**BREAKING GENDER STEREOTYPES IN "BABY BLUES"
MOVIE**

THESIS

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DECLARATION OF FREE PLAGIARISM

I hereby declare that this thesis proposal entitled "Breaking Gender Stereotype in Baby Blues Movie" is my own work, based on my personal research/research. I also state that I have quoted several statements and ideas from various sources, and all of them are recognized in the text.

Bengkulu, June 2023

Researchers,

Iduwan

APPROVAL

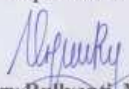## BREAKING GENDER STEREOTYPESIN "BABY BLUES" MOVIE

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PREFACE

Alhamdulillahirabbilalamin, first and foremost the researcher would like to honor to Allah SWT, for giving chance, strength and healthy to finish this proposal. May peace always be upon to Muhammad SAW, the messenger of Allah. In this opportunity, the researcher would like to declare her deep appreciation to the following people who have suppported, helped during the process of completing this proposal. The researcher also realizes that the preparation of this thesis proposal would not have been possible without the help, guidance, and encouragement of various parties. Therefore, with all humility, on this occasion the researcher would like to thank:

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   The writer realizes that this proposal is still far from being perfect; therefore any suggestions and constructive critics are always welcome for the improvement of this proposal.

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ABSTRACT

BREAKING GENDER STEREOTYPES IN "BABY BLUES" MOVIE

Gender stereotyping is one of the undeniable facts of life. Gender stereotyping in movies is worth analyzing, since movies can have a significant impact towards the audiences. The objectives of this research were to find out the gender stereotypes of the main characters shown in "Baby Blues" Movie and to know the main characters break the gender stereotypes in Baby Blues movie. This study employed a qualitative descriptive method as research design aiming at collecting the data. Baby Blues movie was chosen as the object of this study. In this case, the researcher analyzed the breaking gender stereotypes of each character represented in this movie. The instrument used in this research was observation checklist and note taking. The note taking is developed by Evans and Davies (2009) theory. There were two findings of this research; (1) It is found that the gender stereotypes of the main characters such as Dika and Dinda consist of four aspect. Dika as a male has physical appearance (having a tall body, having muscular body, wearing shirt, t-shirt, and pant, having short hair, having mustache, strong body), Occupation as a waiter in a restaurant, personality traits (more dominant, emotionally stable, assertive), and Domestic Behavior (take care of finances and playing games). Moreover, Dinda as a female has physical appearance (having thin body, wearing dress, having long hair, beautiful and cute), Occupation as a housewife, personality traits (gentleness, warmth, being emotional, sensitivity), and Domestic Behavior (take care her children, clean the home, take care her husband); (2) On the otherhand, in the meantime, the main characters also break the gender stereotypes. Dika and Dinda break the gender stereotypes for personality traits and domestic behaviors. However, they still had similar physical appearance before the exchange happened. For personality traits, Dika was being gentleness, warmth, emotional, sensitivity, talk active, coward, and feminine. While Dinda was being more dominant, emotionally stable, assertive, lazy, rude, and manly. Moreover, for domestic behavior, Dika was being take care her children, clean the home, and take care her wife, while Dinda was being take care of finances and playing games.

Key Words: Gender Stereotypes, Baby Blues Movie

ABSTRAK

MENDOBRAK STEREOTIPE GENDER DALAM FILM "BABY BLUES".

Stereotip gender adalah salah satu fakta kehidupan yang tak terbantahkan. Stereotip gender dalam film perlu dipelajari, karena film dapat memberikan dampak yang signifikan bagi penontonnya. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui stereotip gender dari karakter utama yang ditampilkan dalam film "Baby Blues" dan untuk mengetahui karakter utama yang mematahkan stereotip gender dalam film Baby Blues. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian yang bertujuan untuk mengumpulkan data. Film Baby Blues dipilih sebagai objek penelitian ini. Dalam hal ini, peneliti menganalisis pemutusan stereotip gender dari setiap karakter yang ditampilkan dalam film ini. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah observasi checklist dan pencatatan. Mencatat dikembangkan oleh teori Evans dan Davies (2009). Ada dua temuan dari penelitian ini; (1) Ditemukan bahwa stereotipe gender tokoh utama seperti Dika dan Dinda terdiri dari empat aspek. Dika sebagai laki-laki berpenampilan fisik (tinggi, kekar, berbaju, kaos dan celana, rambut pendek, berkumis, berbadan tegap), bekerja sebagai pelayan di restoran, memiliki ciri-ciri kepribadian (dominan, emosi stabil, tegas), dan Perilaku Domestik (menangani keuangan dan bermain-main). Selain itu, Dinda sebagai perempuan memiliki penampilan fisik (tubuh kurus, pakaian, rambut panjang, cantik dan imut), pekerjaan sebagai ibu rumah tangga, sifat kepribadian (kelembutan, kehangatan, emosional, kepekaan), dan perilaku rumah tangga (mengurus anak-anaknya).). anak, membersihkan rumah, mengurus suaminya); (2) Di sisi lain, tokoh utama juga mendobrak stereotipe gender. Dika dan Dinda mematahkan stereotip gender untuk ciri kepribadian dan perilaku rumah tangga. Namun, mereka masih memiliki penampilan fisik yang mirip sebelum pertukaran terjadi. Untuk sifat kepribadian, Dika lembut, hangat, emosional, sensitif, cerewet, pengecut, dan feminin. Sedangkan Dinda lebih dominan, emosi stabil, tegas, pemalas, kasar, dan jantan. Khusus untuk perilaku rumah tangga, Dika mengurus anaknya, membersihkan rumah, dan mengurus istrinya, sedangkan Dinda mengurus keuangan dan bermain game.

Kata Kunci: Stereotip Gender, Film Baby Blues

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Movies have been part of many people's lives. However, there is no clear definition of what a movie is. Even though Arnheim (1957) believes that movie is similar to literature, painting, music, in a way that it is used to produce artistic results, Kolker (2002) emphasizes that is hard to define movie since movies seem to have become a taken-for-granted part of most people's lives. He points out that that movie is just movie; movie is just there to be enjoyed. Even though Kolker (2002) believes that movie can be considered as an art, since it is actually a text just like other art forms, he argues that movie is different in some ways. A text, according to Kolker (2002), is an understandable structure of meanings which consist of complex related events in a context. Moreover, Kolker (2002) added the differences between text in movies and in any other arts lie on their physical (photographic images), narrative (experience by watching the movie), economic and cultural (the production, distribution, and consumption) features. Furthermore, Wardaningsih (2017) states that the purposes of movie studies are to disclose and also explain the techniques which distinguish movie and any other literary works. In addition to this, Nelmes (2012) argues that movie studies is not only about the mechanics of movie making, but also how it affects the audience as well.

Movie can affect the audience through the social and cultural life presented. Like women juxtaposed with gentle nature, manners, emotional and also motherly. Meanwhile, men are

juxtaposed with firm, strong rational and also mighty nature. Because gender is not a natural thing, the characteristics of the trait are interchangeable. That is, there are men who have gentle, emotional and motherly traits, while there are also women who have male traits such as strong, rational and mighty.

Gender stereotyping is one of the undeniable facts of life. Gender stereotyping in movies is worth analyzing, since movies can have a significant impact towards the audiences. Gender stereotypes shown in a movie can influence and shape the attitudes of those who watch the movie. For example, some children who watch Cinderella (1950) or Sleeping Beauty (1959) might be affected by the appearance of the princesses they see in the movies and start to imitate how they look, while some boys might want to be strong and heroic like the prince. Even though gender stereotypes can change over time, most movies portray their male and female characters in line with the traditional gender stereotypes. Traditionally, men are portrayed as someone who is strong, brave, adventurous and independent, while women are generally portrayed as powerless, dependent, and emotional.

Gender stereotypes are the beliefs that people have about the characteristics of males and females (Martin & Dinella, 2001). Gender stereotypes can hold back men and women in defining their identities. Furthermore, gender stereotypes make people culturally restricted in personality traits and behaviors, it can limit the life opportunities for both men and women in general. This may negatively affect an individual that they may get discrimination due to this stereotypes belief. Even though gender stereotypes generally inappropriate, society has accepted such belief and recognized it as a truth.

Despite, Butler's theory of performativity give another perspective in defining gender binary. Butler (1999) defines gender as continuous process that performed repeatedly. Gender

performativity give another insight in defining gender binary. Gender performativity is the opposite acts that break gender stereotypes. Individuals can present themselves as how they show the truly they are without following the rules of gender stereotype within the society. The biological sex is not following the real gender as society rules for every individual. Butler (1999) also argues that performativity is not only an action but a repetition of acts. Thus, the theory of gender performativity criticized gender binary opposition that limiting individuals' identity.

There are some previous studies which analyzed about the gender stereotypes. First, a study by Ramdhan (2016) entitled "Gender stereotypes in Moana (2016): A movie analysis of the main character". The analysis shows that Moana is portrayed as a character who possesses both masculine and feminine traits; the masculine traits, however, are more dominant that the feminine ones. This indicates that the movie tends to go against gender stereotyping by portraying a complexity of traits within the main character. Second, a study by Arjun et al (2022) entitled "Gender Stereotypes in Hollywood Movies and Their Evolution over Time: Insights from Network Analysis". The results suggest that gender stereotypes are complex and dynamic in nature. Specifically, whereas male characters appear to be associated with a diversity of themes in movies, female characters seem predominantly associated with the theme of romance.

Third, Wulandari (2020) entitled "An Analysis Of Gender Stereotypes In Brave Movie". The result of this research showed that there were four kinds of gender stereotypes found by the researcher in the movie. They were physical characteristics, occupations, domestic behavior and traits. From the dialogs in the movie, the researcher had found 17 data, 1 physical characteristic, 7 occupations, 7 personal traits and 2 domestic behaviors. Then, the next is the researcher had found 15 data of dialogues which were presented, that contained about the gender stereotypes. Thus, the Brave movie presented the gender stereotypes by the dialogues between the characters

and the gender stereotypes focusing in feminist. In addition, the gender stereotypes were also proven in the country's culture of this movie.

Fourth, a study by Nababan (2021) entitled "Breaking Gender Stereotype In Disney's Mulan Movie Script". The results of this study are the portrayal and characterization of each character in Disney's Mulan movie. Mulan has black hair and a thin body figure. Her characters are brave, outspoken, independent and responsible, hardworking, and discipline. Meanwhile, Fa Li, the mother of Mulan, is plump with red cheeks, fair skin, and red lips. She indicates as a good woman and wife. Fifth, a study by Ji (2021) entitled "Analysis of Gender Stereotypes in Disney Female Characters". According to the analysis result, gender stereotypes still exist both in Disney movies released before 2013 and that after 2013. Female characters have not escaped the shackles of male control, not only in appearance but also in action.

One of Indonesia movie which represents gender stereotypes is "Baby Blues". Seeing this movie, the researcher is increasingly interested in exploring the differences between the male and female characteristic since the movie raises the issue of soul exchange. The soul of a husband with a male gender, with a relaxed personality, and a bit lazy is exchanged for his wife's soul with a female gender, a firm personality, and full of calculations. Therefore, the researcher will conduct a research entitled "Analysis of Gender Stereotypes of Characters in Movie "Baby Blues".

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background, the researcher proposes two research questions:

1. What are the gender stereotypes of the main characters shown in "Baby Blues" Movie?

2. How do the main characters break the gender stereotypes in Baby Blues movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research were:

1. To find out the gender stereotypes of the main characters shown in "Baby Blues" Movie.

2. To know the main characters break the gender stereotypes in Baby Blues movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research hopefully can be helpful for English students and furher research. For the students, the outcomes of this research are expected to give information for the students about the important of sociolinguistic analysis. To gain the students' vocabulary, the students can use other medias outside the textbook, for example; through movie, song, popular story, etc which are easier to be understood by the students. For further research, it hope be able to provide a contribution of basic data for further research to be doing similar research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study is limited on the analysis of gender stereotypes of main characters represented in Movie "Baby Blues" movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Movie

Movie is a thin, clear, flexible sheet covered with a layer of antihalo, used for photographic purposes. And mass media tools that have visual properties (audio-visual) and can reach large audiences many (Kridalaksana, 1984:32).

2. Gender

Gender is the difference in behavior between men and women apart from biological structures, most of them are formed through social and cultural processes. Gender in social sciences is

defined as a pattern of male and female relations that based on the social characteristics of each (Zainuddin, 2006: 1).

3. Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are the beliefs that people have about the characteristics of males and females (Martin & Dinella, 2001).

4. Baby Blues *Movie*

Baby Blues tells the story of a married couple who have just been blessed with a baby. Andika and Dinda never thought that taking care of the baby was not as easy as they imagined. This eventually triggers quarrels and debates in their household.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Language and Gender

Language is a tool that is used by human to communicate ideas, thought, emotion, and desires. Though gender is often associated with the term sex, those are different. The term "sex" referred to the the physiological distinction between females and males, whereas "gender" referred to social and cultural elaboration of the sex difference (Chambers, Trudgill, and Estes, 2003). According to Eckert (2003), gender did not just exist, yet it was continually produced, reproduced, and even changed through people's performances of gendered acts. The structure of gender could be defined not only by participation in certain kinds of speech activities and genres, but also by conversational patterns. Holmes and Meyerhoff (2003) stated that a variety of metaphors shows that gender could be obtained as activity, performance, and accomplishment.

The use of gender referred to the social, cultural, psychological constructs derived from biological differences. Gender difference was not only a reflection of speeches between male and female, but also a reflection of their different living styles and attitude (Lihong Gu, 2013).

There is contrasting conversational goals of communication between women and men that lead into contrasting conversational styles. Tannen (1991) defined men's style as "report talk" and women's style as "rapport talk". Though men were more talkative in public, they preferred to solve problems rather than talk about them, they were reluctant to ask for help or advice. On the other hand, women liked to tell each other of their troubles, freely asked for information and help, and liked to show appreciation of others' helping efforts.

Gender differences, which are socially and culturally constructed, are one of the interesting phenomena in contemporary society. Their impacts can not only be seen in political life, where women fight their political rights, or in households, in which women fight to reduce household harassment. Discourse on gender differences, in fact, also exists in the use of language for communication, highlighting that men and women are different in their ways of communication, and therefore they should be treated differently.

The differences on men and women communication may affect expectations for men and women in various fields of life. The different ways of men and women in communication can become a critical point of gender inequality. Because of those differences, men and women are treated differently. In terms of leadership, for example, women may be ignored for high position due to their emotional language. A study in the field of organization had shown that the capability of men and women to be a leader may be affected by the notions of emotional women's language, which is not suitable for a leader (Mahmud, 2008b, 2009c). Brass (1985:327-

343) also confirms that in many organizations, 'differences in gender may be a surrogate for differences in job function, level in hierarchy, proximity, workgroup composition, numerical balance, and status'. Brass furthermore states that 'women have not acquired status and influence compatible to that of their male counterparts in organizations.

Male and female has many differences, it could be indicated when they state something, for instance in expressing their idea about something (Rosanti & Jaelani, 2016). Lakoff proposed that women's speech was determined by linguistic features such as the following:

a. Lexical hedge or fillers, e.g. you know, sort of, well, you see.

b. Tag question, e.g. she's very nice, isn't she?

c. Rising intonation or declarative, e.g. it's really good.

d. 'Empty' adjectives, e.g. divine, charming, cute.

e. Precise color terms, e.g. magenta, aquamarine.

f. Intensifier such as just and so, e.g. I like him so much.

g. 'Hypercorrection' grammar, e.g. consistent use of standard verb forms.

h. 'Super polite' forms, e.g. indirect request, euphemism.

i. Avoidance of strong swears words, e.g. fudge, my goodness.

j. Emphatic stress, e.g. it was a BRILLIANT performance (Rosanti & Jaelani, 2016).

In conclusion, Language is a tool used by humans to communicate thoughts, thoughts, emotions and desires. Although gender is often associated with the word "sex", they are different.

2.2 Movie

Movies have been part of many people's lives. However, there is no clear definition of what a movie is. Even though Arnheim (1957) believes that movie is similar to literature,

painting, music, in a way that it is used to produce artistic results, Kolker (2000) emphasizes that is hard to define movie since movies seem to have become a taken-for-granted part of most people's lives. He points out that that movie is just movie; movie is just there to be enjoyed. Even though Kolker (2000) believes that movie can be considered as an art, since it is actually a text just like other art forms, he argues that movie is different in some ways. A text, according to Kolker (2002), is an understandable structure of meanings which consist of complex related events in a context.

Moreover, Kolker (2002) added the differences between text in movies and in any other arts lie on their physical (photographic images), narrative (experience by watching the movie), economic and cultural (the production, distribution, and consumption) features. Furthermore, Wardaningsih (2017) states that the purposes of movie studies are to disclose and also explain the techniques which distinguish movie and any other literary works. In addition to this, Nelmes (2012) argues that movie studies is not only about the mechanics of movie making, but also how itaffects the audience as well.

2.3 Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes aspects are the beliefs that people have about the characteristics of males and females (Martin & Dinella, 2001). Gender stereotypes can hold back men and women in defining their identities. Furthermore, gender stereotypes make people culturally restricted in personality traits and behaviors, it can limit the life opportunities for both men and women in general. This may negatively affect an individual that they may get discrimination due to this stereotypes belief.

Despite, Butler's theory of performativity give another perspective in defining gender binary. Butler (1999) defines gender as continuous process that performed repeatedly. Gender

performativity give another insight in defining gender binary. Gender performativity is the opposite acts that break gender stereotypes. Individuals can present themselves as how they show the truly they are without following the rules of gender stereotype within the society. The biological sex is not following the real gender as society rules for every individual. Butler (1999) also argues that performativity is not only an action but a repetition of acts. Thus, the theory of gender performativity criticized gender binary opposition that limiting individuals' identity. The form of being masculine for males and feminine for females are the product of gender as binary results that explained by Butler (1999). She argues that gender is not about what someone is, but what someone does. However, individuals' gender within society is not a true expression of their gender identity, but it is just a performance to fit social expectations.

The individuals' performance based on the binary product creates behaviors that causing the limitation of gender roles. For example, female identically wear pink skirt, while male cannot wear such that cloth. Female also commonly stereotyped has less power than male. It is often being compared to male, female frequently cry to express the disappointment. Gender stereotypes also occur in the social life such as: women have a multi-role in the household, while men have an opportunity to get a higher position in the company. In the household, women are expected to be the one who are responsible for domestic chores, children education, and managing the family finances. Despite, some of them also having a job in a company, but their opportunity to have a higher position is less compared to men. Moreover, gender stereotypes cannot be separated in the workplace where some roles are dominated by one gender. Especially in Indonesia, it can be seen that mostly secretary and nurse are women, while most of the pilot and engineer are men. Thus, gender stereotypes in the society may influence different roles. The gender stereotype also appears in literary works such as movie.

2.4 Aspects of Gender Stereotype

According to Brannon (2016), gender stereotypes have four different aspects: physical characteristics, occupations, traits and behavior. First, physical characteristics refer to one's appearance physically. Second, occupation is associated with one's job. Third, traits is someone's distinguishable features personality-wise, and last, behavior is one's action toward something.

1). Physical appearance- for example, women are expected to be thin and graceful, is the men intended while to be tall and muscular. Men and women are waits to dress and groom in ways that are stereotypical to their gender (men wearing pants and short hairstyles, women wearing dresses and make-up).

2) Occupations- some people are quick to assume that teachers and nurses are women and that pilots, doctors, and engineers are men.

3) Personality traits- for example, women are often expected to be accommodating and emotional, while man is actually to be awaited and to be self-confident and aggressive

4) Domestic behaviors- for example, some people expect that women will take care of the children, cook, and clean the home, while men take care of finances, work on the car, and do the home repairs.

Women are described in several media as physically gorgeous. Ideal women are those with beautiful faces and straight hair, white-skinned, tall, slim, and healthy. On the other hand, non-ideal women have many physical problems, are not healthy, do not have interesting appearances (Hendrawan & Nurfajrin, 2015; Alagappar & Selvaratnam, 2014). Men are described as physically strong and dressed in a more simple way compared to women. In terms

of occupation, women are often related to housework and domestic jobs. In the meantime, men are regularly connected with outside work or paid work (Stankiewicz & Rosselli, 2008).

There are also behaviors often related to women, for example, speaking more softly and acting elegantly. Besides, women are repeatedly associated with bad traits such as dependence, irrational, emotional, subordinate, and fragile. Men are associated with several characteristics, such as selfish, complex, assertive, confident, rational, aggressive, and dominant (Acevedo et al., 2006; Aksu, 2005; Brannon, 2004). These stereotypes are often displayed in various media such as books, magazines, and advertisements (Fullerton & Kendrick, 2000; Johnston & Swanson, 2003; Shrikhande, 2003).

Table 1. Brannon's (2016) elements of stereotyping of women and men

"The Cult of True Womanhood"	**"Male Sex Role Identity"**
Piety	No Sissy Stuff
Purity	The Big Wheel
Submissiveness	The Sturdy Oak
Domesticity	Give 'Em Hell

The elements of stereotyping women and men above have been synthesized by Brannon (2016) from many sources. Traditionally, stereotypes attached to women have been conceptualized as "*Cult of True Womanhood*", which consists of four aspects: piety (naturally religious), purity (sexually uninterested), submissiveness (weak, dependent, and timid), domesticity (their domain was in the home).

According to Brannon (2016) women who have these characteristics will gain happiness and power since without these characteristics women's lives have no real meaning. Stereotypes attached to men, on the other hand, have been conceptualized as "*Male Sex Role Identity*". In

Brannon's view, this defines what a real man is. This concept consists of four major elements that contain the following ideas: No Sissy Stuff (no feminine characteristics such as nurturing, submissiveness, and patience), The Big Wheel (being successful), The Sturdy Oak (toughness, confidence, and selfreliance), and Give 'Em Hell (aura of aggression, daring, and violence). Brannon (2016) also emphasizes the binary opposition within the gender stereotypes by providing the opposites of the stereotypes attached; for example, women were expected to be weak, while men were expected to be strong.

2.5 Movie Baby Blues

Baby Blues is a 2022 Indonesian family comedy movie directed by Andibachtiar Yusuf from a screenplay written by Imam Darto based on a story idea from Balraj Singh. Baby Blues was officially released in theaters on March 24, 2022 yesterday. This film about parenting, starring Vino G Bastian, has an interesting story about life as a parent. Besides Vino G Bastian, there is also Aurelie Moeremans who will show her acting skills as a male. Baby Blues tells the story of a married couple who have just been blessed with a baby. Andika and Dinda never thought that taking care of the baby was not as easy as they imagined. This eventually triggers quarrels and debates in their household.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This study employed a qualitative descriptive method as research design aiming at collecting the data in the field at the site where participants directly faced the phenomena of code mixing (Creswell, J.W & Creswell, J.D., 2018). Qualitative research involves collecting and analyzing non-numerical data (for example; text, video, or audio) to understand concepts, opinions, or experiences. It can be used to gather in-depth insights into a problem or generate new ideas for research.

3.2 The Source of Data

Baby Blues movie was chosen as the object of this study. In this case, the researcher analyzed the breaking gender stereotypes of each character represented in this movie.

3.3 Research Instruments

The instrument used in this research was observation checklist and note taking. The note taking is developed by Evans and Davies (2009) theory. Copenhaver's (2002) and Evans and Davies's (2009) frameworks above provide a concrete classification of feminine and masculine traits; Copenhaver (2002) provides more traits to classify and identify with, while Evans and Davies (2009) provide a concrete explanation of those traits. These lists by Copenhaver (2002) and Evans and Davies (2009) are only used as guidance as they believe that gender stereotypes traits are different for one person and the others.

3.4 TheTechnique of Collecting Data

The researcher collected the data of code-mixing by doing some steps of collecting data as follows :

1. Watching the movie.

2. Identifying the main characters of the movie

3. Noting all the gender stereotypes of each character

4. Classifying the gender stereotypes

3.5 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher did some steps;

1. Analyzing the gender stereotypes

2. Interpreting the findings

3. Concluding the findings