THE PORTRAYAL OF BLACK WOMAN STEREOTYPE IN BLACK FILM FENCES (2016)

A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfilment of The Requirements for
The Strata One Degree (S1)

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ABSTRACT


This study focuses on the character analysis of black woman, and black woman stereotype in Fences film (2016). This research aims to understand how Rose as the black woman character described and how Rose present the stereotype of black woman in black film Fences (2016), through comparative method, character and stereotype analysis in this study.

Black Woman has the important role to understanding Fences film although Rose as black woman is not the main character, but the plot shows that Rose character is the core of story in the film. Fences as black film is a form of blacks struggle through film to present the real portrayal of black woman stereotype. There are four stereotype of black woman Mammy, Jezebel, Saphire, and Strong Black Women but the dominant stereotype of black woman in the film is mammy. The Mammy stereotype is the depiction of black woman who has good character, and positive role. This stereotype is reflected from Rose character that is loving person, calm, sensitivity and concern, and religious. This film also confirms that black woman has the positive portrayal not always seen as negative object and perspectives in the film.

Keywords: Black Woman, Black Film, Stereotype of Black Woman, Mammy Stereotype
 APPROVAL SHEET

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2018
LEGALIZATION

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Title : The Portrayal of Black Woman Stereotype in Black Film Fences (2016)

The thesis entitled above has been defended before Adab and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Commitee on November 14th, 2018. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other or diploma of the university or another institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, October 2018

Qonita Lutfia
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Ciputat, October 2018

Qonita Lutfi
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Schooler in (Crocker & Major 1989), and (Miss, herd, & Grube 1996) state that the depiction of black women in black media such as television and film that formed, produced by blacks and about blacks too come from black audiences of certain ethnic identities. Ethnic identity is aspects in someone’s self-concept derived from membership in a rule that they believe. Blacks are widely spread in several countries one of them is America, then they called as Negro or African American that’s what is called ethnic identities. When blacks adapting to the situation and condition in the new country where they live, blacks still bring their ethnic identity so as to create portrayals to fellow blacks.

Strong identification in ethnic groups serves as a protector of mental health, more self-respect, and avoiding drug abuse. A strong ethnic identity will reduce the negative image of black women like the body by the media. The positive function of the ethnic identity is expected to be mediator of the media generated effects for black women, so that various effects can result from the use of black media for black women based on their level of identification with ethnic groups, thus not only accepting one particular thing often delivered media. Otherwise crisis ethnic identity causes black women to be less confident and have a tendency to unstable feeling because they are still looking for the appropriate ethnic identity, then media can easily depict black women (Schooler 39).
Black women in media mainstream can be something that is specifically described and do not always have the meaning of free stereotypes. For example, when people often see music videos or sports programs related to black women, people will express themselves more through stereotypical gender role attitudes such as someone want have an ideal and athletic body or use a dress to look feminine like a black woman in the media (Schooler 39-40).

One media mainstream that depict black women in film is Hollywood, it is the first film industry that represents afro-american aesthetic in their films stories. However black audiences disagree with what hollywood does because they assume that hollywood has a distrust of blacks. The rejection of black audiences against hollywood is their way of avoiding further depiction of black women in Hollywood stories, rejection was also do by some white audiences because they considered it as a racial representation of black women with white women (Diawara 66).

In the 1970s many films made by whites emerged where black women were used as sex objects by whites and black men. The matter continued and became increasingly distorted in placing black women. For example, Caricatures of Pam Grier as a "female superspade" in the film Foxy Brown, Diana Sands in The Landlord film is portrayed as a woman who commit adultery when her husband is in prison, in the film Coming to America black woman is described as an immoral woman sexually, and in the movie 48 hours only black women are portrayed as prostitutes.
Not just in movies, on television shows like *Miami Vice* Olivia Brown ("Trudy") as an undercover detective who shows more attitude as a prostitute than as a detective and in tv show 227 Sandra as a black woman whose purpose in life just to have a lot of male friends. From the examples in the movies and tv shows it appears that black women are deeply demoted in their roles that generate a negative perspective on them, those depiction have an impact in real life in the form of discrimination. As well as causing controversy because the role of black women is shown like that for no reason (Allard 200-203).

Whites dominance in the entertainment industry describe blacks according to what they want to portray, stimulate black cinema to describe themselves by making film about black experience. Blacks finally got a chance with the emergence of “blackploitation” films of the 1970s, targeting young urban blacks to dare to oppose oppression by whites. The more black filmmakers emerging, the film that portrayal anger of blacks against oppression and violence are decreased (Horton, Price, Brown).

The African-American cinema is a form of black struggle against racism, oppression contrary with scenes in the film made by whites about the hopes, dreams, and unlimited spirit of blacks (Rose). Lincoln is the first film company founded by black filmmakers by depicting blacks based on the fact that it was *The Realization of a Negro '5 Ambition* 1916, the first film they produced in America that tells blacks without stereotypical roles.

*Just another girl on I.R.T* (1993) is a film that directed and written by black woman Leslie Harris, the genre of film is melodramatic.*Just another girl on
I.R.T is black film tells about Chantel as a young girl struggled to face the social and sexual conditions of the dilemma (Rotten Tomatoes). Harris as a black women producer certainly she knows more about the true depiction of black women depict the experience of African-American women, the temporary working class specifically (Huddleston).

Choueiti, Marc, and Katherine proved through their research percentage one black woman in 2007 directed a film using the director and characters that are differentiated by race/ethnicity are black vs non black and significant results appear. The results show that the active blacks are present in films directed by blacks as much as 62.6%, whereas in films directed not by blacks only 10.9% of active black characters. Of the increase also affects the percentage of black women in film featured with sexy and hypersexual clothing has declined (Choueiti, Marc, and Katherine 2).

In 1950 is the year of discrimination for blacks in America start from job, gender, social, and human rights. Black women is considered as weak, immoral, and disgusting because they are colored. For example in The Help film (2011) that clearly show the position of black women is inferior. Fences present as black film tells about the life of black family in 1950's. Fences is a film that aired in 2016 that directed by Denzel Washington, distributed by Paramount Pictures. Dominant cast and the director of the film is black. Fences is an adaptation of best play with the same title written by August Wilson in 1983 (Asih).

The writer interest to investigate Fences film as the film tries to change people’s negative perspective to black women that have been develope in America
society about black women, it is only servant and slave for whites. The writer in her thesis identifies Rose as black woman and main female character in *Fences* film who always do good thing and described as a good woman. Rose is black woman who has double roles as wife and mother in *Fences*, she is a loyal wife, loving person, patient despite being betrayed by her husband, she becomes a mediator between her boy and her husband, and she also religious. The writer also uses characterization to analyze Rose stereotype in *Fences* film. Black woman has four stereotypes that is Mammy, Sapphire, Jezebel, and Strong Woman, but Mammy is the dominant stereotype in the film based on Rose character.

**B. Focus of the Research**

To carry out the study, the writer needs to limit the focus of this analysis. The limitation of this study is to focus on the analyzing Rose as black woman and the stereotype of black woman in *Fences* (2016) film.

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would like to propose the problems of some questions are:

1. How is Rose as black woman described in *Fences* film?
2. How does Rose present the stereotypes of black woman in *Fences* film?

**D. Significance of the Research**

The result of this research is expected to give the benefits to the reader, and researcher. The reader of this research can get more knowledge about the position
and purpose of black woman in black film, and feminist film theory. This research is also expected to give information for everyone who wants to know about understanding film that everyone should be careful audiences in watching film, not just accept the characters displayed by the film, but must have own perspective.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objectives of Research

The objectives of this research is to understand how Rose as black woman described in *Fences* film (2016) and to compare black woman role in black film with in white film, and explain the stereotype of black woman through Rose in *Fences* film (2016).

2. Methode of the research

To do this research, the writer uses a Comparative method. According to (Routio) Comparative research is an efficient method as the first stage of the science development by comparing two or more objects to reveal differences or similarities. Comparative research are divided into descriptive comparison that is comparing the object of research by explaining it through the description of the current object without aiming to change objects, and normative comparison is comparing objects based on usability, satisfaction, etc to get the best object.

3. Instrument of the Research

Instrument of the research is the writer herself use comparative data and to do comparative research about depiction of black woman in film, stereotype of black women, character, and feminist film theory. First the writer watching film
repeatedly, and carefully, marks and note Rose actions and dialogs, then collecting and comparing data that can support the research relevant with the theory used and finally concluding the research.

4. The Unit of Research

_Fences_ (2016) film which adapted of drama with same title from August Wilson, directed by Denzel Washington, and produced by Paramount. The film released on 25 December 2016 (USA), 10 February 2017 (UK).

5. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research, the writer uses some data from primary data and secondary data. Primary data is from _Fences_ film itself, and the secondary data is from available resources like books, journal, e-books, and website that are related to this research for additional information.

6. Research Design

This research consists of four chapter. Chapter I is to inform about background of the study to explain the issue that will be analysis in the study. This chapter contains of introduction, start from Background of study, Focus of Study, Research of Questions, Significance of the Study, Objective of The Research, Research of Methodology which consists of Method of Research, Technique of Data Analysis, The Object of The Research, and Instrument of The Research, The last is The Research of Design.

Chapter II is to explain about Theoretical Framework, there is previous research to inform about the theory used by the writer about Stereotype of Black Women and articles about _Fences_ film that used to avoiding plagiarism.
Chapter III is contain about explanation of research findings, this chapter is an analysis of data based on theory in previous chapter. It is consists of Feminist Theory, and black women in black film, so this chapter is central of the research.

Chapter IV is Conclusion and Suggestions. Conclusion is to conclude from all chapters, and Suggestions is to give for the next research.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

Before the writer start this research, it is necessary to know about the previous research similar with the topic of this research. The writer has found some articles that discuss about *Fences* Film and play. However, there are some researchers with the same issue such as: black women stereotypes.

*She's A Brick House: August Wilson and the Stereotypes of Black Womanhood.* This research has been written by Amelia Grabowski as a thesis in Gettysburg College, 2013. The research is about Wilson classifies stereotypes of black women in several of his works such as *The Piano Lesson,Fences, Ma Rainey's Black Bottom,Aunt Esther,Gem of the Ocean,Golf Radio.* The writer explains that in *Fences* play there is a power of pregnancy from Alberta character as a black woman because her pregnancy has ruining Rose life as mother and wife, but because power of pregnancy also strengthens the stereotype of mammy that emerges in *Fences* play that mammy stereotype is not only portrayed as an obedient but also strong character. Furthermore, Wilson also shows the feminine power of several places that dominate Rose character in *Fences* play situations such as kitchens, living rooms, which are part of the house that rose as mother and wife. The writer also explained that Rose had seized control of the house as a symbol of strength as a woman who firmly decided to take care of a daughter
from Troy's love affair, and she was not obedient as a wife for being betrayed. Rose became a strong character in the domestic scope of women, that is house.

*August Wilson's Fences: The African-American Women's Pursuit of Dreams Seen From The Perspectives of Rose Maxon.* The paper have been written by Nandy Intan Kurnia as a paper in Yogyakarta State University, 2010. The paper is about Rose as representation of traditional black women who prioritize their responsibility than their dreams. Rose also realized that women worthy of having a life outside the home because of betrayal by Troy, Rose concluded that marriage does not always take place happily.Wilson in *Fences* play through Rose character tried to make black women aware and open the minds of black women to keep on pursuing and trying to achieve their dreams as one of the efforts to get equal rights between men and women, as well as acceptance in American society as African-American women.

*Fences, August Wilson, and Women.* The paper has been written by Paula Oliveira as task of cultural criticism subject, 2014. The paper is about Wilson wrote play play based on observations and cultural influences in 1950 in America, there were not many opportunities for black women to have life outside the home so they were proud when they could carry out their roles well at home. The Rose character in large part is the depiction of August Wilson’s mother. The stereotype attached to Rose character is mammy, and strong woman. The name of Rose which is a type of flower is Wilson's way of representing the image of nurturing, love, kindness, attention, patience, compassion, and forgiveness in the character of black women in *Fences* play. Although the image of black women is weak, but
Wilson shows through the *Fences* play that black women in 1950 are proud to have an image of being patient and loving. Rose as a mother who likes and satisfied with her role, according to Wilson is the real portrayal as a woman. For Wilson, Rose character is very important in *Fences* play, because there will be no home for a family without the presence of Rose.

After reading some previous research, the writer concludes that thesis and papers is has some different point and discussion with her thesis. The writer classify the stereotype of black women clearly not only point by point as portrayal of black women in black film, to comparing the position and role of black women in black film with in white film or tv show. And the writer also put more explanation the character of mammy stereotype.

**B. Character and Characterization in Film**

Based on what has been written in the previous chapter, the object of research is *Fences* film (2016). To analyze the film, the first thing that must be understood is definition of film. Film is a work art in the form of a images series that be the form of incidents and with the help of illusion can produce moving images that can be displayed in the form of video as entertainment. Along with the development and interests, now the film into modern art and popular not only as entertainment but also as a business it is seen from its many film industry is growing and global one of them is Hollywood. In addition to the main function of the film is as entertainment, the film can also be used as a media to convey a particular message from the filmmaker to the audience or to present a culture. Film is the result of the thoughts or imaginations, feelings, concepts and goals of a
person manifested visually through the film. Types of films include fiction films that are the result of imagination, and films adapted from true stories but made somewhat differently to dramatize (Zakky).

To analyzing the Rose character in *Fences* film (2016) as the focus and purpose of the this research so, the writer will explain first the definition, kinds of character and characterization.

1. **Character**

   Character is a fiction that is seen as the result of imaginary thoughts, feelings, coming from many aspects. The characters created in the narration of film direct the audience to get experience in the film through character. Therefore, the analysis of films is not only seen from the characters displayed in the film explicitly but can understand the purpose of the appearance and existence of each character in the film. Everyone certainly has a different perspective on the characters created in the film, so it is hard to say if the characters in the film are equated with the human characters in the real life because the characters in the film are fiction. When we watch a film, the audience activates the knowledge of communication and the media through an understanding of film such as meaning, effecting, guessing the narration of film even the end of the story according to what they watched even though it does not interact directly with the character on the film (Eder).

   The characters can not be separated from the narration, because through the narrative the film allows the characters to appear or not. The characters that we see in film often take action outside the audience's mind for
specific purposes such as desires, goals, plans that can generate curiosity, sympathy or other feelings, and audience perspectives about the personality of a character in the film (Eder).

2. Characterization and characterization technique

Characterization and characterization techniques are intrinsic elements of the film. Characterization is a way of displaying a character that has function as action of character, while the technique of characterization is a technique used by the film director to put the characters in the movie character (Pramadhana). Eder in *Understanding Characters* and Adi divide characterization in film as follows:

a. Characterization Directly

The character is instantly displayed and arranged such as diligent and clever through the action performed by the character, or through title of Film like *Superman* which of the titles quite clearly describe the character of a man who has super power.

b. Characterization through dialogue with other figures

From the conversation of character with other characters through personality, the audience can infer the character has polite, temperamental, assertive or arrogant character.

c. Characterization through behavior

Character action in the form of a particular reaction to something that is displayed visually can be used as a way to know the character of a character.
d. Characterization through the feelings of character

The filmmaker shows and brings the audience to be able to imagine, and guess the wishes, feelings, and expectations of the characters through sounds, images in films that are not spoken and shown by the character.

e. Characterization through the reactions of other characters

Perspective of other characters to someone is a form of personality judgment seen from behavior, speech, and interaction. It can usually be seen from conflicting characters in attitudes, opinions, lifestyles, physical appearance that is the opposite of the main character.

f. Stereotype Character

Stereotype character is an important character in the film, the characters that have been defined as the representation of a particular behavior.

C. Feminist Film Theory

The Feminist film theory is emerged in the 1970s as a form of cultural understanding through the cinema of female images, positions, and stereotypes in the film industry in visual and narrative appearing. With the theory of feminist films, the meaning of film can also be widely disseminated about sexual differences and sexuality. The feminist criticism of the film was based on the emergence of the Hollywood film in the 1960s that portrayed women as the object of sexuality that happened over and over, there was deemed unsuitable with reality and had a negative impact on female audiences. Feminists community
demand returns to women's positive image in films, feminist film criticism not only for Hollywood cinema but also for European cinema. From the incident women are referred to as contra-cinema, and after that began emerging women who create and produce films by creating and developing the role of women in visual and narrative in the film (Smelik).

Much research has emerged and resulted in the discovery that women are more often described as subordinate roles such as housewives, secretaries whereas men are more often depicted in main roles like family leaders, professional occupations. In addition to role differences, women are also described as having power only in the domestic sphere, while the male sphere is depicted from the work in public. The placement of the majority of women in the domestic sphere such as households cause women's ability to make limited decisions, this is an important element for understanding gender inequality that is then processed into an issue presented by the media industry. As the media grew and public acceptance of the media was increase, feminists argued that watching television, movies, listening to music, and browsing the Internet has the potential to influence people's assumptions to express their perspectives or challenge gender inequalities.

With the development of the media women also carefully use the media to provide accurate information and their own life experience as a woman (Watkins and Emerson 152).

1. Black Feminism Critique in Film

Black feminist criticism emerged in the early 1960s and early 1970s, led by the civil rights movement and develop together with the emergence of a
second wave of American feminism dominated by white women. Black feminist literary criticism is identified as a field that has a dynamic interaction between literary works, such interaction is necessary to shape the thinking of black women about the tradition and literary criticism from the work of black women about the social position of black women in society and the representation of black women’s experiences which is portrayed in literature (Watkins and Emerson 152).

Black feminist criticism involves the public to consider a specific way for black women to be represented in public discourse. The majority of black women believe that independent cinema is a very important cultural production place although black filmmakers such as Julie Dash, Kasi Lemmons are unknown and noticed, but the purpose of the film they make is to represent the wishes of black women to be portrayed and positioned as they should not only be depicted negatively, badly, and in a particular role.

Watkins and Emerson in (Lubiano 1991) state that many researchers have analyzed the black film as a form of resistance against black culture, black feminists noted that ideas on gender issues serve as the most popular and profitable information for the black cultural industry. The emergence of black film companies whose majority of the producers are men raises serious questions about the politics of black representation. An example is a black producer spike lee who uses a very masculine cinema imagination, he places the male as a special role and the main character in the film narrative while the woman is positioned for sexual matters, and makes the perspective of the
audience based on the male perspective. The emergence of a black feminist perspective through their struggle successfully expanded the issue, the term feminist discourse, and the criticism of the general media is not just a matter of representation of black women but also other women, namely asia and latin america. The purpose of the feminist struggle not only by blacks is to create media justice in presenting diversity and empowering women without discrimination and racialism (Watkins and Emerson 159-161).

2. The method of applying feminist critic

According to ahkami in Soenardjati Djajanegara’s research as follows: (1) Identify one or more female characters in a literary work, the female character that be focuss to analyze (2) observe the status or position of the female character in society, the role of female character in film (3) Finding out the life purpose of the female character in the community, the interaction with other character or through the dialogue in film (4) Researching the thoughts, behaviors, and words of women figures, female character in narration of film (5) Examining male characters who have a relationship with the female character being observed, such as friend, husband, or father etc.

D. Stereotype of Black Women

Historically, minority depictions in film and television are less appropriate, its seen from a roles are considered unimportant or disappearing at all. Minorities are the industry's way of lifting the majority at the expense of minority existence. Horton, Price, Brown from Edith J.R. Isaachs in "TheaterArts, "August, 1942” "Even today the motion picture has not quite outgrown its
immaturity. It still uses talented Negro players to fit into the stereotypes of the loving mammy and comic servant..." Blacks were treated as second class citizens since the founding of America and forced into white male slaves and not valued wholly by whites. Stereotype against blacks who are considered ignorant, lazy, cowardly, irresponsible and other bad things become assumptions that have been accepted by society today.

Horton, Price, Brown in (http://www.moderntimes.com/palace/black/open.htm) state that the stereotype is getting stronger and increasing because of the negative depiction of blacks through the media. The appearance of black actors in the film has been around since 1888, but they never played as blacks and their role was replaced by white casts. It gave rise to black depictions in deliberately demeaned films and caused negative stereotypes that reinforced white domination to blacks. Horton, Price, Brown in (sampson 1977; 1) state that it has a tremendous influence on the society's view on blacks because the film easily affects public thought rather than other entertainment media in the last ninety years. Much to the media's portrayal of the negative stereotype of blacks, many people who have never met blacks believe that low black stereotypes are true. Everything that people believe about blacks is based on what they often see on television. Negative stereotypes have been dimmed from entertainment media, but blacks are still considered as second-class citizens.

Patricia Hill Collins in Black feminist thought: Knowledge, consciousness, and the politics of empowerment divided four stereotypes of black women among others:
1. Mammy

This stereotype is the image of black women as women who have the
instinct of motherhood, caring, loving, and make the family a top priority. But
the depiction is presented to eliminate the reality of slavery in black women
conducted by whites. Verslyus (Turner 1994: 52) Stereotypes of mammy
became popular in american culture through the acting of Hattie McDaniel in
the movie Gone With the Wind (1993) and won Academy Award. However, in
the fact mammy stereotype still not recognized in American society. Mammy
is the image that black women expect from whites, and as a new hope for
black women to get good recognition in the American society for their
behavior.

2. Jezebel

It also created just like mammy's as a form of justification for slavery,
and white cruelty against black women. They are forced to work hard by
wearing inappropriate clothing such as short skirts, which show almost their
entire body. Sexual exploitation such as rape of black women is not
considered a crime. Due to the sexy clothes worn during their work, they are
c seductive whites, and its not white fault if sexual abuse occurs in
black women. The drastic difference in reality made by whites made black
women in the early twentieth century trying to eliminate jezebel stereotype,
which had evolved by being simpler and more obedient. They show by not
using makeup, not dressing well, and not making physical contact in public, it
will confirm the image of jezebel that is not true (Verslyus 11).
3. Sapphire

Sapphire became the name for a grumpy black character in *Amos n Andy* TV series (1951-1953) played by someone named Sapphire Stevens, an angry black woman at the event. This stereotype represents a black woman as someone who is angry, aggressive, rude to words and actions. They do not show weakness, it is covered by expressing anger by shouting or criticizing. Sapphire is a stereotype that arises because of the difference in work between black and white women, black women often work hard with men, while white women are more well-groomed and moral (Verslyus 11-13). The cause of assertive act failure that to be angry character in black women is due to the inability to show gender behavior that should be done as a true woman. Therefore, black women are deemed unfeminine and too hard working to break their assumptions are women in power and matriach (Collins 94).

4. The Strong Black Woman

Verslyus in (Harris-Perry 2011: 200) state that the strong black woman stereotype is also known as the "Superwoman Complex", developed by black women as a form of resistance to three stereotypes by whites previously mentioned considered to have underestimated and dropped black women. Black women can distinguish stereotypes mammy, sapphire, and jezebel but they also want to have a positive image in society that is by creating the stereotype of the strong black woman. In this stereotype they are described as people who always sacrifice and support the full family or friends that characterize mammy stereotypes. Aside from being a struggle of black women
against their poor portrayal of themselves, these stereotypes are also a symbol of hope and defense in order to get a positive image that also keeps their emotions more restrained in order to avoid showing their weakness.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter focuses on the main female character, Rose as a black woman in black film *Fences* (2016) and how she is described as wife and mother. Besides, it is necessary to understand Rose as a black woman character in black film. Then, the writer uses the guide which is written in *Understanding Characters* by Jens Eder to understand Rose as a black woman character in the film.

A. The Character Analysis of Rose

Rose is identified as a black woman and main female character because the narration shows her position and role from the beginning to the end of the story in the film. Rose is a black woman who has a double role in the film as wife and mother. Rose is the wife of Troy, who is black too and mother for three children: Lyons as the first son from Troy’s previous marriage, Corry is the biologist son of Rose, and Raynell is the daughter of Troy’s love affair. In the beginning narration of the film, Rose is described as a devoted wife and mother. She never complained about her role as wife and mother. However, when she finds out that her husband is having a love affair, Rose begins to grow cold toward Troy. When Troy tries to ask something to Rose, she just replies briefly and does not ask first toward him. Despite her knowledge of Troy’s love affair and that he will have a child, she still maintains her role as mother who takes care of the family.

Rose always prepares food and also needs other household activities such as sewing, hanging up clothes, and washing dishes, she uses a napkin on her...
shoulder, an apron worn around her waist or her body, and a headband while she inside the house. Through the outfit that Rose often used inside the house, it explain she depict clearly as mother. When her family members arrives at the house, Rose is always doing her duty as mother, she never ignores her family and always gives the best for her family.

Rose also wakes up early, then greets her husband when he wakes up and offers breakfast for her husband after hanging clothes. She tries to balance her duties as a wife and mother and becomes an ever-present wife for her husband, and also understands Troy character and knows what she should do for her husband. One of them is make a cup of coffee for Troy to calm his thoughts and feelings while being unstable. Rose is a woman who deserves to be Troy's wife because she is a good woman and really loves Troy, not only her husband who admitt that rose is a good woman but his friend Bono also recognizes it, and happy when Troy chose Rose as his wife. Bono praised rose because he saw her attitude and personality to his husband, and children also to bono is very kind and friendly as long as he knew Troy.

Rose’s appearance in the film is consistent, her outfit of everyday is midi dress with vintage motif, soft color (cream, pink, yellow, gray, and brown) and always wearing the crucifix necklace. When she lift the house, she is wearing casual outfit that is midi dress, cardigan, and bag. As a black woman, Rose does not show anything different from other women's appearances and she is wearing outfit according to the year that the film’s background is 1950.
As the only female main character, the writer easily see and determines rose character through narration and dialogue in *Fences* film. Rose is portrayed as a loving person, calm, caring and dedicated her life for family, and religious.

1. Loving

Loving according to *Merriem Webster Dictionary* is feeling or showing love taking, or involving great care and effort. Rose is portrayed as the loving mother and wife who is loved by her husband, child, and husband's brother. She take care and treats her family very well such as make breakfast, tidy up the house and cooking.

The physical contacts such as kisses and hugs given by her husband and children, when they arrived or met rose at home is a form of their affection to Rose because of her good behavior to family members through her role as mother and wife, and loving her family without exception (Picture 01 and 02).

When Rose ask Corry to help her, Rose is embrace Corry and then he give good response like following the words of Rose (Dialogue 01). Besides, Rose also talking with smile face to Gabe to invites him have breakfast. Gabe was happy when meet and talk more to Rose than with Troy it he feels comfortable and safe when he is near Rose, because she loves him. And Rose’s way in talking to Corry and Gabe slowly and use physical contact it shows that Rose has loving personality.
Rose: He'll be back directly.  
Come on in here and help me clean out these cupboards.  
Come on.

2. Calm

According to Merriem Webster’s dictionary calm is to become or to cause (someone) less upset, emotional, excited, etc. In the film Rose shows the calm character through understanding Troy character who is depicted as stubborn, emotional, selfish, and can not forgot his past can be minimized by Rose through her attitude with does not make the conflict or problems in the family increasing. When Troy arrived at home, he look so restless and keep talking. After Rose try to calm Troy, he can more control his act (Dialogue 02). Even though Troy pushes the glass because he is tired of taking care of Gabe who is mentally retarded as a form of his emotions, but Rose prefers silence and understands the situation (Picture 03). Then, Troy more choose out of the house in order to his emotion not continue to family members.

Initially Troy refuses to give money to Lyons, but Rose try to give understanding in order to there are no conflict among her family members.
Finally Troy give the money to Lyons, after that Lyons go and the talks that quite tense between Lyons and Troy end (Picture 04, Dialogue 03).

Rose always be a mediator in her family, because as the one and only female at home she have to be good advisor too, understanding characters of family members to create and give comfortable condition at home.

00:31:05,600 - 00:31:13,120 (Dialogue 02)
Rose: Ain't no sense in you blaming yourself for nothing.
Gabe was in no condition to manage that money.
You done what was right by him.
Can't nobody say you ain't done what was right by him.
00:19:33,320 -->00:19:46,760 (Dialogue 03)
Rose : *I will, soon as you turn it loose.*
*He ought to stop telling that lie. Here, Lyons.*

00:19:50,040 --> 00:19:51,390
*Thanks, Rose.*

3. Sensitive and Concern

According to *Merriam Webster Dictionary* sensitivity and concern are painstaking or watchful attention, regard coming from desire or esteem, and a person or thing that is an object of attention, anxiety, or solicitude. Rose worries about Troy's work that will affect her family condition, because Troy is the head of the family and the breadwinner for the family. She also prevents Troy to talking further about death and warns against drinking too much because Troy ever hospitalized for pneumonia, head injuries, she does not want it to happen to Troy again, and think negative about himself or his life now (Dialogue 04).

Rose asks about Gabe condition outside the house and advises her to be hospitalized. Gabe does not live in one house with Rose, Troy, and Lyons. Rose feels responsible to notice the Gabe condition because he is part of her family, and Gabe can not keep and control himself, he often disturb someone else and Troy deal with the police (Dialogue 05).

Rose also wants to build a fence behind her house even though there is no yard. As a real form of protection for not only her family members, which
she shows through her attitudes, but also what belongs to her and family that is the house. So as not to carelessly enter and be part of her family.

00:11:44,000 --> 00:11:47,120 (Dialogue 04)
Rose: *Troy was right down there
at Mercy Hospital.
You remember he had that pneumonia,
laying there with a fever,
talking plumb out his head.*

00:30:40,240 --> 01:13:46,600 (Dialogue 05)
Rose: *At least he'd be eating right.
They could help him take care of himself.
Well, I don't know, seem like
that would be the best place for him.
To put him in a hospital.*

4. Religiuos

According to *Merriem Webster Dictionary* religious is relating to, or used in the practice or worship services of a religion, showing a devotion to God and to a life of virtue. Rose always uses a cruciform necklace as her guardian, and she is one and only character in the film who wear it. Rose is also humming spiritual songs while doing housework which means she is remembering god (Dialogue 06).

Rose was depicted most religious than others her family member it seen when Rose is having trouble sadness in her family, because of an infidelity committed by Troy. Rose feel so sad and chooses go to church, she prayed by nuns and get peace in facing the problem (Picture 05). While Corry
calm himself in his room after fight with Troy because Corry attitude is impolite to Troy as his father, Troy still works after arguing with Rose about his confession that had love affair, and Gabe went to his mother’s grave because he knows the condition at home is not good.

(Picture 05)

00:21:31,280 --> 00:21:37,480 (Dialogue 06)

Rose : (SINGING) Jesus be a fence.
All around me. Every day

B. Mammy Stereotype

Rose is depicted as black woman in Fences film (2016). As what the writer has been mentioned in the previous chapter, stereotype of black woman consists in three characteristic that is Mammy, Saphire, and Jezebel. But the dominant stereotype in Rose character as black woman in the film is mammy stereotype. So, the writer in this thesis only explain and focusses on Mammy stereotype as one of black woman stereotype.

Black woman in Fences film is represented by Rose. She is as wife and mother, good nanny for her three children and her husband. In Fences film the writer found Rose attitude that describes the role of black woman there are
positive things such as giving support, and strong are suited to called black women a good mother in mammy.

Collins cites from (Christian 1985, 234) “The idea that mother should live a life of sacrifice has been seen as the norm” it make black males regard black mother as gloried figure, they have dedication to the family, willing to sacrifice, and loving. In Fences film Rose described like an angel, her act is always good and positive as black woman. Everyday, from wakeup until night she doing her role as mother and wife in the house.

1. Rose supporting her children wishes

    Rose knows what her children's wishes and aspirations are to not impose the wishes of the parents, letting them choose their way of life as long as it is good. Rose supports Lyons being a musician despite being opposed by his father, Rose being mediator for Troy to give 10 dollars to Lyons she believes that Lyons will be responsible with his words and choice as a musician and he will replace the money that previous borrowed from his father. Rose act is exact to support Lyons, finally he is able to replace her father's money from his income as a musician (Dialogue 07).

    01:42:20,600--->01:42:24,480

    (Dialogue 07)

    Rose : Lyons was by to see you.

    He stopped by to pay you your $20.

    It's laying right here on the table. Well, here go this money.

    Besides Lyons who got opposition from Troy because of his wishes, Corry is too. He have a dream to become a great baseball player, he was
excited about joining his school baseball team, but he felt a sense of indecision when his father asked him not to continue his activities in the baseball team at school and suggested to work. Corry did not give up so he continued to continue his goals, and supported by Rose. Rose tries to give her understanding and views of the corry's desire to be a baseball player to Troy, His ugliness in baseball in the past does not always keep happening to Corry.

Rose supports Corry's wish and permit him to follow baseball practice because according to her, Corry has a good ability in baseball and he want to make his father proud of him (Dialogue 08).

00:24:20,080--&gt;00:44:08,785
( Dialogue 08 )
Rose : Everything that boy do, he do for you.
He wants you to say,
"Good job, son." That's all.
Times have changed, Troy.
People change. The world changing, and you can't even see it.

Rose character in Fences film who care about their family members, support all the best for their families, are also mentioned in An Analysis of the Visual Development of a Stereotype: The media’s portrayal of Mammy and Aunt Jemima as Symbols of Black Womanhood by Karen Sue Warren Jewell that there is an actress Louise Beavers in Uncle Tom Kabin's film in late 1920s acting as a obedient and sympathetic black mother to her family. Other than, Hattie McDaniel also acting as mammy character who depict mother who care deeply to her family, independent, and have an attitude towards her choice and provision (Jewell 75).
2. Strong Woman

Harrington in (Harris-Lacewell, 2001) and (Mitchell & Herring, 1998) state that Strong black woman is a symbol of the trauma of black women for justifying slavery. This positive image arises because black women are able to overcome challenges, and difficult times during white slavery, so they are considered stronger in physical and mental than white women. With strong black woman as the character of stereotypical mammy, black women are very trying not to show feelings of stress, disappointment, pain and difficulty, because they can reduce their positive image as strong black women.

When Rose hearing the statement of Troy will become a father from another woman, she is very sad and angry but she also very trying to make Troy back to her (Dialogue 09). Family for Rose is reason to survive even though Troy does not want to leave Alberta. Rose goes to troy workplace and asks him to go home. She does not stop trying to making Troy return home with her, and hope that Troy will still be her husband and father for his children (Picture 06) and she does not want her family now like a Rose family in the past which is every child has different mother and father (Dialogue 10).
Rose: Troy, I can't live like this.
I won't live like this.
You're living on borrowed time with me.
Been going on six months now,
you ain't been coming home.

Rose: And you know I never wanted no half-nothing in my family!
My whole family is half.
Everybody got different fathers and mothers

Troy arrives home after from hospital he bring a child, Rose is indifferent when Troy invites him to talk. Rose felt her heart moved and willing to take care of the child, because she do not have the heart too if Troy take care of a child itself. Troy is a father not a mother who used to take care of children. Rose instinct as a mother does not disappear simply because of her anger and disappointment to Troy, she actually shows a strong and noble woman's attitude due to her accept a daughter as part of her family though not her biological child.

(Picture 07)
Through the role as mother is the right way to instill and pass on the values to the children. If a mother shows oppression to her children, she indirectly teach low and weak characters to her children. A good relation between child and mother relation is important to shape the child's mental and character. When black mothers teach their children to be confident, their children will indirectly fight oppression. And for black women having children is a way to maintain good and lasting relationships with husbands, family, and friends over long periods of time (Collins)

Troy was died but Rose still be a mother and remain cherished, respected by her children even they become successful people and their family remains happy. Rose and her children doesn’t feel the sadness for long time even though they have lost a family leader, and they strengthen each other. Rose gives an example through its strictness as a mother by treating Raynell that is not her biological child until Troy has died. Received Raynell also followed by his sons Lyons and Corry, they also happy Raynell be part of their family.

In addition Rose was trying to advise and disenchant Corry that with forgiven and forget the things that have happened in the past can strengthen themselves because of emotions, and anger will not help a person to be better (Dialogue 11).

02:02:57,640 --> 02:02:59,832
Corry : I'm not going to Papa's funeral.

02:03:28,160 --> 02:03:32,905 (Dialogue 11)
Rose : Disrespecting your daddy
ain't gonna make you a man, Cory.
You gotta find some way
to come to that on your own.
Not going to your daddy's funeral
ain't gonna make you a man.

3. Sacrifice

In the strong black women ideology explained that the mammy character among others willing to sacrifice, and humble is proven through the character of Florida Evans as mother on 1970s TV series Good Times, and Nell Carter as housekeeper on popular 1980s TV Program Give Me a Break. The depiction of black women by the media of America has given rise to positive stereotypical images for black women as characters who are shown to have satisfaction with their role in carrying out domestic duties, namely as mother and wife (Woodard and Mastin 271).

The last characteristic of mammy stereotype is sacrifice. In this film Rose character clearly shows her efforts to maintain family integrity and have a happy family. Even though Rose does not work outside the house like Troy and give the money, her job as a mother and wife at home is not easy and cannot be replaced by others. Rose is a woman who responsible with her obligations after marriage, she dedicates her all time for family. She accepted her family economic conditions, Troy's past who had been a thief, and being a mother not only for Corry, but also for her unbiological children Lyons and Raynell. Rose never discussed all her sacrifices to family members or anyone. One of the dominant Rose sacrifices appearing in this film is a feeling of
sadness, disappointment, and anger that she hold to look fine and strong in front of her children.

In conclusion, Rose is depicted as black woman in *Fences* film, she is a good and perfect woman through her role as wife and mother. The main goals for Rose’s life is family. Rose as the main female character also represented mammy stereotype in the film through her traits that mentioned above. Through the character analysis and mammy stereotype, this film confirms the positive stereotype of black woman in black film.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

This research is about analyzing Rose character and Stereotype of black woman in *Fences* film (2016). *Fences* is about the struggle of a black woman to defend her family wholeness through her role as a mother and wife who has a big responsibility over her family compared with her husband. Although in this film the character of troy is very dominating, but the core story and the purpose of the title of this film leads to a black female figure that is Rose.

Rose is the main black woman character in the film, who is portrayed as a loving: she was friendly, and never had any problems with anyone, calm: in the face of problems she always has ways and solutions to solve it, good, sensitivity and concern: doing her best to protect and guard the peoples she loves, and religious: ask for strength and protection to god to deal with problems so as not to be wrong in act.

Those characters is a form of mammy, a stereotype character of black woman. In this film Rose is presented as a woman who has no lack and can be said as perfect woman, because she has a good heart and attitude. As mammy Rose is portrayed as an angelic character who loves and help others. This film puts Rose the main character who fight and sacrifices for her family happiness. Mammy is the only stereotype that describes positive image of black women,
through this stereotype is expected no more bad picture of black women who are not based on reality and experience of blacks.

B. Suggestions

*Fences* is a film adapted from the famous play by August Wilson and has been got many awards. The thing to watch out when choosing an adaptation film is first compare the story in a film and play is same or different. If it same should find another film to be a corpus of the research.

*Fences* is a bit difficult movie if only once to watch to conclude the meaning of the film. Characters that often appear and dominate in film can divert the audience attention against other character, which in fact not all the main characters are the core of the story in film.

In this occasion, the writer does suggest to everyone who interest in literature research to analyze this film from other aspect or use the background of director make this film that tell about black too. So the next research will produce different result and increase knowledge of literature studies.
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APPENDIX

Fences (2016)
Rose Outfit in *Fences* film as black woman