Abstract


The study concerns on the way the writer explores the gender studies to express the gender issues through the film which appear in the film Changeling. The writer uses the Descriptive-Qualitative analysis as the method in analyze the relationship between main character and gender issues which are appeared on the main character of the film. The data are obtained from the books of gender studies and the internet which are related to the gender issues. Then, the writer can proving the data with the results of watching film.

In this analysis, the writer finds out the gender issues experienced by the main character. The gender issues are about the gender discrimination in law sector. The main character, Christine Collins is a single mother and a career woman experienced the gender discrimination that she experienced in law sector is begun from her missing son case and was replaced by wrong boy. She asked the justice and the honesty from LAPD, but she put into the psychopathic ward. There are many violences that she experienced because of the gender issues. Finally, the writer concludes that the main character in this film experiences the gender issues that are formed by gender discrimination in law sector and working sector. However, she fights against all the discriminations. Christine Collins as the main character in the film Changeling shows that she is a leader of feminism.
Gender Issues in Film Changeling by Clint Eastwood
A Thesis Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for The Strata One Degree

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Jakarta, June 14, 2010

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is her own work and that, to the best of her knowledge and 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 degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, June 14, 2010

Yayah Chairiah
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Jakarta, June 14, 2010

Writer
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A. Background of the Study

Men are different from women. That would seem to be self-evident. They are different in attitude, skill, and behavior, but then, so is every individual person. It seems unreasonable to suggest that the sexes are different because their brains are different, but then no two human brains are the same.¹ The differences between men and women have kept some problems not only the origin of creation but also their physical substances and roles in society. It is suggested that our culture is in trouble because many women have been brought up to believe they should be as good as a man.

The issues of women that exist in the society always relate to the gender issues. They are of great importance in contemporary society and culture. Gender is one of the many predicaments, which is discussed in feminism. The terminology of the gender itself is breakthrough that feminism approaches not only center on women’s problem but also attempts to build equality of role between men and women. The main of feminism aim is to raise women position and level as well as men level. The terminology of equal rights

¹ http://www.gender.org.UK/about/00_diffs.html. accessed on March 22, 2009
movement is one of the way to equality rights and opportunity like men belong.  

The feminists explain that the whole rules in the society either from economic sector, politic, and religion are in scope of patriarchal culture and it can be understood as men power. That was the beginning of feminist movement is to deconstruct patriarchal system.

In patriarchal culture, the sectors of politic, economic, education, law, religion, and domestic sphere are dominated by men. Equality between women and men or gender equality—promoting the equal participation of women and men in making decisions; supporting women and girls so that they can fully exercise their rights; and reducing the gap between women’s and men’s access to and control of resources and the benefits of development—is still out of reach for most women worldwide.

Gender is one of the universal dimensions on which status differences are based. Unlike sex, which biological concept, gender is a social construct specifying the socially and culturally prescribed roles that men and women are to follow. According to encyclopedia of feminism “gender is a term for the socially imposed division between the sexes. Whereas sex refers to the biological, anatomical differences between male and female. Gender refers to

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2 Soenarjati Djajanegara, Kritik Sastra Feminis, (Jakarta:Gramedia Pustaka Utama. 2003), p.4
3 Pusat Studi Wanita; Pengantar Kajian Gender, (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Wanita (PSW),2003), p.60
the emotional and psychological attributes which a given culture expects to coincide with physical maleness or femaleness.”

Meanwhile, the social construction about gender has become women prefer serving working, and still relate to their domestic role in household. Thus, there is a job at segregation or separation between men’s and women’s employs. Therefore, the general roles for women refer to be a teacher, a nurse, a secretary, social worker, a labor, etc.

The film of *Changeling* is based on a true story that took place in Los Angeles in early 19th century, around 1928. The film which is directed by Clint Eastwood and produced by Universal Picture released the thriller film in October 2008. This film stared by Angelina Jolie as a main character Christine Collins, Jeffrey Donovan as a captain of LAPD  J.J Jones which handle Christine's case, John Malcovich, as a Reverend Brieglev.

Christine Collin was a women whose life changed a lot because of the discrimination of the gender. She was one of the victim who treated unfair in many sides of life. Her torture began when had lost her child. She lost him but she treated as if she were a suspect in her own case. She was trapped in the form of the corrupt police and bad judicial system which made everything worse. She has to struggle to find her child and also proved that she was un-guilty. Two things that were really difficult to face especially for the women like her.

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6 Pusat Studi Wanita, op.cit p.54
7 The Los Angeles Police Department (LAPD) is the police department of the city of Los Angeles, California
During this time, women did not have much of a voice in Los Angeles. At the time, LAPD of this case had a very bad reputation and they didn’t want Christine Collins making their reputation any worse. Therefore, the captain of LAPD ordered Christine Collins to be put into the Los Angeles Psychopathic Ward until she could recover. He claimed that she was delusional and could not recognize her own son. Christine Collins was put into the ward where many other women there. She was treated horribly and given all types of medication.

But what happened with Christine was not the worst. In the psychiatric hospital, she saw a lot of women were suffered of the gender discrimination. They were caught up by the corruption case and threatened as disposable person due to their gender. And what happened to Collins would have been the climax for their oppression in her era.

Gender issues in this film present gender discrimination in law institution and working sector. However, Christine Collins proves that a woman is strong, although she has to face many problems to reach the equality. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing this film by using gender studies and in analyzing about women and their right and roles, on feminist film criticism.

From the reasons above, the writer feels curious to analyze this film to know the gender issues in this film. Through the above considerations, the
researcher decides to write a paper entitled: Gender Issues which Presented in Film Changeling By Clint Eastwood.

B. Focus of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the writer will be concentrated on gender issues which shown in the film Changeling. Those issues are about the women’s discriminations in law sector especially a problem of main character which asks the honesty and the justice in handling her son missing case where at that time LAPD is famous as a bad institution to handle the society’s cases and also violence against women that experience by main character.

C. The Research Question

Based on the background of the study, the research question are:

1. What kind of women’s discriminations in law are presented in the film of Changeling?

2. How does the main character respond to eliminate her gender discrimination?

D. The Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the research are:

A. To give information about gender issues which presented in film Changeling.
B. To give information about the response of a main character to eliminate her gender discrimination.

E. Significance of the Study

The research proposes to share about gender issues which presented in the film *Changeling*. Besides, the research could give accurate and precise information about the discrimination of gender that is experienced by a main character with using gender studies.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

The writer conduct the research by using qualitative method. According to Bogdan & Taylor in Moleong (2004:3) *qualitative methodologies refer to research procedures which produce descriptive data: people’s own written or spoken words and observable behavior*. This method describes and analyzes gender issues in film “*Changeling*”.

3. The Data Analysis

The writer concerns the datas with some events and conflicts occur in the film. In this analysis, the writer explains the data in this film by analyzing the main character in *Changeling* film by using Gender studies.

4. Instrument of Research

The research instrument of this research is the writer herself who watches the film *Changeling* carefully and does checklist accurately and analyzes
important quotations from the film as well as supports with the relevant theory.

5. **Unit of Analysis**

   Unit of Analysis is a film *Changeling* of 2008 American film that was produced by Universal Picture, written by J. Michael Straczynski and directed by a great director Clint Eastwood.

**G. Place and Time**

The research started from the ninth semester of academic year 2009-2010, at the English Letters Department, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The research was also conducted at Adab and Humanitiy Faculty’s library, main library of UIN, FIB library of UI. The writer also collects some references and sources from internet to have more information and the material that the writer needed.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Gender Definition

Gender is a character in woman and man and could be seen from social construction and culture. Gender is a social or cultural category, influenced by stereotypes about female and male behavior that exist in our attitudes and beliefs. Such beliefs are often said to be 'culturally produced' or 'constructed'.

The terminology of gender in *Encyclopedia of Feminism* is a term for the socially imposed division between male and female and refers to the emotional and psychological attributes, which a given culture expects to coincide with physical maleness and femaleness. Meanwhile, in *Webster’s New World College Dictionary*, gender identified as the fact or conditions of being a male or a female human being especially with regard to how this affects or determines a person’s self-image, social status, goals, etc.

In Gender Studies, the term "gender" is used to refer to the social and cultural constructions of masculinities and femininities, not to the state of being male or female in its entirety. In *Women’s Studies Encyclopedia*— as quoted by Nasarudin Umar — gender described as cultural concept that

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8 Pusat Studi Wanita; *Pengantar Kajian Gender*, (Jakarta: Pusat Studi Wanita (PSW), 2003), p.54
distinct role, behavior, mentality, and emotional between man and woman in society.\textsuperscript{11}

The gender definition according to Mansour Faqih is identical characteristics for men and women constructed by socio-cultural perception. Gender characteristics that identical with men are strong, brave, breadwinner, and rational. Meanwhile, gender characteristics identical with women are maternity, gentle, weak, and emotional.\textsuperscript{12}

As stated by Chodorow "gender as a set arrangements by which the biological raw material of human sex and procreation is shaped by human social intervention and satisfied in a conventional manner".\textsuperscript{13}

Gender is used to describe those characteristics of women and men, which are socially constructed, while sex refers to those, which are biologically determined. In addition, we understand gender differences between men and women to represent socially constructed norms regarding the division of labor, and the distribution of power, responsibilities and rights between men and women, the basis for differentiation continues to be traced back to biological difference.

\textbf{B. Gender Issues}

Gender is an ideology that attach with cultural society, which socially and culturally constructed, that cause function distinction, role, and responsibility

\textsuperscript{11} Nasarudin Umar; Argumen kesetaraan Gender: Perspective Al-Qur’an (Jakarta; Paramadina, 1999) p.33
\textsuperscript{12} Mansour Faqih, Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial (Yogyakarta; Pustaka Pelajar, 2003) p.8
\textsuperscript{13} Gadis Arivia; Feminisme: Sebuah Kata Hati, (Jakarta, 2006), p.193
based on sexes. Gender distinction that occurred by too long process and supported being social institution in society has caused rights distinction, role and status in gender relation. Therefore, women are damaged in gender relation.

Gender problems do not appear if the gender distinctions running well and between men and women can fit out and appreciate each other. The problem appears when the imbalances that occurred in gender relation have born injustice and inequality to women. The wider implication from gender imbalance that women lost the rights and the freedom so much to take every decision, either for herself or society.

All of problems about the inequalities and discrimination become the gender issues that implicated in society in many countries. Gender issues are of great importance in contemporary society and culture.\textsuperscript{14} On the other hand, gender issues are always related to gender injustice, which develop in many aspects of life.

1. Gender Discrimination

The meaning of discrimination is the practice of treating one particular group in society in an unfair way.\textsuperscript{15} There are many kinds of discrimination such as racial discrimination, religious discrimination, and gender discrimination. From those criteria of discriminations, there is one kind of discrimination that often happened in society and family that is gender discrimination.

\textsuperscript{14} Arif Rahman Hakim; Gender Perspective Based Analysis On Lilian Ng’s Silver Sister, p.12
\textsuperscript{15} Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English, p. 384
According to Barbara Rogers in the sociological context, gender discrimination may be defined as the differential treatment of persons ascribed to sex categories. Gender discrimination is effect, too, of sex stratification, which means the constructed social hierarchy that produces inequality, subordinating women as a class to men as a class.

Discrimination against a person or group is the prejudicial treatment of them based on certain characteristics. Basically, gender discrimination happens because of the gender differences between man and woman, but commonly the victim of the gender is woman because in patriarchal system they consider woman as second creature after man.

Besides, gender injustice to women often occurred in daily life. In gender-stratified society, what men do is usually valued more highly than what women do, even though when they do the similar activities. In countries that discourage gender discrimination, many major roles are still gendered; women still do most of the domestic labor and child rearing, even while doing full-time paid work; women and men are segregated on the job and each does work considered “appropriate”; women’s work is usually paid less than men’s work. Men dominate the positions of authority and leadership in government, the military, and the law, cultural productions, religions, and sports reflect men’s interests.

The situation and problems of women in contemporary human society are born of developments in history that made one class rule over another, and

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man dominate over woman. The convictions that woman’s power of nature is weak, subordinated to man, “obligated” to serve and easily oppressed make them assumed as the “property” of man, which can be used with any reasons, including violence.

The issues of violence against women can be occurred in many aspects. Recognizing that violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men and to the prevention of the full advancement of women.

According to Mansour Faqih, there are some manifestations of gender discrimination\(^{17}\).

1. Marginalization
2. Subordination
3. Stereotype
4. Violence
5. Job Burden

Men always dominate over women and their privileges due to gender construction place them to superior position of power against women. Those kinds are the relationship pattern, which called as patriarchal manifestation. That is what we call know as patriarchal culture.

\(^{17}\) Mansour Faqih, op.cit, p. 13
2. Patriarchal Culture.

Patriarchal culture is the biggest and the most important discourse that become central of the gender issues to women. In patriarchal societies, men were held to be superior creatures. They had legal rights lacking to women (though law codes protected women from some abuse, at least in principle). Patriarchy is almost known as a prior reason that emerged gender discrimination. In fact, it is true that gender discrimination is a patriarchal "product". Patriarchy is a political system ruled by men in which women have inferior social and political status.\textsuperscript{18} The word of patriarchy is used for mention men power, the relation of men power dominate the women, and system which make women powered by various way.\textsuperscript{19}

In the patriarchy culture, men dominate the spheres of politic, economic, education, law, religion, and in domestic sphere. On the contrary, the women marginalized because of they are considered improper and unable to fight in that spheres. There are not only resulted in segregation of men public roles and women domestic roles, but also caused the gender injustice.\textsuperscript{20}

In patriarchal culture, intervening to women is not in family structure, but also in authoritarian state. Sometimes, state is defined as “authority monopoly or hegemony”, because, they just conduct violence and forcing in rule limitation in the name of state (Jackson, 1993: 341). Generally, the state authority should be easy to women to look for the justice and get the

\textsuperscript{18} Conrad Philip Kottak, \textit{Mirror for humanities} (New York; McGraw-Hill publisher, 2005) p.185
\textsuperscript{19} Psw (Pusat studi Wanita) op.cit, p.60
\textsuperscript{20} Psw, ibid p.60
protection from violence that men conducted. Unfortunately, in reality, violence over women is hard to get the justice. That occurred due to women are considered as “property”, so all of decision are controlled by patriarchy culture.

3. Violence Against Women

Violence against women is also part of gender issues that will explain about the correlation. The validity of definitions of violence, in both cultural and legal terms, reflects the power some social groupings have to make their perspective count as to what is, or is not, “violence”.21 Violence against women is a manifestation of historically unequal power relations between men and women, which have led to domination over and discrimination against women by men. That violence against women is one of the crucial social mechanisms by which women are forced into a subordinate position compared with men. Violence against women is a persistent and ongoing problem around the world. It affects women’s social and economic equality, physical and mental health, well-being and economic security.

The term of violence against women itself started to use broadly after the impact to society from that crime. Violence against women is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or physiological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such

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acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.\textsuperscript{22}

From the other source, violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread violations of human rights. It takes place in the home, on the streets, in schools, the workplace, in farm fields, refugee camps, during conflicts and crises. Violence against women and girls includes physical, sexual, psychological, and economic abuse. It is often known as "gender-based" violence because it evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Many cultures have beliefs, norms, and social institutions that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women.

Violence can happen to anyone, anytime, and anywhere, but, commonly the victim is women. Actually, violence not only happens to women but also happens to men. Although violence also happens to men, the number of violence that happens to men is less than violence that happens to women.

The form of the gender injustice is violence against women action, both physically violence and psychologically violence. The violence occurred because of many factor above, and belief that men are a supremacies and domination holder in the life sectors.\textsuperscript{23} In this discussion will be focused on two forms of violence against women in order to focuses on research problem.

\textsuperscript{22} http://www.womankind.org.uk/violence-against-women.html, accessed on August 25, 2009
\textsuperscript{23} PSW, op. cit, p.78
1. **Physical Violence**

Physical violence that is intended to hurt other people physically. Physical assault is the crime of attacking someone, including beating, punching, slapping, biting, pinching, pulling, and maiming.

Physical assault by someone known to the victim is a leading cause of injury to women. Nearly two million women are assaulted each year in the United States, and more than half of women will be physically assaulted during their lifetime. A large proportion of women (64 percent) reporting rape, physical assault and/or stalking, was victimized by a current or former partner.\(^{24}\)

Physical violence, including threats of violence, hitting with fists or weapons, with or without physical injury, is the most commonly understood form of abuse. All forms of physical violence are crimes.

2. **Psychological Violence**

Psychological violence is violent act, which hurt someone's feeling. Psychological violence can not be seen clearly because it hurts psychically or mentally. There are two types of psychological violence: abuse or humiliation and confinement.

The first type is abuse or humiliation is non-sexual verbal abuse that insulting, degrading, demeaning, and compelling the victim or survivor to engage in humiliating act.

\(^{24}\) http://www.idph.state.il.us/about/womenshealth/factsheets/viol.htm (facts about violence against women)
Psychological or emotional abuse includes insults, humiliation, put-downs, mocking, yelling, criticism, and isolation. These are often effectively used to control and intimidate the victims especially women. For some women emotional abuse may be more painful than the physical attacks because they effectively undermine women's security and self-confidence.

Verbal abuse is part of Psychological violence. It leaves no visible wounds or scars, and can be hidden or denied with hardly a second thought. And, unfortunately, verbal attacks are not predominantly done by men. Since they require no physical prowess (although it helps, since it increases the fear and intimidation), verbal abuse can be as violent and as destructive when done by women as when done by men. And there is no great public outcry against it, and certainly no laws making it illegal to verbally slice another, or especially a woman, to pieces and leave her emotionally bleeding.

The second type of psychological violence is confinement. Confinement can be defined as isolating women from friends or family, restricting movements, deprivation of liberty, obstruction or restriction of the right of movement.

In the criminal justice world, solitary confinement is used as a punishment to avert future unwanted behaviors. Its effects are powerful. This type of draconian measure often drives prisoners to near madness. While some believe solitary confinement is more humane than harsh punitive
interventions, I imagine the psychological flagellation and socio-sensory deprivation to be nearly intolerable for most human beings.\textsuperscript{25}

C. Gender Discrimination in Feminist Film Criticism

Actually, gender issues are not new issues in the world, there are so many discussion criticized about it. Gender itself, is breakthrough that feminism approaches not only center on women’s problems but also attempts to build equality of role between men and women. Although, they concern both men and women, at present gender studies are still mainly focused on women have been voiceless for so long. For centuries, women are treated rudely; experienced intimidations and they had been considered as useless and inferior being by their family and society.

Therefore, the issues of gender have gotten big influence from feminists struggles that want to reach equality with men like in the discourses of feminists’ thoughts. The feminist wants to prove that women are not passive, weak, and just accept all the bad treatments by men. Then, they want to prove their existence in every aspect of life to get their equal right. It is a central aim of feminists thought to uncover concealed asymmetries of power in differences of gender, and to work for a society in which the polarization of gender is abolished.

\textsuperscript{25} http://drjoanne.blogspot.com/2009/10/psychological-solitary-confinement.html, accessed on September 28, 2009
Because of those treatments, women will not just silence, and then they established a feminism movement. In the next development of civilization, women realize their rights as a human being. They oppose the relations between men – as a group – and women – as another group – and fight all hegemony, law, and rules that form women as inferior, subordinate, and second sex.\footnote{Marissa Rueda, et all, \textit{Feminisme Untuk Pemula} (Yogyakarta: Resist Book, 2007), p.3}

To analyze gender issues in this film, the writer use the feminist film criticism. Feminist film theory is theoretical film criticism derived from feminist politics and feminist theory\footnote{http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Feminist_film_theory}. Feminists have many approaches to cinema analysis, regarding the film elements analyzed and their theoretical underpinnings.

The development of feminist film theory was influenced by second wave feminism and the development of women's studies within the academy. Feminist scholars began taking cues from the new theories arising from these movements to analyzing film. Initial attempts in the United States in the early 1970’s were generally based on sociological theory and focused on the function of women characters in particular film narratives or genres and of stereotypes as a reflection of a society's view of women.

Films seem to represent the wider notion of culture that women only really have an existence in relation to men – at worst they are the property of their
fathers until they marry, when they become property of their husbands. Women’s interests are often deemed too peripheral, too provincial or too domestic to be of interest in a film.

Most feminist approaches to film to share a common assumption; the ways women are represented in mainstream commercial films reflect, justify, reinforce, and naturalize what Molly Haskell in her pioneering book *From Reverence to Rape* calls “The Big Lie” of patriarchy, that women are inferior to men and rightly occupy a subordinate place in culture. Feminist film critics work to raise our consciousness about the negative images of women in film in order to denaturalize these images, to expose them as cultural constructs, not mirror reflections of the way women really are.

The feminist movement has committed to fight against patriarchy that considers women as subordinate in cultural or social life. The main of feminism is to change women’s image to be more respected and to refuse the opinion that women are weak and depend on their physical condition. The feminist wants to prove that women are not passive, weak, and just accept all the bad treatments by men. Then, they want to prove their existence in every aspect of life to get their equal right. Like we can see from one of the feminist’s book in United States Betty Friedan.

“The feminist we’re pioneering on the front rage or women’s evolution. They had a prove that women was not a passive, empty mirror, useless decoration, not a mind less animal, not a thing to be disposed by others, incapable of voice in her own existence, before they could even begin with to fight for the rights. Women needed to become the human equal of men.”

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28 Andrew M. Butler, *Film Studies* (pocket essentials 2005), p.86
29 Marilyn Fabe, *Closely Watched Films; An Introduction to the Art of Narrative Film Technique* (University of California press 2004), p.207
Feminist movement is a reform with the purpose of changing women’s image to be more respected. This movement is aimed at refusing an opinion that says women are weak and depend on their physical condition. The feminist wants to get equal rights between men and women in every aspect of life.

Related to the film *Changeling*, this paper tries to analyze the gender issues reflected on the gender discrimination in the film by applying the feminist film criticism. By using this theory, the researcher also tries to find out the conclusion of these two research questions.
A. Analysis of The Gender Issues

*Changeling* describes the main character, Christine Collins as a mother and a career woman. The writer considers Christine Collins as a main character in film Changeling because the director shows Christine’s actions and behaviors as a central figure of a story larger than any other character.

In this chapter, the writer discusses about Christine Collins as a main character who experiences the gender discriminations in her life. The issues about gender almost closes with gender discrimination where commonly women as the victim.

The whole of the problems which will be explained are the parts of the gender issues that will be analyzed by the writer. The gender issues which is presented in this film based on gender discrimination of main character experienced and events that occurred in her life. The aim of this chapter is to know the gender discrimination in film *Changeling* and will be focused on discrimination in law sector.
1. Gender Discrimination Law Sector

In this case, Christine Collins got experiences with the problems that are caused by authority from LAPD (Los Angeles Police Department), where at that time they had power to organize their society brutally and made the policies that harmed society. Like described from Reverent Briegleb’s speech to the parish.

Rev. Briegleb : our thought go out again to Mrs. Christine Collins, of Lincoln Heights whose young son Walter Collins disappeared almost two weeks ago. Though she is not a member of our congregation, we pray for her today. As we have everyday since we first learned of her situation on the radio, and in the newspapers. We are told that the Los Angeles Police Department is doing the best it can to reunite mother and child, and I’m sure that is true. But given its position as the most violent, corrupt and incompetence police department this side of the Rocky Mountains, that’s not saying a great deal. Everyday, new bodies show up along Mulhollands, or in ditches, the work of police Chief James Davis and his so called “gun squad”. Everyday the needs of honest citizens are put second to greed and personal gain. Everyday, the city sinks deeper into the cesspool of fear, intimidations and corruption. One the city of Angels, Los Angeles is now a place where our protectors have become our brutalizers.. where to be the law.. is to be above the law.. where none dare speak truth to power.

It described clearly that society suffered for a long time because of LAPD’s measure and policies. LAPD treats the society arbitrarily if they disobey and rebel to LAPD’s policies. Briegleb is a Reverend who cares with the injustice that is measured by LAPD at that time. The LAPD is an institution which is famous with corruption, violence, and incompetence to serve their society. In this situation, Briegleb sympathizes to overcome the Christine Case.
This is the dialogue between Christine and Carol Dexter (see in figure 6, 11 and 12). She is put in a psychopathic mental hospital where many women are also inside.

**Christine**: I won’t be here that long. As soon as I can talk to a doctor, they’ll realize there’s been a terrible mistake, and –

**Carol Dexter**: Yeah, that always works. I heard them taking. You’re here on a code twelve, police action. The doctors, the staff, they figure that if the police sent you here, there must be a good reason for it.

**Christine**: Then I’ll just have to prove that I’m not insane.

**Carol Dexter**: Yeah? How? The more you try to act sane, the crazier you start to look. If you smile too much, you’re delusional or stifling hysteria. If you don’t smile, you’re depressed. If you’re neutral you’re emotionally withdrawn and potentially catatonic.

**Christine**: You seem to have given this a great deal of thought.

**Carol Dexter**: I have. Don’t you get it? you're code twelve. So am I. We’re here the same reason. We pissed off the cops.

What you thought you were the only one? The lady over there was married to a cop who kept beating her up. When she tried to tell somebody, they sent her here. And that one? The police beat the crap out her brother, broke both his arms. When she complained to the papers, they picked her up and...

**Christine**: What about you?

**Carol Dexter**: I. work nights. I mean, I work nights, Downtown. In some of the clubs. You know. This one client started hitting me, and he wouldn’t stop. So I filed a complained. Turns out he was a cop. Next thing I know, I'm here.

**Christine**: But how can they –

**Carol Dexter**: You're kidding right? Hey, everybody knows women are fragile, right? They're all emotions, no logic, nothin' goin' on upstairs. And sometimes, like when they say something that's a little, you know, inconvenient.. they just go fucking nuts, pardon my French. If we're insane, nobody has to listen to us. I mean, who are you going to believe, some crazy women trying to destroy the integrity of the force, or a police officer? Then once they get us in here, we either learn to behave, and shut up, or – Or you don’t go home.. or you go home like that.

When Christine has been in the psychopathic mental hospital, she meets women who have the same fate with her, Carol Dexter. She is a victim, which
is conducted by police officers. Every woman’s complaints are not received but instead a twist of the real fact until the women have to surrender to their condition. Their complaints are considered to threaten the reputation of Police Department. The women have relation with the police (as wife, girlfriend, or friend of dating). Moreover, they have to obey to their needs; otherwise, they are going to have the worst thing or to enter to psychopathic mental hospital as an insane.

Carol Dexter tells Christine that the whole women there are as the victims of LAPD’s authority including Christine. All of the problems are caused by police officers. There are some of women who get the mental disorder because they always fight against the doctor's rules that based on police's command. Furthermore, the police officers do not want the reputation of LAPD broken down, until they are better entered to psychopathic mental hospital. Carol Dexter warns Christine not to fight against the police officers because it would not made her be home normally. To prove their brutality you can see the women which shown in figure 13. That women always fight against to the police officers, and then they are punished in a room 13\textsuperscript{30} which make them mad and paralysis.

This film took place in the late 1920’s during the time, the women had much less power than they have today. Women were seen as less than men and if they spoke up or tried to cause any trouble, they were shunned. This case, the LAPD used Los Angeles Psychopathic Ward as a place to put women when

\textsuperscript{30} Room 13 is a punishing room to women who rebel to the doctor’s commands
they tried to speak up. Christine Collins was put into the psychiatric ward because she continually stated that the police had a conspiracy against her and gave her the wrong boy. The police didn’t like the bad publicity that she was giving them and they saw her as another “emotional” women who needed clinical help. When Christine went to psychiatric ward, she realized that almost all of the women there have also been put there by police officer for reasons that were not constitutional. Even though, Christine Collins knew her son was still missing, her voice was not heard over the power of the male figures.

Because the police hold power in the legal system, Christine Collins has to obey them. All of these women in Los Angeles are required by law to obey the police. This movie describes clearly how Christine Collins has experienced the discrimination in the sector of law, and how other women have the same discrimination like Christine.

3. Violence against women

Violence against women is defined as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or physiological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life. In Christine’ case where she misses her son, she has experienced at the violence either physically or psychologically from LAPD.

Christine fight to ask the justice and the honesty about her missing son case and is changed the wrong boy. Beginning from the discovery of a boy,
then the police confirm that they have found Christine's son. At the meeting place, she didn’t find her son but the wrong boy who admitted as Walter. That is a beginning from violence, which is, encountered by her. She forces to admit the boy with the convincing alibis.

From the beginning, she cannot accept the alibis from Captain Jones. From time to time, she is conscious that the boy is not her son, because she finds many distinctions from the boy with her son. She explains all the evidences, but Captain Jones refuses her explanation. She more argues with him, but Captain Jones considers that she is just bullshit. However, she tries to ask the justice and the honesty from LAPD, but Captain Jones persists to convince her that the boy is Christine's son. Because of her struggles, she has experience at the violence either physically or psychologically by Captain Jones in the shade of Los Angeles Police Department. From the description, we can see clearly that women are weak than men, and it is because a gender construction which attached in society at the time.

a. Psychological violence.

Psychological violence is violence act, which hurts someone's feeling. Psychological violence cannot be seen clearly, because it hurts psychically or mentally. There are two types of psychological violence: abuse or humiliation and confinement.

Psychological violence which Christine Collins is a part of violence which man done, in this case is Captain Jones in the shade of LAPD. He doesn’t like
Christine's acts which he considers that Christine deed can break the image of LAPD. There are two types of psychological violence: abuse or humiliation and confinement.

1. Abuse or Humiliation.

The type of abuse or humiliation is non-sexual verbal abuse such as insulting, degrading, demeaning, compelling the victim or survivor to engage in humiliating act. Dialogue between Christine and Jones seems in figure 14, 15, and 16.

Jones: You know what your problem is? You want to shirk your responsibilities as a mother. You enjoyed being a free women, didn’t you? Enjoyed not having to worry about a young son. You could do what you wanted, go where you wanted, see anyone you wanted. But then we found your son. Brought him back. And now he's convenience. That's why you cooked up this whole scheme, to try and throw him to the state, let the state raise him for you.

Christine: That's not true!

Jones: No? Even the boy says he's your son. Why would he do that? How would he know to do that?

Christine: I don’t know! All I know is that he's lying!

Jones: Maybe so, Maybe he is a liar. But that's how he's been trained, isn't it? Lying was born in both of you. You're a liar and troublemaker and if you ask me you've got no business walking the streets of Los Angeles.

Christine: Just a minute –

Jones: Because either you know you're lying, or you're not capable of knowing if you're lying or telling the truth. So which is it, Mrs. Collins? Are you a derelict mother? Or just nuts? Because from where I sit, those are the only options.

The dialogue above described humiliating act from psychological violence. Captain Jones was so angry to Christine acts that wanted to ruin the image of LAPD and his name. However, he said that Christine was not
responsible to her son and wanted to free life without taking care of her son. Moreover, he also said that Christine was a liar and troublemaker that just wanted to ruin LAPD image and him.

He humiliated her that should not be said from a man to a woman. Because, it was going to hurt women’s feeling. All of we know that women's feeling is weaker than men are. Therefore, it can be felt that her psychological is really hurt by the humiliation.

2. Confinement

The second type of psychological violence is confinement. Confinement can be defined as isolating a woman from friends or family, restricting movements, deprivation of liberty, obstruction or restriction of the right of movement.

Jones: (to the matron) you are to convey the prisoner to the Los Angeles County General Hospital Psychopathic Ward.
Christine: No... Wait you can't...
Jones: (still to matron) Make the following entry in the booking department: Defendant states she has been deceived by police and others, and that they have given her a boy and tried to make her a boy and tried to make her think it is her son when she says it is not.
Jones: She suffers from paranoia, delusions of persecutions, and dislocation from reality. She may be a threat to herself or others. We recommend that she be conveyed to the psychopathic ward for treatment and observation until her senses can be restored.

The dialogue above, Captain Jones asked to the matron recommended Christine and be conveyed to the psychopathic ward mental hospital for
treatment to be isolated (see in figure 18, 20, and 21) Jones said to matron that Christine suffered paranoia, delusions of persecution, and dislocation from reality since she missed her son. She was isolated from friends, family, colleagues, and her movement was restricted. Moreover, she was not allowed to call someone outside. Like the dialogue below between Christine and nurse.

Christine: Then if I could just use the telephone.
Nurse: Phone privileges are earned by good behavior. You’re not allowed newspapers, magazines, radio, books or sharp objects. This is for your own good.
Christine: Wait.. please! I there’s been a terrible mistake!!

Christine was so suffered because confinement violence which was conducted by Captain. She tried to assured the nurse that she was not insane or paranoia and she asked to the doctor to let her from there. Nevertheless, her effort just a nonsense, because they worked based on the commands of Captain Jones from LAPD.

b. Physical Violence

Physical violence that is intended to hurt other people physically. Physical assault is the crime of attacking someone, including beating, punching, slapping, biting, pinching, pulling, maiming, etc.

Oppression is a problem of authority. For the beginning is to show who is the holder if situation control, who has authority, and the indication of the authority is effected to physical violence which are experienced by the victims, and commonly are women.

In this case, LAPD has a full authority to organize and handle the society. The doctors and the nurses in Los Angeles Psychopathic Mental Hospital are
assigned based on LAPD’s commands, and they have to obey them. Besides, the nurses and doctors treat Christine rudely, she is also forced to obey the commands of the doctors. She has to sign a contract that she admits the wrong boy as her son and cleans the collapse image of LAPD and Captain Jones. However, she refuses and argues to the contract; even she is brave to insult the doctors and the nurses. She gets the physical violence because of her acts. Captain Jones commands to punish the women, who fight against his command.

Christine: I won’t sign it.

Steels: then, your condition is not improved. Sign it, and you can be out of here first thing tomorrow.

Christine: I won’t sign it. I was not wrong! That boy is not my son! And I’m not going to stop telling the truth about this! And you’re not going to stop me, and the police aren’t going to stop me!

Steels: Mrs. Collins you’re becoming agitated. The patient is disturbed, hyperactive, and is threatening the staff. See to it she is properly sedated.

Christine: No, no, I won’t let you! Someone, please help me.

The nurses force her to sedation. They tackle her and bring her down. She struggles to let herself from them, but, she can’t do it. Christine shouts loudly and asks someone to help her. Unfortunately, nobody is able to help her, except her friend Carol Dexter who struggles to let Christine free. On the contrary, carol’s effort make her inside to room 13 where the room is for frightening room to women there.

In the same case, when Christine fights doctor’s command to sign a statement contract that a wrong boy is her son missed. For the second time, she refuses it and she humiliates the doctor, until the doctor is angry. Finally, she has to enter the room 13 like her friend Carol experienced.
The nurse behind Christine applies the conductor jell to her temples. She’s fighting the best she can, but it’s hopeless. The nurse picks up the electro-shock pincers. Places them on Christine’s temples. Reaches for the button –

The statement above is not a dialogue, but it is just information that the writer reached from the full script. It can be seen from the figure 23, 24, and 25. Christine has some experience physically violence that are done the nurses based on doctor's command. She has to apply the conductor jell to her temples, then the nurse starts again with the electro-shock pincers and place them to Christine's temple. Luckily, she can free from the punishment, because Briegleb come to free her.

Room 13 is a punishment room for anyone who rebels the doctor's command and who don't obey the hospital rules. In the room, they will be electrified till they are weak and can not move for a few days. Therefore, women are better to obey the rules because they don't want to be punished there.

B. Christine Collin’s responses to eliminate the gender discrimination

The gender issues that were encountered Christine Collins reached the popular sympathies were on her side. Christine’s responses to eliminate the gender discrimination are:

1. She asked for help Briegleb to expose the cases which harmed her and the other women to be released for the public;
One of them who are sympathies her was Reverend Briegleb who always helped her to face those problem. Moreover, he had helped her to go out from the psychopathic mental hospital. And for the last, she asked for help Briegleb to expose the cases which harmed her and the other women. The dialogue below between Christine and Briegleb and seen in figure 26.

Christine: I used to tell Walter, "Never start a fight... but always finish it." I didn’t start this fight... but god I'm going to finish it.

Briegleb: It's dangerous, and you've already been through a great deal, Mrs. Collins. Right now you're sufficiently high profile that the police will hesitate to come after you in the open... but if they see their position threatened, that could change quickly. Your life could be in danger.

Christine: "Always finish it. Always."

From the dialogue above, Christine wanted to finish the problems which harmed her and the other women that conducted by Captain Jones and his members.

2. She took the women who became victims outside from the psychopathic mental hospital through the help of Briegleb and his lawyer;

For the beginning, she took the women who became victim outside from the hospital. She was helped by Briegleb and his lawyer, Mr. Hahn. They visited to the hospital and gave the evidences to explained that the hospital should not have taken and treated the women rudely. Moreover, the hospital where all of the victims were women who suffered because of their measure in the name of authority. The dialogue below between Christine's lawyer Mr. Hahn and a nurse. See in figure .27 and 28.
**Hahn** : My name is S. S. Hahn, and I have a court order for the immediate release of all women being detained in this institution under the designation Code Twelve pending a formal inquiry into the reasons for their detainment.

**Nurse** : I'm sorry, but the doctor in charge won't be in until tomorrow morning and –

**Hahn** : Let me be clearer. Either you open those doors and produce the people named in that court order, or you will find yourself on the other side of those bars... without a key.

From the dialogue above, Christine’s lawyer Mr. Hahn wanted to meet the doctor but the nurse said that the doctor had not been there and he wouldn’t comeback until tomorrow. Christine and her lawyer ignored her explanation, then her lawyer explained that their coming just wanted to let the women who were restrained there based on reconciliation of code 12 which was commanded by Captain Jones. The nurse prohibited them to enter the region, but they forced to come there and freed the women from the hospital. The women were waited by their family and carried them went home.

From the figure 29 and 30 could be seen clearly that Christine was happy and satisfied with what she had done for the women and other victims.

She was tired for the measure that captain Jones done for her and the women.

3. She decided to bring her cases in a law court;

And for the next step, Christine decided to bring her cases in a law court. She mentioned the violence that she experienced either physically or psychologically, and about the women who became victims from discrimination gender and had to restrain in psychopathic mental hospital. Her lawyer strengthened Captain Jones's accusation with factual evidences. Her
lawyer explained that his client Christine Collins was harmed by Captain Jones's and his followers.

4. She recommended to replace a chief of LAPD and his members to repair LAPD’s images, so the society of Los Angeles would trust LAPD again as a good institution to protect the women.

Finally, Captain Jones was asserted guilty because he had conducted violence to Christine and the other women and then he was suspended permanently from his work. The statement bellows are the decision of law court for Captain Jones's case and is read by Thorpe.

Thorpe: This committee has now heard all of the testimony, and in light of the facts presented, issues the following statement. While the City Council has no power to directly remove commissioners or the employees who serve under them, it nevertheless can perform the function of making recommendations. This committee therefore reports and recommends:

First, that majority members of the Police Commission deserve the severest condemnation for their decision to whitewash the Collins case.

Second, we recommend that the suspension of Captain Jones be made permanent.

Third, those steps are taken to investigate a change in prevailing laws and procedures by which a citizen of this city can be subjected to incarceration in the county's mental facilities.

Finally, restoration of public confidence in the police department can only be achieved by the removal of its chief of police, and this committee so recommends. This hearing is concluded.

It was clear, the decisions which were read by Thorpe, made Christine satisfied. Captain Jones was asserted guilty because he had ignored Christine case and conducted violence to Christine and the other women. Moreover, he was suspended permanently from his position. See in figure 32, 33, and 34
While, at the outside of law court, demonstration public was held to protest the gender issues and the injustices, which were encountered by Christine Collins and the other women. See in figure 31. They considered that Captain Jones and other police officers did the injustice to their family as the other victims. Consequently, the image of LAPD became worst due to the decision of the law court. Finally, the law court recommended to replace a chief of LAPD and his members to repair LAPD images and the situation of Los Angeles so that societies can trust LAPD again as a good institution to protect them.

In the movie, there was a heavy focus on the way of women who were supposed to go beyond their lives. For example, when Christine Collins stood up for herself and took the LAPD to court in the end, it was a big deal because women were not supposed to act like that. That is why feminist movement purpose is to raise up women’s position in society and law and also to have the same prestige like men.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

A. Conclusion

In this research, the writer analyzes about gender issues that are experienced by women in film Changeling. The gender issues are depicted in this film related to gender discrimination or inequality and violence experienced by women in this film. As a director, Clint Eastwood tries to describe disempowerment of women in law institution. The film depicts 1920s Los Angeles as a city in which women are treated as hysterical and unreliable when they question male judgment. In film Changeling took place in the late 1920-1950’s during a time when women had much less power then they do today. In this film, women were seen as less than men and if they spoke up or tried to cause any trouble, they were shunned.

Christine Collins (Angelina Jolie), the main character in Changeling film, was a main character who had missed her son. When Christine Collins asked the justice and the honesty about her son who replaced with the wrong boy, she was put into the psychopathic ward. During the time, women did not have much of a voice in Los Angeles. In handling this case, LAPD had a very bad reputation and they did not want Christine Collins making their reputation any worse. The LAPD used the Los Angeles Psychopathic Ward as a place to put women when they tried to speak up.
It can be concluded that gender issues which are presented in this film based on gender discrimination of main character experienced and events that occurred in her life. Based on the explanation above, a main character has experience of gender discrimination in law sector. Where at that time, LAPD hold power in the legal system, and Christine Collins has to obey them.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the main character in this film experiences the gender issues that are formed by gender discrimination in law sector. But, she fights against all the discriminations. Christine Collins as the main character in the film Changeling shows that she is a feminist.

B. Suggestion

Firstly, in analyzing film or literary work, the writer should use the right theory or approach in order to have the right comprehension of the film or literary work itself. In this occasion, the writer uses gender studies in analyzing Changeling film, but it is possible for the other researches to use another theory or approach in analyzing this film. The other researchers who want to analyze this film can also use some aspects in film that are not used by writer, such as character and characterization to get a broader comprehension of the film.

At the end, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for future improvement of studying gender issues, especially for the students of the
English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, the State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta.
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