

DISCRIMINATION BASED ON GENDER IN FILM *BEAUTY AND THE BEAST* (2017) BY BILL CONDON

Andini Putri Kurniasih¹, Agry Pramita², Dian Nurrachman³

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung

andinikrnsh@gmail.com¹, agrypramita@uinsgd.ac.id³,

diannurrachman@uinsgd.ac.id³

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Abstract

This study examines the causes of discrimination by the characters and the impact on the characters in the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) directed by Bill Condon based on the theory of the causes of discrimination from Yahya (in Gundala & Sari: 2022) and the theory of the impact of discrimination from Brown (2015). This film tells the story of a prince who is cursed to become a beast because he discriminates against an old woman. The purpose of this study is to determine the causes and effects of gender discrimination in the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017). This research uses literary criticism method with mimetic approach to describe gender-based discrimination. The results of this study show that there are 4 acts of gender discrimination caused by the psychological defense mechanism of the perpetrator, disappointment, and discrimination socialization patterns that have an impact on psychological and social conditions.

Keywords: *film, discrimination, gender*

Introduction

Film is an audio-visual communication medium that displays a direct picture of a literary work. Films are made by taking a drama script or film script to be visualized virtually. Even so, we can still find the message of the original literary work. As expressed by (Klarer, 2004: 56) that film is one of the audio-visual communication media that convey messages made by filmmakers to the audience. Film is one of the means of entertainment and communication media that adapts a reading story into a spectacle.

Many people think that films are mere entertainment so they ignore the messages contained in them, they think that watching a film while thinking about the meaning/message in a film makes them unable to enjoy watching it. Even so, everyone has the right to determine the film is only for entertainment alone or analyzed to get the message contained in it. According to Trianton (in Qadriani et al., 2022: 85) films are more than just entertainment because films are a medium that plays an important role in instilling good messages for the nation's next generation so as not to

become a nation that has lost its memory of the nation's history. The message contained in a film is a representation of reality that gives us valuable lessons, can contain various aspects, be it social, cultural, and even religious.

Not only novels but film scripts also have intrinsic and extrinsic elements in order for a script to become a perfect unity, so of course the writer can make an interesting plot. In addition, the presence of conflict in a work of literature is mandatory because conflict is what makes the plot of literary works interesting. Many conflicts are found in real life as well as in literary works, so there are many social issues raised in literary works that are represented in films, such as discrimination.

Discrimination is one of the social conditions that exist in real life. According to Uli Parulian Sihombing (2009: 9), discrimination is differential treatment. Differences in treatment can be due to skin color, class or ethnicity, and can also be due to differences in gender, economy, religion, and so on. Discrimination is an attitude that seeks to distinguish intentionally against groups related to certain interests. The difference in attitude is due to differences in skin color, group or tribe, gender, economy, religion and so on.

Acts of discrimination are often found in everyday life, not only differences in race, caste, or religion, even gender differences are often differentiated so that many people still differentiate between women and men. According to Hastuti (in Apriliandra & Krisnani, 2021: 4) that, women are often seen as second-class citizens and also as objects of various efforts to change in society, it appears that thinking refers to assumptions that favor men. Not only in real life, this act of gender discrimination has been included in many works as a representation of real life.

Based on the explanation above, researchers are interested in analyzing a film entitled *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) by Bill Condon. Film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) is a musical fantasy film released in 2017 directed by Bill Condon from a scenario written by Stephen Chbosky and Evan Spiliotopoulos. The film is based on the 1991 Disney animated film of the same name which is an adaptation of a fairy tale by Jeanne-Marie Leprince de Beaumont. *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) tells the story of a prince who is cursed to become an ugly animal because of his pride. He was cursed by a witch who disguised herself as an old lady who asked him for help. But the prince insulted the old grandmother until finally the grandmother turned into a witch and cursed the prince. Not only the prince who was cursed but the servants in the palace were also cursed to become items in the house such as teapots, glasses, chairs, clocks, and others. After

the prince got the curse, the palace was closed and no one dared to enter the area. To break the curse, the prince must find true love who can accept him.

The film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) raises many social issue themes that can be used as research, but in this study researchers focus on gender discrimination. Researchers want to know how the picture of discrimination that exists in the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) so that researchers can determine the causes of discrimination and its impact on characters. Thus, to find out the causes of gender discrimination and its impact in the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017), researchers used Yahya's perception to determine the causes of gender discrimination and Brown's perception to determine the impact on the characters. For this reason, because the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017) has elements of gender discrimination depicted in the film, researchers are more interested in the depiction of gender discrimination to determine the causes and effects of acts of gender discrimination in the film.

This research is inspired by previous research conducted by Gundala & Sari (2022) entitled *Discrimination of Chinese Ethnic Minorities in the Film "Ngenest" by Ernest Prakarsa: A Sociolinguistic Study*. In this study, Gundala and Sari analyzed the types of discrimination against ethnic Chinese minorities in the film *Ngenest* directed by Ernest Prakarsa. This research uses Uli Parulian Sihombing's theory of discrimination. The results showed that there were five types of discrimination, including discrimination based on social caste (20%), sex and gender discrimination (0%), discrimination against individuals with disabilities (0%), and prejudice against people with HIV/AIDS (0%). In addition, there are six reasons found, namely the reason for one's psychological defense mechanism (20%), the reason for disappointment (20%), the reason for experiencing feelings of inferiority and low self-esteem (20%), historical reasons (20%), the reason for competition and exploitation of society (20%), and the reason for the pattern of socialization of discrimination (0%) (Gundala & Sari, 2022).

Literature Review

Discrimination is unfair treatment of a person or group of people based on certain characteristics. According to Theodorson & Theodorson (in Fulthoni et al., 2009: 03), discrimination is the unequal treatment of individuals, or groups, based on something, usually categorical, or attributes. According to Uli Parulian Sihombing (in Fulthoni et al., 2009: 03), discrimination is differential treatment. Differences in treatment can be

due to skin color, class or ethnicity, and can also be due to differences in gender, economy, religion, and so on. Discrimination is an act that differentiates and considers that one thing is better than the other so as to cause a difference in treatment of something that is considered inappropriate.

A person/group who is discriminated against will experience a reduction, deviation or elimination of recognition, exercise or fulfillment of their basic human rights (Fulthoni et al., 2009: 06). This often has a negative impact on victims both emotionally and practically. Emotionally, victims of discrimination often feel neglected, disrespected or inferior because they are treated unfairly based on their characteristics. Practical impacts may include limited employment opportunities, restricted access to adequate housing or education, or inadequate public services.

Discrimination based on gender can be called sexism, which is the belief that men are smarter and stronger than women. Hastuti (in Apriliandra & Krisnani, 2021: 4) explains that, Women are often seen as second-class citizens and also as objects of various efforts to change in society, appearing in thoughts that refer to assumptions that favor men. Women are often considered weak so that many women are left behind because of this discrimination. Sexism prioritizes men and favors men over women.

This discrimination is so unfair to women that in the past women were not even allowed to apply for certain jobs that they thought they would not be able to do. In the past, women were often underestimated with the view that a woman's job was to stay at home, in the kitchen, taking care of her husband and children. Therefore, women are often prohibited from pursuing higher education. Not only in ancient times because today there are still people who think so.

Yahya explained the reasons why discrimination often occurs (in Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543), namely:

1. One's psychological defense mechanism (Projection)

Behavior in which a person communicates or shows disliked traits from himself to others. A person transfers to someone else, the characteristics that are not liked about himself to others (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). For example, a person may spread negative attitudes such as indifference, condescension, or prejudice towards certain individuals or groups to others around them. This kind of behavior can contribute to the spread of negative attitudes or stereotypes in society.

2. Disappointment

Half-disappointed people will put their disappointment on the "*Spacegoat*" (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). The meaning of the expression "*spacegoat*" is someone who blames or releases their disappointment, anger, or frustration on certain individuals or groups that may not be related to the actual cause of their disappointment. In this context, a semi-disappointed person may seek a "*spacegoat*" to blame or show their disappointment, even though the person or group is not responsible for these feelings.

3. Experiencing feelings of insecurity and low self-esteem

Those who feel threatened and have low self-esteem to calm themselves, then they try to humiliate other people or groups (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). Individuals who feel threatened or have low self-esteem often use strategies to reduce their feelings of discomfort or anxiety by shaming or demeaning other people or groups.

4. History

Bad history or traumatic experiences from a group or individual's past are used as an excuse to discriminate or blame others, who may not have been involved in the event. There is a bad history of the past that is vented now to others as a form of discrimination (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). This phenomenon often occurs in complex historical contexts, such as colonialism, war or genocide, where the trauma and injustice experienced by one group may continue to influence their perception of another innocent group.

5. Competition and exploitation of society

This social phenomenon illustrates where today's society tends to focus more on materialistic things such as wealth, luxury, and power. Today's society is more materialistic and lives in competition (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). This competition can cover various areas of life such as career, business, or in other social matters. Socially, this tendency can also result in greater inequality between successful individuals or groups and those who are materially disadvantaged. This can lead to discrimination that negatively affects the victim.

6. Patterns of socialization of discrimination

Discrimination is also a phenomenon that is learned and passed down from one generation to another through the process of socialization (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). Discrimination is not only a product of individuality, but also learned and passed down from

one generation to the next through the process of socialization. In this context, stereotypical views about certain groups or nations develop based on experiences or perceptions received from the social environment. This socialization process can also create a cycle where stereotypes and prejudices continue from one generation to the next.

Brown (2015: 8) explains the impact or consequences of discrimination, including:

1. Physical and psychological consequences: Discrimination can cause significant psychological stress. Individuals who experience discrimination may experience anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, and feelings of helplessness. Specifically, greater rates of discrimination are associated with lower self-esteem and life satisfaction; a greater likelihood of hopelessness, depression, and depressive symptoms; greater anxiety; and more delinquency and aggression (Brown, 2015: 9). These experiences can damage their mental health and quality of life.
2. Academic consequences: Discrimination can hinder educational achievement and access to quality education. Specifically, children who perceive discrimination in school are likely to perform worse academically, be at greater risk of dropping out, and believe that doing well in school is unimportant or not useful and that schoolwork is not enjoyable (Brown, 2015: 10). Discriminatory actions in educational institutions can limit learning opportunities and academic progress for discriminated groups. They also experience greater stress levels, which are in turn associated with a worse adjustment to school practices and expectations (Brown, 2015: 10).
3. Social consequences: Discrimination exacerbates social inequality and exclusion. This can in turn compound the feelings of low self-esteem, depression, and anxiety initiated by encounters with discrimination (Brown, 2015: 11). It can create restrictions in social interactions, limit opportunities for social and economic development, and reinforce segregation between groups in society.

Method

This research is a literary criticism with a mimetic approach. According to Wellek and Warren (in Endaswara, 2013: 2), literary criticism is one of the branches of literary study alongside literary theory and literary history. Literary criticism is often equated with a review, a spotlight, a

review of a work, or a scale. As said by M. H. Abrams (in Endaswara, 2013: 4), literary criticism is a study that deals with the process of (a) defining, (b) classifying, (c) analyzing, and (d) evaluating literary works. So, in conducting literary criticism, critics usually apply all processes starting from interpreting a work of literature, classifying, to analyzing the content and finally an assessment or evaluation. Literary criticism in this study uses a mimetic approach.

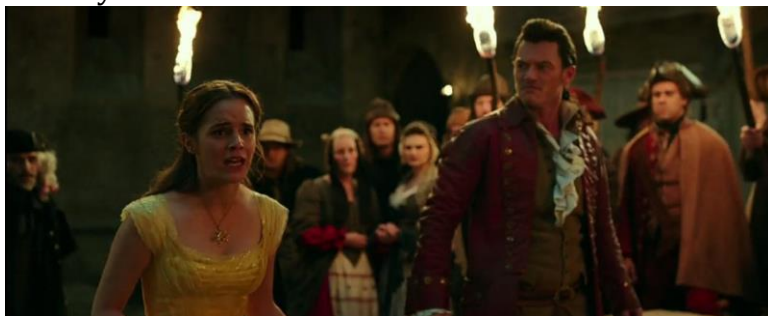
According to Angelica (2022: 8), mimetic criticism is criticism that stems from the view that literary works are an imitation or depiction of the world and human life. Mimetic criticism refers to measuring how closely the author produces a work that is based on real life. It is generally accepted that all cultural transmission (languages, customs, values) is a product of imitation (Girard & Doran, 2008). Mimetic criticism can analyze from any aspect such as economic, cultural, social and others. However, specifically in this study, researchers chose to focus on social aspects.

The type of data used in writing this thesis proposal is qualitative data that can only be measured indirectly and not in the form of numbers. The types of data in this study are divided into two, namely primary and secondary data. The primary data in this research is the film *Beauty and The Beast* (2017). While secondary data is data obtained from previously existing sources,

Results and Discussion

1. One's psychological defense mechanism

Acts of sex and gender discrimination occur to Belle by the Gaston when she came to the village to save Maurice who was being held because he was considered crazy.



(Data 1.1)

Belle tries to fight Gaston's opinion

Belle: I've just come from the castle and there is a beast!

Gaston: You'd say anything to set him free. Your word is hardly proof.

Belle: You want proof? Show me the beast! There's your proof.

Gaston: This is sorcery! Look at this beast! Look at his fangs!

Gaston: His claws!

Belle: No. Don't be afraid. He's gentle and kind.

Gaston: The monster has her under his spell. If I didn't know better, I'd say she even cared for him!

Belle: He's not a monster, Gaston. You are. The beast would not hurt anyone.

Gaston: I've heard of the effects of dark magic but I've never before seen it with my own eyes! This is a threat to our very existence!

Gaston: We can't have her running off to warn the beast. Lock her up too.

(Minute: 1:35:16 – 1:36:23)

Discrimination based on gender in the film *Beauty and The Beast* carried out by the citizens against Belle is shown in the picture (Data 1.1) where Belle tries to explain that the Beast is real and not evil but because of Gaston's incitement the citizens cannot believe Belle's words about the Beast. The scene occurs when Belle is free from the palace and picks up Maurice who is being held by the community. Belle explains that the Beast is real and shows the proof through a magic mirror given by the Beast. Seeing the Beast in the mirror makes the citizens believe. When the people were surprised, Belle explained that the Beast was not evil. Even so, because of Gaston's words, the citizens turned a deaf ear to Belle's opinion and only listened to Gaston. And instead put Belle in the prisoner's carriage. This treatment is an injustice received by Belle as a woman, where the opinion of a man is listened to more than a woman.

In a patriarchal society, men's voices are often more valued, while women's voices are ignored or belittled. As expressed by Revilliano (2023: 152), patriarchal culture will ultimately control the position and also limit the space for women in various aspects of life. Gaston's discrimination against Belle is caused by the defense mechanism of Gaston who does not like Belle's opinion so that he influences people to agree with him. The feeling of dislike that Gaston felt because he heard Belle praising the Beast made Gaston influence the residents that Belle had been exposed to magic so that she had to be detained. This made the citizens believe and put Belle in the same prison carriage where Maurice was.

Gaston feels threatened by Belle's opinions and judgments that differ from his own. To overcome this discomfort, Gaston tries to divert attention and justify his position by discrediting Belle. A person transfers to someone else, the characteristics that are not liked about himself to others (Gundala & Sari, 2022: 543). He utilizes his influence to sway the locals to agree with his views, thereby strengthening his own status and reducing the threat to his ego and beliefs.

Impact: This discrimination has an impact on the social situation where Gaston's discrimination makes Belle alienated and ostracized by society. This discrimination contributes to Belle's social isolation, separating her from the community and subjecting her to detrimental treatment.

2. Disappointment

Acts of sex and gender discrimination occur to Belle by the Beast at the beginning of Belle's arrival at the palace.



(Data 2.1)

Beast looks angry

Beast: I told you to join me for dinner.

Belle: And I told you no.

Madame: Ohh! What time is it? What happening?

Belle: I'd starve before I ever ate with you.

Beast: Well, be my guest. Go ahead and starve. If she doesn't eat with me then she doesn't eat at all. Idiots!

(Minute: 44:53 – 45:17)

It can be seen in the picture (Data 2.1) where Beast looks very angry. This scene occurs after Belle is released from prison, she is given a room to live in. The creatures who live in the palace hope that Belle can break the curse to prepare a dinner for Beast and Belle. Belle who did not come to the dinner table was finally visited by Beast. Beast told Belle to eat together, but Belle refused. Because of this, Beast finally said that Belle could not eat if she did not eat with him.

The actions taken by Beast are certainly injustices experienced by Belle. Beast considers that Belle as a woman must obey his rules, otherwise he will torture her like forbidding Belle to eat. As revealed by Muyassaroh (2022: 289) that men are leaders who have more power than women, but that does not mean men can do whatever they want, rely on women, and even demand to always obey their will.

Beast's rude and cruel attitude towards Belle reflects his inability to cope with his own feelings. The disappointment experienced by Beast due

to the loss of his identity made Beast vent his emotions to Belle, moreover Belle refused to have dinner together making Beast's feelings even more disappointed. Beast felt alienated and lost his identity as a human being so that his emotions became very sensitive and easily triggered. The rejection given by Belle made Beast feel even more angry so that he committed an act of discrimination by forbidding Belle to eat.



(Data 2.2)
Belle looks sad

Beast: Show me the girl
(Minute: 45:53 – 46:08)

Impact: The Beast's discrimination against Belle has an impact on Belle's psychological state. When Belle is treated badly or unfairly by the Beast, she can feel threatened or worried for her safety. This anxiety arises about how she cannot cope with this stressful situation. According to Chan (Sestiani & Muhid, 2022: 246) victims will feel inferior, insecure and tend to remain silent, not fight or ignore.

The discriminatory and unfair treatment from the Beast caused Belle to feel hopeless and lose the spirit to do other activities it can be seen in picture (Data 2.2). Feeling unappreciated or mistreated can lead to feelings of deep sadness and loss of interest in usual activities. Discrimination and mistreatment from the Beast made Belle feel worthless and underappreciated. When a person is treated in a demeaning way, it can undermine self-confidence and cause Belle to feel she has no ability to improve her situation.



(Data 2.3)

Beast angry with Belle

Beast: What are you doing here? What did you do to it?

Belle: Nothing.

Beast: Do you realize what you could have done? You could have damned us all! Get out of there! Go!

(Minute: 56:54 – 57:03)

Another discrimination committed by Beast against Belle can be seen in the picture (Data 2.3) where the picture shows Beast is angry with Belle, while Belle looks scared. The scene begins with Belle coming to the west palace, where in that part of the palace there is a rose given by the witch as a sign of the curse in the palace. When Belle came to the place and wanted to touch the rose, Beast was angry and wanted to attack Belle.

Beast's rude and disrespectful action towards Belle is an act of discrimination because he considers Belle as a weak woman. Women who are always considered weak, men who are considered always stronger cause men to be considered more dominant so they deserve to be in a higher hierarchy than women (Sutisna & Indraswati, 2020: 201). He used force and threats to force Belle to obey his rules in the palace. This treatment is a form of discrimination because Belle is treated unfairly and inhumanely just because of her situation and status as an unexpected guest especially since Belle is a woman.

This discrimination is Beast's way of expressing the pain and anger he feels due to the curse. Feeling powerless to change the situation, Beast channels his anger and dissatisfaction towards Belle. His harsh and abusive attitude towards Belle is a manifestation of the anger he feels towards himself and his situation. In other words, Beast's anger towards Belle is not solely due to Belle's actions, but rather an expression of Beast's inability to face and fix the problems that exist in his life.

Impact: The action is a discrimination committed by Beast against Belle which has a psychological impact. In the picture (Data 2.3) where the picture shows Belle feeling scared and anxious about what Beast did to

Belle who acted violently towards him. Belle's helplessness to fight Beast makes her feel she has no control or way to protect herself. This fear was triggered by the rude behavior and intimidation she received, which made her feel trapped in a dangerous situation with no clear way out. Unable to resist or change the Beast's treatment, Belle chooses to run away from the palace as a way to avoid a frightening situation that threatens her safety. Her decision to run away reflects her feelings of anxiety to protect herself and seek safety elsewhere, although running away may also add to her sense of isolation and anxiety. Greater rates of discrimination are associated with lower self-esteem and life satisfaction; a greater likelihood of hopelessness, depression, and depressive symptoms; greater anxiety; and more delinquency and aggression (Brown, 2015: 8).

3. Patterns of socialization of discrimination

Sex and gender discrimination is practiced by the villagers against Belle, where as a woman Belle is considered unusual because she focuses on intellectual matters.



(Data 3.1)

Belle picks up clothes

Girl: What are you doing?

Belle: The laundry

Belle: Come! Come!

Belle following the girl: The blue bird that flies over the dark wood.

Belle: That's was amazing!

Society: What on earth are you doing? Teaching another girl to read? Isn't one enough?

Society 2: We have to do something.

(Minute: 15:14 – 15:48)

The villagers' discrimination against Belle can be seen in the picture (Data 3.1) where the villagers are crowding to see Belle's clothes that are being washed thrown to the ground, while Belle is trying to pick up her clothes. This scene begins with Belle who is washing clothes using horse labor in a public place noticed by a little girl. Belle called the girl and taught her to read. This was seen by several residents who were certainly male.

They questioned Belle's actions, and it can be seen how they were not happy with Belle's actions. Therefore, the residents discriminated against her by throwing the clothes that Belle was washing to the ground. The act of discrimination against Belle was carried out because the villagers at that time underestimated women so that women were prohibited from pursuing education with the assumption that women's duties were only at home, in the kitchen, cleaning the house, and taking care of the family.

Since long ago, this gender discrimination has been going on and there is no end to it. As said by Revilliano (2023: 151), patriarchal culture is a discriminatory social system that is very detrimental to women that is unconsciously passed down from generation to generation. This is because the socialization pattern of gender discrimination continues by demeaning and discriminating against women to affect various aspects of community life.

Impact: This discrimination has an impact on the victim that can limit social development and separation between groups against Belle who is a woman studying science. Discrimination by the villagers against Belle has an impact on Belle's social condition where the villagers ostracize Belle. According to Fulthoni (2009: 06) a person/group who is discriminated against will experience a reduction, deviation or elimination of recognition, exercise or fulfillment of their basic human rights. This means that Belle becomes alienated or separated from her community, and experiences social isolation due to unfair treatment or prejudice perpetrated by residents against her. Discrimination here not only includes unfair treatment, but also creates a situation where Belle is marginalized from social interaction and community support.

Conclusion

The results of the analysis are based on the discovery that gender discrimination can be caused by the psychological protection mechanisms of the victim, feelings of pent-up disappointment or anger even though the victim of discrimination has nothing to do with these feelings, and can be caused by the pattern of socialization of discrimination itself. The impact of gender discrimination can affect psychological and social conditions. Where the victim will feel low self-esteem, anxiety, sadness and loss of enthusiasm. The social impact of gender discrimination can also result in victims being ostracized and ostracized by society.

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