CHAPTER III

DISCUSSION

3.1. Summary of the Story

In the early 20th century there are a movement called Suffragette, this movement aims to demand equality of rights between men and women, especially in terms of voting which at that time only men were allowed to participate in voting. Maud Watts worked at the Glass House Laundry, where she felt a variety of oppression and injustice especially in the portion of working hours and wages between male workers and female workers. Even Maud had seen sexual harassment committed by her supervisor to a young female worker.

Maud make friends with Violet, a worker who often argued with her supervisor. From Violet, Maud got information about the Suffragette movement which was being popular at that time. Through Violet, Maud was also able to establish a relationship with Alice Haughton, a wife from British parliament member who was actively involved in the women's movement, and Edith Ellyn, a pharmacist who was believed to be the local leader of that movement.

One day, Maud had to replace Violet to give testimony in front of parliamentarians, as a result Maud's figure and her name was included in the list of women activists that must be secured. During a demonstration in front of the parliament building there was a riot between the participants of demonstration and the police, as a result several action participants were arrested including Maud.

After the arrest, Maud had to receive intimidation from her husband, Sonny,
even at her workplace, her supervisor gives an ultimatum not to participate in the Suffragette movement. Despite in pressure, Maud was always motivated by Violet and Edith not to give up and keep participating in Suffragette movement secretly, but when Maud listening to Emmeline Pankhurst’s speech after work who was a key figure in the Suffragette movement, she had to be arrested by the police again. Then Sonny kicked her out from home and did not even given Maud a chance to meet her son. When she had no place to live she was assisted by her friends in her movement to live in a church.

The Suffragette movement still continued even though intimidation kept continued, media also reported this movement as an immoral activity. This condition made Maud's friends being give up, but Maud who already had a new understanding of women's position and strong motivation from the Suffragette movement continued to fight, until one of Suffragette activist, Emily, death, and she become a martyr and managed to open the world and Government attention to the existence of Suffragette movement.

3.2. Analysis of the Story

Women’s figure in Suffragette movie experiences the Discrimination because of differences in treatment between men and women. The difference in treatment between women and men is because of the patriarchal system in their society. In Suffragette, the Patriarchy itself is a system governed by men and the power is run through social, political and economic institutions.
3.2.1. Manifestation Forms of Discrimination

In this part the writer focuses on the analysis of the Manifestation Form that is experience by the main female character, Maud Watts, and how the movie reflects Manifestation Form of Discrimination through Maud character in movie scenes. In order to analyze how Maud is described experience of discrimination form, the writer uses the Mansour Fakih’s theory to analyze this part.

The writer chooses Mansour Fakih’s theory because the theory has the same problems that exist in this movie, which some of Mansour Fakih's theory explains the form of manifestation of discrimination where in this movie there are several scenes that show the action of the manifestation form of discrimination too, one of manifestation of discrimination is Marginalization below.

1. Marginalization

Maud is a British woman who lives in London where the society still applies patriarchal culture in government. Patriarchal culture is a certain public belief which men have more power over everything than women. As a result, women experience injustices and make them confined and their roles are being restricted.

Marginalization is a restraint that makes Maud do not have free spaces and make her role limited, and as a result of this Marginalization, Maud increasingly has restriction and has narrow thoughts as woman. The writer found 4 movie scenes that described of Marginalization to Maud.

First Marginalization is when Maud told Sonny about what she had just done, she told Sonny that she speaks and had given her testimony about what she had experience as a woman workers of an injustice conditions in workplace, even in her
life to Lloyd George as Chancellor, she replaced Violet which at that time could not
give her testimony at the Parliament building. It can be seen from the dialogue and
picture below.

Figure III. 1
Maud talking to Sonny

Maud : I spoke, Sonny.
Sonny : I thought you was just gonna listen.
Maud : Violet couldn’t, so they asked me. I was just going to say what she
would have said but then he asked me if I worked in the laundry as well
and I just started talking to Mr. Lyod George.
Maud : If we got the vote –
Sonny : What would you do with it, Maud?
Maud : Do the same you do with yours, Sonny. Exercise my rights.
Sonny : Exercise your rights? You a Suffragette now? One of those Panks?
Maud : No.
Sonny : Mrs. Miller is. You know how they like to talk? You spend your
time with her, that’s what they’ll call you. I’m only looking out for
you, Maud.

(Maud’s House, 00:23:43-00:24:39)

From the dialogue between Maud and Sonny above, the writer found a statement that
shows the Marginalization of Maud that Sonny did through his words. At that time
Sonny was angry when he found out Maud had given her statement in front of Lloyd.
From the conversation, it can be described that Sonny's disappointment with his wife
because she had participated in the Suffragette movement are assumed as Maud had
entered the wrong association with Violet.
Such as women who lived in a patriarchal culture at that time, Maud had almost no time to hang out, except to work in outside and take her son to school. This is almost made her do not have friends outside the house, but then Violet came in, which a Suffragette activist who invited Maud to join Suffragette. From the dialogue above, Sonny forbade Maud from have interact with Violet. It could be interpreted as one of the restraint from Marginalization to women's space in society which always limits and inhibits Maud’s self develop and mindset, she has been silent in the discrimination she gets. Maud's space is limited because her husband dominates her freedom in expressing her desire. So from that, Maud became confined in her narrow mindset.

After that, the second Marginalization that described in this movie was when Maud was detained by the police. After returning to home, Maud was not welcomed by Sonny, he was disappointed and felt ashamed. It can be seen from the dialogue below.

Figure III. 2
Maud returned to home

Sonny : I waited and waited for you till it was almost dawn. I was praying for you to come home.
Maud : I’m back now.
Sonny : You won’t ever shame me like that again.

(Maud’s House, 00:39:20-00:39:47)
From the dialogue between Maud and Sonny above, Marginalization was seen in Sonny's words who were embarrassed by Maud's actions. In the dialogue above Sonny hide the fact from their supervisors and the public that Maud was imprisoned due to following the Suffragette movement, and he was embarrassed by his wife's actions.

The quotation of the dialogue above reflects the restraint of the women’s movement who have been implanted from family to society that women who follow the Suffragette movement to get rights as women are labeled negatively, as dissidence of the rules and immoral activities that bring shame and bad reputation. When Maud had to be imprisoned for being a Suffragette, she began to be ridiculed, insulted and being disgrace by people. That is why Sonny forbade Maud to go back to the activity in order to maintain his family’s good name. So that she keeps getting knocked out in the public sector and becomes an objects of ridicule and rumors by the public. It can be seen in picture and monologue below.

**Figure III. 3**
People mocking Maud

**People** : Hey! You’re ashamed!

(Street, 00:49:21)
This is because women’s character is socialized as a human who must obey of men’s rules. If not, they will get social sanctions such as being ridiculed, gossiped, or regarded as dissidence. In patriarchal culture, women are not required to make decisions and take control of rules. Women always seen as second-class creatures and labeled their duties as a housewives only. The restraints experienced by Maud can raise innocence in women. In some contexts, innocence can be interpreted as stupidity. Maud's innocence as a woman can be interpreted as foolishness because she can easily exploited by others. In this case, Taylor’s character with a rude words and bad attitude made Maud consider him as a good and wise person, because for Maud, it was a natural thing for men. As reflected in the dialogue below.

![Figure III. 4](image)

**Maud talking to Violet**

Violet : Are you gonna give your testimony then?
Maud : **Mr. Taylor is a good employer.**
Violet : To you he is.
Maud : Take that back.
Violet : I can’t take back what I see.
Maud : You’ve been here less than a month.
Violet : And? I’ve been doing laundry work ever since I was thirteen. Maggie’s only twelve and she is in here already. It’s as tough for us women as it’s ever been. We’ve got to do whatever we can. However we can.
Violet : Strangle what’s respectable. You want me to respect the law, then make the law respectable.

*(Street, 00:09:40-00:10:12)*
From the dialogue above, Maud thinks Taylor is a good person. This is because Maud has no chance to develop herself and her mindset according to her desires because she was restrained from associating with anyone by her husband.

The Marginalization experienced by Maud's character happened when she is born as a woman, she becomes a victim of unfair values. Men’s role as a leader restricts women’s rights and makes women only to take care of household, take care of child and do domestic work. Maud has been assumed as the one who does not have a social function as a woman, she is just as complementary and a servant of men. As a result of this policy women are getting poorer and eliminated from their social structure.

From the explanation about Marginalization that found from the main character of the movie consist of;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Statement of Marginalization Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 1</td>
<td>00:23:43-00:24:39</td>
<td>Sonny: Mrs. Miller is. You know how they like to talk? You spend your time with her, that’s what they’ll call you. I’m only looking out for you, Maud.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 2</td>
<td>00:39:20-00:39:47</td>
<td>Sonny: You won’t ever shame me like that again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 3</td>
<td>00:49:21</td>
<td>People: Hey! You’re ashamed!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 4</td>
<td>00:09:40-00:10:12</td>
<td>Maud: Mr. Taylor is a good employer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *(Suffragette, 2015)*

2. Subordination

Subordination is a manifestation form of discrimination after Marginalization that the writer will analyze in this part. Subordination is an injustice that refers to the
assumption that one gender has a higher or lower ability to carry out certain responsibilities than other genders.

It can be seen that it will be difficult for women to have an equal position with men, because women are often considered not to have rational potential and therefore women are considered unable to leave the domestic sector to prioritize life in the public sector. The writer found 3 of movie scenes that described Subordination in this movie.

The first Subordination in this movie can be seen when Maud after returning home from work and listened to Haughton's speech on a road about voicing her rights as a woman. At that time there were several men including Taylor, who mocking Haughton and several women who were listening to the speech, including Maud. It can be seen from the dialogue and picture below.

![Figure III. 5](image)

Taylor mocking all woman

Mrs. Haughton : … and the Prime Minister, Mr. Asquith, hs agreed to hearing of testimonies of working women up and down the country. We have an opportunity to demonstrate that as a women are equal to men in their labours, so they should be equal to men in their right to vote..

Taylor : You’ve never laboured in your life.

(Street, 00:08:45-00:09:01)
The dialogue above explains the existence of Subordination to women. Taylor's words are a verbal discrimination that refers to the assumption that men have a higher ability to carry out certain responsibilities than women. Women are considered unable to be a leader like men, so women are placed in unimportant positions. The bad habits of men in the dialogue above are considered that women never work and cannot do anything. So that women are prohibited to do anything even they wasted their time to stay in the house when they have no job.

The conclusions from the dialogue above, women are prohibited from working in the public sector and considered unable to take men’s duties and has been assumed cannot think more wider, so that they can only work at home and their freedom to participate outside is limited and also women become not independent.

The second Subordination can be seen between Maud and Mr. Steed conversation. At that time Maud had to be interrogated by the police and threatened with imprisonment because she attacked Taylor’s hand with iron because he mock her while touching Maud’s body. It can be seen from the picture and conversation below.

![Figure III. 6](image)

**Mr. Steed talking to Maud**

Maud : He deserved it. If I told you…
Mr. Steed: Do you really think anyone listens to girls like you? That anyone cares? They don’t. You’re nothing in the world. I grew up with girls like you.

(Police Office, 00:55:04-00:55:29)

From the dialogue between Maud and Mr. Steed above, Mr. Steed said Maud is someone who does not have a big role to report on Taylor's actions. Even though for years Maud had experienced inappropriate actions that she received from her supervisor who harassed her, but because men dominated more at that time, Steed said nobody would hear a woman like her, even Government.

This is because Maud as a woman is a representation of Subordinate groups who become "victims" of social inequality by the dominant class. That conversation is clearly a form of Subordination to women that their role is not too important at that time. Both of these indicate the existence of controls or rules imposed on women. Women are being second class human, hard to use their decision, their rights are ignored by the state.

This condition happens because there are gender differences created by patriarchal system. The patriarchal system that was still entrenched in Maud’s society at that time causes women continue to be the second human being after men. Their rights and existence are generally ignored, even in the eyes of law. Most of women have received unfair legal treatment by the Government.

Next, for the third example that the writer will analyze is Subordination by the Government is experience through Maud in this movie when Sonny forbade Maud to bring their son without his permission. Sonny drove Maud out from the house so Maud could not meet her son. It can be seen from the picture and dialogue below.
Sonny forbade Maud to take custody of their son is something that has been planted in human’s perspective that men are the ruler of any rights. Sonny felt that he had fulfilled his obligations as a husband. However, according to Maud, what she experienced in her life was the discrimination to women, women’s role were not important and being a second class after men due to the patriarchal system. Maud asked her husband to allow her to bring their son but Maud's request was rejected by her husband, her husband told Maud that it had become a legal provision for child custody in men, and the obligation of women as a wife is to take care of their household and their children.

However, the injustice of Maud’s experienced as a woman made her being a difficult person to freely exercise her rights in the Government, which made Maud very disappointed with her husband. Within made his wife a servant in the household, it
shows that men as a husband had committed injustice against women. Maud experienced the injustice not just one or two months but for years, she could only lament her fate. It is clear that the role of women is considered unable to compete with men. Therefore, she is not obliged to experience all men’s challenges and mobility.

From the explanation about Subordination that found from the main character of the movie consist of;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
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<th>Statement of Subordination Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 5</td>
<td>00:08:45-00:09:01</td>
<td>Taylor : You’ve never laboured in your life.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 6</td>
<td>00:55:04-00:55:29</td>
<td>Steed: Do you really think anyone listens to girls like you? That anyone cares? They don’t. You’re nothing in the world. I grew up with girls like you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 7</td>
<td>01:00:47-01:01:09</td>
<td>Sonny: The law says he is mine, Maud. Where he belongs is up to me. That’s the law.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Suffragette, 2015)

3. Stereotype

Stereotypes is a positive or bad views held by a particular social group. In Suffragette, there is an assumption that women are more suitable to work at home (domestic) than to work outside the home (public), resulting in opportunities to develop themselves is hampered. The writer found 2 movie scenes that described of Stereotype to Maud of labeling women are only considered as a housewives, it can be seen in the dialogue below.
First Stereotype that the writer wants to analyze is when Maud talking her wished about having a baby girl to Sonny. It can be seen from the dialogue below.

![Maud talking to Sonny](image)

**Figure III. 8**
Maud talking to Sonny

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maud</th>
<th>Sonny</th>
<th>Maud</th>
<th>Sonny</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>: If we had a girl, what would we have called her?</td>
<td>: Margaret, after my mother.</td>
<td>: What kind of life would she have had?</td>
<td>: Same as yours.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Bedroom, 00:42:12-00:42:34)

From the dialogue above, Maud wanted to have a better life as a woman, even she thinking of her future daughter’s life if she had a daughter. However, Sonny argues that if they have a daughter, then her life will be the same as Maud, who are difficult to use her rights as a woman and will difficult to find a job in the public sector, also can only work in the domestic sector.

Sonny’s words represents of men who believe that women’s place was in the home, to take care of a household, husband and child. Even if they work, they don’t get a decent job. It can be seen that it will be difficult for women to have equal position with men, because women’s being Stereotyped as do not have a rational potential, therefore women are considered unable to leave the domestic sector to prioritize life in the public sector. Whereas to have a job in the public sector will not be able to be done by women.
The second Stereotype can be seen from Sonny's words. When Maud returned home after a week detained at the police office. Sonny was angry and disappointed to Maud because she continued to follow the suffragette which kept her imprisoned for a week. Sonny said that Maud shouldn't take part in the suffragette again and her role must be only like a wife. This can illustrate that Maud remains in its position to improve women's rights and get equal employment.

![Figure III. 9](image)

**Sonny mad with Maud**

Maud : Sonny, I’m sorry…
Sonny : I took on, Maud. I thought I could straighten you out.
Maud : What if you don’t need to?
Sonny : You’re a mother, Maud. You’re a wife, my wife. That’s what you’re meant to be.

(In Front of Maud’s House, 00:48:28-00:48:50)

From the dialogue above, Sonny has forbid Maud to follow the suffragette again, but Maud remains in its position of equal rights for women by participating in suffragette activities. This negative label is very detrimental to women as well because there is a feeling of mistrust of women who believe women’s role are only limited being a housewives.

From the dialogue above, Sonny’s views represents of men who believed that woman's place was in the home. Sonny asked Maud to be like a wife only. That means
Maud cannot fight for her right to get a better life. Sonny's prohibition represents of Stereotype to Maud. This makes Maud fearful and uncertain about her decision to follow the Suffragette.

From the explanation about Stereotype that found from the main character of the movie consist of;

**Table of Stereotype**

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<th>Figure</th>
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<tr>
<td>Figure III. 8</td>
<td>00:42:12-00:42:34</td>
<td>Sonny: Same as yours.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 9</td>
<td>00:48:28-00:48:50</td>
<td>Sonny: You’re a mother, Maud. You’re a wife, my wife. That’s what you’re meant to be.</td>
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Source: *(Suffragette, 2015)*

4. **Violence**

Violence is a bad act committed by someone against a particular people. In suffragette, women are always being the object of Violence. The writer found kinds of Violence in the movie, there is 1 Physical Violence and 2 Sexual Harassment. The first form of Maud’s Violence is Physical Violence from the police. It can be seen in the picture and below dialog.

![Figure III. 10](Maud being attacked by the Police)
Police: Come on now you’ve had your fun. Get back. Move back now come on!
Maud: Hey! Leave her alone! No. Get of me! Get off me!

(In Front of Parliament Building, 00:29:42-00:30:12)

The picture above showing a Physical Violence that Maud got, she had punches and kicks from the police for wanting to defend her rights. At that time the women were awaiting the results of the changes to the women's rights in front of parliament building, but the government rejected the change because there was no concrete evidence to change it. The women felt cheated by the government, and the police drove them back to their homes, but they did not want to leave, then the police began beating the women sadistically and taking them to prison.

The second example of Violence in the Suffragette movie, Maud had experience of Sexual Harassment since she was a teenager, but she did not tell the incident to the other people. This incident can be seen when Maud caught Taylor doing Sexual Harassment to female worker, Maggie. This can be seen from the conversation and picture below.

![Image](image.png)

**Figure III. 11**
Taylor harassed Maggie

Taylor: Get back to work. Come on. Get out there. What did you want, Maud?
Maud: Fourteen short on soap paddles.
Taylor: Why don’t you tell acquisitions if we’re short? Right? I don’t want a slip up like that to happen again, do you hear? She reminds me of you at that age.

(Glass House Laundry, 00:15:34-00:15:53)
From the picture above, Taylor was harassed Maggie in Taylor’s private room, suddenly Maud came in because she needs soap paddles. Maud shocked after see that incident, and then Taylor approach to Maud.

The conversation above shows Maud has been harassed since teenager by Taylor. Maud’s experienced sexual when she was 12 years old by her own supervisor for years. Maud was reluctant to tell anyone about her supervisor’s treatment.

Another Sexual Harassment also appears after she is known as a Suffragette, before becomes a Suffragette Maud is always obedient to the laws and accepts the oppression from Taylor. When Maud is ironing, Taylor mocks her because she is a Suffragette and becomes a police fugitive. Taylor wants Maud to stop working in his place, but he says it while touching Maud’s body. It can be shown in conversation and the picture below.

Figure III. 12
Taylor touching Maud’s body

Taylor : Pankhurst’s undesirables, It is not a bad photograph, though. I might cut it out. Put it on my wall. I want you. 
Maud : And how I have paid for it.

(Glass House Laundry, 00:53:14-00:53:53)

From the example of violence above, the writer concluded that women are placed as sex objects because of domination that arises from the perspective of men in seeing women. Women are required to provide sexual services to men according to the needs of
Men have power over their sexual desires. This means that women should not reject the desire of men to have sexual relations and women are not allowed to impose their desire to have sexual relations with men.

From the explanation about Violence that found from the main character of the movie consist of;

**Table of Violence**

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<tr>
<td>Figure III. 10</td>
<td>00:29:42-00:30:12</td>
<td>Maud: Hey! Leave her alone! No. Get of me! Get off me!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 11</td>
<td>00:15:34-00:15:53</td>
<td>Taylor: Why don’t you tell acquisitions if we’re short? Right? I don’t want a slip up like that to happen again, do you hear? She reminds me of you at that age.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 12</td>
<td>00:53:14-00:53:53</td>
<td>Taylor: Pankhurst’s undesirables, It is not a bad photograph, though. I might cut it out. Put it on my wall. I want you.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: *(Suffragette, 2015)*

5. **Burden**

This workload received by women, it can be seen in Maud Watts’s character who worked three hours longer with less wages than men, and every day when going to work Maud had to take care of her household affairs, bathe her son, and take her son to school. Then, when she receives her wages, she must give it to her husband.

Maud’s husband also works in the same place with her. However, men get higher wages than women, and women should work three hours longer than men. Even so,
Maud still decides to work, even running an additional task from her supervisor, Taylor. The writer found 4 movie scenes that described Burden to Maud. It can be seen from the conversation below.

**Figure III. 13**
Taylor gives additionally task to Maud

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taylor</th>
<th>Maud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Take this to the West End. It’s meant to be there by six.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Deliveries should have picked it up.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Working Place, 00:02:47-00:03:04)

At that time, Maud had finished her job and had prepared to go home. However, Taylor asks Maud to deliver his package to the west end. After work, she must get up early to take George to school. It can be seen when Maud came home late because she has to deliver the package, but she washes the clothes first before go to bed and she get up early to take George to school.

**Figure III. 14**
Maud washing dishes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sonny</th>
<th>Maud</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>You coming to bed?</strong></td>
<td><strong>I’m just going to get this done.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Maud’s House, 00:05:55-00:05:15)
It can be seen from the picture above Maud has to washing the dishes after work, she must taking care her house because in the Patriarchal system women’s duty was to take care her household.

![Figure III. 15](image)

**Maud taking care her son**

Maud : Arms up. Arms up you keep doing that, yo never gonna get it on. Here’s the slippers.

(Maud’s Home, 00:06:20-00:06:38)

From the picture above, it can be seen that Maud has to wake up early to take care her son and take her son to school before going to work.

![Figure III. 16](image)

**Maud give her wages to Sonny**

Maud : You see Mrs. Haughton today? Wants some of the women to go to Parliament. She thinks we should be paid more.

Sonny : On her high horse again.

(Maud’s House, 00:10:41-00:10:50)

In the dialogue above, Sonny considered what Mrs. Haughton said was vanity.

Meanwhile, the stereotype of men as breadwinners make women’s income is reputed as
a sideline or additional and tends not to be counted and unappreciated. This is an injustice form of Burden that Maud’s experienced. This discrimination makes women loss their right to choose and make decision. If they break the rules, they will be reputed as an abnormal people.

From the explanation about Burden that found from the main character of the movie consist of;

### Table of Burden

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Figure</th>
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<td>Figure III. 13</td>
<td>00:02:47-00:03:04</td>
<td>Taylor: Take this to the West End. It’s meant to be there by six.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 14</td>
<td>00:05:55-00:05:15</td>
<td>Maud : I’m just going to get this done.</td>
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<td>00:06:20-00:06:38</td>
<td>Maud: Arms up. Arms up you keep doing that, yo never gonna get it on. Here’s the slippers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Figure III. 16</td>
<td>00:10:41-00:10:50</td>
<td>Sonny: On her high horse again</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: (Suffragette, 2015)

### 3.2.2. Effort of the Main Character to Gain the Equality

Suffragette movie tells how finally women can fight for their rights, even though they have to go through physical and sexual violence, their household was destroyed, and lost their family. In the Suffragette movie, women try to uncover traditions of dominated by patriarchal culture. The aim of this effort is to show how the hegemony of patriarchal culture always puts women in the marginal position, subordinated, and being objectified by men.
The writer uses Yusfia Haq’s theory to analyze this part. The writer chooses Yusfia Haq’s theory because the theory directed to the effort that the writer wants to analyze in this paper. The effort consist of four gender awareness effort based on Yusfia Haq’s theory namely Study Group, Gender Training, Propaganda and Advocacy.

1. **Study Group**

The Suffragette activist took several forms and involved numerous groups and individuals. In this Study Group effort, Maud with Suffragette activist gathered in the secret place to discuss their plan. The writer found only 1 movie scene that described Maud and Suffragette activist held a study group in this movie.

The first study group that the writer wants to analyze is when Maud came to a secret place which had been prepared by Edith, as the local Suffragette leader. It can be seen in the picture and dialogue below.

![Figure III. 17](image)

**Figure III. 17**
Maud is planning something with Suffragette

**Edith:** Now ladies, I ask you to remain vigilant when coming and going. We know we are being watched, but hopefully they will not expect to find us here. I recognised the militant path may not be for all of you but, well, all I ask is for you to make decision now. Anyone who doesn’t want to stay may leave. I need only does who can give their full commitment. There will be no judgment. Good, the we can begin. Violet, tapers please. Now, I have marked the map. The Pillar boxes are red. The telegraph wires are green we shall cut into the art of communications.
Violet: But remember it is vital that no life is harmed during our activities.
Edith: We start early before dawn, the way the streets should be deserted.
Everyone take a list of locations. Memories them. Then burn them.
(Old Cruch, 00:56:58-00:58:35)

From the dialogue above it can be seen how Edith prepared a plan to take action
that would make Government not consider the Suffragette activist are weak anymore.
Because previously they did things that were considered not harmful, but then they
could do things that were more risky.

In conclusion, with this study group they can plan something secretly from
Government. They discussed a strategy to get Government attention and did not
consider their efforts futile. They wanted the vote to be granted to women as they felt
that too often the law was biased against women and reinforced the idea of women as
subordinate to men. Suffragette felt that the best way to achieve equal status with
men in society and in the home would be to get the vote and participate in the
parliamentary process.

2. Gender Training

In this effort, they are trained to be able to defend themselves. Maud is described
doing Gender Training with another women activist in suffragette, she follows any kinds
of action planned by suffragette. Actually she knows that her plan can threat her life, to
take care herself, Maud begins to learn self defends with her friends.

The writer found 1 movie scene that described Maud doing Gender Training with
Suffragette activist. Maud does this effort to train her martial skills againts the police
attacks. It can be shown in conversation and the picture below.
Figure III. 18
Maud is doing gender training with Edith

Ellyn : Maud
Maud : I'm all right
Edith : You have to participate if you want to change the way the world is run.

(Suffragette’s Basecamp, 01-03:30-01:03:33)

From the dialogue between Maud and Edith above, Edith told Maud if she wanted to change the rules of the world where the injustice to women happen, then she had to participate in the movement to fight for women's rights. They have got any violence from the police and men. Therefore they have the willingness to learn martial arts so that they can protect themselves from the violence they received.

3. Propaganda

Another effort that the writer wants to analyze from Suffragette movie is Propaganda. Propaganda is an effort to influence or provide understanding with the aim of convincing people to follow certain actions. Propaganda efforts carried out by Suffragette by printing letters into leaflets to be published in public spaces. A letter that tells the whole truth about the role of women who were being a second class human after men, about their over worked, and about their lack of rights. Then they began to distribute their letter in every street. The words in this letter contain an invitation to
women to be able to unite in the Suffragette movement against oppression. The writer found 1 movie scene the described Maud is doing make a letters to distribute it in every streets. It can be seen from the picture below.

![Image of Maud making Suffragette's letters](image)

**Figure III. 19**
Maud make a Suffragette's letters

In conclusion, one of the main aims of the Suffragette’s Propaganda in this movie was to demonstrate injustice and unbalanced treatment between men and women. Patriarchal culture in this movie makes women being a second class human and inferior to men and therefore incapable of voting. It was believed men and women lived in different spheres with different social roles. People believed men were breadwinners and had a professional role in Government, while women should focus on home life and children.

The Suffragette also held public meetings and published various pamphlets, leaflets, and newspapers outlining the reasons and justifications for granting women the vote. The Suffragette activist used the propaganda value of postcards to adjust the misleading image of their protest created by the law, which they immediately needed to counter. The letters were used to show the real personalities of the Suffragette activist and to also portray their achievements and position in society and what they actually stood for.
4. Advocacy

The final effort is advocacy. This advocacy is carried out to make women aware so that not only women workers are gender conscious but need support for those who are also involved in injustice or discrimination. This advocacy consists of three efforts, namely Tripartite, Striking, and Taking Action.

a. Tripartite

This tripartite effort is an opportunity for Suffragette to urge the government to express basic women’s complaints. One of the Suffragette’s goals was to take advantage of its opportunity to claim women’s rights in policy. They strive to negotiate with the Government so that their achievements can be fulfilled. Maud was chosen to give testimonials to replace violet.

Maud speaks in Parliament about her experiences in her workplace to Chancellor, David Lloyd George, who asks for testimonies about working conditions, and her plea that there must be a different way to live, and the fact that the politicians seems to have listened to her. The writer found one movie scene that described Maud doing Tripartite effort. It can be seen in the picture and dialogue below.
Maud: You get your aches and your chest cough, crushed fingers, leg ulcers, burns, headaches from the gas. We had one girl last year poisoned. Can’t work again.

Lloyd: And your pay?

Maud: We get 13 shillings a week, sir. For a man it’s 19. And we work a third more the hours. They’re outside most days on deliveries so at least they’re in the fresh air.

(Parliament Building, 00:21:17-00:21:51)

From the conversation between Maud and Lloyd above, Maud feel that women are treated unfairly. Maud’s said that women will accept risks such crushed fingers, leg ulcers, burns, headaches from the gas because they are not in a fresh room, in addition to the salary received by women is smaller than men, with a longer working time.

Maud tells the story of social and economic inequality in her family. Women’s suffrage initially wanted the vote for women on the same terms as it was granted to men. This is because many of the original activists for women’s suffrage were female middle-class home owners. Their priority was that the rights to vote should be extended to women of their own status.

b. Hunger Strike

Another advocacy effort is Hunger Strike. Hunger Strike in this movie is as an attempt to make Government aware that they are not criminals, but they only fight for their rights as women for the injustice by carrying out Hunger Strikes in prison.

The writer found 1 movie scene that described Maud was forced to fed because she does Hunger Strike in prison. It can be seen from the picture and dialogue below.
Police : Five days. Will you eat now?
Maud : No! No!
Police : Hold her still.

(Prison, 01:18:40-01:19:05)

It can be seen from the picture above, Maud is being force-fed by the police because she is on a Hunger Strike, also in the dialogue above Maud looks rebellious due to that coercion. For Suffragette this was an attempt to make Government provide justice for women, but in fact they still ignored Suffragette activist.

Women activists will strike if there are disputes between members of women workers and companies where companies ignore their demands. Pankhrust who leads the Hunger Strikers in prison where women's rights in the prison are not fulfilled so there must be a Hunger Strike as evidence that these women workers do not want to be exploited. This effort is effective because in a hunger strike, the government will feel a loss if the majority of workers doing hunger strike and they die, they will be declared as a martyr by their group.

These women activist will try to influence the government so that all their demands can be granted by asking for help from other activists to provide ultimatums that can make a deterrent effect to the government. This is useful so that in the government will
making a new policy especially giving rights to all women. Suffragette was arrested and imprisoned, but continued their protest in prison by Hunger Strike. Although initially they were fed by force.

c. Take Action

For women activists in London, the act of going down the road, in addition to conveying aspirations has a function to raise a neglected issue. With the appointment of gender issues in these workers, it is expected that the government can be aware of the existing Suffragette activist conditions. They want the government not to give fake promises that campaign for the welfare of women, but they dont implemented. They want a change where women workers in the community do not experience any differentiation on behalf of sex.

In order to gain publicity and raise awareness, the Suffragette engaged in a series of more violent actions. The writer found 4 movie scenes that described Maud doing Take Action effort such as set fire to mailboxes and destroyed Parliament’s house. It can be seen from the picture below.

![Figure III. 22](image_url)

**Maud put bombs in the mailbox**

Maud becomes a woman who has a strong desire to get right to vote for women. As seen as the picture above, Maud and other Suffragette activist bombs the mailbox and in
the picture below, a group of women blew up Llyod George’s house, but no one was in the house at that time, which was still being built. But it showed just how far the Suffragettes were prepared to go in fighting the establishment to win votes for women.

![Image](image.png)

**Figure III. 23**

**Maud destroyed parliament house**

The writer concluded that this action is Maud's effort to uphold justice in this way to attract attention. After decades of peacefully protest for equality, using conventional methods, these women had been made desperate by broken promises from the government and repression by the media. So they became unruly to get attention, they smashed windows, they set fire to post boxes and public buildings.

The second scene the writer will examine is where the Suffragette activist protests in the horse racing arena. Maud and her friend, Emily, travelled to Epsom Downs to watch the Horse Race, she carrying two suffrage flags, one rolled tight in her hand, the other wrapped around her body, hidden beneath her coat, she waited at Tattenham Corner as the horses streamed past, then squeezed through the railings and made an apparent grab for the reins of the king's horse.
Figure III. 24
Emily was being attacked by King's horse

The horse race is described as an activity intended for masculine upper class groups. The racetrack also shows the arena filled with white spectators, without any other races. Those involved in these activities came from officials, owners of capital, and also the media. Maud with Suffragette member, named Emily, tried to fly the Vote for Women banner in an activity to attract the attention of upper-class women in the movement to reject male domination.

Figure III. 25
Funeral for Emily

The scene was closed with Emily venturing through the racetrack and flap the Vote for Women flag but was killed by a crash with a horse in the horse racing lane, because
of that incident Emily died. Thousands of Suffragettes turned out on the London streets dressed in white, wearing laurel wreaths for her funeral.

3.2.3. Moral Value

In this part, the writer wants to take positive things that can be picked from this movie. The movie tells about Maud’s effort that she did to get the equality rights for women for being discriminated in her society. From that, here are the 3 Moral Values that the writer found in Maud's personality, there are Courageous, Hard Worker and Responsible as a woman.

1. Courageous

Courageous is an attitude of person in facing problems without being overshadowed by fear. Courage is also able to overcome fear, worry, and it will make easier for someone to achieve their dreams. For example, someone who has the character of Courage will fight for what is considered right by facing any form of challenge or danger.

This courage can be seen from the main character in this movie, Maud Watts, she able to face the discrimination and oppression without showing fear. Maud’s Courageous character shows when she realizes that women do not have power to resist the oppression then she thinks she has to do something to make a change by following the Suffragette movement and she thinks women must have power, so that men cannot oppress women anymore. Maud certain that women will get the right to vote like men did. Because of her sacrifices and Courageous souls like her, finally, she achieved what she fought for with her effort.
2. **Hard Worker**

Hard worker is a personality who is tireless in anything. For example, someone with this personality will do activities that they do earnestly without tiring or stopping before the target is achieved and they always prioritizes satisfaction of the results of each activity they do.

Hard worker can be seen from the main character in this movie, Maud Watts, she described as a Hard Worker in this movie, she always try to be a good mother and wife, she is a diligent worker, and also she always works hard to fight for women's suffrage in her movement. Sometimes Maud feels really exhausted after work, she also takes care of housework, but she keeps working on it. In addition, Maud is also actives in some Suffragette movement activities. This is can be illustrates Maud as a Hardworking woman.

3. **Responsible**

Responsible can be interpreted as human consciousness as an embodiment of awareness of its obligations, also Responsible is as a nature which means it is part of human life. For example, someone will show high concern and honesty attitude towards something.

Responsible can be seen from the main character in this movie, Maud Watts, because she can take risks from what she had choosen. Maud is a good housewife, also she is a Suffragette activist but she always doing her duties as a wife even though she must working and sometimes she come home late at night because she has to work longer. In this case, even though she has activities or business outside of her role as a wife and a mother, that doesn't make Maud leave her duty as a housewife.