CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1   Theoretical Framework

2.1.1   Intrinsic Elements

2.1.1.1 Character

Character is the most important aspect of every story piece or it can be said that "characters are the life of literature" (Bennett & Royle, 2004:60). Characters are the people depicted in a dramatic or narrative work who the reader interprets as possessing specific moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities based on what they say and how they say it in the dialogue and what they do in the action (Abrams, 1999:32).

According to Barsam and Monahan, characters may be divided into major and minor characters. Major characters are those who drive or are driven by the majority of the events in the story (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:135). Minor characters, in contrast to significant characters, are typically used to further the storyline or carry out the purposes of the main characters in the movie (Barsam and Monahan, 2010:136).

A character's existence, however, cannot be isolated from its characterization. According to Hugh (1972:103) Characterization is the process of creating images of these imagined people that are convincing enough for the reader to believe they are genuine within the confines of the fiction. Which can be referred to the depiction of people in story or dramatic works by the actions, words, or physical appearance of the characters (Baldick, 1991:34).

2.1.1.2 Conflict

Conflict is a significant event that plays a crucial role in the development of a story (Abrams, 1957:280). According to Abrams, conflict is the root of the story, and conflict lies at the heart of the storyline. Because the story's character is an individual element of a social system made up of people or groups of persons with disparate goals, conflict might arise. The writers' conflicts will generate suspense, and the major conflict will eventually lead to a climax, followed by a crisis, and a character turning moment (1957:280).

According to Stanton, conflict may be divided into two types: internal conflict and external conflict. External conflict is conflict that develops between a character and something outside of himself or herself. It may be the setting and/or another character. Internal conflict, on the other hand, is a struggle that happens in a character's heart or spirit (1965:16).

2.1.1.3 Setting

Setting is the term used to describe the physical and occasionally spiritual backdrop against which the action of a narrative takes place (Hugh, 1972:503). The setting of a story may be defined as the time, location, culture, and social environment in which it takes place (Abrams, 1999:284). Setting helps to create credibility; it can serve to explain both people and situations; it may contribute to the atmosphere or dominant mood; it can be active in anticipating; and it can be symbolic (Rohrberger & Woods 1971:22).

2.1.2   Extrinsic Elements

2.1.2.1 Feminism

According to Tong, feminism is a movement that seeks to challenge and transform the underlying social, political, and economic structures that perpetuate gender inequality and discrimination. Based on the theory above, feminism is defined as a movement that seeks a balance of rights for women. This movement is sometimes portrayed as an act motivated purely by women's interests however the feminist movement is actually a humanitarian movement (Rosalinah, 2022:15). Angela Davis states Gender equality is just one facet of feminism; there is much more to it. Furthermore, it encompasses far more than just gender (Verges, 2021:5).

The word "feminism" can mean different things to different people. It's a complex and sometimes controversial term. For example, certain writers use the phrase to refer to a historically particular political movement in the United States and Europe, while others use it to refer to the view that women face injustices, however there is no agreement on the exact list of these injustices (McAfee, 2023:3). Within the framework of feminism, feminist theorizing methods were examined in relation to the wider Western philosophical traditions with which they were associated, including liberal feminism, socialist/Marxist Feminism, and psychoanalytic feminism (Disch and Hawkesworth 2016:2).

Liberal feminism is a part of feminism, that highlight the importance of freedom and maintain that everyone's freedom is guaranteed (Baehr, 2020:1). According to Mill, each person's rights and freedoms must be equal, and he attacked the disparity that women face in public and civic life, politics, and

decision-making. He also expressed his opinion that women should have the same legal freedoms and rights as men (1984: 261).

According to Tong, women are oppressed because of a combination of societal norms and legislative restrictions that keep them out of the so-called public sphere and hinder their success. Liberal feminism is a sort of individualistic feminism that emphasizes women's capacity to uphold their equality via their own choices and actions (2009:2). Liberalism is a way of thinking that really values personal freedom and believes the government's job is to protect people's freedom. Liberal feminists agree with these liberal ideas - they think women should have the same freedoms and opportunities as men (Baehr, 2020:1).

2.1.2.1.1 Personal Autonomy

2.1.2.2.1.1 Procedural Accounts of Personal Autonomy

Feminists believe that "women should enjoy personal autonomy" or self-determination over their own lives. Some feminist philosophers have put forward "procedural" definitions of personal autonomy. By this, they mean that autonomy involves women having adequate options and opportunities to deliberately decide their path, as well as access to information and ability to understand consequences, so that they can truly self-direct in an informed manner according to their independent values and judgment (Baehr, 2007:5). The example is woman having access to options, stereotyping and sex discrimination are additional factors that unfairly limit the possibilities available to women (Cudd, 2006:234). Furthermore, freedom from limitations imposed by patriarchal paternalistic and moralistic laws and regulations that limit women's choices on the basis that such

constraints are in women's best interests. Consider laws that restrict women's work opportunities on the premise that doing particular jobs is not in their best interests (Smith, 2004).

2.1.2.2.1.2 Human Flourishing

Personal autonomy is only one of the "major human functions" that characterize "a good human life". However, personal autonomy is not given priority. A good human life is one in which one may thrive and experience all of the basic human needs, that is, to flourish (Nussbaum, 1999:41-44). The women's movement ought to make both men and women aware of how unfair it is to prevent women from engaging in the important capacities, pinpoint unfair arrangements for women by closely examining the lives of a wide range of women, and provide solutions. According to Nussbaum, her perspective may serve as a basis for a global feminism since it is consistent with the principles of global moral diversity (1999:40).

2.1.2.2.1.3 Fairness in Personal Relationship

Feminists believe that a person's social arrangements in their personal life should be fair or just as well as freely chosen. For a personal relationship to be considered just or fair, it should be one where each individual party could reasonably agree to and accept the way benefits and responsibilities are distributed between them, if they were to objectively assess the relationship terms while solely motivated by self-interest (Hampton, 1993:240). It is certain that the affective benefits play a factor in why many women decide to start or continue in relationships. However, affective benefits come from one's own nature and are not

acquired from the other. When a man receives much more than he offers, he is depriving the other party's rightful right to reciprocation (Radzik 2005:51).

2.1.2.2.2 Political Freedom

Some feminist thinkers who believe in both equality and individual freedom argue that women need to have a real say in the rules and conditions of the society they live in. It means that political autonomy is a true equality and freedom for women requires giving them a real voice and role in shaping the laws, policies and social norms that govern their lives. It's not enough to just give women the same formal rights as men - the whole system needs to be structured in a way that includes and empowers women (Baehr, 2020:22).

2.1.2.2.3 Cultural Freedom

According to C. Young, there is a type of feminism called "cultural libertarianism" that is focused on protecting women's personal freedoms. This approach is concerned about two main things - restrictions on freedom that come from the government, as well as restrictions that come from traditional institutions like family, religion, and local communities. Conservatives often believe these traditional groups and structures are important for maintaining order in society. But cultural libertarian feminists see these institutions as potentially limiting the personal freedoms of women. They worry that these traditional groups can impose unfair constraints on what women are allowed to do. So, this feminist approach is all about safeguarding women's personal liberties, defending them from control by both the government and the kind of conservative, traditional institutions that many people think are essential for a well-functioning society (Baehr, 2020:49).

2.2 Research Method

The term "research method" refers to the processes or techniques used to collect data for analysis. It is divided into three categories: data and data source, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

2.2.1 Data and Data Source

This research thesis uses both primary and secondary data, which are two different sources of data. Primary data is information obtained during the research process from the original source using suitable data collecting techniques, whereas secondary data is information produced without the writer's involvement or information in the form of documents, such as articles, support materials, geographic information, and so on (Safi'I, 2005:141). The *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever,* which Ryan Coogler wrote in 2021, served as the primary source of data for this study. Journals, books, and articles serve as the secondary data sources.

2.2.2 Method of Collecting Data

According to Mary W. George, library research is one of the research methods of collecting data that comprises gathering data and information as well as expert opinions on the study's topic (2008:6). The library method involves collecting primary data from the movie *Black Panther: Wakanda Forever (2021).* The secondary data was obtained from books, publications, earlier research, and journals.

2.2.3   Method of Analyzing Data

The research thesis uses contextual study methods to analyze the data. The contextual research approach involves recognizing and evaluating circumstances from the perspective of a subject, concept, or theory, indicating what the text is trying to say (Beard, 2001:6). This research thesis uses feminism approach to analyze the data. This involves intrinsic elements, such as character, characterization, conflict, and setting as well as extrinsic elements, namely personal autonomy, political & cultural freedom.