

# THE ISSUE OF DENIAL OF POWER AND STEREOTYPES OF WOMEN AS SEEN IN THE POCAHONTAS MOVIE

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## Abstract

This study is focused on Pocahontas as the character in the Pocahontas movie. This study aims to reveal the woman's power and stereotype denial in Pocahontas movie. The performance of Pocahontas inside of this movie will prove the gender performance inside of the movie. The researcher uses some tables to collect the data. The table of sequence and also table of data will ease the researcher in doing analysis. The theory of female masculinity also will help the researcher in proving the woman's power and stereotype denial in Pocahontas movie. Pocahontas as a woman has an attempt to reveal her power and also denies her stereotype to reach her dream. The researcher also uses the theory of gender stereotype in term of selecting the ideal gender stereotype based on their sex. The findings of this study indicated that as a woman Pocahontas also has power. She proves to her father that she can decide everything for herself. This performance also reveals the denial of woman's stereotype. Through masculinity also she reveals her power as a w

**Key words:** Gender stereotype, woman's power, female masculinity, and Pocahontas

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## INTRODUCTION

Gender is a pattern that created by society. Gender is divided into two woman and man. This is an outlook to differ someone based on their sex. According to Ahluwalia (2020), gender it was used as an analytical category to draw a line of demarcation between biological sex differences and the way these are used to inform behaviors and competencies, which are then assigned as either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. From Pilcher and Whelehan gender is the way to categorize certain sex through behaviors and competencies. The categorizations are masculine and feminine. At the end it categorizes gender, if you are men you will be assigned by masculinity and if you are women you are assigned by femininity (Fakhrurozi & Adrian, 2021; Hasani et al., 2020; Zuhud, 2014).

Masculinity and Femininity is the attribute that women and men should have. Women are required to act femininely and also men act masculine (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019; Puspita, 2019). This pattern is impactful toward society that sometimes creates a gender issue. The gender issue usually is caused by the perception of masculinity is more powerful than femininity. As a result the treatment of women and men in certain situations can be different because of this perception. According to Kardiansyah (2017), women and men

tend to work in very different occupations. Accordingly “men’s jobs” are better paid than “women’s jobs”. Based on this quotation, it shows if there is a gap between two genders. Women seem still under the men in the society is caused by, the attribution belongs to men which is masculinity seems still more powerful in society. In short, this attribution gives more advantage for men. The prominent fact nowadays is position of women in the society is not fully equal with men. Even though women already shown their existence through do the same activity same as men but there is a perception if women are unequal with men. This situation is caused by a standard or ideal pattern for these genders known as gender stereotype that is being a factor women still seem unequal with men (Kardiansyah, 2019; Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019; Putra & Qodriani, 2017).

“A gender stereotype consists of beliefs about the psychological traits and characteristics of, as well as the activities appropriate to, men or women. Gender roles are defined by behaviors, but gender stereotypes are beliefs and attitudes about masculinity and femininity. The concepts of gender role and gender stereotype tend to be related. When people associate a pattern of behavior with either women or men, they may overlook individual variations and exceptions and come to believe that the behavior is inevitably associated with one gender but not the other. Therefore, gender roles furnish the material for gender stereotypes”.

From the quotation above, gender stereotype is talking about behaviors and characteristic of gender that appropriate with these gender’s activities. The stereotype is not only how women’s and men’s appearance but also their behaviors that differs two of genders which are masculinity and femininity (Afrianto & Ma’rifah, 2020; Sinaga, 2017). This gender stereotype is fully influencing position of women in society because through gender stereotype people will approach your gender in the beginning than your behavior as an individual.

In this movie gender issue is can be found through Pocahontas as a woman. Inside of the movie tells how Pocahontas as a woman should follow her gender role but she does not follow it. Her father is asking her to follow his willingness to marry with the man name Kocoom. Unfortunately Pocahontas does not love him. Pocahontas tells her father if she can choose her own path. She has a dream and does not let anybody to control her. This situation makes Pocahontas showing her power and denies her stereotype as a woman. She

does it to show her capability in deciding her own life. However, the performance of Pocahontas denies her stereotype is can be happened because she has desire and this stereotype limits her to get her freedom (Afrianto, 2017; Styawati & Mustofa, 2019).

We can see as a woman Pocahontas has a feeling and desire which is in choosing her own dream and path in life. Meanwhile, in her life, her father decides everything for Pocahontas. From the situation there will be an attempt for Pocahontas to deny her stereotype to take her freedom and independence. Therefore, the projection of her performances will help the researcher in proving the women's power and stereotype denial done by Pocahontas in this movie (Chavez, 2000; Kardiansyah, 2016; Kuswoyo, 2014). The goal of this research is to find the woman's power and stereotype denial issue as seen in Pocahontas movie.

## **LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **Cinematography Aspect**

The term of cinematography is from Greek roots meaning writing with motion. According to Brown, Cinematography is the process of taking ideas, words, actions, emotional subtext, tone and all other forms of non-verbal communication and rendering them in visual terms (Nugroho et al., 2021; Prasetyawan, 2017).

### **Gender Study**

Gender study looks at the manner in which the norms and patterns of behavior associated with masculinity and femininity come into being. It studies the features of these norms and patterns which traits are considered and feminine (Indrayuni, 2019; Ruslaini et al., 2021).

Gender is an analytical category that is socially constructed to differentiate the biological difference between men and women. The term gender is also used to describe the differences in behaviour between men and women which are described as "masculine" and "feminine" (Amelia, 2021b; Gulö, 2014). This point that gender study also has a focus upon actually existing men and women are significant because within gender studies, there is a recognition that men and women do not exist in isolation from their other social roles and positions (Fauzi et al., 2021; Febrian & Hapsari, 2019).

### **Female Masculinity**

In this theory explains if masculinity does not always belong to a man, because female also can have it. As the explanation about gender above that masculinity or femininity are constructed by society and supported by environment, culture, family and experiences (Al

Falaq & Puspita, 2021; Mahendra & Amelia, 2020). A woman can have the masculine character in their selves because of certain things. A female can have attitude like a man and she can have characteristics of masculine man. “It is crucial that masculinity does not belong to men, has not produced only by men and does not properly expressed male heterosexuality. what we call ‘masculinity’ has also been produced by masculine women, gender deviants, and often lesbians” (Afrianto & Inayati, 2016; Kuswoyo et al., 2020).

From this theory the researcher believes that woman also has masculinity. However, masculinity can portray as more powerful gender. In this theory also explains how woman can produce masculinity. In masculinity also is can be found important aspects which portray the power. Masculinity comprises culturally of traits assigned to the male in various contexts. As masculine figure, someone need to have power, courage, heroism and leadership. Every female and male can have those qualities, it depends on how those qualities develop in their lives. All those characteristic can be related and identified as the aspect of masculinity construction in female (Amelia, 2021a; Lestari & Aldino, 2020).

## **METHOD**

This research applies the descriptive method of qualitative approach. The data and the result of this study are described into short essays. According to (Baker & Edwards, 2012; Helmy et al., 2018), “A qualitative approach one in which the inquirer often makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives (i.e., the multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings, socially and historical constructed, with an intent of developing a theory or pattern) or advocacy / participatory perspectives (i.e., political, issue-oriented, collaborative, or change oriented) or both. It also uses strategies of inquiry such narratives, phenomenologies, ethnographies, grounded theory studies, or case studies. The researcher collects open-ended, emerging data with the primary intent of developing themes from the data” (Mastra & Dharmawan, 2018; Pahdi et al., 2020; Srianto, 2018).

Qualitative method is used because practically, it helps the researchers gather in depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that govern such behavior (Pahdi et al., 2020; Suryono & Subriadi, 2016). This method is also about finding out not just what people think but why they think it. To understand their motivations and feelings are also the result from conducting qualitative approach. Based on the explanation above, this approach is able to describe the facts and the relationship between the source and the

findings systematically, factually, and accurately. Data of this research are the aspect of cinematography including: dialogue, motion picture and also tone about women's power and gender stereotype in the Pocahontas movie. The data source is Pocahontas movie directed by Mike Gabriel and Eric Goldberg in 1995.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter the researcher will do the discussion related to the analysis deeper. The discussion in this chapter will deal with the research question in the previous chapter. The way the researcher conducts the analysis by watching and interpreting Pocahontas movie by Disney. After that the researcher gets the data dealing with woman's power and stereotype denial from the movie of Pocahontas. As a result those data will help the researcher in answering the research question.

### **Women's Power Analysis in Pocahontas Movie Pocahontas appears as an independent girl (00 : 07 : 46- 00 : 07 : 53)**



The first Analysis related to the Table sequence below is from this evidence when Kekata answers the question from Pocahontas's father. This situation happens when Pocahontas's father arrived in the village after visited other tribe in another land. Her father asks to Kekata about absence's of Pocahontas while, people are welcoming him. Kekata's statement already proved the personal traits of Pocahontas as a girl is free. She can go everywhere as she wants. This trait is done Pocahontas and proved by statement of Kekata. This evidence shows a woman's power of Pocahontas as an independent girl.

**Pocahontas has a responsibility to take care of the villagers (00 : 11 : 51- 00 : 11: 55)**



This scene shows the statement from Pocahontas's father about her position in her tribe. Pocahontas is expected to fulfill the duty as the daughter of a chief. Her father asks Pocahontas to give her contribution in her tribe. The contribution is to lead the people because her father already old enough. Pocahontas gets the responsibility what usually men do. Through this statement a woman's power of Pocahontas is delivered well through the dialogue.

**Pocahontas speaks out her courage to stop the war (00 : 51 : 24- 00: 51: 30 | 01 : 08 : 51 – 01 : 08 : 59)**



In the sequence 7 , Pocahontas asks her father and forces him to not continue the war with colonizer. Pocahontas forces her father to follow her words. This evidence shows the power of Pocahontas as a woman has courage to talk to utter her willingness. It shows the power of woman to shut off the war. Pocahontas performs the masculinity as a leader to

shut off the tension between two groups. As a result this evidence is heading to woman's power.

The evidence in the sequence 12 shows the witness from Pocahontas father related to Pocahontas's performance in voicing to stop the war. In this part Pocahontas's father realizes about her daughter. Pocahontas asks her father to stop the war between them and colonizer. Pocahontas tells to her father if war is not solving any problem among them. Pocahontas also is voicing her feeling about the result of war later on.

**Pocahontas sacrifices herself to protect her tribe and her love(10 : 00 : 54 : 13- 00 : 54 : 26 | 01 : 07 : 48 – 01: 07 : 55)**



The next evidences are in the sequence 8 and 10. In these scenes Pocahontas performs her protection toward her tribe and her love. This evidence shows the situation when Pocahontas wants to protect her people. The women's power appears in Pocahontas because she wants to protect her people in Powattan. This action is done by Pocahontas when she stopped by Nakoma in her way to meet John Smith. Nakoma does not allow Pocahontas to go because she believes it is not good for her to meet the colonizer. However, Pocahontas thinks it is the best way to stop the war between her tribe and colonizer. Though Nakoma has stopped Pocahontas but, Pocahontas still go and meet colonizer to find the solution to turn off the tension between two groups. According to this situation Pocahontas has proven her position as woman to protect her people.

The next evidence is when she wants to protect her love which is John Smith. This situation happens when Pocahontas wants to stop her father to kill John Smith. John Smith is the

colonizer from Europe that falling in love with Pocahontas. Pocahontas stops her father to not killing him. This action is showing the performance of women's power and bravery. She protects the one she loves and she does the action to make her father changes his mind. However, it is not as easy as that, her father asks Pocahontas to go and leave John smith. Pocahontas still does not want to leave John Smith. Pocahontas shouts out to her father if she loves John Smith. Based on this condition Pocahontas a woman shows her bravery to protect her love. She is persistent to her stance to stop her father killing John Smith.

### **Stereotype Denial in Pocahontas Movie**

**Pocahontas as a woman chooses her own dream (00 : 11 : 28 – 00 : 11 : 39 | 00 : 15 : 58 – 00 : 16 : 04)**



This evidence shows the rejection from Pocahontas to follow her father command. From this condition as a woman stereotypically should follow the parent's decision but, Pocahontas does not. Pocahontas has different point of view about her destiny. She is not let her father decides for her. She believes she has a dream and she can do it. As a woman what Pocahontas does not represent women's stereotype. This action is showing her independence as a girl. As a result there is stereotype denial in term of personal traits. This evidence also shows the rejection from Pocahontas about her father choice. Then Pocahontas believes what is in her dream is the right path for her. She wants her own freedom in deciding her life. Pocahontas shows the performance of rejection to defend her dream. In this circumstance again usually parents are decision maker for their daughter. In short Pocahontas does stereotype denial in term of personal traits.



**Pocahontas appears as a brave girl(00 : 08 : 12 – 00 :08 : 45)**



From this evidence Nakoma is stated the Pocahontas performance in showing her power. Nakoma ask the Pocahontas to go back to village because her father is back. Pocahontas is very excited hearing the news. At the time Nakoma waits on the kayak and Pocahontas is on the cliff. To get back to the kayak and see Nakoma, Pocahontas chooses to jump from the cliff to the river. This situation is showing her performance as stereotype denial. She is also represents a masculinity because this performance belongs to masculinity. As the explanation in the previous chapter, masculinity also can appear in a woman.

Here Pocahontas does an action of masculinity to express her happiness.

**Pocahontas does masculine performance(00 : 14 : 05 – 00 : 14 : 20)**



This action is done by Pocahontas without any purpose. The aim of this action is for releasing her emotion. The emotion is because she asked by her father to obey his command. In another hand Pocahontas thinks she can do anything without her father's command. To release that emotion she goes to the river and she does kayaking. The performance of Pocahontas is considered by the researcher as the stereotype denial. Since this action is very dangerous for woman kayaking in raging river. This evidence can be

concluded as the masculine performance, because she can do performance same as like a man.



In this evidence the performance that shows masculine action is when Pocahontas fights with Kocoum. This action is done by Pocahontas when she wants to stop Kocoum to kill John Smith. The researcher consider if this is the stereotype denial of woman that is done by her. Since a woman portrays as a gentle figure. Kocoum is trying to kill John Smith because he is jealous with him. Pocahontas fights with Kocoum which has a bigger body than him. Pocahontas looks very hard to stop Kocoum but she keeps fighting. From this situation we can see there is denial of stereotype because as a woman Pocahontas stereotypically will not able to fight with Kocoum. However, she nailed it to protect John Smith being killed by Kocoum. The expectations of a woman are not appear in this part. Pocahontas is not perform the qualities of feminine though her performance when she fights with Kocoum.

## **CONCLUSION**

Based on the statements of the problem and the analysis of the findings, there are several conclusions from this study. There are about woman's power and stereotype denial in Pocahontas movie. After finding out the data and analyzing it circumstantially, it turns out that Pocahontas movie is sharing some woman's power done by Pocahontas as main character. Besides the woman's power is also seen the stereotype denial performed by Pocahontas also. The woman's power varies in some types, such as duties, roles and responsibilities. Meanwhile the stereotype denial takes part when Pocahontas reveals the performance that is not belonging to her stereotype as woman (Fitri & Qodriani, 2016; Renaldi et al., 2016; Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020)

Pocahontas reveals an action of masculinity that allies with men's stereotype. She does it to prove if she has a dream and desire. She wants to be the one who decides for herself. As

reveal in the movie Pocahontas shows her power as woman and also acts masculinely. She shows her power like when she protects the one she loved, protects her tribe, and also takes a responsibility to take care of her tribe. Meanwhile in stereotype denial, she produces the performance that belongs to a man, such as does an extreme activity and braves enough to jump from the cliff to express her happiness. In short the researcher already answered the research question related to woman's power and stereotype denial in Pocahontas movie.

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