

Feminism in Harry Bradbeer's Movie *Enola Holmes*

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Abstract

From ancient times to the present, women have been subjected to a great deal of discrimination. Discrimination against women is predominant in the movie *Enola Holmes*. This statement attracts attention since women are frequently perceived as weak and devalued because women rely on males and are rarely free to do. Through the movie *Enola Holmes*, which is backed by feminist theory (Collins, 2000), this study intends to explore information about the varieties of feminism that occur in the movie. This study applies a qualitative descriptive method, which is commonly used to investigate social problems of phenomena. The data is taken from several pictures, dialogues, and monologues from the *Enola Holmes* movie and then analysis done contextually and theoretically. The researchers found that liberal feminism was the most prevalent, it shows oppressed women in any situation. In contrast, Radical Feminism is a minor one, social actions are related to a social system that place men as the primary power holders and dominates in various roles. Postmodern feminism and Critical Race Feminism data are not found in the movie, because those kinds of feminism did not appear in the 19th century.

Keywords: feminism, woman, gender equality

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INTRODUCTION

Literature is written material such as poetry, prose, drama and essays, mainly work of imagination distinguished by excellence in style and expression and issues of widespread or enduring interest. As a creative work, it is distinguished by excellence in style and presentation and a general topic or theme that maintains attention. Literature is sometimes classified according to the historical period or

adherence to certain aesthetic traits or expectations (genre). It is sometimes classified according to the historical period or adherence to certain aesthetic traits or expectations (genre). Literature has several literary works such as poetry, prose and drama. Prose is any written work that adheres to a fundamental grammatical framework (think words and phrases organized into sentences and paragraphs), sometimes prose are made into movies.

Movie is a complex social, psychological, and artistic phenomenon that consists of stories and images supported by words and music. It always impacts and forms society based on the message it conveys. It continuously records and projects the reality that grows and develops in the community onto the screen. The function of a movie is a medium that gives messages through the story plot the screenwriter conveys to the audience. Some criteria for films usually have cultural values or elements. Whatever the genre, horror or comedy, there will be a difference. Movie must be of economic value, which is the hallmark of a good movie because all three can change people's thoughts and perspectives. The movie also describes a variety of human behavior variations and patterns, allowing this event to be investigated in the field of sociology.

Sociology is a science that provides an interpretive understanding of social action to arrive at a causal explanation of its direction and effects. What is meant by action is all human behavior that is different for different humans and is subjective. Actions can be opened and veiled both inward and outward. In this way, the action is considered social because it includes individual actions, which have subjective behavior (different individuals, different behaviors). As seen in his essay entitled "The Methodological Foundations of Sociology," Max Weber described sociology as "the study of the interpretive understanding of social behavior to arrive at causal explanations for its directions and effects" (Weber, 1922).

There is a language manifestation of society that produces features and behaviors that can be replicated in the science of ideology as the basic norms of human life based on this social behavior. This ideology forms the fundamental thinking of humanity, especially women who no longer want to be discriminated against by men. The ideology of feminism manifests itself in women, namely to build and achieve gender equality in all aspect.

Feminism is the belief in gender equality at all levels, including social, economic, and political. Although originating in the West, feminism is now found worldwide and in the form of various organizations dedicated to advancing women's

rights and interests. Feminism, according to theory, is a philosophy that supports gender equality by emphasizing the importance of women and removing gender stereotypes that depict men as superior and women as subordinate (Gray, Mel & Boddy, Jennifer 368). Through this post, we can learn and understand the message of feminism in drama through a basic explanation of feminism. The involvement of women in Hollywood movies is relatively small. It may often be described as a figure who only emphasizes beauty purely physically. Nevertheless, it motivates women to play a role active behind the scenes and make movies depicting women who are strong and tough, just like Millie Bobby Brown as Enola Holmes in Enola Holmes. Enola Holmes is a movie by Herry Bradbeer, based on the novel by Nancy Springer, The Case of the Missing Marquess: An Enola Holmes Mystery. This Harry Bradbeer movie, created by Jack Thorne, described shattering the stigma and discrimination against women in the period right from the start. Set in 19th-century England, women were expected to have a confident attitude that had been indoctrinated in them since childhood, starting with schooling, eating habits, and clothing. This Enola Holmes movie takes viewers back to the early 1840s and the problem of feminism until the 1880s. In this movie, feminist messages are conveyed in an appealing and appealingly pleasant manner.

Mycroft: "if she told you so well, you won't be standing in your under gown in front of me wouldn't you? You have no making a husband of your current state".

*Enola: "I don't want a husband."
(Duration 14:02)*

Enola Holmes is standing in front of her brother wearing only underwear in this situation. Then Mycroft belittles her by saying Enola will not get a husband. Enola says a firm that she does not want a husband. "You have no making a husband of your current state" gave rise to a social feminist because Mycroft thought women should marry. Socialist feminists assert that women have the right to make their own choices.

Interpretation of feminist theory has led scholars and academics to dissect the breadth of feminist theory into six primary forms: liberal,

traditional Marxist, radical feminism, socialist feminism, Postmodern, and critical race feminism. This study aims to provide information about the types of feminism that occur in everyday life through the movie *Enola Holmes*, which is supported by feminism theory (Collins, 2000)

Today, feminism is still implied in many theme of movie, from children to adults. Some of these messages are visible or deliberately conveyed clearly, but some are suggested. It is widespread for men to feel superior to women, so this is normalized regardless of feminism. To raise public awareness about this matter, the author uses the following previous studies to help us: (1) *Feminist Discourse and the Hegemonic Role of Mass Media Newspaper Discourse About Two South Korean Television Dramas* by Sumi Kim, 2008. (2) *American Feminism as Seen Through the Lens of Korean Drama Fandom* by Hook, Marilyn, 2016 (3) *Feminism – Is Leading Female Character Strong? The American Representation of Tough Woman in Action Movies* by Ida Sanggaard Hansen, 2018 (4) *Woman in Popular Korean Drama: In Need of Embracing 'Cyborg' Feminism* by Kamna Singh, 2020 (5) *Raising Awareness of Woman's Emancipation in MOANA (2016) Movie by Using Feminism Theory* by Agustina Budi Hartiningtyas, 2021. Much research on feminism has been done. The difference from previous research is the object used. The things used are children's dramas from Disney and adult dramas from the West and Korea. The difference between our post and the five previous articles is that we present more precise and extensive instances and explanations of feminism than the introductory essay.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Literature is an essential record of what individuals have seen and experienced in their lives, thoughts, and feelings about those experiences. Literature needs to be studied systematically, the expression of life through the medium of language. In essence, all forms of writing produced by humans can be called literature. The content itself can be actual or fictional events. Movie is a literary work or composition that depicts human life and activities

through the actions of – and dialogue between – the cast of characters and prose is one literature type that can be adapted into a movie. Movie is a prominent mass medium frequently utilized by individuals who do not watch television. Therefore movies have become a part of daily life. A movie's story is packaged so that the message given to the spectator is apparent. The transmission or ideal of a film can have cognitive, emotional, and conative effects on the audience. There are also numerous patterns of human behavior and basic thoughts in a movie, ranging from tiny children to the elderly. The researcher can use sociology and ideology to observe and study this.

Sociology is a relatively new field of study compared to philosophy, theology, astronomy, and mathematics. Sociology is concerned with the analysis (as well as the evaluation and critique) of social structures. The sociological theory focuses on how large social networks such as capitalism, bureaucracy, professional, gender, political, radical forms, and migration organize the social environment. Thus these structures shape the patterns of action and social interactions that occur. Dillon, M. (2020). Ideology means the process of determining how the author understands something. It gives us a clear picture of the world, its role, and our interactions with other people. It is essential to human experience and is usually something that individuals hold on to, whether they are aware. When ideology is derived from social structure and social order, it usually conveys the social interests shared by both. However, the doctrine of shared interests does not work well because men feel superior and have to be in control of everything. Then came the feminism movement carried out by women to fight for rights that should be equal between men and women.

There are different types of feminism in circulation, and academics may interpret feminism differently based on their political position. However, academic feminism may have two characteristics that unite broadly. It is a political movement centered on exploring gender, namely how women and men construct themselves, their identities, and their perceptions of others, more or less as male or female, straight or queer. Second, it

is an emancipatory movement to eliminate gender discrimination (cf. Christie, 2000). The feminist movement has several functions. According to Hooks (1984), Lengerman & Niebrugge-Brantley (2000), each of the core theories put forward explains and provides an overview of the social world's principles lived by most thoughts and ideas to improve the social world lived by women. With this theory, we can find out that its function is to make the world of women better from any side, especially in the social world. We often know that women tend to be despised in the social world, so with feminism, women can rise to a better world. Also, from Lengerman & Niebrugge-Brantley's theory (2000, p. 443), feminist theory is a broad, comprehensive system of ideas about society, social life, and humankind established from a female perspective. It is female-centered in three ways: Its research begins with women's experiences in the community. Women are the central focus of the theory, and it is vital to building "a better world for women." The origins of feminism and feminist theory have been traced in three eras or waves throughout history: first-wave feminism, second-wave feminism, and third-wave feminism.

Feminism's "first wave" (approximately 1830–1930) was similar to other nineteenth-century political initiatives. Women's political campaigns began later in the United Kingdom. However, the 'Women's Social and Political Union' was founded in 1903 to push for female suffrage. By 1928, women in the United Kingdom had the same right to vote as males. However, the voice arrived much later in continental Europe—in France not until after WWII, and in Switzerland not until the 1980s. The Subjection of Women (1869) by J. S. Mill advocated for these rights. In the United States, the Declaration of Independence's stipulation of men's rights provided an easy beginning point for arguing for women's rights. Mill, greatly influenced by his wife, Harriet Taylor, advocated that women should have equal rights with males for equivalent reasons and education, including the freedom to work and vote.

The so-called "second wave" of feminism emerged in the 1960s and 1970s, influenced by authors such as Simone de Beauvoir's *The Second Sex* (1953), Betty Friedan's *The Feminine Mystique* (1963), and Kate's *Sexual Politics* (1970). Millet, most notably, Germaine Greer, *The Female Eunuch* (1970). It changed the entire debate away from what was generally considered political and toward the fields of psychology, culture, and anthropology. A significant amount of legislation has been introduced in the United Kingdom to promote the cause of greater gender equality.

Feminists claimed in the 1990s that the 'third wave' or 'new' feminism was the moment to solidify what had been accomplished. Natasha Walter's *The New Feminism* (1998) argues that a great deal of gender inequality still exists in modern societies. Some influential second-wave feminism writers, such as Germaine Greer in *Sex and Destiny* (1985), grew sensitive to the value of family life and child-rearing for women. In contrast, Camille Paglia questioned women's 'victim' status in feminist writing in *Sex, Art, and American Culture* (1990). The new feminist era, like its second-wave predecessor, can be critiqued on the same grounds. It focuses on privileged women — white, middle-class, well-educated, Western, Christian, employed, heterosexual — while doing little for most women worldwide. Women in developing countries confront significantly more severe gender discrimination than women in the developed world.

According to (Collins, 2000), feminism is divided into six primary forms: liberal, traditional Marxist, radical feminism, socialist feminism, postmodern, and critical race feminism.

Liberal feminist theory focuses on gender roles that are prescribed, the patriarchal division of labor in work and home. The impact of gender roles on social, legal, political, and economic equality. Theoretical foundation of liberal feminism is founded on the social contract theories of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, which hold that women's natural and legal rights must be maintained for society to function. Liberal feminists contend that women and men are equal since they have the innate human capacity for

reasoning and moral action. Liberal feminist theorists focus on equality of opportunity, particularly gender equality in education, economics, and politics. They also emphasize the codification of universal human rights, the reformation of the division of labor within the legal, work, and family sectors, and the recognition of individualism and personal choice. Example monologue from movie *Brave* (2012), "*The prince Hamish, Hubert and Harris. Wee devils, more like. They get away murder. I never get away with anything, I'm the princess*". Which means that the only one who is free to do whatever they want is a prince, while a princess is not free to do almost anything in almost anything.

Traditional Marxist feminist theory, the foundation of women's oppression lies not in individual potential but a society's political and economic organization and structure. According to this point of view, women's subservient status in society began with the emergence of private property, capitalism, and the ruling class's hegemony. Marxist feminists contend that gender and class injustice are inextricably linked (with a focus on class) and that women's oppression must be understood as a direct power connection between men and women. For example, Marxist feminists think that a woman working at home is a type of domestic slavery, that women's labor is compensated poorly as a way of control and oppression, and that women will remain a minority class as long as society's structure is founded on capitalist ideals. Example from movie *Kartini* (2017), "*you have to be Raden Ayu/ Countess, so you can get a proper Education*". In this sentence, Kartini's mother asked her to become Raden Ayu/Countess so she could go to school. Because in the late 1800's only women of high standing to me could go to school.

The radical feminist, the foundation of women's oppression lies not in individual potential but in a society's political and economic organization and structure. According to this point of view, women's subservient status in society began with the emergence of private property, capitalism, and the ruling class's hegemony. Marxist feminists contend that gender and class injustice are inextricably linked (with a focus on

the course). Women's oppression must be understood as a direct power connection between men and women. For example, Marxist feminists think that a woman working at home is a type of domestic slavery, that women's labor is compensated poorly as a way of control and oppression, and that women will remain a minority class as long as society's structure is founded on capitalist ideals. Example from movie *Kartini* (2017), "*woman's body is the most previlaged possession you should always take care of it, our body will lead us to our destiny*". This sentence contains very patriarchal elements because women only use their bodies to be able to have husbands. Destiny should not extend to women only through the body.

Socialist feminist theory male dominance, or patriarchy is identified as the source of gender inequity by radical feminists. Feminist Theory, Crime, and Social Justice Radical feminist theory have presented biology, heterosexuality, and social construction as connected with inequality and emphasizes the relationships between the female and male gender in their analyses (Bunch, 1987; Firestone, 1970; Wittig, 1992). Radical feminists are interested in social organization, gender, structural oppression, overt and covert forms of violence against women, socialist and psychoanalytic conceptions, and women's beneficial effects on society. The critical differences between radical feminist theories and other forms of feminist theory are the emphasis on the explicit link to patriarchy and violence against women, the celebration of differences between men and women (in contrast to other theoretical viewpoints focused on equality), and the suggested solutions such as personal and societal rejection of patriarchy, emphasis on standing together as women, and the importance of women learning their strength, independence, and self-determination. Black is Beautiful, the Dove Sisterhood campaign, and Women Stand Together are all movements associated with radical feminism. Example from movie *Reign* (2013), "*I am England! And I need no one to save me. Not from Spain, not from the Catholic Church, not from anyone. I am Elizabeth Tudor and I will bow no man, I will face every threat to my reign with sword in hand and any who stand in my way shall fall*". In this sentence, Queen

Elizabeth Tudor says that she does not need anyone to save her, and she will not submit to any man. The ruling proves an act of socialist feminism

Postmodern feminists, sex and gender are socially produced as derivative language. Gender ideals, standards, and categorizations are socially formed and designated by society. Who develops, defines, and interprets this Feminist Theory and Social Justice 3 labels and categories of difference are essential to postmodernist feminists. Postmodernists oppose classification, black and white "truth," and terminology or concepts such as crime, deviance, social control, and justice as socially constructed rather than universal "truth." They advocate for putting gender awareness at the center of attention, deconstructing women-focused research and knowledge, and reconsidering categories that trivialize or marginalize one gender in comparison to another. Example from sonic movie. "*All comes down to this one penalty kick, can the young woman break the glass ceiling and prove once and for all that a female can be just as good as an athlete as a male*". This means that post-modern explains that women and men do not need to look down on each other because every human being is equal.

A critical race, the interaction of gender and race, is the primary subject of feminist theory. Critical race theorists are interested in the "dual" subordinate situations women of color hold in society. In other words, women as a class face oppression in both the professional and personal spheres (for example, access to leadership opportunities, sexual harassment, discrimination, and sexism), and women of color face both gender-related and racial-related oppression, such as racism and minority discrimination. Critical race theorists claim that there is no social, economic, or political framework accessible to grasp the complex and distinctive experiences of women of color and that such a framework is required when researching the lives of women of color (Collins, 2000). Example: "*Look at that black woman. She must be just a lowly wage laborer*". Which means this sentence clearly shows black women are despised and saying low labor and low wages is a form of feminism.

Each feminist theory offers a unique perspective on women's social status, economic

independence, oppressive barriers (sexism, racism, classicism, intersectionality, and extra), and life experiences. The feminist theory remains an essential framework for sociology, economics, psychology, education, political science, women's studies, criminology and deviance, and criminal justice. The feminist framework enables a theoretically grounded focus on gender differences, gender inequality, gender oppression, and structural oppression.

METHOD

Researchers used a qualitative descriptive approach by using the type of documentation used to answer research problems. The endeavor of a researcher to collect data in a natural situation is referred to as qualitative research. Of course, because it is done naturally, the research outcomes are scientific and can be explained (David Williams 1995). According to Hennick, Hutter, and Baily (2011), qualitative research is most suitable. This method supports the researcher's decision to use the qualitative method as a research methodology because it allows them to understand better why and how the behavior and discourse in the Enola Holmes story can be considered a type of feminism. Another publication that is worthy of being used as a research source that will examine carefully the data collection techniques used in this research is the study of literature (Library Research), where the study of librarianship is a collection of activity materials related to research from journals, library science, and authors. This literature review was conducted to obtain theoretical information so that researchers have a solid academic foundation as a scientific result. This research is based on books and journals relevant to the author's research. And the data is obtained from dialogue pieces and monologues in several scenes of the Enola Holmes movie. The data is used to strengthen the author's argument in analyzing the effect of using instructional media. Later, it was produced according to the idea (Collins, 2000; Crenshaw, 1991; Hooks, 1984) as a complete explanation.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Feminism is an act that undermines the legitimacy of women in positions of protection. A powerless person must do what a man tells him to do, and a woman must also serve male. (Bressler, n.d.).

Table 1. Kind of Feminism

No.	Kind of Feminism	Number	Percentage (%)
1	Liberal feminism	11	65%
2	Traditional Marxist Feminism	3	18%
3	Radical Feminism	1	6%
4	Socialist Feminism	2	12%
5	Postmodern Feminism	0	0%
6	Critical Race Feminism	0	0%
		17	100%

Liberal Feminist



Mycroft: "My God, Look at you. You look such a mess, where is your hat and gloves?"

Enola: "Well I had hat, just my head itch. And I don't have any gloves"
(Duration 05:57)

In this situation, Enola Holmes was at the station picking up his two older brothers, Mycroft Holmes and Sherlock Holmes. Mycroft looked displeased and confused about his shabby-looking younger sister not wearing women's accessories at that time, like Hats and Gloves. Moreover, Enola

nonchalantly replied that he did not wear a hat and did not have gloves.

In this situation, it can lead to liberal feminism, Liberal feminist theory focuses on gender roles that are prescribed, the patriarchal division of labor in work and home, and the impact of gender roles on social, legal, political, and economic equality. Enola's condition looks dirty, and she also does not use accessories like other high-status women who wear gloves and hats. At that time, hats and gloves seemed mandatory because they could describe an elegant impression. Furthermore, why this scene can be considered as liberal feminism is the situation that restrains Enola from always looking elegant anywhere, anytime. Enola's personal choice is not to follow the standards of women of high social status, so it is clear that this belongs to liberal feminism.

Traditional Marxist Feminist



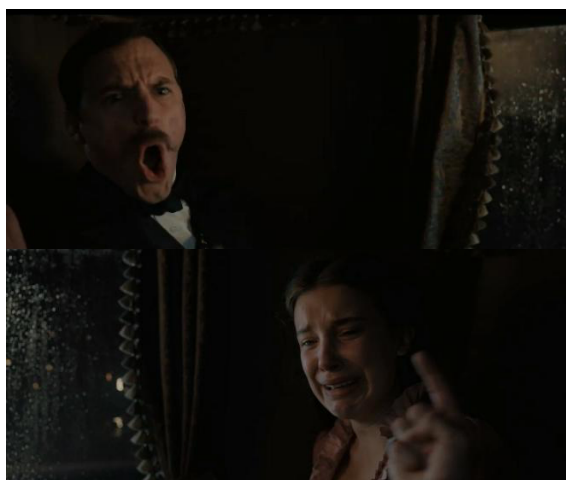
Mycroft: "Reform, God helps us. This one thing the country doesn't need, is more uneducated votes"
(Duration 37:59)

In this situation, the previous scene showed a small community in England who held a protest demonstration because the right to vote was obtained by the high class and men only. On the other hand, Microsoft, who was reading the newspaper, responded scathingly by saying this country does not need more uneducated voters. Because at that time, not many women could get an education.

Mycroft's words can be categorized as a traditional Marxist feminist in this situation.

According to traditional Marxist feminist theory, the foundation of women's oppression lies not in individual potential but a society's political and economic organization and structure. Because Mycroft said, "reform, god helps us. This one thing the country does not need is more uneducated votes". At this time, the right to vote is not free. Only high male aristocrats have the right to make decisions. The previous scene showed Londoners protesting, asking for their voices to be heard.

Radical Feminist



Mycroft: "You are my what and you'll do as what I told"

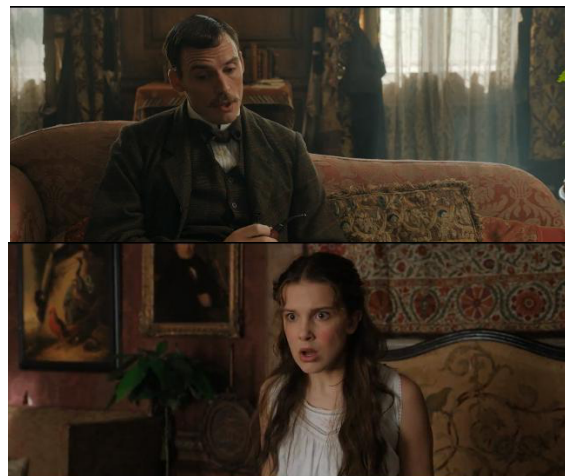
Enola: (start crying)

(Duration 1:18:28)

Mycroft picked up Enola for running away from home in this situation. On the way, Enola continued to negotiate so that he would not go to school, then Mycroft shouted, insisting that Enola was his responsibility. Enola must obey him so that he lives a happy life. However, Enola was not happy and even felt constrained.

This scene shows the patriarchal practice that restrains women. The practice of patriarchy itself belongs to the type of Radical feminism. The radical feminist, male dominance, or patriarchy is identified as the source of gender inequity by radical feminists. As Enola's eldest brother and guardian, Mycroft loudly shouted, "you are my what, and you'll do as what I told" very clearly, the sentence emphasized that Enola, who was his responsibility, could only do things according to his orders. Then after that, all Enola could do was obey Mycroft to enter school.

Socialist Feminist



Mycroft: "if she told you so well, you won't be standing in your under gown in front of me wouldn't you? You have no making a husband of your current state".

Enola: "I don't want a husband".

(Duration 14:02)

In this situation, Enola Holmes is standing in front of her brother wearing only underwear, and then Mycroft belittles her by saying Enola will not get a husband, then Enola says firmly that she does not want a husband.

This incident gave rise to a social feminist because Mycroft thought women should marry. According to socialist feminist theory, human nature and social equality fluctuate depending on who controls the mode of production. Socialist feminists say that a profound study of Marxism is required, as is an extension of radical and Marxist theory, to understand better the junction of gender, class, and the merging of the two. Because at that time, all women were educated and raised so that they could marry into high-ranking aristocrats in order to have sufficient funds. At that time, women's jobs were only given low wages, so inevitably, they had to marry men who could get high salaries.

CONCLUSION

The issue raised in this paper is about Feminism in the movie Enola Holmes (2020), which concerns gender equality, women's oppression, and women's freedom. (Collin 2000).

The interpretation of feminist theory has led scholars and academics to dissect the breadth of feminist theory into six primary forms: liberal, traditional Marxist, radical Feminism, socialist Feminism, postmodern, and racially critical Feminism. From the research conducted by the author, it was found that there are only four types of Feminism in the Enola Holmes story, namely: Liberal, traditional Marxist, radical Feminism, and socialist Feminism only. For postmodern Feminism and critical race feminism, critical race and postmodern found no data because these types of Feminism only emerged in the 19th century. The observations found that the prevalent data was liberal Feminism at 65%, and the minor data was Radical Feminism at 6%. Liberal Feminism affects women's rights and freedoms in almost everything. In contrast, radical Feminism affects the social position of women as always being under and males as always being in control.

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