

ABSTRAK

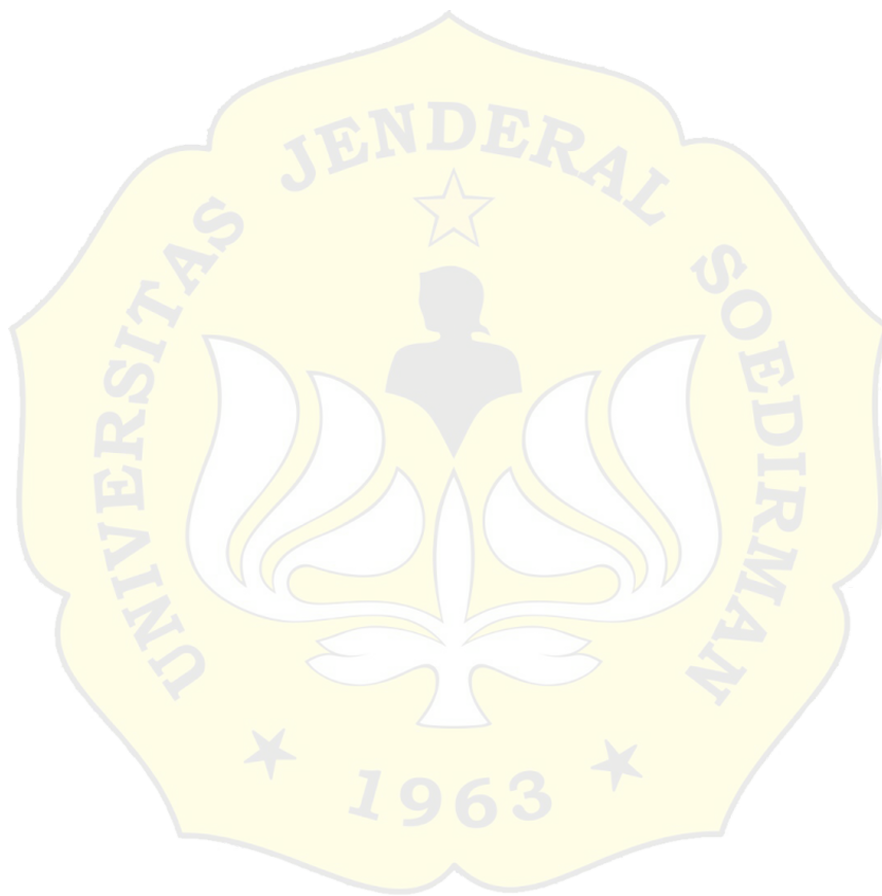
Upaya menghapus ketidakadilan gender, khususnya yang dialami perempuan, merupakan perjuangan besar. Ketidakadilan gender berakar pada kultur patriarki yang memosisikan laki-laki lebih utama daripada perempuan. Tanpa peran kedua jenis kelamin, perempuan dan laki-laki, upaya ini sulit terwujud. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan representasi feminisme dan peran feminis laki-laki dalam film *North Country*, sebuah film yang diangkat dari kisah nyata tentang perjuangan perempuan pekerja tambang korban pelecehan seksual menuntut keadilan.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan feminisme. Semiotika Ferdinand de Saussure digunakan sebagai metode analisis data. Model analisis ini dipilih karena dapat membantu peneliti memahami penanda (*signifier*) dan petanda (*signified*) dalam dialog film *North Country* untuk menjelaskan representasi feminisme dan feminis laki-laki yang ada di film ini.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa representasi feminisme muncul dalam dialog di antara para tokohnya, terutama Josey. Representasi feminisme antara lain muncul pada adegan penolakan Josey terhadap permintaan ayahnya untuk berhenti bekerja di tambang; ketidaksetujuan Josey terhadap pendapat ibunya bahwa suami Josey melakukan kekerasan dalam rumah tangga akibat dia kehilangan pekerjaan; kesadaran kritis Josey bahwa pelecehan seksual yang dialami pekerja perempuan merupakan hal yang salah dan harus dilawan; kegigihan Josey mengajak kawan-kawannya sesama pekerja perempuan untuk melawan; keberanian Josey melawan perusahaan melalui tuntutan *class action* di pengadilan. Representasi feminisme juga ditunjukkan Glory, sahabat Josey, yang berjuang melalui serikat pekerja untuk meminta perusahaan menyediakan fasilitas *portable toilet* (terutama) untuk pekerja perempuan; pun terlihat pada suami Glory, Kyle, yang mau bertukar peran menjadi pengurus rumah tangga ketika istrinya bekerja di tambang sementara dia “menganggur” akibat cedera. Perjuangan Josey melawan pelecehan seksual di tempat kerja juga didukung oleh beberapa feminis laki-laki. Ayah Josey, yang awalnya sering menyepelekan putrinya, akhirnya menjadi pembela Josey, baik di tempat kerja maupun di pengadilan; Bill White, sang pengacara, yang selalu *all out* membela Josey di ruang sidang; Kyle, suami Glory, yang senantiasa memberikan dukungan kepada Glory dan perjuangan Josey; Ricky, rekan kerja Josey di pertambangan yang bersimpati kepada para pekerja perempuan dan memberikan dukungan kepada Josey di ruang sidang. Selain itu, ada beberapa pekerja laki-laki yang

bersimpati dengan perjuangan Josey dan memberi dukungan di ruang sidang. Akhirnya Josey berhasil memenangi perkara ketika hakim mengabulkan tuntutan dia dan kawan-kawan. Namun kemenangan terbesar dari perjuangan Josey dan kawan-kawan adalah lahirnya undang-undang antipelecehan seksual di Amerika yang terinspirasi kasus ini.

Kata kunci: *Feminisme, Hubungan.*



ABSTRACT

Efforts to eliminate gender inequality, especially those experienced by women, is a big struggle. Gender inequality is rooted in a patriarchal culture that positions men more than women. Without the roles of both sexes, women and men, this effort is difficult to realize. This study aims to describe the representation of feminism and the role of male feminists in the film North Country, a film based on a true story about the struggle of female mining workers victims of sexual harassment to demand justice.

The research method used is a qualitative descriptive research method with a feminist approach. Ferdinand de Saussure's semiotics was used as a data analysis method. This analysis model was chosen because it can help researchers understand the signifier and the signified in the North Country film dialogue to explain the representation of feminism and male feminism in this film.

The results show that the representation of feminism appears in the dialogue between the characters, especially Josey. Representations of feminism, among others, appear in the scene of Josey's rejection of his father's request to stop working in the mines; Josey's disagreement with his mother's opinion that Josey's husband committed domestic violence because he lost his job; Josey's critical awareness that the sexual harassment experienced by women workers is wrong and must be resisted; Josey's persistence in inviting his fellow female workers to fight; Josey's courage against the company through a class action lawsuit in court. The representation of feminism is also shown by Glory, Josey's friend, who fought through the union to ask companies to provide portable toilet facilities (especially) for female workers; also seen in Glory's husband, Kyle, who wants to switch roles as housekeeper when his wife works in the mines while he is "unemployed" due to an injury. Josey's fight against sexual harassment in the workplace is also supported by several male feminists. Josey's father, who initially often belittles his daughter, eventually becomes Josey's defender, both at work and in court; Bill White, the lawyer, who was always all out defending Josey in the courtroom; Kyle, Glory's husband, who always supports Glory and Josey's struggles; Ricky, Josey's coworker at the mine who sympathizes with the female workers and provide support to Josey in the courtroom. In addition, there were several male workers who sympathized with Josey's struggle and provided support in the courtroom. Finally, Josey managed to win the case when the judge granted him and his friends' demands. But the biggest victory of the struggle of Josey and his friends is the birth of the anti-sexual harassment law in America which was inspired by this case.

Keywords: *Feminism, Relationship.*