

FEMINISM IN *THE INTERN* MOVIE SCRIPT

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on discussing the value of feminism through the figures Jules Ostin in The Intern movie script. The problem formulation of this study is how a successful young CEO leads her own company based on her dreams and experiences in The Intern through the character Jules Ostin. This study aims to see the presence of woman leader through the characterization who are open, caring, and democratic. Jules as the main character in order to get what she wants as a woman. Therefore, she is a resourceful character that can be used The Intern to learn about the way woman see the importance of having and reaching her dreams. The writer hopes this thesis can make people who reads understand out feminism, to implement the equality between men and women and the next researches may make this paper as references.

Keywords: *Feminism, Jules Ostin, The Intern*

INTRODUCTION

In literary works, female figures are often discussed and made as an imaging object. Women are interesting to talk about. Women are figures who have two sides. On the one hand, woman is beauty. The charm can make men crazy. On the side otherwise, he is considered weak. As up at now, people still discuss the matter.

Feminism has the origin of the word *femme* comes from *Latin* which means women, where this is a movement or activity of women who fight for the balance of gender between women and men in gaining their rights in social society (Charles Fourier:1837). The aim of the feminist movement is the achievement of equality, and equality of rights and obligations applied of all genders, namely women and men. Several matters were faced by women is about inequality in many aspect, such as the right to do what men does to have a work, get some educations, same right in economics or politics. The perception that most of men had in that time was that women were powerless and weak. Men believe that existence of woman at that time did not make a great influence to the environment and event they did nothave a power to do huge thing. Women can be divided into two categories. First, women can be a wife and mother or based on

environmental traditions. Second, one is that women are obtained from the position as a husband's companion.

Feminism it is not only talking about human mastery over other humans or others but also a movement to fight for women's rights. One of the main objectives is to expel women from injustice. Feminism is a political movement that mostly reviews various kinds of aspects of human life, especially the aspects of injustice. This was championed by women who later gave birth to feminism in three waves. As mentioned above, feminism is divided into three major waves. The first wave of feminism, which incorporates the flow of liberal feminism, radical feminism, anarchist feminism, marxist feminism, and socialist feminism. The second wave includes existential feminism and gynocentric feminism. The third wave incorporates postmodern feminism also known as post-feminism, multicultural feminism, global feminism, and eco-feminism with a variety of variations. However, many feminist figures consider the third wave of feminism is different from post-feminism. This is because post-feminism is a movement that rejects the second wave of feminist ideas. Seen from his ideas, for instance the wave of feminism carries diversity and change such as globalization, post colonialism, poststructuralist, and postmodernism.

Postmodern feminism is a mix of post structuralism, postmodernism, and French feminism. The goal of postmodern feminism is to destabilize the patriarchal norms entrenched in society that have led to gender inequality.

The female figure these two are usually referred to as female power, women who are try to be independent in thinking, acting, and be aware of their rights. The writer focuses on the study of literature. Research on literary works is very important to find out the relevance of literary works to the existing situation in society. The values contained in literary works basically reflected the reality of social life give influence to the community. Therefore, the writer is interested in studying a movie, entitle *The Intern* that would be discuss.

There are some good movies that bring feminism as the main of problem in the story of life. Movie with feminist themes such as "*Hunger Games*", "*Suffragette*", "*Spy*", "*The Headless Woman*", "*A Question of Silence*". *Spy* is the great example of feminism true story that is brought to the air by outstanding movie by Paul Feigh. *The Intern* is a movie tells about the characters of woman. Through the characterization of Jules Ostin, the feminism values can be revealed. *The Intern* is a comedy-drama genre, directed by Nancy Meyers and also written by her in United State. The movie was

released in Indonesia on September 25, 2015.

It is interesting to analyze from feminism perspective because of the strangeness and the weakness of a woman character that want to discuss. In the Movie, Jules Ostin is a woman who has a great passion for the company she built from scratch and became successful until he had 220 employees in just eighteen months. She has a strong character to fight her right to get agreement to give women the same right like men. She is a wife and a mother who prioritize responsibility in managing her household life especially towards her husband Mattand her daughter Paige.

Thus, based on the reason above, this paper is proposed to analyze the postmodern reflection through characterization of the woman character, Jules Ostin in *The Intern* movie. This study is going to reveal the character style of the woman has in the story from some aspects of her life relationship in work and home.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Feminism

Feminism means talking about ideologies not discourse. The nature of feminism is resistance, anti, and free from oppression, domination, hegemony, injustice, and violence. The distinctiveness of feminism is against oppression. Ropers-Huilman (2002) stated, basically feminism perspective is to build a balance between the male and female but all major social institutions have been characterized by male dominance; economy, political system, family, and religion.

This resistance is carried out in various ways or actions. Because of resisting oppression, this resistance must begin with a critical awareness and self-organization. With eyes, heart and actions, namely that he realizes, sees, experiences the oppression that occurs in women questioning him, sues and takes action to change the condition. Feminism is thus siding with women, for those who are oppressed, discriminated against, exploited, and ignored.

In the *Feminine Mystique* (1963), Friedan argued that women had a problem “had no name” (15-32). Women in the United States had the right to vote and hold property and had achieved a significant degree of equal protection under the law. However, Friedan argued, they often led lives that were unfulfilling, if not stifling. They spent too much time polishing and organizing already clean and tidy homes, experiencing boredom and anxiety as a result. Friedan argued women, once their children were attending school, to seek employment would challenge their capacities and provide personal satisfaction.

Women could enjoy a family with children but needed to get involved in pursuits outside the domestic sphere as soon as possible by entering into public life.

The clearest and most famous expression of such ‘common sense’ feminism is to be found in Betty Friedan’s *The Feminine Mystique* (first published in 1963). Friedan argued that, in the US since the World War II, earlier feminist dreams of education and independence had been displaced by an all pervasive ‘feminine mystique’, through which women had been manipulated and persuaded into the belief that their only fulfillment lay in domesticity. She claimed that this mystique, which taught that ‘the highest value and the only commitment for women is the fulfillment of their own feminist’ was more dangerous and insidious than earlier traditional values, because it was supported by pseudoscientific theories (particularly vulgarized Freudian analysis and functionalist sociology) and reinforced by women’s magazines and the entire advertising industry. This meant that the whole of an American’s woman’s life was geared towards attracting and keeping a husband and serving the needs of him and his children, denied the expression of her own humanity, she was forced to live her life vicariously, parasitic upon the activities of her husband in the ‘real world’ outside her home.

Such a life, Friedan claimed, could not lead to happiness, for no multiplicity, of consumer goods could compensate for the inner emptiness involved; at best it could lead to passivity, at worst to bleak despair. This despair could not however be articulated, for this existence was denied by the feminine mystique, which interpreted women’s unhappiness in terms of their own failure to ‘adapt’. The cause of this ‘problem that has no name’ was, Friedan said, simply the fact that American women were denied any opportunity for independence or self-development; its most dramatic effects were the rise in mental illness, alcoholism and suicide among women, but it also had a highly damaging effect upon the next generation, indeed: If we continue to produce millions of young mothers who stop their growth and education short of identity, without a strong core of human values to pass on their children, we are committing, quite simply, genocide, starting the mass burial of America women and ending with the progressive dehumanization of their sons and daughter.

This meant that the interest of society and the needs of women demanded that women be free from the feminine mystique and enable to say “no” to the housewife image. Feminism is a complex notion that has vast differences in meaning and connotation for people spanning generations, ethnic identities, sexual orientations, social class, nationality, and myriad identities. Feminism is not a static notion; rather it involves with

us throughout our lives and is shaped by the various lenses we use to view the world at large and most importantly, ourselves (Hooks, 2000).

Postmodern Feminism

The concept of life is an attempt to understand the perceptions of everyday experience. But the understanding of the truth of conception depends in part on the position of the observer, which may differ according to sex. In addition, every woman, like every individual, accepts the truth differently.

Feminism talks about how justice and gender equality are with men. Feminism is a movement that demands emancipation or equality and justice of rights with men. According to the language, feminism comes from *Latin "femina"* which means *female* (Charles Fourier: 1837). The use of the term of feminism was used in 1890s, this directed towards the equality of male and female participants and movements to get the rights of women. The general definition of feminism is the divinity of equal rights in political, social, and economy fields. People who do feminism are called feminist.

Feminism is still active in voicing various social networks such as pornography, reproductive rights, violence against women or women's legal rights. The feminist also join in the fight to do the same social struggle. The characteristics of a feminist woman are to realize the difference between the absence of a standard male and female, doing the same thing as the male and female child. Men considered to be the most important groups of people who are mostly women.

Therefore, the potential to develop the postmodern feminist perspective that accommodates the context and individual perceptions of "truth." Integration of inherent characteristics of post modernism and feminist thought "gave birth to" the unique way to know the world. Postmodern feminist epistemology accepts that knowledge is always temporary, open, and relational. Various postmodern feminisms maintain an interest in significance, in the relationship of power, knowledge, in the damage done by the master narrative, and in the way the institutional structure is controlled. Postmodern feminist therefore requires a critical examination of the underlying assumptions.

Even more than socio-economic classes, gender provides a reality, both social and physical, which is not expressed by a dominant perspective. Feminism requires "a different reconstruction of feminist reality, which is conceptualized from a feminist perspective". Women must be critical of the standard views promoted in society, because they may mask masculine ideas. To avoid past oppression the future must be arranged to be fair to women. If the traditional view can be conceptualized as a

“masculine” view, traditional epistemology will be changed. Since, it is important to ensure that knowledge includes women’s experiences and interests and to recognize that experiences and interests are as important as men’s experience.

This position shows that we cannot use a single strategy for empowerment and liberation (Luke & Gore, 1992). Postmodern feminism recognizes its own contextual position in discourse and in history, and its potential to promote gender assumptions. However, by placing educational work in context and with attention to specific practices, the possibility of reshaping relationships in can be actualized.

Theoretically, postmodern feminism claims that gender is not based on biology, and therefore women and men are no different from their procreation of human rights differentiation. If women are not different, they should not be treated differently under the law. Women must have the same rights as men and equal opportunities for education and employment. Pauline Roseanu (1992) defines Postmodern clearly in opposite terms, among others:

First, postmodernism is a criticism of modern society and its failure to fulfill its promises. Also postmodern tends to criticize everything related to modernity.

Postmodern feminism is a hybrid, contemporary and sometimes conflicted set of concepts and practice about the feminine at this moment. Postmodern calls into question all grand narratives (reason, truth, beauty, art, science) in society informed by western metaphysics and accelerated by technological development. Postmodern radically interrogates notions of origin, essence, nature.

The relationship between women and technology has always been an uneasy one, since the traditional perception of technology is heavily weighted against women. In most cases, the symbolic representation of technology reproduces the stereotype of women as technologically ignorant and inept. Much technological equipment tends to be gender typed, with some tools being regarded as more ‘suitable’ for men (e.g., saws, trucks, wrenches, guns); and others more ‘suitable’ for women (e.g., vacuum cleaners, typewriters, irons).

More importantly, though, it is men who are in control of technology, since women are usually excluded from an understanding of technique and the physical principles by which machines operate. Nevertheless, the history of technological developments has shown that the dynamics and slippages between intended designs and unintended users give rise to new notions of the ideal user. In fact, as Judy Wajcman argues in *Feminism Confronts Technology* (1991), the designers and promoters of a

technology can never completely predict or control its final uses. Technology may well lead a “double life”. Nowhere is this more evident than within domestic technologies. Domestic technologies are targeted primarily at women, who are treated as technological users and consumers, while men play the roles of technology’s creators and designers

The majority of these technologies were not specifically designed for household (and, more specifically, female) use, but originated in very different spheres in order to meet commercial, industrial and even defense purposes.

It was only later that they were adapted for home use as manufacturers sought to expand their markets. Hence, the automatic washing machine, the vacuum cleaner and the refrigerator were widely available in naval and commercial ships long before they were introduced into the home, while microwave ovens were initially developed for food preparation in submarines by the U.S. Navy.

Postmodern feminists invite every woman who reflects in her writing to become a feminist as she wishes. There is no one specific formula for being a 'good feminist'. Basically, postmodern feminism is indeed opposed to characterization. However, in reality we can find themes or orientations that are similar to the concepts offered by postmodern feminists. The theme is that sexuality is built by language; human experience lies in language, including the problem of oppression of women from languages. Since power occurs through language that limits human reality.

Many women's jobs, especially contingency work, are not brilliant careers, but polls after polls show women today feel pretty good about their work lives, professions, and various marital choices and their mother's roles. Women feel excited still, with so many choices than their mothers, because they break out of feminine mysticism *In The Feminine Mystique* (1963: 19).

Because the source of oppression is language, we can also overcome the oppression of women through language.

In *Women in their Speech Communities* (1988), Deborah Cameron and Jennifer Coates have remarked on the implication here that male speech is the norm from which women deviate, since it is not clear why the behavior of those using the Standard forms more often should be what needs accounting for. The explanation given is, in brief, that women are more status-conscious than men, a claim which has been widely criticized. The way the surveys were conducted influenced the nature of the findings

Characterization

Characterization is the representation of persons (or other beings or creatures) in narrative and dramatic works of art. This representation may include direct methods like the attribution of qualities in description or commentary and indirect methods inviting readers to infer qualities from characters' action, dialogue, or appearance. Such a personage is called a character. Character is a literary element.

Conflict

Conflict is one of the important parts of a story, because with conflict, the story will be more interesting or even tense. The conflict is very closely related to figures, because conflict can also be used as a process between characters and stories. According to Perrine (1993:42) in his book entitled *Literature: Structure, Sound, and Senses*. A conflict occurs between a main character and other character and environment, nature, society, or destiny be in form of physical, mental, emotion, or moral resistance. Conflict is a problem that occurs between the main character, other figures, and the surrounding environment. Conflict can be arise between two sides i.e. person and person, person and nature, or groups of people.

Synopsis of The Intern Movie

In *The Intern*, De Intro stars as Ben Whittaker, a 70-year-old widower who has discovered that retirement is not all it is cracked up to be. Seizing an opportunity to get back in the game, he becomes a senior intern at an online fashion site, founded and run by Jules Ostin (Hathaway). There is an interesting and often telling are between Ben, an early Baby Boomer, and Millennial the last generation to enter the workforce.

Ben faces a culture shock as a former phone book company executive who enters the nearly paperless world of Jules's start-up: casual every day, not just Fridays; hoodies versus hankies; Facebook, not phonebooks; tweeting instead of talking; emoticons replacing real emoting; and gigabytes over gallantry. Ben plays golf and pinochle, goes to movies, reads; he is taken cooking lessons, learned Mandarin, tried yoga and used all his frequent flier miles to travel the globe to fill his time. But something is still missing. Ben misses work; having a place to go. He is looking to be a part of something again. He goes to Starbucks every morning by 7:15 just to be on the periphery of the hustle and bustle. Ben did not have overly ambitious career, but he would done well and felt fortunate.

Jules is not so great with older people. She has a bit bumpy relationship with her mom, so she feels she might not be the best candidate to be assigned a senior intern. Hathaway adds that she resists initially because she knows the speed at which her business and her life run, and she imagines somebody older might slow her down. But the senior intern program may be just what she need. Jules has the “lean in” mentality very much. She is incredibly smart and another thing I really like about her is got an amazing heart. The reason her company is doing so well is not just because she is so brilliant, but also because everything she does is from a genuine place of passion and vision. Hathaway’s work ethic is not far removed from her characters.

Anne has tremendous substance. She has great drive and energy. She is funny when we need her to be, and so vulnerable and truthful in the more dramatic moments. She is also not straight down the middle, she is got a quirkiness to her that what begins as resistance on Jules’s part soon gives way to respect and appreciation. Hathaway attest, in a company full of young techies with may be not so many people skills, Ben is the person who inspires to look up from our computers and really engage.

Jules is the product of a generation that makes snap decisions: click on it, tweet it, post it, trash it; so she puts a lot of pressure on herself. Ben shows up and he just listens to her. He does not judge, he just accepts her and brings a level of calm she knows she is not easy and he thinks that she is afraid other people find off-putting, he sees as indicators of someone of value.

He may have wanted to be needed but it turns out she need him too. One day, when dropping Jules’ daughter back home, Ben sees her husband get into a car with another woman and driveoff.

Later, he meets Jules and seems uncomfortable. When they take a business trip together to meet a potential CEO for her company, Ben spills the beans. Jules surprise him by saying that she knew all long. When back, Jules and her husband meet and come clean about the reason for his infidelity. Jules feels that should sacrifice her job to focus on her marriage. Ben disagrees with her view. A few later, just as she is about to hand over the reins to the new CEO, her husband meets her in office and tells her not to do so, that she should not give up all that she has worked for, to save something that is doomed to failure. They embrace and say goodbye. As the movie ends Jules joining Ben for his Tai Chi class.

RESEARCH METHODS

Feminism in the movie *The Intern* itself analyze by using qualitative study method.

Qualitative methodology as a procedure study that produces descriptive data in the form of words written or oral of people and behaviors that can be observed. The research methodology used in this paper a qualitative method.

The source of data which is carrying out in doing for this paper was *The Intern* movie script that directed by Nancy Meyers and produced by Paramount Pictures. The other sources are the books read by the script, dictionaries, encyclopedia, e-journals, and internet which helping in searching more information and collecting more data to do and support finding and the analysis of the story. Data related to postmodernist feminism in films by Nancy Meyers.

In finding and collecting the data, the writer read *The Intern* movie script in several times, and then take some notes the sentence and words from the script that would support the study. The writer also searched other related information, topic, articles from the internet which relevant to the topic.

After collecting the data needed for the paper, the writer then analyze all of the data. The writer applied the descriptive qualitative method. By doing library research and internet research, the writer got some information and collected data related with the topic. All related data which has been collected were organized and analyzed in order to get the woman's role, represented in the movie and the fight of the woman character, Anna Hathaway. Then conclusions were drawn to find the correctness of the collected data.

DATA ANALYSIS

Feminism Values in *The Intern* Movie Script

In *The Feminine Mystique* (1964), Friedan argued that women had no a problem that "had no name" (15-32). She believed that women in United States had the right to vote and hold property and had an achieved a significant degree of equal protection under the law. However, Friedan argued, they often led lives that were unfulfilling, if not stifling. They spent too much time polishing and organizing already clean and tidy homes, experiencing boredom and anxiety as a result.

There are some values about feminism within the dialogue in *The Intern* movie script. Below the dialogue depict about feminism principle which shown by characterization in the company and also her employees.

A Young Leader Who is Oriented by Experience

In the social context, based on *The Intern* movie script, the assumption about the figure of a woman working in domestic life in the United States is more or less tangent to the representation of woman leaders who try to be constructed by the *The Intern* movie script. According to Nancy Meyers, she presents *The Intern* based on the culture in US is more or less in accordance with the representation displayed in *The Intern*. Which the figure of a woman works does not have time to take care of her household life. Then her household role was replaced by stay-at-home dad as shown at dialogue below:

- Ben : “Matt seems like a terrific guy.”
- Jules : “Hmm?”
- Ben : “Oh, sorry, didn't mean to interrupt.”
- Jules : “Uh, that's okay. I agree. He is.”
- Paige : “Who? The Dad?”
- Jules : “That's what the other kids call Matt because he's the only dad in a sea of moms.”
- Ben : “I've read about these househusbands. It's interesting how that all work just now.”
- Jules : “They actually prefer to be called stay-at-homedads.”
- Ben : “Oh, sorry. Did not know that. Well, it's very admirable. He's a real 21st century father.”
- Jules : “He is. He actually had a great job in marketing, but, um, when About The Fit took off, he left to be a full-time dad.”

In *The Intern*, the values of egalitarianism are perpetuated through corporate culture that removes the boundaries between superiors and subordinates, as well as interpersonal boundaries both physically and psychologically. This seemed most prominent through the interior arrangement of the ‘About The Fit’ office, and how Jules Ostin is a CEO who did not want to have a distance with her employees. As shown at the dialogue below.

- Jason : “New interns, welcome to A TF. We all work on this one floor, and that is because we are all about communication and teamwork. No one has a private

office, not even our founder and CEO, Jules. Ostin, who is actually right over there. She loves toride her bike through the office. That woman does not like to waste time. Plus, she counts it a exercise.”

- Doris : “That's adorable.”
- Jason : “Yeah. Mm-hmm.”
- Davis : “Hey. How you doing? I'm Davis.”
- Ben : “Hi, Davis. Ben Whittaker.”
- Davis : “Exciting place, huh? Oh, my God. They had one opening for a regular-age intern, no offense. I got it. I'm so psyched. I'm pretty psyched myself.”
- Jason : “All right, a few words about Jules. She started About The Fit only 18 months ago. This whole idea was hatched at Jules' kitchen table right heren Brooklyn. Jules tried everything on that she sold, described the fit herself, and apparently, it worked. She was online in four months. She started with 25 employees. She's now up to 216. With you four, 220.”

In accord with Jules Ostin, as a young leaders are considered to have characters who care about others. Jules revealed that being a female leader does not have to go through business school from a well-known university, but rather a way to develop self-owned potential. It is revealed by Jules when she was given input by Cameron to start thinking about choosing a new CEO in her own company. As shown at dialogue below:

- Cameron : “They would like us to consider the possibility...” Jules
: “Okay”
- Cameron : “...of meeting with some potential CEOs.”
- Jules : “Wow. I did not see that coming. Why? Uh... am I too inexperienced at running a business? (Cameron almost nods) I didn't go to Harvard? My methods aren't by the book? I mean, isn't that how we got here? Really? I need adult supervision? Could we be doing better? We hit our five-year goal in nine months.”
- Cameron : “Exactly. Jules, we can't keep up with our own

success. You know that.”

In this case, the feminist figure here believes the people around her to learn from knowledge or believe in the potential that Jules has and learn through experience.

A Young Leader Who is Inspire Surroundings

Women as leaders also have a tendency to influence and motivate others to achieve success and also the figure of Jules who as a leader also tends to ensure the welfare of others. It can be seen how a CEO in her own company jumped directly into the field to teach Jules’s employees to wrap packages in the right way as an example of the actions taken by the young CEO in overcoming complaints from a customer as shown at dialogue below:

Jules : “Try to line the dots up the best you can. And then...Okay. Pull this over. If you can, try to pull this towards you, holding it on the outside. Okay, then put that on lightly. Put it down with two. Secure it. Our package should feel like they're getting a little gift that they bought for themselves. It's open.”

At this particular moment, Ben, who has been substituting Jules’ driver for several days, is inspired by the young CEO’s action, by how relentless her dedication and spirit are. No matter how many problems she faces in her career, she tries to find the best ways possible to solve them, without having to show her concerns to her colleagues. Ben told about his inspiration to Fiona as shown at dialogue below

Fiona : “So how's it going? How's Jules?”
 Ben : “Yeah, I mean, she works on all cylinders all the time. Doesn't stop, doesn't sleep, never see her eat. Maybe it's good that I'm here, you know? I hope I can help her.”
 Fiona : “I knew you were gonna be a good guy. I knew it.”

Ben is concerned about how Jules is gossiped among mothers at the school Paige

goes to where they say that Jules cannot socialize hence he, coincidentally being next to them, speaks up to them that Jules is not what they think she is as shown at dialogue below:

Ben : “Hi. I'm Ben.”
 Jane : “Hi. Jane.”
 Jane : “Jane.”
 Emily : “Emily.”
 Ben : “Hi, Emily. I'm helping Matt and Jules out today.”
 Emily : “Oh, are you Matt's dad?”
 Ben : “No, no. I work for Jules.”
 Jane : “Oh. That's okay? I've just heard she's..., you know, kinda tough.”
 Ben : “Tough? Jules? Sure. She's a total badass. I guess that's now she became an Internet sensation. Must make you guys proud, huh? One of your own out there every day, crashing the glass ceiling of the tech world. So, bravo, good for her. Right?”
 Jane : “Yeah. No, for sure.”

Concern is also synonymous with communal character which is often associated with the character of this young CEO. The characteristic of communal is the tendency of a person to feel concerned with the welfare of others.

If extended in an organizational context, the characteristics of communal include ones who speak tentatively, not only pay attention to themselves, receive direction from others, support and appease others and provide solutions to relational problems and between individuals from others, support and appease others, and provide solutions to relational problems and between individuals.

However, a woman as a leader in *The Intern* is represented as having characters who tend to be unsympathetic and do not respect others. In the social context, the reality of ambitious and successful women still reap negative perceptions in the culture of the United States. Women who are successful in doing business are considered selfish and not the type of person who is liked to be a leader.

A woman who is successful with her work will be considered as a difficult person

to work with. This reality in the culture of the United States is in accordance with the representation of the female leader in the *The Intern* movie script where Jules Ostin is described as a selfish leader. In addition, she is also a leader who is not liked by her employees. This was seen when Jules was discussing an advertisement made Robby, one of her employee and seemed to ignore the opinions of him. As shown at dialogue below:

- Jules : “Okay, so I can't read anything, but if I could, what do you want me to see?" Five Girls, One Shirt" or "Check Out The Fit"?"
- Robby : “Well, both, but what I really want you to see is the shirt worn by five different body types.”
- Jules : “Okay, then you gotta make me see that. Try making the photo grid bigger. I love that five. Can we make it more graphic? Yeah, that's cool. Maybe hero the girl in the red shirt.”
- Robby : “Jules...”
- Jules : “That is a great red. It is going to fly outta here.” Robby: “I needed you to sign off this, like, two hours ago.” Jules : “I know, I know, but can you try?”
- Robby : “Yep.”

Then at some point, Jules Ostin experienced a change in character. A woman leaders begin to adopt the characteristics of communal namely receiving direction from others and supporting others and appreciate the work of her employee who have been ignored. As shown at dialogue below.

- Ben : “Knock-knock.”
- Jules : “Hey.”
- Ben : “Hi. I took a look at the data purchase patterns. Uh, should come back?”
- Jules : “No, no, come on in. That was fast.”
- Ben : “Well, I enlisted Becky's help. It seems the most expensive place you're advertising is actually bringing you the customers who are spending the least. And the channels you're least investing in are adding enormous value in segments that currently appear to have low value, but actually have the highest spending potential. That's what I

- could tell so far.”
- Jules : “Oh, Ben! Can you, like, deal with that for me? Maybe come up with a better plan? I mean, if you have the time?”
- Ben : “Happy to.”
- Jules : “The man spent 40 years in business.”
- Cameron : “Yeah, no, I get it.”
- Ben : “And, Jules, Becky was a huge help in this. Youknow, she has a business degree from Penn?”
- Jules : “I know. I mean, I forgot, but I know. I'll saysomething to her.”
- Ben : “That would be very nice.”

The Intern constructs that there is a turning point where Jules Ostin changes her character to become a more calm and caring person. And this turning point is inseparable from the role of a man, namely Ben Whittaker as her senior intern. This then relates to the patriarchal values instilled by *The Intern* movie script. The concept of patriarchy has two components, namely structure, where men are considered to have power and privilege when compared to women, and ideology, which validates this concept. This can be seen in the conversation where Jules appreciated Becky more, as his employee help Ben.

Besides patriarchal ideology, the woman leader is shown as non-racist figures who do not believe in the ideology of racism. In other words, the values of the multiculturalism ideology try to be constructed in the *The Intern* movie script. Multiculturalism is the recognition of cultural pluralism, and shows the existence of cultural diversity. This is shown in the scene where Jules Ostin has white employees and people of color.

A Woman Who Builds a Constructive Communication

The figure of leadership is often associated with democratic character, or democratic leadership style. Woman leaders have a tendency to adopt democratic ways of leading. By becoming democratic, woman leaders allow their co-workers to participate in the decision-making process in the company. The same is true in *The Intern* movie script, which is a depiction of a young woman as a CEO who is open to various opinions and

can accept suggestions from others. Jules Ostin has a tendency to use a democratic and participatory leadership style.

The democratic and participatory character in this film emerged through the attitude of Jules Ostin who received decisions from investors and input from Cameron, her employee. Cameron revealed honestly that her managerial was very bad, even for self-management owned by Jules Ostin herself. Cameron's honesty was accepted by Jules Ostin, and became a sign that there was freedom of opinion in the style of leadership displayed in *The Intern* movie script.

Cameron : “Jules, we can't keep up with our own success. You know that. You're an hour late to every meeting. We have a name for it, "Jules Standard Time." And look, I get it. There's only so many hours in the day. We're all playing catch-up. Our tech guys work until 2:00, 3:00 in the morning. Customer service is slammed. We're running out of inventory. We've got shipping issues and programming problems, and the bigger we get, the more complicated it's gonna get.”

Jules : “But isn't this what a startup is? (sees Cameron is about to say something)”
“(Jules continued) what? Say it. What is everyone so worried about?”

Cameron : “That it's all going too fast, and it could get away from us. Our investors just think that a seasoned CEO could take some things off your plate. That's all. Just free you up to do what you do great. You come up with the ideas, and let somebody else make the trains run on time.”

Jules : “But, Cameron, this new person, they are going to want to do things their way. Technically, be my boss. I mean, how can I do what I do if I have to report to someone else, run every idea I have by this person? And can you see that working? Well, Gilt Groupe brought in a CEO. How are they doing?
I mean, get me CEO lessons, you know? (Her eyes fill up with tears).”

Cameron : “The V.C.S made up a list of potential CEOs. Let's just take a look at the list. Explore it, then decide. Baby steps.”

A woman leader collaborate and share thoughts when making a decision.

In *The Intern* movie script there is collaboration in decision making, namely the opinion of investors and Cameron, which is the basis for decision making to find a new CEO for Jules's company. Women in the executive branch of the company prefer to consult with others when developing a strategy.

In this case, Jules Ostin continued to consult with Cameron about the prospective CEO candidates she met. Cameron helped a lot to open Jules Ostin's heart so she could accept investor decisions. In the end, Jules Ostin became sincere and was able to find a CEO who was in line with what the investor wanted. As shown at dialogue below:

Ben : “So did we like him?”

Jules : “He said all the right things. He said that no one knows About The Fit like me. That he doesn't wanna remove the soul of the company. He said that he doesn't have a plan. He wants to watch us and see what works. He was polite and respectful and super smart. And I hired him.”

Ben : “Seriously?”

Jules : “Yeah.”

Ben : “You did it right in the room?”

Jules : “He told me to sleep on it and that we'd talk tomorrow, but I said the job was his. We shook hands on it. You know, if we disagree, he's the tiebreaker?”

Ben : “Of course. He's the CEO.”

Jules : “Yeah. Duh.”

The Intern itself constructs the figure of a woman who has a role as a leader and also a housewife as someone who is democratic not without reason. Jules has her own way of speaking openly through language. In this movie script, Jules Ostin is told to have a husband named Matt, who is also a *stay-at-home dad*. The term *stay-at-home dad* refers to a husband who keeps their children at home and does not work.

Jules Ostin is a wife who is very busy with her company, so she has a very limited time for her family. Until at one time, Matt had an affair. This shows that stereotypes

about women who succeed in disrupting their domestic life are still perpetuated in the culture of the US in 2015. Wives who work are still considered responsible in maintaining a warm relationship in the family.

And even though the husband is a supportive figure for the wife's decision to work, they still consider negative consequences for their children. This assumption was constructed in the film *The Intern*, where Matt as husband Jules Ostin initially supported Jules Ostin's decision to lead the company. But in the end, Matt felt that Jules Ostin had no time for her family, and had a tenuous relationship with his child.

In *The Intern* it is clear that there is a power relation of men to women. Patriarchal believes give men the right to exercise power in the family through upholding and strengthening power inequalities between men and women.

Although the figure of Jules here does not do domestic work in her domestic life, the figure of the husband still has power over him. So Jules felt that maybe her husband's decision to cheat was a proof that he was "male". In other words, the husband feels subordinated when his wife is a more financially successful party. Then the husband showed his power in this way.

With the emergence of conflict, the middle of the young CEO's household did not allow her to get worse. Even his mindset reveals that her husband only made mistakes. As shown at dialogue below.

Jules : “She's a mom at Paige's school. It's still so hard for me to grasp. I was in the kitchen making sandwiches, and his phone was there. He was upstairs with Paige, and he was getting all these text messages. And I don't know why, but I read them. It was not good.”

Ben : “Does he know you know

Jules : “No. 'Cause, honestly, I'm not ready to deal with it. I would like to be a little less devastated, if that is possible. It's classic, though, isn't it? The successful wife. The husband feels like his manhood is threatened, so he acts out. Girlfriend, I guess, makes him feel more like a man. Sometimes I'mnot sure I know how to do that.”

Ben : “Hold on, hold on, hold on. Wait, wait, wait. You're not actually taking the rap for any of this, are you?”

Jules : “No! No, no. He is the one doing something wrong.I get

that. Monogom-ish is not what I'm after. I'm just... I'm taking a sec, and I'm hoping that it's just a horrible lapse in judgment and not, like, love. And once he moves through this, we will eventually be able to be okay again.”

The Role of Jules Ostin

In *The Intern*, being a female figure a leader has a tendency to build a relational relationship that is horizontal between leaders and subordinates. The role of Jules Ostin in the film *The Intern* is represented as a person who adopts the supportive values of a feminine cultural organization. Supportive feminine cultured organizations have a tendency to value and value participation, collaboration, egalitarianism, and interpersonal relations. The presence of this boss figure is represented as a figure that is open to the organizational structure of the company, through the use of casual clothes without uniforms. As shown at dialogue below:

Jules : “I will e-mail you when I have something for you todo.”
 Ben : “Or I could just stop by a few times a day, checkin...”
 Jules : “I'll e-mail you. Also, don't feel like you have to dress up. I mean, we're super casual here.”
 Ben : “Well, I'm comfortable in a suit, if it's okay.”
 Jules : “No, it's fine. Old-school
 Ben : “Exactly.”

The use of an open-plan work desk, a room with open glass doors, and a personality that is not reluctant to go down directly handles the problems of its customers. In addition, the woman leader is also represented as a person who emphasizes interpersonal relations between her and her employees, so that the communication process between them is not only about work. This can be seen when Jules said that Ben offered food and drinks interrupted when they worked late at the office until late at night. As shown at dialogue below:

Jules : “(arrives at his desk) I hate eating alone.”
 Ben : “So do I.”
 Jules : “(Jules offers Ben a beer, pull up a chair) You know, you don't actually have to keep doing that.”
 Ben : “Well, force of habit.”

- Jules : “Here you go. Swiped these from the tech fridge.” Ben
 : “Oh, nice going. (Toast her)”
- Jules : “You want a slice?”
- Ben : “Sure, thanks.”

Woman leaders have a gentle nature because they are able to open themselves to others, especially in regard to organizational structures that are made as horizontally as possible.

Bierema (2016) revealed that in the United States, the majority of women work in the service industry as well as staff, and rarely are in the top positions in management. The number of women who are leaders in the economic and government sectors is fairly low.

This is in contrast to representations constructed in *The Intern* where Jules Ostin is a minority, namely women who have positions as CEOs. However, being a CEO does not necessarily make it a person who is not concerned with aspects of service.

This is evidenced by Jules Ostin's willingness to go straight down to handle complaints for the satisfaction of her customers. As shown at dialogue below:

- Jules : “(into headset) Okay, here’s what we are gonna call the vendor and have this fixed today. I will see the dress before they are Fed Exed, and I promise you they will be at your front door by 9.00 a.m. Friday, okay? You know what, let me give you my cell just in case, 718-555-0199(others around her take note of this). Oh, thank you so much for your patience and I am gonna refund you back all your money. It’s the...Yes. Okay, hey, you check this one off your list, okay? This is done. And Rachel, have a great wedding (hangs up).”

In the social context, according to the literature, the assumption about the figure of a woman working in domestic life in the United States is more or less tangent to the representation of female leaders who try to be constructed by the film *The Intern*. The reality in culture in the United States is more or less in accordance with the representation displayed in *The Intern* as shown at dialogue below:

- Jules : “God. Taking the high road is exhausting. L1’52015. Are

we really still critical of working moms? Seriously?
Still? I'm sorry that was alltheoretical."

- Ben : "There's no need to respond. Wasn't going to."
Jules : "Oh, Ben. I wanna stop by the warehouse. 480Green
point."
Ben : "Sure."

Where the figure of a woman works, does not have time to take care of her household life. Then his household role was replaced by stay-at-home dad. But this exchange did not go smoothly, because in the end conflict emerged as a result of the exchange of gender roles in domestic life. Until one day Ben learned of the affair of his own boss's husband when Ben was about to take Jules's daughter home. As shown at dialogue below:

- Jules : "So how was your day?"
Paige : "Kind of okay. But you know what? Maddie said
she didn't wanna be my friend anymore."
Jules : "Aw! You know what? I don't think she meant it.
She'd miss you too much."
Matt : "I'm startin' to think that Maddie is bipolar. We go
through this every other day."
Paige : "We do."
Jules : "Aw!"
Matt : "Oh, how was your meeting? It was today, right?"
Jules : "Yeah, just had it."
Paige : "Mommy, I think I'm winning. Look!"
Jules : "Oh, That is so cool."
Matt : "Yeah, that's the Play-Doh cake challenge. We're not
finishing until tomorrow, so please hold on all judging.
Not to mention that we had an accident with mine, when
someone, not to name any names, put her elbow in it."
Paige : "What? It was an accident."
Jules : "Well, I gotta say, I love the pink one a lot."
Paige : "That's mine. Are you happy at me?"
Jules : "I am so happy at you. I'm beyond happy at you."
Paige : "Daddy helped me with the icing."

- Jules : “Good job, you guys. So, how about I give you yourbath?”
- Matt : “Wait, hang on. I was waiting for your call. So you didn't like the guy?”
- Jules : “He wasn't a good fit for me. But a lot of othernames on the list, so...”
- Matt : “Yeah.”

This presumption in United State culture is in accordance with the expression of Matt, who wanted Jules Ostin to have more free time for her family. There was a moment when Jules returned home from San Francisco to give Matt her husband that Jules' decision to choose a CEO for her own company was the best decision for both of them. As shown at dialogue below:

- Matt : “So...Yes? No?”
- Jules : “I did it. I liked him. A lot and, uh, I offered him thejob.”
- Matt : “Wow. Really? (Matt Hugs her)”
- Jules : “Yeah.”
- Matt : “And you're okay with it?”
- Jules : “Yeah. I think it'll be good for us.”

The Intern constructs that the exchange of gender roles in household life will spark conflicts that lead to division. Because this exchange of roles made Jules Ostin a person who no longer had the time to spare to care for her family, so Matt objected.

The Intern has the power to empower women by reconstructing women's social roles that are far from their traditional roles. As expressed through scenes in *The Intern*, a Jules Ostin is a female figure who is far from her traditionalrole. She is a successful female figure, capable of leading her own business, and carrying out domestic and financial role exchanges with her partner.

This then forms the assumption of the researcher that Jules Ostin is a person who instills the values of feminism in her life. In *The Intern*, it is explicitly revealed that Jules Ostin is a feminist and she applied feminist notions in her work and household life. *The Intern* revealed that Jules Ostin disliked a sexist, and contradicted the existence of sexism in the business world

Then, in a married life, Jules Ostin is a working woman who has a *stay-at-home* husband. Previously, her husband was a successful worker. However, when Jules Ostin began pioneering her business, her husband decided to fully support Jules Ostin and leave his job to become a *stay-at-home dad*.

As shown at dialogue below:

Jules : “I know him, and I know he knows better, but I am only human and I am so mad at him. You know, so much has happened to us so fast. I think part of me was even expecting this. Like, you know, he was the more successful one when we started out.”

Ben : “No, I didn't know that.”

Jules : “Yeah, he was. He was a rising star. And he bowed out so that I could do this. He was amazing. It was all his idea. I'm sure that's why I'm even considering this whole CEO thing, thinking maybe someone else coming in will help me get my life back on track.”

If both are still working, equality may not be created in domestic life. Overwork can threaten gender equality in the realm of the household, because when one party works excessively, the other party must reduce working hours to take care of their domestic life.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the data that has been analyzed from *The Intern* movie script found that feminism values show struggle about equality between men and women have started. It shows that feminism values in *The Intern* at the time had been something great to contribute to the world. As oppressed group she does not keep quite. The make a great movement by feminist group

The movement of feminism gave a huge impact on women where their right already approved and equality between men and women is possible to happen. Women already able to shout their right in many aspects such as in gaining a work and also women are accepted as leader only if they are ready to lead.

CONCLUSION

This paper looks at the presence of young women as a CEO through the figure of Jules Ostin in *The Intern* (2015). *The Intern* itself represents a feminist female leader, because she prioritizes equality in her work life and domestic life and also constructs that a leader named Jules has an open character. A woman leader adopts the supportive feminine organizational cultural values, namely the tendency to judge and value participation, collaboration, egalitarianism, and interpersonal relations.

In addition to the open character, the woman in *The Intern* also has character who is less concerned with the people around them. Female leaders are represented as having unsympathetic characters and not respecting others. Then, at some point women leaders experience a change in character, which is to start feeling caring and respecting others. This change in character cannot be separated from the role of a man. Although, the man in question does not have a biological or romantic relationship with a female leader, but she still has a great influence.

Points that reveal that a woman leader experiences a change in character due to the role of a male figure, and the existence of democratic characters as a reaction to the damage to the household, is a sign that the film *The Intern* constructs patriarchal values in it. Through this feminist *The Intern*, men still have power over women, both in organizational relations and character building. In addition, the principle of seniority is also applied when female leaders experience character changes. Where the man who succeeded in changing it was a more experienced person, and had a far-reaching age. Just like the moral message in this film, "experience never gets old".

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