

**GENDER HEGEMONY IN DENIS VILLENEUVE'S *BLADE RUNNER 2049*
(2017)**

A Research Paper

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for *Sarjana Sastra* degree



By:

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(2017)**

Oleh

Rahadian Nugraha

Sebuah skripsi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar
Sarjana Sastra pada Fakultas Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra

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PAGE OF APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

Gender Hegemony in Denis Villeneuve's *Blade Runner 2049* (2017)

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The issues regarding gender hegemony in literary works have been widely discussed; yet only few relate the issue to non-human characters. Non-human characters, in this case, are characters which are technologically made and thought-driven being with a lesser capacity for emotion. This study was conducted to investigate how gender hegemony for non-human characters is constructed in a film. The non-human characters that were analyzed are K and Joi from *Blade Runner 2049* (2017), a science fiction film directed by Denis Villeneuve. K is portrayed as a male synthetic being called the *replicant*, while Joi is portrayed as a female holographic digital companion called a *DiJi*. To investigate gender hegemony among the characters, this study applied Schipper's (2007) framework of gender hegemony, Boggs and Petrie's (2008) theory of characterization, and Heintz and Stracey's (2006) film elements to analyze the hierarchy of masculinity and femininity in the film. The analysis revealed that the gender hegemony in the film is constructed through the exploitation of characterization, particularly between K and Joi who are presented with stereotypical hierarchical gender characteristics. These stereotypical characteristics created a gendered hegemony revolving around three major themes, namely love, loyalty, and revenge. Further exploration implies that, because the gender hegemony is very embedded in the film, the filmmaker could not offer an alternative of male-female relationships for non-human characters.

Keywords: *Blade Runner, femininity, gender hegemony, masculinity, non-human characters*

ABSTRAK

Gender Hegemony in Denis Villeneuve's *Blade Runner 2049* (2017)

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Isu tentang hegemoni *gender* dalam karya sastra telah banyak dibahas; namun hanya sedikit yang mengaitkan masalah ini dengan karakter non-manusia. Karakter non-manusia, dalam hal ini, adalah karakter yang dibuat secara teknologi dan digerakkan oleh pikiran dengan kapasitas emosi yang lebih rendah. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mengetahui bagaimana hegemoni *gender* untuk karakter non-manusia dikonstruksi dalam sebuah film. Karakter non-manusia yang dianalisis adalah K dan Joi dari *Blade Runner 2049* (2017), film fiksi ilmiah yang disutradarai oleh Denis Villeneuve. K digambarkan sebagai pria sintetik yang disebut *replicant*, sedangkan Joi digambarkan sebagai perempuan pendamping digital holografik yang disebut *DiJi*. Untuk menyelidiki hegemoni *gender* di antara para tokoh, penelitian ini menerapkan kerangka kerja Schipper (2007) mengenai hegemoni *gender*, teori karakterisasi Boggs dan Petrie (2008), dan elemen film Heintz dan Stracey (2006) untuk menganalisis hierarki maskulinitas dan feminitas dalam film. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa hegemoni *gender* dalam film tersebut dikonstruksi melalui eksploitasi penokohan, khususnya antara K dan Joi yang disuguhkan dengan stereotip karakteristik *gender* yang hierarkis. Karakteristik ini menciptakan hegemoni *gender* yang berkisar seputar tiga tema besar, yaitu cinta, kesetiaan, dan balas dendam. Eksplorasi lebih lanjut menemukan bahwa karena terpancangnya hegemoni *gender* dalam film, pembuat film tidak mampu menawarkan hubungan alternatif antara pria dan wanita untuk karakter non-manusia.

Kata Kunci: *Blade Runner*, *femininitas*, *hegemoni gender*, *maskulinitas*, *karakter non-manusia*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE OF APPROVAL	Error! Bookmark not defined.
STATEMENT OF AUTHORIZATION	Error! Bookmark not defined.
PREFACE	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ABSTRACT	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	6
CHAPTER I	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.1. Background of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.2. Purpose of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.3. Research Question	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.4. Source of Data	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.5. Scope of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.6. Significance of the Study	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.7. Research Methodology	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.8. Clarification of Related Terms	Error! Bookmark not defined.
1.9. Organization of the Paper	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER II	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1. Gender Hegemony	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1.1. Stereotypes of Masculinity	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.1.2. Stereotypes of Femininity	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2. Film and Construction of Gender Roles	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3. Film Elements	Error! Bookmark not defined.

2.3.1. Characterization in Film	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.2 <i>Mise-en-scène</i>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.3.3. Camera Work.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.4. Previous Studies	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER III	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.1. Research Design	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.2. Data Source	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.3. Synopsis of <i>Blade Runner 2049</i> (2017)	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.4. Data Collection and Analysis	Error! Bookmark not defined.
3.5. Data Presentation.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER IV	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1 Findings	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1.1. Love-based Gender Hegemony	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1.2. Loyalty-based Gender Hegemony	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.1.3. Revenge-driven Gender Hegemony.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.2. Discussion	Error! Bookmark not defined.
4.3. Concluding Remarks	Error! Bookmark not defined.
CHAPTER V.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.1. Conclusion.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5.2. Suggestions.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
REFERENCES.....	8
APPENDICES	Error! Bookmark not defined.

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