

**EMILY'S RESISTANCE TOWARD GENDER
DISCRIMINATION SEEN IN NETFLIX SERIES SCRIPTS
'EMILY IN PARIS'**

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements
for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra*
in English Letters



By

EVELYN SEKAR ROSSARY

Student Number: 184214005

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS

FACULTY OF LETTERS

UNIVERSITAS SANATA DHARMA

YOGYAKARTA

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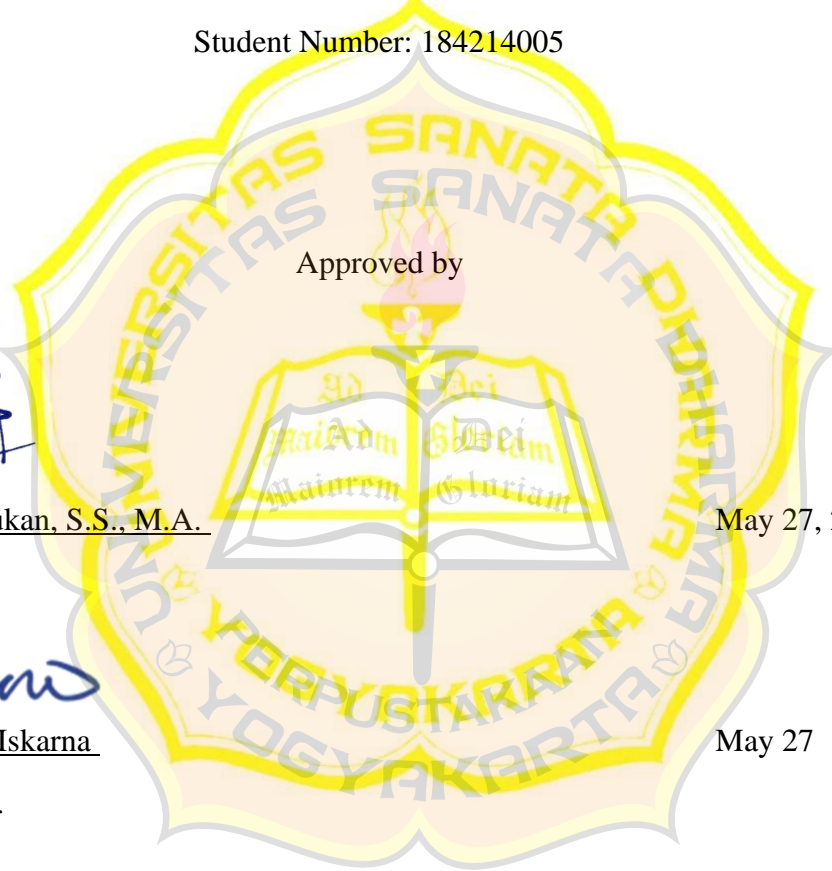
Oseanita Pukan, S.S., M.A.
Advisor

May 27, 2022



Dr. Tatang Iskarna
, 2022
Co-Advisor

May 27



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Defended before the Board of Examiners
On June 23, 2022
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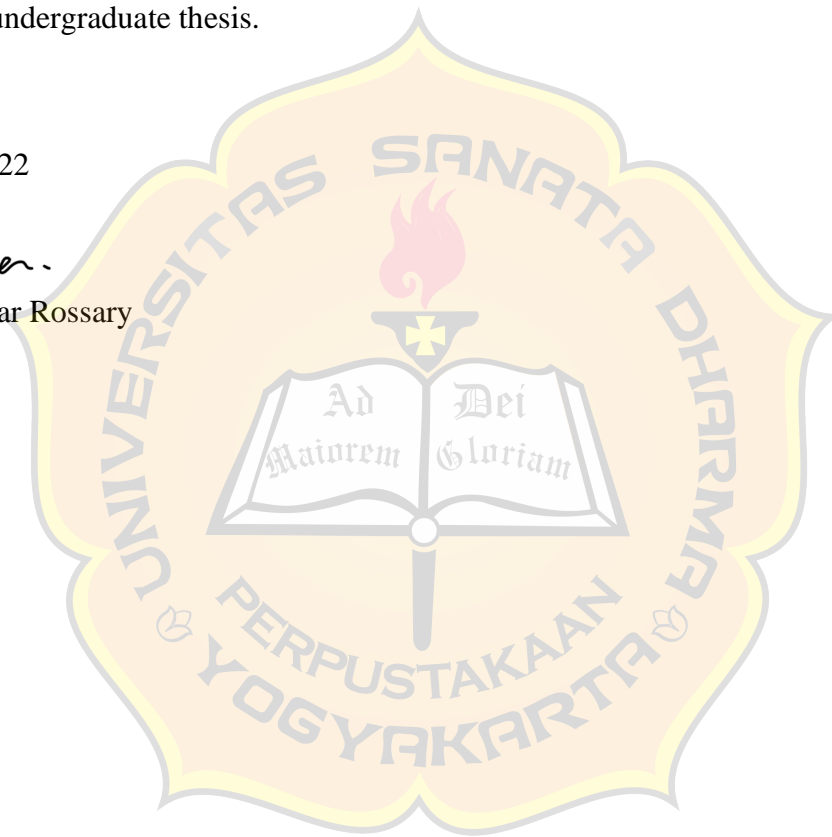
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May 12, 2022



Evelyn Sekar Rossary



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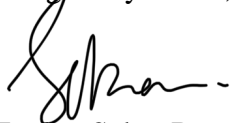
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Sekar

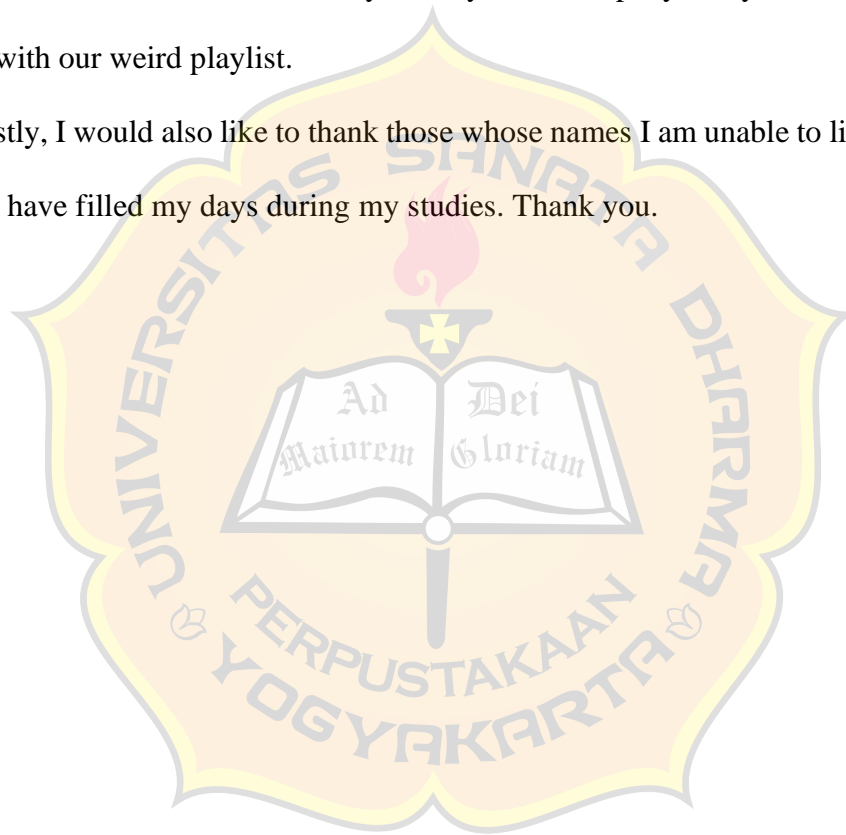


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ABSTRACT

Rossary, E. S. (2022). **Emily Resistance Toward Gender Discrimination Seen in Netflix Series Scripts ‘Emily in Paris’** (2020). Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma

This study discusses the gender discrimination experienced by Emily Cooper as the main character in the Netflix TV Series Emily in Paris’. A Netflix TV Series script entitled ‘Emily in Paris’ is the object of this present study, focusing on some selected episodes. This study aims to find the practices of gender discrimination experienced by Emily, analyze the characteristics of Emily Cooper, and how she resists the practices of gender discrimination she experienced supported by her characteristics.

In this present study, the researcher used library research to analyze the practices that imply gender discrimination toward the main woman character. There are two types of sources, primary and secondary sources. The primary source of this study is the selected transcripts of Emily in Paris: Season 1. The theory of gender discrimination and its forms was the first to be discovered to be applied in analyzing the second problem formulation, whereas the theory of characterization was used to analyze the first. The idea of resistance is used to examine the relationship between her characteristics and her ability to resist the gender discrimination she has experienced.

Emily’s characteristics that can be seen throughout the series are ambitious, brave, sociable, opinionated and persistent. The gender discrimination she experienced is mainly gender harassment and seduction behaviour that mostly comes from her surroundings and colleagues. Her characteristics support her to resist discrimination by avoiding the situation, standing up and fighting back against the source. All her characteristics somehow supported her to resist the gender discrimination she experienced, especially her bravery to resist the practice of gender discrimination she experienced in the selected episode. Although there are also characteristics that become an obstacle for her to stop the gender discrimination practices.

Emily Cooper as the main character experienced several gender discrimination such as gender harassment and seduction behaviour while she was in Paris. With her ambitious, brave, sociable, opinionated, and persistent characteristics, she resists the practice of gender discrimination she experienced. Although there are obstacles in resisting the discrimination she experienced because of her characteristics, she bravely resist those gender discrimination practices. It is concluded that Emily's characteristics helped her to resist the gender discrimination she experienced.

Keywords: *gender discrimination, characterization, resistance, Emily in Paris*

ABSTRAK

Rossary, E. S. (2022). **Emily Resistance Toward Gender Discrimination Seen in Netflix Series Scripts ‘Emily in Paris’** (2020). Yogyakarta, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini membahas tentang diskriminasi gender yang dialami oleh Emily Cooper sebagai pemeran utama dalam serial Netflix TV *Emily in Paris*. Skrip Netflix TV Series berjudul *Emily in Paris* menjadi objek penelitian kali ini, dengan fokus pada beberapa episode terpilih. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui praktik diskriminasi gender yang dialami Emily, menganalisis karakteristik Emily Cooper, dan bagaimana ia menolak praktik diskriminasi gender yang ia alami didukung oleh karakteristiknya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan studi pustaka untuk menganalisis praktik-praktik yang diskriminasi gender terhadap karakter utama wanita. Ada dua jenis sumber, yaitu sumber primer dan sumber sekunder. Sumber utama penelitian ini adalah transkrip terpilih serial *Emily in Paris: Season 1*. Teori diskriminasi gender dan bentuknya adalah yang pertama ditemukan untuk kemudian diterapkan dalam menganalisis rumusan masalah kedua, sedangkan teori karakterisasi digunakan untuk menganalisis yang pertama. Teori resistensi digunakan untuk mengetahui hubungan antara karakteristik karakter utama dan kemampuannya untuk melawan diskriminasi gender yang dia alami.

Karakteristik Emily yang dapat dilihat di seluruh seri adalah ambisius, berani, mudah bergaul, berpendirian teguh, dan gigih. Diskriminasi gender yang dialaminya terutama adalah pelecehan gender dan perilaku rayuan yang sebagian besar berasal dari lingkungan dan rekan-rekannya. Karakteristiknya mendukungnya untuk melawan diskriminasi dengan menghindari situasi, berdiri dan melawan sumbernya. Semua karakteristiknya entah bagaimana mencerminkan nilai feminisme liberal terutama keberaniannya untuk melawan praktik diskriminasi gender yang dia alami dalam episode yang dipilih. Meski ada juga karakteristik yang menjadi kendala baginya untuk menghentikan praktik diskriminasi gender.

Emily Cooper sebagai pemeran utama mengalami beberapa diskriminasi gender seperti pelecehan gender dan perilaku rayuan selama berada di Paris. Dengan sifatnya yang ambisius, berani, mudah bergaul, berpendirian teguh, dan gigih, ia menolak praktik diskriminasi gender yang dialaminya. Meskipun ada hambatan untuk melawan diskriminasi yang dialaminya karena karakteristiknya, ia mencerminkan nilai feminisme liberal. Disimpulkan bahwa karakteristik Emily yang mencerminkan feminisme liberal membantunya untuk melawan diskriminasi gender yang dialaminya.

Keywords: *gender discrimination, characterization, resistance, Emily in Paris*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of four parts. The first part is the background of the study which concerns the reasons for the selection on a particular topic and literary work. The second part is the problem formulations which consists of questions to guide the researcher in conducting the research. The third part is the objective of the study to show the aim of this research. The fourth part is the definition of terms to explain some terms used in this present study.

A. Background of the study

In society nowadays, social issue such as discrimination because of somebody's race, color, and gender is still happening. According to M.H Abrams in *A Glossary of Literary Terms* there are two different applications to be applied in literary works in terms of imitation, which are to define the nature of literature and other arts; and to indicate the relationship within one literary work to others. For various reasons, literature can be claimed as an imitation of reality (2012, pp 171-172). Therefore, it can be said that through literary work, many interests and issues can be represented. Not only does it represent the old history, somebody's thoughts, or past experiences, it is also becoming a good value to help humans for the present time. From time to time, feminist studies and issues are finally become more understandable for the public through some literary works that focuses on feminist studies. This can be seen by increasing number of literary works such as books, films, and tv series that focus on feminist topic.

The typicality of literature or the particularity: literary theory and apologetics may stress one or the other; for literature, one may say is more general than history and biography but more particularized than psychology and sociology. But not only are there shifts in the stress of literary theory. In literary practice, the specific degree of generality or particularity shifts from work to work and period to period (Wellek & Warren, 1956, pp. 22-23).

One may claim that literature is more universal than the obvious subject such as history of biography. However, Wellek and Warren (1956) also claimed to be more specific than psychology and sociology. Literary works and its theory may emphasize one or the other since there is more to be talked about such as the pressure in literary works and its theory. It is known that there is a certain element of generality or specificity moves from work to work and period to period in literary development. Nowadays there are books, film, and tv series that can be analyzed and interpreted due to the contents that contain feminist issue. It is proven that the issue is still in the society up until today. Rather than being an influential or strong creature, women are described as passive, gentle, and need to be protected. Frequently, women are not given the chance to decide what they want to do because of the stereotype of what they have to do.

Women easily become the target of gender discrimination by the opposite gender. According to Bernard E. Whitey, Jr., Mary E. Kite, discrimination consists of behaving differently toward people based on their membership in a social group (2016, p. 343). Gender discrimination toward women also happens in workplaces which affecting them in many aspects. Forbes in 2021 published an article about gender discrimination that is still becoming an issue, especially in workplace area. On their website, Bryan Robinson as the contributor of the article stated that gender

discrimination practices in the workplace are real-life cases that occur in every workplace around the world on a regular basis. With women received less salary, fewer benefit from the place they work for, to fewer opportunities for promotions although they are qualified enough, it is not unusual that women received discrimination in the workplace.

Furthermore, Forbes conducted some surveys to support the article. The surveys that conducted by Forbes show that sexual harassment toward women in the workplace is also a form of gender discrimination that happens commonly in some working environments. These women believed that they do not have power to challenge those practices of gender discrimination. As Simone de Beauvoir stated in her book, *The Second Sex*, their obedience must always be balanced with rejection, their rejection with acceptance because it is not just a matter of dreaming of their life through symbols, but of living it for real (1949). However, with the passage of time and the development of feminism, many women have begun to show some certain attitudes as a form of resistance towards gender discrimination. Feminism is a movement where women raise their voice out to achieve equality in many aspects. According to Amy Allen, the concept of feminism is to be able to adequately theorize empowerment and resistance (1999).

In this digital era, Netflix as the biggest platform for movie streaming has its own tv series that bring up many kinds of feminism issues. From patriarchal practices to gender discrimination from some countries. This study, the researcher decided to analyse the script of one of Netflix's original tv series entitled '*Emily in Paris*' that released in 2020. This tv series tells about an American woman who

moves out to Paris to work there. Obstacles happen such as communication difficulties due to language barrier, culture shock, and different opinion between the workers in Emily's new workplace. In some scenes, Emily with her American point of view towards everything and her strong characteristics, tried to voice out her disagreement toward unpleasant situations which implies the gender discrimination. The interesting point of this tv series is that this TV series takes marketing firm and its working environment as the settings, and provide some gender discrimination practices toward women in the environment. Furthermore, this TV series also shows how Emily, as the main characters have a certain attitude and try to resist gender discriminatory practices. With the discrimination that surround her, Emily in this tv series dare to raise their voice out.

The purpose of this study is to examine the gender discriminations experienced by Emily and how she resists the practices of the discriminations supported by her characteristics in the series. The focus of this study is the first season of this TV Series, in the first episode to the sixth episode where some gender discrimination practices are portrayed in those episodes.

B. Problem Formulations

Based on the background of the study, the researcher formulates three problems to be analyzed in this study. The problems are as follows:

1. What are the characteristics of Emily in the Netflix TV Series *Emily in Paris*’?
2. What are gender discriminations experienced by Emily in the Netflix Series *Emily in Paris*’?
3. How does Emily resist those discrimination practices?

C. Objectives of the Study

There are three objectives in this study. The first objective is to find out Emily's characteristics throughout the whole episode in the TV Series. The second objective aims to examine the gender discrimination experienced by Emily Cooper in the series '*Emily in Paris*'. The last objective is to find out how Emily resists those practices of gender discrimination.

D. Definition of Terms

Before continuing the study, there are a few explanations regarding the terms that are used to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Gender Discrimination

Discrimination against women means any distinction, exclusion, or restriction made on the basis of sex that has the effect or purpose of weakening and invalidating the recognition, or convenience by, women, regardless of marital status, on the basis of equality of men and women such as fundamental rights and freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil, or other fields (OHCHR, 1979, p.2).

Gender discrimination as stated in *The Psychology of Prejudice and Discrimination* by Bernard E. Whitley Jr. and Mary E. Kite discrimination is describes as an unfair treatment toward individuals that cause them lose their opportunity or option because of their race, gender, age, and so on and so forth (2016, p. 16). Furthermore, gender discrimination can be described as unfair treatment toward people based on their gender that resulting in losing its individual opportunities and options.

2. Resistance

In *The Power of Feminist Theory: Domination, Resistance, Solidarity* resistance is the power that women retain in spite of masculine domination often manifests itself in a concern with a specific use to which empowerment (Allen, 1999, p. 122). Resistance, thus, can be described as an act or attitudes against power or domination that harm the target.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Studies

In this part, the researcher provides several studies to support and enrich the discussion of this present study. In order to support the arguments stated in this study, the researcher provides the following related studies that have some similarities such as the discrimination seen in each object of the study, and the attitude towards the discrimination.

The first related study is a journal that was published in *Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa and Sastra* in 2015. Entitled “A feminism analysis on “*Bekisar Merah: a novel by Ahmad Tohari*” the journal was written by Mujiono, Zalhairi, and Wilujeng. This study focuses on discovering the discrimination practices against women because of gender bias in a selected literary work entitled ‘*Bekisar Merah*’ by Ahmad Tohari. Furthermore, this study also examines the form of resistance of women that was portrayed in the novel. The researchers in this study use the feminism approach to prove the practices of patriarchal culture and to concern women’s position in society as inferior creature. In this study, Mujiono, Zalhairi, and Wilujeng categorize the discrimination that was portrayed in the novel into nine categories. Through the novel, the researchers of this study find that discrimination against Lasi in the novel occurs in three stages, starting when she lived in Karangsong. In the first stage Lasi was discriminated against by her husband in the form of domestic abuse proven by her husband’s treatment toward her throughout their marriage days. The next stage was when Lasi finally moved out to Jakarta and met a woman

figure, Mrs. Lanting. The last stage happened when a great lobbyist and a man in the government who was well-respected asked Lasi to be given to him. Furthermore, to tell the attitude which opposed or resist the practices of gender discrimination, the researchers observe the possible aspects that support Lasi's attitude toward discriminatory treatment she received as woman which later on the researcher categorized the forms into three categories.

Based on the analysis and the discussion, the understanding of men as superior sex in patriarchal culture gives great loss for women not only to be subordinated or lack access to power maker but also to be harassed and got violence in many forms. The gender inequalities caused by patriarchal culture become worse for they are harassed while being subordinate. They also find that sexual abuse and domestic abuse as the other forms of discrimination. On the other hand, as a for the resistance, the researcher also discovered certain ways for women to resist those discrimination practices which can be verbally, physically, and mentally. The similarity between this study and the present study is the objectives of the study which are to examine the practices of gender discrimination toward women figures in the object of the study, and how they resist the discriminatory practices. While Mujiono, Zalhairi, and Wilujeng used a novel entitled 'Bekisar Merah' as the object of the study, this present study uses another form of literary work which is the TV Series entitled '*Emily in Paris*' from Netflix.

The second study has a different object to be observed from this present study. The second related study comes from Srikandi's journal that was published in 2018 at *Globish*, an English-Indonesian journal for English, education, and culture. This

research aims to reveal the discrimination issue toward women raised by the author in the novel entitled *'Women at Point Zero'* by Nawal El Saadawi. The novel is a novel that raises gender issues, especially discrimination against women that often happens in Egypt which is common knowledge. The author, Nawal El Saadawi is a prominent Egyptian female figure who is also a militant writer that speaks constantly on the issue of Arab women. Analyzed with the descriptive research method, this study uses the perspective of Pierre Bourdieu. Meanwhile, this present study uses the theory of gender discrimination by Betz and Fitzgerald, and also analyses the characteristics of the main character, Emily. Srikandi in this study finds that Firdaus's marriage experience is a form of discrimination as a woman who has low economic capital. The purpose of the marriage is definitely to comply with the wishes of those parties who have a higher economic status and who has been raising and sending her to school. Based on the analysis above, Srikandi concludes where she stated that the capitalist system and patriarchal system have led to the suppression of women. In this novel, Nawal conveys his criticism of the Egyptian society's value system that often discriminates against women. Through the paradise figure, Nawal also expressed her thoughts against marginalized women.

The third related study is a thesis for undergraduate thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Gender Discrimination on the Four Main Characters in the Novel Banat-Riyadh*" by Winarni in 2010. The purpose of this study is to know how women in Saudi Arabia are treated by society and culture through gender discrimination as has been described in *The Girls of Riyadh*. Moreover, other than the experience of gender discrimination by the four main characters, this study also focuses on the

attitudes of the main characters toward gender discrimination practices. In this study, Winarni describes women in Saudi Arabia who undergo kinds of gender discrimination due to some factors such as religion, society, culture, and government. Through the object of her study, Winarni finds what kinds of discrimination experienced by the four main characters in the book. Marginalization, subordination, stereotype, and violence against women are portrayed in the book. Women in Saudi Arabia according to the book were described as second-class citizen which resulted in women in Saudi Arabia continuing to face discrimination. They cannot move freely, especially when they are already married. In Saudi Arabia, life after marriage is unpredictable, supported by the lack of decisions women can make an arranged marriage that is very common in Saudi Arabia. The author of the book emphasizes the fact that marriage in Saudi Arabia is a sign that freedom is dead. Furthermore, Winarni in this study also finds the attitude of the four main characters' attitude toward discriminations that were happening to them. It is different with this present study which took place in France with American women as the main character. Otherwise, Winarni's study and this present study have the same objectives of the study which is to show the reader how the main characters of each literary work suffered from gender discrimination, and how they deal with it. In conclusion, Winarni stated that the concept of feminism is truly applicable to Muslim women in Saudi Arabia especially liberal feminism where women seek more freedom.

The reason why liberal feminism is applicable in this study is that although the discrimination toward women happened to the main characters, the women

characters in the book are opposed, against, and resist that mistreatment against them in any form. Through this book, women's ability to show and maintain equality has shown as seen in their actions and choices that have been described in the book.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Theory of Characterization

According to Robert and Jacob (1989), generally, the characteristics of the character, and the character itself is an extended verbal representation of human beings that determines the inner self of human beings such as their thought, behavior, and way of speaking. The character is captured through some interactions such as dialogue and action (p. 143). Moreover, as stated in the book *Literature: An Introduction to Reading and Writing*, a character is a verbal representation of a human being through action, speech, description, and commentary. Authors portray characters who are worth caring about, cheering for, and even loving, although there are also characters you may laugh at, dislike, or even hate. In a story or other literary works that emphasize major character characteristics, the audiences may expect that each action or speech, no matter how small, is part of a total presentation of the complex combination of inner and outer self that illustrates a human being (Roberts and Zweig, 2011, p.156).

In further discussion, Boggs and Petrie (2011) stated that there are several ways to identify and understand a character's characterization. There are eight ways to be specific, which are:

a. Characterization through appearance

A major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously. The minute we see most actors or actresses on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, mannerisms, and the way they move (p. 50).

b. Characterization through dialogue

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But much is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotions can be suggested in subtle ways through word choice and the stress, pitch, and pause patterns of their speech (p. 50).

c. Characterization through external action

The best reflections of character are a person's actions. There should be a clear relationship between a character and his or her actions; the actions should grow naturally out of the character's personality (p. 51).

d. Characterization through internal action

Inner action occurs within characters' minds and emotions and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. Understanding a characters' characteristics, their hopes, dreams, aspirations, fears, and insecurities can be as important as any real achievement. The most obvious way to reveal inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the character's mind so that we see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about. This may be achieved through a sustained interior view or through fleeting glimpses revealed by means of metaphors (p. 52).

e. Characterization through reactions of other characters

Sometimes, a great deal of information about a character is already provided through such means before the character first appears on the screen (p. 52).

f. Characterization through contrast: dramatic foils

One of the most effective techniques of characterization is the use of foils contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyle, physical appearance, and so on are the opposite of those of the main characters (p. 53).

g. Characterization through caricature and leitmotif

The caricature is a device from a technique used in cartooning. In order to etch a character quickly and deeply in our minds and memories, actors often exaggerate or distort one or more dominant features or personality traits. A similar means of characterization, leitmotif, is the repetition of a single action, phrase, or idea by a character until it becomes almost a trademark or theme song for that character. It essentially exaggerates and emphasizes through repetition which is such a device that it looks like a caricature (p. 54).

h. Characterization through choice of name

The use of names possessing appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, and connotation is one of the important methods of characterization. The technique is known as name typing. Usually, a screenwriter thinks about the characters' names very carefully. Certain words have unpleasant connotations when it sounds (p. 54).

2. Theory of Gender Discrimination

It is common that gender is believed as an ideology that defines each individual and labelled their roles in society. It is different from sex because of their sex is a

term that defines and refers to individuals based on their biological reproductive organs. Kath Woodward in *The Short Guide to Gender* stated that Gender is the result of gendered power differences when men as a class have power over women who thus become a subordinate class; gender is the mark of women's subordination rather than its cause (2011, p. 23). In addition to that, gender has been theorized as a social division, like those of race, ethnicity, or class, where differences among people are tied up with social structures and institutions that create inequalities (Woodward, 2011, p.22).

Moreover, as stated in *The Psychology of Prejudice and Discrimination* by Bernard E. Whitley Jr. and Mary E. Kite discrimination is described as an unfair treatment received by individuals that cause them losing an opportunity or option because of their age, gender, sexual orientation, race, etc. (2016, p.16). Furthermore, according Bernard E. Whitley Jr. and Mary E. Kite theory for gender discrimination, it can be described as unfair treatment toward people based on their gender that resulting in losing individual opportunities and options.

Fakih in his book *In Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial*, Fakih believed that discrimination against gender is a structured and rooted system which cause every gender, especially women, a victim (2012). Gender inequality and discrimination occurs in various forms as Fakih says in his book such as; women marginalization, subordination, women stereotype, and women violence (Fakih, 2012, p. 13). The discrimination toward women usually puts women in a situation where they believed as an inferior creature due to their gender through different forms of discrimination. According to Fitzgerald and Betz (1987) gender

harassment, seduction behavior, sexual coercion, and sexual bribery are included in the form of gender discrimination.

a. Gender harassment

Gender harassment according to the Modern Language Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession, Franklin *et al.* (1981) as cited in Fitzgerald consist principally of verbal behavior—remarks, jokes, suggestion—directed at someone because of gender, and is not necessarily aimed at eliciting sexual cooperation. Furthermore, Fitzgerald and Betz stated that gender harassment is a term for a generalized sexist remarks and behavior (p. 236). A suggestive statement or stories and or offensive jokes which led to the feeling of uncomfortable considered as gender harassment. For example, is a situation where a person, tells an offensive joke addressed intentionally to a specific gender.

b. Seduction behavior

Seduction behavior is an offensive and inappropriate behavior but sanction-free most of the time. An unwanted attempt to draw a person to a personal or sexual matter discussion which led to the uncomfortable feelings felt by the person who is in the discussion (Fitzgerald & Betz, 1987, p. 238). Therefore, a situation where a person draws someone to discuss a sexual matter which considered as personal matter count as a seductive behavior.

c. Sexual coercion

Sexual coercion defined as the practice to persuade someone for sexual activity with force or a threat of punishment. Fitzgerald and Betz stated that the threat is

directly addressed to that person and pressuring the person to engaged in it (p. 238).

For example, is when a person threatens by someone to engage in sexual activity with punishment as its threat for them to be engaged in sexual activity.

d. Sexual bribery

Sexual bribery is an act of offering or solicitation of sexual activity or other sex-linked behavior by promising rewards after that (Fitzgerald & Betz, 1987, p. 238).

As for the sample, Fitzgerald and Betz give an example where a person is being subtly rewarded with good grades or promised higher position in return for sexual behavior or activity from the other.

3. Theory of Resistance

In *The Power of Feminist Theory: Domination, Resistance, Solidarity* resistance is the power that women retain despite masculine domination often manifests itself in concern with specific use which empowerment (Allen, 1999, p. 122). Resistance, thus, can be described as an act or attitude against power or domination that harms the target. As Simone de Beauvoir stated in her book, *The Second Sex*, women's obedience must always be balanced with rejection because it is not just a matter of dreaming of their life through symbols, but of living it for real (1949).

Moreover, according to Kumea Shorter-Gooden in the 30th Journal of Black Psychology entitled '*Multiple Resistance Strategies: How African American Women Cope With Racism and Sexism*' there are multiple resistance strategies used by the participants in the journal. Three ongoing internal coping strategies, one ongoing external coping strategy, and three specific coping strategies (2004, p. 406). In this present study, to find out how Emily resists the gender discrimination

she experienced throughout the selected episodes in *'Emily in Paris'* movie script, the researcher focus on the three specific coping strategies. Shorter-Gooden stated that specific coping strategies are tools used to deal with specific instances or situations of bias which include flexing roles, avoiding, and standing up and resisting (2004, p. 418). Thus, specific coping strategies are different from other strategies such as the internal and external coping strategies because specific coping strategies are used along with specific situations.

a. Role flexing

Shorter-Gooden states that role flexing often includes the idea of proving them wrong with several women who show that having to prove themselves and having to disprove stereotypes is the motivation behind changing their appearance or behavior. (2004, p. 418). Role flexing, a term used by Wilson and Miller in a study of the coping strategies of African American gay and bisexual men, has to do with altering one's speech, behavior, dress, or presentation to fit in better with the dominant group and to diminish the impact of bias and negative stereotypes (Wilson and Miller as cited in Shorter-Gooden, 2004, p. 418). Role flexing is sometimes linked to awareness and carefulness over one's actions, how one is seen, and the context in which one finds oneself. Role flexing seems to get internalized, affecting the individual's inner feeling of self. Flexing roles, or modifying one's outward behavior or persona, appears to give way to assimilation or letting go of one's sense of self to blend with the domination group. Shorter-Gooden stated that role flexing is an indirect action that helps to solve the problem without confronting the source of the problem (2004, p. 421).

b. Avoiding

This strategy avoids not only topics of discussion that lead to prejudice or negative conversation, but also people and situations. Shorter-Gooden believed that avoiding as a specific coping strategy is an intentional indirect coping strategy, where a person decides to remain inactive (2004, p. 421). Avoiding the perpetrator, pulling the offender's hand, pulling away from the perpetrator, and running away from the perpetrator are some examples (Fisher&Lab, 2010, p. 1029).

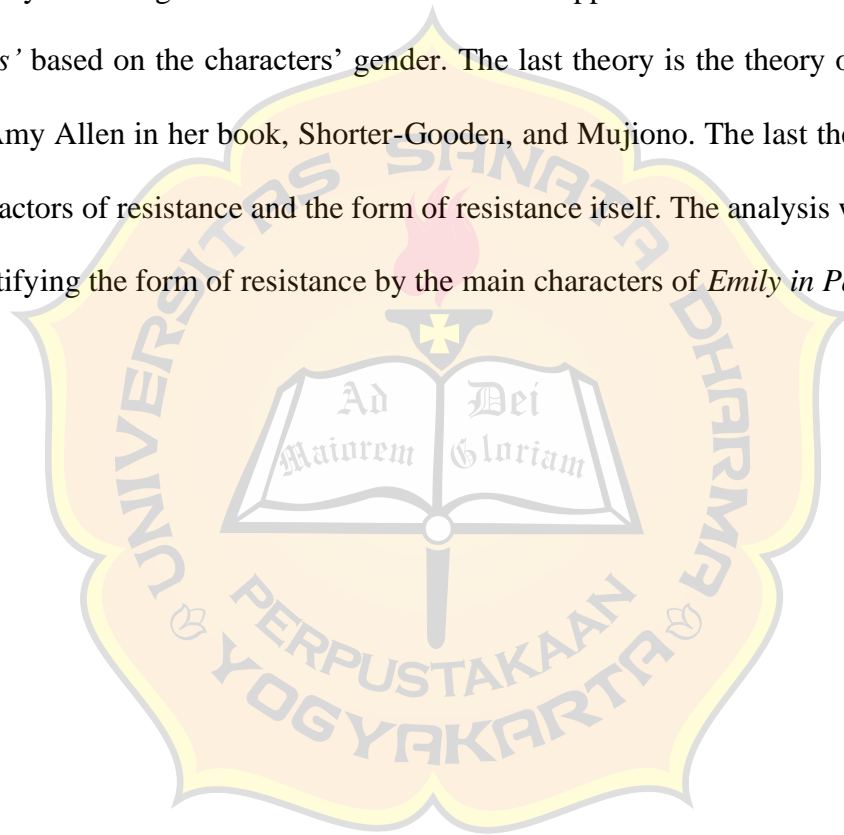
c. Standing up and fighting back

A third specific coping strategy was to refuse to role flex or to capitulate in any manner and/or to challenge directly the source of the bias and stereotypes by actively fighting back. In referring to White people, one respondent firmly said that she is not going to change just to be accepted by the majority of the group. This strategy is mostly used by those people who dare to stand up and accept themselves if they do not fit into the dominant group that surrounds them. They are persistent and not easily swayed by people that dominate their environment. Standing up and fighting back is a direct instrumentality which Lykes believed that in other words, it is a direct action to confront the source of the problem (Lykes as cited in Shorter-Gooden, 2004, p.421).

C. Theoretical Framework

This study required several theories to be able to answer three problem formulations in the first chapter. There were three theories that is used to analysed the gender discrimination experienced by the main character, Emily, in the TV series '*Emily in Paris*'. The first theory is the theory of characterization by Boggs

and Petrie. The theory revealed the definition of the characters' characterization and how to analyze and identify their characterization through some ways. The second theory is the theory of gender discrimination. The theory revealed the definition of gender and its relation with sex although other believed there is no difference between gender and sex. Moreover, the theory helps the researcher to identify and categorize the discrimination that happens in the TV Series '*Emily in Paris*' based on the characters' gender. The last theory is the theory of resistance by Amy Allen in her book, Shorter-Gooden, and Mujiono. The last theory reveals the factors of resistance and the form of resistance itself. The analysis was done by identifying the form of resistance by the main characters of *Emily in Paris*.



CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

In this digital era, Netflix as the biggest platform for movie streaming has its tv series that bring up many kinds of issues through its original series or any other films that have already been released before. That includes the feminism issue. There are some original Netflix movies and series that bring the issue of patriarchal practices to gender discrimination from some countries. This study, the researcher decided to analyse one of Netflix's original tv series entitled '*Emily in Paris*'. With ten episodes in one season, the series was released in 2020 and became one of Netflix famous tv series. The main character, Emily, is played by the famous British-American actress Lily Collins who also becomes one of the producers of this TV Series. According to Nielsen Media Research (2020) *Emily in Paris* reached the top ten list of most streaming shows in October 2020 which is quite an achievement for a TV Series to reach the top ten list in just a few days after it was released. Netflix, the platform itself, announced that *Emily in Paris* has been watched by 58 million users of Netflix a month after it was released. The achievements of *Emily in Paris* do not stop right there, the series got nominated from many awarding events during 2021.

This tv series tells about an American woman who moves out to Paris to work there. Obstacles happen such as communication difficulties due to language barrier, culture shock, and different opinion between the workers in Emily's new workplace. The main reason at the first time is because Emily was sent to Paris by

her American marketing firm, without even bothering to learn French. It leads to some of her colleagues prefer not to have a conversation or discussion with her. As time goes by, she finally has friends with the other two employees of the *Savoir* marketing firm who speak a little bit of English. Her job in the French marketing firm is pretty much the same as in the US one which is to give ideas for their marketing firm's clients. Moving out to France, Emily intends to give lots of ideas she learns back in the US. She brings the American point of view to the French marketing firm. In some event, Emily with her American point of view towards everything not only voices out some great and fresh ideas, but she also tries to voice out her disagreement toward unpleasant situations which implies gender discrimination.

This tv series takes a marketing firm and its working environment as the settings, and provide some gender discrimination practices toward women verbally and physically. Furthermore, this tv series also shows how some of the main characters have a certain attitude and try to resist gender discriminatory practices. With the discrimination that surrounds them, the women character in this tv series dares to raise their voice.

B. Approach of the Study

This present study uses feminism approach in order to see how Emily's characteristics help her resist the gender discrimination practices she experienced while she stays in Paris. The approach is suitable to analyze the relation between the problem formulations, and the problem in the series '*Emily in Paris*'. It is known that feminism is a movement where women raise their voice out to achieve equality

in many aspects. According to Amy Allen, the concept of feminism is to be able to adequately theorize empowerment and resistance (1999). Through feminism, the researcher can find Emily's ways of resistance when facing gender discrimination because of some of her characteristics which support her to react on the discrimination that happened toward her.

“Feminist criticism examines the ways in which literature in any form emphasizes or deemphasizes the economic, political, social, and psychological oppression of women” (Tyson, 2006, p. 83). Feminism is a movement where women raise their voice out to achieve equality in many aspects. Wollstonecraft through her book *A Vindication of the Rights of the Women* argue for women to share human rights without gender discrimination such as; nourishment, education, and safety. In liberal feminism point of view, it is supposedly freeing women from the oppression from the man domination or gender bias or any mistreatment that they receive based on their gender. The goal of liberal feminism is actually to free women in the world from discrimination and inequality. According to Tong, the entire system of our individual rights is justified because these rights provide a framework within which we can all choose our goods while not depriving others of theirs (Tong, 2017, p. 11).

The principle of equal treatment requires that identical or comparable situations must not be treated differently and that different situations must not be treated identically (Watson, 1995, p. 33). According to Jean Bethke Elshtain, equality refers to moral claims and moral beliefs that are physically and psychologically linked to human needs, as well as different sorts of gender equality. Equality as a

fact or a description of how persons have or do not have specific traits, equality of right or under the law, equality of opportunity, and equality of respect and treatment are some examples (1975, pp. 454-456).

Simone de Beauvoir in her book *The Second Sex* (1949), claims that women are trying to escape their own freedom to fulfil their own potential in the world, a freedom that they often try to avoid because it is frightening: it demands personal responsibility while offering no guarantee of success or even of well-being (Beauvoir as cited in Tyson, 2006, p. 97). This present study uses characterization and resistance theory to analyze Emily's reason behind her resistance through her characteristics. The gender discrimination also uses to help identify the gender discrimination forms that experienced by Emily. Therefore, the feminism approach considered as the suitable approach to analyze the relation between Emily's characteristic that support her to resist the gender discrimination she experienced while she stays in Paris.

C. Method of the Study

In this research, the researcher uses library research as its method to analyzing the practices that implies gender discrimination toward the main woman character, Emily Cooper, throughout the whole Netflix TV Series '*Emily in Paris*'. This method aims to find sources that contain reliable theories related to research from online sources and books. There are two types of sources needed to analyse in this research, primary and secondary sources. The primary source is the transcript of the series that are available on Netflix. The secondary sources are books, journals, and

some internet sources. Some theories are used to help the researcher finish this present study.

There are several steps that were taken in conducting this present study. First, the researcher watches all the episodes of *Emily in Paris* to understand what the story tells about. The researcher focuses on the main character, Emily Cooper, as the one that is being analyzed. After understanding the story of *Emily in Paris* through watching all the episodes, the researcher formulates three problem formulations to be used as guidelines for this present study. Secondly, the researcher was finding appropriate theories to be understood and applied in the present study. The theory of gender discrimination and its forms was the first to be found to be applied in analyzing the second problem formulation while the theory of characterization used to analyze the first problem formulation. The theory of resistance is applied to analyze the relation between her characteristics and how is her ability in resisting the practices of gender discrimination experienced by her. After deciding some appropriate theories, the researcher was making an analysis on the TV Series entitled '*Emily in Paris*' regarding the discrimination against women. Lastly, the writer drew conclusions based on the analysis that has been done.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

This chapter, the researcher discusses the findings and the result of this study to answer the problem formulations that have been formulated in the previous chapter. This chapter have three parts as there are three problem formulations that need to be answered. The first part is to focus on Emily's characteristics shown in the series *Emily in Paris: Season 1*. In the second part, the writer discusses the gender discrimination portrayed in selected episodes of *Emily in Paris: Season 1*. The last part, the writer discusses how Emily with her characteristics, resist the practices of discrimination toward her.

A. Emily Cooper Characteristics

Emily experienced childhood in a little rural town where her mom is a math teacher and her dad is a dog raiser. Graduating with a double degree in communication and marketing, she was hired at Gilbert Group where she worked under Madeline Wheeler, as the representative of their marketing group. Her clients when she was working in Chicago were mostly pharmaceutical and geriatric care facilities. Her only personal life portrayed in the first season of *Emily in Paris* is her Chicago boyfriend, Doug. She then moved to Paris, to substitute her higher-up, Madeline, who supposedly moved to Paris as their company representative. Emily is considered as an ambitious woman, who loves to work with brands and delivers her ideas. When she sees the one-time opportunity to move to Paris, she is so excited and ready to leave Chicago without bothering to learn the language first.

In further discussion, Boggs and Petrie (2011) stated that there are several ways to identify and understand a characters' characterization. There are eight ways to analyse a character's characterisation which through the appearance, dialogue, external actions, internal action, reaction of others, kontras: dramatic foils, caricature and leitmotif, and through the choice of name. Emily characterisation is analysed with the theory of Boggs and Petrie (2011).

1. Ambitious

According to Merriam-webster.com, ambitious means having ambition or having a desire to be successful, powerful, or famous. Emily in the first season of *Emily in Paris* is depicted as an ambitious women. As she works for the marketing firm and having an enthusiasm in her work field, it makes her an ambitious women. Her love towards working leads her to become a person who loves to get opportunity even the smallest opportunity.

As stated in Boggs and Petrie's theory, a character's characteristics can be portrayed from the dialogue between each characters. In the series *Emily in Paris*, it is portrayed that Emily's characterization is an ambitious one through the dialogue between her and her American boyfriend, Doug. It is shown through the dialogue; Emily told her boyfriend about the opportunity to get to the French's marketing firm and the position that is offered for her after she moves back to America.

EMILY. But they still need someone in Paris. They asked me if I would take the job. For a year.

DOUG. In Paris?!

EMILY. If I do, they'll guarantee me senior brand manager when I get back.

DOUG. And if you say no?

EMILY. Maybe another three or four years or longer? The apartment there is all set up. Plus there's a relocation bonus.

[Episode 1, 2020]

The dialogue above shows that Emily has a strong desire and ambition to become successful in her career. Her statement "But they still need someone in Paris. They asked me if I would take the job. For a year." and "If I do, they'll guarantee me senior brand manager when I get back." show that she is willing to go to Paris although she was reminded by her boyfriend that can't speak French at all. She sees it as an opportunity if she decides to go to Paris to accelerate her position into becoming a senior brand manager. Her desire to achieve a higher position is driven by the ambitious characteristics she has. Although there are many obstacles and challenges waiting for her to achieve this because she is a woman, she still tries to find a way to achieve it.

2. Brave

According to merriam-webster.com , brave is defined as having or showing mental or moral strength to face danger, fear, and difficulty: having or showing courage. Emily depicted as a brave woman as she is bravely get herself to Paris although she never learns how to speak French.

Boggs and Petrie stated in their book that characteristics of a character can be seen through a dialogue. Hints of Emily' characteristics can be seen through her dialogue and her new boss in Paris. For example is the dialogue between Emily and her new boss in Paris' marketing firm, Jean-Paul.

JEAN-PAUL. (*pleased*) Exactly right. All of the brands we market here - from perfume to cognac to couture - are all to do with pleasure. So perhaps you have something to

learn from us, but I'm not sure if we have much to learn from you.

EMILY. Actually, Monsieur Brossard, I've been doing a deep dive on your company for the past few weeks. And with all due respect, I have been sent here for a reason. So if you don't mind, I would like to share some of my thoughts with you about your social media strategies, in particular.

SYLVIE. *(in French with subtitles)* She's so direct!

[Episode 2, 2020]

In this dialogue, it can be clearly seen that Emily is a brave woman despite being underestimated by Jean-Paul, the head of Savoir. The expression "And with all due respect, I have been sent here for a reason." means that Emily is disagree that the marketing firm, Jean-Paul in particular, has nothing to learn from Emily. She bravely conveys her thoughts despite it is her first day in the office.

Another evidence in the sixth episode entitled *Ringarde*. Emily went to a ballet show after she found out that Pierre Cadeu would be there. After the *Ringarde* incident, she went to a ballet show, plan to apologize to Pierre Cadeu after offending him for using a cheap accessories. According to Boggs and Petrie, characteristics of a character can be seen from external action. Emily shows a brave characteristic through her external action; she decided to attend the ballet show after she found out that Pierre Cadeu was the designer of the ballet show, she quickly realised that it was a good chance to meet him in person and apologize properly for causing trouble.

PIERRE CADEU. *[sighs]* Do I know you?

MADAM. *[chuckles]* It's the *ringarde* from the marketing firm the other day

EMILY. Emily from Savoir

["dance of the cygnets" playing]

MADAM. *excusez-moi, mademoiselle.* It's a private box

EMILY. I... I just came here to apologize for the other day, for offending you, and to let you know that you are right. I am a basic bitch with a bag charm.
[Episode 6, 2020]

The dialogue portrayed Emily's bravery after she admits that she is guilty and offended Pierre Cadeu after wearing cheap accessories in front of a great designer. Her statement "I... I just came here to apologize for the other day, for offending you, and to let you know that you are right." means that she admits her fault and brave enough to apologize properly to him. Emily still bravely meet Pierre Cadeu in his private box to apologize properly to him.

3. Sociable

Sociable according to Cambridge dictionary is an adjective means enjoying themselves getting involved with people and behaving in a friendly way towards each other. In the series, it is clear that Emily depicted as a sociable character. She easily befriend with other people especially those who speak English in Paris. Emily likes to be surrounded with people. In this series, she is always surrounded by her colleagues or her friends outside her marketing firm.

According to Boggs and Petrie, characteristics of a character can be seen from external action. Emily shows that she is sociable through her external action; It was the day when Emily planned to buy a pink roses for herself but got flowers she doesn't want to, and Camile –a total stranger help Emily to bought the flowers Emily wanted. It can be seen that Emily gladly receive Camile's help and behaving in a friendly way to Camile after her help. After Camile helped her with flowers she intended to buy which later on, they talked and got along easily even Emily got invited to attend Camile's art gallery opening night.

SELLER. *[in French]* here *[gives another kind of flowers, but not what Emily wanted]*

CAMILE. *[in French]* morning ma'am, she wants the nice roses, not those.

SELLER. *[in French]* six euros

CAMILE. *[in english]* It's five euros sixty, but round it up to six.

EMILY. Really?

CAMILE. Mm-hmm

EMILY. Oh merci very much. Thank you, my lousy French gets me nowhere

CAMILE. no, she is not nice to anyone

EMILY. you're nice and French and you speak English

CAMILE. of course, I grew up watching American TV
[Episode 4, 2020]

Emily and Camile have no any kind of relationship when the dialogue above happened. She is a total stranger who happens to be able to speak English despite being a French. It shows that Emily is a sociable character because she gladly receive Camile's help, and successfully building a conversation with Camile, which later on become one of her French friend. In the fourth episode, she talks to Camile for quite a long time for someone who just meet each other, even Emily is invited to Camile's art gallery opening night.

Another evidence in the first episode of *'Emily in Paris'* series. It can be analyse through Emily and Mindy's dialogue. As Boggs and Petrie stated in their book that characteristics of a character can be seen through a dialogue. The dialogue between Emily and Mindy, an Asian girl who live in Paris and just meet Emily for the first time clearly depicted how Emily is easily befriend with other people. Especially those who speaks English, since her French is not really good for French people itself.

MINDY. I'm so sorry, please let me buy you another one.

EMILY. Sorry, I don't speak French.
 MINDY. American?
 EMILY. Did you think I was French?
 MINDY. Honestly, no. I was being polite. You look American.
 EMILY. Why?
 MINDY. Shoes. Dress. Hair. Nails. Everything. Very sensible. Are you from Indiana?
 EMILY. Chicago.
 MINDY. I was close. I went to school in Indianapolis.
 EMILY. Why?
 MINDY. Long story. Very boring. The story. And Indianapolis. But the girls, they look like you.
(beat)
 "Nice." And a little plain.
 EMILY. Are those your children?
 MINDY. No. I'm their nanny.
(yells in Mandarin)
 [Episode 1, 2020]

The dialogue portrayed the sociable characteristic that Emily owns. It expresses that Emily is easily get along with people she just met. She have a conversation with Mindy, a girl she just met, and behaving in a friendly way which lead them to have each other' numbers. She easily befriend with Mindy after their first met in the park.

4. Opinionated

Emily in the TV series *'Emily in Paris'* is an opinionated character. As the dictionary.cambridge.org claims, opinionated means that someone has strong opinion. It is also stated there is no negative connotation in the word "opinionated". That person who considered as an opinionated usually hold on to their own opinion, and will not hesitate to let other people know what those opinion are according to vocabulary.com. Emily is an opinionated character since the beginning because she will not hesitate to let other people know her opinion or her thoughts.

Emily characteristic where she is being opinionated in some moments, can be seen through the dialogue. Emily came to a commercial shoot held by her France marketing where she saw a naked girl walking across the bridge as the model, which led her to delivered her opinion after getting asked by Antoine –the representative of the brand.

ANTOINE. What do you think?

SYLVIE. *J'adore*

ANTOINE. Emily?

EMILY. Uh, well, I... didn't expect her to be naked.

ANTOINE. she is not naked. She's wearing perfume.

[sylvie chuckles]

it's very sexy, no?

EMILY. Sexy or sexist?

ANTOINE. I don't understand how is this sexist?

EMILY. Well, whose dream is it anyway? the... the... the men or the women?

ANTOINE. It's her dream of course. to be admired and desired by men.

EMILY. But it's the male gaze.

ANTOINE. Tell me, what is wrong with the male gaze?

EMILY. The males are objectifying her. They have the power

ANTOINE. No, she has the power. Because she is beautiful, she's naked, which gives her more power.

EMILY. We just need to be sensitive to the way women are thinking now. I... I want to protect your brand.

[Episode 3, 2020]

From the dialogue above, Emily expressed her opinion and emphasized that the advertising concept could have a bad influence on the Antoine brand because it is considered something that is sensitive to women. When Antoine and Emily exchanging their point of view towards the concept of the commercial advertisement, Emily still holds on to her opinion. Her statement “We just need to be sensitive to the way women are thinking now. I... I want to protect your brand.”

express that she believes that her opinion towards the concept of the advertisement could be something that is not appropriate for some parties.

5. Persistent

Merriam-webster.com defined persistent as an adjective where people or someone keep doing something or try to do something in spite of difficulties, obstacles, or discouragement, or people want them to stop. Emily is quite persistent when it comes to anything related to her life. She is so persistent when she gets the opportunity to go to Paris to pursue her career although she speaks zero French. When she faced by the fact that there is unspoken rule in her office in Paris, she still determine to break the rule.

Boggs and Petrie claimed in their book that the characteristics of a character can be seen through a dialogue. The dialogue between Emily and Doug, her American boyfriend about her plan to go to Paris for her career expresses how persistent she is about going to Paris despite she never learns to speak French. Emily tells him about the opportunity she gets after her boss gets pregnant and couldn't make it to go to Paris. Emily sees her pregnant boss as an opportunity; which she decided to consider herself to replace her to go to Paris alone.

EMILY. But they still need someone in Paris. They asked me if I would take the job. For a year.

DOUG. In Paris?!

EMILY. If I do, they'll guarantee me, senior brand manager, when I get back.

DOUG. And if you say no?

EMILY. Maybe another three or four years or longer? (*beat*)
The apartment there is all set up. Plus there's a relocation bonus. She pulls out her phone.

EMILY. Just to explore the idea, here's a spreadsheet for the next year. Weeks you might be able to come to Paris, times I can come back to Chicago, taking into account vacation and sick days.

[*Doug looks at the calendar, reeling a bit.*]

DOUG. You're serious about this.

EMILY: I know it's crazy, but when would we get a chance like this? It'll be an adventure.

DOUG. Unless I missed something – you don't speak French!

EMILY. I'm good at my job. That will translate.

DOUG. Really? That's your plan?

EMILY. Fake it 'til you make it.

[Episode 1, 2020]

The dialogue above shows how persistent Emily as a character. Some of her lines; “If I do, they'll guarantee me, senior brand manager, when I get back.”, “Just to explore the idea, here's a spreadsheet for the next year. Weeks you might be able to come to Paris, times I can come back to Chicago, taking into account vacation and sick days.”, and “Fake it 'til you make it.” are the highlight of her persistent characteristics. She even make a spreadsheet of possible times she and her boyfriend would see each other. Moreover, despite speaks zero French, and get reminded by her boyfriend that she speaks no French, Emily is still determines to go to Paris.

Another evidence is in the fifth episode, entitled '*Faux Amis*'. Emily is so persistent, although she face many difficulties or obstacles, she never backs down. She believes that she makes the right choice for herself, and sometimes for her company as well. As Boggs and Petrie stated in their book that characteristics of a character can be seen through their external action. It is shown through her decision;

that even after being told to not talk about Duree because they are no longer Savoir clients, she still went to the event held by Duree who invited her as an influencer.

EMILY. But I love Duree. They were the first lip gloss I ever bought. Well not actually, my friend Cindy stole it from Target, she is a teacher now.

JULIEN. Hmm, sounds right.

EMILY. Oh, it's at the *Hotel D'Evreux*? is that good?

JULIEN. NO, none of this good. We don't speak of Duree in this office. They used to be clients.

EMILY. What happened?

JULIEN. *[sighs]* we don't speak of it, Emily.

[time skips]

EMILY. I've got a lunch

JULIEN. You're going?

EMILY. The event that dare not speak its name? Yes. I just need a one-on one with Olivia Thompson

JULIEN. Their CMO?

[Episode 5, 2020]

The expression “The event that dare not speak its name? Yes. I just need a one-on-one with Olivia Thompson” express that despite the fact that she is unable to talk about Duree cosmetics in her company, she still eager to go to the event. She persistently talk about that brand even convincing her colleagues that she can talk to the CMO to be back to Savoir as their marketer.

B. Gender Discrimination portrayed in *Emily in Paris: Season 1*

In this section, two out of four forms of gender discrimination are found in the selected episodes. The first one is gender harassment, and the second one is seduction behavior. The two forms are experienced by the main character herself, Emily Cooper throughout the selected episode.

1. Gender harassment

Gender harassment is a term for a generalized sexist remarks and behavior according to Fitzgerald and Betz (1987, p. 236). It is also cited in their book, gender

harassment according to the Modern Language Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession consist principally of behavior verbally such as: comments or remarks, jokes, and suggestion that is directed at someone because of their gender and not necessarily aimed at eliciting sexual cooperation (Franklin *et al.* as cited in Fitzgerald & Betz, 1987). In some episodes in 'Emily in Paris' there are some evidence that Emily, as the main character, receives an unpleasant harassment in form of remarks and suggestion.

GILLES. I like American girls. They have very nice breast
 EMILY. [*shocked*] Excuse me?
 GILLES. Boobs? Tits? I mean they're very [*gesturing*] big.
 French girls, very small.
 EMILY. Oh, well. Cultural differences.
 [Episode 1, 2020]

In the first episode, when Emily came from America for the first time, she was picked up by a chauffeur named Gilles. By the dialogue above, it is shown that Gilles comment harasses Emily as an America woman. "I like American girls. They have very nice breast" is the highlight of the conversation between Gilles and Emily as a proof that Gilles harasses Emily through his comment. Especially after his statement, he boldly emphasizes his meaning for his previous statement to Emily with his gesture and a comparison between American woman and French. The second evidence is in the third episode of the first season of 'Emily in Paris', where Emily attended the house party held by her friend Mindy and met a boy in there. The boy she met is a Parisian who speaks English quite well.

BOY 1. I like *les huitres*.
 EMILY. Oyster
 [*both laugh*]
 BOY 1. And I like *tes levres*
 EMILY. My lips. *J'aime...* your eyes

BOY 1. *Les yeux*
 EMILY. [*quietly*] *les yeux*
 BOY 1. I like *ton cou* [*kisses*]
 EMILY. My neck
 BOY 1. [*whispers*] And I like... American pussy
 EMILY. Excuse me? [*frown*]
 BOY 1. I like American pussy
 EMILY. And I'd really like to go home now.
 BOY 1. [*gesturing*]
 EMILY. Alone
 [Episode 3, 2020]

In the dialogue above, both Emily and the boy are teasing each other at the first time after they decide to leave the house party earlier to get some fresh air. "I Like American pussy" is the highlight of this evidence stated by the boy Emily just met. Everything went alright at the first time because they just playing guess the word in French. Otherwise, after his unexpected statement, Emily is quite shock. The man clearly says the female body part he likes, to the woman which unfortunately is Emily herself. Although they are teasing each other at first, but his statement after that offended Emily as a woman herself. Another evidence is in the fifth episode of the first season of 'Emily in Paris'.

LUC. [*knocking*] Bring the Eiffel Tower to bed.
 EMILY. Huh?
 LUC. For Hastens. That could be the slogan.
 EMILY. They're Swedish, so using a Paris landmark may not—
 LUC. No, no, no, no, no. Not *the* Eiffel Tower, but The Eiffel Tower
 JULIEN. He means the sex position.
 EMILY. [*frowns*]
 LUC. The woman is on all fours, and the two men, one in the front, one in the back, and they, uh... [*gesturing*]
 How do you say "clap?"
 JULIEN. High-five
 EMILY. Why do they high-five?
 LUC. To make shape
 [*both Luc and Julien do the high five*]

LUC. Eiffel Tower.
 EMILY. Please put your hands down.
 JULIEN. Then it's only the London Bridge. Not as fun.
 LUC: [*in French*] Yes, that's true.
 [Episode 5, 2020]

The entire dialogue above portrays another evidence of gender harassment that is experienced by Emily in her office. In the fifth episode, Luc and Julien as Emily colleagues suggest an idea for their Swedish client's campaign. The suggestion is definitely inappropriate to be delivered and explained to Emily. It doesn't lead to a sexual cooperation, but lead to an awkward situation for Emily to responds her colleague's suggestion. In the end of the conversation, Emily with her bravery tells her colleague that the conversation is considered as a workplace harassment.

[*excited chatter*]
 THOMAS. Emily! You look beautiful in that dress. [*get closer*]
 EMILY. [*smiles*]
 THOMAS. [*kisses, then whispering*] But not as beautiful as you look without it.
 EMILY. Well, you're looking pretty handsome yourself.
 [Episode 6, 2020]

Another scene that portrays a gender harassment experienced by Emily as the main character is in the sixth episode of the first season of 'Emily in Paris'. Following the statement of Modern Language Association's Committee on the Status of Women in the Profession as cited in Fitzgerald and Betz (1987) that stated that gender harassment is a verbal behaviour that is directed at someone especially because of their gender, but it is not necessarily aimed to sexual cooperation. Most of the time, comments or remarks, jokes, and suggestion considered as the verbal behavior in gender harassment. In the dialogue above, Thomas as Emily's boyfriend at first compliments Emily because of her pretty dress. Seconds later,

Thomas stated that Emily is more beautiful without the dress which is an inappropriate comment that implies that Emily is more beautiful when she is naked.

2. Seduction behavior

Seduction behavior is a sanction-free behavior that is inappropriate and offensive most of the time for some people, especially women. According to Fitzgerald and Betz, “Seduction behavior is an unwanted attempt to draw a person to a personal or sexual matter discussion which led to the uncomfortable feelings felt by the person who is in the discussion.” (1987, p. 238). Some episodes in the first season of *‘Emily in Paris’* portrays the seduction behaviour experienced by Emily as the main character of the series. In the first episode, after moving out to Paris, Emily is being helped by a chauffeur named Giles that drops her off in her apartment. He also helps Emily with some of her belongings.

GILES. Are you hungry? Would you like to have a coffee or ...?

EMILY. Oh, actually, I have to get to my office.

GILES. Oh. Maybe you want to have a drink tonight?

GILLES. Do you want to have a drink tonight?

EMILY. I have boyfriend.

GILLES. In Paris?

EMILY. In Chicago

GILLES. So, you don't have a boyfriend in Paris?

[both chuckles]

EMILY: [smile] can I have the key now?

[Episode 1, 2020]

Dialogue above in the first episode portrays the seductive behavior as Fitzgerald and Betz stated in their book that it is a sanction-free yet inappropriate behavior (1987, p. 238). The invitation by Gilles who Emily just met, makes Emily feel uncomfortable. It is because this is their first time meeting each other, yet Giles

immediately asks Emily to grab a coffee together. Emily declines the offer right away although Giles still tries to ask Emily to go out with him. After telling him that she has a boyfriend, Giles doesn't give up right away, he makes sure that Emily's boyfriend is in Chicago and she has no boyfriend in Paris. The conversation above doesn't draw Emily into a sexual activity, but led her to the uncomfortable feelings she preferred to avoid.

THOMAS. How about you go and I'll meet you afterwards and I'll treat you to some amazing sex? I think we'd both like that better. *[smile]*

EMILY. Thomas, since you're a professor of sign, I am sure you won't have any trouble recognizing this one *[gesturing a middle finger]*.

[Episode 6, 2020]

Another evidence is in the sixth episode, entitled *Ringarde*. In this episode, Thomas, Emily's new boyfriend, and Emily herself have an argument in the middle of their way to the opera performance. Thomas believes that the opera performance they are going to watch is kind of boring, but Emily have to attend the performance to find the designer she just offended a while ago. Instead of staying with Emily, Thomas suggest them to go part ways, as he said "How about you go and I'll meet you afterwards and I'll treat you to some amazing sex? I think we'd both like that better." In his statement he preferred to draw Emily into a sexual discussion which causes Emily's feelings of discomfort at the time.

C. Emily's resistance toward gender discrimination practices

In this section, two out of three forms of resistance are found in the selected episodes. The first one is avoiding, and the second one is standing up and fighting

back. The selected episode transcripts were chosen, there are the third, the fifth, and sixth episodes.

1. Avoiding conflict

In the form of resistance toward gender discrimination that experienced by the main character, Emily, avoiding is one of them. Shorter-Gooden believed that avoiding is a specific coping strategy which is also an intentional indirect way where a person decides to remain inactive or gives no response to the discrimination practice itself (2004, p. 421). Furthermore, Fisher and Lab in their book entitled *Encyclopedia of Victimology and Crime Prevention* (2010) believed that avoiding the perpetrator, pulling the offender's hand, pulling away from the perpetrator, and running away from the perpetrator are some examples of avoiding as a form of resistance (p. 1029). In some episodes when Emily experiences some unpleasant situations, she sometimes decides to avoid the situations or the topic. For the first evidence of Emily's avoidance of the discrimination she experienced is in the first episode:

GILES. Are you hungry? Would you like to have a coffee or ...?

EMILY. Oh, actually, I have to get to my office.

GILES. Oh. Maybe you want to have a drink tonight?

GILLES. Do you want to have a drink tonight?

EMILY. I have boyfriend.

GILLES. In Paris?

EMILY. In Chicago

GILLES. So, you don't have a boyfriend in Paris?

[both chuckles]

EMILY: [smile] can I have the key now?

[Episode 1, 2020]

From the dialogue above, it is known that Gilles tries to hit on Emily. Both of them just meet each other as Gilles responsible for Emily's accommodation in Paris. It is their first time meeting each other, yet Gilles immediately asks Emily to grab a coffee together. Emily who feels uncomfortable with Gilles' invitation decline the offer by saying that she already has a boyfriend. Not giving up, Gilles tries to hit on Emily once again which Emily avoid the topic right away by asking her apartment key through her expression "can I have the key now?". Gilles responds it by walk away seconds after he gives away the key.

The fact that Emily's characteristic is brave, she shows her courage by saying that she has a boyfriend already to decline Gilles's offer. She also persistently declines Gilles's offer although Gilles has tried a few times asking Emily to hang out with him just for a coffee or wine. With her characteristics, she avoids the situation by repeatedly saying that she has a boyfriend already. She looks like she is not afraid if Gilles doesn't want to help her someday because she declines his offer. Gilles is considered as a stranger by Emily which is why Emily decides to avoid him and the situation he creates. Another evidence is in the third episode of the first season of the series *'Emily in Paris'*.

BOY 1. I like *les huitres*.

EMILY. Oyster

[*both laugh*]

BOY 1. And I like *tes levres*

EMILY. My lips. *J'aime...* your eyes

BOY 1. *Les yeux*

EMILY. [*quietly*] *les yeux*

BOY 1. I like *ton cou* [*kisses*]

EMILY. My neck

BOY 1. [*whispers*] And I like... American pussy

EMILY. Excuse me?

BOY 1. I like American pussy

EMILY. And I'd really like to go home now.
 BOY 1. [*gesturing*]
 EMILY. Alone
 [Episode 3, 2020]

Emily meet a man in a house party held by Mindy, her friend in Paris. After having a little conversation, they decide to go out for some fresh air and to learn some French vocabularies. While still teasing each other, Emily only responded by guessing the word in English according to the original purpose. However, when the man crosses the line by telling her the female body part he likes to Emily herself, she then tries to avoid the situation. As Fisher and Lab stated in their book that running away from the source of fear is one of the forms of avoidance (2010, p. 1029). Therefore, Emily decides to run away from him by leave him in their spot.

In this episode, Emily with her bravery avoids him and the situation by leaves him from their spot. It is mentioned earlier that Emily is a brave character in the series '*Emily in Paris*'. She conveys to him that she wants to go home, through the statement "And I'd really like to go home". Furthermore, she emphasizes that she wants to go home alone seconds later after getting misinterpreted by the man. Another evidence is in the sixth episode entitled '*Ringarde*' from the first season of the series.

[*excited chatter*]
 THOMAS. Emily! You look beautiful in that dress. [*get closer*]
 EMILY. [*smiles*]
 THOMAS. [*kisses, then whispering*] But not as beautiful as you look without it.
 EMILY. Well, you're looking pretty handsome yourself.
 [Episode 6, 2020]

In this episode, Emily and her Parisian boyfriend have an appointment to watch an opera performance together. They decide to meet each other at the venue. After hearing her boyfriend's compliments about her dress and her boyfriend's comments about her that looks better without the dress she is wearing, she chooses to compliment her boyfriend back. Instead of responding to what her lover said, at that time she chooses to avoid her lover's compliment by complimenting back his lover.

Emily's ability to avoid her boyfriend's comment is also supported by her sociable characteristics. With her sociable characteristics, Emily behaving in a friendly way towards each other most of the time. She avoids her boyfriend comment by giving him a nice and friendly compliment without replying back his comment about herself. She also avoids it by being friendly because both of them are in a public places and they are in a good mood too.

2. Standing up and fighting back

A resistance form has a specific way to resist discrimination. Shorter-Gooden believed that the third strategy was specifically refuse the role flex or to give up in any manner and or to challenge directly to the source of the bias and the stereotypes by fighting back the situations or the source (2004). Those who decide to stand up for themselves believed are persistent and not easily swayed by people that dominate their environment. Standing up and fighting back is direct instrumentality which Lykes believed that in other words, it is a direct action to confront the source of the problem (Lykes as cited in Shorter-Gooden, 2004, p.421). In some episode, Emily faced some situations that make her choose to stand up and fight back for her opinion that defend other woman as seen in the third episode.

ANTOINE. What do you think?

SYLVIE. *J'adore*

ANTOINE. Emily?

EMILY. Uh, well, I... didn't expect her to be naked.

ANTOINE. She is not naked. She's wearing perfume.

[sylvie chuckles]

it's very sexy, no?

EMILY. Sexy or sexist?

ANTOINE. I don't understand how is this sexist?

EMILY. Well, whose dream is it anyway? the... the... the men or the women?

ANTOINE. It's her dream of course. to be admired and desired by men.

EMILY. But it's the male gaze.

ANTOINE. Tell me, what is wrong with the male gaze?

EMILY. The males are objectifying her. They have the power

ANTOINE. No, she has the power. Because she is beautiful, she's naked, which gives her more power.

EMILY. We just need to be sensitive to the way women are thinking now. I... I want to protect your brand.

[Episode 3, 2020]

Emily is invited by her colleague to attend Antoine's commercial shoot for his brand. She didn't expect that on that day she would see a naked women walking on the shooting set. The conversation above happened after Antoine asks Emily for her opinion. Although it is not her who walks naked in the street for a commercial shoot, she stands up for her opinion by telling her colleagues especially Antoine that it is not right. From the conversation above, it is seen that Emily stands up for the model who walks naked in a broad daylight and also her opinion about the concept that is sensitive for women. She also fights back Antoine who is also stubborn that it is alright with the concept by persistently holds into her opinion.

The fact that Emily is an opinionated woman, she keeps telling him that the concept is objectifying the woman as a form to stand up for her opinion. It is also to fight back Antoine's opinion that the concept of a woman walking naked in a

broad daylight with man surrounds the model is not wrong. With her bravery characteristic, Emily also expressed her opinion and emphasized that the advertising concept could have a bad influence on the Antoine brand. In Emily's opinion, it is because the concept of the commercial shoot considered as something that is sensitive to women.

LUC. [*knocking*] Bring the Eiffel Tower to bed.

EMILY. Huh?

LUC. For Hastens. That could be the slogan.

EMILY. They're Swedish, so using a Paris landmark may not-

LUC. No, no, no, no, no. Not *the* Eiffel Tower, but The Eiffel Tower

JULIEN. He means the sex position.

EMILY. [*frowns*]

LUC. The woman is on all fours, and the two men, one in the front, one in the back, and they, uh... [*gesturing*]
How do you say "clap?"

JULIEN. High-five

EMILY. Why do they high-five?

LUC. To make shape

[*both Luc and Julien do the high five*]

LUC. Eiffel Tower.

EMILY. Please put your hands down.

JULIEN. Then it's only the London Bridge. Not as fun.

LUC: [*in French*] Yes, that's true.

[Episode 5, 2020]

Another evidence is seen in the fifth episode of the first season of the series. After having a conversation that considers gender harassment, Emily decides to stop the conversation. The expression "Please put your hands down" doesn't help her to silenced her colleagues and ended the topic. Otherwise, her statement after that push her colleagues away because her colleagues after that change their focus into another topic of conversation. Emily points out and emphasize that the topic they currently talk about is consider as workplace harassment through the

expression “I would love to stay and educate you on workplace harassment”. Although she gets no change to talk about it and stick to the plan of having lunch.

Her bravery to confront her colleagues about workplace harassment is also supported by her sociable characteristic. It is her colleagues whom she has been work with for months that bring the uncomfortable topic. She considers both of her colleagues as a friend and bravely says no to cut their topic off. Although the first attempt doesn't work really well, she still persistent to stop their inappropriate topic. The situation where she fights the harassment is very possible, especially as the other person is her own colleagues. In addition, the setting of the place taken is their office. It made Emily brave to fight the harassment she experienced. Another example is in the sixth episode entitled *Ringarde* in the first season.

THOMAS. How about you go and I'll meet you afterward and I'll treat you to some amazing sex? I think we'd both like that better. [*smile*]

EMILY. Thomas, since you're a professor of sign, I am sure you won't have any trouble recognizing this one [*gesturing a middle finger*].
[Episode 6, 2020]

It all starts when the atmosphere between the two of them changes. Thomas keeps commenting on Emily's choice of the show that she plans to watch and also her plan to meet the designer of the show to apologize. Thomas keeps saying that the show was boring and the designer is not good either. When Emily and Thomas were arguing at their meeting point about whether this show was worth watching or not, Thomas crossed the line. Not accepting the offer made by Thomas, Emily decided not to take Thomas for granted anymore. Emily then decided to fight Thomas by giving him a middle finger as a gesture of resistance.

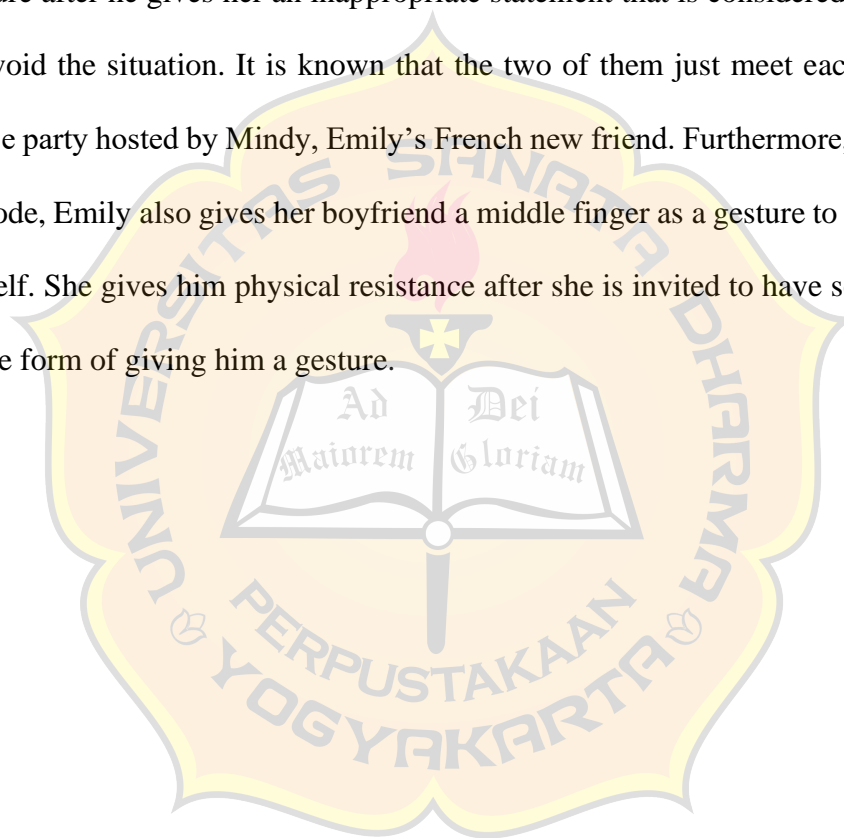
Emily with her ambitious characteristics and his original purpose of attending the event makes her not easily swayed by his boyfriend's unpleasant comments. It is known that Emily's purpose after decides to attend the show is to meet the designer she offended days before. In addition to her ambitious characteristic, she also fights back her boyfriend with her bravery. She bravely fights back her boyfriend after hears lots of unpleasant comment and offended by his offers to go in a different way just to have sex later on. It is believed that Emily stands up for her purpose and also fights back her boyfriend although both of them are in a public place, because the atmosphere between them is no longer alright.

To enrich the discussion in this section, the resistance theory by Mujiono and friends is also included in this section. Mujiono believes that there are three forms of resistance; verbally, physically, and mentally resistance (Mujiono *et al*, 2015, pp. 149-150). In this series, Emily resists the discrimination practices experienced by herself verbally and mentally. From the discussion above, Emily is seen too often do the resistance verbally whether to avoid the conflict or fight back the source of the unpleasant situation.

Quoted from Mujiono and friends, "Verbal resistance is most likely a statement by the victim of gender discrimination practices to resist, against, and oppose all the unfair treatment they receive." (Mujiono *et al*, 2015, p. 149). As in the first episode of the series which shows how Emily avoids the uncomfortable situation created by Gilles verbally as a form of resistance. Another evidence that Emily resist the discrimination practices verbally is in the third episode. In the third episode, it shows how Emily stands up for her opinion that the concept of the

commercial is too sensitive for women. She persistently holds into her opinion and delivers it bravely to her colleagues and her client.

There is a couple of times she resists physically, although with only her gestures. Mujiono stated that resistance is an action to fight all the forms of discriminatory treatment (Mujiono *et al*, 2015, p. 149). In the third episode, Emily sends a man a gesture after he gives her an inappropriate statement that is considered harassment to avoid the situation. It is known that the two of them just meet each other at a house party hosted by Mindy, Emily's French new friend. Furthermore, in the sixth episode, Emily also gives her boyfriend a middle finger as a gesture to stand up for herself. She gives him physical resistance after she is invited to have sex with him in the form of giving him a gesture.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This present study focuses on Emily Cooper as the main character of the original Netflix TV Series entitled 'Emily in Paris' ambition to move to Paris and her life in Paris. She is an American woman with ambition in her career by moving out to Paris. Three problems need to be solved in this present study. The first problem is to analyze the characteristics of Emily Cooper through characterization according to Boggs & Petrie. Then, this present study also analyzes the gender discrimination experienced by Emily as the woman main character in the series. Furthermore, the researcher also analyzes Emily's ways to resist those gender discrimination practices supported by her characteristics that reflect liberal feminism values.

As the first problem, to understand how Emily resist the gender discrimination that she experienced, it is necessary to identify Emily's characteristics through characterization according to Boggs & Petrie. There are eight ways to identify a character's characteristics according to Boggs & Petrie in their book. There is characterization through dialogue, appearance, external action, internal action, another character's reaction, through contrast: dramatic foils, caricature and leitmotif, and through the name of choice. The characteristics of the character can be fully understood by the audience. Through the characterization theory by Boggs & Petrie, the researcher concluded that Emily has ambitious, brave, sociable, opinionated, and persistent characteristics that are portrayed through some selected scripts from 'Emily in Paris' selected episodes.

The researcher found that Emily is ambitious when it comes to her career. She has no hesitation when it comes to pursuing her career although she has to move out to Paris when she speaks zero French. She also braves enough to move to Paris alone, with the fact that no one will come with her to help her communicate there. Her persistence also brought her to the client that previously didn't want to work with the Savoir marketing firm.

The practices of gender discrimination experienced by Emily are shown in the selected episode of Emily in Paris. According to Fitzgerald & Betz, there are four forms of gender discrimination; gender harassment, seduction behaviour, sexual coercion, and sexual bribery. The researcher used the theory of gender discrimination by Fitzgerald and Betz to discover two gender discrimination portrayed in the selected episodes: gender harassment and seduction behaviour. The practices of gender discrimination experienced by Emily Cooper as the main character of the series were analyzed through the dialogue between her and other characters.

The majority of the selected episodes portrayed gender harassment as the form of gender discrimination that Emily experienced. As it is believed that gender harassment is an offensive joke, statement, or behaviour directed at someone because of their gender, gender harassment is portrayed very often in the selected episodes. In some events, her colleagues make her uncomfortable after giving her a sex position idea for their client's coming-up campaign. Furthermore, some offensive statements by mentioning female body parts delivered directly toward Emily were also depicted in the selected episode of the series. Furthermore, the

seduction behaviour experienced by Emily while she stays in Paris is also depicted in the selected episodes. Most of them were an invitation to have sex.

As it is mentioned earlier, Emily is a character who has ambitious, brave, sociable, opinionated, and persistent characteristics. With her characteristics, she finds ways to resist the gender discrimination experienced by her in the selected episodes. Emily with her ambitious and opinionated characteristics. According to Shorter-Gooden, there are three ways to resist discrimination practices. In this study, two ways are portrayed which are used by Emily in the selected episode: avoiding and standing up and fighting back. Emily persistently avoids Gilles, her Parisian broker, after he tries twice to invite Emily to hang out with her although he is already been told that Emily is already has a boyfriend. However, the awkward situation makes Emily only avoid Gilles and his invitation because she just met him and couldn't be harsher to him as a form of resistance. Furthermore, with her brave characteristic, she avoids a guy who she just meets at the party after he harasses her by making an offensive statement. Furthermore, Emily is an opinionated one. As an opinionated one, in the selected episode, she stands up for her opinion with her bravery when she is asked by Antoine about her thoughts on the concept of the commercial advertisement Antoine's company is about to shoot. She also lets the other colleagues know her thoughts about it.

In addition to a different perspective from the surrounding environment regarding the issue of gender discrimination, some of Emily's characteristics are also the biggest factor that Emily has an awareness of the practice of gender discrimination. Emily, who is brave, opinionated, and persistent, often resists the

gender discrimination she experiences. Although the form of resistance is different in each incident caused by the connection between Emily and the perpetrator, Emily will fight back when she starts to feel uncomfortable with the topic that the other person is talking about.

It is known that Elshtain believed in some forms of feminism values. Elshtain stated that the movement promotes gender equality, and equality means that it involves moral claims and moral beliefs such as equality of respect, treatment, and opportunity. In the series, equality of opportunity can be seen when Emily's higher-up in America allows her to replace her higher-up despite her being a woman. She has the opportunity to pursue her career and also her dream to be a part in Paris marketing firm. Emily's persistence and ambition to pursue her career even more although she doesn't speak French made her higher-up believe that she could make it in Paris. The equal treatment showed when she is given the responsibility to handle a client because all the employees would also be responsible for a client. She is able to deliver the idea she has to the client she responsible for. Furthermore, the equal respect showed when her colleagues respect her different ideas for brand campaign she was responsible for. Her persistent characteristics convince her colleagues that it would be a great idea that brought a lot of engagement and positive feedback to the brand.

However, her being sociable is also an obstacle for her in resisting those practices of gender discrimination. It is because she sometimes finds it hard to respond and chooses to just avoid the situation instead of giving the source of the discrimination a harsher respond. As it is shown when Thomas harasses her through

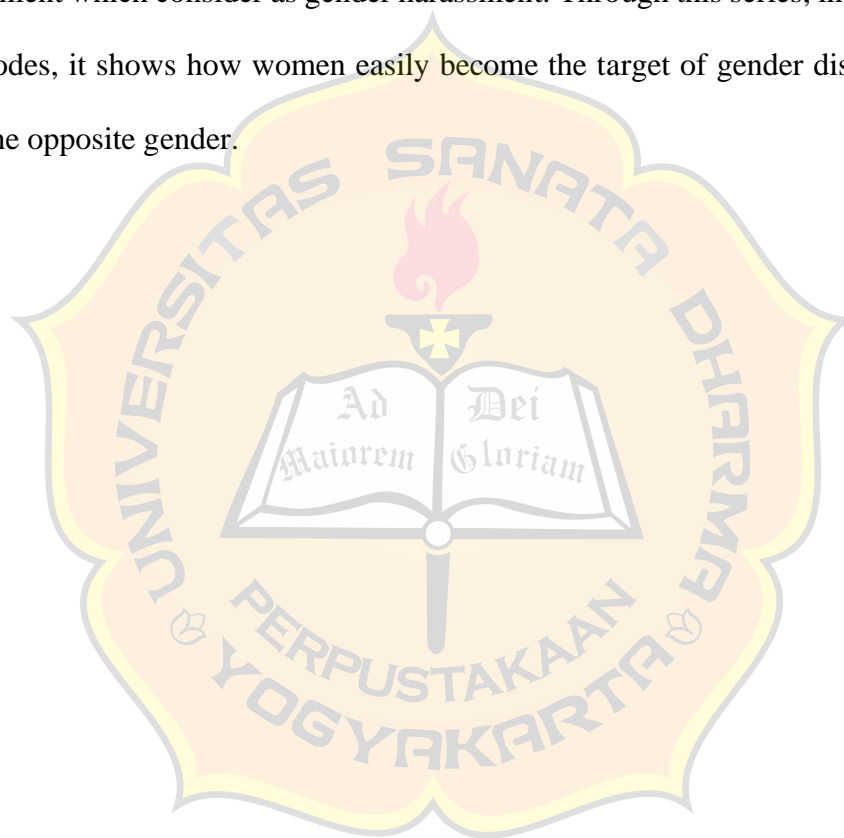
his statement about how pretty Emily is without a dress, she avoids it because both of them are in public places. Or when Emily was invited to go out to buy coffee by Gilles, the male house broker she had just met. She refuses by telling her that she has a lover in America to avoid the situation and to decline the invitation politely.

As the focus of this present study is an original Netflix series entitled '*Emily in Paris*', it shows the development of modern literary work in delivering the issue of gender discrimination. '*Emily in Paris: Season 1*' as a whole, is a series that tells the adventures of Emily as the main character pursuing her ambitions and dreams to work in Paris going along with obstacles that happened to her. However, '*Emily in Paris*' also portrays some gender discrimination practices which Emily also experiences as the female character.

Netflix as the biggest platform for movie streaming delivers the issue pretty well through their original series, '*Emily in Paris*' that was released in 2020 for the first season. This series indirectly invites the audience to know, be sensitive, and literate about the existence of gender discrimination towards women that occurs in various forms. From gender harassment in form of jokes and statement, to an invitation to have sex are portrayed in the series. Through Emily Cooper, this series also provides indirect support to dare to speak up on the issue of gender discrimination and how it is still an issue in society nowadays. With its working environment as the settings, it helps the audience to understand that gender discrimination practices in working environment is a common issue to be aware of in today's society.

However, this series also shows how woman is somehow capable to resist the practices of gender discrimination despite being labeled as a passive, gentle, and

fragile creature. Through Emily's characteristics and situation in the selected episodes, it shows how as a woman main character, she also capable to find her own way to resist the gender discrimination she experienced. Although there are also some obstacles due to her characteristics to stop the gender discrimination she experienced. It is portrayed with an offensive jokes to an inappropriate suggestive statement which consider as gender harassment. Through this series, in the selected episodes, it shows how women easily become the target of gender discrimination by the opposite gender.



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