SEXISM AS REFLECTED IN *NEW MOON* FILM

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by
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Yang membuat pernyataan,

Nur Baiti

By sincerity, everything will run beautifully

This final project is dedicated to:

(1) My beloved parents, Supadi and Almh. Masri'ah

(2) My dear brother (Hatta) and sisters (I'im and Zulmi)

(3) My special friend M. Agus Alamsyah

(4) All my friends in sharing up and down moments

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ABSTRACT

Nur Baiti. 2010. *Sexism as reflected in New Moon Film*. **Final Project, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Languages, Semarang State University. 1ˢᵗ advisor: Frimadhona Syafri, S.S, M. Hum. 2ⁿᵈ advisor: Ahmad Sofwan, P.hD.**

Key Words: sexism, *New Moon*

The final project intends to analyze sexism found in *New Moon* film Written by Melissa Rosenberg Adapted from the Novel by Stephenie Meyer. The story expresses how sexism exist. That is woman belief that man superior to her but on the contrary she belief herself is less competent, or less valuable than man. It cause man has more power to woman, woman depend on man, and cannot life without him.

The object of this study is *New Moon,* a film. The method applied in this final project was qualitative. The data of the study were in the form of phrases, sentences and dialogues. The procedures of collecting the data included reading, identifying, inventorying, and then reporting the data.

There are some results found. First, man has power to woman, woman always depend on man, and woman need safe from man are expression of sexism. Besides that, emotional of woman is sexism that expressed in the film. Second, the causes are belief that woman less competent and inferior to man, in contrast man is superior to woman. The belief is trusted by both woman and man. Third, the effect of it is woman becomes after man leave her, woman cannot life without man (possessive) and she become illogical, she has no expectations or aspirations in life and she will do everything to get close to him.

Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded sexism expressed in the film by woman over depending on man and man has power to woman. It caused the belief of superiority and inferiority. Man is superior to woman, and woman is inferior to man. The bad effect is for woman. Woman becomes depressed, possessive and illogical. On the basis of the conclusion, the suggestion is offered. We have to be smart in watching film. We should be able to understand the messages which offered in the film. Parent should guide their teenager in watching film.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter presents introduction. It consists of six subchapters, they are background of the study, reason for choosing the topic, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study and finally outline of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Literature is creative activity, a work of art (Rene W and Austin W, 3: 1989). It means that literature is creative product of human being. The creativity comes from human idea, thought and experience. Everyone can do it every time and every where.

There are many kinds of literature. In a course Handout Introduction to literature, Rahayu say that in a Handbook of literature, Hollan and Harmon (1992) say that the traditional genre of literature include tragedy, comedy, epic, lyric and pastoral. However today, it includes novel, short story, essay, television play, and motion picture scenario (Rahayu, 2007: 36). These genres of literary works not only just can be enjoyed but also can be studied. For example by analyzing one of these literary works, we can take some messages of it. And also we get much knowledge from this study.

One of literary works is film. Film is a term that encompasses individual motion picture, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry.

Film is produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effect. Film is cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, powerful method for educating, and indoctrinating citizens. The origin of the name film comes from the fact that photographic film has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion picture.

Film has close relation to literature. Both are regarded as art and use language as the media. Film is an interesting literary work. It usually contains more massages than other literary works do. Film is generally shown in a long action that contains some elements and has a lot of ideas. By watching film, more experience can be taken. We can learn life without taking any risks, but their feeling feel like they were in real life. Those feeling will arise if we are really concerned about the film. Moreover, we have to watch it critically to get the message of the film.

We can learn some messages from the film by analyze the character of the film. Every character has theirs own attitude and characteristic that share information, thought, feeling, and experience through many means. And one of issues (information) is about gender (sexism) which is very interesting. Sexism is defined as the discrimination or hatred against people based on their gender rather then their individual merits. Sexism has always been a prominent barrier between sexes. It has always been a major issue for women.

As we know, there are only two sexes in this world, but there are many concepts of gender which reflect social ideas about masculinity and femininity. Some people see woman as weak, gentle and emotional creatures. More over, for the sexist people this might mean that men are overrun by woman. So in truth a woman is weak physically only because a man is in reality stronger. A woman is submissive only because a man in reality is more aggressive. A woman is emotional only because a man is less emotional a woman is dependent only because a man serves this dependency. A woman is indecisive only because a man is decisive in his decision.

We see how and in what way the world sees sexes, male and female. Wherever, male and female are very different. Weakness, submissiveness, emotion and dependency are some to mention many stereotypes that attributed to female. The belief about it still exists in our daily life. Many people still believe that women deserve just to stand behind men, and also there are many females that agree about it. Many women don't want to do many things in front of men. They are believe to be powerless and inequity. They prefer to depend on their men (brother, husband, boyfriend, etc) than stand on their own in doing everything. The condition is very apprehensive.

The thought above can called as sexism, which is the belief or attitude that one gender or sex is inferior to, less competent, or less valuable than the other. Though sexism refers to beliefs and attitudes in relation to the gender of a person, such beliefs and attitudes are of a social nature and do not, normally, carry any legal consequences. The assumption of superior and inferior human cause rise of

power. Power is a measure of an entity's ability to control its environment, including the behavior of other entities. The person who can control other is the stronger person. That why we can say power to man to woman could be evidence the existence of sexism.

In reality, the kind of the woman thinking can be found in many walks of life. One of influences can be obtaining from many ways, for instance from literary works like novel, short story, film, poem, and so on. Film has very significant influence towards the movie goers. People seem to believe in everything shown in film. So, if false ideas are transmitted and readers don't careful to filter them, these fallacies will drag people into misjudgment.

There are a lot of films that contains of the issues above. One of the films is *New Moon*. Hereby, I intend to show the power of man to woman as reflection of sexism by the characters on this interesting film.

1.2 Reasons for Choosing the Topic

In this study, I choose the topic from film written by Stephanie Meyer to be analyzed because of some reasons. First is at the content of the film. It is very delightful and interesting. It is about human nature in USA. This film also provides a poignant lesson in the destructive power of moral value in general. Therefore, the film spectator will get some lesson of life, understand the topic and get something new by watching this literary works. The second, in this film power man to woman as sexism can be found. This phenomenon is quite interesting to be explored. It will be useful for the readers if they know exactly what sexism is.

1.3 Statement of the Problems

In order to focus the discussion on the topic, I put the following questions:

1. How is sexism as reflected in this film?

2. What are the factors causing sexism in this film?

3. What are the effects of sexism towards woman in the film?

1.4 Objective of the Study

There are some objectives of the study which I want to achieve by doing this research. This study is going to find out:

1. How sexism as reflected in this film

2. The factors that causing sexism in this film

3. The effects of sexism towards woman in the film.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The expected significances of the study are to help the reader know more about sexism. The result of the study will be used as a reference for developing literature at the English Department of Semarang Stated University. The last is to motivate the further study at English Literature of English Department's Student.

1.6 Outline of the Report

In order to present a clear description about the study to the readers, I present the final project in systematic arrangement. I divided it into five chapters. Chapter one serves the introduction which contains of general background of the

study, reasons for choosing the topic, significance of the study, statement of problems, objective of the study, and finally outline of this thesis. Chapter two is review of related literature. It discusses about literature, Psychology of literature, Psychology, sexism, psychology of woman. Chapter three presents method of research, Method of Investigation, procedure of collecting quotations, technique of the analysis and the synopsis of the film will be presented here. Chapter four deals analysis. Chapter five serves as conclusion and gives suggestions based on the analysis. The bibliography follows this chapter and is given in other page.
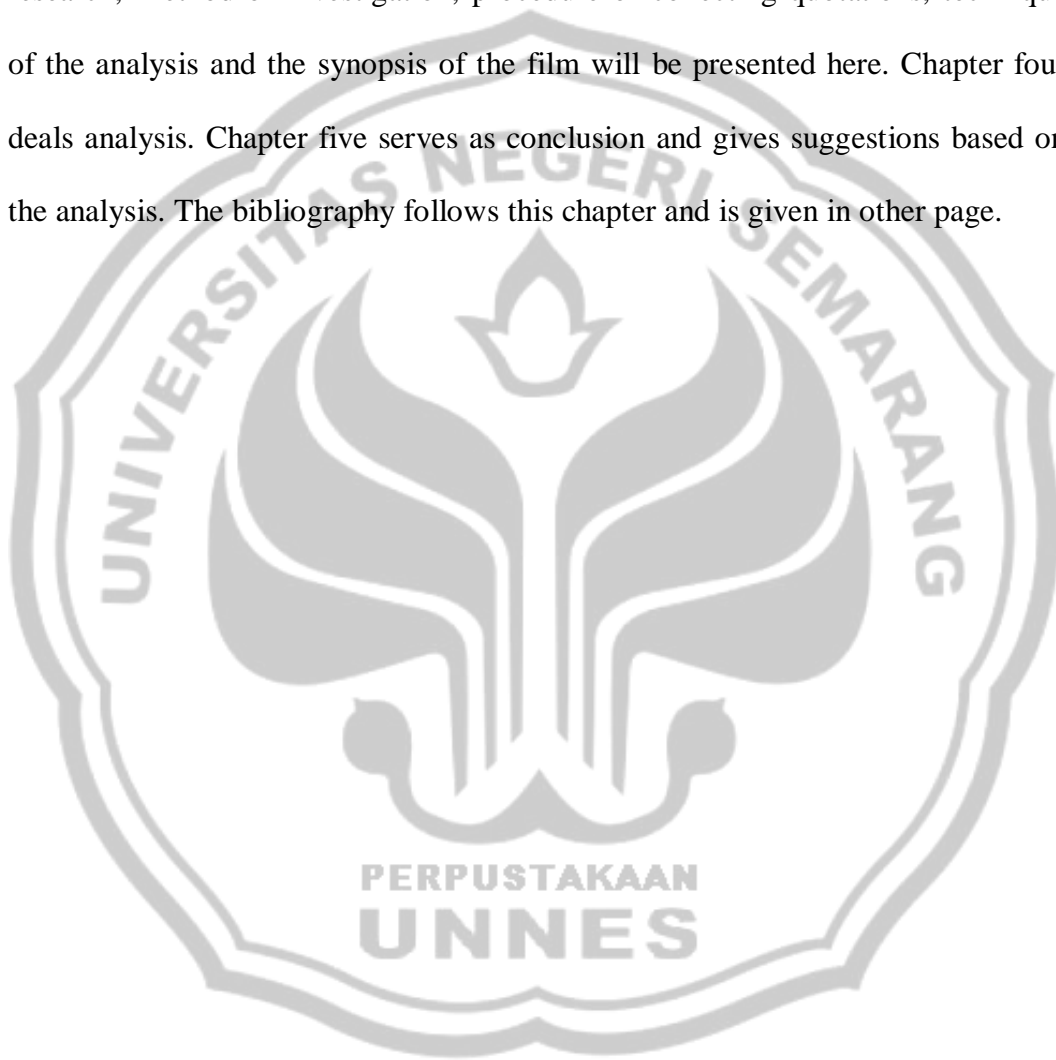
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The second chapter presents the theory underlying the topic of the study. This chapter consists of three subchapters. First, it talks about review of previous study. Second, it will discuss review of theoretical background. Third, it talks about framework of analysis.

2.1 Review of Previous Study

There have been many researches concerning with the analysis of film and sexism. They are as below:

a) Upik (2009) discusses about transcendentalism values in modern American preparatory school's youngsters portrayed in the movie *Dead Poets Society*. She also discusses the value of transcendentalism that reflected in the writing of three major transcendental authors Ralph Waldo Emerson, Harry David, and Walt W. Other research is by Dwi (2009) that discusses the parents' role toward son's maturity as found in *Failure To Launch* film. Here, she describes about caring pattern from the film, and the ideal caring pattern in America. The next researcher that analyses film for final project is Nurofik (2009). He tells about sexual disorientation found in Ang Lee's film entitled *Brokeback Mountain*. He investigates the existence of the theme of sexual disorientation problem from the film. He

also identified the type of sexual disorientation, and finds the effects for the main character. Tri (2009) also analyses film for her final project. She discusses American social class inequality as reflected in film *Note Book*. She tries to find out is there any social class inequality that reflected in the film. Then she reveals the causes, and describes the effect for the main character. She also finds the solution for the problems.

b) I found one study that analyze about sexism. That is sexism in English textbook Linked to the World 3 by Ima (2009). She describes a particular way which is used to convey sexist attitudes and values in the textbook. She also determines the position of the textbook from point of view of sexism.

2.2 Review of Theoretical background

2.2.1 Literature

Literature is one of the great creative and universal means of communicating the emotional, spiritual, or intellectual concern of mankind (the encyclopedia Americana, volume 17, 1997:559). It means literature expresses the writer's thought, feeling and attitude toward her/his lives. So, literature has relation with human life. People can share their idea, emotion, and experience by literature.

Literature may be divided into poetry, drama, film, fiction and nonfiction. Fiction includes the novel, short story, and the fairy tales. The chief form of

nonfiction includes the essay, historical fiction, biography, autobiography, magazine, and account of travel.

According to Hornby (1995: 434), film is a story, etc cetera, recorded as a set of motion pictures to be shown on television or at cinema. Film is a term that encompasses individual motion picture, the field of film as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Film is produced by recording images from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effect. Film is cultural artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment, powerful method for educating, and indoctrinating citizens.

The origin of the name film comes from the fact that photographic film has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion picture. Many other terms then exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, flick, and most commonly, movie. Then additional terms appear to name this kind of term for the field in general including the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movies.

Film Making is the most recent of art. Even though digital art is more recent, it is really only a new tool and not a new form of art. Since filmmaking is a unique art form, it has its own set of elements and principles. Film making combines theater, music and visual art. Early filmmakers would just set up a camera and film a stage production or an everyday event. The camera was fixed and static. Film makers can film inside a studio, outdoors or at a location remote

from the studio. Many production companies would travel to areas far from Hollywood to shoot their films.

Filmmaking also has basic elements that are inherent to the process. Those are:

1. **Image**

All filmmaking uses a light capture/recording device. It is then projected upon a screen. In theaters powerful lamps are used to project the image through a focusing lens. In television a vacuum tube projects lines of electrons upon a phosphor coated screen. Although the image is a recording of captured light the aesthetics of what we are viewing is still determined by the use of the basic elements and principles of static, fine art.

2. **Time**

Film had two types of time. The first is the actual length or duration of the film, for example, a run time of 90 minutes. The other type of time is called diegetic time, or time that is the result of the story or narrative. The story may span the a few minutes, a few hours, a few days, a few years or a lifetime although it may only take 90 minutes to tell the story through the film.

3. **Motion**

Motion pictures, whether video or film, give the illusion of motion by the movement of many still frames through a projector. The element of motion is the motion that we see while we watch a film or video. Since everything moves it would be difficult to shoot a truly still shot with a film or video camera. There is always some motion somewhere.

4. Sound

Sound is not essential to a motion picture however sound is so common in film that it is included as an essential element. Most films now include dialogue recorded on the sound stage, sound effects that are included during post production, music scores, narrations and voice over.

5. Lighting

When we record using photographic instruments we record light. We do not record objects, people, buildings or anything at all - we record light. Image is what the mind does to the light once it is recorded and played back. Cinematographers strive to have control over lighting conditions. The most experienced ones have full control over lighting and work with the director to create mood and effect as well as consistent continuity throughout the film.

6. Sequence

After filming is complete, the editing process begins. The editor and director together will decide the length and order of the shots and piece them together to create a sequence. The sequence tells the story using the visual language of film, or film syntax.

7. Composition

Composition is the use of the visual elements and principles to create a frame that is aesthetically interesting, attention holding, and consistent with overall continuity. Composition is the placement of the shapes within the frame that enhance the film reality or "mise en scene".

Therefore, film is one kind of literature because film also uses language to perform it. Like another form of art work, film or movie tries to describe the phenomena of human life including their aspects such as human characters, social problems, psychology, etc. structured in motion pictures with images, sound effects, and the like. Those aspects become the object of study to be analyzed and investigated to understand the meaning behind the images and pictures.

2.2.2 *Psychology of Literature*

Psychology of literature has four definitions as possible. First, study the author psychology as type or individual. Second, study creative process. Third, study the psychological type and law that applicated in literary work. And the fourth, study the impact to the reader (Wellek and Warren, 1977: 90). Psychology of literature explores its structure, function, and psychological value. Topics of discussion include symbolism, the purpose of storytelling, application of psychological theories and concepts, different literary genres, accuracy in the depiction of psychological variables and mental health professionals, how writing and reading reflect cognitive processes, and the therapeutic value of literature. Character analyses involve examination of personality, mental illness, developmental issues, conflicts, and motivation.

Psychology and literature have functional relationship. They have similarity in studying psychological condition of human being; meanwhile the different is psychology happen on real life and literature is in imaginative life. The author as human being can share his psychological side in form of literature. In

the other hand reader or consumer receive the literary works with their own psychology. Literature can called as psychological activity.

Some literary works can be analyzed through the psychological approach because it emphasizes on the past real of conscious human experience. Literary work is a psychological product and the author thinking that poured from subconscious situation to conscious situation. The author imagination proves how she / he describe the character of her/ his literary work.

One of elements of literary works is characters, and the characters build the story. The characters reflect some their characteristic, their attitude, background and the formation of their behavior. It can be learned and analyzed. So, the psychological approach applies psychological theories to explain the character's personality in the story. Each character's attitude and behavior could be referred to the psychology of human being. The human characteristic in psychology or in literature often shows a resemblance. Although literature is creative and imaginative thing, the authors often use law of psychology to bring to live the character.

In conclusion, psychology and literature have relation between them. Literature can show the psychological condition of human being through the characters of the literary works. Sometimes, the characters show their behavior and attitude like human as usual. So, the literary work can be analyzed through psychological approach.

2.2.3 Psychology

Psychology derived from two words: "psyche' means *soul* and 'logos" means *science*. Therefore, it means a science of soul or a science that study about the tendency of psychological (Dirgagunarso, 1978:9). Soul is interpreted as self, and then study connotes the study of the self. The self is the dynamic organism or living being that constantly affects and is being regarded affected by other selves. The characteristic of soul is immaterial. it caused before entering to ourselves, soul had been existing in sensory realm or said to be pre existential of soul. Soul has two places that are sensory place (sensation) and idea place (thinking).

Psychology is also defined as a science that studies the human behavior. It caused human souls as background of their behavior. It means psychology is the study of behavior that includes thought, feeling, dreams and anything a person does or experience. The term behavior signifies those activities of an organism living that can be observed by another person or tested by means of evaluating and experimental techniques.

According to Descartes as a master of philosophy of rationalism, behavior divided into two kinds, they are:

1. Rational behavior, it related to soul or be said to be unextended substance. It means that human being can arrange or revise their behavior.

2. Mechanical behavior that related to body or said to be extended substance. Because of the relation to the body, means effect automatic move like reflexes (Digagunarso, 1978:18)

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Therefore, between soul and body have a significant relation which in happen of the behavior. Organ (senses, muscles, glands) is important to study behavior. Either the behavior that cannot be seen directly or can be seen directly. An example of the behavior that can be seen directly is like walking, talking, crying, etc, while the example of behavior that cannot be seen directly is thinking. Actually, thinking is implicit speech whereas tongue is move slowly while we think.

In studying psychology, also need to know some branches of it. There are a number of unique and distinctive branches of psychology. Each branch looks at questions and problems from a different perspective. While each branch has its own focus on psychological problems or concerns, all areas share a common goal of studying and explaining human thought and behavior. The following are some of the major branches of psychology within the field today.

1. **Abnormal Psychology**

   Abnormal psychology is the area that looks at psychopathology and abnormal behavior. The term covers a broad range of disorders, from depression to obsession-compulsion to sexual deviation and many more. Counselors, clinical psychologists and psychotherapists often work directly in this field.

2. **Behavioral Psychology**

   Behavioral psychology, also known as behaviorism, is a theory of learning based upon the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. While this branch of psychology dominated the field during the first part

of the twentieth century, it became less prominent during the 1950s. However, behavioral techniques remain a mainstay in therapy, education and many other areas.

3. **Biopsychology**

The branch of psychology focused on the study of how the brain influences behavior is often known as biopsychology, although it has also been called physiological psychology, behavioral neuroscience and psychobiology.

4. **Cognitive Psychology**

Cognitive psychology is the branch of psychology that focuses on internal states, such as motivation, problem solving, decision-making, thinking and attention. This area of psychology has continued to grow since it emerged in the 1960s.

5. **Comparative Psychology**

Comparative psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with the study of animal behavior. The study of animal behavior can lead to a deeper and broader understanding of human psychology.

6. **Developmental Psychology**

This branch of psychology looks at development throughout the lifespan, from childhood to adulthood. The scientific study of human development seeks to understand and explain how and why people change throughout life. This includes all aspects of human growth, including physical, emotional, intellectual, social, perceptual and personality development.

Topics studied in this field include everything from prenatal development to Alzheimer's disease.

7. **Educational Psychology**

Educational psychology is the branch of psychology concerned with schools, teaching psychology, educational issues and student concerns. Educational psychologists often study how students learn or work directly with students, parents, teachers and administrators to improve student outcomes.

8. **Experimental Psychology**

Experimental psychology is the branch of psychology that utilizes scientific methods to research the brain and behavior. Many of these techniques are also used by other areas in psychology to conduct research on everything from childhood development to social issues.

9. **Forensic Psychology**

Forensic psychology is a specialty area that deals with issues related to psychology and the law. Forensic psychologists perform a wide variety of duties, including providing testimony in court cases, assessing children in suspected child abuse cases, preparing children to give testimony and evaluating the mental competence of criminal suspects.

10. **Personality Psychology**

This branch of psychology is focused on the patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behavior that make a person unique. Some of the best-known theories

in psychology have arisen from this field, including Freud's psychoanalytic theory of personality and Erikson's theory of psychosocial development.

Besides these branches of psychology, it will need to be known about some theories of psychology. Much of what we know about human thought and behavior has emerged thanks to various psychology theories. Some theories of psychology, these are as follows:

1. **Behavioral Theories**

   Behavioral psychology, also known as behaviorism, is a theory of learning based upon the idea that all behaviors are acquired through conditioning. Advocated by famous psychologists such as John B. Watson and B.F. Skinner, behavioral theories dominated psychology during the early half of the twentieth century. Today, behavioral techniques are still widely used in therapeutic settings to help clients learn new skills and behaviors.

2. **Cognitive Theories**

   Cognitive theories of psychology are focused on internal states, such as motivation, problem solving, decision-making, thinking, and attention.

3. **Developmental Theories**

   Theories of development provide a framework for thinking about human growth, development, and learning. If you have ever wondered about what motivates human thought and behavior, understanding these theories can provide useful insight into individuals and society.

4. **Humanist Theories**

   Humanistic psychology theories began to grow in popularity during the 1950s. While earlier theories often focused on abnormal behavior and psychological problems, humanist theories instead emphasized the basic goodness of human beings. Some of the major humanist theorists include Carl Rogers and Abraham Maslow.

5. **Personality Theories**

   Almost every day we describe and assess the personalities of the people around us. Whether we realize it or not, these daily musings on how and why people behave as they do are similar to what personality psychologists do. Personality psychology looks at the patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behavior that make a person unique. Some of the best known theories in psychology are devoted to the subject of personality.

6. **Social Psychology Theories**

   Social psychology is focused on helping us understand and explain social behavior. Social theories are generally centered on specific social phenomena, including group behavior, prosocial behavior, social influence, love and much more.

   Psychology is the most attractive, tantalizing and important from all branches of science. Attractive means that no person who lives in the world can help but pick up aspects of science whether she or he knows it. In learning psychology, we are dealing with something we already know a great deal about

and are bound interesting in and what can be more attractive. It is also tantalizing science cause anything that too easy is not interesting.

Study psychology means trying to know a human. Know means can understand, means we can describe behavior and personality traits. Research in psychology seeks to understand and explain thought, emotion, and behavior. There are six basic of human emotion; they are love, joy, wonder, hate, desire, and sadness (Dirgagunarso, 1978:18). If humanity has advanced through its history, it has been trough the activity of human brain, which has brought material security and every aspect of culture. And if humanity has been placed in danger, it has been through the activity of the human brain, for human motivation, carefully thought out and justified by the brain greed, envy, rage, lust that produce the wars, violence, alienation, cruelties that other motivation, sympathy, love, desire, to give and build and create fight so endlessly.

In fine, psychology is a science that related to human soul. It includes human thinking, emotion, behavior, love, desire, sympathy, and so on. So, studying psychology is study of human being. Therefore, Psychology can be divided as behavior psychology, abnormal psychology, bio psychology, etc.

2.2.4 Sexism

There are several definitions about sexism. Sexism is the belief or attitude that one gender or sex is inferior to, less competent, or less valuable than the other. It can also refer to hatred of, or prejudice towards, either sex as a whole (see misogyny and misandry), or the application of stereotypes of masculinity in

relation to men, or of femininity in relation to women. Other opinion sexism is differential treatment of individuals based on their sex; subordination of women and assumption of the superiority of men solely on the basis of sex or gender. Sexism still exists nowadays, where the differences between male and female are believed. The view that men are stronger than female is a form of sexism. Female usually feel that she is a weak human, she needs some other human to save her especially male who believed more strong than her. So dependency of female to male can't be inevitable.

> Sexism view more negative values than positive ones, because in sexism use words discrimination, demeaning, ignoring, stereotyping and prejudice which are naturally negative in meaning. Sexism, or gender discrimination, is present everywhere, in every culture, in every country. The terms 'sexism' or 'gender discrimination' basically means the prejudicial treatment of a group or a person due to their gender or sex (Rita Putatunda, 2000)

For instances throughout history have been used to explain why many men believe that they should have more power than women. Even today, the problem of sexism exists in the workplace, in political matters, in the field of education, in sports, in families, and in religion. Sexism affects a variety of social institutions and it has continued to be growing problem for many generations.

Within our society, women are naturally the caregivers, nurturers, and less aggressive people because they are the mothers. Men are the fighters, the protectors, and more aggressive people. This of course is simply due to past behavior, which has become a permanent stereotype. Many women are highly capable of doing a lot of things that men can do.

The condition involves a reinforcement of behavior and attitude on the basis of traditionally stereotypical roles people have in the society we live in. Stereotype is something that is confirming to a general pattern and lacking individual distinguishing marks on qualities, especially a standardized mental picture that is held in common by the members of a group and that represents an over simplified opinions, emotional attitudes or uncritical judgment. The behavior for each sex is determined by social agreement. For this, there is a table of the common gender stereotypes as:

Table 2.1

Gender Stereotype

TYPICAL MAN	TYPICAL WOMAN
Aggressive	Gentle
Unemotional	Cries easily
Like math and Science	Enjoys art and literature
Worldly	Does not use harsh language
Ambitious	Tactful
Objective	Religious
Dominant	Interested in own appearance
Competitive	Aware of feeling of other
Self confident	Strong need for security
Logical	Talkative
Acts of leader	Neat in habits
Independent	Dependent

Gender discrimination can involve a whole gamut of issues, from unequal pay to women being portrayed as sexual objects in the media to wives being beaten up by their spouses. While in theory gender discrimination can affect both men and women, however, it is women who have been at the receiving end through the ages and across cultures, since most cultures in the world are patriarchal, or male dominated. Men feel threatened if they are seen as weak in any aspect of their lives in which they are competing against a woman. Most men would hate to see a female beat them in the workplace or at sports. In my opinion, I believe that is the feeling of being humiliated by a "weaker" sex that bothers them. The responsibility for creating lasting change in the culturally- installed patriarchy is the work of men in our society. This important work of extending privilege, power, as influence to women as a group does not require the disadvantage of men.

Around the world, many women have internalized the sexist messages that are present in their societies and cultures. In many cultures women are socialized according to strong patriarchal values, they are brought up to take their state of subordination to men as normal. They feel that men are everything for them. They cannot life without men. The sexists are submissive to men. They would give up everything, friends, family and their very own life, for men. No women's life should solely revolve around men. They always need of saving. The belief of their weakness which caused their dependence on men.

Sexism has always been a prominent barrier between sexes. Many people beg to differ. In other cultures many women existed as Goddesses, while many

men existed as Gods. It happens in any places and situations. In our society is so concerned with political correctness and equal rights to women that it has almost completely forgotten about equal rights to men as well. The workplace is the area in which sexism is most commonly found. Sexism is in evidence in unfair recruitment practices, unequal pay, and intimidating behavior towards colleagues. Legislation is now in place in many countries that prohibits unfair treatment of staff on the grounds of their sex. Other example, in any language shows a society's attitude towards a person's social status, sex and occupation. The way women are spoken about is much different than the way we would speak about men. For example, if women married she is referred to as Mrs. and if she isn't married she is called Miss. But whether a man is married or not he always carries the title Mr. Which doesn't allow us to know if a man is married or not.

Men can acknowledge that yes, in most cases they are physically and emotionally stronger, but they should make the effort to respect the woman and not use their power to their advantage. They should not abuse women in any way, shape of form. They should honor the female gender, for it was a woman who did in fact carry them in her own body for nine months. The woman should also not use men to perform all sorts of various tasks, when they in fact can do them, themselves. (This would include the "woman in distress" idea). Women should not abuse the man and expect him not to defend himself, simply because she is a woman. Women should not allow themselves to be discouraged to try and apply for male dominated careers, simply because few women work in that particular area. Women and men should help one another and compromise with one another.

We are both put here on this earth and we must find some way to live together peacefully. Both genders have to accept the fact that neither sex can exist without the other. It takes one biological man and one biological woman to create either sex, and that's just a fact that everyone has to live with.

Women tend to naturally set obstacles in their own way and it seems that the only ways to get a powerful, influential, prestigious job is to never have a baby and never get married. Which stereotypical thoughts like this are very unfair to women. The law is not much use for woman in power as there are so many males above them in any company. The usefulness of the law can be seen however in the fact of precedent where any previous case of a woman taking a company to court for sexual discrimination or equal pay and winning may be considered in a similar court case.

The superiority of man over woman was no novelty to either sex ever since Adam's time. Therefore imagined, as well she might, and that it could be no easy matter to invert this disposition of things, so venerable from the single consideration of its antiquity, without removing the obstacle which custom put in her way. women be weighed by the end of their production, and the circumstances attending it, by their natural capacity, and the practice they have applied it to in all ages; by the living variety of instances of their folly, inconsistency, impotence in good, and propensity to evil, they are not only wide of the perfection of man, but even almost infinitely beneath him. So that far from having any just title, or even plausible pretence, to claim an equality of power, dignity and esteem with him;

the very privileges they enjoy can only be looked upon as so many instances of his generosity to them.

Here I can say that sexism is a human point of view or human thinking about gender. Here they think that one of the genders is less than other. It is like less competence, less valuable, weaker, and so on, and it tended to female. The sexist thinks that male is more in everything.

2.2.5 Psychology of Woman

Women are genuinely complicated species as compared to the male species. Women are brimming with emotions all the time. They are caring and nurturing. They are seemingly less competent than the men when it comes to the physical aspects unless you are a woman wrestler or a martial art expert. Women's psych looks also at unique aspects of women's development- physical differences, pregnancy, victimization.

Women are discriminated everywhere. As if that was not enough they are openly abused and eve-teased as well as raped because generally women are perceived as 'weak'. Women have to go through a lot in life to prove them. They have to prove themselves in front of others at every stage of life. They have to prove themselves as daughters, wives, daughter-in-laws, and mothers and so on. The list is never ending. Now that the women have stepped out of their house and in to the offices and the professional world as well they have to prove themselves even there.

Mostly, woman is unable to get out of her subjectivity and personal approach to things, lacks understanding of masculine activities and qualities, and often does not even try to understand them. She loves man, but with a personal, possessive, jealous affection. But although she loves him, she neither understands nor appreciates his world, his interests, and his ideals. She is inclined to regard him as a savage who holds a delicate butterfly with a rough hand, who ruthlessly destroys perfumed and many-coloured flowers, as a naughty boy who is inclined to fight with others, as one who foolishly risks his life in darling enterprises, who plays with his complicated machines, and who neglects those who love him in order to chase after ancient ruins or rare manuscripts or to construct difficult and useless theories and systems.

The psychology of women is the study of behavior mediated by the variable of female sex. The sector of psychology of woman explores the wonderful female species. It includes all psychological issues pertaining to women and their experiences. It also studies the various experiences and stages the women go through in her life and in the outside world as well. Psychology of woman explores the female experience within the world. It looked at a survey of the psycho-biological, cultural, social and intellectual factors influencing the psychology of women.

The psychology of woman analyses all these situations and conditions of the women and tries to make life simpler for them. It also aims at easing out the problems the women are going through in all spheres of their lives and making

others more aware of the problems of the female species in this big bad world of ours.

Basically, psychology of woman divided into seven sections, the three of them come from their brain physic (senses), logic, and emotion. The seven sections are:

1. **Social programming**

   It is education, norms, the ways of thinking, mentalities, beliefs that are thought by parent in social environment to the female from their childhood in family, activity environment, school, individual experience and traumatic responsible in figuration of female.

2. **Social pressure**

   It means pressure from environment and society. A lot of women fear to ill judged by their society and environment. Sometime, they are not being their selves in order to save their images and fear to ill judged by their environment. They also make decision that not they want because of pressure of their family and their friends.

3. **Culture**

   It is social, ethnic group, race, culture, language, norm, cultural regulation, class, and certain moral value. Culture forms women appétit, the way of communication, hobby, activity, and other that can influence their emotion and behavior.

4. **Ego**

It means women prestige. A lot of women look unfriendly but actually they are friendly women, and then they like to look after their selves although they are wrong, and they say that they like something but actually they do not like it. The all of thing are caused by ego.

5. **Logic**

It relates to reason and cause-effect also advantage-disadvantage to make relation with somebody. Social programming, social pressure, and culture are very influence women logical.

6. **Physical**

It includes what women listen and see. For example sound, appearance, face expression of somebody. Women can use their senses for it.

7. **Emotion**

It is important, emotion influence women behavior. The strong emotion makes women brave and strong. (Dana Subiyakto, 2007)

The psychological processes of the large majority of women are the very opposite. The average woman's opinion are usually nothing more than prejudices and superstitions to which she clings obstinately, even in the face of factual evidence to the contrary. Of course, her opinions are sometimes correct, especially when based on good intuition, but only too often they are erroneous outcomes of personal emotions, of imaginings of various kinds, or of blindly accepted traditions. It is typical of many women that they do not consider the true nature of the problems with which they are faced. Their mental activity consists of

examining things in an unanalytical, diffuse, and inconclusive manner, with arguments that are often of a personal rather than objective character.

Women in the end of adolescent (18-21 years old) period are marked with physic maturity and sexual gland. In this period, the teenagers begin to feel stable. They realize their life goal and have conviction in choosing their pattern of life. They also find values of their new life, so it make they know their selves clearly. Because they focus at their selves, it makes them striven so they are sensitive in disappointment, do not like critic and feel loneliness. They feel that their environment do not understand them. The combination between loneliness and self esteem cause they are easy to angry, disappointed, depressed, and sensitive. The full and total comprehension cause the teenager women give what they give everything whom their love just for give evidence.

Meanwhile, in 20-30 years old (beginning of adult women) arise norms of the level ages. They make their own way of life. Their life depends on their choice. Success and felt are chose by them. In this period, they study to make important decision for their life.

The description above tells that psychology of woman is science of female psychology. It has seven sections, which influence her to take her decision. They are social programming, social pressure, culture, ego, logic, physic, and emotion. Woman in 18-21 years old is more sensitive, easy to angry, disappointed, and she doesn't like loneliness. Meanwhile, woman 20-30 is more responsible to herself.

2.2.6 Psychology of Man

Man is an adult male human being with qualities conventionally regarded as manly, such as strength, courage, etc. Man is and adult male with possesses a high degree the distinctive qualities of manhood.

Psychology of Men is the purpose of trying to understand men emphatically associated with the dark sides of this masculinity (Nauly, 2002:10). Means the studies address men who have sex with men. It includes behavior, characteristic, and other about man.

Most expression of sexual dimorphism in human are found in height, weight, and body structure, for example, men tend to be taller than women. Some example of male secondary sexual characteristics in humans, those acquired, as boys become men are:

a. More facial hair,

b. Larger hand and feet than women,

c. Broader shoulder and chest,

d. Heavier skull and bone structure,

e. Greater muscle mass,

f. A prominent deeper voice.

Characteristics stereotypically associated with masculinity such as competition, stoicism, aggression, and homophobia are implicated in a number of social and health problems including intimate partner violence, homicide, environmental degradation, unemployment, aggressive driving and heart disease.

It can be said that man has a power, strong and having the authority in front of woman.

Other characteristics of men are anti-femininity, restricted emotions (except anger), and a focus on success, power, achievement, toughness and aggression. So men is different to women physically and mentally. Other opinion about men describes seven areas of man in general culture:

a. Physical: virile, athletic, strong, brave,

b. Functional: provider for family, defender of family from physical traits,

c. Sexual: aggressive, experience,

d. Emotional: unemotional, never crying,

e. Intellectual: logical, rational, objective, practical,

f. Interpersonal: leader, dominating, independent, free, demanding,

Other personal characteristic: oriented, ambitious, proud, egoistical, and competitive.

Sartono Kartodirjo explains that the dominance of men against women include the bio-social, social, cultural, political and religious. Men have an authoritarian nature (Mujianto, 2010:106). So, man can be said that they have power to woman by their authoritarian nature. The authoritarian nature makes him be of power to whom they think as inferior than him. For instance woman who believed as weak person.

Last I can say that man has a power, strong, stoicism, toughness and aggression. It is very in contrast to woman.

2.3 Framework of Analysis

Power theory used on Michel Foucault's opinion. He was a French historian and philosopher, associated with the structuralist and post-structuralist movements. He has had wide influence not only (or even primarily) in philosophy but also in a wide range of humanistic and social scientific disciplines. Michel Foucault wrote challengingly on psychiatry, medicine and the human sciences. One of his written is about power.

Foucault, as noted, was influenced by structuralist ideas, but because he did not adhere to them and preferred a combination of personal and structural considerations within a single explanation, he is considered a post-structuralist. Foucault is also considered a post-modernist. If modernity is connected with terms such as rationality, purpose, totality, synthesis and determinism, and postmodernism is an approach characterized by the opposed concepts irrationality, play, deconstruction, antithesis and non-determinism, then Foucault is indeed a post-modernist.

Much of what Foucault has to say about power stresses the systemic nature of power and its presence in multiple social relations. At the same time, however, his stress on heterogeneity [differing forms] and the specificity of each situation leads him to lose track of social structures and instead to focus on how individuals experience and exercise power. Individuals, he argues, circulate among the threads of power. They are always in the position of simultaneously undergoing and exercising power. Individuals are not like an atom which power strikes, but rather the fact that certain bodies and discourses are constituted as individual is an

effect of power. Power must not be seen as a single individual dominating others or as one group or class dominating others. Foucault resists power from the perspective of a white male citizen of a colonizer country (who sees all power relations as largely equivalent, and stresses resistance but not social transformation). What characterizes power is its capacity to bring into play relations between individuals (or between groups). The term power implies that is exercised by certain persons over others.

To understand what power relations are about, perhaps we should investigate the forms of resistance and attempts made to dissociate these relations, for example opposition to the power of men over women, of parents over children, of psychiatry over the mentally ill, of medicine over the population, of administration over the ways people live. Form of power which makes individuals subjects. There are two meanings to the word subject: subject to someone else by control and dependence, and tied to his own identity by a conscience or self-knowledge (Clarke, 1982:1). Both meanings suggest a form of power which subjugates and makes subject to.

Power is no longer the conventional power of institutions and leaders, but instead the capillary modes of power that controls individuals and their knowledge, the mechanism by which power reaches into to the very grain of individuals, touches their bodies and inserts itself into their actions and attitudes, their discourses, learning processes and everyday lives. For example of students in school or of patients in hospitals – it combines hierarchical observation with normative judgment. It is a prime example of what Foucault refers to as

Power/knowledge, since it combines into a unified whole "the deployment of force and the establishment of truth." It both elicits the truth of the subjects under examination (in fact it tells what a students know or what is the status of health of a patient), and at the same time controls their behavior (by forcing the student to study what is prescribed, or the patient to follow a certain treatment to be cured).

According to Foucault reduction of the instance of power to the image of the master is tied to another: the reduction of the procedures of power to the law of interdiction. The reduction to the law plays three main roles:

a) It allows a schema of power to be put forward which is homogenous at whatever level one place oneself and in whatever domain: family or state, relation of education or of production.

b) It allows power to be only ever thought in negative term: refusal, delimitation, obstruction, censure.

c) It allows the fundamental operation of power to be thought of as a speech act: uttering the law, discourse which forbids. The manifestation of power takes on the pure form of "thou shalt not".

Power relations are dependent on culture, place and time, and hence Foucault deals with power discourse in contemporary Western society only, which he characterizes as follows:

a) Power is not a commodity, a position, a prize or a conspiracy. It is the activation of political technologies and is concomitant with the social body. Power not only operates in specific spheres of social life, but occurs

in everyday life. Power occurs at sites of all kinds and sizes, including the most minute and most intimate, such as the human body.

b) Power relations are mobile, non-egalitarian and asymmetrical. We must not expect to find a stable logic in power, or a possibility of balance in its domain.

c) Since power is not a thing, is not control of a set of institutions, nor a concealed historical pattern, the aim of the researcher of power is to discover how it operates. To do this, one must isolate, identify and analyze the network of relations which creates political technologies. It is important to research the level of the micro-practices, from which one may learn how power operates in a social institution on the most routine everyday level.

d) From all the previous assumptions it follows that power is not limited to political institutions as it has been commonly thought. Power has a direct and creative role in social life. It is multi-directional, and operates from the top down and from the bottom up. Although power is at its peak when it is situated inside specific institutions such as schools, prisons or hospitals, we should be wary about identifying technologies of power with particular institutions, because power is neither a superstructure nor a quality of an institution.

e) When disciplinary technologies create a permanent connection with a particular institutional framework, they become productive. This is the positive aspect of power—productive power. This point emphasizes the

advantages of efficient technologies of power in many productive domains—economic, industrial, and scientific.

f) Power is a general matrix of power relations in a given society at a given time. No-one is outside this matrix, and no-one is above it. The prisoners and the jailers are subject to the same procedures of discipline and surveillance practiced in the prison, and act within the actual limitations of the prison architecture. Even though all are trapped in the grid of the power relations, there also exist rule and domination: the jailers nevertheless have certain advantages according to the prison rules, as do those who are in charge of them and those who designed the prison.

g) Domination, then, is not the essence of power. Domination does exist, but power is exercised upon the rulers too and not only upon the ruled. For the *bourgeoisie* in 19th-century France to turn into a class it had to activate technologies of power upon its members. Technologies of confession, as well as surveillance over life, sexuality, and health, were implemented first of all upon the bourgeoisie itself. Bio-power served as a central strategy in the bourgeoisie's self-creation. Only a century later would the same technologies be activated upon the French working class.

h) In power relations there is intention, but there is no subject. Only on the micro level, the tactical level, does power have intentions. On the strategic level, which includes the complex of power relations, no subject exists. Hence we may not attribute the totality of what happens in the power field to any personal plan whatsoever (Walzer, 1986).

Foucault assumed that one can never be outside of power does not mean that one is in every way trapped. He suggested rather (but these are hypothesis to be explored):

a) That power is coextensive with the social body; there are not between the links of the its network, any golden sands of basic freedom,

b) That power relation are intermingled with other types of relations (of production, kinship, family, sexuality) where they play both a conditioning and a conditioned role,

c) That these relation don't obey the unique form of interdiction and punishment, but they take the multiple form,

d) That their interweaving sketches on the general facts of domination, that this domination is organized in a more or less coherent and unitary strategy; that the dispersed, heteromorphous, and local procedures of power are readjusted, reinforced and transformed by these global strategies, and all this with numerous phenomena of inertia, dislocation and resistance; that one must not therefore accept a primary and massive fact of domination (a binary structure with on one side the dominating and the other the dominated) but rather the multiform production of relations of domination which are partially integratable into the strategies of the whole,

e) That relation of power do in fact serve, but not at all because they are in the service of an economic interest taken as primitive, but because they can be used in strategies,

f) That there are no relations of power without resistance; that the latter are all the more real and effective to the extent that they are formed there were the relation of power are exercised; resistance to power doesn't have to come from elsewhere in order to be real, nor is it trapped because it is the compatriot of power. It exist all the more insofar as it is there where power is; it is therefore, like power, multiple and integratable into global strategies.(Morris and Patton 1979: 55)

I summarize that Michel Foucault's influence finds expression especially in the conception of power as an inseparable component of social relations. Power is exercised by human agents and is also created by them, influences them, and limits them.
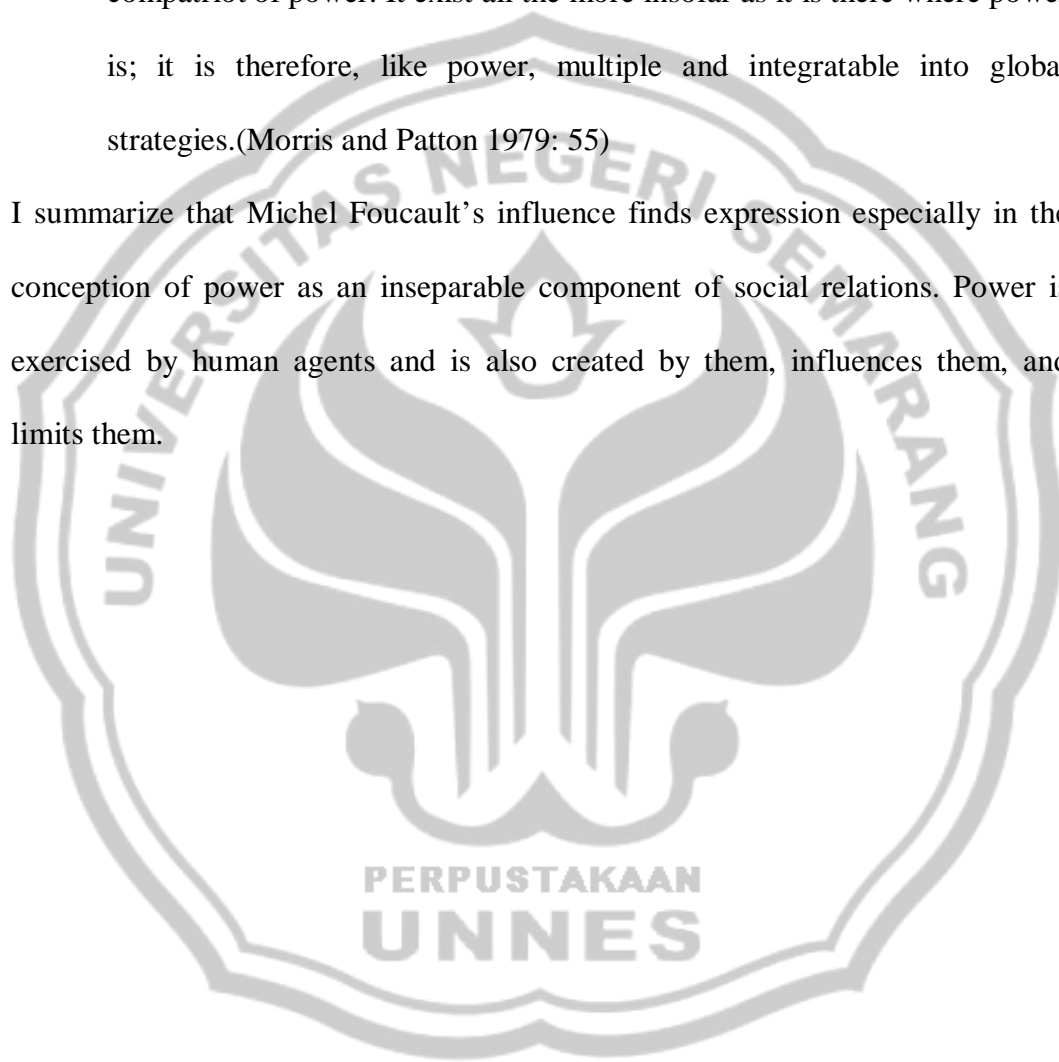
CHAPTER III

METHODS OF INVESTIGATION

Research method is a way in collecting and analyzing some data to find out the object problem of the study. It is for the sake of having systemically film analysis.

3.1 Approach

The study will use qualitative data by analyzing with psychological approach

3.2 Object of the Study

New Moon is a continuation of the Twilight sequel, which appointed from Stephanie Meyer's novel. Meanwhile, I take the film of it to be analyzed. This film tells about male and female (Bella and Edward) who fall in love. Because of the differences both them, that are Bella is human but Edward is vampire. From this film I will analyze their character.

3.3 Sources of the Data

There are two types of data sources in this final project. The first source is called the primary data source. It is the source from which the main data of the analysis are taken, that is from the story of the *New Moon* film in the form of sentences and dialogues. The second source is called the secondary data source. They are the source from which the supporting data are taken. It involves the

theory of literature, psychology, sexism. The source of data will be taken from various kind of literary book. Some data from website that support the study will also be taken to complete the analysis.

3.4 Types of the Data

In this final project writing, I used the qualitative approach which means that the data were analyzed qualitatively. A qualitative data research does not focus on numerals or statistic but gives most attention to how deep the researcher's knowledge is toward the interaction among concept which is being learnt.

The qualitative data needs a number of words, sentences, utterances, action, thought, feeling and dialogues, paragraphs and the explicit meanings of the characters. Thus, the data will be collected to support the study.

3.5 Procedures of Collecting Data

In gathering the data, I used DVD of *New Moon* which consists of the whole story. I also used the script got from the internet research to more understand its content. The data will be collected by having some procedures to do as follows:

3.5.1 Watching film

The first step to be done by the researcher is watching the film for several times in order to get a common understanding about the film. Watching is the basic step in analyzing a film. I watch it as many as necessary to find the main

idea, especially the one which is related to this topic. This understanding is very important for the researcher in order to compose the topic according to the focus of the study.

3.5.2 Script Reading

The next step is the researcher search the script on the internet and read it many times. The purpose of this step is to give the researcher a closer look and deep understanding to the main idea of the work.

3.5.3 Identifying

The third step to do is identifying. In this study, identifying means the activity of separating between data and non-data by marking and underlining the suspected data in this film, then numbering them. The data that are related to the study will be collected to make the data identified clearer. Identifying the implicit and explicit meaning which had relation with the topic, I used several steps. They were:

a. Marking (underlining, bracketing)
b. Numbering
c. Inventorying
   Inventorying the term which will be analyzed by using the table below, those inventoried data can be seen in Appendix, for example;

Table 1

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
1				
2				
3				

3.5.4 Classifying

The next step will be classifying the selected data. To make it easy to answer the problems, the inventoried data must be classified. There are three problems to be solved in this study.

3.5.5 Simplifying

In simplifying the data, there were some data for all the problems. Since the data was still too much so they must be simplified. For example there were 41 data for all of the problems. Since the data were still too much so they must be simplified for each problem.

3.5.6 Selecting

In selecting the data, the technique which was used here was relevancy technique. Relevancy technique is usually used in selecting the data, to find the qualified data. It means that only relevant data would be selected to answer the problems. In classifying the data, there were some data in Appendix I.

3.5.7 Reporting

The data which had been selected were reported in the appendix. If the readers want to see the overall, they can see Appendix I.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

This is a qualitative research with qualitative data in form of sentences, clauses, phrases, words. Then the analysis will be using the steps as follows;

a. Exposing the data in order to reveal the problems.

b. Explaining the data, meaning that all the evidence found is explained clearly.

c. Interpreting the data. I interpreted the identified conflicts contained in the film by using psychoanalytical approach. Finally, I presented the analysis in the form of paragraph formulated in a statements discussion. To support my statements, I quoted some selected quotations related to the identified conflicts.

d. Summarizing

I make some conclusion in order to answer statements of the problems.

3.7 Synopsis of the Film

Film begin with a thick, yellow moon slowly transforms into the title *New Moon.* Bella is having a nightmare. Charlie, Bella's father, wakes her up from the nightmare. He wishes Bella a happy birthday.

Bella drives to school in her old brick red, beat-up Chevrolet truck. The radio relays that three hikers are missing, presumed dead. When she arrives at the

parking lot she talks to her friends, Jessica, Mike, Angela, and Eric, all of who seem to know nothing of her birthday. Edward arrives then wishes her a happy birthday. Bella tells him she is not very happy about it. She's eighteen now, which is a year older than him. Then they go to class but suddenly Edward stops her because Jacob wants to see her, even though he hasn't arrived yet. Jacob gives Bella a gift.

In the hallway of the school the rest of the school-age Cullen clan arrive. Alice gives her a present and also invites Bella to a birthday party they're going to have for her that night.

Bella goes to the Cullens' house for a birthday party. Before the proceedings Edward and Bella stand before a painting of the Volturi, which includes Edward's vampiric father Carlisle Cullen. Then Edward tells her about it. Edward has broken the law by telling Bella, a human, too much. Edward also predicts that Victoria will come for him some day. Bella tells Edward that they would never have to think about this if he would turn her into a vampire. He says firmly that won't ever happen.

All are gathered in the main hall. As she opens a gift from Carlisle and Esme, Bella gets a paper cut and a drop of her blood lands on the carpet. Jasper immediately lunges for her, unable to resist the temptation of her blood. Edward protectively throws Bella back against a glass table and repels Jasper, throwing him backward into a piano. Jasper comes on, mad for her blood, but he's stopped by Edward, Carlisle and Emmett. Bella's right arm is seriously cut by the shards. Carlisle takes her to get stitches in his office.

Afterward, Edward drives home with her in her truck. He talks about the welfare of Bella's soul. Bella argues that he can't always protect her. She will get ill, have an accident, and get old. Bella says she doesn't care about her soul.

The next day the Cullens are not at school. Edward comes over to Bella's house after school before she arrives. Bella arrives and Edward intercepts her before she gets to the house. He tells her they have to talk. After a walk some ways away on a trail in the forest, he stops and tells her that they are leaving Forks. Bella says that she'll have to prepare some excuse for Charlie but when she notices that Edward isn't picking up on the suggestion realizes he isn't talking about taking her with them. She requiring to follow him but Edward repels her. He can't stay with her anymore. He asks her to promise that she will not do anything reckless, for Charlie's sake, and in return he promises her she will never see him again. Bella runs after him and as it gets dark. Lost deep in the woods she trips and drops to the forest floor, depleted and deserted. She falls asleep sobbing. An enormous wolf watches her from a nearby rise. Charlie is looking for Bella, from the woods at the edge of the house a shirtless Sam Uley carries Bella in his arms. He hands her over to Charlie. She is safe now but still depressed and unable to see or contact Edward, Bella becomes despondent for many months. She screams at night, waking Charlie. Her wailing is so uncontrollable that Charlie confronts her. He suggests that she leave Forks. Finally, to appease her father and to stay in Forks she tells him she's arranged to go shopping with Jessica.

Jessica and Bella leave a zombie film called "The Dead Come Back". Bella spies a bunch of bikers in front of a bar called One-Eyed Pete's. She

recognizes them as the same gang that Edward beat up when they menaced Bella during their pre-courtship. Seeing them she also recalls Edward's admonition not to do anything reckless and she even sees a ghostly visage of him. "Keep walking," he says, "this is dangerous." He then disappears. Excited, and wanting to have another visitation, she assumes that Edward will appear before her only if she's doing something that will endanger her. She comes up to one of the seedier bikers and asks for a ride. He lets her get on and speeds down the street. Again she sees the spectral Edward, warning her not to do what she's doing. She arrives back in one piece, much to the horror and disgust of Jessica, who states that she's either insane or suicidal and asks her if she's now become an adrenaline junkie.

Bella renews her friendship with Jacob. She brings him two dilapidated motorcycles, asking him to help her refurbish them. As they strip and reassemble the bikes the easy friendship between Bella and Jacob grows more substantial. When once the bikes are operational Bella and Jake takes them out. Bella drives recklessly, trying to conjure up Edward's spirit again.

In the cafeteria at school Bella rejoins her old group of friends. Angela says she saw a large wolf and the group talks about how five hikers have now been killed. Mike asks her if she would like to go to a movie. At the theater Mike and Jacob wait outside. Jacob acts territorial as if he wants to frighten Mike away, telling him hears that "Face Punch" "sucks." Bella arrives and explains that's it's just the three of them as Jessica has bailed and Angela was home with the stomach flu. They go into the movie. Bella looks down at the armrests on either side of her. Both Jacob and Mike have their hands on the rests, turned upward, as

if waiting for her to settle her hands on theirs. The violent conflict onscreen turns Mike's stomach, who leaves to presumably get sick. Outside, in the lobby Jacob tries to hold Bella's hand. She draws away. She's obviously conflicted. Mike arrives, stating that he needs to go home.

Charlie and Harry get ready to go fishing. Charlie is worried about leaving her alone, the finally decides to track down Jacob and confront him herself. When she arrives at Jacob's house he has indeed changed; he's cut his hair quite short and has a tattoo. He warns Bella away. Bella walks into a glade similar to the one from her early dream and discovers the vampire Laurent there. He too is looking for the Cullens and is equally surprised by her presence. He informs her he is doing the bidding of Victoria and wants to know where Edward is. Edward's ghostly presence appears, "Lie," he tells Bella. Bella believes she's going to die and simply says, 'I love you, Edward,' wanting these to be her last words. Before Laurent can strike, however, an enormous black wolf emerges. Several other wolves join him and they chase after Laurent.

That night, in her room, she looks down to see Jacob. He wants to explain to her what's going on with him but he can't, he tells her. He begs her to remember the story he told her on the beach in LaPush.

The next day Bella arrives at Jacob's house. When Billy Black opens the door he tells her that Jacob is not home. Not believing him, she bursts into Jacobs room to find him sleeping soundly. Bella sees Sam, Paul, Embry, and Jared leaving the woods. She charges up to them, telling them to leave Jacob alone. He immediately transforms into an enormous wolf, to the amusement of the other

Quileutes. She runs from Paul just as she sees Jacob emerge from the house. She tells him to run but Jacob instead leaps from the porch and hurdles over Bella, himself changing to a wolf in mid-air. The two wolves engage in a fierce fight, destroying a small rowboat in the process. Sam tells Jared and Embry to take her to his fiancée, Emily's house.

Bella and Jacob walk on the beach as Jacob explains what precipitated his change into being a werewolf. He also disabuses her of the notion that they're killing people. There's only one thing they do kill and that's vampires. She warns him of the strength and speed of vampires, not believing that anyone would be able to kill one. Back at the Swans, Bella warns Jacob again about Victoria's incredible speed.

Bella arrives the spot where they had watched Sam and the others cliff dive. Edward has already divined her actions. He appears beside her, again in spectral form. "Don't do this," he says. "You wanted me to be human," Bella counters; "Watch me." She leaps into the ocean, goes under briefly, and then breaks the surface. She's exhilarated initially until the surf comes in and pounds her back down. Through the murky water she sees a red-headed woman swimming towards her. Bella backs away, striking her head on the cliff wall. She begins to sink. Edward's presence appears beside her but it dissipates when a hand reaches down and pulls her out. It's Jacob and he pulls Bella to shore, resuscitate her. She comes back and he cradles her in his arms. Jacob informs her that Harry had a heart attack and has died. Jake is driving Bella's truck while she shivers on

the passenger side. Jacob pulls the door closed before she can. He smells a vampire nearby.

Bella sees the Cullens' car and heads towards the house. Once inside the house Alice appears. She is amazed to find Bella alive; she saw her leap to her death. Alice tells her that Edward has removed himself from them; he calls in only every few months. She also knows that Victoria has been around. As Alice is advising her that werewolves are not good company to keep Jacob appears. Alice gives them a moment alone. Bella and Jacob quarrel again in the kitchen. They are angered and attracted by the other. He crumples the phone in his hand. Alice bursts in as Edward now believes that Bella is dead. He's going to the Volturi to end his life too. Bella is incensed when she realizes that it was Edward on the phone and that Jacob didn't let her talk to him. She leaves with Alice.

Alice and Bella fly on Virgin America airlines to Italy. Meanwhile Edward has appeared before Caius, Marcus and Aro. They reject Edward's petition to end his life as they find his particular gifts too valuable to destroy.

Alice gets a vision of the Volturi refusing him because his gifts are too precious to waste, and they offer him a spot on the Volturi gaurd. Alice also foresees that Edward will now expose himself to humans in broad daylight during the feast of Saint Marcos. They can drive no closer to the center of town, where the Voturi appear to be headquartered. Alice says that if she tries to save him he will read her thoughts and rush into the process even faster. Only Bella, whose thoughts Edward can't read, can save him. Bella leaves the car to run on foot. In the dark of the building Bella says that, since she has seen him again, she can't let

him go. Edward professes his love for her. He was going to end his life because he couldn't live in a world where she didn't exist. Alice breaks in, hoping to avert a confrontation. It appears they will get away until a young vampire woman named Jane appears. Both Alice and Edward appear afraid of her. They comply and go with the Volturi, taking an elevator down to an underground complex.

Aro is genteel but menacing. Alec compliments his sister for being asked to fetch one and bringing back two and a half (referring to Bella as the half). Bella is obviously a problem. She knows too much about them. Aro takes Edward's hand. Aro's gift is that he can read peoples' minds with a mere touch. He's intrigued as Edward can't read Bella's mind. He sees Edward's longing for her and is amazed at how much Bella's blood appeals to him. Aro is impressed at Edward's self-control which Edward says is achieved not without some difficulty.

Aro wants to see if Bella is impervious to his gifts. "Would you do me the honor?" he asks as he requests her hand. Bella complies. Aro tires to read her mind but can see nothing. He's clearly frustrated by this. He then invites his sister, Jane, to try her gifts on the human. Edward tries to intervene and Jane wracks him with pain with but a single glance. Jane then tries to inflict pain on Bella. "This may hurt, just a little," she says knowingly. She finds, to her consternation, that she can't affect Bella either. Aro bursts into a laugh and wonders what to do with Bella. Marcus says Aro already knows what to do. Caius points out that Bella knows too much about the vampire world and is a liability. Aro sighs and agrees, and summons Felix, a hulking vampire of impressive size, to kill Bella. Edward fights Felix but he's clearly no match. Alice interrupts him though when she

successfully prophesies to him that Bella will become a vampire; she's seen it in the future. "I'll change her myself," says Alice. "Your gifts will make an intriguing immortal," says Aro to Bella. As Bella, Edward, and Alice leave, however, Caius warns them to follow through on their promises as the Volturi do not give second chances. Bella looks behind her to see small children among the group. They hear the chamber door open and the screams begin.

The screams wake her from her sleep. She is back in her bedroom in Forks. Edward sits beside her on the bed. Edward says the only reason he'd left her before was to protect her and that it was the hardest thing he'd done in one hundred years. He's interrupted by the entrance of Charlie.

Bella apologizes for disappearing for three days. Charlie says she's grounded for the rest of her life, then leaves. Edward reappears and says that Charlie won't forgive him easily for abandoning Bella earlier. Bella says he won't be able to get rid of her easily once Alice changes her. Edward still rejects that notion, saying there are always ways to keep the Volturi from finding out. But Bella doesn't dare risk this and makes Edward bring her to the Cullen house.

Back at the Cullen's home Bella says "you all know what I want" and requests a vote. All of them say 'yes' except Rosalie. Edward looks as if he's been betrayed but Carlisle says Edward has chosen not to live without Bella, so Carlisle has no choice; he won't lose his son.

Edward is driving Bella home. Bella suggests that they wait until after graduation, though she still wishes Edward would change her. They are stopped when they find Jacob in the middle of the road. Edward realizes he has to confront

Jacob but wants to thank him first for protecting Bella when he didn't. Jacob agrees with Edward's point but also wants to stress a key point in the treaty. If any of the Cullens bite a human the truce is over. Bella says it's her decision. Jacob reminds her that, once she's a vampire he will have to help his tribe hunt her down; he won't have a choice. He advances and Edward pushes him back through the air. Jacob turns into a wolf before he hits the ground. They face each other, ready to fight. Bella reminds them that they can't hurt each other without hurting her. Realizing he's in a losing situation, Jacob bounds away.

The danger passed, Edward and Bella resume their talk of turning her. He asks her to wait. "Give me five years," he asks. "That's too long," she says. "Three," he bargains. She's having none of it. He marvels at her stubbornness. Then Edward makes a different proposal. "I have one condition," he says, "if you want me to do it myself." "Marry me, Bella." She gasps.
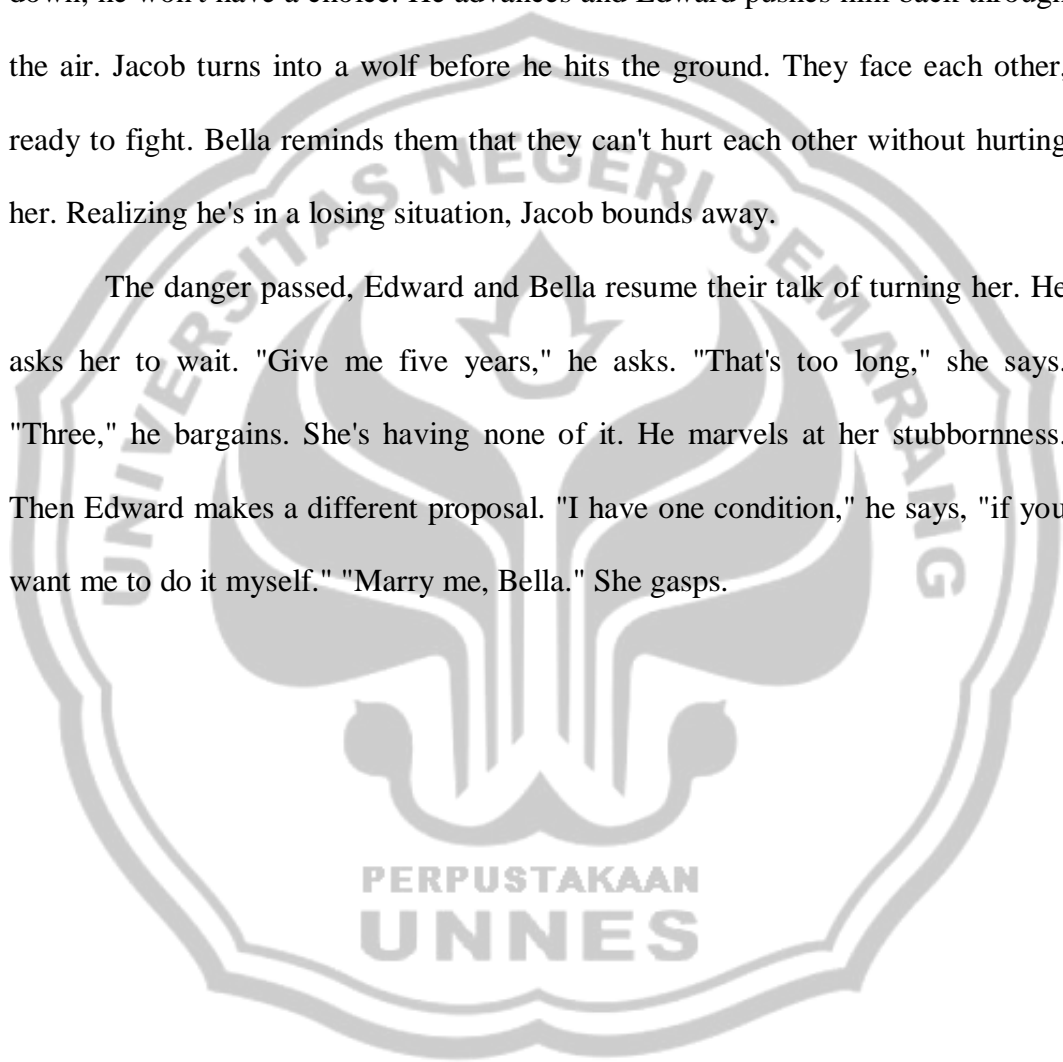
CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter is intended to give information to the readers about the film, *New Moon*. To make a simple and clear study, this chapter is divided into some sub chapter: characteristic of the main character, sexism that expressed in this film, the factors causing sexism as reflected in this film, the effects of sexism as reflected in this film.

4.1 Characteristics of the Main Characters

4.1.1 Bella Swan

Isabella Marie "Bella" Swan is the fictional protagonist of the *New Moon* film. This film is primarily narrated from Bella's point-of-view. Bella, in the film, is being very pale with brown hair, chocolate brown eyes, and a heart-shaped face. She is described as being clumsy and stubborn. In the film Bella is submissive to Edward, she also has no expectations or aspirations in life other than being with Edward. She is constantly confirming that she is not worried about dying, she would rather be dead than be without her boy friend. Bella is always in need of saving, either Jacob or Edward.

4.1.2 Edward Cullen

Edward Cullen (born Edward Anthony Masen) is a major character in *New Moon* film. He was born on June 20, 1901, in Chicago, Illinois, and was frozen in

his 17-year-old body while dying of the Spanish influenza, when he was changed into a vampire by Dr. Carlisle Cullen. Physically, he described as being perfect and angular—high cheekbones, strong jawline, a straight nose, and full lips. His hair, which is always messy, retains the unusual bronze shade that he inherited in his human life from his biological mother. His eyes, once green, are now described as topaz. His appearance changes if he goes long without feeding: his eyes darken, becoming almost black, and purple bruises appear beneath his eyes. Edward has a slender but muscular body. He is charming, polite, determined, and very stubborn. He falls in love with Bella soon after she arrives in Forks. He is very protective over Bella and puts her safety, humanity and welfare before anything else. He often over-analyzes situations and has a tendency to overreact, especially in situations where Bella's safety is at risk.

4.1.3 Jacob Black

Jacob Black is Bella's best friend. He is a Quileute Native American and a werewolf. Jacob has russet skin, black hair and dark eyes. He is a "happy person" who extends this happiness to the people around him. He is shown to be cheery, passionate, adventurous, but hot-headed. Jacob is also able to phase at will into a giant wolf, and sometimes when angered he will involuntarily phase. After Edward leaves Bella, she finds friendship with Jacob and slowly emerges from her months-long depression. She spends much of her time with Jacob. Their friendship grows strong, but Jacob also develops romantic feelings for Bella that she does not reciprocate.

4.2 Sexism as Reflected in this Film

As stated in chapter II, sexism is the belief or attitude that one gender or sex is inferior to, less competent, or less valuable than the other. Here, who usually stated as a weak human is woman, women are naturally the caregivers, nurturers, and less aggressive people because they are the mothers. She needs some other human to save her especially male who believed stronger than her. Men are the fighters, the protectors, and more aggressive people.

Because of his character, man has power to woman. He has authoritarian nature. He can use his it to woman who believed as weak person. As we know in Foucault theory, power is no longer the conventional power of institutions and leaders, but instead the capillary modes of power that controls individuals and their knowledge, the mechanism by which power reaches into to the very grain of individuals, touches their bodies and inserts itself into their actions and attitudes, their discourses, learning processes and everyday lives.

Here, as Foucault said that from all the previous assumptions it follows that power is not limited to political institutions as it has been commonly thought. Power has a direct and creative role in social life; I argue that sexism can be expressed by power of man to woman. Because the stronger person is has power over the inferior person. Based on *New Moon* film, there are some acts that show about it. Power that expressed in this film as quotation below:

> (1) Edward :" I never existed, I promise"
> Bella :" If this is about my soul, take it. I don't want without you"
> Edward :" It's not about your soul. You're just not good for me"
> Bella :" I'm not good enough for you?"
> Edward :" **I'm just sorry, I let this go on for so long**"
> Bella :" **Please......don't**"

> *Edward   :" **Goodbye***"
> *(00:23:47,680 --> 00:24:24,400)*

The quotation tells how Edward says to Bella that he will leave Bella although she does not want it. Here, the man (Edward) uses his authority to woman (Bella). He dominates her in this decision. Whereas according to Foucault, power must not be seen as a single individual dominating others or as one group or class dominating others. Power doesn't mean dominating other without think about who dominated. Is she agree or not about the decision. Power has to be goodness for whom in power. Like the dialogue below:

> (2) *Edward: "But if it's not too much to ask can you at least promise me something?*
> ***Don't do anything reckless. For Charlie's sake***
> *And I'll promise something to you in return."*
> *(00:23:15,160 --> 00:23:34,720)*

The quotation is command of Edward to Bella before he leaves her. He doesn't want Bella do any reckless that will make Bella's father worried about her. This command indicates that the power is for goodness. Man want woman to be always safe although he are not there. As told at chapter II what power is, that take for example by forcing the student to study what is prescribed or the patient to follow a certain treatment to be cured. Power here is for beneficence of student and patient. The quotation also means that the command to a woman is for her goodness.

There is another quotation to prove it, as below:
> (3) *Edward   : "**Keep walking***
> ***This is dangerous***"
> *Jessica   : "Dude, come on."*
> *Bella   : "I think, I know those guys."*
> *Jessica   : "Well, they seem great.*

> *Can we go?"*
> Bella   : *"I just need to see something......"*
> Edward   : *"You promised me nothing reckless*
>   *Bella*
>   *Stop"*
> *(00:32:33,440 --> 00:44:49,840)*

The dialogue show Edward forbids Bella to do danger, and Bella resist him. She resists Edward's command because she wants to get her purpose. As Foucault said that there are no relations of power without resistance. So, it exists all the more insofar as it is there where power is. If one does not agree to the master they will resist it. For example in the quotation woman resists the man power because she doesn't agree to the command.

Another resistance also proved in the dialogue below:

> *(4) Edward   : "**Don't do this**."*
> Bella   : *"You wanted me to be human.*
>   *Watch me."*
> Edward   : *"**Please? For me?**"*
> *(01:20:01,680 --> 01:20:20,080)*

The dialogue is held when Bella will do danger by jumping to ocean because of Edward going. Although he is far for Bella, she always shaded by Edward's power. She feels that Edward always close to her and commanding her. Hereby, Bella also resist Edward's command. It can be caused the feeling that the man is tied to her. Whereas the command is for her beneficence. Foucault resists power from the perspective of a white male citizen of a colonizer country (who sees all power relations as largely equivalent, and stresses resistance but not social transformation). So, all power cannot be resisted, when the power is good why we

have to resist it. Power is not to be only ever thought in negative term: refusal, delimitation, obstruction, censure.

Power of man to woman above is proved by the existence of sexism in the film. That is one gender believe that other gender is less competence, inferior and conversely. Here means woman as inferior and man is superior. For example in emotional control, woman is more emotional than woman. Usually man is calmer than woman. Like in the quotation below:

> (5) Bella   : "*I don't want without you*".
> Edward   : "It's not about your soul.
>   You're just not good for me".
> Bella   : "I'm not good enough for you?"
> Edward   : "I'm just sorry,
>   I let this go on for so long".
> Bella   : "*Please......don't*".
> Edward   : "Goodbye".
> (00:23:55,160 --> 00:24:24,400)

The dialogue above shows when Edward would leave Bella for long time. Bella feel so bad. She doesn't want it and she cries. On the other hand, Edward is calmer in face of this problem. He doesn't want it too, but he does it for Bella. From the quotation we can see how man is unemotional and woman is emotional in face the problem as describe in the last chapter. Other gender stereotype that shows sexism in the film is dependence. Which man is independent and woman is dependent. Woman very depends to man. We can see the quotation below:

> (6) Edward   : "You just don't belong to my world, Bella"
> Bella   : "*I belong with you*"
> Edward   : "No, you don't"
> Bella   : "*I'm coming*"
> Edward   : "Bella. I don't want you to come "
> (00:22:26,720 --> 00:22:51,080)

From the quotation above, we can know how Edward as the man character is very meaningful for Bella. Chapter II explain that woman is unable to get out of her subjectivity and personal approach to things, lacks understanding of masculine activities and qualities. She loves man, but with a personal, possessive, jealous affection. She just wants to be with him. She doesn't care to everyone except him. In this scene of the film we can see how woman is described as dependence person. She always needs to be close to a man that she feels can safe her.

Moreover, the next quotation also show that woman very depend on man. Let's see the dialogue below:

> (7) Bella's messages for Jacob : "Jake. Uh, your Dad says you have mono. He won't let me visit but...**would you call me?**
> Hey, uh, it's me again. I just , I'm sorry about what I said at the movie theatre. I just wanted to hear your voice. So, no pressure".
> Bella on phone :"**Jacob, please call me!**"
> (00:53:49,360 --> 00:54:19,920)

That shows us that Bella can never defend herself, she always depend on man around her. She either needs Jacob or Edward. After Edward left her, then she come to Jacob as her friend. When Jacob gets angry to her and leaves her, she feels worried to him. It reflects that woman can live without man. She thinks man is superior to her, and she worships him. No woman's life should solely revolve around a man. Woman is identified as dependent person while man is a independent one. So, she always needs protection of man. When she cannot get protection from one man, she needs other man beside her. For instance, Bella

needs Jacob after Edward gets rid of her. There is a quotation that proves the explanation above that is below:

> (8) *"Dear Alice, I wish, I had your real address. I wish, I could tell you about Jake. **He makes me feel better. I mean, he makes me feel alive**. The hole in my chest......while when I'm with Jake, **It's like, it almost healed, for a while**".* (00:39:35,360 --> 00:40:00,400)

Here Bella told Alice that she feel better after Edward leaving because of Jacob. It seen she feels more alive because Jacob is there for her and always protects her. She thinks that man having a power, strong and having the authority in front of woman. So she feels comfort beside him, either Jacob or Edward.

Therefore, the dependence of Bella to the two men means Bella depends on their protection. She is very need security of man. Man also believes that woman is seemingly less competent than the man when it comes to the physical aspects unless you are a woman wrestler or a martial art expert. That why woman depend on him, and need his protection. Like the dialogue from the film:

> (9) Jacob   : *"Speak for yourself.*
>   ***I had to see if you were safe"***.
> Bella   : *"I thought you couldn't protect me here"*.
> Jacob   : ***"Guess, I don't care"***.
> Alice   : *"Well, I'm not gonna hurt her"*.
> Jacob   : *"No, you're just a harmless Cullen"*.
> (01:28:09,560 --> 01:28:34,120)

Here, Jacob breaks the treaty in order to safe Bella. The treaty says they can only defend their own lands. But he breaks over territory, to protect Bella. The scene describes how man considers that woman is too weak and need to be protected. Here man can give security for woman. That is what woman need. She needs security from man.

4.3 The Factors causing sexism in the film

The existence of woman and man always connected to weak and strong, inferior and superior. They are distinguished each other. And as stated in chapter II, the view that men are stronger than woman is a form of sexism. So, sexism is caused by the differences of belief toward between man and woman, man is superior and woman is inferior. Moreover, the one who believed as superior usually has power to inferior. Power also caused by strengthen and weakness belief. We can see the explanation below:

a. The Belief of Weakness, and Powerless of Woman

As far back as woman is perceived as weak. In everywhere, woman is looked as weak side. It makes woman thinking of herself. She believes that she is weak; and man is strong so she can't do what man do. It makes her as dependent person. She always needs man in her life to protect her. Many scenes of the film show how the woman feels weak. One of them is:

> (10) *"Alice... Things are, **Things are bad again Without Jake**, I just...I can't stand it. I don't see Edward anymore. **Now it really feels like he never existed. I will find a place where I can see him again**". (00:58:23,680 --> 00:58:56,080)*

The quotation tells us that Bella feels bad without her men. She depends on both Edward and Jacob. It's caused she feels that she is less competence than man. She will feel safe and strong if the man is close to her and protect her. As stated in chapter II, women are naturally the caregivers, nurturers, and less aggressive people because they are the mothers. The of course is simply due to past behavior, which has become a permanent stereotype. This stereotype is the thought that

bring woman this condition. The conditions where she always feels weak and wishes man help her.

Another quotation also proves the explanation above, as below:

> (11) "Alice, **I'm alright. Until I'm alone**. **And lately, that's all the time**, *Jacob's gone, he's hunting for Victoria. And Charlie is hunting Jacob. And you're gone. And so is Edward, And I just have nothing now'. (01:16:40,960 --> 01:16:20,720)*

The quotation above tells us more that she too needs the man, whereas she can just enjoy her life although the man is gone. She tells her friend that she doesn't feel alright anymore because the all men going. It shows what weak is she without her men. As stated Taylor that one of typical of woman is strong need for security. It is clearly that woman is weak and always need security. Unfortunately, most of woman believe it and admit this weak condition, for instance Bella as woman character in this film.

b. The Belief of Superior and Powerful of Man

Man always perceived having a power, strong and having the authority in front of woman. It becomes believe in our culture. So, every man does so. He believes that he is strong person, and superior to woman. We can call it masculinity. By his strength, he feels that he can be of power to woman.

In this film, the characters of man show us many of it. Here the quotation of the film:

> (12) Aro : "I see nothing.
> I wonder if...
> **Let's see if she is immune to all our powers**.
> Shall we, Jane?"
> Edward : "**No!**"
> Jane : "Pain."

> *(01:44:22,640 --> 01:44:46,240)*

This scene held when there is one who wants to hurt Bella. Then Edward protects her by come into front of Bella quickly. It indicates that he feels stronger that her, so it is nit problem if he gets the attack. Man is stronger than woman to get hurt. Thus, Edward thinks that it is better he get hurt than Bella.

The next quotation shows as when Edward and Jacob would come to blows, Edward ask Bella to get out of him. It means he safe Bella from the fight.

> *(13) Jacob   : "Bella..."*
> *Bella   : "Goodbye, Jacob"*
> *Edward : "No, you don't speak for her!*
> ***Bella, get out of here".***
> *(01:58:34,040--> 01:58:52,520)*

This scene shows the man doesn't want the woman get injured of the fight. He feels that he has to protect her from every risk. He feels strong, so he can protect her. As stated Webster that Man is an adult male human being with qualities conventionally regarded as manly, such as strength, courage, etc. It means who can fight is man. Because he has strength and courage. So, Edward asks Bella to get out of him because he doesn't want Bella get hurt. He wants to be the protector of Bella. It is clearly told by Edward in his statement, let's see the statement below:

> *(14) Edward : "You're my only reason......to stay alive,*
> *if that's what I am.*
> ***But it's my job to protect you".***
> *(00:12:49,560 -->00:12:41,280)*

Here Edward said that his job to protect Bella. It means that he will keep her from every danger. Man can be said as hero to woman, he is bulk large to woman.

Some opinion said that Men are the fighters, the protectors, and more aggressive people. This of course is simply due to past behavior, which has become a permanent stereotype. Thus, many men are ready to be protector for women, who believes as powerless that him.

4.4 The Effects of Sexism for Woman in the Film

As explain in chapter II, Sexism affects a variety of social institutions and it has continued to be growing problem for many generations. The effect of sexism that found in the film is about effects to woman side. As written in chapter II, Form of power which makes individuals subjects. There are two meanings to the word subject: subject to someone else by control and dependence, and tied to his own identity by a conscience or self-knowledge, it means power subjugates someone, and make someone depend on him. Power of man to woman as form of sexism has bad effect to woman. It make woman depressed, possessive, and illogical. It is proved by dialogue below:

> (15) Edward : "I never existed, I promise"
>   Bella   : "If this is about my soul, take it. I don't want without you"
>   Edward : "It's not about your soul. You're just not good for me"
>   Bella   : "I'm not good enough for you?"
>   Edward : "I'm just sorry, I let this go on for so long"
>   Bella   : **"Please......don't"**
>   Edward : "Goodbye"
>   Bella   : **"Edward? Edward! Edward!"**
> (00:23:47,680 --> 00:25:05,120)

The dialogue above tells us how Bella very depressed when Edward leave her. She becomes despondent for many months. She doesn't care that everyone are worried about her, especially her father. She forgets that her father and also her

friends really love her. She gives up everything, friends, family and her very own life, for Edward. I think it is the effect of looking on man as superior than woman. And make her obedient to man, It makes woman cannot stand alone, she always depends on man. It is not allowed to be done by woman. We can't deny that woman needs man but we don't have to over depend on him, it will torment her. Besides that, Bella is in adolescence ages. Usually they are easy to angry, disappointed, depressed, and sensitive. It caused the combination between loneliness and self esteem. She more believes that what she does is right for her.

Other effect is woman cannot live without him, then the effort to get close to her man, she will do everything. She become possessive, want people whom she loved be her own. It's Like expressed by Bella when she wants to be changed by Edward as vampire to get Edward protection. We can see it in the dialogue below:

> (16) *Bella* : *"You can't protect me.*
> *From everything.*
> *At some point,*
> *something's gonna separate us.*
> *It's gonna be an accident,...or illness,...or old age.*
> ***As long as I'm human. And the only solution***
> ***is to change me"***.
> *Edward :* *"That's not a solution,*
> *it's a tragedy"*.
> *(00:17:15,800 --> 00:17:43,000)*

The dialogue shows us that Bella is possessive to Edward. And she wants to be changed as vampire like Edward in order to get protection from him and get closer to him. She hangs her live to the man. It's the effect of feeling less competence that man. So she will feel safe when man always stands in front of her to protect her. Be vampire is not a good solution to get close to Edward. Does she think her

parent if she is be vampire? Her parent will loss her. She does not care other in her decision. Like as stated in last chapter that Woman in the end of adolescent (18-21 years old) realize their life goal and have conviction in choosing their pattern of life. So she chose the decision as what she wants. Most of woman is brimming with emotions all the time. She more follows her emotion than her logic. So, she will do what her feeling is true, not her thinking is true. The full and total comprehension cause the teenager women give what they give everything whom their love just for give evidence. Like Bella do to Edward, she gives her life to Edward. See the quotation below when she ask to the Edward's family to vote her decision to be one of them, as vampire:

> **(17)** *Bella* : *"You all know what I want.*
> *And I know,*
> *how much I'm asking for.*
> *The only thing I can think of...*
> *for......it to be fair is to just vote"*.
> *Edward : "You don't know what you just..."*
> *Bella* : *"Just... shut up!"*
> *(01:54:13,960 --> 01:54:30,360)*

In the dialogue, what she wanted is to be vampire. She asked for vote by the family of Edward. The result was more of them agree that Bella became their member as vampire. I think I disagree to woman who does it. She follows her feeling, and doesn't think what the effect to her parent, her friend, and other who love her. She leaves many people who love her just for one man.

This woman (Bella) really depends on the man, especially Edward. She cannot live without man who save her and make her comfort beside him. She becomes illogical. She will do everything to see him. She can't use her logic she just thinks how to meet him. The inanity that she does is doing danger in order to

just getting close to Edward. Although it just to meet in her hallucination. In this film, many act which do it, absolutely by woman. We can look at the quotation below:

> (18) Edward : "Keep walking
>   This is dangerous".
> Jessica : "Dude, come on".
> Bella   : **"I think, I know those guys"**...
> Jessica : "Hey, um, what the hell is wrong with you?
>   Just curious".
> Bella   : "I thought that I saw something".
> Jessica : **"You're insane, actually.**
>   **Or suicidal.**
>   **That homeboy could have been a psycho"**.
> (00:32:33,440 --> 00:34:57,640)

Again, Bella follows her emotion than logic. In spite of danger, she gets near to the guy in order to see her hallucination about Edward. When she is close to danger, Edward will come to warn her. It is what she feels. The quotation tells us that woman becomes suicidal, putting herself in danger just to hear voice of her boyfriend in her head. It's not logic, she doesn't think what will happen if she do that act. Social programming, social pressure, and culture are very influence women logical. So, her logic is influenced by the culture of woman as inferior one. She does not use her logic. She just thinks how to meet or to hear her boyfriend voice without care to her safety.

In addition, there is another quotation that shows how woman becomes suicidal. Here below:

> (19) *"Alice, I saw him. Maybe I'm crazy now, but I guess that's okay.*
>   *If the rush of danger is what it takes to see him......then that's*
>   *what I'll find"*.
>   *(00:35:19,040 --> 00:35:34,160)*

The quotation above is Bella's email to Alice. She tells what she did. She knows what she did is crazy, but she still do it. She just follows her feel to get close to Edward. She assumes that Edward will appear before her only if she's doing something that will endanger her. She just follows her feeling. She doesn't think about her parent, her friend, and other people who love her, absolutely they don't want Bella gets any danger. Her hallucination is caused by her depression. Causes hallucinations are stress and social isolation or loner. After left by Edward, in her mind is just Edward; see doesn't think anything without Edward. She isolates herself from people around her. She doesn't meet anyone. It is the factor of her hallucination.

Another hallucination and other danger that she did can be seen at another dialogue:

(20) Edward : "Bella".
Edward : "Stop".
Jacob   : "You alright?"
Bella   : "I'm gonna go again.
          Hit the brake!
          I wanna go again".
Jacob   : "Are you trying to get yourself killed?"
Bella   : "I'll try again".
Jacob   : "No, forget it.
          No more bikes".
(00:44:43,680 --> 00:45:43,560)

The dialogue above happened between Bella and Jacob, but there are some Edward's voices that just in Bella's mind. Bella tried to hear Edward's voice by doing danger. She comes up to one of the seedier bikers and asks for a ride. Jacob lets her get on and speeds down the street. Again she sees the spectral Edward, warning her not to do what she's doing. In this film get audio and sight

hallucination. In her hallucination she can hear Edward voice and can see him. That is why she does danger in order to can see him and hear his voice. She doesn't care the effect to her body by doing it.

Other danger that Bella did is when she leaps into the ocean, goes under briefly, and then breaks the surface. She wants to kill her in other to get close to Edward by hear his voice on her mind. The dialogue is below:

> **(21)** *Bella   : "But I realize where I have to go,*
> *What I have to do*
> *to see him again".*
> *Edward : "Don't do this".*
> *Bella   : "You wanted me to be human.*
> *Watch me".*
> *Edward : "Please? For me?"*
> *Bella   : "You won't stay with me*
> *any other way".*
> *Edward : "Bella. Please".*
> *(01:16:59,120 --> 01:20:28,080)*

The dialogue indicates that Bella spoke to Edward although he just in her mind, he is not real. She began to jump into the ocean, and Edward prevented her. She didn't care that by doing the danger she would die. Fortunately, Jacob saw her, and then helped her. If Jacob didn't come, might be she was die. Her parent would be sad about it, but she didn't think about it. She should not do that, because there are many people who love her. She can enjoy a normal happy life with her family and her friends. She has to get rid of her hallucination by spend her time with her family or friends.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Chapter V consists of two sub chapters, they are conclusion and suggestion.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the analysis on the previous chapter, here I draw the conclusion of the study. *New Moon* is a 2009 American romantic fantasy-vampire film based on Stephanie Meyer's 2006 novel *New Moon*. The story is about the relationship between woman and two men. They are named Bella, Edward and Jacob.

Sexism is the belief or attitude that one gender or sex is inferior to, less competent, or less valuable than the other. In this film, woman is believed inferior to man. In this story power of man to woman is as evidence of existence of sexism in this film. Here, Edward uses his authority to woman/ Bella. He dominates her in some decisions. The woman very depends on the man. And woman is very emotional and strong need security of man. Those prove the existence of sexism in the film.

Sexism is caused by the differences of belief toward between man and woman. Here, woman is believed inferior, weak, and less competence. In contrast, man is believed stronger, superior and powerful. Woman who believed that she is inferior to man, and believed that man is superior to him, will depend on man and very need security of man. Man who believed that he is stronger than woman, has power to woman. He influences her, and limits her.

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Sexism has bad effect to woman. It make woman depressed, possessive, and illogical. When she is left by man, she will depress and suicidal. It is shown by Bella by doing danger. She leaps into the ocean, goes under briefly, and then breaks the surface. She cannot life without her man. She becomes possessive. She just want be live with her man. She leave her parent just to be get closer to Edward, that by changing as same as Edward be a vampire. She allows her life and her soul for Edward, without think about her parent, her friend, and other who love her.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, some suggestions related to the analysis of *New Moon* movie can be drawn. Along with development of science and technology, one of them is the development of literature today. Where we know the literature has relation with human life. People can share their idea, emotion, and experience by literature. The film also included in the literature. Right now the film industry is also growing rapidly. Therefore, we have to be smart to sort out which movies are good and less good. I mean about the good message and bad messages from the film itself.

From the analysis, I might have both good and less good. If viewed from the good side is how one's love and devotion to her partner. But in my opinion, the less good is when love someone overly and think their partner is better than him. So she really praise him and highly dependent on her partner's. Until she does not care about his parents, who I know parents are the people who really love us.

Finally, when she was abandoned by her partner, she will be very depressed, stressed and feeling very lost. Maybe she could be mad about it. Like in this film, we can see how the women believe that by doing dangerous things he can meet a partner because when he would do dangerous things he's hallucinating her partner warned him not to do it.

This is an example of the less well for teens who watch the film. Maybe they'll imitate it. Maybe some of them want their partner to be superior to them and to worship him like Bella worshipped Edward. So in this case need parental guidance when watching movies. This applies not only one of this film, but also other films. Besides that, we just want to make sure that the future generation is filled with strong and independent women, women who can withstand negative media portrayals of females and relationships. We want to allow girls to become aware of what the media is forcing into their brains, more awareness to avoid the consequences.

I hope this research can be a reference for the other researcher who studies with the similar topic or idea and give advantages to everyone who reads it.

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APPENDIX I

FINDING DATA

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
1	Edward:" I never existed, I promise" Bella:" If this is about my soul, take it. I don't want without you" Edward:" It's not about your soul. You're just not good for me" Bella:" I'm not good enough for you?" Edward:" I'm just sorry, I let this go on for so long" Bella:" Please......don't" Edward:" Goodbye"	1	00:23:47,680 --> 00:24:24,400	1
2	Edward: "But if it's not too much to ask can you at least promise me something? Don't do anything reckless. For Charlie's sake And I'll promise something to you in return."	1	00:23:15,160 --> 00:23:34,720	1

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	

3	Edward : "Keep walking
	    This is dangerous"
	Jessica : "Dude, come on."
	Bella :"I think, I know those guys."
	Jessica : "Well, they seem great. Can we go?"
	Bella : "I just need to see something……"
	Edward: "You promised me nothing reckless
	    Bella
	    Stop"
		1	00:32:33,440 -->
			00:44:49,840
				1

4	Edward: "Don't do this." Bella: "You wanted me to be human. Watch me." Edward: "Please? For me?"	1	01:20:01,680 --> 01:20:20,080	1
5	Bella:" I don't want without you". Edward: "It's not about your soul. You're just not good for me". Bella: "I'm not good enough for you?" Edward: "I'm just sorry, I let this go on for so long". Bella: "Please......don't". Edward: "Goodbye".	1	00:23:55,160 --> 00:24:24,400	1
6	Edward : "You just don't belong to my world, Bella" Bella : "I belong with you" Edward :" No, you don't" Bella :"I'm coming" Edward :"Bella. I don't want you to come "	1	00:22:26,720 --> 00:22:51,080	1

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
7	Bella's messages for Jacob: "Jake. Uh, your Dad says you have mono. He won't let me visit but...would you call me? Hey, uh, it's me again. I just , I'm sorry about what I said at the movie theatre. I just wanted to hear your voice. So, no pressure". Bella on phone:" Jacob, please call me!"	1	00:53:49,360 --> 00:54:19,920	1
8	Dear Alice, I wish, I had your real address. I wish, I could tell you about Jake. He makes me feel better. I mean, he makes me feel alive. The hole in my chest......while when I'm with Jake, It's like, it almost healed, for a while.	1	00:39:35,360 --> 00:40:00,400	1
9	Jacob:" Speak for yourself. I had to see if you were safe". Bella:"I thought you couldn't protect me here". Jacob:" Guess, I don't care". Alice:" Well, I'm not gonna hurt her". Jacob:" No, you're just a harmless Cullen".	1	01:28:09,560 --> 01:28:34,120	1
10	Alice... Things are, Things are bad again Without Jake, I just...I can't stand it. I don't see Edward anymore. Now it really feels like he never existed. I will find a place where I can see him again.	1	00:58:23,680 --> 00:58:56,080	2

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
11	Alice, I'm alright. Until I'm alone. And lately, that's all the time, Jacob's gone, he's hunting for Victoria. And Charlie is hunting Jacob. And you're gone. And so is Edward, And I just have nothing now.	1	01:16:40,960 --> 01:16:20,720	2
12	Aro :" I see nothing. I wonder if... Let's see if she is immune to all our powers. Shall we, Jane?" Edward: "No!" Jane : "Pain."	1	01:44:22,640 --> 01:44:46,240	2
13	Jacob :" Bella..." Bella :" Goodbye, Jacob" Edward:" No, you don't speak for her! Bella, get out of here".	1	01:58:34,040--> 01:58:52,520	2
14	Edward:"You're my only reason......to stay alive, if that's what I am. But it's my job to protect you".	1	00:12:49,560--> 00:12:41,280	2

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
15	Edward:"I never existed, I promise" Bella:" If this is about my soul, take it. I don't want without you" Edward:" It's not about your soul. You're just not good for me" Bella:" I'm not good enough for you?" Edward:" I'm just sorry, I let this go on for so long" Bella:" Please......don't" Edward:" Goodbye" Bella:"Edward?Edward! Edward!"	1	00:23:47,680 --> 00:25:05,120	3
16	Bella :" You can't protect me. From everything. At some point, something's gonna separate us. It's gonna be an accident,...or illness,...or old age. As long as I'm human.And the only solution is to change me". Edward:" That's not a solution, it's a tragedy".	1	00:17:15,800 --> 00:17:43,000	3

No	The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation)	Location		No. Problem Answer
		Disc	Duration	
17	Bella :"You all know what I want. And I know, how much I'm asking for. The only thing I can think of... for......it to be fair is to just vote". Edward :" You don't know what you just..." Bella :" Just... shut up!"	1	01:54:13,960--> 01:54:30,360	3
18	Edward:" Keep walking This is dangerous". Jessica:" Dude, come on". Bella:"I think, I know those guys"… Jessica:" Hey, um, what the hell is wrong with you? Just curious". Bella:" I thought that I saw something". Jessica:" You're insane, actually. Or suicidal. That homeboy could have been a psycho".	1	00:32:33,440 --> 00:34:57,640	3
19	Alice, I saw him. Maybe I'm crazy now, but I guess that's okay. If the rush of danger is what it takes to see him......then that's what I'll find.	1	00:35:19,040 --> 00:35:34,160	3

| No | The Datum (Dialogue/Quotation) | Location | | No. Problem Answer |
		Disc	Duration	
20	Edward:" Bella". Edward:" Stop". Jacob:" You alright?" Bella:"I'm gonna go again. 　　Hit the brake! 　　I wanna go again". Jacob:" Are you trying to get yourself killed?" Bella:" I'll try again". Jacob:" No, forget it. 　　No more bikes".	1	00:44:43,680--> 00:45:43,560	3
21	Bella　　:" But I realize where I have to go, 　　What I have to do 　　to see him again". Edward :" Don't do this". Bella :" You wanted me to be human. 　　Watch me". Edward :" Please? For me?" Bella　　:" You won't stay with me any other way". Edward :" Bella. Please".	1	01:16:59,120 --> 01:20:28,080	3