

**GENDER INEQUALITY ISSUES DEPICTED IN**

***MULAN (2020) MOVIE***

**A FINAL PROJECT PROPOSAL**

**Presented as Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements to Obtain the  
*Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature**



**IKHA BAGUS SEMBADA**

**30801500209**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND COMMUNICATION SCIENCE**

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Prepared and Presented by:

**IKHA BAGUS SEMBADA**

**30801500209**

Have been approved by the Advisor and to be examined by the Board of Examiners,

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RIANA PERMATASARI, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd

Advisor

**PAGE OF VALIDATION**

**A Sarjana Sastra Final Project on**

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Prepared and Presented by:

**IKHA BAGUS SEMBADA**

**30801500209**

**Defended before the Board of Examiners**

**on December 30<sup>th</sup> 2021**

**and Declared Acceptable**

**Board of Examiners**

**Chairman : Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd**

**Secretary : Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.**

**Members : Idha Nurhamidah, S.S., M.Hum**

**Semarang, December 30<sup>th</sup> 2021**

**Faculty of Languages and Communication Science**

**Dean**



**Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, S.Pd., M.Pd**

## STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALITY

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Semarang, December 29<sup>th</sup> 2021



Ikha Bagus Sembada

## **MOTTO**

“Talk Less Do More” -Silent Reader

“Do not Underestimate Yourself” -Ikha Sembada

## **DEDICATION**

Here with my warmest heart, I dedicate my final project to my father who passed away a year ago and also for my beloved mother who supported me in moral and financial. And also, I want be grateful to myself to keep pushing harder and harder to finish this final project.

## ABSTRACT

**Ikha Bagus Sembada,30801500209.** Gender Inequality Issues Depicted in Mulan (2020) Movie

Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Riana Permatasari,S.Pd.,M.A.,M.Pd

Gender equality is a perception when men and women have the same rights, which are same position, role, and participation. One of the issues about gender equality is the different position between men and women. In fact, men have the higher position compare to women. Mulan (2020) is a movie which tells about gender inequality issues. Mulan (2020) Movie is focusing to identify the types of gender inequality issues and analyzes the main character's struggle toward these issues.

The research type of this study is qualitative research. the result of the data is sentences, not statistics. There are five steps to collect the data, watching the movie, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data. There are two points from this study, which are primary data was taken from Mulan (2020) movie, and secondary data was taken from journal, books, and articles

There are two conclusions from this study. First one, the depiction of gender inequality experienced by main character in daily life aspects and in the terms of war. Second one, two behaviors are reflected by main character to struggle against gender equality, which are being brave, and being responsible.

**Keywords: Gender Equality, Daily Life Aspects, In Terms of War, Being Brave, Being Responsible**

## INTISARI

**Ikha Bagus Sembada. 30801500209.** Penggambaran Isu ketidaksetaraan gender dalam film *Mulan* (2020). Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Riana Permatasari, S.Pd., M.A., M.Pd

Kesetaraan gender adalah sebuah pandangan bahwa laki-laki dan perempuan mempunyai hak yang sama dalam hal posisi, peran, dan partisipasi. Salah satu isu tentang kesetaraan gender adalah adanya perbedaan peran antara laki-laki dan perempuan. Dalam hal ini, peran laki-laki lebih tinggi daripada perempuan. Film *Mulan* (2020) adalah sebuah film yang menceritakan tentang isu ketidaksetaraan gender. Film *Mulan* (2020) berfokus untuk mengidentifikasi tentang ketidaksetaraan gender dan menganalisis perjuangan karakter utama dalam menghadapi isu tersebut.

Jenis penelitian yang dilakukan adalah kualitatif. Hasil yang didapatkan adalah penjabaran kalimat, bukan data statistik. Ada lima tahap dalam penelitian ini, yaitu menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi mengelompokkan, dan mengambil data yang diperlukan. Ada dua jenis data dari hasil penelitian ini, yaitu data utama dari film, dan data sekunder dari jurnal, artikel, dan buku.

Ada dua kesimpulan yang bisa diperoleh dari skripsi ini. Pertama, penggambaran tentang isu ketidaksetaraan gender yang dialami karakter utama pada aspek kehidupan sehari-hari dan perang. Kedua, ada dua sikap yang tampak pada karakter utama untuk dia berjuang melawan isu ketidaksetaraan gender, yaitu berani dan bertanggung jawab.

**Kata Kunci: Kesetaraan Gender, Kehidupan sehari-hari, Perang, Berani, Bertanggung Jawab**

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2. Mrs. Riana Permatasari, S.Pd.,M.A.,M.Pd as my advisor who has given me time for consultation almost every week, guidance, and useful comments since March 2021 until I finished this final project.
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6. My roommates for over 2 years, Sila Nanda Septian who has informed me to finish my TOEFL and college course.



7. Last but not least, I want to thank myself for this biggest achievement.

From my deepest heart, I realize this final project is far from perfect. I hope that this study will be useful for other researchers in the future. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot mention one by one.



Semarang, December 29<sup>th</sup> 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized letters that appear to be "Ikha Bagus Sembada".

Ikha Bagus Sembada

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## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the introduction of the study. They are Background of the Study, Problem Formulation, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, and Organization of the Study. This chapter will explain those points one by one.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

Human are social creatures that life side by side with many issues. Back in few decades, there was a social issue called gender equality. However, in the modern era, the gender equality issue continuously exists in societies (Ridgeway, 2). In addition, men become more powerful and women have fewer opportunities to life in society.

One of the issues about gender equality is the role of women compare to the role of men. In fact, men have the higher position compare to women. In the past, social culture shows that when men go out to make money, women must stay at home to take care of everything. Another gender equality issue is related to the assumption that raising and caring for children is entirely the responsibility of women, while men are the workers, taxpayers and pension providers who support the country.

Gender equality society is a society where men and women, as equal members, have the opportunity to participate in various social activities at will, enjoy political, economic and cultural benefits equally and share responsibilities

(Nagato-Cho, 1). The human rights of men and women are equally respected. Women who desire to act an active role in society can also participate in activities of her choice, while men can fulfil family and community life. A gender-equitable society is a society established by men and women as equal partners.

Living in the society, people do not need to be an expert to know that women are marginalized. To solve this issue, men and women should have the right way to lead his/her life and privileges. All genders can freely pursue their desired careers, lifestyle choices and abilities without discrimination. Their rights, opportunities, and access to society will not differ by gender. Gender equality does not necessarily mean that everyone is treated equally. Their different needs and dreams are equally valued. As a matter of fact, when this state is achieved where all individuals are considered equal based on their gender, colour, profession, and especially status, it can produce gender equality.

Gender equality means that men and women, girls and boys have the same rights, opportunities, patronage and human resources (LeMoyne, 11). A country needs to treat every gender equally in order to make progress in the right place. When both men and women have equal opportunities, a society will achieve better development in all aspects. Equal rights in decision-making, health, politics, infrastructure, occupations, will surely advance society to develop to a new level.

In most cases, equality between men and women cannot be achieved by providing the same services, opportunities and protection in the same way (LeMoyne, 11). In terms of physical strength and physiological characteristics, women may differ from men. Those two aspects are different, but women have the same brain and organs. Today, right in this century, women are creating milestones that change society. They run the company, become leaders, make history, and make everyone proud. Women show their abilities at every stage, so they should be equal to men in almost every aspect.

Another issue related to gender equality is Women empowerment. Empowerment which suggests becoming powerful could be a method through that people, groups, societies, community's area unit able to take hold of their circumstances and come through their goals. Women's empowerment can be defined as the enhancement of women's sense of self-worth, the ability to determine their own choices, and the right to influence social changes for themselves and others.

The empowerment and autonomy of women and the improvement of their political, social, economic and health status are themselves a very important goal. In addition, this is essential for achieving sustainable development. Men and women must fully participate in and establish partnerships in production and reproductive life, including the common responsibility for the care and upbringing of children and the maintenance of the family. (United Nations Population Fund, 1)

When both men and women can share equally in the distribution of power and influence, equality exists between them. Have equal opportunities for financial independence at work. Enjoy equal educational opportunities, and have the opportunity to develop personal ambitions, interests and talents; take responsibility for the family and children, and be completely free from coercion, intimidation and gender-based violence at work and at home. In the context of population and development programmes, gender equality is of critically important because it will enable men and women to make decisions that have a more positive impact on the sexual and reproductive health of themselves, their families and partners.

The realization of gender equality means changes in men and women.

A more equitable relationship must be established on the basis of redefining the rights and responsibilities of men and women in all areas of life, including the family, the workplace, and society as a whole.

Therefore, it is important not to ignore gender as an aspect of a man's social identity. (United Nations Population Fund, 1)

The lives of men and women are also strongly influenced by gender. The concept of social norms and masculinity and the expectations of men as leaders, husbands or sons place demands on men and influence their behaviour. People often expect men to focus on the material needs of the family, rather than on the parenting and caring roles assigned to women. Family and later social activities in school promote young people's risk-taking behaviour, which is often reinforced by peer pressure and media stereotypes. Therefore, the lifestyle



required by the male role usually causes women to face a greater risk of morbidity and death than women.

Gender equality means that men and women have equal power and equal opportunities in terms of financial independence, education and personal development. Women's empowerment is a key aspect of achieving gender equality. It includes improving women's sense of self-worth, decision-making ability, access to opportunities and resources, power and control over life inside and outside the family, and the ability to change the environment. This such kind of process is demonstrated in the movie *Mulan* (2020).

Presently, Disney movies offering the movie concept that female characters are more than just a family. Women have social status just like men. In some Walt Disney princesses, women are portrayed as heroes just like men. They have great power and can fight and survive in any situation like men. One of the movies is *Mulan* (2020). This film depicts the performance of women's roles in society, not only the gender stereotypes that has always been regarded as the weak, but women can also be men who are regarded as the strong men.

Based on issue and explanation above, the researcher chooses the title as follow "*Gender Inequality Issues Depicted in Mulan (2020) Movie*". *Mulan* (2020) movie is the best example to identify and react toward gender equality issues especially in China, and also gender equality in general. *Mulan* as the main character gives another perspective how women are not treated as equal as men in every aspect of life. *Mulan* (2020) movie also depicted types of gender

equality between man and woman and explain how Hua Mulan as the main character fight for her freedom and reach the true meaning of equality.

## **B. Problem Formulation**

The discussion on this study will be presented in the following problem:

1. How is gender inequality experienced by *Hua Mulan* in the movie *Mulan* (2020)?
2. How does *Hua Mulan* as the main character struggle for gender equality?

## **C. Limitation of the Study**

This study will discuss about gender equality issues that are experienced by main character *Hua Mulan* in the movie *Mulan* (2020). In term of the depiction of gender inequality and the struggle for gender equality that are further experienced by main character.

## **D. Objectives of the Study**

From the problem formulation above, this study will be presented in the following objectives:

1. Analyzing gender inequality issues experienced by the main character in *Mulan* (2020) movie.
2. Identifying the main character's struggle for gender equality in *Mulan* (2020) movie.

## **E. Significance of the Study**

This study will give some benefits to the reader. Especially, for all students of English literature program and any other university. This study hopefully can help the reader to understand about gender equality theory. This study hopefully can be used as a reference for English literature students regarding the study of gender equality theory.

## **F. Organization of the Study**

In order to represent clear description about the study to the reader, this study represents a systematic organization as follows:

Chapter I is introduction that contains of background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objective of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

Chapter II is review of related literature. It contains synopsis of the movie, and journal related theories including: Gender Roles, Gender Equity Concept, Gender Equality Concept, Gender Inequality and Women as the Minority, and Women Empowerment.

Chapter III is research method. This chapter discusses about method of investigation which consists of types of research, data organizing, data collecting method, types of the data, and analysing the data.

Chapter IV talks about finding and discussion, which consists of Gender Inequality Experienced by Hua Mulan in *Mulan (2020)* Movie and Identifying Main Character's Struggle for Gender Equality in *Mulan (2020)* Movie.

Chapter V is the last chapter of the study. This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestion.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This review of related literature chapter consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter is synopsis of *Mulan (2020)* movie by *Niki Caro* as the object of the study. The second subchapter is review of related literature.

#### A. Synopsis

The story began with a narrator talking about a young woman with fearless, agile, and careless character. One day, she chased chicken around the village, and she headed into rooftop. Due to her careless, one of the tiles slipped and caused her fall, but Mulan grabbed her balance and landed safely, even though Mulan accidentally broke Phoenix statue wing.

In rural imperial China, Mulan was an adventurous and active girl who disappointed her mother. She hoped one day she could marry a good husband. When Mulan became an adult, she was forced to meet the matchmaker and brought honour to her family.

Mulan and Xiu, her younger sister were summoned to meet at Matchmakers place so that they could find a good husband. After they got make over, the sisters visited the matchmaker. The spider fell from the ceiling and Mulan tried to cover it with a teapot, but the matchmaker insisted that the teapot should be placed in the centre of the table. Mulan could hold the cup and teapot until her hair messy and covered her face, caused her fall and crushed everything. The

matchmaker severely punished the Hua family, claiming that they did not raise a good daughter.

As China was on the brink of war, imperial soldiers arrived in Mulan's village to recruit new soldiers, and her elderly and fragile father Zhou was forced to join because he had no son. During the dinner, Mulan tried to argue why her father should not participate in the war, but he firmly believed that as a man, he must obey the orders and fight for country. This is his responsibility. After dinner, Mulan watched her father try to swing his sword because she was too fragile. Mulan knew that she could not let her father take risks, so she took her father's sword and armour, then joined the Chinese army with her father's horse and cavalry.

Mulan arrived at the training camp, which was commanded by Mr. Dong. Mr. Dong served Commander Zhou in the last war. Mulan introduced herself as Hua Jun. Mulan hid her gender and successfully received training. Later she found herself among other soldiers who were fooling around. Since she did not want to take a bath with them, she volunteered to serve as a night guard.

The soldiers began to train under the leadership of Mr. Dong, which included a severe challenge. The soldiers extended their buckets to the top of a large mountain with their arms. Mulan knew that one of the soldiers was cheating. A deceived soldier was expelled from the army.

On the other side, Bori Khan, as the enemy, gathered his men in a tent to discuss their battle plan. The soldiers did not care about huge wealth, they

only care about the power and revenge that Khan pursued. He assured the soldiers and reminded them that the fairy under the guise of her would only serve him. After the witch mentioned the matter, he insisted on his promise, because he found out that she was exiled to the village for his own power. They found another regiment nearby and made an attack plan. They did it in the morning and killed more soldiers.

The enemy intended to do a massive attack by using catapult. While they attacked, Mulan sneak out by using her horse behind them and using their helmets mounted on spears. The Rourans soldiers fired a fireball in that direction, only hitting a mountain and caused an avalanche. The Rourans were destroyed, while the rest of the soldiers barely survived. After it snowed, Mulan appeared and showed the soldiers that she was a woman. Mr. Dong drove her out of the army, but she would rather die than went home in shame. Mr. Dong ordered her to leave, and if she came back, he would never receive Mulan as a soldier.

On her way back home, Mulan met Xianning, the witch from enemy side. Knowing her path was over, the witch asked her to join the army. Xianning confessed Mulan as a woman are nothing compared to man. Within the power of Mulan Chi and Xianning power, they could conquer the entire army. Mulan with her strong intentions, refuse to joined and faced the fact to fought until the end. Xianning told Mulan that Khan was slaughtered the emperor toward the imperial city, not toward the Silk Road, as Mr. Dong first believed.

By Mulan encouragement, she decided to re-join the soldiers and warned them. She chased them on their way and introduced Khan's real plan to Mr. Dong. Although Mr. Dong was not ready to listen to a liar, Hong Hui stepped in to provide guarantee for Mulan and said that he believed her, as did Ling, Yao, Bao, Cricket and many other soldiers.

Mulan found out Khan and the emperor on the building where the Khan burned the Chinese emperor. She tried to fight Khan with a sword, but when the sword fell into molten lead, she eventually lost the sword. However, with Phoenix help, Mulan regained her strength and continued to fight Khan. They jumped onto a platform. Khan almost made Mulan lose her balance and fell, but she gained the upper hand, took the sword, cut the rope and cut the platform, caused Khan to fall. When Khan released the Chinese emperor, Khan tried to kill him with an arrow, but the Chinese emperor grabbed it and gave it to Mulan, who shot it back into Khan's chest, eventually killed him.

A celebration was held for Mulan's victory. The Chinese emperor offered her a position as a royal guard in the army, but although Mulan expressed his gratitude for this, she knew that she had been away from her family for too long. The emperor respected her decision because he believed that love for the family was the main virtue. When she left, Honghui caught up with her goodbye and assured her that they would meet again one day.

## **B. Review of Related Literature**

### **B.1 Gender Roles**

Gender roles have been described as the shared of society beliefs that apply to individuals on the basis of their socially identified sex and are thus closely related to gender stereotypes (Eisenclas, 02). Gender roles are based on the different expectations of individuals, groups, and society on individuals. These expectations are based on their gender and every value of society and beliefs about gender. Gender roles are the product of the interaction between the individual and his environment, and they provide individuals with clues about which behaviour is considered suitable for which gender (Blackstone, 335). Appropriate gender roles are defined based on society's perception of gender differences.

The definition of gender roles refers that both man and woman work side by side based on their sex. Historically, most of Western societies admitted women are more mature than men (Blackstone, 337). For this reason, the historical view determines the roles of women should have discipline and good behavior. Working full time at home by taking care child and family is the way woman involved in gender role rather than working as employee. In different circumstances, the gender roles of men are describing as a leader. The popular view of masculinity assuming that men should leading household by accommodate financial and taking over every family decision.



Gender roles are based on stereotypes about gender. Gender stereotypes are an oversimplified understanding of men and women and the differences between them (Lucius, 338). Individuals sometimes base their perceptions of relevant gender roles on gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes often include misjudgement or false perspective about the personality of men and women. For example, a common gender stereotype about men is that they have no emotions. On the other hand, women are often described as irrational or overly emotional.

Gender roles can be applied to men and women outside of house. Workplace is the best example to enforce gender roles theory. In the workplace, men and women are often expected to do different tasks and involve different roles based on their gender (Kanter, 337). In the early 2000s, many companies operated from the perspective of supporting traditional concepts about gender roles. In that case, many companies only provide parental leave benefits to mothers and refuse to provide such benefits to fathers.

In addition, since traditional views on gender roles still dominate in many companies, the positions held by women and men in companies are usually divided by gender. Women are more likely to be secretaries, and men are more likely to be managers and executives.

## **B.2 Gender Equity Concept**

Gender is an opportunities and social equipment linked by men and women, and it is also known as connection between men and women in social life. Gender determines what is expected, allowed and valued in a woman or a man in a given context (Carolyn, 02). In most societies, there are differences and inequalities between women and men in the distribution of responsibilities, activities undertaken, access to and control of resources, and decision-making opportunities. Gender is a part of the broader social and cultural backgrounds. Other important criteria for sociocultural analysis including class, race, poverty level, ethnicity, and age.

Gender equity is a concept with transformative connotations, covering women empowerment, non-discrimination, and gender-neutral equal rights. This concept covered up a multidimensional and cross-sectoral view of inequality between women and men, girls and boys (Sida, 01). The point is to changes in gender-based power relations in all sectors of society, private and public sectors.

Gender equity is a more complicated case and therefore more problematic concept because it allows men and women to produce different results, as long as men and women think the results are fair or at least not very unfair, as long as there is equality of opportunity instead of equality of results (MacDonald, 983). Therefore, gender equity is about the perception of fairness and opportunity, rather than strict equality of results.

Gender equity focuses on fairness and justice, rather than the interests and needs of women and men, girls and boys (Sida, 02). For example, fair use in the education, health, and humanitarian sectors refers to the equal dissemination of resources according to the demands of different groups of people. In this context, gender equity means that a gender analysis of these needs is crucial, because women and men, boys and girls may be different in many ways.

### **B.3 Gender Equality Concept**

Gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men, as well as girls and boys. Equality does not mean that women and men will become the same, but the rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men will not depend on whether they are men or women (Hannan, 01). Gender equality means taking into account the interests, needs and priorities of women and men, and recognizing the diversity of different groups of women and men.

The concepts of gender equality both men and women are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision that is not set by rigid gender roles (Shapiro & Olgiati, 02). Women issues is not only gender equality point, men should concern and fully engage regarding this issue. Human right and gender equality is the same problem faced by men and women. By focusing on career and human development, both of these issues can completely disappear from society. Furthermore, the differences of manners, aspirations and needs of women and men are considered, then gender equality concepts will be appreciated and preferred equally.

#### **B.4 Gender Inequality and Women as the Victim**

Gender inequality can be defined as allowing people to obtain different opportunities due to differences in perception based simply on gender issues. Gender discrimination is due to gender biased treatment of individuals or groups. Gender inequality and discrimination are often discussed as related to women, but anyone can experience gender-based inequality or discrimination (Kolb, 2008). Gender inequality takes many different forms, depending on the economic structure and social organization, a particular society and on the culture of any particular group within that society.

On a global level, women have fewer economic opportunities to improve their lives. They are often restricted in terms of education, ownership of property, monetary return for their work, financial opportunities, and opportunities to influence the decision making at the level of the family and the society (Mikkola, 02).

On a global scale, the lives of women are more focusing centered at home, while the lives of men are considered centered at large society (Mikkola, 06). Societal rules and pattern indicated that women are reject from particular types of paid employment or leadership positions. On the other hand, men are excluded from the child care and the home circle, which is considered the women job.

Women often receive lower pay for the same or comparable work, and they are frequently blocked in their chances for advancement, especially to good positions (Larbor, 05). There is imbalance in the amount of housework

and child care. A wife does compared to her husband, even when both spend the same amount of time in paid work outside the home. When women professionally are matched with men of comparable productiveness, men still get better recognition for their work and move up career ladders faster.

Gender inequality can also put men at a disadvantage. In many countries, only men serve in the military, while in most countries, only men are sent to fight directly (Lorber, 05). Most of them are in more dangerous jobs, such as firefighter and police. Although women have participated in wars and entered the police and fire departments, the gender arrangements in most societies assume that women are responsible for childbirth and childcare, while men are responsible for economic protection and support.

### **B.5 Women Empowerment**

Empowerment is the process of implementing or authorizing an individual to think, behaves, take action and control work in a direct way and to take control of their own fate (Joseph & Francina, 164). The concept of empowerment has been defined in various disciplines in every aspect includes control over resources and ideology.

The term empowerment is a controversial concept, and it has different meanings according to different viewpoints. This is a term related to concepts such as gender and the rights of disadvantaged and marginalized parts of society. Due to its definition, there are multiple understandings of the term authorization. It is a structure shared by many disciplines such as rural development, psychology, education, economics, and sociology.

In terms of general, empowering women means developing society by creating such a social system so that they can freely make decisions for personal development and the development of society as a whole (Farzana, 1069). Empowerment is a process by which women achieve more control and participation in decision-making, and ultimately helps to obtain a basis for equality with men in various fields such as society, culture, economy, politics, and citizenship.

Women empowerment defines the mounting of overall divine capacity of women's domestic and social existence, with political, social, educational, or economic strength (Farzana, 1069). It is seriously depending on many variables that contain geological situation, social status, educational status and age. Political, social and economic equality for women is essentials to the achievement of all development goals. Throughout the world, many women are living in fearfulness of violence.

In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well-being as a result of being overwhelm with work and of their lack of power and affect (United Nations Population Funds, 01). Women receive less formal education than men, and at the same time, women's own knowledge, abilities and endure mechanisms often go less confession. The power relations that disrupt women's achievement of healthy and fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to the highly public

Empowering women is basically a way to improve women's social, economic, cultural and political status. Women are traditionally disadvantaged

and neglected in society. Many studies have shown that women are more likely than men to spend a large part of their family income on the prosperity and education of their children. (World Trade Organization, 02). Since women enable to handle the assets and their financial freedom, women can create jobs as well as man in industrial and economic sector. Furthermore, women can spread human resources and talents all over the country.

Disney's Mulan is a movie telling an ancient story and the place of women and women empowerment as the reward. Although Hua Mulan may claim to be a story of women's empowerment, in the end, this movie is about women who only know their position in order to be rewarded. Mulan is a story of women's empowerment, but the idea that women must put male authority figures before themselves in order to gain recognition.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research method chapter consists of three subchapters. The first subchapter is Types of Research. The second subchapter is Data Organizing. And the last subchapter is Analysing the Data.

#### **A. Types of Research**

The research type of this research is qualitative research. In this study, descriptive qualitative methods are used because the result of the data are sentences and assertion, not statistics. Researchers used clear methods to identified and analysed based on problem formulation, and it can combine the results of various studies to support the collected data.

##### **1. Data Organizing**

In this subchapter, there are two points of data organizing, those are:

##### **A.1 Data Collecting Method**

The Data Collecting is divided into five steps in this study as follows:

##### **A.1.1 Watched the Movie**

The object of the study is *Mulan* (2020) movie, so the first step was watching the movie. The researcher needed to watched the movie multiple times to get deep understanding of the whole storyline. This step also aims for getting the initial elements.



### **A.1.2 Read the Movie Script**

The second step was reading the movie script. The researcher must read the movie script thoughtfully after watched the movie for numerous times. The purpose of this step is to get the deeper understanding of each narration, dialogue, monologue, and interactions.

### **A.1.3 Identified the Data**

The third step of the data collection method was identifying the data. The researcher watched the movie several times to find out the parts of the movie that need to be analysed, then read the movie script and wrote down the main points by underlining the movie script. The data are determined in the form of narration and dialogues.

### **A.1.4 Classified the Data**

The fourth step was classifying the data. identified the data based on the question so that it is easier to answer the questions raised in the research. After identified the data, the data are sorted in a group of form called an appendix. The appendix contains all the identified aspects, such as quote from the movie, page, types of data, references and comments.

### **A.1.5 Reduced the Data**

The last step was reducing the data. Reduced the data means a process of choosing the most important data from the movie that have been collected to answer the problem formulation.

## **A.2 Types of Data**

The data of this study are divided into two points. Those are primary data as the main source and secondary data as the supporting for the main source. The explanation of the data as follows:

### **A.2.1 Primary Data**

The primary data as the main source are taken from the movie entitled *Movie* (2020) as the object of the study. The movie provides data in form of narration and dialogue which will be taken as the evidences.

### **A.2.2 Secondary Data**

The secondary data is another data of this study which become the supporting data for primary data. These were taken from various sources such as journals, quotations, and articles, that are related to the theory of this study.

## **2. Analyzed the Data**

Analyzing the data was the last part of this chapter. The collected data will be analyzed using qualitative method. The purpose of this research is to described the data in detail in order to reach a clear analysis. Then the complete analysis will be reported in chapter IV: Finding and Discussion as the result of this study. It will be explained descriptively by quotation and description with deep explanation.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

The fourth chapter is finding and discussion. This chapter discusses the issue related to gender equality based on *Mulan (2020)* Movie. The movie tells about a young Chinese woman named Mulan who get gender discrimination due to her manner and attitude. The movie also tells how Mulan as the main character react about these issues and reach the true meaning of equality.

#### **A. Gender Inequality Experienced by *Hua Mulan* in *Mulan (2020)* Movie**

This sub-chapter focuses on the analysis to answer the first problem formulation, how is gender inequality experienced by *Hua Mulan* in the *Mulan (2020)* movie. The aim of this study is to gives another perspective how women are not treated as equal as men in every aspect of life. In this case, Mulan as the main character will become the centre of the study. There are several moments based on movie script to depicts and identify regarding this issue.

##### **A.1 Gender Inequality Experienced by *Hua Mulan* in Daily Life**

The story begins in rural imperial China, the narrator introduces Mulan as the main character. Mulan is an adventurous and active girl but she is disappointing her mother due to her behaviour. Her mother hopes that one day Mulan can marry a good husband. When Mulan grows up in mature, she is forced to meet the matchmaker and bring honour to her family. One day, Mulan and her mother are going to meet famous matchmaker to find a proper husband. While Mulan with her mother, they meet some women on the way there. A woman from the village is

giving some advice to Mulan in order to become a good woman for a good man.

This woman giving advice to Mulan in this following dialogue below:

**Woman #1:**

This is what you give me to work with?

Well, honey, I've seen worse.

We're going to turn this sow's ear

Into a silk purse.

**Mulan:**

It's freezing!

**Fa Li:**

It would've been warm, if you were here on time.

**Woman #1:**

We'll have you, washed and dried

Primped and polished till you glow with pride

Just my recipe for instant bride

You'll bring honor to us all. (Page 03/39)

The dialogue above shows that Mulan as a woman must look beautiful and gorgeous to become a perfect woman. Those two manners relate to the meaning of feminine, the characteristic of a beautiful and charming woman. The point of this conversation is that woman #1 says: **We'll have you, washed and dried Primped and polished till you glow with pride.** The woman explains the stereotypes of women and tells Mulan how women should look. This dialogue is consistent with the gender roles describe in Eisenclas (02), and Eisenclas describes as the common ground that gender based on social identity applies to individuals' social beliefs.

Mulan is one of many Disney princesses. What is different from other princesses is her bravery as a girl. As a Chinese girl that day, she is expected to become a wife, but her masculinity causes her a complete failure and put her family to shame. Unfortunately, Mulan is not a feminine girl. She is not interested in how women should act. She is a careless girl, she cannot be as feminine as a girl should be. Long story short, Mulan finally meet Granny Fa, the famous matchmaker from the village. Mulan also meets some women in the room and they give specific criteria in order to achieve a good and perfect wife in the future. The dialogue can be seen as follows:

**Woman #3:**

A girl can bring her family  
Great honor in one way  
By striking a good match  
And this might be the day

**Woman #4:**

Men want girls with good taste

**Woman #5:**

Calm

**Fa Li:**

Obedient

**Woman #5:**

Who work fast-paced

**Fa Li:**

With good breeding

**Woman #5:**

And a tiny waist (Page 04/39)

As a woman, Mulan should have specific criteria if she wants to build a good family. The main point from this scenario when some women explain to Mulan what it means to be a perfect woman, which are: **Good-taste, Calm, Obedient, Work-fast, Good-breeding, and Tiny-waist.** These criteria can achieve a perfect home life. This correlation some way relate to (Blackstone, 335) said that gender roles are the product of the interaction between the individual and his environment.

Another scene happens in same place, which is Granny Fa's room. Mulan argues why she as a woman cannot stand equal to men in every aspect, especially in daily life. According to Le Moyne in his journal said: In most cases, equality between men and women cannot be achieved by providing the same services, opportunities and protection in the same way (11). Based on his journal, the reader assumes that there is a big different gap between men and women in terms of physical strength and physiological characteristics. Furthermore, some women in the room explain to Mulan the different roles between men and women to serve the country in the following dialogue below:

**Woman #6:**

You'll bring honor to us all.

We all must serve our Emperor

Who guards us from the Huns

A man by bearing arms

A girl by bearing sons

**Woman #6:**

When we're through,

You can't fail  
Like a lotus blossom, soft and pale  
How could any fellow say, "No sale"?  
You'll bring honor to us all!

**Fa Li:**

There, you're ready. (Page 05/39)

As a daughter, Mulan is not only serving her father, she is also responsible for preparing herself to be a qualified bride. If she can attract men to choose her as the bride, she will bring honour to her family. As a man, war is the best way to serve the country. Women, which are different from men in physical strength, nursing and bearing are the best thing she can do to serve the country. The main points for this dialogue in the sentence: **A man by bearing arms, A girl by bearing a son.** Those phrases somehow related to (Lucius, 338) simplify the understanding differences between men and women and between them.

The last scene happens when Mulan ruins her ceremony because of her attitude and behavior. The moment when the spider falls from the ceiling and Mulan try to cover it with a teapot, but the matchmaker insists on putting the teapot in the center of the table. Mulan can hold the cup and teapot until her hair is messy, causing her to fall and crush everything. As a matchmaker, Fa Li believes that every woman should have good manners in order to attract a good man, and Mulan with her careless and attractive manner ruins the ceremony. After what Mulan did to her, the matchmaker severely punishes the Hua family, saying that they fail to raise a good daughter, instead raise a woman with man's attitude and appearance. The dialogue can be seen in following below:



**Matchmaker:**

Put it out! Put it out! PUT IT OUT! *[Mulan throws tea over her, putting*

*out the fire. Embarrassed, she hands the teapot to the Matchmaker and*

*quickly walks toward Fa Li and Granny Fa.]*

**Matchmaker:**

*[furious]* You are a DISGRACE! You may look like a bride, but you

will NEVER bring your family honor!

*People start to walk away, whispering.*

*At the Fa farm*

*Mulan is greeted with a warm smile by her father, but, humiliated, she turns*

*away and takes Khan to the stable (Page 07/39)*

The dialogue above shows how Mulan is not ready to be a bride. Mulan is a girl with no quality of a feminine woman. Mulan is messing up her ceremony and matchmaker, she is unqualified. Mulan spill the teapot and it burn, completely ruining her moments. Mulan is expected to become a perfect bride. Mulan disappoints her family, and she fails to become a good woman in the future. Because of Mulan's attitude, the matchmaker is very angry. The matchmaker blames Mulan and says: **You are a shame! You may look like a bride, but you will never bring honour to your family!** Mulan's attitude somehow related to journal by (Mikkola, 06) indicated that women's lives are more concentrated in the family rather than the society.

## **A.2 Gender Inequality Experienced by Hua Mulan in Terms of War**

As China in the middle of the war, imperial soldiers arrive in Mulan's village to recruit new soldiers, and Fa Zhou with his elderly and fragile is forced to join the army because he has no son. Mulan's father is forced to be a soldier and fight to represent the country. Feeling pity of her father, Mulan wants to volunteer herself to replace her father. Mulan's bravery is always associated to a man, women might be having it in their-selves, but it is only few of them that have it. The dialogue below defines the scene when Mulan argues with her father:

**Chi Fu:**

Citizens! I bring a proclamation from the Imperial City! The Huns have

invaded China! By order of the Emperor, one man from every family

must serve in the Imperial Army. *[Reading from list]* The Chow Family!

**Son:**

I will serve the Emperor in my father's place.

**Chi Fu:**

The Fa Family!

**Mulan:**

No!

*Her father walks over to Chi Fu.*

**Fa Zhou:**

I am ready to serve the Emperor.

**Mulan:**

Father, you can't go!

**Fa Zhou:**

Mulan!

**Mulan:**

*[To Chi Fu]* Please, sir, my father has already fought for--

**Chi Fu:**

Silence! You will do well to teach your daughter to hold her tongue in a man's presence. (Page 08/39)

Mulan is the older daughter alongside with her daughter in the family. Chinese culture follows the patriarchal system with man as the head of the family. On the other hand, women are those who carry family responsibilities. However, Mulan is unconventional. She wants to take on family responsibilities by replacing her father in the army. Mulan proves herself that she has a great courage to replace her father position. Even she herself knows that she is not allow to do that.

Mulan will get punished or warned for only speaking out her ideas in front of men. The main point is in the dialogue from Chi Fu: **Silence! You will do well to teach your daughter to hold her tongue in a man's presence.** Those sentences point out the gender inequality towards women. According to Kolb in his journal said: Gender inequality is due to gender biased treatment of individuals or groups (2008).

The next scene happens during the dinner between Mulan with her parents. Mulan is convincing her father that he should not join the army, but Fa Zhou firmly believes that as a man, he must obey the rules and fight for country. There are two reasons why her father cannot let Mulan join the war. The first one, he says as a

Chinese man, he has an obligation to protect their country and family by join the army. the second one, it is an honour of a man who dies in a battle for his country.

The dialogue can be defined in the following below:

*At dinner*

*Mulan pours the tea, then sets her cup down with a bang.*

**Mulan:**

You shouldn't have to go!

**Fa Li:**

Mulan!

**Mulan:**

There are plenty of young men to fight for China!

**Fa Zhou:**

It is an honor to protect my country and my family.

**Mulan:**

So, you'll die for honor.

**Fa Zhou:**

I will die doing what's right.

**Mulan:**

But if you ...

**Fa Zhou:**

I know my place. It is time you learned yours. (Page 09/39)

Mulan argues with her father about going to war. Mulan insists if her father go to war, he will die in there. This war is her responsibility due to Fa Zhou is too old and fragile to serve the country. Her father is so angry and says it is totally forbidden for women to join the army. Fa Zhou said: **I know my place. It is time you learned yours** explain the gender gap between men and women. (MacDonald,

983) said that gender equity is focusing on result rather than opportunity for men and women. A man should know what it is right to do for himself like making a decision and protecting his family. A man is positioned to be a leader and a decision maker in his family.

Last scene happens when Mulan finally reveal her identity as a woman. In order to save the entire army, Mulan sacrifices herself and it forces to reveal her true identity. According to rules of war, someone who got lies will get punishment. Commander Tung find out that Mulan has lied to him by become a man all the time. He does not care about Mulan's excuses and decide to chase Mulan away from the army. On her way home with no hope, Mulan meets Witch named Xian Lang.

Xian Lang knows that Mulan's journey is over, then she is offering Mulan to join her to enemy side. Xian Lang admits that no matter how strong as a woman, Mulan is nothing compare to men. With the strength of Mulan Chi and Xian Lang, they can conquer the entire army. Mulan refuses the offer, and she believes to fight until the end. The conclusions from the above explanation show that men have a higher status than women in terms of physical strength and power, especially on the battlefield. The conversation between Mulan and Xian Lan can be seen in this following below:

**Xian Lang:**

I was a girl like you,  
when people turned on me.

**Xian Lang:**

You don't think  
I longed for a noble path?  
I've lived a life of exile.

No country,  
no village, no family.

**Xian Lang:**

We are the same.

**Mulan:**

We're not.

**Xian Lang:**

We are.

**Xian Lang:**

The more power I showed,  
the more I was crushed.  
Just like you.

**Xian Lang:**

You saved them today  
and still they turned on you.

**Xian Lang:**

You are just at the beginning  
of your power.

**Xian Lang:**

Merge your path with mine.

**Xian Lang:**

We will be stronger together.

**Mulan:**

I know my place.

**Mulan:**

And it is my duty...to fight for the kingdom  
and protect the emperor (Page 30/39)

Xian Lang explains even though Mulan save the entire army, they still turn against her due to her status as a woman. Their power is nothing compare to men. Conversation between Mulan and Xian Lang is the example of women

empowerment. Empowerment is the process of implementing or authorizing an individual to think, behaves, take action and control work in a direct way and to take control of their own fate explain by (Joseph & Francina, 164).

## **B. Identifying Main Character's Struggle for Gender Equality in *Mulan* (2020) Movie**

This sub-chapter focuses on answering the second problem formulation from first chapter. The purpose of this sub-chapter is to explain how *Mulan* as the main character fight for her freedom and reach true meaning of equality. In this case, the researcher focuses on *Mulan* as the centre of the study. There are several actions done by the main character to identify this issue based on *Mulan (2020)* movie script.

### **B.1 Being Brave and Fearless**

The scene begins with narration when *Mulan* is complaining why she cannot join the army to take part in the war. It is completely unfair why *Mulan* as a woman is forbidden to go to war. In the middle of the night, *Mulan* sneaks out into her father's room, *Mulan* takes armour, sword, and horse and she decide to join the other in army camp. *Mulan*'s brave action shows in this following narration below:

*Mulan is sitting in a statue of a dragon, crying.*

*It is raining. Through the window of her house,*

*she can see her mother and father talking.*

*Fa Zhou picks up the candle and blows it out.*

*Mulan thinks for a minute, then makes her decision.*

*Mulan walks into the Family Temple and lights a stick,  
placing it in a hanging statue of a small dragon.  
She runs into her parent's room, taking the scroll  
and leaving her hair comb. Taking her father's sword,  
she cuts her hair short and puts on her father's armor.  
Going out to the stable, she mounts Khan and  
sets off for the army. (Page 09/39)*

Mulan risks her life to go to the military camp to replace her father. Mulan runs away from home and takes away the armour, sword and also horse. This war is her opportunity to prove women and men are equal in every aspect. At first, Mulan feels anxious about her choice. The reason is that there is a rule said women cannot join the army. If anyone knows that Mulan is a woman, Mulan can be killed. The point is **Mulan proves that she gets bravery in herself not only when she commits to prevent her father to go to the war, but also when she commits to replace her father.** She does not only join the army, she also changes her appearance to be a man.

The next scene happens when The Rourans army intends to do a massive attack by using catapult to Mulan and the army. While they are attacking, Mulan sneaks out by using her horse behind them to prevent the attack. The Rourans army shoots a fireball, suddenly their attack hit a mountain and lead into an avalanche. The Rourans army is now chaos because of Mulan's action, while the rest of the



soldiers barely survive. After that, Mulan suddenly appears and shows the soldiers that she is a woman. The dialogue can be seen in following below:

**Soldier #1:**

Have you seen Hua Jun?

**Mulan:**

I'm Hua Mulan.

**Soldier #1:**

Forgive me.

**Soldier #2:**

He's a girl?

**Soldier #3:**

You are an imposter.

You've betrayed the regiment.

You've brought disgrace

to the Hua family.

**Soldier #1:**

Commander...

**Commander Tung:**

Your deceit is my shame.

**Soldier #3:**

Commander, what is the punishment assigned to this imposter?

**Commander Tung:**

Expulsion.

**Mulan:**

I would rather be executed from this moment forward (Page 29/39)

A group of soldiers are looking for Mulan, also known as Hua Jun after a massive attack. Suddenly, a woman shows her identity as a soldier. Another soldier thinks that Mulan is a witch. As the rules' said women are forbidden to join the war, **Mulan with her brave and loyalty firmly said; I would rather be executed. From this moment forward.** Mulan choose dies serving the country instead of expelled from the army due to breaking the law. Mulan's action is such a brave woman who dares to do something beyond what other people may not think to do. Taking this action must have a kind of brave nature. Mulan's action is the example of women empowerment. Women empowerment means developing society by creating such a social system so that they can freely make decisions (Farzana, 1069).

Another scene happens when Mulan's true identity is revealed. Everyone no longer wants to believe in Mulan, she is still working hard to save the country and The Chinese Emperor. Bori Khan is still alive, and he and his soldiers are arranging revenge for their loss. Mulan knows that, then she plans to report the matter to the commander Tung. Mulan realizes that she might be ignore by him, not only because she lies about her identity, also she is a woman and no one will listen to her, but that does not stop Mulan. This scene proves that she is brave and responsible, and that she has a kind heart to become a hero for the country. The dialogue shows in this following below:

*Mulan decided to re-join with the army and tell them what's Bori  
Khan plan to do*

**Mulan:**

Commander Tung!

**Commander Tung:**

What is the meaning of this?

**Mulan:**

Commander Tung,  
we must ride to the emperor.

**Mulan:**

His life is in danger.

The emperor's life  
has never been safer.

That's what Bori Khan  
wants you to believe.

**Mulan:**

Please, you have to listen to me.

Sergeant, hand me my sword.

Kill me if you must.

But first, listen.

**Mulan:**

The garrison attacks  
were just a distraction.

Khan has our army focused  
on the Silk Road...

so, he can sneak  
into the Imperial City

and kill the emperor. (Page 31/39)

Mulan turned back to the army and try to warn the soldiers. She is chasing them and introduce Bori Khan's real plan to Commander Tung. Although Commander Tung is not ready to listen to Mulan as a liar, Mulan steps up in order to provide guarantee for her word and bravery. Mulan's bravery, responsibility and heroic action is the portrayal to be the characteristics of men. **She proves that a woman can possess the qualities of a man and regard herself as a male figure.** Mulan also proves that she has another kind of human qualities. She is a strong woman and a woman who will never give up. Her action simply example of gender equality which are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision that is not set by rigid gender roles define by (Shapiro & Olgiati, 02).

The next scene happens when Mulan speaks about her plan. In order to save The Chinese Emperor from Bori Khan's slaughter, Mulan is offering Commander Tung to make a small group to help The Chinese Emperor. Mulan is also offering herself to be a leader from the group. Mulan believes that her plan is the key to win the war. Commander Tung refuse Mulan's offer to join the army because she breaks the law. The dialogue shows in following below:

**Commander Tung:**

You would believe Hua Jun.

Why do you not believe?

Hua Mulan?

**Soldier #1:**

She risked everything by

revealing her true identity.

**Soldier #2:**

She's braver  
than any man here.  
And she's the best warrior  
amongst us.

**All Soldier:**

- I believe Hua Mulan.
- I believe Hua Mulan.
- I believe Hua Mulan.
- I believe Hua Mulan.

**Soldier #3:**

I believe Hua Mulan.  
I believe Hua Mulan.

**Soldier #1:**

Hua Mulan...  
your actions have brought  
disgrace and dishonor  
to this regiment...  
to this kingdom and to your own family.

**Commander Tung:**

But your loyalty and bravery  
are without question.  
You will lead us as we ride  
to the Imperial City. (Page 32/39)

Based on her action saving the soldier from the previous attack, suddenly some soldiers confess Commander Tung that Mulan genuinely wants to win this war. The soldiers also admits that Mulan as a woman is better than him. After a

while, Commander Tung accepts it and let Mulan to leads some of the army to protect The Chinese Emperor. **The main point is when the soldier #2 said; She is braver than any men here. She is the best warrior amongst us.** Women need to be empowered to ensure that decisions and access to resources at the private and public levels are no longer favoured by men aligned with (United Nations Population Fund, 01).

Mulan and some soldiers finally arrive in The Chinese Emperor's palace. Mulan finds out that Bori Khan and The Chinese Emperor are on the building fighting each other. Bori Khan burns The Chinese Emperor's palace and he also wants to kill him. Mulan try to fight Bori Khan with her sword in order to save The Chinese Emperor. While Mulan fights Bori Khan, suddenly her sword falls in the ground, and she eventually loss her sword. However, with Phoenix help, Mulan regains her strength and continue to fight Bori Khan. The conversation between Mulan, Bori Khan, and The Chinese Emperor can be seen in this following below:

**Bori Khan:**

Who will come to save you,  
Son of Heaven?

**Bori Khan:**

Where are the sons  
of the empire?

**Emperor:**

I will tell you.  
Fallen to our swords.  
Pierced by our arrows.

**Bori Khan:**

Who will save you?

**Bori Khan:**

Why are you here?

The attack has met  
a fierce resistance.

**Bori Khan:**

From who?

**Mulan:** A young woman...  
from a small village.

**Bori Khan:**

A girl?

**Emperor:**

A woman.

A warrior.

A woman leads the army.  
And she's no scorned dog.

**Emperor:**

You led her here.

Take your place...

Mulan.

The girl who has come  
to save the dynasty. (Page 36/39)

The life of The Chinese Emperor is on the edge, while Bori Khan try to finish The Chinese Emperor's life with his sword, Mulan come to help him. Bori Khan mocks Mulan because as a woman she cannot win fight against him. **Mulan believe in herself that her brave and loyalty can help her win the war. Her**

**action by leading the army is the one of the gender equalities goals.** Women are facing threats to their lives, overwhelm with work and of their lack of power and affect is aligned with (United Nations Population Funds, 01).

## **B.2 Being Responsible**

After a long battle, Mulan finally celebrates the victory. A celebration is hold for Mulan's victory. The Chinese Emperor offering Mulan a position as a royal guard in the army, but although Mulan expresses her gratitude, she knows that she has been long away from her family. The Chinese Emperor respect her decision based on her action. He believes that love for the family is the main virtue. The dialog below provides the conversation between The Chinese Emperor and Mulan:

**Mulan:**

I left home  
under cover of darkness...  
and betrayed  
my family's trust.

**Mulan:**

I made choices I knew  
would risk their dishonour.

**Mulan:**

Since then...  
I have pledged an oath...  
to be loyal, brave, and true.

**Mulan:**

In order to fulfil  
this oath...  
I must return home



and make amends to my family.

**Emperor:**

Very well, Hua Mulan.

**Emperor:**

Devotion to family

is an essential virtue. (Page 38/39)

Mulan is a responsible person. She is responsible for what she does to her family. Mulan finally returns home and meet her father. Mulan apologizes to her father and asks for forgiveness. Mulan is begging in front of him, holding the sword she takes in her hand as a weapon for military training and combat. With her respect, then she gives back her father's sword. Then Mulan shows his father the pendant that The Chinese Emperor gives to her. It is a symbol of honour because she saves The Chinese Empire from Bori Khan. Therefore, her behaviour shows her responsibility for what she has done. Fa Zhou is so proud of Mulan responsibility.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The fifth chapter is conclusion and suggestion. This chapter provides the results from finding and discussion in previous chapter and followed with suggestion.

#### A. Conclusion

The conclusion of this study is taken from the results of data analysis in the previous chapter. There are two conclusions that can be drawn from the study. First one, there are some gender equality issues between men and women depicted in *Mulan (2020)* movie. A woman should look as she should be, which is beautiful and graceful. These two things must be owned by a woman in order to attract a man during matchmaking event and build a family in terms of marriage. Women are obliged to nursing and taking care of children and house, while men are obliged to work, in this case is going to war based on the situation happens during the movie.

Last one, there are two behaviours reflected by Mulan for her to struggle against gender equality found in the movie, which are being brave, and being responsible. First, being brave by going to a war, attending war training, becoming a leader, and becoming an Emperor's guard. In fact, going to a war in the past is something that is commonly done by men but by gender equality women can also going to a war. Attending war training showed by Mulan when she changes her appearance and make a solid team. Becoming a leader is a mandate that is mostly carried out by men. Basically, women also have the same ability to lead, in this case

lead the army. Becoming an Emperor's guard shows when Mulan fight against Bori Khan in order to save the Chinese Emperor's life. In the past, becoming an Emperor's guards were always consisted of men, but women could also be an Emperor's guards.

Those actions are usually done by men, but Mulan challenges that perspective. Second, being responsible for her family. After a long battle, Mulan finally come home to bring back her father's sword and asks for her forgiveness. Mulan knows that her action is breaking the law, on the contrary her father is so proud of Mulan responsibility.

### **B. Suggestion**

*Mulan (2020)* is a movie that tells a story of how women who got gender discrimination and her struggle that will never betray the results as long as she fought for is the right thing, in this case is her freedom to stand equal in every aspect of life. This movie can be a reference to the other researchers, especially in literary work. The other researchers can find a moral value from the movie and different study object in the movie using other approaches such as feminist perspective or any other approaches that related to the movie.

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## APPENDIX

**Problem Formulation 1:** How is gender inequality experienced by *Hua Mulan* in the movie *Mulan* (2020)?

No	Quote from The Movie	Page	Types of Data	Reference	Comment
1	<p><b>Woman #1:</b> This is what you give me to work with? Well, honey, I've seen worse. We're going to turn this sow's ear Into a silk purse. <b>Mulan:</b> It's freezing! <b>Fa Li:</b> It would've been warm, if you were here on time. <b>Woman #1:</b> We'll have you, washed and dried Primped and polished till you glow with pride Just my recipe for instant bride</p>	3/39	Dialogue	<p>Gender roles have been described as the shared of society beliefs that apply to individuals on the basis of their socially identified sex and are thus closely related to gender stereotypes (Eisenchlas, 02).</p>	<p>Mulan is going to meet a famous matchmaker. While Mulan with her mother, she meets some women on the way there. A woman from the village giving some advice to Mulan to become a good woman for a good man for the bride. In the Woman #1 dialogue said: <b>We'll have you, washed and dried Primped and polished till you glow with pride</b> explain the stereotypes of</p>

	You'll bring honor to us all.				women and guide Mulan how to become a good woman for a good man for the bride. This dialogue aligned with (Eisenclas, 02) said Gender roles have been described as the shared of society beliefs that apply to individuals on the basis of their socially identified sex.
2	<p><b>Granny Fa:</b> Hold this. <i>[Hands Cricket to Fa Li]</i> We're going to need more luck than I thought.</p> <p><b>Woman #2:</b> Wait and see, when we're through</p> <p><b>Woman #3:</b> Boys will gladly go to war for you</p> <p><b>Woman #2:</b> With good fortune</p> <p><b>Woman #3:</b> And a great hairdo</p>	4/39	Dialogue	Gender roles are the product of the interaction between the individual and his environment, and they provide individuals with clues about which behaviour is considered	Mulan finally meet Granny Fa, a famous matchmaker from the village. While in the room, <b>plenty of women give some specific criteria to Mulan which are; good taste, calm, obedient, work fast, good breeding, and tiny waist.</b> Those criteria in order to achieve a perfect life of household. This



	<p><b>Both:</b>  You'll bring honor to us all.  A girl can bring her family  Great honor in one way  By striking a good match  And this might be the day  <b>Woman #4:</b>  Men want girls with good taste  <b>Woman #5:</b>  Calm  <b>Fa Li:</b>  Obedient  <b>Woman #5:</b>  Who work fast-paced  <b>Fa Li:</b>  With good breeding  <b>Woman #5:</b>  And a tiny waist</p>			<p>suitable for which gender  (Blackstone, 335).</p>	<p>correlation somehow connects  with (Blackstone, 335) said that  Gender roles are the product of  the interaction between the  individual and their  environment.</p>
3	<p><b>All:</b>  You'll bring honor to us all.  We all must serve our Emperor  Who guards us from the Huns  A man by bearing arms  A girl by bearing sons  <b>Woman #6:</b>  When we're through,  You can't fail</p>	5/39	Dialogue	<p>Gender roles are based on  stereotypes about gender.  Gender stereotypes are an  oversimplified understanding</p>	<p>Some women in the room  explain to Mulan the different  roles between men and women  to serve the country. For men,  war is the best way to serve the  country. Women who are</p>

	<p>Like a lotus blossom, soft and pale  How could any fellow say, "No sale"?</p> <p>You'll bring honor to us all!</p> <p><b>Fa Li:</b>  There, you're ready.</p> <p><b>Granny Fa:</b>  Not yet! An apple for serenity  A pendant for balance  Beads of jade for beauty  You must proudly show it  Now, add a cricket, just for luck,  And even you can't blow it!  Please bring honor to us  Please bring honor to us  Please bring honor to us  Please bring honor to us  Please bring honor to us all!</p>			<p>of men and women and the differences between them</p> <p>(Lucius, 338).</p>	<p>different from men in terms of strength, nursing and bearing is the best she can do to serve the country. In the phrase; <b>A man by bearing arms, A girl by bearing sons</b> related to (Lucius, 338) that oversimplified understanding of men and women and the differences between them.</p>
4	<p><b>Mulan:</b>  Could I just take that back? One moment ... <i>[She grabs for the cup]</i>  <i>The Matchmaker fights for the teacup, and they both fall back, the tea spilling</i></p>	7/39	Dialogue	<p>On a global scale, the lives of women are more focusing centered at home, while the lives of men are considered</p>	<p>Mulan completely ruined her event by spilling tea pot and caused it burns. Mulan is expected to be a perfect bride. Mulan dishonour her family and</p>

<p><i>all over the Matchmaker. Cricket hops down her dress.</i></p> <p><b>Matchmaker:</b> Why, you clumsy! ... Oh! Ah! Woo! <i>[She trips over the fire- pot, spilling the coals and then sitting on them, the bottom of her dress smoking.</i></p> <p><i>Mulan desperately fans the burned spot, and it bursts into flames. The matchmaker runs around screaming.]</i></p> <p><i>Outside</i></p> <p><b>Granny Fa:</b> <i>[To Fa Li] I think it's going well, don't you? The matchmaker runs outside, screaming.</i></p> <p><b>Matchmaker:</b> Put it out! Put it out! PUT IT OUT! <i>[Mulan throws tea over her, putting out the fire. Embarrassed, she hands the teapot to the Matchmaker and</i></p>		<p>centered at large society  (Mikkola, 06).</p>	<p>failed to become a good woman in the future. Matchmaker is so angry because of Mulan's attitude. Matchmaker cursed Mulan by saying; <b>You are a DISGRACE! You may look like a bride, but you will NEVER bring your family honor!</b></p> <p>Mulan's manner related to journal by (Mikkola, 06) said that the lives of women are more focusing centered at home rather than in large society.</p>
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	<p><i>quickly walks toward Fa Li and Granny Fa.]</i>  <b>Matchmaker:</b>  <i>[furious]</i> You are a DISGRACE! You may look like a bride, but you will NEVER bring your family honor!  <i>People start to walk away, whispering.</i>  <i>At the Fa farm</i>  <i>Mulan is greeted with a warm smile by her father, but, humiliated, she turns away and takes Khan to the stable.</i></p>				
5	<p><b>Chi Fu:</b>  Citizens! I bring a proclamation from the Imperial City! The Huns have invaded China! By order of the Emperor, one man from every family must serve in the Imperial Army. <i>[Reading from list]</i> The Chow Family!</p>	8/39	Dialogue	Gender discrimination is due to gender biased treatment of individuals or groups. Gender inequality and discrimination are often discussed as related	After ruined the event, suddenly some warriors from China come to Mulan’s village. They give proclamation from Emperor to send a man from every family. Knowing that Fa family has no son, Fa Zhou decided to go by

	<p>The Yee Family!  <b>Son:</b>  I will serve the Emperor in my father's place.  <b>Chi Fhou:</b>  The Fa Family!  <b>Mulan:</b>  No!  <i>Her father walks over to Chi Fu.</i>  <b>Fa Zhou:</b>  I am ready to serve the Emperor.  <b>Mulan:</b>  Father, you can't go!  <b>Fa Zhou:</b>  Mulan!  <b>Mulan:</b>  <i>[To Chi Fu]</i> Please, sir, my father has already fought for--  <b>Chi Fu:</b>  Silence! You will do well to teach your daughter to hold her tongue in a man's presence.  <b>Fa Zhou:</b>  Mulan. You dishonor me.</p>			<p>to women, but anyone can experience gender-based inequality or discrimination (Kolb, 2008).</p>	<p>himself. Mulan knows that her father is too old to join the war. In the dialogue from Chi Fu: <b>Silence! You will do well to teach your daughter to hold her tongue in a man's presence</b> point out the Gender discrimination. Gender discrimination is due to gender biased treatment of individuals or groups, aligned with journal by (Kolb, 2008).</p>
6	<p><i>At dinner</i>  <i>Mulan pours the tea, then sets her cup down with a bang.</i></p>	9/39	Dialogue	<p>Gender equity is a more complicated case and</p>	<p>Mulan argues with her father about going to war. Mulan</p>

			<p>therefore more problematic concept because it allows men and women to produce different results, as long as men and women think the results are fair or at least not very unfair, as long as there is equality of opportunity instead of equality of results (MacDonald, 983).</p>	<p>insisted if her father is going to die if he goes to war. This war is her responsibility due to Fa Zhou too old and fragile to serve the country. Her father is so angry and said it is totally forbidden for women to war. Fa Zhou said: <b>I know my place. It is time you learned yours</b> explain the gender gap between men and women. (MacDonald, 983) said that gender equity is focusing on result rather than opportunity for men and women.</p>
<p><b>7</b> <b>Mushu:</b> And let me say something, anyone who's foolish enough to threaten OUR family, vengeance will be MINE! Grr ... arrgh ...</p>	<p>11/39</p>	<p>Dialogue</p>	<p>Gender equity is a concept with transformative connotations, covering women empowerment, non-</p>	<p>Mulan knows that as a woman is forbidden to join the army. Mulan decided to change her appearance and attitude to cover</p>

<p><b>Great Ancestor:</b> Mushu! These are the family guardians. They ...</p> <p><b>Mushu:</b> Protect the family.</p> <p><b>Great Ancestor:</b> And you, O Demoted One ...</p> <p><b>Mushu:</b> I ring the gong.</p> <p><b>Great Ancestor:</b> That's right. Now, wake up the Ancestors ...</p> <p><b>Mushu:</b> One family reunion coming right up. Okay, people, people, look alive! Let's go, c'mon, get up! Let's move it! Rise and shine! Y'all way past the beauty sleep thing.</p> <p><b>Ancestor #1:</b> I knew it, I knew it. That Mulan was a troublemaker from the start.</p> <p><b>Ancestor #2:</b> Don't look at me, she gets it from your side of the family!</p> <p><b>Ancestor #3:</b></p>		<p>discrimination, and gender-neutral equal rights. This concept covered up a multidimensional and cross-sectoral view of inequality between women and men, girls and boys (Sida, 01).</p>	<p>up her real identity. <b>Mushu explains to great ancestor yet somehow Mulan can bring honour to family. She is just trying to help her father!</b></p> <p>Focusing point of this dialogue is how women reach gender equity in every aspect which is aligned by (Sida, 01) in the concept of gender equity.</p>
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	<p>She's just trying to help her father!</p> <p><b>Ancestor #4:</b> But if she's discovered, Fa Zu will be forever shamed. Dishonor will come to the family. Traditional values will disintegrate!</p>				
8	<p><b>Xian Lang:</b> I was a girl like you, when people turned on me.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> You don't think I longed for a noble path? I've lived a life of exile. No country, no village, no family.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> We are the same.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> We're not.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> We are.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> The more power I showed, the more I was crushed. Just like you.</p>	30/39	Dialogue	<p>Empowerment is the process of implementing or authorizing an individual to think, behaves, take action and control work in a direct way and to take control of their own fate (Joseph &amp; Francina, 164). The concept of empowerment has been defined in various</p>	<p>Mulan is kicked out of the army due to her identity as a woman is revealed, even though she risks her life to save entire army. On her way to nowhere, she meets Xian Lang. Xian Lang is the witch who fight for Bori Khan. She insists to invite Mulan to join enemy side. <b>Mulan, who is persisted to serve the country refuse the offer from Xian Lang. She knows that fight for country is everything on top of</b></p>



<p><b>Xian Lang:</b> You saved them today and still they turned on you.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> You are just at the beginning of your power.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> Merge your path with mine.</p> <p><b>Xian Lang:</b> We will be stronger together.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> I know my place.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> And it is my duty... to fight for the kingdom and protect the emperor.</p>		<p>disciplines in every aspect includes control over resources and ideology.</p>	<p><b>every aspect.</b> Conversation between Mulan and Xian Lang is the example of women empowerment. Empowerment is the process of implementing or authorizing an individual to think, behaves, take action and control work in a direct way and to take control of their own fate explain by (Joseph &amp; Francina, 164).</p>
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**Problem Formulation 2:** How does *Hua Mulan* as the main character struggle for gender equality?

No	Quote from The Movie	Page	Types of Data	Reference	Comment
1	<p><i>Mulan is sitting in a statue of a dragon, crying. It is raining. Through the window of her house, she can see her mother and father talking. Fa Zhou picks up the candle and blows it out. Mulan thinks for a minute, then makes her decision. Mulan walks into the Family Temple and lights a stick, placing it in a hanging statue of a small dragon. She runs into her parent's room, taking the scroll and leaving her hair comb. Taking her father's sword, she cuts her hair short and</i></p>	9/39	Narration	<p>On a global level, women have fewer economic opportunities to improve their lives. They are often restricted in terms of education, ownership of property, monetary return for their work, financial opportunities, and opportunities to influence the decision making at the level of the family and the society (Mikkola, 02)</p>	<p>Mulan is complaining why she cannot join the army to take part in the war. It is completely unfair why Mulan as a woman is forbidden to go to war. In the middle of the night, Mulan sneaks out into her father's room, Mulan takes armour, sword, and horse. <b>This war is her opportunity to prove women and men are equal in every aspect.</b> (Mikkola, 02) said</p>

	<i>puts on her father's armor. Going out to the stable, she mounts Khan and sets off for the army</i>				that on a global level, women have fewer economic opportunities to improve their lives.
2	<p><b>Soldier #1:</b> Have you seen Hua Jun?</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> I'm Hua Mulan.</p> <p><b>Soldier #1:</b> Forgive me.</p> <p><b>Soldier #2:</b> He's a girl?</p> <p><b>Soldier #3:</b> You are an imposter. You've betrayed the regiment. You've brought disgrace to the Hua family.</p> <p><b>Soldier #1:</b> Commander...</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> Your deceit is my shame.</p> <p><b>Soldier #3:</b> Commander, what is the punishment assigned to this imposter?</p>	29/39	Dialogue	In terms of general, empowering women means developing society by creating such a social system so that they can freely make decisions for personal development and the development of society as a whole (Farzana, 1069).	A group of soldiers are looking for Mulan also known as Hua Jun after a massive attack. Suddenly, a woman come show her identity as a soldier. Another soldier thinks that Mulan is a witch. As the rules' said women are forbidden to join the war, <b>Mulan with her brave and loyalty firmly said; I would rather be executed. From this moment forward.</b> She rather dies serve the country than expelled from the army which is breaking the law. Empowering

	<p><b>Commander Tung:</b> Expulsion.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> I would rather be executed. From this moment forward.</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> If you show your face again... your wish to be executed will be granted.</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> You can never go home.</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> Your disgrace is worse than death.</p>				women means developing society by creating such a social system so that they can freely make decisions by (Farzana, 1069).
3	<p><i>Mulan decided to re-join with the army and tell them what's Bori Khan plan to do</i></p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Commander Tung!</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> What is the meaning of this?</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Commander Tung, we must ride to the emperor.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b></p>	31/39	Dialogue	The concepts of gender equality both men and women are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision that is not	Mulan turn back to the group and try to warn the soldiers. She chased them and introduced Khan's real plan to Commander Tung. <b>Although Commander Tung is not ready to listen to Mulan as a liar, Hong Hui</b>

	<p>His life is in danger. The emperor's life has never been safer. That's what Bori Khan wants you to believe.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Please, you have to listen to me. Sergeant, hand me my sword. Kill me if you must. But first, listen.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> The garrison attacks were just a distraction. Khan has our army focused on the Silk Road... so, he can sneak into the Imperial City and kill the emperor.</p>			<p>set by rigid gender roles  (Shapiro &amp; Olgiati, 02)</p>	<p><b>stepped in to provide guarantee for Hua Mulan and said that he believed her, as did Ling, Yao, Bao, Cricket and many other soldiers.</b> Her action simply example of gender equality which are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision that is not set by rigid gender roles define by (Shapiro &amp; Olgiati, 02).</p>
4	<p><b>Commander Tung:</b> You would believe Hua Jun. Why do you not believe? Hua Mulan?</p> <p><b>Soldier #1:</b> She risked everything by revealing her true identity.</p>	32/39	Dialogue	<p>To achieve gender equality, women need to be empowered to ensure that decisions and access to resources at the</p>	<p>Commander Tung refuse Mulan to join the army because she breaking the law. Based on her action saved the soldier from previous attack, some soldiers</p>

<p><b>Soldier #2:</b> She's braver than any man here. And she's the best warrior amongst us.</p> <p><b>All Soldier:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- I believe Hua Mulan.</li> <li>- I believe Hua Mulan.</li> <li>- I believe Hua Mulan.</li> <li>- I believe Hua Mulan.</li> </ul> <p><b>Soldier #3:</b> I believe Hua Mulan. I believe Hua Mulan.</p> <p><b>Soldier #1:</b> Hua Mulan... your actions have brought disgrace and dishonor to this regiment... to this kingdom and to your own family.</p> <p><b>Commander Tung:</b> But your loyalty and bravery are without question. You will lead us as we ride to the Imperial City.</p>		<p>private and public levels are no longer favoured by men, so that both men and women can fully participate in production and reproductive life as equal partners. (United Nations Population Fund, 01)</p>	<p>confess Commander Tung that Mulan genuinely wants to win this war. The soldiers also admits that Mulan as a woman is better than him. After a while, Commander Tung accept and let Mulan to lead some of the army to protect the Emperor. <b>The main point is when the soldier #2 said; She is braver than any men here. She is the best warrior amongst us.</b> Women need to be empowered to ensure that decisions and access to resources at the private and public levels are no longer favoured by men aligned with (United Nations Population Fund, 01).</p>
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5	<p><b>Mulan:</b> Your Majesty, I'm Hua Mulan from the Fifth Battalion. I've come to protect you.</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> Impossible. A woman leading a man's army. Where's the emperor?</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> You were right. We are the same. With one difference. They accept you, but they will never accept me.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> You told me my journey was impossible. Yet here I stand.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Proof that there is a place for people like us.</p>	35/39	Dialogue	<p>Women often receive lower pay for the same or comparable work, and they are frequently blocked in their chances for advancement, especially to good positions (Larbor, 05).</p>	<p>Mulan finally meets The Emperor to help fight against Bori Khan. The Emperor asks why Mulan is the chosen one rather than any men to help him.</p> <p><b>Mulan believed that one day men and women can stand together fight side by side without being discriminated. Mulan convince that women can serve the country by going to war.</b> This is aligned with (Larbor, 05) said that Women frequently blocked in their chances for advancement, especially to good positions.</p>
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6	<p><b>Bori Khan:</b> Who will come to save you, Son of Heaven?</p> <p><b>Bori Khan:</b> Where are the sons of the empire?</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> I will tell you. Fallen to our swords. Pierced by our arrows.</p> <p><b>Bori Khan:</b> Who will save you?</p> <p><b>Bori Khan:</b> Why are you here? The attack has met a fierce resistance.</p> <p><b>Bori Khan:</b> From who?</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> A young woman... from a small village.</p> <p><b>Bori Khan:</b> A girl?</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> A woman. A warrior. A woman leads the army. And she's no scorned dog.</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b></p>	36/39	Dialogue	<p>In all parts of the world, women are facing threats to their lives, health and well- being as a result of being overwhelm with work and of their lack of power and affect (United Nations Population Funds, 01).</p>	<p>The life of The Emperor is on the edge. While Bori Khan tried to finish The Emperor's life by sword, Mulan came to help The Emperor. Bori Khan mocks Mulan because as a woman she cannot win fight against him.</p> <p><b>Mulan believe in herself that her brave and loyalty can help her win the war. Her action by leading the army is the one of the gender equalities goals.</b></p> <p>Women are facing threats to their lives, overwhelm with work and of their lack of power and affect is aligned with (United Nations Population Funds, 01).</p>
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	<p>You led her here. Take your place... Mulan. The girl who has come to save the dynasty.</p>				
7	<p><b>Emperor:</b> Rise up. You are a mighty warrior. Rise up like a phoenix. Fight for the kingdom and its people. <b>Commander:</b> Stand up, soldier. Tell me your name.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Your Imperial Highness, Hua Mulan</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> Hua Mulan. Hua Mulan, the people owe you a debt of thanks.</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b> I owe you, my life. In gratitude for your service</p>	37/39	Dialogue	<p>In terms of general, empowering women means developing society by creating such a social system so that they can freely make decisions for personal development and the development of society as a whole (Farzana, 1069).</p>	<p>After a long battle, Mulan finally can prove herself as a woman, she can compete to men in the war.</p> <p>In the dialogue by The Emperor; <b>I owe you, my life. In gratitude for your service and dedication...</b></p> <p>The Emperor is so proud of Mulan's achievement, then The Emperor wants Mulan to become his personal bodyguard. Brave, strong, and never give up are the</p>

	<p>and dedication...</p> <p><b>Commander:</b> I invite you to take your place... with our greatest decorated warriors... as an officer in the Emperor's Guard</p>				<p>key for personal development and the development of society as a whole aligned with (Farzana, 1069).</p>
8	<p><b>Mulan:</b> I left home under cover of darkness... and betrayed my family's trust.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> I made choices I knew would risk their dishonour.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> Since then... I have pledged an oath... to be loyal, brave, and true.</p> <p><b>Mulan:</b> In order to fulfil this oath... I must return home and make amends to my family.</p> <p><b>Emperor:</b></p>	38/39	Dialogue	<p>The concepts of gender equality both men and women are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision that is not set by rigid gender roles (Shapiro &amp; Olgiati, 02).</p>	<p>After fulfilling her duty. Mulan decided to coming back home. She knew lying to her father is a big mistake. <b>The Emperor tells Fa Zhou that Mulan is the best warrior and he own his life.</b> Knowing the truth, Fa Zhou is so proud of Mulan. Gender equality achieve when both men and women are free to establish their personal capabilities and make limitless decision explain by (Shapiro &amp; Olgiati, 02).</p>

Very well, Hua Mulan.

**Emperor:**

Devotion to family  
is an essential virtue.