



**LIBERAL FEMINISM AS REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF
JOY MOVIE**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
the Sarjana Degree Majoring American Cultural Studies
in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

Submitted by:

Raquel Villy Permata Eidelweis

13020114190088

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
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PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis entitled “Liberal Feminism as Reflected in the Main Character of *Joy* movie” by herself and without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, July 2018

Raquael Villy Permata Eidelweis

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“I want adventure in the great wide somewhere. I want so much more than they’ve got planned”

- *Belle, Beauty and the Beast*

“Venture outside your comfort zone. The rewards are worth it.”

- *Rapunzel, Tangled*

“If you dream a thing more than once, it’s sure to come true.”

- *Aurora, Sleeping Beauty*

“It is our choices that determine who we really are”

- *Aurora, Sleeping Beauty*

*I, from the deepest of my heart, dedicated this
Thesis to my beloved family, who always support
me and my friends, who helped and colored
my days as long as my collage life.*

APPROVAL

**LIBERAL FEMINISM AS REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER
OF *JOY* MOVIE**

Written by:

**Raquel Villy Permata Eidelweis
13020114190088**

is approved by Thesis Advisor
on July 16th, 2018

Thesis Advisor,

Retno Wulandari, S.S, M.A
NIP. 19750525 200501 2 002

The Head of the English Department,

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A.
NIP. 19640814 199001 1 001

VALIDATION

Approved by Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

On July 8, 2017

Chair Person

First Member

Arido Laksono, S.S, M.Hum.

Dra. Christine Resnitriwati, M. Hum.

NIP. 197507111999031002

NIP. 195602161983032001

Second Member

Third Member

Rifka Pratama, S.Hum., M.A

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum

NIP. 199004280115111092

NIP. 195906071990032001

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I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore will be glad receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better.

Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader who wishes to learn something about liberal feminism.

Semarang, July 18th 2018

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ABSTRACT

Joy, directed by David O. Russell, is a biographical drama movie which is based on true story. This movie tells about the struggle of an oppressed woman to get her freedom and to reach her dream. The purpose of this thesis is to analyze liberal feminism in *Joy* movie. The writer uses library research to collect the data to support the discussion of this thesis. The writer analyses intrinsic and extrinsic aspects to show the liberal feminist value that reflect in the main character. The intrinsic aspects that will be analyzed is narrative elements which contains some aspects, such as theme, character, setting, and conflict, and cinematography aspects. Then, in the extrinsic aspects the writer uses Mill's and Tong's concept of Liberal Feminist. The result of this thesis proves that according to the theory that the writer used, the main character of this movie reflects the value of liberal feminism. It can be concluded that the main character is liberal feminist person.

Keywords: Oppressed woman, liberal feminism, freedom.

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

America is the world's biggest movie producer centered in Hollywood, California. The movie is also one of adaptations from literary works. Nowadays, movie and audio-visual media are used by some people to express and distribute social issues, ideas, and critiques to audience. Therefore, some of American movies may contain social issues.

One of Hollywood's movies which contains social issues is *Joy* (2015). *Joy*, written and directed by David O. Russel, is a story of a woman's struggle, named Joy, in facing her daily life. The main character, named Joy, is both a housewife and a worker. She is divorced and she becomes a single parent. Her ex-husband still lives in her house because he does not have any job. She does not only take care of her children but also takes care of her mother and grandmother. Joy does all of the housework just by herself.

Joy portrays a life of an oppressed woman. Being a mother means she has to deal with social norm and construction that a woman has to sacrifice her dream in order to take care of the entire family. As a result, she does not have the time to realize her dream or even enjoy her life due to an excessive amount of time she has to spend on working and took care of her entire family. Although Joy is divorced, she taking care of her ex-husband because he is jobless. Her entire family which she has to take care includes two children, a mentally broken mother, a grandmother, and a father.

None of them are working which make Joy is the only one to support the family. This kind of oppression leads to a bad dream. Having such a dream, Joy finally decides to pursue her dream no matter what the obstacles are, and no matter what the other might say.

Joy, generally, tells the struggle of a woman in creating and selling a new invention of mop. The feminism issues explicitly saw, but it is implicitly told through dialogues and act of the main character. The only issue which can be clearly seen in the movie is when Joy struggles is so hard to make her family life prosperous. In other words, Joy, both as housewife and mother, tries to break society construction and norm that a mother or a housewife should stay at home to take care of the family. This kind of action can be considered as the transition from second wave feminism to third wave feminism. Second wave feminism is feminism movement which is focused on sexuality, reproductive rights, wage gap, career, and education, while third wave feminism embraced individualism and diversity.

Feminist movement emerges in Victoria era. Feminist movement is associated with equality of gender. Today, feminism issues are one of social issues discuss by many people.

Feminist thought is old enough to have a history complete with a set of labels. There are liberal, radical, Marxist/socialist, psychoanalytic, care-focused, existentialist, postmodern, women of color, global, postcolonial, transnational, and ecofeminist (Tong, 2014:1).

From those kinds of feminist theory, the writer chooses liberal feminist because *Joy* reflects liberal feminist value.

The writer is interested in analyzing the topic because the main character undergoes a change and tries to break society norm; that a mother or a wife has to

sacrifice her dream, her time, or even her life in order to take care of the family. Joy wants to prove that woman also can do what the man can do. Because of those following reasons, the writer chooses “Liberal Feminism as Reflected in the Main Character of *Joy* Movie” as the title of the thesis.

1.2 Scope of the Study

There are two methods of the study which are used in this thesis: research method and approach method. For the research method, the writer uses library research to collect the data to support the analysis of this research. As it is stated by Mary W. George that library research “involves identifying and locating sources that provide factual information or personal/ expert opinion on a research question; necessary component of every other research method at some point.” (2008:6). Books and articles from internet sources are used by the writer in gathering the data.

The approach method uses Mill’s and Tong’s and Trebilcot’s concept of Liberal Feminist. Mill’s concept of Liberal Feminist is used to analyze liberal feminism value reflected in the movie, while Tong’s and Trebilcot’s concept of Liberal Feminist is used to show mono-androgyny aspect contained in the movie.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The writer has two purposes of the study, which are:

- 1.3.1 To analyze the character of Joy as the main character, the setting, and the cinematography aspects in the movie.
- 1.3.2 To explain Joy’s struggle which reflects liberal feminist value.

1.4 Previous Study

There are three previous studies which are related to this thesis because of the similarity on the topic. The first one is “Feminisme Liberal dalam Novel *RÊVES DE FEMMES : UNE ENFANCE AU HAREM* by Fatima Mernissi. This thesis explains liberal feminism from Roland Barthes’s semiotic theory. The second one is *Representasi Nilai-Nilai Feminisme Liberal Dalam Film (Analisis Semiotik Film Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar) / Representation of Liberal Feminism Values in Film (Semiotics Analysis of Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar Movie)*. Like the first previous study, the thesis, which is submitted by Gadang Mulyatama Sarasjati explains liberal feminism from a semiotic perspective. Comparing to this thesis, the first previous study uses novel as the object while this thesis uses movie as the object. Both of first and second previous thesis use semiotic perspective to analyze the object. On the other hand, this thesis uses liberal feminist perspective to analyze the struggle of Joy.

The third previous study is “An Analysis on Liberal Feminism Value of the Main Character in the Film “MISS POTTER”. The thesis is written by Aenun Nahdiati. There are some gaps between this thesis and the previous thesis. The first gap is that the object is different. The second gap is that the theory of both thesis focuses on the liberal feminism, but the discussion of this thesis focuses on the struggle and the value of the main character, while the previous one just focuses on the value.

1.5 Organization of the Thesis

The organization of this thesis comprises five chapters.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five sub-chapters. They are background of the study, scope of the study, purpose of the study, previous study, and organizations of the study.

CHAPTER II

SYNOPSIS

This chapter explains about the synopsis of the movie and the information of the movie.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

In this chapter, the writer mentions the theories which are used in chapter four.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

It is the main chapter of the thesis. Both intrinsic and extrinsic elements are discussed in this chapter.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter is the result and summary of the previous chapters.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Synopsis

Joy, released in 2015, is a biographical drama movie directed and written by David O. Russell. This movie is based on true story. This movie is through the perspective of Mimi, Joy's grandma. The movie tells how Joy Mangano becomes a successful business woman from her mop.

Took 1990 as the background of this film, Joy Mangano is a divorced woman and mother of two children. Joy is also full of invention. She lives with her two daughters, ex-husband Tony, her mother Terri, and her grandma Mimi. To fulfill her entire family daily needs, she works in Eastern Airlines as a booking clerk. At home, Joy also does all the housework alone, while her mother just lay in her bed. Only Mimi and her best friend, Jackie, support her inventing ambition.

Joy's responsibility is increasing steadily when her father, Rudy, came. Her father is divorced with his third wife recently. He come to Joy's house and there are a lot of new problems come. Joy's mother and father always argues every single time they meet. Almost same with that, Joy's father argued with Tony too. On the other hand, Joy still accepts her father. Joy divides Tony's room into two areas so that Tony and Rudy can share the room. With hard feeling, they agree with that.

Joy is an oppressed woman. She cannot continue her inventing ambition and buries it because she is very busy with her entire family. Until one night, Joy is laying down for a second. She talks to herself that she feels like in the prison. Suddenly, Joy sleeps away. In her sleep, she dreams. She dreams that she met her

younger self. In that dream, her younger self-told “we are here today to remember what was lost seventeen years ago.” Joy lost her special innovation because of her parents argued. The meaning of thing dream is to remember Joy that she has great innovation to make invention.

Rudy meets his new lover, Trudy. One day, Trudy invites Rudy’s entire family to spend a day in her passed away husband yacht. The holiday is going very well until a glass of wine suddenly falls suddenly. Joy cleans up the yacht at the moment. Suddenly Joy’s hand is hurt because of the glass pieces. It hurts Joy’s hand.

In her house, she still works with her wounded hand, but it is so hard to do all the housework with her wounded hand. Experiencing such a condition, her creative soul eventually reappears. Joy makes new invention, the future mop which is more handful than conventional mop. This mop is the way for Joy to reach her dreams. Joy starts to draw and makes a prototype of her invention. After that, she goes to Trudy and Rudy. Joy needs Trudy investment. It is not easy to get Trudy investment. Joy has to mortgage her house.

Joy starts selling her mop. She makes a deal with one of California Manufacture Companies, Fabri-Pac Company, headed by a man named Gerhardt, which makes each part of Joy’s mop. In order to avoid a potential lawsuit, Joy has to pay \$50,000 for the royalties to a man in Hong Kong who supposedly has created a similar product. Joy does not have enough modal to advertise her mop. Firstly, she sells her mop in front of the groceries but it makes her mop confiscated by the security. It makes things harder for Joy.

Feeling pity for Joy, Tony helps Joy by taking her to meet his friend Neil Walker, QVC Executive. Neil is interested in selling Joy's mop. Neil tells Joy to make 50,000 mops in a week. Joy is advised by Rudy and Trudy to take out a second mortgage on her home, in order to pay her costs. Joy starts to manufacture 50,000 mops and Neil starts to advertise Joy's mop. The first time when Joy's mop is being advertised fails. The celebrity chosen by Neil does not have any idea how to use Joy's mop. Joy's entire family is shocked including Trudy and Jackie.

Joy is not giving up at that point. She goes to Neil's office and asks for the second chance. She wants to introduce her product by herself. Although Neil is worried, he still gives Joy the second chance. Joy dresses in Neil's perspective, but she does not enjoy and feel confident wearing the clothes. She asks Neil that she has to do a little makeover. Neil is shocked because Joy only uses white shirt and black-long-pants. First of all, Joy is so freezing in front of the camera and the light, until Jackie, being the first caller, calls to Neil's customer service. Joy becomes herself and enjoys the stage. The unexpected thing happens, Joy and her product become an overnight success.

After the running success, there are new problems come. First, Joy's grandma dies suddenly. Joy is so sad. Rudy and Trudy send Peggy to California to conduct Joy's company business. After Mimi's funeral, Joy, Peggy, and Rudy talk together. Joy is shocked because Peggy already pays the repeated bills which is already prohibited by Joy. This thing becomes the second problem. Joy is so angry because Peggy interferes her business. The second thing that makes Joy angrier to Peggy

and her father is that they Peggy and Rudy make a new invention to compete with Joy's mop.

To clear the problem, Joy goes to California. When she arrived at the company, she is welcomed by a young man. Joy asks the manufacture company to pay her back, but they do not want to pay Joy back. Joy is getting angry. She sneaks to the factory. Joy is shocked when she sees her mop patent already taken by the Fabri-Pac Company. Joy is so angry. Some of employees of the company call the police to take Joy to jail because she goes to the factory without permission. Hearing that, Trudy, Rudy, and Peggy go to California to bill Joy out. Trudy is also getting angry to Joy because Joy spends much money.

In her house, Joy meets her entire family. Trudy and Rudy are so disappointed in Joy. Joy already defends herself that this thing happens because Peggy pays to the company. In another hand, Rudy is still in Peggy side. At the end of the family meeting, Trudy and Rudy ask Joy to take the bankruptcy contract. Joy feels hard to sign the contract even though she must.

After signing the contract, Joy is so sad and depressed. She starts madly to the late Mimi who always support her to make a new invention. She thinks that Mimi is wrong. To calm down her emotions, Joy goes to the bathroom. She cries alone. Suddenly, she cuts her hair and builds up her confidence.

She gets new ideas. She starts reading and studying all the documents. She also calls the Hong Kong man. From their conversation, Joy finally knows that no one already makes mop like her. She is the first who make that mop. Now she knows that she is cheated by the California manufacture company. Then she goes to the

Dallas to meet the owner of California manufacture company, Derek Markham. When she goes to Dallas, she looks different. She is so masculine but still beautiful. She waits for Derek in a room at the hotel. When Derek comes, she talks to the Derek that she already knows that Derek manufacture is cheated on her. Joy also threatens Derek if he does not pay Joy back. Because of Derek is afraid of Joy, he accepts to give back Joy's money.

From that time, for the first time in her life, Joy feels joy. She never imagines that she can become successful business women and moves to the big house. Then Joy still takes care her entire family excluding Terri. Terri lives with her new lover Toussaint, a Haitian plumber Joy hired to fix a leak in Terri's bedroom. Joy also covers Trudy and Rudy life. She pays Trudy, Rudy and Peggy's debt. Later, Joy helps other people especially women who have new invention. She invests in their invention because she knows how the feeling is when she was in their position.

2.2 Short Biography of David O. Russell

David O. Russell was born in New York, 20th of August 1958. David O (Biography.com editor; 2015; <http://www.biography.com/.amp/people/david-o-russell-21092831/>; accessed January 10th 2018). Russel is a director, producer, and screenwriter. Having a passion for literature and language, Russell worked on screenplays outside of his day jobs and started to direct his own film shorts by the mid-1980s. His debut, feature length project, *Spanking the Monkey*, is released in 1994.

Russell has been nominated in some movie achievement. He has earned Oscar nominations for his directing work on 2010's *The Fighter*, 2012's *Silver Linings Playbook* and 2013's *American Hustle*. *Joy* movie received Golden Globe nods.

Russell is familiar around his fans as the screenwriter of the struggle people because of the theme of his movie usually taking the struggle of people. Russell already spent 100 hours on phone with the real Joy (Hammond, Pete; 2015; <http://deadline.com/2015/12/david-o-russell-joy-oscars-jennifer-lawrance-121664630/>; accessed January 10th, 2018). Based on Russell statement, he got a very strong impression and a lot of amazing details from her. He asks Joy to have a meeting. In that meeting, Russell asked Joy's permission to make a movie based on her story. Joy said yes.

CHAPTER III

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

There are two aspects contained in literary works. They are intrinsic and extrinsic aspects. In analyzing a movie, intrinsic aspect is divided into two kinds; there are narrative elements and cinematography aspects. The intrinsic aspect has a role to develop the story from the inside, while the extrinsic aspect is related to the issues from the outside.

3.1 Intrinsic Aspects

3.1.1 Narrative Elements

Narrative elements are related to the intrinsic aspects. According to the writer, narrative elements is the general construction of a story and it has important role to create a story. There are some narrative elements that can be seen in *Joy* movie.

3.1.1.1 Theme

Theme is the element where story's main ideas are told. M. H. Abrams in his book *A Glossary of Literary Terms 7th Edition* explains:

Theme is sometimes used interchangeably with "motif," but the term is more usefully applied to a general concept or doctrine, whether implicit or asserted, which an imaginative work is designed to incorporate and make persuasive to the reader. (1999:170)

From the explanation, theme is told in scenes where the characters in the movie do, say, or think of something. There are two types of theme. Those are major and minor theme. Major theme is the idea that the author returns to time and again. Major

theme becomes one of the most important ideas in the story. In contrast to major theme, minor theme is an idea which only appears periodically.

3.1.1.2 Character

Character has important function in the story. M.H. Abrams states that:

Characters are the persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it—the dialogue—and from what they do—the action. (1999:32)

From that explanation, character presents the idea of the story from the dialogue, gesture, action, and conflict.

3.1.1.3 Setting

Barnet states that setting is an important thing so that the audience or viewer can feel the atmosphere as if they are there. Barnet also states setting describes where the story takes place, when the story occurs, and how the social life in the story is (2008:152). Therefore, setting can be divided into three types; setting of place, setting of time, and setting of social background.

3.1.1.3.1 Setting of Time

Setting of time indicates when the story happens. It is claimed by Barnet that setting may crucially involve the time of the story, year, or century (2008:152). From the explanation, the setting of time relates not only years, months, and date but also the era or event that occurs.

3.1.1.3.2 Setting of Place

Setting of place indicates where the story takes place. “The setting is lightly sketched presented only because the story has to take place somewhere” (Barnet, 2008:152)

3.1.1.3.3 Setting of Social Background

Setting of social background indicates the projection of the society of where the character exists. It grasps the situation of society, social classes, customs, accents, and lifestyles of the character (Kennedy, 1987:68).

3.1.1.4 Conflict

Conflict is an important aspect which makes the story more interesting. According to Thrall, “conflict is the struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in a plot” (1960:105). There are two types of conflict; internal conflict and external conflict.

3.1.1.4.1 Internal Conflict

Internal conflict is the struggle between the main character and character within herself or the character’s mind. In *The Bedford Introduction Literature*, Michael Mayer states that “conflict may also be internal; in such a case some moral or psychological issue must be resolved within protagonist. Internal conflicts frequently accompany external ones” (1990: 46).

3.1.1.4.2 External Conflict

External conflict is a conflict between the character and outside force. Meyer also states that “external conflict places the major character in contradictory situation between him and other characters, society, nature, or all of those” (1990: 46).

3.1.2 Cinematography elements

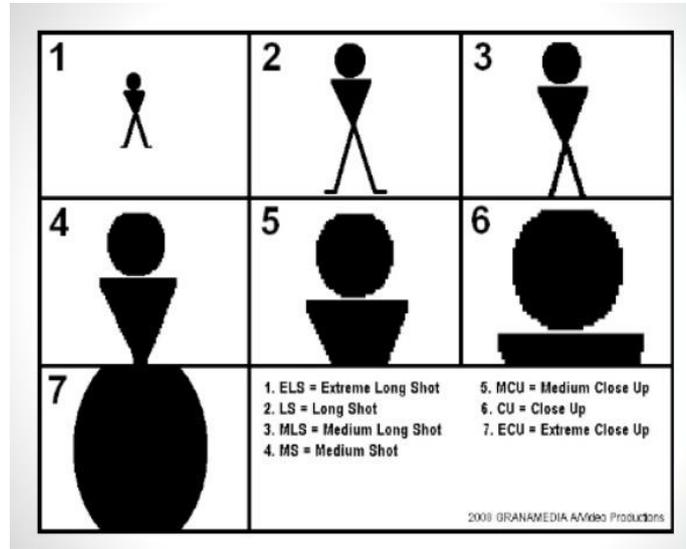
Cinematography elements is related to the technique of taking picture.

Cinematography is the act of capturing photographic images in space through the use of a number of controllable elements. These include the quality of the film stock, the manipulation of the camera lens, framing, scale, and movement.

(Source: *Google Chrome*. (n.d.). Retrieved from CINEMATOGRAPHY: <https://collegefilmandmediastudies.com/cinematography/> ; accessed November 17th, 2017)

There are some cinematography aspects; namely camera distance, camera movement, camera angle, mise-en-scene, and sound

3.1.2.1 Camera Distance



Picture 3. 1 Camera Distance

Source: Marquez, J. (n.d.). *Tes Teach*. Retrieved April 9, 2018, from <https://www.tes.com/lessons/cWmeiE-aQy1VIA/camera-distance>

3.1.2.1.1 Extreme Long Shot

Extreme long shot takes objects which is far from the camera, thus causing the object look just a little. “This is the framing for landscapes, bird’s-eye views of cities, and other vistas” (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191).

3.1.2.1.2 Long Shot

In the long shot, the object is more noticeable, yet the background is still dominant (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191). This shot is to present and focusing the objects with the background of the setting.

3.1.2.1.3 Medium Long Shot

Medium long shot is shoot the human figures from about the knees up (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191).

3.1.2.1.4 Medium Shot

The medium shot is shoot the human figures from the waist up (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191). The function of this shot is to show the gesture and expression of the object more visible.

3.1.2.1.5 Medium Close-up

“Medium close-up frames the body from the chest up” (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191). This shot makes audience can see the expression of the object clearer.

3.1.2.1.6 Close-up

The close-up is shot that only shown one part of the object, for example head, hands, feet or a small objects (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191). The function of close-up shot is to emphasize the detail of expression and gesture significantly.

3.1.2.1.7 Extreme Close-up

In the extreme close-up, it is shot the smallest part of the human body such as eyes, lips, ear, nose (Bordwell & Thompson, 2008:191)

3.1.2.2 Mise-En-Scene

Mise-En-Scene is one of important part of film making. Based on Bordwell & Thompson In the original French, miseen scene (pronounced meez-ahn-sen) means "putting into the scene," (2008:112). From that explanation, Mise-En-Scene is related to all visual aspects in film such as setting, characters, custom, lighting, and the others.

3.2 Extrinsic Aspects

Despite containing intrinsic aspects, a movie also contains extrinsic aspects. This extrinsic aspect is something which can be related to the movie. It can be a theory which can be used to analyze the movie, or an event which affects the production of the movie. Therefore, the writer chooses feminist approach to analyze the main character of the movie.

3.2.1 Feminist Thought

Generally, feminist movement is divided into three waves. There are first wave, second wave, and third wave. According to Freedman, the first wave of feminism focuses on legal issues, primarily on gaining the right to vote (2002:90), while second wave of feminist movement focuses on “antidiscrimination law, supporting court cases to achieve equal pay and promotion for women workers at all levels” (2002:101). The third wave of feminism focuses on “more racially and sexually diverse movement that emphasized female empowerment rather than male oppression” (2002:21). To put it simply, third wave of feminism embraced individualism and diversity. Instead of debating whether women are similar to and different from men, third wave feminists recognize that both statements are true.

Based on those statements, the writer concludes that the base thought of feminism is gender equality. It is because of the oppression suffered by women. This oppression, according to Tong, is given through a false belief that women are less intellectually and physically capable than man (2014:2). Because of this false belief, the society, especially men, tends to discriminate against women in the

academy, the forum, and the marketplace. In other words, this belief restrains and blocks women's entrance to and success in the public world. Tong also states that women must have the same chance to succeed in the public world as men do. In her book, Tong classifies feminist thought a set of labels; they are liberal, radical, Marxist/socialist, psychoanalytic, care-focused, existentialist, postmodern, women of color, global, postcolonial, transnational, and ecofeminist (Tong, 2014:1). The writer only uses liberal feminist thought because the main character of the movie reflects liberal feminism value. The elaboration of liberal feminism is found in the next sub-chapter.

3.2.2 Liberal Feminism

According to the writer, liberal has a close relation to the freedom and equality. According to Mill, liberty and rights are the priority. The statement means that individual rights in every sector such as religion, politics, education, and gender must be equal without any regard. Based on Tong, classical liberals focus on protecting civil liberties and interfering with the marketplace. In a contrary, welfare liberal, another name of contemporary liberal, believes that state must more focus on economic disparities as well as civil liberties (2014:12). The development of Liberal feminist in each era has their own focus. The writer will not use all of liberal feminist focus. The writer only uses the ideas and values of liberal feminist which has a relation to this thesis namely equal liberty, gender justice, and mono-androgyny,

3.2.2.1 Equal Liberty

Equal liberty is the nineteenth-century thought. This thought is first introduced by John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor (Mill). Mill stated that they conceived of rationality, not only morally, but also prudentially (1984:263). In other words, Mill and Taylor think that women can get whatever they want by herself. They claimed that:

... It arose simply from the fact that from the very earliest twilight of human society, every woman (owing to the value attached to her by men, combined with her inferiority in muscular strength) was found in a state of bondage to some man. The 5 convert what was a mere physical fact into legal right ... Instead of the irregular and lawless conflict of physical strength. Those who had already been compelled to obedience became in this manner legally bound to it. (1984:46)

From that explanation to become her own self, women must be allowed to do something they want to do or they like. Mill also thinks that women must have same rights as men as in the political life and economic opportunities. In addition, women rights must be given as well as men.

In the family life, Mill states that women must be the sanctuary of the children even though they are already divorced. "Wife are household superintendence, and the education of her children" (1985:45). It means that women can stand with her own foot and becomes her children shelter in every condition. In addition, women must have a private area. After doing some efforts to be the person they want, women must have a space from outside. There are many ways to get space from outside which are holiday, reading book, anything based on they like to refresh their mind. In short, to be partners rather than servants of their husbands,

wives must earn income outside home (1984:126). This thought breaks up the patriarchy rules which believe that women only take care child and men only work.

3.2.2.2 Gender Justice

According to Mill, in his essay *Essays on Equality, Law and Education includes Subjection of Women*, liberal feminist goal is freedom of women from oppressive gender roles. They need justice and they want place for women. They also want to break society doctrine that women have to make their family as their first priority. The main idea of this thought is that women can do what men do so that there is no more gap in every sector such as politic, economy, and family life. Because of those reasons, the gender justice is one of the main value of liberal feminist.

The absurdity and immortality of a state of society and opinion in which a woman is at all dependent for her social position upon the fact of her being or not being married, Surely it is wrong, wrong in every way, and on every view of morality, even the vulgar view. --that there should exist any motives to marriage except the happiness which two persons who love one another feel in associating their existence. (1984:41)

3.2.2.3 Mono-androgyny

Trebilcot, in her journal entitled “Two Form of Androgynism”, introduces two version of androgynism. The first one is mono-androgyny. Trebilcot states that “both feminine and masculine characteristics should exist “side by side” in every individual” (1977:4). To put it simply she also states “the person who is, in both psychological characteristics and social roles, both feminine and masculine”. In contrast to mono-androgyny, poly-androgyny is that “it advocates not a single ideal but rather a variety of options including “pure” femininity and masculinity as well as any combination of the two” (1977:4). For example, a male may develop as a

completely feminine sort of person, as both feminine and masculine in any proportion, or as wholly masculine. These developments should be equally approved according to poly-androgyny.

To conclude, mono-androgyny sees that the ideal personality is when both feminine and masculine can exist “side by side” while poly-androgyny sees that there is no best or ideal personality but rather approves multiple personalities; totally masculine, totally feminine, or mixture in any portion. Whether liberal feminists support the idea of mono-androgyny or poly-androgyny, they all agree with the idea that a person’s sex should not determine the psychological or social gender (Tong, 2014:37). Based on the explanation, the writer only uses the concept of mono-androgyny.

Tong, by quoting Sandra Bem in her journal entitled “Probing the Promise of Androgyny”, states

The monoandrogynous person possesses a full complement of traditional female qualities—nurturance, compassion, tenderness, sensitivity, affiliation, cooperativeness—along with a full complement of traditional male qualities—aggressiveness, initiative, competitiveness (2014:36).

From that explanation, it can be told simply that mono-androgynous person raising both “man” and “woman” side exactly at the same time. One’s gender roles should not be determined by his or her psychological characteristics. Tong states that this personality is used to breaks the cage of social construction (2014:36). Because of raising both feminine and masculine side, liberal feminist goals is that women can have the same opportunities and chances to do man’s job. In addition, they also want that wage gap should not exist. To put it simply, women

also have the role to play in man's world and job. When women can do what she wants and what she like, she already breaks the patriarchy oppression. Later and nowadays, women are pushed into such jobs as nursing, housewife, teaching and far away from jobs in business, science, technology, and engineering. That is because men see women as an "inferior". The job or task that needs more energy, more focus, and more logic, is usually taken by men. That concept is what liberal feminists want to break; that women also have capabilities as well as men have.

CHAPTER IV

LIBERAL FEMINISM AS REFLECTED IN THE MAIN CHARACTER OF *JOY* MOVIE

4.1 Intrinsic Aspects

Intrinsic aspects which is explicitly depicted in the movie develops the story from the inside. In this thesis, the writer will depicts the intrinsic aspects such as theme, character, setting, and conflict. In addition, cinematography aspects is also used by the writer to support when analyzing cinematic aspect in the movie.

4.1.1 Narrative Elements

4.1.1.1 Theme

Joy is an American drama movie which portrays the struggle of an oppressed woman in facing her problems and oppression. The major theme of this movie is the struggle of the main character, Joy, in becoming a successful business woman by entering man's world. This means that women also can do as much as the man does.

There are two minor themes in this film. The first minor theme of this movie is Joy's talent to make an invention. Since she was a little girl, she has create some good creations. She invents a dog collar by herself and later she invents a "future" mop; a mop which she claims is more handy and easier to be used than any other mop which has been ever created. The second minor theme in this film is love. This film shows several characters who lost their love. The lost makes themselves

disorganized and broke, but as the time goes by, this movie also shows how they find their love again.

4.1.1.2 Character



Picture 4. 1
Joy looks very focus (Joy : 00:03:39)



Picture 4. 2
Joy rejects Mimi's help
(Joy : 00:05:46)



Picture 4. 3
Joy cleans up her mother's room
(Joy: 00:06:43)



Picture 4. 4
Joy takes care her daughter
(Joy : 00:16:45)



Picture 4. 5
Joy using simple attire (Joy: 01:17:22)



Picture 4. 6
Joy appearance (Joy: 00:09:02)

Joy is beautiful woman. She has blond hair with fringe, Picture 4.6. She has grey eyes. The woman with height around 5' has white skin. Since she was a little girl, Joy has already shown that she is a strong and independent woman. She does not

rely herself in other people but herself. In addition, she is very focus, patience, and also ambitious. It can be seen in this dialogue which is said by Joy “And then I started to build my very own house where I would live and make wonderful creation for all the world to see and have” (Joy: 00:04:09). This ambitious personality is rarely found in a woman at that time because many women still think about gender-role constructed by society. The society thinks that women is easy to be “beaten” because they see women as a fragile human being; that women is weaker than men, both physically and mentally. However, this thought does not affect Joy. Joy believe in herself that she can do what other people can do, especially man. It can be seen in Picture 4.1 which was taken by medium shot to show Joy’s creation focus at same time. Mimi said “Some people love to make things. They have patience and the focus to figure it out with their hands. Joy was one of those people who rejoiced in making things” (Joy: 00:03:45)

Joy also has high responsibility. Mimi wants to help Joy, because she is feeling pity to her because Joy does all the homework while working to fulfill the family daily needs all by herself. The Picture 4.2 shows that Joy rejects Mimi’s help. Joy thinks that it is her responsibility to take care of the family. Mimi has done her best in taking care of Joy when she was little, and now it is Joy’s turn.

MIMI: Joy, you can’t find your land yard? Can I help you?

JOY : No, but I..

MIMI: Honey, listen. I know life hasn’t gone as we discussed many times sweetheart. And you don’t exactly have your whole life ahead of you but you still have a good portion of it, anyway. Hope springs eternal.

JOY : Thanks Mimi.

MIMI: Sure.

(Joy : 00:05:46)

From the dialogue, it can be seen that Joy still forbids her grandmother to help her in doing the housework. However, Mimi still wants to help her by giving her a mental support. The Picture 4.2 is a close up picture. The close up is meant to show the close relation between Joy and Mimi.

Moreover, Joy sees herself as a children, and a mother. As a children, as it is shown in Picture 4.3, she cleans up her mother room before she goes to work. As a mother, as it is shown in Picture 4.4, She reads a lullaby story for her daughter. She always takes care of her mother and children, and also her entire family, before and after going to work. She did it because of her responsibility as a child, grandchild, and mother.

Joy is a simple woman, both in a way of thinking and in a way of dressing. Through the film, Joy usually uses white shirt and long black pants, like in Picture 4.5. The long shot camera shows how simple Joy's dressing. Joy's fashion is affected by her tight schedule. Time is another benchmark she barely has besides money. She does not have enough time to think about her appeal. There is always a house work waiting for her to be done.

4.1.1.3 Setting

4.1.1.3.1 Setting of Time



Picture 4. 7
Winter (Joy : 00:02:11)



Picture 4. 8
Summer (Joy : 01:43:32)



Picture 4. 9
Showing day situation
(Joy : 00:28:14)



Picture 4. 10
Showing night situation
(Joy : 00:19:31)

In Picture 4.7, taken by extreme long shot, it shows the condition of Joy's house from the outside. The setting of time is winter season. The Picture 4.8, second setting of time, takes summer as the background of the time and the camera distance is extreme long shot. *Joy* mostly takes night as the background of the time. The movie describes the night situation such as when Jackie come to Joy's house, Picture 4.10, and Joy tells a story before her child sleep. It can be concluded that from day to night, Joy is still busy. She barely has time to rest. In addition, this movie also use day, Picture 4.9, as the background of the time. This background describes busy hour.

4.1.1.3.2 Setting of Place



Picture 4. 11
Rudy's garage (Joy : 00:12:30)



Picture 4. 12
Joy's house (Joy: 00:07:15)



Picture 4. 13
K mart parking lot (Joy : 00:49:01)



Picture 4. 14
QVC's studio (Joy : 00:55:15)



Picture 4. 15
Fabri-Pac Manufacture in California
(Joy : 01:33:43)



Picture 4. 16
Dallas (Joy : 01:43:08)



Picture 4. 17
Joy's office (Joy : 02:04:00)

Joy takes several places as the setting of the place. Each place has own meaning which related to the theme of this movie. Picture 4.11 takes Rudy's Truck & Auto Body as the first place of the set. Furthermore, this garage is the beginning of Joy's dream. Mimi said "Joy's dream started at this metal garage her father ran" (Joy: 00:02:31 – 00:02:34). Next, Picture 4.12 is taken in the house. People often said that home is a place you can rest your body and laughing with family, but for Joy, home is a place where the work is still waiting to be done. By using extreme long shot, Picture 4.13 depicts the parking lot where Joy sells her mop. Although there are people walk by, but they do not interested in Joy's mop. The function of the camera shoot the scene from a far distance is to show the situation that Joy fails to sell her mop. Picture 4.14 shows QVC office, the place where Joy finally succeed in selling her mop. QVC is an advertisement office which help people advertise their product to be sold on TV. Fabric-Pac Manufacture in California is the image in Picture 4.15. This place is when Joy found herself being cheated by the manufacturer because the blueprint of Joy's mop is claimed by the Fabric-Pac. Instead of taking the blueprint back, Joy is arrested by the police due to sneaking in to the manufacture without any permission. The next setting is Texas-Dallas, in Picture 4.16. Joy goes to Dallas to meet Derek Manhattan to get back her money after knowing that she is tricked by him. At the end of the movie, Joy's life already becomes better. She has her own office shown in Picture 4.17.

4.1.1.3.3 Setting of Social Background



Picture 4. 18
Joy's parent is fighting
(Joy : 00:18:58)



Picture 4. 19
Joy is divorced woman
(Joy : 00:26:54)



Picture 4. 20
Joy has lot of debts
(Joy : 01:27:47)



Picture 4. 21
Joy becomes successful business woman (Joy : 02:04:00)

Joy comes from broken home family. Her father and mother are always fighting to each other. Until one day, they accidentally broke Joy's toy, the one which she made by herself and considers it special. It can be seen in Picture 4.18.

Rudy : Peggy comes with me, Joy spends half the time with us. We'll take her paper...
Terry : That's Joy's special thing and it belongs in this house.
Rudy : No, I...
(Joy : 00:18:58)

The accident makes Joy trauma and oppressed. She thinks that her parents do not see her creation as special thing. Hence, the dreams of Joy in creating things ends up at that time.

Being traumatized because of her parents' divorce, Joy ends up as a single parent. She is divorced with her husband, but she still takes care of him because he is jobless, Picture 4.19. She has lots of debt because she is the only one who works for the entire family. It is shown in scene and dialogue in Picture 4.20.

Peggy : I paid them the 20 that you owed them... I had to. I got them to fill the order of 100,000 with a price increase of only two dollars per unit.

Joy : We can't increase at all, Peggy, don't you understand? We sold at a certain price. Any hikes, especially the ones he's asking for, mean that I will lose so much money that I will be in even more debt than I was before.

Peggy : You're gonna make it back.

Joy : I'm gonna make it back? How?

Peggy : I've got ideas, you know? There are things I'd like to do. I spoke to him about a project that Dad and I have been designing. Right, Dad?

Rudy : Yes we did it.

Joy : Do you have an idea how much your idea will cost? How or where you'll sell it? If you could even manufacture it, after it's taken everything we're got to sell this one product, that now, thanks to you, that is going to cost more money?

Peggy : Maybe my product is better than your product. I can do what you did on TV, it's not that hard. Isn't that the whole purpose of that channel, is that everybody could do it?

Rudy : what your sister does is... not easy, but, what we were planning to do... is not that difficult.

Joy : Listen to me. Never... speak... on my behalf... about my business... again.

(Joy : 01:27:47)

This dialogue shows that Joy has a lot of debts, but Peggy still increases Joy's debt by paying to the manufacture without Joy's permission.

Undergoing bad things over her life, Joy finally becomes a successful business woman at the end of the movie, like in the Picture 4.21. Joy is be able to help those who make invention but they do not know how to sell it.

4.1.1.4 Conflict

4.1.1.4.1 Internal Conflicts



Picture 4. 22
Joy feels like living in prison
(Joy : 00:18:34)



Picture 4. 23
Joy dreams of meeting her when she was little girl (Joy : 00:18:34)



Picture 4. 24
Joy's dream is buried (Joy : 00:18:58)

The main character of this movie has some internal conflicts. The internal conflict is related to the personal problem of the main character. The first conflict of the main character is that her dream was oppressed for almost seventeen years. It can be seen from following dialogue.

“Little Joy: We are here today to remember what was lost, 17 years ago, can you remember?” (Joy : 00:18:39). The dialogue implicitly states that Joy's dream

of creating things is 'died' seventeen years ago. It is because she dreams of meeting her when she was a little in a funeral, Picture 4.23. Furthermore, little Joy gave a speech that they were there to remember what was lost seventeen years ago; joy's dream. Joy's dream is buried by the time her parents' divorce, Picture 4.24. As a result, Joy has to be the one who take care of the entire family. She has to be the one who does all of the house work, and the only one who works.

Joy also feels like living in a prison, Picture 4.22. Joy said "Just going down going to lay down for a second. I feel like I'm in a prison" (Joy : 00:17:45). It because that Joy barely has time to 'enjoy' herself. All the time she has is spent to work and to do all the housework. She has to sacrifice her own freedom to take care of and to fulfill the family daily needs. Living such a life, Joy finally decides to abandon her old life by digging her dream of making things back. It is a conflict between Joy and herself.

4.1.1.4.2 External Conflicts



Picture 4. 25
Joy's mother only lying in
her bed (Joy : 00:04:47)



Picture 4. 26
Joy's father and Joy's ex-husband
always yell each other (Joy : 00:10:53)



Picture 4. 27
Joy is fired (Joy : 00:16:25)



Picture 4. 28
Joy is rejected by many company
(Joy : 00:48:50)



Picture 4. 29
Joy is cheated by her business partner
(Joy : 01:34:11)

Conflict of the main character does not only come from herself but also come from her family, work, environment, and social life. In her house there are a lot of people; her grandmother, her mother, her father, her two children, her ex-husband, and herself. Joy has the responsibility to take care and fulfill her entire family needs. The situation is harder because of her mother, Terry, locked herself in separated

room doing nothing but lying and watching Soap Operas all the time like in Picture 4.25. “Mimi: My daughter Terry is separated and alone in her room watching soap operas” (Joy: 00:04:17). Doing nothing but lying and watching TV, Joy does not angry and yell at her mother, but she still takes care of her instead.

Another conflict Joy faces is when her father is divorced with his third wife and make him move to Joy’s house. Joy cannot reject her father, so she allows him to move in. Living together under the same roof, Joy’s parent start to yell at each other just like before. The situation become worse when Joy puts her father in a same room with her ex-husband. They also yell at each other because they do not like each other as in Picture 4.26. This problem makes Joy’s house situation more crowded, and make her life like in a prison because of the yelling.

Rudy : You suck.
Tony : What is he doing here?
Joy : Sharon brought him back. So, he's gonna stay with us until he finds a new love or... a new place to live.
(...)
Tony : You're gonna tell me how to be divorced?
Rudy : I'm a provider, Tom Jones, I have my own business, I help Joy with the mortgage. What are you doing? You sing all night at Angela Starpoli's club, You get repeatedly fired from Campbell's Soup...

In her career, Joy has several problems. First, she is fired from her company (Picture 4.26) because she cannot work at night.

Manager : Listen, I need you to speak to your supervisor
Supervisor : We're gonna be having some changes, and you're going to be going to the night hours.
Joy : Night hours? Tom I can't work night hours
Tom : And we're having cutbacks.
(Joy : 00:12:10)

Second, when she tries to sell her mop to several company, she gets much rejection (Picture 4.28). The peak of the rejection is when a man, owner of a company, looks down on her. Third, when she almost becomes a successful businesswoman, she is cheated by her business partner. The Pal-Fabric Manufacture in California takes her patent, Picture 4.29.

Joy : What?
Fabri-Pac : What are you doing in here?
Joy : What is this? These are my design, these are my molds!
Fabri-Pac :Those are ours
(Joy : 01:34:02)

4.2 Extrinsic Aspects

The writer will analyze the extrinsic aspects which is implicitly depicts in the movie. The main point of this analysis is liberal feminism. The writer analyzes the characteristic of liberal feminism such as equal liberty, gender justice and mono-androgyny which reflected by Joy.

4.2.1 Joy's Struggle Which Reflect Liberal Feminist Value



Picture 4. 30

Joy's creation (Joy : 00:04:38)



Picture 4. 31

Joy is underestimated by Neil artists because of her fashion (Joy : 01:04:00)



Picture 4. 32

Joy wants a chance (Joy : 01:15:35)



Picture 4. 33

Joy dressed as she wants (Joy : 00:59:49)



Picture 4. 34

Joy's life after married (Joy: 00:26:11)

Joy is a feminist woman. Her character shows that she is the transition from the second wave to the third wave of feminism. As stated before, second wave feminism movement focuses on antidiscrimination law and equal pay and promotion for women worker. Joy does not fully belong to second wave of feminism because she does not concern about antidiscrimination law but rather

she only focuses on the equal opportunities for women in having the same job as men. However, Joy also can be classified as the third wave of feminism because she believes that she can be independent woman who can live without a man. In other words, she can live by herself. There are some prove that she is feminist woman.

4.2.1.1 Joy is Independent Woman

The extreme close up is used to prove that Joy is good at making things. In the scene Joy and Peggy talks about Joy's creation, Picture 4.30. Suddenly Peggy said, "You need a handsome prince, that's what you need: a prince". On the contrary, Joy said "No, I don't need a prince, this is a special power, I don't need a prince" (Joy : 00:04:32). From the dialogue, it can be concluded that since she was a child, Joy believes that she has the power to live independently and to be successful without man's help. That is the main struggle of the third wave feminism. In other hand, Joy is still married. At first, she thinks that was best decision but finally she realize that her life is harder after she is married, Picture 4.34. She finally decided to divorced although she do not want end up like her mother and her father. In other hand, she still takes that decision to make her life better than before.

Joy : Tony, wake up! Please! Christy doesn't eaten, Tommy needs to be changed. Oh, Christy. What are you doing? Get up. I just told your boss you're going to work!
Tony : But what did you lie for?
Joy : Because you're gonna lose another job!
Tony : No honey. I'm sick!
Joy : You're not sick. You're hungover!
Tony : That's not who I am! I am a singer, that's what I do!

Joy : You're not making any money singing! Get in your car right now and go get your job!
Tony : You are trying to turn me into some I'm not!
Joy : I can't do this! I can't do this, Tony! I'm losing my mind! I don't wanna end up like my family.
(Joy: 00:26:00)

4.2.1.2 The Way Joy Dressed

Joy gets underestimated by Joan, Neil's artist, about her fashion (Picture 4.31). Joan said that Joy cannot get into man's world if she dresses very simple and being not attractive (Joy: 00:01:40). To put it simply, Neil's statement depicts the ideological of beauty constructed by society. Society thinks that women only dresses to please men. Therefore, to be succeed in man's world, woman must dress as the man please. Using medium long shot as the camera distance, this scene shows the entire clothes Joy wears.

Stylist : Beautiful. What do you think? Looks great right?
Neil : Yeah. Yeah. Yeah. Beautiful. Very vogue, very classic. All right if you come back next time, Lori? Lori? I just want you put the hair a little bit forward, just like that, if she comes back again. Okay? Not with the comb. Not with the comb. Try the black
Joy : Okay.
Neil : It's gonna be perfect
Neil : Wow. Beautiful. What do you think? How do you feel?
Joy : I'd like to change just one thing. Would you mind?
Neil : Okay, surprise me.
Joy : One small thing. I'll surprise you.
Neil : Okay, surprise me.
Neil : Why would the small thing is that she changes?
Neil : What! You un-did the whole thing.
Joy : This is me.
Neil : This is you? You've got the exact same outfit you had when you came in here.
Joy : I wear a blouse and I wear pants, that's who I am. I wanna go on as me.
Neil : You wanna go on as you, then I hope you make it back.
(Joy : 01:14:33)

From the dialogues, Neil represents men who sees women are beautiful when they wear nice clothes, make their hair, and put some make up. In other words, society, especially men, makes a standard for women to be called beautiful or not. This point of view sees woman as an object; an object which can be controlled or dressed as they want. When a woman is not dressed as men want, they called it not beautiful. Hence, it makes some women, who do not have the confidence that they can live by herself, to inevitably follow the standard set by men. However, Joy does not think that this matter is important. Joy always feels confident about whatever she did, including the clothes she wears. What Joy wears, according to Neil and his artist, is not attractive enough to attract the audience in buying Joy's product. Joy does not think that fashion is important in advertising and selling the product, she said that she wanted to go as herself, wearing her usual clothes, Picture 4.33. This kind of action is considered as breaking the patriarchal oppression. Women also have the right to dress as they want. This represent the second wave of feminism.

4.2.1.3 Joy wants Equal Opportunity in Business Field

Joy convinces Neil that her product is worth to be advertised. The Picture 4.32. is taken using close up camera distance to show Joy's facial expression in convincing Neil. Joy expresses that she is dauntless, even when Neil looks down on her mop. Joy does not know how the advertisement business works, but she believes in her mop that it is better than any other mop. This action is considered as second wave of feminism because Joy wants the same chance that the men have; equal opportunity to be succeed in business field.

From those explanations and prove, it can be concluded that Joy does not fully belong to second wave of feminism or third wave of feminism, but rather she is the transition from the second wave to the third wave.

4.2.2 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism is one of the labels from feminist thought a set of labels. This labels focuses on individual rights in every sector must be equal. In the following sub-chapter and sub-sub-chapter, the writer will depict liberal feminism values that reflected by Joy.

4.2.2.1 Equal Liberty

Equal liberty claims that women can get whatever they want by herself. There are some points of equal liberty such as conceived of rationality that believed that women also have same power like men, economy opportunities, sanctuary of her children and private area.

4.2.2.1.1 Conceived Of Rationality



Picture 4. 35



Picture 4. 36

Joy accepts her father (Joy : 00:07:34) Joy respects to Peggy (Joy : 01:29:00)



Picture 4. 37

Joy explains her mop (Joy 00:36:50)

Taking care such a big family, Joy also has to take care of her father, who just has been returned to her by her father third ex-wife. It can be seen in the dialogues below.

Joy : Hi, what are you doin' here?
 Sharon : I'm returning him to you. I don't want him anymore.
 Joy : WHAT?
 Sharon : He's damaged, he has no place else to go. He's been livin' in my house for two years.
 Joy : Oh, Dad, I'm so sorry. But, ya know, Tony's livin' in the basement.
 Rudy : Your ex-husband shouldn't be livin' in your basement, that's not the proper way to be divorced.
 Joy : Okay, I don't know where I'm gonna put you.
 (Joy : 00:07:20)

Picture 4.35 is taken by using close up to shows Joy's expression when she knows that she also has to take care of her father. Joy is shocked and confused, but still she does not mind her father lives in her house. It is because that whatever the problem Joy's parent has, she still sees him as her parents, and it is her duty to treat them well.

Peggy : Maybe my product is better than your product. I can do what you did on TV, it's not that hard. Isn't that the whole purpose of that channel, is that everybody could do it?
 Rudy : what your sister does is... not easy, but, what we were planning to do... is not that difficult.

Joy : Listen to me. Never... speak... on my behalf... about my business...
again.
(Joy : 01:28:35)

The Picture 4.36 depicts the situation when Mimi is dead. While mourning towards Mimi's death, Peggy underestimates Joy's struggle in selling her mop by saying that everybody else could do it. Being looked down by her sister, Joy still puts her rational thought over her emotion by saying that Peggy does not have the right to say things about Joy's product.

Picture 4.37 shows when Joy describes her idea of making mop in front of everyone. However, Tony's presence makes Joy's father uncomfortable. He interrupts Joy by asking why Tony present is. For Rudy, the meaning of divorce is to not keep the ex-spouse in contact. It can be seen from the previous dialogue stated by Rudy, "your ex-husband shouldn't be livin' in your basement, that's not the proper way to be divorced" (00:07:20). Again, Joy puts her rational thought over his emotion by answering her father, "He is the father of our children, and my friend, and he looks out for me" (Joy 00:36:50). It can be concluded that Joy has a masculine side because men always get stereotyped with their rationality while women get stereotyped with their emotional feeling. The explanation before is proofs that Joy puts his rationality over her emotion.

4.2.2.1.2 Economy Opportunities



Picture 4. 38

Joy is confused (Joy : 00:48:55)



Picture 4. 39

Joy tries to sell her mop in K mart parking lot (Joy : 00:49:00)



Picture 4. 40

Joy wants second chance (Joy : 01:12:10)

Man : it's the only mop you'll ever have to buy. But I don't want people... to buy one mop for \$20, and never have to buy another mop again. I'd rather they keep buying our mops at \$5 dollars 50 times, 100 times. (...)

(Joy : 00:48:37)

Before Joy meets Neil, she tries to sell her mop by herself. Unfortunately, Joy is looked down by an owner of a market. He said that Joy's mop is not worthy to be sold due to its expensiveness, Picture 4.38. Joy's mop will not last long if it is sold continuously because it is expensive, and people are unwilling to buy expensive things continuously. Joy is still far from giving up. She still tries to sell her mop in a parking lot of K-Mart, Picture 4.39, because she believes in equal opportunity for everybody in reaching their dream. Unfortunately, what Joy did is breaking the law. She got evicted by the police.

After receiving a lot of rejection, there is a hope for Joy which comes from her ex-husband. Tony introduces Joy to Neil, the owner of K-Mart and television advertising agency. Neil is interested in selling Joy's mop in his program, so he asks Joy to make 50.000 units of her mop. Unfortunately, Neil's talent cannot use Joy's mop. It breaks Joy's heart because the problem is not from the mop, but from the talent who advertise it. Giving up is not a choice for Joy. She calls Neil and says, "Neil you gotta give us another chances" (Joy : 01:29:09), Picture 4.40. Joy still believes that everybody has to work hard in order to reach the dream. Her expression explain that. After convincing Neil for second chance, Joy gets the opportunity to advertise her mop by herself.

4.2.2.1.3 Sanctuary of Her Children



Picture 4. 41

Joy takes care her children

(Joy: 00:16:29)



Picture 4. 42

Joy hugs her child

(Joy: 00:51:20)

The two pictures depict Joy's struggle in taking care of her children. Although her ex-husband still lives with her, Joy barely gets help from him in taking care of their children. It is because her ex-husband is a singer in a café and he always comes home in a drunk. In the Picture 4.41 shows that even Joy just comes home from work and still wears her uniform, Joy still spares her time to read a story for her

children. Joy sacrifices her own time which can be used to take a rest to take care of her children. Knowing that Peggy says a bad thing to her children, Joy says that is not a good thing to listen Aunt Peggy too much. It is because Joy feels that her sister gives a bad effect to her children. Joy spares his precious time to teach them good things. For example, Joy also teaches her children to respect to their father even though their parents already divorced.

Picture 4.42 shows when Joy sells her mop in parking lot. The situation makes Joy out of control. Suddenly, Tony and his friends come and annoy her. It makes Christy, her daughter, cries. Although Joy is filled with anger, she still tries to make Christy better by give her a hug. It is a protection from a mother when her children get harmed.

4.2.2.1.4 Private Area



Picture 4. 43

Joy is realized that she must have private area (Joy: 00:33:20)



Picture 4. 44

Joy creates her mop (Joy: 00:35:59)

In this part, Joy said “I don't wanna go to sleep, I don't wanna have that horrible dream” (Joy: 00:31:33). Joy is scared if she gets bad dream again. It happens because all this time she is hustling with her family life. Having a nightmare is evitable when one’s has a repressed dream. The same goes for Joy. She dreams of meeting her little self.

Little Joy: Seventeen years... Think about it, we've been hiding, for 17 years. Seventeen years... we used to make things. Seventeen years ago... and that all stopped! What happened? When you're hiding, you're safe, because people can't see you. But the funny thing about hiding... you're even hidden from yourself.

(Joy: 00:33:02)

From the dialogue, it can be concluded that Joy represses her dream for seventeen years. For seventeen years Joy sacrifices his dream just to take care of her family by working on a field she does not want to. Abandoning her dream for too long, Joy realizes, Picture 4.43, she wants to fulfill her family needs by working in a field she is good at; making things. Joy does not have a private area. Even worse, she does not have the time to enjoy herself. Therefore, she decides to living up the dream which is abandoned for seventeen years ago. Joy enters her 'area' when she borrows Christy's crayon to draw her idea, Picture 4.44. She enters her world and forgets her other problems.

4.2.2.2 Gender Justice



Picture 4. 45

Joy is underestimated by one of CEO
(Joy: 00:48:55)

In Picture 4.45 a man said to Joy “Look, you were broke and bored. You had an idea. So, what? A lot of people have ideas. Go home, please take care of your family” (Joy: 00:48:48). This dialogue explicitly tells that Joy, represents that women is looked down by men, symbolized by the man in the scene. The man is a

proof that society has gender-role for men and women. Society sees women as inferior compares to man. The only job women have is taking care of her family. Women do not have the chance to work in a same field as men because society sees that they are weak, emotional, and irrational. Being looked down several times does not make Joy feel worthless. Joy always believes that women also have the same chance and opportunity as the men have. Therefore, after that she tries to sell her mop in K-Mart parking lot.

4.2.2.3 Mono-androgyny



Picture 4. 46

Joy divides basement (Joy: 00:10:46)



Picture 4. 47

Joy organizes her worker
(Joy: 00:46:42)



Picture 4. 48

Joy makes invention (Joy: 00:37:03)



Picture 4. 49

Joy works in garage (Joy:00:38:27)



Picture 4. 50

Joy repairing pipes (Joy : 00:15:59)



Picture 4. 51

Joy dresses masculine (Joy : 00:44:37)



Picture 4. 52

Joy is housewife (Joy : 00:26:04)



Picture 4. 53

She gives attention to her children (Joy : 00:52:27)



Picture 4. 54

Joy still gives her time to her children even she is busy (Joy : 01:52:11)



Picture 4. 55

Joy using skirt (Joy: 01:27:21)



Picture 4. 56

She is elegant women (Joy : 01:52:27)



Picture 4. 57

Joy holds her mop (Joy : 01:18:47)

The masculine aspects reflected by Joy that will be explained firstly are her occupation and leadership soul. Business world usually is related to men. There are a lot of men splash around business world. In a contrast, Joy is a businesswoman. As a businesswoman, Joy has high leadership soul. Her leadership soul not only emerges when she works but also when she becomes a mother in home. In her house, her leadership soul rises in Tony and Rudy case, Picture 4.46. They always

argue every single time. It makes Joy says “Okay, well, I’m gonna devide the basement” (Joy : 00:10:46). This action is taken by Joy in order to restrain them to argue and fight phisically. In Picture 4.45, the camera takes the picture uses long shot technique. The purpose of the technique is to shows Joy activity as a businesswoman. In that picture, it can be seen that Joy organizes her worker by herself. She also teaches them how to make the mop, so the result can be excelent. Those actions are show Joy’s leadership soul.

Second masculine aspect is Joy does what men do. Making invention, Picture 4.46, starting dream in the garage, using tooling tools, Picture, 4.49, repairing water pipes, Picture 4.50, are almost always do by men. Apposite to those ideas, Joy does those activity by herself. She enjoys it because it is part of her life.

The last masculine aspect is Joy dressed masculine. Using black leather jacket and boots are forms of masculine because those things usually use by men. In picture 4.51, even the camera not close up Joy’s face but it can be seen from her gesture that she do not wants underestimate by Derek which represented men. Joy wants to show that women also can be superior class.

Behind the masculine aspects, Joy also has feminine aspects. First, Joy still becomes house wife although she also a employee. She does all of house works just by herself without any help, Picture 4.52. Next, Joy also becomes a good mother for her children no matter what. She always gives her children big attention. Picture 4.53 shows she takes care Christy when she was in problem. She does not wants her children feel her pain. Then in Picture 4.54, when Joy already becomes

successful businesswoman, she still gives her time to take care her children. It is so reasonable because Joy less affection and less attention.

Joy femininity also can be seen in Picture 4.55 and 4.56. In a contrast to Picture 4.49 when Joy using maculine attire, in Picture 4.53, Joy uses skirt which is always related to feminine women. The way she sits in Picture 4.55 and 4.56 depicts her elegant woman soul especially when she drinks in Picture 4.56. There is also another story besides Picture 4.56. Joy as a successful businesswoman is helping other people who make invention especially women. The following dialogues will be show how Joy helps a woman from Memphis.

Joy : What do you have?
Woman : A traveling clothes cleaner.
Joy : Let's see it. So, you're from Memphis?
Woman : Yes, I am.
Joy : You work as a waitress?
Woman : Yes, Ma'am.
Joy : All right, let's see it. You made this yourself?
Woman : Yes, I did, Ma'am. I made my first invention myself, too.
Joy : I like this, a very good design.
Woman : Thank you.
Joy : Can you stay an extra day, maybe see our designers? No, because of your boss. What hotel are you staying in right now?
Woman : At the Holiday Inn, Ma'am.
Joy : The Holiday Inn? Let's move them over to the Radisson, get them a suite, they'll be more comfortable with their baby. I'll call your boss and get it taken care of, give you an extra day so that tomorrow you can come in, meet with the designers. We can take it step by step We'll work on your idea, see if we can do something.
Woman : Thank you so much. This means so much to me.
Joy : I know what it feels like. I know what it feels like to be in that chair. We'll see you tomorrow, okay?
Woman : Thank you ma'am.
Joy : And good luck.
(Joy : 01:52:29)

From that dialogues, Joy fight for women rights. She helps women that have same situation like her in the past. Joy makes that woman's family comfort when waiting for the designer. It is one point of feminism movement.

Picture 4.57 is showing Joy holds her mop. This picture depicts the success and freedom of Joy because of she has mono-androgyny soul. The mop is the symbol of Joy's mono-androgyny. First, mop as the symbol that Joy is housewife who usually use mop to cleans up the room. Second, the mop is made by joy herself. Inventing something usually related to the man. As we know most of inventors are men, while in this case Joy breaks the stereotype. Joy makes something useful like men did. Finally, with her mop, Joy reaches her dreams and can enjoy her life.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Joy is one of Hollywood movies that contains social issues describing the life of woman who faces her daily life. The biographical movie explicitly tells about Joy's handfull mop, but this movie also implicitly tells about the struggle of woman who get same change like the men get.

Knowing that she cannot get her successful easily, she does some action that can be categorized her as feminist. In general, Joy's character shows that she is in transition period from second wave feminism to third wave feminism. In other hand, specifically, Joy is liberal feminist. Furthermore, ones can be considered as liberal feminist as long as they are reflect some points of liberal feminism which will be depicts in the following paragraphs. Those are equal liberty, gender justice and mono-androgyny.

Equal liberty claims that women can get whatever they want by herself. This point also divided again into four points such as conceived of rationality, economy opportunities, sanctuary of her children and private area. Conceived of rationality can be said briefly as wise and always think rational. It can be seen when Joy faced her problems. Next, economy opportunities believes that women have same rights in economic life. This point can be seen when Joy starts to sell her mop and gets many rejection. Many of them are underestimate Joy because she just woman. It does not make her discourage. Until she gets chance from QVC Company. The next point is sanctuary of her children. This point mainly tells about mother must become home, shelter, best friend, and role model for her children. In this film, even Joy is

very busy she always gives her time to her children. It also applies when she already become successful business woman. Then, Joy also teach her child about good things and give her child hug when her child is cry. Last point of equal liberty is private area. Joy decided to enter her new world.

Second point of liberal feminism is gender justice. As stated before, Joy gets many rejection. It caused because she is woman. At that time too, business world is related to men but it is not break Joy spirit. She breaks that patriarchy thought until she becomes successful business woman.

Last point is mono-androgyny. Mono-androgyny is the person who is, in both psychological characteristics and social roles, both feminine and masculine. Joy reflected this point many times in this film. Those are having leadership soul, working like man in a place which related to men too, becoming sanctuary of her children, using skirt, using masculine attire, and helping other women.

To conclude, *Joy* movie is tells about how women reaching her dream and getting her freedom. As a modern women, we can make Joy as our role model to be success both in job and family.

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