

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Study

This chapter first explains feminism in general that gets from various sources as a reference in finding an expert source. Feminism is a social movement with equality as the basic goal, gender equality between women and men. As an organized movement, modern feminism arose in the nineteenth century in Europe in response to the great inequalities between the legal statuses of women and men.

In the first wave feminist in the western countries, in the nineteenth century, women were given a chance for economic independence. These rights were vital for raising married women's status from childlike dependence on husband and giving widows and single women some way of living on her own. And twenty-century women have a right to work all day and have a higher education after marriage. Women can choose to be housewives or work all day after a marriage has been both greater sexual freedom before marriage and planned parenthood after marriage.

In the second wave of modern feminist, a movement began by the publication of De Beauvoir's (1949) *second sex* in France. In this wave, men are first sex and women are second sex so has an inequality gender man always has dominance and women's is subordination. However, the feminist view of that makes women and men equal is less unified today than in first-wave feminism, and there is a myriad of feminist solutions to gender inequality. In the nineteenth century, the result of a deeper understanding of the source of gender inequality the

effect is an uneven success. Although who speak about the gender inequality, it is usually women who are disadvantaged relative to similarly situated men. There is usually an imbalance in the amount of housework and child care a wife does compared to the her husband. The inequality means that work most often done by women, even done by men, such as teaching children, nursing children, is paid less than work even done by men such as construction and mining.

The theories of the feminisms focus on the unequal gendered division of labor in the home as a housewife and in workplace as a women's carrier. Gender reform feminism in the 1970's is to achieve a gender balance so women and men has a balanced gender in social life. Women want to be valued as men to be free to in their live such as choices be a carrier's women and work all day.

The gender inequality has happened in Mom Night's Out movie which illustrates oppression of the female character. Allyson field is female main character in this movie who has a gender inequality in her social and her marriage life. In this movie has relation to feminism theory because allyson experience overstress with her marriage who always at home and take care of her children. Allyson can not to work and everything she always has a feel that she failed to be mother and wife. She feel that gender inequality in her marriage life because the husband never paid attention to her and children, she must to all done in housework event the mother day she never celebrated.

The gender inequality in her life always about the her marriage and with her husband she wanted to be carrier women as a blog's writer but she always can not

do that because her children always crushing home, and annoyed but her husband always busy in his workplace.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

The writer describes the statement of the problems are:

1. Why do the main female character experienced gender inequality?
2. What do the effects of gender inequality to the main character?

1.3 Objective Of The Study

Dealing with the problem statements above the objective of the study as a follow:

1. To explain the reason why the main female character experienced gender inequality.
2. To explain the effects of gender inequality to the main female character.

1.4 Scope of The Study

The study focuses on the gender inequality that created by society, where main female character. She is a housewife who feels unhappy and feels her rights as a woman are taken. She cannot work, cannot enjoy life because her husband is busy with his work.

The scope of this discussion will be more on the rights that should be received by every woman that is still able to work, be able to enjoy life without having to feel pressured for homework completed by themselves.

The other scope is only to discuss the downfall of allyson as a housewife and discuss the rights of feminism that she should accept. This feminism theory will also refer to the equality rights of women and men. Namely, men should continue to help with homework such as taking care of children and encouraging women and giving freedom to women in their choices.

1.5 Approach to the Study

In this thesis writer analyzes Mom Night's Out by Erwin brothers (2014) using feminist approach. Feminism approach is an interdisciplinary approach to issues of inequality and equality based on gender, gender oppression, gender identity, sex and sexuality. Feminist theories were developed explain the reasons for this pervasive gender inequality. The theories of feminism the writer have termed reformist focus on the unequal gendered division of labor in the home and in the workplace.

To attain the data, the writer has the primary source taken the data from movie script and dialog in this movie. The writer did some steps to complete the data. First step is watched the movie to understand meaning and knowed about the character based on dialog with more character. Second step is source about the movie script to using the movie script for to be used as accurate data and to have evidence that can be accounted for. The third step is identifying data, in this step the writer must to know how to identify based on the theory.

1.6 Organization of the Paper

The thesis consists of five chapter, chapter I is introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope of the study , approach of the study and organization of the paper. Chapter II is biography of erwin brothers and synopsis the mom's night out movie. Chapter III contains theoritical foundation. Chapter IV is analysis and chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.