

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The majority of people believe that literature is only appropriate for those who are interested in it. It appears to be different from other -what people refer to as- scientific courses. There is a misconception that the only people who should be engaged in literature are those who enjoy reading and producing poetry or fiction. But literature's development has been wide in terms of both the language's evolution and its internal and extrinsic components (Hermida & Ar-Raniry, 2019).

In the words of Klarer (1999), "Literature is referred to as the entirety of written expression with the restriction that not every written document can be categorised as literature in the more exact sense of the word" . As a result, the definitions typically incorporate other adjectives like "aesthetic" or "artistic". Humankind developed literature, which possesses creative and aesthetic characteristics. Epic stories were among the literary genres that were traditionally mostly communicated orally. As literature developed, it was first written down and subsequently visualised as theatre. Drama, written literature, and epic tales are now considered literary genres. The fundamental elements of the three major literary genres—fiction, which includes novels and short stories; theatre, which includes comedies and tragedies; and poetry, which includes narrative and lyric poetry—are delineated by Klarer (1999). These three forms of literature continue to be relevant until today (Klarer, 1999).

Numerous individuals called Literature is a body of written works. The term has historically been used to refer to creative pieces of prose and poetry that are characterised by the authors' goals and the outstanding quality of their execution. Many systems, such as language, national origin, historical time, genre, and topic matter, can be used to categorise literature. Explore the pages on African literature, African theatre, Oceanic literature, Western literature, Central Asian arts, South Asian arts, and Southeast Asian arts for historical treatments of different literatures within specific geographic regions. Some literary works can be categorised according to their respective language, nation, or particular subject (e.g., biblical literature, Arabic, Celtic, Latin, French, Japanese, and Latin) (Rexroth, 2024).

Oral and written literature are the two primary categories of literature. Ballads, myths, jokes, folktales, and fables are forms of oral literature; drama, novels, poetry, and nonfictional literature are types of written sources. Fictional and nonfictional literature are the two categories of literature, according to Satwase (2011). There are generally seven various types of fictional literature: poetry, prose, short stories, novels, folk tales, drama, and mythology. Fiction is not like nonfiction literature which is informative and contains fascinating information in addition to analysis and visuals. Ten categories of nonfiction literature are known: travel literature, diary, journal, newspaper, magazine, frame narrative, outdoor literature, autobiography and biography, essay, literary critique, and narrative form of literature (Rahayu, 2013).

A movie can be described as a narrative, etc., captured in a series of moving images intended for viewing on television or in movie theatres (Hornby & Turnbull,

2011). A movie, often called a film, is an ensemble of pictures that are displayed on a screen in order to give the impression of motion. One of the most widely used types of entertainment is watching films, sometimes known as flicks, films, or the cinema, which allows viewers to immerse themselves in a fictional setting. A tale, incident, etc. captured on film for moving pictures is called a film or movie. Films have the ability to capture culture, address social or political issues, and portray different elements of cultures in order to convey relationships that are challenging to convey through other media. Considering the definitions previously mentioned, it can be inferred that a movie is a type of literature that includes narratives, plays, histories, cultures, incidents, science, and other elements. These can be captured on film and shown for purposes of entertainment in theatres, television, cinemas, or other broadcast media (Anggraeni et al., 2018).

The American film and entertainment studio Warner Bros. Entertainment Inc., occasionally referred to as Warner Bros., WB, or WBEI, is a division of Warner Bros. Discovery (WBD) and has its headquarters in the Warner Bros. Studios complex in Burbank, California. Harry, Albert, Sam, and Jack Warner founded the company in 1923. It quickly rose to popularity in the American film industry and broadened into animation, television, and video games. Today, it constitutes one of the "Big Five" major American film studios and an associate member of the Motion Picture Association (MPA).

The Warner Bros. Motion Picture Group, which includes Warner Bros. Pictures, New Line Cinema, Warner Bros. Pictures Animation, Castle Rock Entertainment, DC Studios, and the Warner Bros. Television Group, is the

company's most well-known film studio branch. The official mascot of the corporation is a character designed for the Looney Tunes series called Bugs Bunny (Wikipedia Contributors, 2024b). One of the movies that researchers want to analyze is Ocean's 8.

In the year 2018, Gary Ross directed the American heist comedy film Ocean's Eight, often stylised as Ocean's 8, which was originally written by Ross and Olivia Milch. The ensemble cast of the movie, which includes Sandra Bullock, Cate Blanchett, Anne Hathaway, Mindy Kaling, Sarah Paulson, Awkwafina, Rihanna, and Helena Bonham Carter, is both a continuation and a spin-off of Steven Soderbergh's Ocean's trilogy. The movie centres on a group of women who organise a cunning robbery at the yearly Met Gala at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. Debbie Ocean is the sister of Danny Ocean. Following Thirteen's 2007 release, Soderbergh declared he wanted the series to "go out on top" while stating he had no plans to make a fourth movie. Meanwhile, in October 2015, an all-female spin-off was revealed, and by August 2016, a large portion of the cast had joined. In and around Manhattan, filming took place throughout October 2016 to March 2017. On June 5, 2018, Ocean's 8 had a worldwide premiere at Alice Tully Hall. On June 8, 2018, Warner Bros. Pictures released Ocean's 8 in the United States, exactly eleven years after Ocean's Thirteen. Critics gave it largely positive reviews, praising the performing ensemble in particular, and the movie made \$297 million worldwide. (Wikipedia Contributors, 2024a).

Sylvia Walby is among the most prominent academics who theorises patriarchy. She underlines in her definition that patriarchy is a structure and a

system. It has a structural structure that ensures its survival rather than being just a chance occurrence in society. According to her, a patriarchal system is one in which men control, subjugate, and take advantage of women (Walby, 1990: 20). According to Walby (1989: 227), patriarchal culture is a framework made up of a variety of patriarchal activities. They play a significant role in the formation of gendered consciousness and the experiential differentiation of genders. She also contends that discourses about femininity and masculinity are institutionalised in all spheres of social life and are not restricted to the domains of religion, the media, and education. This article supports Walby's claim that patriarchy has an institutionalised structure by using her definition of the term (Intentilia, 2020).

A patriarchal culture is one in which men dominate women and there is an orientation gap. The ability of men to take over tasks paid by women was the main focus of patriarchal culture prior to this culture entering the family (Kalunta-Crumpton, 2015). (Muniarti, 2004) defines patriarchal culture as a human system that has the power to decide what is right and wrong. Such a system is deemed legitimate as the rationale is the same as the division of labour based on sex rather than gender. Furthermore, Murniati disclosed that some people have the view that power is what governs and subjugates others, which is how this culture can pass from one generation to the next. When patriarchy becomes thoroughly ingrained, it becomes a system of societal structures and behaviours in which men dominate women and have all the power (Idrus et al., 2023)

Individuals in society are culturally imprisoned inside a patriarchal history that perpetuates male privilege, as exemplified by behaviours such as being male-

centered, male-dominated, and obsessed with control (Johnson 5). Even Nevertheless, women continue to be admired for their physical attributes and traits that invariably denote their inherent beauty, sensuality, flabbiness, motherhood, and other qualities that are inherent to women both in their souls and their bodies. According to Kwan and Trautner (50), "beauty work occurs within a social system that distributes rewards and sanctions based partially on appearance," therefore it makes sense that women are valued for their appearance in society (Barli et al., 2017).

While it is true that the patriarchal system encourages male privileges and masculinity traits that signify men's dominance and power, it is also true that women can possess similar traits to men, such as independence, power, and even masculinity, as seen in some powerful women in sports. Along with other sports that are often associated with men, these powerful women participate in martial arts, football, climbing, wrestling, rafting, and other sports. Johnson adduces that notable worldwide personalities such as Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton and Supreme Court justices Sonia Sotomayor, Ruth Bader Ginsberg, and Elena Kagan are instances of strong, powerful women who possess similar qualities to men. Despite being women, all of them possess significantly greater authority than the majority of males will ever have (6). Even while those female role models do not have complete control over altering the patriarchal culture and system as a whole, at least they possess strength, independence, and avoid the patriarchal norms that reinforce negative stereotypes of women that are imposed on them by society (Barli et al., 2017).

Creating a comprehensive understanding of the intergenerational impacts of race, racism, social justice, and equity is the Academy's main commitment. There is strong evidence to support broadening the scope of the analysis to include the patriarchal social structure, given its pervasiveness in both individual and social existence and its critical role in human development. The link between patriarchal worldviews and gender-based discrimination and the mental health trajectories of children, adolescents, and young adults has to be thoroughly and scientifically verified. There will still be a significant divide in contextual psychiatry's clinical practices, though, unless there is first a cogent grasp of the fundamental concept that might command broad agreement among stakeholders and result in objective measures to assess and redefine it. To lay the foundation for a deeper comprehension of the connection between patriarchy and the psyche, a comprehensive summary of the wealth of literature dispersed across disciplines is presented. This perspective has consequences for both developmental psychopathology and adopting course correction procedures because of the systemic omnipresence of patriarchy and the possibility of subtle indoctrination among children and teens (Gupta, 2023).

Since gender issues have become widely acknowledged in society, there have been several discussions on women's roles and positions. During that time, women were considered to be the inferior gender. Both men and women appeared to be recognising that men were entitled to certain rights while women were not. The attitude of men was seen as the standard, while the attitude of women was limited. In the end, men decided how women should be treated in society. Feminist

women expressed criticism towards this predicament. Women have attempted to struggle for equal rights in a number of areas, including social culture, the economy, education, marriage, and other areas (Noer, 2018).

The researcher has a strong personal interest in gender equality, and women's rights which prompted the researcher to explore patriarchy issue further in this study. In this study we will find out more about what patriarchy is and the patriarchy culture. This research was made to examine the relationship between literature and patriarchy issue, especially in the realm of patriarchy, through the movie *Ocean's 8* by Gary Ross. In this movie, there are examples of patriarchy issue in several scenes and it is very interesting to discuss. The researcher conducted this study to add a source of knowledge about patriarchy and its relation to literature and daily life. The researcher understands that literature is a manifestation of human thoughts, ideas, and skills expressed through the rules of language. Literary works, including movies, can provide knowledge about human experience and reflect the author's perspective on various things highlighted around it.

1.2 Limitation of the Research

The aforementioned justification is the basis for this study's examination of the patriarchy problem in Gary Ross' *Ocean's 8*. As a result, this study would focus on a specific subject. The study only examines the physical and psychological violence that women experience as two manifestations of patriarchy. Gary Ross in *Ocean's Eight*. Therefore, neither the entire *Ocean* series nor any of Gary Ross's

other works are examined in-depth in terms of patriarchy in the research. Furthermore, the study won't cover other aspects of the film, such as its box office performance, the director's approach, or the greater geopolitical setting, even though it will focus on how women are portrayed in the film and issue patriarchy components. Due to this specific focus, the findings may not be as applicable to other media or films that are unrelated to Ocean's 8. However, subsequent research could expand on this work by looking at patriarchy representations in related genres or comparing them across other films and directors in order to enhance our understanding of patriarchy issues portrayals in contemporary cinema.

1.3 Research Question

Three questions make up this study:

1. How is physical violence depicted in this movie?
2. In what ways does this movie depict psychological violence?
3. How does this movie depict patriarchy?

1.4 Objective's of the Research

The three phenomena that this research and analysis aim to uncover are:

1. The mechanisms by which physical violence can transpire.
2. The possibility of psychological violence.
3. How this movie clearly displays patriarchy.