



Analysis of Feminist Values in The Movie 'Suffragette' (2015): Liberal Feminist by Mary Wollstonecraft (*Analisis Nilai-Nilai Feminisme dalam Film Suffragette (2015): Perspektif Feminisme Liberal ala Mary Wollstonecraft*)

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Article Info	Abstract
<p>Article history:</p> <p>Received: 22 Mei 2025 Revised: 27 Mei 2025 Accepted: 28 Mei 2025</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords:</p> <p>Feminist Values Liberal Feminist Suffragette</p> <p>Kata kunci</p> <p><i>Nilai-nilai feminis Feminisme liberal Suffragette</i></p>	<p>This research aims to analyze feminist values in the film <i>Suffragette</i> (2015) through the lens of liberal feminism using Mary Wollstonecraft's theory. Employing a qualitative method, the researcher examines dialogues, character actions, and the film's script to interpret the representation of women's roles, resistance, and struggle for equality in a patriarchal society. The study uses a sociology of literature approach, positioning the film as a reflection of historical and socio-cultural realities. The analysis focuses on how liberal feminist ideals—particularly Equal Liberty, Gender Justice, and Mono-Androgyny—are embedded in the narrative and character development. From 15 selected scenes, 6 reflect Equal Liberty, showing the characters' demands for equal political rights and participation. Seven scenes demonstrate Gender Justice, highlighting women's fight against discrimination in wages, work, and societal norms. Two scenes portray Mono-Androgyny, depicting women who transcend traditional gender roles and assert their autonomy. The findings suggest that <i>Suffragette</i> effectively visualizes the core principles of liberal feminism, especially those advocated by Wollstonecraft, by showing women's pursuit of fairness, independence, and legal recognition. This research offers a fresh perspective on feminist film analysis and underscores the continuing relevance of liberal feminist values in both historical and contemporary contexts.</p> <p>Abstrak</p> <p><i>Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis nilai-nilai feminisme dalam film Suffragette (2015) melalui pendekatan feminisme liberal dengan menggunakan teori Mary Wollstonecraft. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif, dengan mengkaji dialog, tindakan tokoh, dan naskah film untuk menginterpretasi representasi peran, perlawanan, dan perjuangan perempuan dalam masyarakat patriarkal. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah sosiologi sastra, di mana film diposisikan sebagai cerminan realitas historis dan sosial budaya. Analisis difokuskan pada nilai-nilai feminis liberal yang meliputi Equal Liberty, Gender Justice, dan Mono-Androgyny. Dari 15 adegan yang dianalisis, 6 menggambarkan Equal Liberty, yang menunjukkan tuntutan perempuan terhadap kesetaraan hak politik dan partisipasi. Tujuh adegan menampilkan Gender Justice, yaitu perjuangan perempuan melawan diskriminasi dalam upah, pekerjaan, dan norma sosial. Dua adegan menunjukkan Mono-Androgyny, di mana tokoh perempuan menembus batas peran gender tradisional dan menunjukkan kemandirian. Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Suffragette secara efektif merepresentasikan nilai-nilai inti feminisme liberal, khususnya gagasan yang dikembangkan oleh Wollstonecraft, melalui perjuangan perempuan</i></p>

untuk keadilan, kebebasan, dan pengakuan hukum. Penelitian ini memberikan perspektif baru dalam kajian film feminis dan menegaskan relevansi nilai-nilai feminisme liberal dalam konteks sejarah maupun masa kini.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Film has long served as a powerful medium for representing historical events and human experiences, including the ongoing struggle for gender equality. One pivotal episode in the history of women's rights is the suffragette movement of the early 20th century (Sapiro, 2020; Soukup, 2020), which marked a significant turning point in the fight for women's political participation. The movement not only challenged patriarchal norms but also laid the foundation for broader societal transformation by advocating for equal voting rights (DuBois, 2020). Through their persistent activism, women gained visibility in public and political spheres (Lumsden, 2019), striving to dismantle gender discrimination and claim their rights as full citizens.

The 2015 film *Suffragette*, directed by Sarah Gavron, vividly portrays the personal and collective struggles of women activists in Britain during the early years of the suffrage movement. The narrative captures the emotional, political, and moral complexities these women faced, as they confronted a society that deemed them unfit to participate in political life. Early in the film, a statement by a male politician encapsulates the prevailing societal view: that women lacked the temperament and rationality necessary for political engagement. This sentiment reflects the entrenched gender biases of the time, which the suffragette movement sought to challenge.

Beyond the issue of voting rights, the film also sheds light on the broader injustices faced by women—such as unequal access to education, longer working hours for lower pay, and limited legal rights. These themes align with key concerns in feminist discourse, particularly within the framework of liberal feminism, which emphasizes individual rights, equality before the law, and access to education and political representation.

Motivated by the film's compelling narrative and ideological resonance, this study seeks to analyze how liberal feminist values are reflected in *Suffragette* (2015), particularly through its female characters. Using the theoretical lens of Mary Wollstonecraft—one of the earliest advocates of liberal feminism—this research aims to explore how the film embodies ideas of equality, autonomy, and rational agency in the face of systemic oppression. Rather than focusing solely on the protagonist, the study will also consider the contributions and development of other key female characters, thereby providing a more comprehensive understanding of the feminist values embedded within the film.

Through this approach, the research aspires to deepen the academic discourse surrounding feminist representations in film and contribute to the understanding of how cinema can both reflect and shape social ideologies concerning gender and equality.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a qualitative method to examine feminist values in the film *Suffragette* (2015). Data are collected in the form of words, sentences, and actions derived from both the film and its original script. The qualitative approach allows the researcher to interpret the meanings behind these elements, guided by the understanding that such phenomena cannot be measured numerically. In addition to qualitative analysis, the study uses Mary Wollstonecraft's liberal feminist theory and applies the sociology of literature approach to examine how the film reflects feminist struggles in a patriarchal society.

The research applies the sociology of literature approach proposed by Laurensen and Swingewood (1972), particularly the third perspective literature as a manifestation of history and social culture. This perspective is suitable for analyzing *Suffragette*, a film set during the early women's suffrage movement, as it helps uncover the socio-cultural and historical values embedded in the narrative. The data source consists of

dialogues and visual scenes from the film and its script, selected for their relevance to liberal feminist themes such as Equal Liberty, Gender Justice, and Mono-Androgyny.

Data were collected through multiple viewings of the film and reading of the script. The analysis follows Miles and Huberman's (2018) framework, which involves data reduction, display, and conclusion drawing. Relevant scenes and dialogues were identified, reduced, and categorized based on their alignment with liberal feminist values. These were then described in detail, with explanations on how the selected data reflect the feminist themes, particularly the characters resistance to traditional gender roles and their pursuit of equality and justice.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Equal Liberty

Equal Liberty emphasizes complete liberation for women, encompassing economic opportunities, sexual freedoms, and civil liberties, advocating for women to pursue their desires independently and have equal rights with men in political and economic spheres.

Mr. Lloyd : "What would the vote mean to you, Mrs. Watts?"

Maud : "I never thought we'd get the vote so I've never thought about what it would mean."

Mr. Lloyd : "So why are you here?"

Maud : "The thought that we might. That this life that there is another way of living this life. Sorry. My words... I'm not..."

Mr. Lloyd : "No... No... The finest eloquence is that which gets things done. Thank you, Mrs. Watts. I believe we have that all down. We will have a response for you very soon. An amendment to the bill might just force the change towards the vote."

Maud : "Thank you, sir."

(In the Parliament House, 00:20:49 – 00:23:11)

In this scene from *Suffragette*, Maud Watts, an ordinary factory worker, is brought before Mr. Lloyd George, a prominent member of the British Parliament, to give testimony about the working conditions and the struggles of women in her position. The setting is formal, taking place in a room where members of Parliament, including police officer Steed, are listening closely to her words. Maud is not a trained activist, but her testimony represents the voices of countless working-class women who face harsh conditions daily.

The tone of the conversation is tense and emotional. Maud, though hesitant and initially unsure of herself, speaks with growing conviction. Her intonation reflects her raw emotions, there is a noticeable tremor as she begins to realize the significance of what she's saying. Lloyd George's tone is calm and probing; he listens intently, trying to understand Maud's perspective. When Maud speaks about the hardships and the unfairness of her situation, there is a mixture of both frustration and hope in her voice. The moment becomes especially emotional when she acknowledges, perhaps for the first time, the possibility of a different life for women like her.

The purpose of this conversation is for Maud to testify about the harsh working conditions faced by women and to explain why women deserve the right to vote. Mr. Lloyd George and other members of Parliament are collecting testimonies to consider amendments that could lead to women's suffrage. Maud, who had not been politically active before, is now finding her voice in this public space. Her testimony is critical because it comes from a working-class woman, emphasizing that the suffrage movement is not just for wealthy or educated women but also for those in lower socio-economic positions.

Maud's testimony highlights the lack of political rights for women, particularly their exclusion from voting. Her statement, "I never thought we'd get the vote so I've never thought about what it would mean," reflects the deep-rooted belief that political power was out of reach for women like her. Yet, through this conversation, Maud begins to grasp the importance of having a voice in politics, which could help change their lives.

The conversation between Mr. Lloyd and Maud in data 1 reflects the theme of "equal liberty" which is one of the pillars of thought of Mary Wollstonecraft, an important figure in the liberal feminism movement. In Wollstonecraft's view, equal rights and freedoms for women are fundamental to achieving social justice.

Maud: "I never thought we'd get the vote so I've never thought about what it would mean."

This statement shows that Maud was aware of the injustice experienced by women in terms of voting rights. This statement also reflects the condition of many women at the time, who were often unaware of their potential to participate in politics. Wollstonecraft argues that gender inequality is largely due to a lack of education and opportunity. Maud pointed out that uncertainty and unfamiliarity with their rights were the result of restrictive social norms.

Maud: "The thought that we might. That this life that there is another way of living this life."

This statement shows Maud's hope for the possibility of change and a better life, which is in line with Wollstonecraft's view that women deserve to have choices and freedom in their lives.

Mr. Lloyd: "I believe we have that all down. We will have a response for you very soon. An amendment to the bill might just force the change towards the vote."

Mr. Lloyd's statement shows that there is room for change in the political system, and that women's voices can be recognized. Wollstonecraft argued that women should be involved in political affairs and that voting rights were an important step towards equality. This reflects Wollstonecraft's belief that women should have a say in the decisions that affect their lives.

"Vote", this word symbolizes the rights and freedoms that women desire. In Wollstonecraft's context, the right to vote is one way to achieve equality. "Another way of living this life", this phrase shows the aspiration for freedom and choice, which is central to Wollstonecraft's thoughts on women's right to self-determination.

3.2 Gender Justice

Gender Justice focuses on liberating women from restrictive gender roles, ensuring justice and equality in all aspects of life, and challenging societal norms that prioritize family roles over personal ambitions.

Taylor: "Oi, Mrs. Miller, I heard a whisper you've been chosen to deliver your testimony to Mr. Lloyd George."

Miller: "Tomorrow."

Taylor: "Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will leave you to the home."

Miller: "I've already made up the hours. I worked late Tuesday and Thursday. And Maggie will mop up any extra."

Taylor: "Why don't you tell Mr. Miller I'll give you a clip round here and knock some sense into you if he won't."

Miller: "It'll do her some good, eh?"

Maud: "Violet. I'll come with you tomorrow, hear you speak"

Sonny: "Maud. What are you doing?"

Maud: "I'm just gonna listen."

(00:16:26-00:17:05)

This scene takes place in a laundry in Bethnal Green, where the harsh realities of gender inequality and workplace discrimination are vividly depicted. Taylor, a male worker, openly mocks Violet's upcoming testimony before Mr. Lloyd George, belittling her efforts and reinforcing the oppressive gender norms of the time. Maud's interjection demonstrates her growing courage and solidarity with Violet as they fight against the systemic injustices faced by women in both the workplace and society at large.

The tone of Taylor's remarks is mocking and condescending, reflecting the dismissive attitude many men held toward women's rights at the time. Violet responds with quiet determination, refusing to be intimidated despite the ridicule. Maud's tone is supportive and assertive, signaling her readiness to stand by Violet despite the potential personal consequences. Sonny's reaction shows discomfort, torn between loyalty to Maud and the teasing of his male peers.

The conversation unfolds as Taylor taunts Violet about her decision to testify, which challenges traditional gender roles. The interaction also highlights the daily harassment and belittlement women endured in male-dominated workplaces. Maud's decision to support Violet underscores her emerging defiance against the status quo and her commitment to the suffragette cause.

This scene primarily addresses social equality and economic equality. In social Equality, the dialogue exposes the pervasive sexism that relegated women to subordinate roles and mocked their efforts to claim equal rights. Taylor's statement, "*Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will leave you to the home,*" encapsulates the societal expectation that women should remain confined to domestic responsibilities. Meanwhile economic Equality, the harassment and belittlement Violet and other female workers face in the workplace highlight the barriers to fair treatment and respect in professional settings. Sexual harassment and unequal power dynamics impede women's ability to work in a safe and equitable environment.

This data reveals the complex dynamics of gender inequality and the struggle for women's rights in England during that time. Maud's bravery in fighting against Taylor's sexual harassment symbolizes the systemic problems faced by female workers, such as sexual harassment because of unequal gender.

One day, Maud witnessed Taylor sexually assaulting a young female employee. Determined to protect other women from going through the same abuse she once suffered, Maud chose to take action. Sexual harassment represents a form of workplace discrimination and stands as a major obstacle to achieving gender equality and justice in professional environments. In the film, Maud is depicted as a brave woman, first revealing her courage when Violet plans to testify before parliament. Despite lacking support from those

around her, Maud fearlessly stands by Violet in front of Taylor and the other workers, fully aware of the risks, including Taylor's anger and potential punishment. Even so, Maud remains firm in her decision to attend Violet's testimony about her time working at Glass House Laundry. She becomes the only woman with the courage to publicly support Violet in the fight for women's voting rights.

The conversation in Data 1 illustrates the gender dynamics and injustices faced by women in the context of the struggle for voting rights.

Taylor: "Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will leave you to the home."

This statement reflects the patriarchal view that political affairs are the domain of men, while women should stay at home. It demonstrates gender stereotypes that limit women's roles and asserts that they have no right to be involved in political decisions. This view goes against the principle of gender justice, which emphasizes that women should have equal rights to participate in all aspects of life, including politics.

Miller: "I've already made up the hours. I worked late Tuesday and Thursday. And Maggie will mop up any extra."

Miller's statement suggests that women have to work hard to meet the demands of work and household responsibilities. This reflects the reality of many women who struggle to be recognized for their contributions, both at work and at home. This is in line with Wollstonecraft's thoughts that emphasize the importance of recognizing women's roles in society.

3.3 Mono-Androgyny

Mono-androgyny promotes the coexistence of both feminine and masculine characteristics within individuals, encouraging a balance of traditional gender qualities and advocating for equal opportunities in traditionally male-dominated fields, thus dismantling the constraints imposed by social constructions of gender.

Taylor: "Maud, take this up the West End. It's meant to be there by 6:00"

Maud: "Deliveries should have picked it up".

(00:02:47-00:03:04)

The scene takes place in a laundry room in Bethnal Green, a working-class area where women are employed in physically demanding, low-paying jobs. The factory bell signals the end of the workday, and Maud is finishing up her tasks. Mr. Taylor, a supervisor, unexpectedly assigns her an additional task: delivering a parcel to the West End, a more affluent area of London. This moment underscores the harsh and sometimes unfair expectations placed on workers, especially women, during this time.

The tone of the conversation is brief, practical, and tinged with frustration. Mr. Taylor's tone is irritable, likely due to Maud's apparent reluctance or the inconvenience of her task. His voice is firm and dismissive, reflecting his authority and perhaps a lack of empathy for Maud's situation. Maud's response is more resigned than confrontational, reflecting the weariness she feels from her demanding day. She simply states her reasoning "*Deliveries should have picked it up*", but there is no room for negotiation, she must comply with the demand. Her voice likely conveys a sense of practicality, knowing that she has little choice but to accept the extra workload.

This conversation occurs because Mr. Taylor assigns Maud an extra responsibility after she has finished her usual duties. While she is clearly exhausted, the demand reflects the broader expectation that women, especially working-class women, were expected to work hard without complaint, even beyond their prescribed roles. This conversation primarily reflects social equality, particularly the societal expectations of women's roles and labor in early 20th-century England. Maud's dual roles, both as a worker in the laundry and as a wife and mother reflect the traditional gendered division of labor, where women were expected to balance home life and professional duties. Maud's willingness to take on extra work demonstrates a form of social resistance, where she is not confined to the expected feminine domestic role but is forced to navigate the masculine expectation of hard, unpaid labor outside the home. Her actions subtly challenge the limitations of these gender roles, but she is still constrained by societal expectations of what is appropriate for a woman.

Maud's willingness to take on additional work tasks, even when it is outside her usual duties, demonstrates independence and a strong work ethic. These traits are traditionally considered masculine. Despite being tired, Maud also fulfills her roles as a wife and mother, which involves caregiving, nurturance, and maintaining family responsibilities. These traits are traditionally considered feminine. Maud's ability to navigate and balance her professional responsibilities with her domestic duties exemplifies the coexistence of both masculine and feminine traits. She is not confined to a single role but instead integrates aspects of both genders in her daily life. In summary, Maud's actions do exemplify the concept of mono-androgyny as she navigates both work and home life, demonstrating traits traditionally associated with both genders.

In analyzing the conversation between Taylor and Maud in Data 1, we can see that their statement is relevant to the theme of mono-androgyny in Mary Wollstonecraft's view of liberal feminism. Mono-

androgyny refers to the removal of traditional gender boundaries and the recognition that women and men can have equal roles and responsibilities in society.

Taylor asks Maud to deliver something to the West End, which shows that Maud is engaged in work that requires responsibility and skill. In the context of mono-androgyny, this reflects that women can perform the same tasks as men, and that traditional gender roles do not necessarily limit women's abilities.

Maud: "Deliveries should have picked it up."

This statement shows that Maud has an understanding of the work process and the responsibilities that should be assumed by others. In Wollstonecraft's view, this reflects women's independence and their ability to organize their own lives, which is central to the fight for gender equality.

"Take this up": This phrase shows the active action taken by Maud, reflecting that women can and should be involved in activities that affect their lives. This is in line with Wollstonecraft's thoughts that women should have the right to participate in various aspects of life, including work.

"Deliveries should have picked it up": This statement shows that Maud has an understanding of work responsibilities and processes, which reflects Wollstonecraft's thoughts that women should have equal knowledge and skills to men.

The early 20th-century suffrage movement in England, where women fought for their right to vote and equal treatment, helps us understand feminist values shown in films like *Suffragette*. Smith (2007) and Shihui (2011) stated Women used peaceful and sometimes bold actions, such as making posters, holding meetings, and organizing rallies, to protest against unfair treatment like low pay and limited job options. Despite these efforts, women were often excluded from politics and important jobs because of rules and attitudes that favored men (Gothreau et al., 2022). Films set in this time, like "Suffragette," show how women worked hard to overcome these barriers and fight for their rights. These movies reflect the real struggles and victories of the suffrage movement, demonstrating values like fairness and equality that are still important.

Mary Wollstonecraft and Betty Friedan are key figures in liberal feminism, which asserts that women and men have equal abilities and therefore should have the same rights and opportunities (Tong, 2009). Wollstonecraft, in her book *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, opposed the restriction of women's roles to domestic duties and emphasized their potential beyond household responsibilities. She saw women as full individuals, not just complements to men (Wollstonecraft, 1996). This perspective aligns with liberal feminism's demand for equal rights and opportunities for women while challenging patriarchal norms that restrict women's roles and freedom.

Liberal feminism aims to create a fair society where both women and men have equal opportunities to thrive. As explained by Rosemarie Tong, this approach highlights the importance of individual rights and freedom, and advocates for gender equality in political and economic spheres (Tong, 2009). Early feminist thinkers like John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor supported this view by promoting the idea that achieving gender equality requires granting women the same rights and opportunities as men. Ultimately, liberal feminism seeks to remove barriers that limit women's potential and build a society where both genders can flourish equally (Wollstonecraft, 1996).

The film "suffragette" can be analyzed through a liberal feminist lens by examining how it portrays gender roles and equality, focusing on whether female characters are given the same opportunities and rights as their male counterparts. Additionally, the film's depiction of women's autonomy and their capacity to break free from traditional domestic roles aligns with liberal feminist principles advocating for equal rights and opportunities for both genders.

Equal Liberty in *Suffragette* is illustrated through the struggles of Maud Watts and her fellow suffragettes as they fight for women's right to vote. Maud's personal journey reflects the broader struggle for political equality, a fundamental principle of liberal feminism. Her commitment to advocating for the right to vote, despite facing severe personal and societal backlash, underscores the film's emphasis on equal political liberties for women. Maud's experiences, including her testimony before Mr. Lloyd George, highlight the fight for equal rights not just in voting but also in achieving broader civil liberties that were historically denied to women.

Mary Wollstonecraft, in her work *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, put forward the concept of "equal liberty" as a fundamental principle in the fight for gender equality. She argued that women should have the same right to education, participate in public life, and enjoy the same freedoms as men (Wollstonecraft, 1792). According to Wollstonecraft, equal liberty was not only important for the development of the individual, but also for the advancement of society as a whole.

In the movie *Suffragette*, there are many moments that reflect Wollstonecraft's views on equal liberty. One example is when Maud Watts, a main character, fights for women's voting rights. In one scene, Maud and her colleagues face rejection and violence as they attempt to make their demands known. Maud states, "We are not asking for peace. We are asking for the right to vote." This statement reflects Wollstonecraft's belief that women do not ask for more than what is rightfully theirs as citizens. They fought

to achieve equal freedom, which included the right to participate in the political process and make decisions that affected their lives.

Wollstonecraft believed that without equal freedom, women would continue to be trapped in freedom and injustice. In the movie, the struggles of Maud and the suffragettes show that they are trying to change society's view that women are not worthy to have a voice in public affairs. In line with Wollstonecraft's thought that education and active participation in society are the keys to achieving equal freedom (Tong, 2009).

Maud Watts expresses her incomprehension and uncertainty about women's voting rights through her statement, "I never thought we'd get the vote so I've never thought about what it would mean." This statement reflects the views of many women at the time who felt alienated from political power. Through the conversation with Mr. Lloyd, Maud begins to realize the importance of having a voice in politics, which can change their lives. This dialog reflects the theme of equal liberty, which is one of the pillars of Mary Wollstonecraft's thought. Wollstonecraft argued that equal rights and liberties for women were fundamental to achieving social justice. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), she emphasized that women should have equal access to education and opportunities to participate in public life. Maud, aware of the injustices women experienced, pointed out that their ignorance of their political rights was the result of restrictive social norms. Wollstonecraft states, I do not wish them (women) to have power over men; but over themselves (Wollstonecraft, 1792), emphasizing that women should have control over their own lives.

Equal liberty, as described by John Stuart Mill and Harriet Taylor, refers to the principle that all individuals, regardless of gender, should have the same opportunities and freedoms to achieve their goals. Mill and Taylor argued that historically, women were subjected to legal and social constraints due to their perceived physical inferiority, which restricted their autonomy and rights. To achieve equal liberty, women should be granted the same legal rights and freedoms as men, allowing them to independently pursue their desires and opportunities without being bound by traditional gender roles or discriminatory practices (Mill, 1984).

The film also portrays Equal Liberty in the context of economic rights. Maud's efforts to improve labor conditions and fair wages reveal the intersection of political and economic equality. The depiction of her struggles against unfair wages and harsh working conditions underscores the necessity of equal opportunity in all areas of life. This theme resonates with the liberal feminist belief that equal liberty encompasses not just political rights but also economic fairness, thus advocating for women to have the same opportunities and protections as men in every sphere of life.

Furthermore, the film illustrates Equal Liberty through the legal challenges faced by women. Maud's arrest and subsequent punishment highlight the systemic resistance to women's rights and the legal obstacles that were entrenched in society. Her resilience in the face of these challenges exemplifies the struggle for legal equality, a crucial component of achieving comprehensive liberty. This aspect of the film underscores the importance of legal reforms in securing equal rights and reflects the ongoing efforts needed to ensure that women have the same legal protections and opportunities as men. Overall, the film "Suffragette" not only depicts women's struggle for voting rights, but also reflects the values of Wollstonecraft's liberal feminism, which emphasizes the importance of education, equality, economy, and political participation as steps towards social justice.

Gender Justice is a central theme in *Suffragette*, showcased through the societal resistance Maud Watts faces as she challenges traditional gender roles. Her confrontation with Taylor, who dismisses her activism, represents the entrenched gender biases that seek to undermine women's efforts to achieve equality. The film portrays how Maud's advocacy disrupts these traditional norms, emphasizing her struggle against societal expectations that confine women to subservient roles. This resistance highlights the broader societal challenge of achieving gender justice, which requires confronting and dismantling deeply ingrained stereotypes and prejudices.

In the *Suffragette*, there is a clear depiction of the challenges women face in their struggle for voting rights, reflecting the patriarchal views that are still entrenched in society. Taylor's statement, "Leave the vote to us men, eh, Mrs. Miller? And we will leave you to the home," shows a condescending attitude and asserts that political affairs are the domain of men, while women should remain in the domestic sphere. This view contradicts the thoughts of Mary Wollstonecraft, an important figure in the liberal feminism movement, who emphasized that women should have equal rights to participate in all aspects of life, including politics. In *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman* (1792), Wollstonecraft argued that gender injustice was not only caused by restrictive social norms, but also by a lack of education and opportunities for women to develop their potential. She states, "I do not wish them (women) to have power over men; but over themselves" (Wollstonecraft, 1792), emphasizing that women should be empowered to take control of their own lives. In the context of the dialogue, Miller points out that women, although caught up in domestic demands and work, have significant contributions that are often overlooked. This reflects the importance of recognizing women's

role in society, which is at the core of gender justice. Thus, Wollstonecraft's thoughts on liberal feminism are highly relevant in the context of women's struggle for voting rights, as she emphasizes that gender justice is not only about giving voting rights, but also about creating social structures that allow women to participate fully in public life (Tong, 2009).

Mary Wollstonecraft, in her work *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, expressed strong views on gender justice, emphasizing that women should be treated equally with men in all aspects of life, including education, employment, and political rights. She argued that gender injustice not only harms women, but also hinders the progress of society as a whole (Wollstonecraft, 1792). Wollstonecraft believed that to achieve gender justice, women must have equal access to education and opportunities to participate in public life.

Gender justice, as articulated by John Stuart Mill in "Essays on Equality, Law, and Education," focuses on freeing women from traditional gender roles and ensuring they have equal opportunities in all aspects of life, including politics, economics, and family. Mill argues that societal norms which confine women to subordinate roles or make their social status dependent on marriage are unjust, emphasizing that marriage should be based on mutual happiness rather than societal expectations (Mill, 1984).

Additionally, Gender Justice is portrayed through Maud's personal sacrifices and the impact on her family life. Her loss of custody over her child due to her suffragette activities illustrates the personal costs of challenging gender norms. This sacrifice underscores the film's message about the broader societal costs and personal risks involved in the fight for gender equality. It reflects the harsh realities faced by women who challenge traditional roles and highlights the need for a more just and equitable treatment of women in both public and private spheres.

The film also addresses Gender Justice by illustrating the broader implications of gender inequality. Maud's struggle for both political and economic rights reflect the intersectional nature of gender justice, emphasizing that true justice involves addressing multiple facets of inequality. The depiction of Maud's activism and her fight against systemic injustices serves as a powerful commentary on the need for comprehensive gender justice that encompasses all aspects of women's lives, from political participation to economic opportunities.

Mono-androgyny is also effectively demonstrated in *Suffragette* through Maud Watts' character, who integrates both traditionally masculine and feminine traits. Her participation in the suffragette movement, which includes engaging in acts of civil disobedience and confrontations with authorities, reflects qualities traditionally associated with masculinity. Yet, Maud also maintains her roles as a mother and wife, demonstrating a balance between traditionally feminine and masculine roles. This portrayal challenges rigid gender norms and promotes a more inclusive view of gender identity.

The film also illustrates Mono-androgyny through Maud's involvement in activities that are traditionally viewed as masculine, such as self-defense training and direct action in the suffragette movement. Her ability to navigate these roles while remaining committed to her family life reflects a more fluid understanding of gender roles. This portrayal suggests that individuals can embody traits traditionally associated with both genders, challenging the notion that gender roles are fixed and promoting a more nuanced perspective on gender identity.

Mono-androgyny, as described by Trebilcot (1982), refers to the integration of both feminine and masculine traits within an individual, allowing them to embody qualities traditionally associated with both genders. This concept challenges traditional gender roles by asserting that individuals should not be confined by societal expectations based on their sex. Liberal feminists who embrace mono-androgyny advocate for equal opportunities across all fields, breaking down barriers that restrict women to certain roles and striving for true gender equality (Tong, 2009).

In *Suffragette*, there is a dialogue between Taylor and Maud when Taylor asks Maud to deliver goods to the West End, she not only shows that Maud is involved in a responsible job, but also challenges gender norms that assume that certain tasks can only be done by men. In this context, Maud functions as a representation of women who are capable of performing the same tasks as men. In Mary Wollstonecraft's view of liberal feminism especially in the context of the theme of mono-androgyny, she emphasizes equality between genders and blurs the traditional boundaries between male and female roles. Wollstonecraft holds the view that women have the same potential to contribute in various aspects of life.

Mono-androgyny, in the context of Wollstonecraft's thought, refers to the idea that women and men should not be separated by rigid gender roles. She argued that patriarchal society had created unfair boundaries that prevented women from reaching their full potential. Wollstonecraft believed that if women were given equal education and equal opportunities, they would be able to make significant contributions in various fields, including politics, science, and the arts (Tong, 2009).

Furthermore, the concept of Mono-androgyny in the film serves to question and expand the traditional boundaries of gender roles. By depicting Maud as a character who embraces both masculine and

feminine attributes, the film encourages viewers to rethink rigid gender expectations and embrace a more flexible and balanced understanding of gender. This portrayal aligns with broader feminist goals of promoting gender fluidity and equity, suggesting that gender roles should not limit individuals' opportunities or define their abilities.

The film “suffragette” can be analyzed through a liberal feminist lens by examining how the film portrays gender roles and equality, focusing on whether female characters are given the same opportunities and rights as male characters. In addition, the film's depiction of women's autonomy and their capacity to break away from traditional domestic roles is in line with liberal feminist principles that advocate equal rights and opportunities for both sexes.

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION/RECOMMENDATION

4.1 Conclusion

The analysis revealed a total of 15 scenes, categorized into three feminist perspectives which are Equal Liberty, Gender Justice, and Mono-Androgyny. Among these, 6 scenes focused on Equal Liberty, 7 scenes illustrated Gender Justice, and 2 scenes represented Mono-Androgyny. The scenes from the film highlight different facets of the feminist liberal perspectives. Maud's struggle for women's voting rights reflects the pursuit of Equal Liberty, emphasizing equal rights and opportunities in the political and economic spheres. Her struggle with her husband and the societal background she faces illustrate the concept of Gender Justice, focusing on challenging traditional gender roles and achieving fairness in personal and professional contexts. Maud's willingness to take on traditionally masculine roles, such as learning self-defense, embodies Mono-Androgyny, create a blend of both feminine and masculine traits. Therefore, these scenes underscore the broader feminist goals of equality, justice as portrayed by the feminist liberal.

4.2 Suggestion/Recommendation

1. For students of the English Department, it is suggested to deepen their understanding of feminist themes by analyzing a variety of texts and media.
2. For future researchers, it is recommended to build upon this study by exploring feminist perspectives in a broader range of films and literature. Investigating how different genres and cultural contexts portray feminist themes can provide a more comprehensive understanding of gender.

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