

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, present some studies related to the research and also the theory that is applied. It consists of (1) movie, (2) Enola Holmes movie, (3) main character analysis, (4) feminist theory.

2.1 Movie

Movies are a fundamental form of mass communication, consistently reaching a broad audience that resonates with its themes, models, and characters. The representations in films are deeply connected to our society and culture (Ismail & Moriyanti, 2019). As a primary form of mass communication, movies both reflect and influence societal norms. This perspective aligns with the analysis of *Enola Holmes 2*, which explores how the film presents feminist themes and challenges traditional gender roles. Technical elements such as camera angles, colour and editing in films serve to support the story and convey the director's emotions and messages, these elements work together to enhance the audience's understanding of the characters and plot Pramaggiore-Film.-A-Critical-Introduction (2018) The technical elements of the film help develop the characters and convey the message. In the analysis of the main character of the movie *Enola Holmes 2* from a point of view feminist, this understanding is important to see how the visual elements support the presentation of feminist themes in the character of Enola.

2.2 Enola Holmes Movie

A film that tells the story of a woman's struggle to realize her dreams is *Enola Holmes 2*, directed by Harry Bradbeer and adapted from the *Enola Holmes Mysteries*. The film follows Enola Holmes, the younger sister of the famous detective Sherlock Holmes, who has solved many cases with her expertise. Inspired by her brother's career,

Enola aspires to become a detective herself, facing the challenges of a male-dominated society. Set in England in 1884, a time when it was considered taboo for women to pursue careers typically held by men, the film highlights patriarchal attitudes that see women as weak, relegating them to domestic roles focused on managing the family and caring for children. Enola emerges as a complex and empowered character who challenges these social norms, embodying feminist ideals of autonomy, resilience and resistance to patriarchal control. In *Enola Holmes 2*, their interactions and critical choices allow for deeper exploration feminist theme, emphasizing her independence and strength as a young woman. Enola's character portrait provides valuable information for feminist analysis, making it a compelling subject for this study.

2.3 Main character Analysis

In the analysis of the main characters, Enola Holmes is described as a "round" figure in the sense of (Forster, 2023). Forster explains that a "round" character is a complex character that evolves over the course of the story. Enola undergoes a significant evolution, going from a girl looking for her mother to a detective capable of solving cases independently. The main character is the heart of the story, which appears constantly from the beginning to the end and significantly shapes the progression of the plot. Due to its constant presence, it plays a crucial role in the progress of history and influences its development (Rahmah et al., 2021).

2.4 Feminist Theory

Feminist theory provides a foundation for analyzing how Enola Holmes character confronts gender norms. By emphasizing the roles, challenges and empowerment of female characters, feminist theory reveals the gender dynamics

embedded in narratives (Pamungkas & Nugroho, 2023). According to Putri et al., (2023) the characterization of female characters as feminist icons is often associated with resistance to patriarchal structures. Enola Holmes is an example of a character who rejects the rules imposed by a patriarchal society. With traits such as independence, intelligence and courage, Enola challenges social expectations of women and positions herself as an agent of change. According to Tong (2018) there are ten main types of feminist theories that explore different perspectives on gender equality and women's rights. Here is a brief overview:

2.2.1 Liberal Feminism

Liberal feminism aims to achieve gender equality by advocating reform in current legal and political systems. This approach aims at equal rights and opportunities for women, especially in education, employment and politics, emphasizing the importance of individual freedom and justice. Liberal feminists believe that by changing laws and policies, women can have the same opportunities as men and reach their full potential in society.

2.2.2 Radical Feminism

Radical feminism sees patriarchy as a system of deep oppression that affects all levels of society. That is why he calls for a complete restructuring of social and cultural systems to end male dominance. The main goal is to free women from patriarchal control in everyday life. Radical feminists argue that patriarchy is the root cause of women's oppression and work to dismantle the structures that keep men in power over women.

2.2.3 Marxist and Socialist Feminism

Marxist and socialist feminism link women's oppression to capitalism, arguing that it creates economic dependence and exploitation. Their goal is to replace capitalism with socialism, allowing women to be financially independent. This perspective suggests that capitalism forces women to rely on men economically, so by moving to a socialist system, women could have greater financial freedom and independence. Marxist and socialist feminists emphasize the division of work between women and men to ensure that women are not confined to the domestic sphere, such as marriage, wife-making, and childcare, while having limited opportunities to participate in the workforce (Dewi & Medina, 2020).

2.2.4 Woman-of-Color Feminism in the United States

This perspective highlights the experiences of women facing both gender and racial oppression. It uses an intersectional approach to understand how race, class, and gender interact to create social injustices. The goal is to achieve social justice by acknowledging the specific experiences of women of color, including African American, Latina, Asian American, and Indigenous women.

2.2.5 Woman-of-Color Feminism on the World Stage

Global women-of-color feminism incorporates global, postcolonial, and transnational perspectives. Global feminism focuses on human and women's rights worldwide, postcolonial feminism critiques the legacy of colonialism on women in developing countries, and transnational feminism examines how global power structures perpetuate gender inequality while promoting international solidarity.

2.2.6 Psychoanalytic feminism

Psychoanalytic feminism uses ideas from psychoanalysis to understand the psychological basis of gender inequality, focusing on how unconscious processes and early childhood experiences shape gender roles. The aim is to address the mental patterns that uphold patriarchy and help women break free from these psychological barriers. This approach explores how deep-seated mental dynamics, formed in childhood, reinforce patriarchal structures and seeks ways to overcome them.

2.2.7 Care-Focused Feminism

Care-focused feminism emphasizes the value of caregiving, traditionally associated with women, as an important strength that benefits society. It argues that caregiving roles should be respected and appreciated without restricting women to these roles. This perspective highlights caregiving as a positive quality rather than a limitation, promoting its value in society while advocating that women should not be confined to traditional caregiving roles.

2.2.8 Ecofeminism

Ecofeminism argues that the exploitation of nature and the oppression of women both stem from patriarchal and capitalist systems that undervalue both women and the environment. Its goal is to create a balanced relationship between humans and nature, promoting both gender equality and environmental justice. Ecofeminism believes that the same systems that harm the environment also oppress women and calls for a more sustainable and equal approach to nature and gender.

2.2.9 Feminism Existentialist, Poststructural, and Postmodern Feminism

Existentialist feminism focuses on women's liberation from patriarchal definitions, emphasizing individual freedom to define oneself. Poststructural and postmodern feminism critiques the social construction of gender and rejects rigid gender binaries, advocating for a society where women can define their identities free from patriarchal constraints

2.2.10 Third-Wave and Queer Feminism

Third-wave feminism embraces the diversity of women's experiences and promotes fluid, inclusive identities that reflect real-life complexities. Queer feminism challenges rigid gender and sexual norms while advocating for recognition of diverse gender and sexual identities. Both seek to create an inclusive society that celebrates plural identities beyond normative frameworks.

