous studies use Sara Mills's theory of critical discourse analysis, it does not mean they use the same particular theory of Sara Mills. A previous study applies an analysis of three models while others use the position of subject-object and writer-reader theory. In this study, the researcher will use a different theory which is a feminist stylistic theory. The theory itself has three main categories including the analysis at the level word, sentence/phrase, and discourse. Hence, this study uses feminist stylistic theory to find how the movie portrays female characters.

B. Research Questions

To what level is the concept of feminist stylistic that can be found in Enola Holmes's movie?

C. Objective of the Study

To examine and analyze the portrayals of female characters.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study uses a critical discourse analysis approach. The researcher only uses Sara Mills's theory which focuses on the discourse of feminist. Also, the researcher focuses on analysis at three level of word, sentence, and discourse to find how women are displayed and positioned in the movie. Furthermore, in observing this study, the researcher concerns the portrayals of women in the movie. Besides, the researcher centers the object of the analysis on

women characters and the conversations related to women characters.

E. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study attempts to enlarge the idea that gender is beyond social construction through Enola Holmes movies based on CDA theory. Moreover, gender is not an arbitrary product of culture or culture inherent. Also, this study is expected to unfold the relationship between the positions of actors and gender portrayals or gender construction in the movie.

Practically, this study is beneficial for readers to widen the different insights about gender that is not constructed based on the beliefs and norms of the powerful section of society. Also, with a broader perspective, people are not fixated on masculinity only for men and femininity for women. Thus, the imbalance between men and women and discrimination against women can be eliminated first from themselves and then to others.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Critical Discourse Analysis

It is a process of describing and elaborating the text about social realities that have various matters and can discover what messages and motives of the text intended to deliver.

2. Female Character

A fictional female character in the film.

3. Portrayals of Gender

Society and mass media explicitly portray societal gender roles' expectations. For instance, women are portrayed in feminine way, while men are portrayed in masculine way.

4. Patriarchism

Patriarchism is a system which places men above women in almost every aspect.

G. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies related to gender portrayals that have employed Sara Mills's model of critical discourse analysis. However, not all these studies use the same particular theory. They use a particular theory that can be adjusted to their studies and objects.

Power and control, gender representation in anime "Fate Stay Night" a critical discourse analysis by Fauziah (2018). The study's goals are to interpret women shown and female gender relation in the text and examine how women are portrayed in the text. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method based on Sarah Mill's theory of critical discourse analysis, which focuses on the role of the offender in the text. The findings reveal that the female characters are portrayed not based on female stereotypes.

The female characters are brave, strong, graceful, intelligent, and wise.

Kristina and Ramadona (2019) analyze *the representation of women's CEO image in online media* by conducting an analysis of three levels, including words, sentences, and discourses based on Sara Mills's theory of critical discourse analysis. The image of women CEO is still underrepresented in online media because women are still seen as the object in the news. Furthermore, the news portrays women as minority and a way to create the good image of the company. They also find the reasons why women are represented that way, which are gender stereotypes, the prevailing situation, the male-dominated industries, and Uber's background story.

The study conducted by Sulistianingsih (2019) explores the role of the news media in constructing the identity of female migrant workers. This study aims to analyze and compare the construction of the identity of female migrant workers in the media coverage of Kompas and Jawa Pos mass media by using the theory of positioning, which are the subject and the author with the perspective of Sara Mills. Kompas and Jawa Pos news about female migrant workers is dominated by criminality and sexuality, politics and wisdom, as well as family problems of female migrant workers. It can be concluded that the news media indirectly form the figures

of female migrant workers as criminals, slaves, and objects. Their reasons for carrying out such constructions are influenced by several factors such as patriarchal culture, media interests, and the development of issues in society.

Hariyana, Rasyid, Anwar, and Hum (2020) work with Sara Mills's framework to investigate *the representation of women in Pendhoza's Bojoku Galak's song*. The findings reveal that the representation of women can be perceived from the position of subject-object, and writer-reader. The song depicts male characters as subjects and women as objects to be imputed and represented as fierce, accusatory, egotistical, and uncaring. This contradicts the traditional portrayal of women in Indonesian society, which depicts women using images of persistence, submission, passive, and softness.

The study accomplished by Syah (2020) aims to find out the gender ideology in the comments of netizens on Dewi Persik's youtube vlog on the Sara Mills model of critical discourse analysis. This can be obtained by knowing the alignments of netizens to Dewi Persik or her husband, Angga Wijaya. The result is that netizens as a listener to the YouTube vlog of Dewi Persik are stronger in being positioned as a man, this results in women being considered weaker than men. Therefore, her husband, Angga Wijaya's position is still considered right and Dewi Persik is the

wrong party even though she has become a victim.

This current study might be distinctive from the previous studies because the objects are different. While the previous studies use a song, news, youtube, and anime as objects, this study uses a movie as an object. Hence, different objects can have different ways of portraying and representing gender. Although all previous studies use Sara Mills's theory of critical discourse analysis, it doesn't mean they use the same particular theory of Sara Mills. A previous study applies an analysis of three models while others use the position of subject-object and writer-reader theory. In this study, the researcher will use a different theory which is a feminist stylistic theory. The theory itself has three main categories including the analysis at the level word, sentence/phrase, and discourse. As it is said before that movie is a social reflection and representation. Also, this movie can reflect the current system of society of beliefs, values, and attitude about gender issues, especially women.

H. Research Method

The research method discusses the methodology that the researcher used in this study. It consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection and data analysis.

1. Research Design

The method used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method, which is a study that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically and thorough descriptions in the form of words and language in a specific natural context and by making use of various natural methods. Also, it is a method which uses a comprehensive summary in everyday terms of the events (Sandelowski, 2000, p. 334). Furthermore, this study uses critical discourse analysis of Mills as the approach to investigate how does the film portray female characters.

2. Research Instrument

The primary research instrument of this study is the researcher only. Therefore, the researcher is responsible for all aspects of the research process, from data collection through data analysis to study conclusion.

3. Data Source

The study's data source is Elona Holmes's film (2020). Elona Holmes's film is taken from the application of Netflix. In addition, the other data source is the script of Enola Holmes's film which is taken from the website <http://blue-subtitle.com/blog/subtitle-enola-holmes-2020/>. The data of this study are word, phrases, sentences and utterances from female

characters and the conversations related to female characters of the movie.

4. Data Collection

In this study, the researcher gathers the data with several steps. First, the researcher downloads Enola Holmes's film (2020) and the transcripts. Second, the researcher watches the movie multiple times and read the transcripts repeatedly. The last, the researcher collects the appropriate data, including dialogue from the transcripts related to the portrayals of female characters.

5. Data Analysis

There are two steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher investigates every conversation to analyze the words, sentences, and discourses. Second, the researcher tries to find the explanations of the analysis at three level which are words, sentences, and discourses and how women characters in the movie is presented and portrayed.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter describes the contents of the theories implemented in the study. The theory is exhibited from the general into the specific perspicacity; Critical Discourse Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills, and Patriarchism.

A. Critical Discourse Analysis

According to Van Dijk (2001:352) CDA is a sort of discourse analysis research that examines how abuses of power, dominance, and inequality are established, produced, and rejected in social and political contexts through text or speech. From the point of view of critical discourse analysis, according to Fairclough and Wodak (in Van Dijk, 1997:258) discourse practice may display ideology: it can produce unequal power relations between social classes, men and women, majority and minority groups.

Furthermore, the use of critical discourse analysis to evaluate the findings of discourse analysis (Leeuwen, 2018, p. 142). Moreover, critical discourse analysis focuses more on the strength of relationships and the means of shaping the production of speech and text, but their methodology has been influenced by linguistic and cultural theory, and they can provide more complex models of

discourse function and effects for its users (Mills, 1997).

Critical discourse analysis is not only understood as the study of language. Critical discourse analysis hereabouts use language in the text to be analyzed, but the language analyzed here is slightly different from language studies in the sense of traditional linguistics. Language is analyzed not only by describing the aspects of language but also by relating it to the context (Wardani and Jamaluddin, 2019, p.61). The context here means that the language is used for certain purposes and practices, including the practice of power.

The definition of critical discourse analysis itself is a process of illustrating and elaborating the text about social realities, which has various matters. Therefore, it can discover what messages and motives the text intends to deliver. It also discloses the injustices committed and produced implicitly in texts, which are related to power, ideology, or domination (Evianda, Ramli, and Harun, 2019, p. 275). As Amoussou and Allagbe (2018:13) stated that the aim of critical discourse analysis is critically investigating the inequalities of society as signaled, legitimizes, shaped, and expressed by the use of language or in discourse. Furthermore, Fairclough (1995:132- 133) has provided a fairly long definition:

“What I mean by critical discourse analysis is discourse analysis which aims to explore systematically the often unclear causality and determination relationships between (a) discursive practices, events and texts, and (b)

social and cultural structures, relationships and processes wider; to investigate how such practices, events and texts emerged from and were ideologically shaped by power relations and power struggles; and to explore how the blurred relationship between discourse and society itself is a factor that secures power and hegemony. Referring to the opacity, I suggest that the relationship between discourse, ideology and power may not be clear to those involved, and more generally that our social practice is bound up with cause and effect which may not be visible at all."

From the researcher understanding, the purpose of critical discourse analysis is to expose hidden ideology in or behind socially dominant discourses, such as belief systems, religion, customary regulations, and gender inequality. Therefore, in this study the researcher will use CDA of Sara Mills (1995) to reveal the hidden ideology in or behind socially dominant discourses.

B. Critical Discourse Analysis of Sara Mills

Methodologically, Sara Mills's (1992) discourse theory adopts Foucault's views as a ground theory in her critical discourse analysis. The view adopted from Foucault is a view that emphasizes aspects of power that are channeled through social relations by producing forms of categorization of behavior such as good and bad as a form of behavior control (Yulianti, 2020, p. 23). Furthermore, the center of Mills's critical discourse analysis is on the discourse of feminist. Mills (1992) investigated how texts, including films, movies, novels, news, photos, and so on, display women. She wanted to show how the text is crooked in portraying women because they are often portrayed as marginalized ones. Therefore, she also focuses on the discrimination of poor portrayal.

Mills (1995) also focuses on feminist stylistic theory, which best summarizes her interest first and foremost with an examination that acquaints itself as feminist and examines texts applying linguistic or language analysis. Mills (1995) also contends that language analysis can reveal a numerous deal about the production of the self or subject. Therefore, Sara Mills' feminist stylistic theory is unmistakably going to be used by the researcher. As a result, Mills (1995) believes that women's writing can be studied, and she offered a concept that can be broken down into three categories.

1. Analysis at the Level Word

The vocabularies are examined from a feminist viewpoint on this level. This theory tackles the issue of gender prejudice or bias at the level of word analysis (Mills, 1995). The terms will be examined to see if a person using them is uniquely linked with females. As an example, the vocabulary of cleaning, knitting, sex-specific pronoun use, etc.

a. Sexism in Language

Sexism in language is defined as a statement being sexist if its use constitutes, encourages, or abuses an improper, inappropriate, or impertinent sex distinction. According to Mills (1995:62), language must be considered whether it conveys the

world or perhaps there is an issue to be made for language influencing how people see the world.

1) Linguistic Determinism

According to the principle of linguistic determinism, differences in language structures essentially shape the various worldviews that societies hold. Furthermore, it is proposed that a culture's language impacts how its speakers perceive the world. This argument can be analyzed with two sections. First, people identify the world in a different way, stressing distinctive features based on what is most significant to their way of life (Mills, 1995, p.63).

Second, people's thought systems are affected by their community's language, therefore their perception of reality is limited by forms of linguistic available to them as parts of that group (Mills, 1995, p.63). Following the Sapir- Whorf hypothesis, if a speech community does not have a pre-formed manner of representing a specific concept, then follows that members of that community do not have that premise as part of their readily available information about the world (Mills, 1995).

Any feminists who claim that language influences how people perceive the world and the relative position of the sexes within it have performed an empirical study to back up their

arguments (Mills, 1995, p.64). This case indicates that linguistic choices influence how individuals perceive the world and thus influence the social conditions of women's lives. As linguistic determinism depicts a view of language that regards language as a significant component in how people think, people are likely to see the disparities between language indicating men or women more simply.

2) Generic Pronouns

Mills (1995:65) explains generic forms as language features that maintain a perspective of the man as a norm or universal and the female as an aberrant or individual. Gender-specific pronouns are frequently used in a sexist manner to allude to people employed in stereotypically masculine and female occupations.

An example is taken from Mills's book (1995:66), "If a physics lecturer needs a lab assistant, he should contact the secretary" and "A secretary is permitted to smoke in her own office." It can be seen that physics lecturer is referred to "he", while secretary is referred to "her". Hence, lecturers, doctors, professors, and engineer are likely to be linked with men, while secretary, teacher, librarian, nurse are often referred to women. Thus, when the gender of a person is unknown, it is the custom to presume that

the person is male.

3) Generic Nouns

Mills (1995:66) states that sexist language is also terminology that depicts male-oriented perspective as generic or as the norm: as an example, while discussing humankind overall, the terms “mankind” and “man” are widely utilized. This case has demonstrated that people usually perceive them as phrases referring to men that are considered as actual generics. Meanings that are ostensibly gender-neutral, on the other hand, are allocated the word “man” due to gender preconceptions and the male being widely seen as the standard.

Additionally, this study may be well understood based on the examples below, where Mills offers the instances to demonstrate these diverse uses. The using “man as a prefix” in such example as “man-power”, “man-hours” (Mills, 1995, p.67).

4) Women as the Marked Form

The man is presented as an unmarked form, while the woman is shown as a marked form in the linguistic forms. This has demonstrated that women are oppressed against through language use by demeaning statements of their sexual availability (Mills, 1995, p.70). There are a variety of distinct affixes often used to relate to women, such as “lady” and “-ess,” “-ette,” “-enne”, and

“-trix,” and these carry implications that the male term does not, these implications are often disparaging and marginalizing (Mills, 1995, p.70). Moreover, the words “actress,” “authoress,” “hostess,” “stewardess,” “poetess,” “comedienne,” “aviatrix,” and so on exhibit a similar lack of sophistication, especially when compared to the men’s term (Mills, 1995, p.70). It seems more reasonable to use the generic in all circumstances, yet, because that generic is already classified as male, it appears that the existence of women in the language is being eliminated (Mills, 1995, p.71).

5) Effects of Sexist Language-use

The use of sexist language may have three outcomes. First, It has the potential to marginalize women interlocutors and make them feel as if they are not being acknowledged. Second, it could be one of the elements that provoke women to have a poor or stereotypical attitude of themselves. It may consequently have an impact on women's and men's expectations of what women can do. It may perplex both male and female listeners, as an example, whether a real generic noun or pronoun is being utilized or a gender-specific one (Mills, 1995, p.72).

The usage of the pronouns "he" or "she" in phrases conveys more than mere information, it also conveys a critical perspective

and attitude toward traditional conceptions of gender roles (Mills, 1995, p.72).

6) Gender-free Language

Mills (1995:72) offers some suggestions for what characterizes gender-free language practice. Do not presume that everyone who uses initials instead of their first names is a man.

1) Rather than attempting to assume somebody's marital status, use the surname that is provided to you. To prevent the issues associated with ostensibly generic pronouns, there are several suggestions that can be used (Mills, 1995, p.72-73).

- 1) Make use of the plural pronoun.
- 2) Utilize "he" or "she".
- 3) Passivity is achieved by the use of a passive voice.
- 4) Use the woman pronoun as a catch-all.
- 5) With a caveat, use the masculine pronoun as a generic.
- 6) Use different pronouns.

b. Sexism and Meaning

According to Mills (1995:77), sexism and meaning are concerned with the explanation of linguistic structures that appear to ascertain that terms related to gender will take on specific types

of meanings, such that terms related to women will take on a scope of definable connotations.

Meaning is commonly thought to be something unbiased, just something that is in a word; yet, the process by which meanings are generated is far more complicated than this (Mills, 1995, p.78). This part is consequently focused on the topic of whether people must just accept the meanings offered in their culture.

1) Naming and Androcentrism

Naming takes an essential role in language's discussions of feminist. Feminist says that people's languages are sexist; they label or "name" the world from the perspective of men and in compliance with traditional views about the genders (Mills, 1995, p.78).

Some feminists have claimed that the differential in the range of terminology available to describe men and women genitalia is proof of views on women and women's sexuality affecting linguistic features. There is a dearth of appropriate vocabulary to cover the gap between the formal terms for women genitalia linked with medical and science, such as "vagina" and "vulva," and the most informal, which is described in dictionaries as taboo and offensive, "cunt." (Mills, 1995, p.78).

Girls and women lack a common term that they can use in public without fear of offending others. All of the terms that allude to women genitalia are objectified terminology that is perceived through the perspective of men. Furthermore, women are frequently received specific titles than men, indicating that they are, in fact, a marked gender. For instance, the terms "Miss" and "Mrs." are used for women which reveals their status of marital, while the term "Mr." is used for men and it cannot reveal their marital status (Mills, 1995, p.81). The term "Mr." cannot show whether they have married or not.

2) The Semantic Derogation of Women

Mills (1995:83) states that feminists revealed that certain languages have an underlying semantic or grammatical rule in which the men are positive and the women are negative, implying that men chauvinist is embedded in language. For instance, the phrases "courtesan" for women and "courtier" for men have meanings that appear so dissimilar from the initial relation. The term of men still refers to someone associated with the court, but the women equivalent now refers to a sexual servant or prostitute (Mills, 1995, p.84). This demonstrates not only the deterioration's semantic of the term "courtesan" in contrast to "courtier," but also the even larger decline of the woman's term which is withdrawn in some contexts because it appears inappropriate. People do not find

the man's term as potentially offensive when applied to men as they do when applied to women. The term "courtesan" has come to connote low social standing.

3) Endearments and Diminutives

Certain endearment phrases, though used affectionately, can also be used to degrade. As an example, phrases of endearment used by men to refer to women as their partners, such as "my bird" and "my chick," may indicate an equivalent between women and cute tiny animals (Mills, 1995, p.89).

Endearments are a form of intimacy that can be used to communicate solidarity and love amongst equals, but they can also be utilized between persons who believe they are in a hierarchical relationship. As a result, some phrases appear to be endearments but are used more commonly to women, reproducing asymmetrical patriarchal power dynamics (Mills, 1995, p.89).

4) Female Experience: Euphemism and Taboo

According to Mills (1995:89) euphemism is defined as the usage of a soft, ambiguous, or periphrastic term in place of harsh clarity or uncomfortable truth. Menstruation is one aspect of women's experiences that is rife with taboos and has given rise to numerous euphemisms. Menstruation is a taboo topic in several cultures, with unique ceremonies and language usage, and

sometimes including a menstrual woman physically separating herself while her period remains (Mills, 1995, p.90).

Menstruation is often described negatively in euphemisms, such as "the curse" or "the terrible time of the month." For example, there is a persistent exclusion of the terminology "blood" and "bleeding" in commercials for sanitary towels and tampons; instead, less specific terminology such as "flow" or "moisture" is used (Mills, 1995, p.90).

5) Lexical Gaps: Male Point of View

Mills (1995:92) states that some feminists have explored the possibility that there are areas of experience that are not lexicalized at all, aspects of women's lives that are ordinary but lack terms to explain them. There are a few apparent examples of concepts that have been unnoticeable prior to lexicalization as there was no single phrase to express them and no culturally agreed area for that idea because it was not culturally acknowledged within the system of available terms (Mills, 1995, p.92).

6) Dictionaries and Gatekeepers

Dictionaries are like the Bible, treated as absolutes, but they are full of bias; more area is provided to male things, sex-stereotyped examples are used to depict sentences, the masculine is portrayed first in a sequence that also includes the feminine,

more demeaning terms are involved for women than men, prejudicial comments are involved, and there are more men and male animals' illustrations (Mills, 1995, p.94).

7) Strategies

Certain feminists have intervened in the meaning- making process. Some have attempted to change the meaning of terms regarding women, while others have attempted to chronicle the new words that have emerged from feminist philosophy but have yet to appear in dictionaries (Mills, 1995, p.96).

For instance, this strategy is used by the LGBT community to recover words like “queer,” “dyke,” and “bent,” thus the words that were formerly obscenities are now positive terms (Mills, 1995, p.96).

2. Analysis at the Level Sentence/Phrase

The analysis is expanded to phrases and sentences at this level. It is determined whether the writer was attempting to expose the bad and negative connotation of language or refute the presuppositions and inferences of the ready- made phrases (Mills, 1995). As an example, “be a man and face the calamities with courage”. This sentence is usually used to encourage someone.

a. Ready-made Phrase

According to Mills (1995:99), several terms emerge to be sexist. Several words seem to humiliate and denigrate women, portraying them as the negative total opposite of a masculine standard. She argued that there are also pre-constructed terms with sexist connotations.

As an example, “behind every successful man are women.” This term can be applied to degrade women and redefine the role of the male's assistant as the nearest women may come to having power themselves.

b. Presupposition and Inference

Presupposition and inference can be defined as assumptions that are accepted, believed, and made into basic information by society. Therefore, it is more difficult to refute basic information since it is integrated inside the prior knowledge required to make meaning of the statement (Mills, 1995, p.102).

It is almost as though, to dispute with the letter's emotions, one must first extract the prior knowledge and presuppositions and challenge them. Since sentences or phrases rely on presumed prior knowledge, they can have a strong ideological impact in convincing individuals that they are an actual representation of reality (Mills, 1995, p.102). For instance, “give jobs back to our

menfolk.” It is important to locate specific assumptions in order to grasp the text. It implies two things: that someone has the authority to provide people work and that they can be offered in a relatively simple manner.

c. Metaphor

Mills (1995:105) describes metaphor as a tool for making conclusions based on recognized structural parallels between two materials from distinct domains. For example, the metaphor of “that man is a wolf” can be linked to the sexuality of men and women (Mills, 1995, p.105). It indicates that men stalk women as prey, it is the same with the wolf with its prey.

d. Jokes and Humor

Jokes and humor, according to Mills (1995:106), may take a role in the production of prejudice in language. Mills (1995:106) asserts that since sexist jokes and humor may be camouflaged as humor, the reader might unintentionally contribute to the maintenance of the sexism encoded in the texts.

As an example, a man asks the difference between a rottweiler and a woman with PMT. Then his friend’s answer is a lipstick. This joke makes women appear silly by comparing them to rottweilers, with the only distinction being the trifling lipstick.

e. Transitivity Choices

Mills (1995:110) states that the transitivity's distinctive forms are the primary way of representing people's internal and exterior experiences. Furthermore, transitivity is divided into three categories, which are material, mental, and relational. Material refers to the result of a process that can be perceived through real world actions. While mental is an effect that can be felt in mind or heart. For relational, it refers to both material and mental experiences. For instance, the rabbit swims across the ocean, this indicates material process which happens in real word with risks. The rabbit feels scared, this implies a mental process that occurs in its mind. The rabbit feels clod, this indicates a relational process because it has both of material and mental processes.

f. Feminism and Ideology

Women are more vulnerable to the impacts of ideology (Mills, 1995, p.116). It is obvious that there are a variety of belief systems about women that do not blend with the actual of women's existence. These belief systems are not merely forced on women; rather, they are actively participated in, who take and refuse them based on their values and purposes (Mills, 1995, p.116). For instance, most pop songs depict women as being out of control, where feelings dominate and they deeply in love without any active control over the situation. Real love is fundamentally

contradictory: it is about happiness and satisfaction while also being built on misery and sorrow.

3. Analysis at the Level Discourse

While the last one displays feminist stylistics at the word and sentence level, this one will look at how feminists can do gender analysis at the discourse level by focusing on bigger scale structures (Mill, 1995). Mills (1995:133) emphasizes that the content, or substance, of a text is the negotiation of textual elements and codes, as well as factors beyond the text, that influence both the way the text is built and what is written. In another words, level discourse analyzes how text presents the difference of gender.

a. Characters or Role

Characters are constructed by words; they are not human material existence, but rather words that the readers have acquired to assemble into a complex of ideological implications based on their understanding of the written text, as well as the societal beliefs on how women and men should be (Mills, 1995, p.124). Thus, women characters are frequently represented in stereotypical ways, and the language and circumstances in which they are represented contribute to a sexualized view of women (Mills, 1995, p.129).

In another words, level discourse as character or role shows that some words are based on stereotypical knowledge to determine a person's gender. The example of this level is mostly found within novel or short story where an author describes man from the overall of their appearance, while women are described in term of their legs and part of their bodies.

b. Fragmentation

The most basic definition of fragmentation is "the process through which characters in texts are represented in terms of their parts of the body rather than as people" (Mills, 1995:166). Female fragmentation is thus linked to male focalization, the woman portrayed as an item, or a set of things, for the pleasure of men (Mills, 1995:133). In other meanings, women are represented and portrayed through their parts of body from the perspective of men. The example of this section can be found mostly in mass media, when a man illustrates the beauty of women through their parts of body, such as lips, eyes, and body curve.

c. Focalization

According to Mills (1996:140), focalization is defined as a process in which the circumstances of a narrative are linked to the reader through the awareness of a character or narrator. The concept of focalization is intended to give a strategy of

recognizing the awareness whereby a fictitious event is conveyed in a text. The importance of analysis to gender is that focalization can exploit the reader's sentiments through the picture provided and the evaluation inherent in that portrayal (Mills, 1995, p.143).

It means that focalization identifies the consciousness through which a fictional occurrence is conveyed in a text. It is meant to emphasize the source of the vision of events reported, while maintaining the contrast between the process of perceiving and expressing in a text. As an example, Tom states his opinion and judgment about his girlfriend. He says that even his girlfriend is pretty, she is clingy and annoying. Thus, it makes Tom the narrator, the only provider of perspective, information, and judgment on his girlfriend.

d. Schemata

Mills (1995:148) defines schemata as a collection of preconfigured narrative options. Schemata appear to act across a variety of texts to generate various perspectives of both men and women (Mills, 1995, p.150). It means that the narration of the text which determine women's roles that have been given to them in society. For instance, "someone will kill the girl and she will die. It's what she always wanted." The narrative clearly focuses on the girl and her desires rather than the murder. As a result, the text

appears to indicate to the reader that she is guilty for her own murder.

C. Patriarchism

Patriarchy comes from the word patriarchate, which means a structure that places the role of men as the sole ruler, central, and everything. The definition of patriarchy itself is used to describe men's power, the relationship between men's power and women, and the system that keeps women controlled in various ways (Zakiah, 2019). In addition, patriarchy is a system of male authority that oppresses women through social, economic, and political institutions. In a patriarchal system, men inherit a social order in which men dominate power and authority (Zakiah, 2019). The main supporters of patriarchy itself are men who consciously or unconsciously, organizational or not, cooperate to glue this network of power. Men, directly or indirectly, benefit from the existence of this network of power in which men remain hierarchically in various forms overpower women. In addition, patriarchy also causes women to be placed insubordinate or inferior positions. The restrictions on the role of women by the patriarchal culture make women shackled and get discriminatory treatment. This inequality between the roles of men and women is one of the structural obstacles that cause individuals in society not

to have equal access (Sakina and Ade, 2017).

Daily life often colors the implementation of the social system which makes patriarchy a prerequisite for creating a constructed social system. Israpil (2017) states that people who adhere to a social system always make patriarchy a benchmark in seeing the relationships that exist in social structures and functions. This causes all patriarchal values inherent in individual societies such as always prioritizing legal conditions based on the line of the father, using the name of the father, the inheritance of the property of the father, and the customary leader or other firms that dominate the existence of the father.

The implementation of patriarchy in the social system plays an important role in making men or fathers companions for women. This view gives birth to a gender perception that men and women have different characteristics so that men dominate to get respect, respect, and maintain their dignity (Israpil, 2017). Women must be able to carry out the division of tasks that are household affairs and always maintain the expression of affection in maintaining the emotional and psychological condition of men to always exist with their patriarchal abilities.

In principle, the perception of patriarchy among people who adhere to a social system always makes men play an

important role in uplifting the dignity of women. The essence of patriarchal value is squared that women are destined to accompany men in maintaining their existence, character, respect, dignity, carrying out their duties, and expressing affection to create a more harmonious and balanced social order.

Since ancient times, the culture of the society in the world has placed men at the top of the hierarchy, while women have become the second class. This can be seen in Hindu society practices, for example, in the Vedic era of 1500 BC, women did not inherit from their husbands or families who died. In the Buddhist tradition of 1500 BC, women are married off before reaching puberty. They do not receive education, so most of them become illiterate. In Judaism, women were considered inferior, unclean, and a source of pollution. For this reason, women are prohibited from attending religious ceremonies and are only allowed to be in houses of worship. As it is said before that, the researcher uses CDA of Sara Mills (1995) to reveal the hidden ideology in or behind socially dominant discourses. The hidden ideology that can be found in Enola Holmes movie is patriarchy. Therefore, this theory of patriarchy will be used in this study. Because the term and definition of patriarchy is suitable for the analysis which is a system that places men above women in every aspect.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The findings and discussion are elaborated based on the analysis of three level theory which consist of word, sentence or phrase, and discourse in Enola Holmes's film.

A. Findings

The findings are divided into three parts, which are the analysis of the level word, the analysis of the level sentence or phrase, the analysis of the level discourse based on Enola Holmes's film.

1. Analysis at the Level Word

The vocabularies are examined from a feminist viewpoint on this level. This theory tackles the issue of gender prejudice or bias at the level of word analysis (Mills, 1995). In the movie, the researcher found both categories of the level word critical discourse. However, the researcher only found two types from sexism in language. Namely, generic pronouns and women as the marked form. On the otherhand, the researcher found three types from sexism in meaning. They are naming and androcentrism, the semantic derogation of women, and endearments and diminutives. Furthermore, the researcher provides the table of the data and analyze the data according to each category.

Table 1 The Identification of Word Level

Datu m	Text	GN	WMF	N A	TSD W	ED
1	No madwoman could compile the accounts she sent me over the last ten years.				✓	
2	Perhaps she was mad or senile .				✓	
3	So now we've lost them both. I presume they have no clue as to where she's gone, Mrs. Lane			✓		
6	And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady !				✓	
7	I am well aware of your talents, Miss Grayston .			✓		
8	Widows scare them, and there's no better disguise than fear.				✓	
11	With Miss Harrison 's help, we will make her acceptable for society.			✓		
13	Footmen	✓				
14	Housemaids				✓	
15	The kitchen maids				✓	
16	Gardeners	✓				
17	Under gardeners	✓				
18	A governess				✓	
19	My dear!					✓
20	Lady detective		✓			

21	The bankmen	✓				
22	Ellie Houseman	✓				
23	Or should I say Miss Holmes?			✓		
24	They didn't send a detective to find you.	✓				
25	Um, to the headmistress.		✓			
26	Even Your blessed mother was a bride.			✓		
Total		6	2	5	7	1

Note:

1. GN: Generic Noun
2. WMF: Women as the Marked Form
3. NA: Naming and Androcentrism
4. TSDW: The Semantic Derogation of Women
5. ED: Endearment and Diminutives

a. Generic Nouns

Generic noun is a terminology that depicts male-oriented perspective as generic or as the norm. Therefore, in this study, the researcher finds six datums using generic nouns.

Datum 13: *footmen*

The use of word "footmen" as a generic noun shows that apparently the noun "men" is often utilized as a gender-specific phrase rather than a real generic noun. This indicates that when the gender of a person is unknown, it is usual practice to presume that perhaps the person is a man.

In the movie, the use of "footmen" refers to a man worker. According to Oxford Dictionary, "footmen" indicates a male servant who works in a house. It also means menworkers who do heavy and

physical work, such as traveling to deliver letters and lifting heavy goods. This indirectly implies that women are not capable of doing such work.

This is due to the physical weakness of women compared to men. Indirectly, women are depicted as weak figures.

Datum 16: *Gardeners*

The word “gardeners” does not use a gender-specific noun, instead it uses generic alternatives. According to Mills (1995:68) generic alternatives can be applied in the same proportion as more gender-specific ones.

The use of alternative gender in this film seems to show that both genders, women and men have the ability to pursue this field. Not only men can become gardeners, but women also have the expertise to make this profession.

Datum 17: *Under gardeners*

The use of “under gardeners” is the same as the previous datum. Instead of using a gender-specific noun, the generic alternative is used. Therefore, it can refer to both men and women without leaving any ambiguity.

The usage of an alternate gender in this film appears to demonstrate that all genders, men and women, are capable of pursuing any profession. Not only males may become gardeners, but women may as well.

Datum 21: *Bankmen*

A gender-specific noun can be found in the word “bankmen.” This datum has shown that people usually perceive prefix and affix

“man” or “men” as words referring to men that are considered as actual generics. Meanings that are ostensibly gender-neutral, on the other hand, are allocated the word “man” due to gender preconceptions and the male being widely seen as the standard.

In the movie, the use of the word "bankmen" is a code to refer to something so that it is not understood by others. The choice of using the code "bankmen" shows how society at that time saw men as the standard. This shows a patriarchal system that positions men above women as the standard.

Datum 22: *Ellie housemen*

The word “housemen” indicates a gender-specific noun. The affix “men” is used in the word “house”. In fact, house does not have a gender, but the affix “men” is still used because men are perceived as the standard.

The use of the word "housemen" is a code used by feminists in the film to refer to something, so that no one other than them knows. The addition of the affix "men" in the word "house" which has no gender is a description of a patriarchal society. This illustrates that women are seen and considered as second class. Where their position is not as important as men and cannot be used as a standard like men. Because women are not as smart, tough, strong, and as smart as men.

Datum 24: *Detective*

The word “detective” uses a generic alternative. This shows that generic alternatives can be used in a similar capacity to the more gender-specific. The use of a non-specific gender noun in this movie apparently shows that both men and women are able to pursue any job.

Not only men, but also women, can become detectives. This also demonstrates that women are as intelligent as males.

b. Women as the Marked Form

Woman is frequently shown as a marked form in the linguistic forms. Besides, two datums in this study are found indicating women as the marked form.

Datum 20: *Lady detective*

Enola disguised herself as a lady detective in the movie. The addition of the word "lady" seems needed to be combined with the word "detective" to refer to women who work as detectives. The prefix "lady" is used in "lady detective." The term "lady detective" gives the person being described an implication of inexperience. Besides, the affix "lady" has a connotation of demeaning and degrading (Mills, 1995, p.70).

As for men in this profession, the term detective is sufficient without the need to add prefix and affix man. Indirectly, this shows the difference in ability between women and men who have the same profession. It is as if women who work as detectives are not as bright, smart, and brilliant as male detectives. It can be concluded that women are described as unintelligent.

Datum 25: *Headmistress*

The word "mistresses" is attached to the word "head" which refers to a woman and leads to a view of women as a difference from a men universal standard. Besides, it has a connotation of underestimating the ability of the woman.

In the movie, the word "headmistress" refers to Miss Harrison. A

principal at a girls' boarding school. The use of the word "headmistress" is a designation for women and "headmaster" for men. Both of them have responsibility for a school. However, to refer to people in the profession, they use a different designation. This implies that both women and men have different levels of professionalism, abilities and shrewdness. Where men are considered superior to women.

This shows a patriarchal system that glorifies and appreciates men more than women.

c. Naming and Androcentrism

People often label or “name” the world from the perspective of men. Therefore, five datums are found using naming and androcentrism in this study.

Datum 3: *Mrs. Lane*

According to Mills (1995:82) it is conventional to provide no room for a replacement for the words Mrs. and Miss. Besides, the word “Mrs.” reveals the marital status of women. This can be concluded that Mrs. Lane is a married woman.

Women are always marked with the frills of something in the patriarchal system. It is used to find out the condition, status, and condition of women. It is used as a label for women. This is done by the community to the woman in the movie. It can be seen from the use of the word "Mrs." to Mrs. lane. In addition, the use of such labels shows that women are seen as mere objects.

Datum 7: *Miss Graystone*

The word “Miss” suggests a neutral form, however it has a negative connotation. Mills (1995:82) states that it is only used to refer

to feminist, young women, and divorced women. This can be concluded that Miss Graystone is either a feminist, a young woman, or a divorced woman.

In the patriarchal society, women are always marked with the extras of something. It is used to determine a woman's state, status, and condition. It is used as a female label. The community does this to the woman in the film. The use of the word "Miss." to Miss Graystone demonstrates this. Furthermore, the use of such terms demonstrates that women are viewed as simply objects.

Datum 11: *Miss Harrison*

The word "Miss" is attached to Harrison indicates that women is seen as a marked form. Therefore, it is still considered necessary to use the word "Miss" or "Mrs" to refer women.

Women in patriarchal societies are always marked with names of something. It is used to assess a woman's life, status, and condition. It is applied as a woman tag. This is what the society does to the woman in the movie. Miss Harrison's use of the word "Miss" indicates this. Furthermore, the usage of such words shows that women are considered as mere things.

Datum 23: *Miss Holmes*

The word "Miss" and "Mrs" have a different meaning to the word "Mr." From the word "Miss" and "Mrs", people can know the marital status of women. However, this is not the case for the word "Mr." people cannot know the marital status of men. Therefore, this shows that Miss Holmes is not a married woman. She is a young woman.

Women in patriarchal society are constantly labeled with a name. It is used to assess the life, position, and condition of a woman. It is used as a woman's tag. This is exactly what society does to the woman in the movie. Additionally, the use of such terms demonstrates that women are regarded as mere objects.

Datum 26: *Bride*

The word “bride” befalls in a sentence of “even Your blessed mother was a bride.” The meaning of “bride” has been produced and forced on occurrences in order to provide knowledge that conforms to a specific patriarchal system. This shows that women must married to men, because they cannot afford life without men. This shows an androcentric, which is focused toward men.

d. The Semantic Derogation of Women

Mills (1995:83) argues that feminists revealed that certain languages have an underlying semantic or grammatical rule in which the men are positive and the women are negative. Therefore, this study finds seven datums indicating the semantic derogation of women.

Datum 1: *Madwoman*

The word “madwoman” happens in a sentence of “no madwoman could compile the accounts she sent me over the last ten years.” The word “madwoman” implies a negative semantic. It connotes to women of lower position in patriarchal hierarchy.

In a patriarchal culture, women are assigned to do all the housework, including reporting what is happening in the house to the head of the family. This was done by Enola's mother, sending a report

to her son, the head of the family, Mycroft. If a woman cannot do housework properly, then she is considered incompetent. Like how Mycroft calls his mother a madwoman, it is a picture of how women are generally treated and considered if they behave like Enola's mother.

Datum 2: *Mad or senile*

The word “mad” or “senile” occur in a sentence of “perhaps she was mad or senile.” These words indicate negative semantic and are used to degrade women. These words are used to label women who behave the opposite way of the standard of patriarchy.

The words "mad" and "senile" were used by Mycroft to curse his mother. This is because her mother read a book about feminism. Feminism is an ideology that considers all genders to be equal. This is contrary to patriarchy which positions men above women. Since then, it can be seen how women are viewed if they read and do things that are against patriarchy, such as how Mycroft thinks that his mother has gone mad and deviated from the path.

Datum 6: *Lady*

The term “lady” can be applied to refer any women in specific contexts. Thus, it is polite to refer women as a lady. However, the term “lady” can be applied to create phrases such as “dinner lady”. Thus, cannot be applied to men, because “dinner lord” is impossible. This shows not only the semantic degradation of the word “lady”, but also the even larger depreciation of the term 'woman,' which is shunned in some contexts because it is considered rude.

Datum 8: *Widows*

The word “widows” happens in a sentence of “widows scare then, and there’s no better disguise than fear.” The term “widows” is used to refer women who is divorced or the husband has passed away. This word indicates a semantic degradation. Hence, widows are correlated with death. Therefore, they are avoided because people consider them scary.

Widows in general in the film are depicted as if it is a bad thing because it is related to death. However, this does not apply to widowers. Because in the patriarchal view, women are always in a position to blame. If the widow is divorced, then the woman is considered not to carry out her responsibilities as a wife properly. This reason is used as a natural if a man wants to divorce her. If the woman was widowed by death, society would speculate that she was the one who caused her husband's death. That is why widow has a negative connotation.

Datum 14: *Housemaids*

The word “maids” is attached to the word “house”. This term implies a negative semantic, because the word “maids” is only used to refer women who work in household. There is no such term that refers to men who are employed to do house affairs.

The use of the word "maids" indirectly indicates that women can only do housework. Apart from homework, jobs that require intelligence, dexterity, and strength, women do not have the skills to engage in jobs that require such skills. Therefore, the only jobs suitable for women from a patriarchal point of view are maids. This shows how patriarchy views women as someone who has no expertise except in

matters of housework.

Datum 15: *Kitchen maids*

The word “maids” is only applied to refer women. Besides, “kitchen maids” means an employed woman who work in kitchen of someone’s house. It shows a negativesemantic.

The use of the term "maids" implies that women can only handle housework, such as cooking, cleaning, etc. Aside from homework and tasks that involve intelligence, agility, and power, women lack the capabilities to participate in such jobs. As a result, the only occupations fit for women from a patriarchal standpoint are maids. This demonstrates how patriarchy perceives women as having no expertise other than their own.

Datum 18: *Governess*

The term “governess” connotates a semantic derogation. It means that an employed woman who teach children of rich families in their homes and to live with them. This implies a negative semantic, because the implication does not work with theterm “governor.” The word governor refers to a person in government.

In a patriarchal culture, women only have a few duties, namely doing housework,being a good wife and a good mother, and caring for and educating children according to societal standards. The word "governess" in this movie refers to women who work to lookafter and educate children or can also be called caregivers. This shows that the patriarchalculture creates jobs like this only for women. Because women only have abilities as previously mentioned.

e. Endearments and Diminutives

Endearments are a form of intimacy that can be used to communicate solidarity and love amongst equals, but they can also be utilized between persons who believe they are in a hierarchical relationship. Therefore, the researcher finds one datum implying endearments and diminutives.

Datum 19: *My dear!*

In Mills's book (1995:89), "my dear" is a term of endearment. The term is used to represent asymmetric patriarchal dominance. In the movie, Mycroft calls his best friend my dear. As Mills (1995) said, the use of the word affection is an indication of dominance. This was done by Mycroft to Miss Harrison, that he was more dominant than her. This is a picture of a society that considers women as submissive and men as dominant.

From the analysis above the researcher found two of six types of sexism in language and three types of sexism in meaning. They are generic pronouns, women as the marked form, naming and androcentrism, the semantic derogation of women, and endearment and diminutives. According to the analysis, the portrayal of women through sexism in word level is marginalized and seen as inferior to men. Furthermore, they are portrayed as a character with lack of ability as they must pose as the followers, not leaders.

2. Analysis at the Level Sentence or Phrase

The analysis is expanded to phrases and sentences at this level and to uncover whether the writer was attempting to expose

the bad and negative connotation. After collecting the data, the researcher finds seventeen phrases or sentences that indicate feminist stylistic theory. Three of them are from Readymadephrase, transitivity choices, and feminism and ideology. While eight of them are presupposition and inference. The same goes for the level words, the researcher would also divide the analysis based on each category of the theory. Here the researcher provides the phrase/sentence level table.

Table 2 The Identification of Sentence or Phrase Level

Datum	Text	RMP	PI	TC	FI
1	We did not send for you, silly girl, wesent for the carriage.	✓			
2	Her bed has not been made, clotheshave not been put away.				✓
3	One, finding a boarding school that iswilling to take Enola on so won't be acomplete failure in this world.		✓		
4	We need to break her and build herup.		✓		
5	With Miss Harrison's help, we willmake her acceptable for society.		✓		
6	She may have escaped us for now, butI have the best police officers in London looking for a child matching her description and they will find thatstupid little girl and bring her back to us.		✓		
7	Widows scare then, and there's nobetter disguise than fear.			✓	
8	But clearly, she did not feel like sheneeded him.			✓	
9	Whatever mischief you two are.	✓			
10	Because you do not know what it is tobe without power and have no interestin changing a world that suits you so well.		✓		
11	You explicitly told me to look for ascrappy girl with no poise.				✓

12	Even Your blessed mother was abide.		✓		
13	And you can begin by closing your mouth. The next time you meet your		✓		
	brothers, they will have reason to proud of you.				
14	The name Holmes is coming to meansomething in this country.	✓			
15	She was a peculiar little thing, always unpredictable, always challenging. She never truly cared for anything except her own unusual ideas.				✓
16	The choice is always yours.			✓	
17	Whatever society may claim, it cannot control you		✓		
Total		3	8	3	3

Note:

1. RMP: Ready-made Phrase
2. PI: Presupposition and Inference
3. TC: Transitivity Choices
4. FI: Feminism and Ideology

a. Ready-made Phrase

According to Mills (1995), ready-made phrase refers to phrase or sentences that demean, degrade, and portray women negatively or below men. The underlying sexist meaning from the phrase comes from commonsense knowledge, thus it is uncontestable. In Enola Holmes movie, the researcher finds three phrases of Ready-Made sentences.

Datum 1: *We did not send for you, silly girl, we sent for the carriage.*

This sentence implies a ready-made phrase because Enola does not claim the responsibility for not bringing the carriage. Mycroft also does not specify whatkind of carriage he meant. Besides, the carriage can refer to many things, thus the pre-existing

knowledge of the object is ambiguous. Therefore, Enola's character appears to be stupid as Mycroft mentioned.

This sentence is a ready-made phrase because it describes women as stupid creatures. This is because, in the era of the 18th and 19th, women did not have the right to study so they were mentioned as uneducated characters. Therefore, the sexist sentence in the above phrase refers to the basic knowledge of patriarchy that women are generally stupid.

Datum 9: *Whatever mischief you two are.*

This sentence indicates a ready-made phrase. The word "mischief" refers to Enola and her mother or women in general. It connotes that they need to rely on men. Because they need men's guides to decide and find their own paths and futures. Thus, women are represented as weak and dependent character.

Like the first datum, this sentence is also indicated as a ready-made phrase because it contains sexist against women. The sentence refers to the coercion of women as characters who often create problems and disadvantages for men. This depiction is also directed to the patriarchal opinion that women are weak characters so they need men to manage and solve all their affairs. Therefore, the sexist sentences directed at Enola are based on Sherlock's pre-existing knowledge of women. The name Holmes is coming to mean something in this country.

A ready-made phrase can be found in that sentence. The name of Holmes holds a certain power because Mycroft Holmes has a position in government and Sherlock Holmes is a brilliant detective. Therefore, the name of Holmes contains stereotype meanings. For men, the name of Holmes represents power and success. While for women, it depicts a good woman who fits to the patriarchal society.

In contrast to the previous data which presents ready-made phrases implicitly, datum 13 shows it clearly. That is a reference to general knowledge about how members of the Holmes family will achieve success. The sentence also contains sexist meaning that Enola has not reached the standard of success of the Holmes family according to Mrs. Harrison because he still does not meet the criteria for the woman his brother wants and society expects.

b. Presupposition and Inference

Presupposition and inference can be defined as assumptions that are accepted, believed, and made into basic information by society. Moreover, nine datums indicating presupposition and inference are found in this study.

Datum 3: *One, finding a boarding school that is willing to take Enola on so won't be a complete failure in this world.*

The presuppositions of this sentence divided into two parts. First, there is a boarding school that will not take Enola in. Second,

Enola will be a failure in Holmes family. The inference is if a woman wants to be happy and not becoming a failure, she has to enter a boarding school that teaches them how to be a proper woman that can be accepted by society.

Assumptions appearing in the above sentence are based on the character Enola described Mycroft as women wild, savage, and obstinate based on the ideology of patriarchy. Another assumption that arises is that, first, women need education not to become failures in the family. Therefore, it comes to the conclusion that Enola would be successful if she entered the school. From the presuppositions and conclusions above, it can be understood that the basis of the speaker's opinion is their ideology. Thus, that presuppositions and inferences are situated to reinforce and make sense of their ideology.

Datum 4: *We need to break her and build her up.*

This sentence's presupposition is Enola is fixable and reformable for becoming a fine young woman. The inference is Miss Harrison is able to do so.

Assumptions that arise are also caused by the patriarchal opinion that women must act like stereotypes that have been embedded in a patriarchy where they are weak and follow all the commands of men.

Datum 5: *With Miss Harrison's help, we will make her acceptable for society.*

The presuppositions are two categories. First, Enola is an uneducated youngwoman. Second, Enola is unacceptable and does not fit to the society. The inference is Miss Harrison can educate Enola to be a proper woman who is acceptable for patriarchal society. Besides, becoming a fine young woman, Enola can get a husband.

The description of Enola in the sentence is a depiction from a patriarchal point of view that women must be acceptable in society in terms of the way they dress, behave, and think. The woman who was accepted was also described by Mrs. Harrison, someone who upholds the ethics of women who are trusted by patriarchs. Thus, even though Enola is described as an independent and broad-minded woman, she is still considered stupid, savage, and wild from a patriarchal point of view.

Datum 6: *She may have escaped us for now, but I have the best police officers in London looking for a child matching her description and they will find that stupid little girl and bring her back to us.*

The presupposition of this sentence is Enola will not escape for long. The inference is the best police officers will find and capture Enola immediately because she is a mere child and does not have the intelligibility to survive alone.

The presuppositions and conclusions above are based on the patriarchal ideology which argues that women are stupid characters and cannot take care of themselves. They also thought that a young girl would not have the thinking ability of a grown man and a detective.

Datum 10: *Because you do not know what it is to be without power and have no interest in changing a world that suits you so well.*

This sentence has three presuppositions. First, Sherlock is comfortable of living in patriarchal society. Second, he had no interest in changing people and society's ideology. Third, Enola does not feel happy with the condition of society.

The inferences of this sentence consist of two parts. First, Sherlock needs to learn about feminist to understand women's struggles of living in patriarchal society. Second, Enola could be happy if she is not restricted and free to choose her own path.

Datum 12: *Even Your blessed mother was a bride.*

The presupposition of this sentence is Enola's mother is happy as she married Enola's father. The inference is if women seek for happiness, they should get married. This shows that patriarchal society is heavily practiced at the time. Because marrying someone is considered as the only source of happiness for women.

Datum 13: *And you can begin by closing your mouth. The next time you meet your brothers, they will have reason to be proud of you.*

The presupposition of this sentence consists of two parts. First, Enola's brothers can be happy and proud when she follows all their orders. Second, a woman should shut her mouth mostly. The inference is a man would be happy if women of his family do as his commands and behave as "supposed" to be.

This sentence shows that society expects women to be submissive to men. Hence, patriarchal culture believes that men are above women in every aspect which makes women appear to be stupid, weak, dependent, and so on. Besides, women are portrayed as not important as men. Therefore, their opinions are not considered to be essential. It is better when women are quiet and do not share their opinion. Thus, society prefers quiet women.

Datum 17: *Whatever society may claim, it cannot control you.*

This sentence has two presuppositions which are society could comment on the choices of life that Enola takes and Enola's mother is happy with her life choices. The inference is if women want to be happy, they should be brave enough to decide on their own and ignore the society.

The sentence above contains assumptions and conclusions based on personal ideology that public opinion has no influence on the way of life of a character.

c. Transitivity Choices

Mills (1995:110) states that the transitivity's distinctive forms are the primary way of representing people's internal and exterior experiences. Furthermore, transitivity is divided into three categories, which are material, mental, and relational.

Datum 7: *Widows scare then, and there's no better disguise than fear.*

Enola dresses as a widow, it implies a material process because it is acted on real world and has risks. Thus, it affects on people and society. They are scared and anxious to widow which indicates a mental process. Hence, widow has a negative connotation and is related to death. Furthermore, this sentence shows Enola's wit in deceiving people.

There is a strong correlation between transitivity choices in the texts above. Women are portrayed as active agents in making a mental impact on others. Thus, the experience of women is obtained from the actions that she initiated herself, not given by the participation of other characters. This is in contrast to the depiction of patriarchy against women, where experience or material, mental and relational effects are obtained from men's participation and place women as passive recipients.

Datum 8: *But clearly, she did not feel like she needed him.*

The material process is shown when Enola left the boy. Hence, Enola does not feel the need of the boy's help and presence.

This indicates a mental process. Besides, this depicts that women can be independent and do not need to rely to men. They can do everything on their own and do not need men's helps.

There is a strong association between the transitivity choices in the preceding texts. Women are presented as active agents in influencing the minds of others. Thus, women's experiences are derived from activities initiated by them, rather than through the participation of other characters. This is in contrast to the portrayal of patriarchy against women, in which men's participation results in experience of material, mental, and relational impacts, while women are passive recipients.

Datum 16: *The choice is always yours.*

The material process can be seen from how Sherlock supports what Enola does and believes. While the mental process can be seen from Enola can gain confidence from her brother's support.

Contrary to the previous data, in this sentence women are described as passive recipients, and the experience of men is obtained from their treatment of women. That is, Enola's mental experience came from Sherlock's words, not from self-awareness. Therefore, apart from being portrayed as active agents, women in the film Enola are also portrayed as passive receivers.

d. Feminism and Ideology

There are a variety of belief systems about women that do not blend with the actual of women's existence. Furthermore, the researcher finds three datums in this section.

Datum 2: *Her bed has not been made, clothes have not been put away.*

Although women read a book, they should make sure that the house is clean and tidy, including their beds and clothes. It is their job to keep the house tidy and clean. This indicates a patriarchal ideology. Therefore, according to patriarchy, Enola's mother does not fit in with women's lives. Besides, Enola's mother is a feminist which is considered controversial and mad in patriarchy view. Because feminism and patriarchy contradict each other.

Datum 11: *You explicitly told me to look for a scrappy girl with no poise.*

This sentence portrays that Enola does not fit to definition of women. Because she is not feminine and behaves the opposite way of society's expectation towards women.

Up to this data, it can be seen that the depiction of women is mostly seen from the perspective of men or patriarchy. This resulted in Enola being seen as a bad female character because all the ideologies believed by the patriarchy were strongly denied by Enola's character.

Datum 15: *She was a peculiar little thing, always unpredictable,*

always challenging. She never truly cared for anything except her own unusual ideas.

Eudoria, Enola's mother is represented as a wild woman who does not fit a woman's definition in the patriarchal society. This shows how society reacts and sees women like Eudoria. They do not like it, because women like Eudoria cannot be controlled and unpredictable. That is the reason why society considers women like Eudoria are bad. Besides, society does not like women who act and think differently, like Eudoria. They are considered weird and bad. It is clear that the portrayal of women is primarily seen through the eyes of men or patriarchy. As a result, Eudoria was viewed as a negative female figure because her character firmly resisted all of the patriarchy's ideals.

As explained above, Enola character is portrayed through readymade phrase, presupposition and inference, transitivity choices, and feminism and ideology in sentence-level of feminist stylistic. Moreover, the researcher found that the portrayal of women is seen through the eye of patriarchy and men. The researcher has mentioned before that in the eye of patriarchy, women are seen as weak, dependent, and inferior to men. Hence, when a woman does not fit the criteria of women from a patriarchal point of view, they are seen as a failure, wild, and savage despite being an educated and clever woman.

3. Analysis at the Level Discourse

Discourse is deeply biased, which implies that there are structures and frameworks in discourse that portray gender distinction, which Mills alludes to as “gendered frameworks” (Mills 1995, p. 123). There are four categories of discourse-level analysis. nonetheless, the researcher found only two of them within the Enola movie. Namely, character or role and localization. Character or role analysis refers to the words that are used together to construct ideological messages based on people's knowledge. While focalization refers to a person's way to attract sympathy based on the character's ideology. As both categories have different meaning, thus the researcher would analyze the data of each category separately. The table of the data as follows.

Table 3 The Identification of Discourse Level

Datum	Text	Characters	Focalization
1	She was too old to remarry, she had no passions or ambitions I was aware of. She simply had to ensure Enola a decent life and to live her remaining years with dignity. This is my house, not hers, and has been since father died. She asked for 16 years to bring up Enola here. I gave it. And for that, I deserve to be robbed? I am not the villain here.		✓
2	These clothes will not imprison. They will free. They will allow you to fit into society, to take part in its numerous pleasures. To catch an eye, to attract.	✓	
3	The corset: a symbol of repression to those who are forced to wear it. But for me, who chooses to wear it, the bust enhancer and the hip regulators will hide the fortune my mother has given me. And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady!	✓	

4	Girls, you are here for one reason and one reason only. You are here to be made into young ladies. How do we laugh? We laugh politely. Ha, ha, ha. You all have the potential but you are untapped untested, and most of all, untrained. Walk as we show you to. Eyes up! Up, up, up! Speak as we tell you to. Act, think, be as we tell you, and you'll become acceptable wives and responsible mothers. Follow the path of so many girls who once stood where you do now so shall we you. . I prepare my girls for the world, for the real word.	✓	
5	Unlike most well-bred ladies, I was never taught to embroider. I never molded wax roses, hemmed handkerchiefs, or strung seashells. I was taught to watch and listen. I was taught to fight. This is what my mother made me for. Trust me to find the answers we need.		✓
6	I left for you because I could not bear to have this world be your future. So I had to fight. You have to make some noise if you want to be heard.		✓
7	She wanted me to find my freedom, my future, my purpose. I am a detective, I am a decipherer, and I am a finder of lost souls. My life is my own. And the future is up to us.		✓
Total		3	4

a. Characters

Characters are created from words and beliefs on how gender should be. Character or role analysis also refers to the words that are used together to construct ideological messages based on people's knowledge.

Datum 2

Settings: The first happens at the living room, Miss Harrison measures Enola's body.

Participants:

Miss Harrison: A teacher of girls boarding school.

These clothes will not imprison. They will free. They will allow you to fit into society, to take part in its numerous pleasures. To catch an eye, to attract.

This discourse reveals how women must dress based on the standard of society which is patriarchy. Besides, it implies that society sees women as the object of society and beauty products. Women should dress prettily to attract society. It is like the only purpose or goal that women must achieve at the time.

This can be concluded that women are seen as a mere object at that time. The purposes of women at that time are to attract, act femininely and certain way, and become a wife. Women does not need the intelligent like men does. Women just need to be attractive, feminine, and a wife, A patriarchal culture is heavily practiced by almost all of the family at that time.

Datum 3

Settings: Enola visits the dress shop that is located in London.

She wants to buy a dress to disguise herself.

Participants:

Enola: The main character, a teenager, and a sister of Mycroft and Sherlock Holmes.

The corset: a symbol of repression to those who are forced to wear it. But for me, who chooses to wear it, the bust enhancer and the hip regulators will hide the fortune my mother has given me. And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady!

The discourse reveals that women are not free. They are restricted in many ways. They have to behave like what society told. They must dress like what society expects. If they do the opposite way, they will be degraded, considered odd, weird, and many things.

Datum 4

Settings: The scene happens when Miss Harrison gives explanation and a lesson to girls in a classroom.

Participants:

Miss Harrison: A teacher of girls boarding school.

Girls, you are here for one reason and one reason only. You are here to be made into young ladies. How do we laugh? We laugh politely. Ha, ha, ha. You all have the potential but you are untapped, untested, and most of all, untrained. Walk as we show you to. Eyes up! Up, up, up! Speak as we tell you to. Act, think, be as we tell you and you'll become acceptable wives and responsible mothers. Follow the path of so many girls who once stood where you do now so shall we you. I prepare my girls for the world, for the real world.

The discourse implies that women are seen as objects. This can be seen from how Miss Harrison says in the class that girls have one reason which is to be ladies. They are only untapped, untested, and untrained. To be ladies, they have to act and behave in certain way, such as laugh, speak, and think politely. Therefore, they can be good wives and mothers who are acceptable by society. This is

proved by the sentence of I prepare my girls for the world, for the real word. It can be concluded that women are expected to be wives and mothers by society.

b. Focalization

The text is used to manipulate reader's sympathy implicitly. It attracts reader's sympathy from gender which is based on gender ideologies.

Datum 1

Settings: Mycroft and Sherlock are playing billiards in the room.

Mycroft wonders what are his mother's intentions and keeps guessing it.

Participants:

Mycroft: Enola's brother and a head family, he comes home after being away because of work.

She was too old to remarry, she had no passions or ambitions I was aware of. She simply had to ensure Enola a decent life and to live her remaining years with dignity. This is my house, not hers and has been since father died. She asked for 16 years to bring up Enola here. I gave it. And for that, I deserve to be robbed? I am not the villain here.

This discourse indicates focalization. Hence, it implies attracting sympathy towards Mycroft. It seems that the discourse connotes the reader or audience to side with Mycroft implicitly. It shows how he blames and degrades his mother. Besides, the

sentences of “and for that, I deserve to be robbed?” and “I am not the villain here” portray Mycroft’s mother negatively. It is because of Mycroft’s mother behave the opposite way of patriarchal system.

Datum 5

Settings: The scene happens when Enola is with Tewkesbury to help him.

Participants:

Enola: A main character, a daughter of Eudoria, and a sister of Mycroft and Sherlock’s sister.

Unlike most well-bred ladies, I was never taught to embroider. I never molded wax roses, hemmed handkerchiefs, or strung seashells. I was taught to watch and listen. I was taught to fight. This is what my mother made me for. Trust me to find the answers we need.

This discourse shows a focalization. Besides, it evokes a sympathy from women readers or audiences. It can be seen from how Enola states that she is different from most ladies. Thus, Enola tries to gain trust from the reader or audience by highlighting that she is taught differently. She is taught in the same way that men are. Moreover, the sentence of “trust me to find the answers we need” reveals that although she is a young woman and may be different from most youngwomen, she still can be trusted. Instead, she is more trustworthy because she is taught differently.

Datum 6

Settings: The scene is taken when Enola's mother comes to her place. Enola has helped Marquess of Tewkesbury and changed the rules that restricted women.

Participants:

Eudoria: A mother of Enola, Mycroft, and Sherlock Holmes.

I left for you because I could not bear to have this world be your future. So I had to fight. You have to make some noise if you want to be heard.

This discourse has a focalization. It arouses sympathy towards Eudoria. It connotes the frustration and despair that are felt by her. It can be seen from the sentence of "I left for you because I could not bear to have this world be your future." Besides, a world and society she lived in are practicing patriarchal culture which brings disadvantages to women. Therefore, she left to fight it to make sure Enola does not live in that kind of society. Thus, the reader or audience need to understand her reasons of doing so.

Datum 7

She wanted me to find my freedom, my future, my purpose. I am a detective, I am a decipherer, and I am a finder of lost souls. My life is my own. And the future is up to us.

This discourse reveals a focalization. It draws the sympathy of women readers or audiences to Enola. It is implicitly implied that the reader or audience must understand the reason

why her life is her own, so she can decide what path she wants to take and what future she wants to be.

From the analysis above, the researcher found that a women's portrayal is delivered by most of the movie characters. In character or role analysis, the words that correlated are used to describe the ideological messages which refers to women. such as "laugh politely", "enhancer and hip regulators", "to catch eye, to attract", and many more. Furthermore, in focalization analysis, the words are used explicitly to gain the reader's understanding of the character. Thus, the portrayal of women through discourse level are shown from each character using character or role and focalization analysis.

B. Discussion

Based on the finding of the study, it can be demonstrated that the implementation of feminist stylistic can be divided into three levels: at the word level, at the sentence or phrase level, and the discourse level. Mills (1995) defines feminist stylistics as the broad emphasis on why authors have picked specific methods to represent themselves instead of others, and how certain results are attained through language.

At the word level, the researcher finds six generic nouns, two women as themarked forms, five naming and androcentrism,

seven the semantic derogation of women, and one endearment and diminutive. Besides, Mills (1995) states that some languages and words contain an underlying semantic or grammatical principle that indicates that men are positive and women are negative. For example, the semantic derogation of women, “no madwoman could compile the accounts she sent me over the last ten years.” In this word-level example, it is indirectly portraying that women are considered and labeled as madwoman or anything that degrades them when they cannot do housework properly. She is considered incompetent. According to patriarchy, women must be able to do house works well and be good wives and mothers. Besides, it is a portrayal of how women are commonly seen and perceived if they behave like Enola's mother, just as Mycroft labels his mother a madwoman.

The definition of the semantic derogation of women is that there are some words that contain negative meanings, but these are only used for women. In fact, words and their meanings are formed from society's view of the world. Therefore, women are often viewed badly. Because the depiction of women is taken from the perspective of society, especially men. As can be seen in the movie *Enola Holmes*, society adopts patriarchal thinking, this clearly affects how they see the world, especially women. In patriarchy, women are positioned as the number two gender, a gender that is

considered unimportant. Therefore, women must submit to men, who have the highest position in society. In addition, women are seen lacking of the ability, intelligence, and strength like men.

People who follow a social system use patriarchy as a standard for evaluating the relationships that exist in social structures and functions. This can be seen from how society in *Enola Holmes's* movie applies patriarchy as the standard. This results in all patriarchal beliefs present in individual civilizations, such as always favoring legal conditions based on the father's line, utilizing the father's name, the inheritance of the father's property, and the customary leader or other firms that dominate the father's existence (Israpil, 2017). This is shown by how Mycroft becomes the head of the family in the movie. It is his job to be the leader of the house after his father died. This is also proof of the theory of patriarchy which is that the social system's application of patriarchy plays a vital part in creating males or father partners for women (Israpil, 2017). This viewpoint gives rise to a gender paradigm in which men and women have different qualities, allowing males to dominate in order to get respect, honor, and keep their integrity (Israpil, 2017).

At the sentence or phrase level, the researcher uncovers three ready-made phrases, eight presuppositions and inferences, three transitivity choices, and three feminism and ideologies.

Furthermore, Mills (1995) argues that presupposition and inference can be defined as assumptions that are accepted, believed, and made into basic information by society. For instance, *“and you can begin by closing your mouth. The next time you meet your brothers, they will have reason to proud of you.”* This sentence demonstrates that women are expected to be obedient to men in society. Hence, patriarchal culture believes that men are superior to women in every way, making women sound uneducated, fragile, and dependent, among other things. Furthermore, women are represented as less significant than men. As a result, their perspectives are seen as secondary. It is preferable when women remain silent and do not express their opinions.

Additionally, presupposition and inference can also be understood as assumptions that society accepts, believes, and incorporates into basic knowledge. The basic knowledge of society is made by how the society perceive world. The basic knowledge that can be found in the movie is patriarchy. Patriarchy is the basic knowledge that have been accepted and deep rooted in society. Therefore, presupposition and inference are found more than other categories. Hence, patriarchy assumptions that society accepts, believes, and incorporates into basic knowledge in the movie. This brings a disadvantage to women. Because women are expected to behave in feminine and stereotypical way. This

ethic must be followed by all women. If they do the contrast, even though they are educated and intelligent, they will be considered as savage, wild, and uneducated. When they are labeled negatively, they will be discriminated and marginalized by society, as it is shown in Enola Holmes's movie.

Patriarchism is a system that controls women in numerous ways (Zakiah, 2019). This can be seen in the movie from how Mycroft keeps trying to control Enola with his ways, such as forcing her to go to boarding school, ordering her to give his money back, and using an excuse that Enola is his ward so that he can control her. This also supports the theory that states patriarchy is a male-authority system that oppresses women through social, economic, and political institutions (Zakiah, 2019). Another theory that is supported by how Mycroft tries to dominate Enola and their mother is men acquire a social order in which men control power and authority in a patriarchal environment (Zakiah, 2019). Furthermore, the patriarchal culture's constraints on women's roles bind them and subject them to discrimination. This disparity between men's and women's positions is one of the structural barriers that prevent individuals in society from having fair opportunities (Sakina and Ade, 2017). This theory is supported by how Enola and the mother are labeled as savage, mad, senile, and uneducated when they behave the contrast to the system. Enola and

the mother are discriminated against by society. Thus, it proves that men and women do not have the same opportunities.

At the discourse level, the researcher finds three that indicates characters and four that implies focalization. In addition, Mills (1995) explains that the definition of focalization is, the text is designed to subtly affect the reader's sympathy. It elicits pity from the reader based on gender beliefs. As an example, *"She was too old to remarry, she had no passions or ambitions I was aware of. She simply had to ensure Enola a decent life and to live her remaining years with dignity. This is my house, not hers, and has been since father died. She asked for 16 years to bring up Enola here. I gave it. And for that, I deserve to be robbed? I am not the villain here."* This conversation demonstrates focalization. As a result, it means arousing pity for Mycroft. It appears that the language subtly encourages the reader or audience to side with Mycroft. It demonstrates how he blames and degrades his mother. Furthermore, it portrays Mycroft's mother poorly. It is because Mycroft's mother acts in opposition to the patriarchal society.

In addition, focalization can be defined as the representation of characters and circumstances conveyed through other character as the provider of perspective, information, and judgment. In text, the narrator of focalization is mostly men, while women are the one who are represented through the perspective of

men. Therefore, at the level discourse, focalization is found more than other categories. This shows that world and women are mostly seen from men's perspective. In the movie, men really fancy the patriarchy, because they bring advantages to them. They are positioned in first place in hierarchical position. Hence, one of the advantages is they can be the narrator of women, while women do not have the privilege to be it. Therefore, from the perspective of men, women are seen as mere objects. Objects that must be presented nicely in society. Thus, women must dress in a beautiful way to please men. Besides, men only see women either as a wife or a mother. They believe that women only have the capability of being wives and mothers, but not other aspects.

Moreover, women should be capable of carrying out the division of home responsibilities and continually maintain the manifestation of compassion in preserving the emotional and psychological state of males for men to always live with their patriarchal powers (Sakina and Ade, 2017). This theory is applied in the movie, it can be seen from how Mycroft expects his mother to do house affairs well. Because it is women's responsibility to do it. When women, as an example Mycroft's mother, cannot do the housework well, they will be considered as a failure. Besides, the concept of patriarchy among those who follow a social system always causes men to play an essential part in elevating women's

dignity. Women are intended to accompany men in sustaining their presence, identity, honor, dignity, fulfilling out their obligations, and displaying affection to establish a more balanced and harmonious social structure (Israpil, 2017). This theory has been shown in the movie. It can be seen from how Mycroft tries to persuade Enola that women will get married eventually. Miss Harrison also states that women's purposes are only to be wives and mothers.

Furthermore, in this study, the researcher discovers an excessive use of semantic derogation of women, presupposition and inference, and focalization, which appeared to occur throughout the majority of *Enola Holmes*' movie. Those categories position women as mere objects. It is similar to the previous study entitled "the representation of women's CEO image in online media" by Kristina and Ramadona (2019), finds that women are represented as objects because of gender stereotypes, the prevailing situation, and the male-dominated industries. This is similar to the findings of this study. Women in *Enola Holmes*'s movie is portrayed as objects of society. Hence, in the 19th era, patriarchal culture is heavily practiced by society. Therefore, women are seen as second class and below men. Besides, women are perceived from men's perspective, which their purposes of live are to be only good mothers and wives. Women also need to dress

in certain way to look attractive and acceptable in society.

“The role of the news media in constructing the identity of female migrant workers” by Sulistianingsih (2019), “the representation of women in Pendhoza's Bojoku Galak's song” by Hariyana and friends (2020), and “the comments of netizens on Dewi Persik's youtube vlog on the Sara Mills model of critical discourse analysis” by Syah (2020) discover that women are formed as object figures. This construction is due to the patriarchal culture. Women in Enola Holmes's movie is also portrayed as objects of the society. Therefore, women need to behave in feminine way. If they behave the opposite way, society will discriminate them. Besides, they will be considered as mad, odd, senile, and so on. This is due to patriarchy, a system in which women are made invisible and less influential. Men with power, direct pressure, or through rituals, traditions, laws, language, customs, etiquette, education, and division of labor determine the roles that women should have, and where women are under the position of men. This results in the subordination, dependence, or dependence of women on men in society.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion is based on the data analysis in the previous chapter. The analysis includes the position of actors and the portrayal of female characters. Based on the result of the data analysis, the researcher concludes and suggests future studies.

A. Conclusion

The conclusion was drawn by categorizing the data according to the feminist stylistic theory. The researcher discovers six generic nouns, two women as the marked forms, five naming and androcentrism, seven the semantic derogation of women, and one endearment and diminutive at the word level. Three ready-made phrases, eight presuppositions and inferences, three transitivity choices, and three feminism and ideologies at the sentence or phrase level. At the discourse level, the researcher finds three that indicates characters and four that implies focalization.

Women in Enola Holmes's movie is portrayed as objects of society. Women are positioned as the second most important gender, a gender that is regarded as inconsequential. As a result, women must yield to men, who hold the highest status in society. Furthermore, women are perceived as lacking the skill, knowledge, and strength that males possess. Additionally, women

are viewed as simply objects from the standpoint of men. Objects that must be presented in a dignified way in society.

B. Suggestion

The researcher suggests that researchers who want to conduct a discourse critical analysis of the Sara Mills model to use other Sara Mill theories. This is due to being able to see how the mass media portrays the female figure with other theories. In addition, to get a more in-depth picture of women and the differences or similarities, it is advisable to do a comparative study. Any object that can be used, such as movies, news, tv shows, and others. The objects used can also be from the same or different sources, for example, both objects are taken from two different countries.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



Ilmala was born in Jeddah on January 23th, 1999. She graduated from MAN Tambakberas Jombang in 2017. During her study at Senior High School, she actively participated in story telling competitions and documentation and decoration division. She started her higher education in 2017 at Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2021. During her study at University, she joined MEF competition committee once.

APPENDIXES

Table 1 The Identification of Word Level

Datum	Text	GN	WMF	N A	TSDW	ED
1	No madwoman could compile the accounts she sent me over the last ten years.				✓	
2	Perhaps she was mad or senile .				✓	
3	So now we've lost them both. I presume they have no clue as to where she's gone, Mrs. Lane			✓		
6	And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady!				✓	
7	I am well aware of your talents, Miss Grayston .			✓		
8	Widows scare them, and there's no better disguise than fear.				✓	
11	With Miss Harrison's help, we will make her acceptable for society.			✓		
13	Footmen	✓				
14	Housemaids				✓	
15	The kitchen maids				✓	
16	Gardeners	✓				
17	Under gardeners	✓				

18	A governess				✓	
19	My dear!					✓
20	Lady detective		✓			
21	The bankmen	✓				
22	Ellie Houseman	✓				
23	Or should I say Miss Holmes?			✓		
24	They didn't send a detective to find you.	✓				
25	Um, to the headmistress.		✓			
26	Even Your blessed mother was a bride.			✓		
Total		6	2	5	7	1

Note:

1. GN: Generic Noun
2. WMF: Women as the Marked Form
3. NA: Naming and Androcentrism
4. TSDW: The Semantic Derogation of Women
5. ED: Endearment and Diminutives

Table 2 The Identification of Sentence or Phrase Level

Datum	Text	RMP	PI	TC	FI
1	We did not send for you, silly girl, we sent for the carriage.	✓			
2	Her bed has not been made, clothes have not been put away.				✓
3	One, finding a boarding school that is willing to take Enola on so won't be a complete failure in this world.		✓		
4	We need to break her and build her up.		✓		
5	With Miss Harrison's help, we will make her acceptable for society.		✓		
6	She may have escaped us for now, but I have the best police officers in London looking for a child matching		✓		

	her description and they will find that stupid little girl and bring her back to us.				
7	Widows scare then, and there's no better disguise than fear.			✓	
8	But clearly, she did not feel like she needed him.			✓	
9	Whatever mischief you two are.	✓			
10	Because you do not know what it is to be without power and have no interest in changing a world that suits you so well.		✓		
11	You explicitly told me to look for a scrappy girl with no poise.				✓
12	Even Your blessed mother was a bride.		✓		
13	And you can begin by closing your mouth. The next time you meet your brothers, they will have reason to proud of you.		✓		
14	The name Holmes is coming to mean something in this country.	✓			
15	She was a peculiar little thing, always unpredictable, always challenging. She never truly cared for anything except her own unusual ideas.				✓
16	The choice is always yours.			✓	
17	Whatever society may claim, it cannot control you		✓		
Total		3	8	3	3

Note:

1. RMP: Ready-made Phrase
2. PI: Presupposition and Inference
3. TC: Transitivity Choices
4. FI: Feminism and Ideology

Table 3 The Identification of Discourse Level

Datum	Text	Characters	Focalization
1	She was too old to remarry, she had no passions or ambitions I was aware of. She simply had to ensure Enola a decent life and to live her remaining years with dignity. This is my house, not hers, and has been since father died. She asked for 16 years to		✓

	bring up Enola here. I gave it. And for that, I deserve to be robbed? I am not the villain here.		
2	These clothes will not imprison. They will free. They will allow you to fit into society, to take part in its numerous pleasures. To catch an eye, to attract.	✓	
3	The corset: a symbol of repression to those who are forced to wear it. But for me, who chooses to wear it, the bust enhancer and the hip regulators will hide the fortune my mother has given me. And as they do so, they will make me look like that truly unlikely thing: a lady!	✓	
4	Girls, you are here for one reason and one reason only. You are here to be made into young ladies. How do we laugh? We laugh politely. Ha, ha, ha. You all have the potential but you are untapped untested, and most of all, untrained. Walk as we show you to. Eyes up! Up, up, up! Speak as we tell you to. Act, think, be as we tell you, and you'll become acceptable wives and responsible mothers. Follow the path of so many girls who once stood where you do now so shall we you. . I prepare my girls for the world, for the real word.	✓	
5	Unlike most well-bred ladies, I was never taught to embroider. I never molded wax roses, hemmed handkerchiefs, or strung seashells. I was taught to watch and listen. I was taught to fight. This is what my mother made me for. Trust me to find the answers we need.		✓
6	I left for you because I could not bear to have this world be your future. So I had to fight. You have to make some noise if you want to be heard.		✓
7	She wanted me to find my freedom, my future, my purpose. I am a detective, I am a decipherer, and I am a finder of lost souls. My life is my own. And the future is up to us.		✓
Total		3	4