LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES SEEN THROUGH THE MAIN FEMALE CHARACTER IN KINBERG’S *MR. AND MRS. SMITH*

AN UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

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

By

DEWI ARTIKA PUSPITASARI

Student Number: 124214074

ENGLISH LETTERS STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LETTERS
FACULTY OF LETTERS
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Dewi Artika Puspitasari
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Dewi Artika Puspitasari
Happy endings are just stories
that haven’t finished yet.

(Jane Smith)
For
My Beloved Parents
And
My Lovely Brother
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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ABSTRACT

DEWI ARTIKA PUSPITASARI. LIBERAL FEMINISM VALUES SEEN THROUGH THE FEMALE MAIN CHARACTER IN KINBERG’S MR. AND MRS. SMITH. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Sanata Dharma University, 2016.

Feminism is a movement that bring differences towards the way people think and act. Feminism is a movement that has several branches all with the same focus on women’s equality. One of the branches of feminism is liberal feminism. Liberal feminism focuses on the freedom of women. People assume that women should have freedom the same as the freedom that men get. It is about the freedom of choice and the freedom of women to express themselves since they have their individual autonomy. Liberal feminism values are reflected through Jane’s character in Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

To find the liberal feminism values in Jane’s character, there are two problems formulated in this thesis. The first problem is to find out the characteristics of Jane Smith through her characterization. The second is to identify liberal feminism values through Jane’s characteristics.

The analysis in this thesis used the feminist approach because the aim of this thesis is to find out liberal feminism values. As the object, Jane Smith will be analyzed through her characteristics. Then, by looking at the characteristics, the liberal feminism values that are reflected through Jane’s character.

The result of the analysis shows that Jane is critical. She always gives fast responses towards the things that happen around her. Even when it is a problem, she is always ready to solve it with a good plan. She is also smart. She can make a strategy to fight with her target and she can make the target lose. Being a career woman, Jane becomes independent. She has income and she is not dependent on her husband’s income to fulfill her needs. Then, by having experiences of meeting with many people, she becomes a confident woman. She always knows the best thing for her and she never hesitates in making a choice and deciding something. She is also a responsible woman. She can manage her time so she can finish her duties at home as a wife and at the office as a career woman. From those five characteristics, Jane reflects three liberal feminism values. Jane shows that she has equal opportunities in economy. She has the same job as her husband. So, she has the same chance to get costumers and has the same income as her husband. She also has equal liberty since she can choose the costumer that she wants. When she is offered a job, John is also offered a job. Both of them have the same liberty to choose the costumers. John and Jane have the same basic skills, they have the same chance to improve their skills by their experiences as assassins.
ABSTRAK


Feminisme adalah suatu gerakan yang membawa beberapa perbedaan dalam cara berpikir dan bertindak manusia dan mempunyai beberapa cabang yang berfokus pada kesetaraan perempuan. Feminis liberal adalah salah satunya yang fokus pada kebebasan perempuan. Orang berpendapat bahwa perempuan seharusnya mempunyai kebebasan yang sama dengan kebebasan yang didapat laki–laki. Kebebasan tersebut mencakup kebebasan untuk memilih, kebebasan berekspresi karena memiliki otonomi individu. Nilai – nilai feminis liberal dapat ditemukan dari karakter Jane dalam Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

Guna menemukan nilai feminis liberal dalam karakter Jane, ada dua rumusan masalah yang perlu dianalisis. Pertama untuk menemukan karakteristik dari Jane Smith melalui karakterisasinya. Kedua untuk mengidentifikasi nilai feminis liberal melalui karakteristik dari Jane.

Analisis dalam penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan feminis karena tujuan dari penelitian ini untuk menemukan nilai feminis liberal. Sebagai objek, Jane Smith dianalisis melalui karakteristiknya. Setelah itu, nilai feminis liberal dapat dilihat melalui karakteristiknya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

People experience many developments either in technology, the environment, and many aspects of life. As they experience those many things, their minds also develop following the development around them. People begin to have an open-minded way of thinking. It makes them to be more critical towards phenomena that happen around them. One of the movements that makes a difference to the way people act, think, and live is the feminist movement. A branch of the feminist movements is liberal feminism.

Liberal feminism is a feminist’s movement that focuses on the freedom of an individual. In liberal feminism, the freedom for women focuses on the equality between men and women. From a liberal feminism perspective, men and women should have the same opportunities, such as the same opportunities in education, so it is not only men who can get education, but also women. As Wendell states,

Liberal feminism’s clearest political commitments: to the promotion of women’s greater recognition and self-value as individuals, to equality of opportunity, to the promotion of equal education for girls and boys, to ending sex prejudice and de facto discrimination, to equality of legal rights, and to the use of education as a major tool of social reform (Wendell, 1987: 66).

Liberal feminism emphasizes the rights of women to get their freedom of life. It is known that before the feminist movements began, women were considered as the second gender. At that time, the society used patriarchy system, this is stated by Elizabeth Jameson and Susan Hodge Armitage in their book Writing the Range: Race, Class, and Culture in the Women’s West, “they said that in the 1930 the
ideologies that was used to the family were typically patriarchal” (Jameson, 1994: 437).

Moreover, liberal feminism also emphasizes discrimination. It must be a form of discrimination in that era since one of focuses of this movement is to release women from that discrimination, in this context, discrimination happens in society where women are inferior, while men are superior. Those things that are mentioned by Wendell are the things that women did not get before, so that this feminism movement appears to fight for those things for women.

Wollstonecraft, in Feminist Thought, explains “because they were not permitted to make their own decision, they lacked liberty” (Wollstonecrat, 2009: 13). In the era before, women’s activities were limited. They could not give their opinions or reveal their feelings. In that era, the era of nineteenth century, men in the family were the ones who had the control. Then for the daughter in the family, she must obey her father without any conflict, she should do what the father said and asked her to do. It means that women are the passive ones, and men are active since women were considered as the second gender after the first gender which was men. This makes women want to have equal liberty, so that they can choose anything in their lives. By having equal liberty between men and women, women can live their live by choosing their own decision.

Another point about the struggle of women to get the same individual autonomy with men is that women need a chance to get into school and become students who are getting knowledge by attending the school. They have to have the same opportunities to have education so that they can create a better life and also
they can make the right choice to deal with their life because to have the right choice, a person must have enough knowledge about that field.

After the feminist movement, in this era, the situation that happened in the nineteenth century, when the society used patriarchy system, rarely happens, the social system in which women are inferior, today in many cases women are superior. Most women already have their freedom to choose their life, it is the era when gender equality exists, in which men and women are in the same position and have the same right to express themselves. They have the same opportunity of life, and they already have individual autonomy. Yet, not all women in this era already have the same opportunity with men. There are still existing of female descrimination. The reflection of the equality between men and women (of such condition) can be found or reflected in literary works. One of the literary works that can reflect liberal feminism perspective is Mr. and Mrs. Smith by Kinberg.

*Mr. and Mrs. Smith* is a literary work that is known and famous, many people know this film and watch this film. The story in this film can inspire people who watch this film, especially about the equality between men and women. By watching this film, people will have thoughts that women can also be independent when they have chance.

Aspects of the liberal feminism perspective are values that can be seen and analyzed through this literary work since the main female character has strong position and role in the story. The values of liberal feminism perspective can be found in Kinberg’s *Mr. and Mrs. Smith* through the female main character, Jane Smith.
B. Problem Formulation

1. What are Jane’s characteristics in Kinberg’s *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*?

2. How does Jane depict liberal feminism values in Kinberg’s *Mr. and Mrs. Smith* seen through the characteristics?

C. Objectives of the Study

The first objective of this study is to analyze the characteristics of the female main character, Jane Smith. The second objective is to find out liberal feminism values that are depicted in Jane’s character. To solve the second objective, it is necessary to look at the characteristics of Jane Smith. Through her characteristics can be seen the values of liberal feminism.

D. Definition of Terms

There are some definitions that can be used to make this study about liberal feminism more understandable and clearer in the terms used. According to Wendell in her book, *A (Qualified) Defense of Liberal Feminism*, “liberal feminism is equality of opportunity, which would undoubtedly require and lead to both” (Wendell, 1987: 66). In another reference is found another definition of liberal feminism definition. Madsen, in her book *Feminist Theory and Literary Practice*, stated that “liberal feminism is the liberal emphasis on the individual stresses the importance of the individual autonomy which is protected by guaranteed rights, economic justice and equality opportunity” (Madsen, 2000: 35).

In those two definitions of liberal feminism, there is a similar point in the two definitions by Wendell and Madsen. Both of them talk about equal opportunity. It means that as human beings, women and men should have the same opportunity to
live their life. It should be equal, and there is no difference which is the superior and the inferior between men and women. The other point that is stated by Madsen, is about the individual autonomy that is protected, individuals have rights to choose their life, or how they will live their life. It means that as an individual, man and woman have protection toward their freedom and choices, they can be protected by their rights and economic justice. Therefore, liberal feminism focuses on the equality between men and women, they should have the same position without any aspect of superiority because feminists think that men and women have the same individual autonomy.
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Studies

This part reviewed some related studies that have been found. There are two related studies that are reviewed in this part, those studies have similarities on the topic of the study. The first study is taken from Carlita Dewi’s “The Ideas of Liberal Feminism Revealed through Christina’s and Valhalla’s Characters in Coelho’s The Valkyries”, and the second studies is taken from Aenun Nahdiyati’s “An Analysis On Liberal Feminism Values Of The Main Character in the Film “Miss Potter””.

In her study, “The Ideas of Liberal Feminism Revealed through Christina’s and Valhalla’s Characters in Coelho’s The Valkyries”, Dewi explained about liberal feminism. Liberal feminism relates to gender equality in which women look for their identity and their liberty to choose their own life without any effect from the other person. Women have liberty to choose their options and decisions. “The idea of liberal feminism appears since it deals with women’s effort to get quality in all aspects in life, such as education, human rights, work fields, etc.” (Dewi, 2009: 2). By getting equality in education, women can get the equal opportunity to get jobs so that they can have equality in economics because they get income from their jobs. Dewi tries to find out the idea of liberal feminism through the characters in The Valkyries, Cristina and Valhalla.

In The Valkyries through Christina and Valhalla’s characters, the novel illustrates the ideas of liberal feminism which are related to the nineteenth century. Both character show particular personalities which arise against common society in which they live and the moment when they try to complete the expedition (Dewi, 2009: 2).
The other study by Aenun Nahdiyati, “An Analysis on Liberal Feminism Values of the Main Character in the Film “Miss Potter””, also discussed liberal feminism in a film. Aenun also analyze the female character and tries to find out liberal feminism ideas through the character. Aenun gives an explanation that the main character in the film Miss Potter depicts the ideas of liberal feminism through her life.

It will be quite interesting to scrutinize various efforts by the main character for deconstructing social paradigm – particularly her parents – through the characterizations of hers. The film package is done well and played by Renee Zellweger who is always attractive in her films; make Miss Potter enthusiastic to be discussed. This is the reason why the writer intends to examine feminism values which is reflected through the characterizations of the main character in her attempt to achieve qualitative life of hers (Nahdiyati, 2009: 6).

Besides those two studies which have the same topic of the study, there are also other studies that studied the same object with as research. There is a study which discusses the same object, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. The study is a study by Sonia Alexandra Pereira “Angelina Jolie’s Speech Style in Mr. and Mrs. Smith Movie”.

In her study, Sonia analyzes the speech of Angelina Jolie as Jane Smith in the story. In which she stated,

Almost in every country has their own language, but even though people live in the same country, they use different kinds of languages that are divided by gender. In the modern era, although women and men already have the same treatment because of gender equality, there are still some differences that cannot be omitted. In this case, the way men and women use language (Pereira, 2015: 2).

Sonia’s study focuses on Angelina Jolie’s speech in which she is the female main character, Jane Smith. Her analysis is about the differences between men and women’s speech, but she focuses on Jane Smith’s speech. She analyzed Jane Smith’s speech based on the characteristics of women’s speech style, in which
speech or the use of language is the thing that is affected by gender. The ways women and men use language are different.

Those three studies are studies that have the same topic and the same object as this study. Two of them have the same topic, which discusses liberal feminism in the story especially analyzed through the character in the story, while the third study discusses the speech style of the character with the same object as this study. However, the three studies above have similarities, they discusses about gender. This study is different from those three studies. Comparing this study with the first two studies mentioned above, it has the same topic which is liberal feminism, but this study analyzes liberal feminism values through an action film, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, while the two studies analyzes liberal feminism ideas through a novel and a film with a different title. Mr. and Mrs. Smith is the same object as the third study, which is analyzing the female main character, but with the different focuses. This study shows that gender equality can be seen through a story, Kinberg’s Mr. and Mrs. Smith, in which women have equal right and chance as men.

B. Review of Related Theories

This part will explain the two theories that are used to find the answer to the two problem formulation. The first theory is theories of character and characterization that is going to be used to analyze the characterization of the character in the script. The theories that are used to analyze the characterization is the theories of characterization in play script and movie script. Movie script has similarity with play script, in which both of them use dialogue and monologue to shows the emotions and thoughts of the character. Moreover, movie script and play
script have similarity in the way it describes the character by giving narrator toward the characters do and think. The second is the theory of liberal feminism that is used to find out the values depicted through the main female character.

1. **Theories of Character and Characterization**

   M. H. Abrams on *A Glossary of Literary Terms* describes characters as “person presented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with moral, dispositional, and emotional qualities that are expressed in what they say and what they do” (Abrams, 1985: 23).

   According to Christopher Russel Reaske in his book *How to Analyze Drama* (1966: 46 – 48), there are several elements that are used to analyze characterization of a character in a drama, besides that there also the theory to analyze characterization in a film by Boggs in his book *The Art of Watching Films* (Boggs, 1978: 44 – 50). These theories are below,

   a. **Characterization by Appearance**

      Reaske gives an explanation that the character can be described by the physical appearance, “In the mere appearance of the character, we locate our first understanding of him” (Reaske, 1966: 46). Through the description of the playwright, it can be seen the characterization of the character can be seen. In the script, the playwright describes how the character dresses and what the character looks like.

      “A major aspect of film characterization is therefore revealed visually and instantaneously by our first visual impression of each character” (Boggs, 1978: 44). From the quotation, visual impression is important to see her characterization. The
characterization can be seen through her facial features, dress, physical build, mannerisms, and the way she moves. This part depends on the visual analysis to make an opinion about the character’s characterization. Everything that the viewer sees about the character is the characterization of the character depicted in the story.

Visualization is important to analyze a character in a story since the first thing that the viewer can do is seeing the character, and usually the illustration of the character in the story appears in the very beginning of the story. So, it can be easy to see the characterization through the appearance.

b. Asides and Soliloquies

According to Reaske, there are asides and soliloquies that can be used to analyze the characterization of the character (Reaske, 1966: 46 – 48). Those two things are the speech that is spoken by the character to show the character’s wishes and hopes.

Internal action refers to the action that is unseen and unheard by the viewer and listener. “Inner action occurs within characters’ minds and emotions and emotions, and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies” (Boggs, 1978: 44).

Inner action is another kind of action that exists in a story. It is the action that happens in the character’s mind and itself without any other characters involved in this action. Usually, inner action is done by giving sounds or descriptions when the character is thinking, such as giving an information and description about what the character thinks or its thought in the character’s mind. That sound can be categorized as inner action, because it happens in the character’s mind.
c. Characterization through Dialogue

Reaske states “speaking to others also sheds a great deal of light on character’s personality” (Reaske, 1966: 46–48). The characterization of a character in a drama can be seen through its speech with another character in the script.

“Perhaps the best reflection of character can be found in a person’s actions” (Boggs, 1978: 44). The characterization can be seen through her actions toward something that happened, how she reacts toward something can reveal her characterization. Usually, her actions are established to reflect the quality of the particular personality.

The way the character reacts toward something that happens around her can be reflect her personality. Actions are done by a character to build its characterization, since actions can reflect themselves. The character’s personality can be judged by her actions toward her environment. In addition, the action of the character can be seen through the description of the character’s movement in the script.

d. Characterization through Language

The used of words depends on the class of the character in the story, each class has different way to choose the words that they use. Reaske states that the characterization of the character can also be seen through the character’s choice of words, what kind of words are used by the character, and the way the character use the words (Reaske: 1966, 46–48). Here, the characterization can also be seen through the character’s attitude while the character is performing to pronounce the speech.
What the character says in the film is an elements that can reveal her, but it is not only about what the character says, how the character says what she says can also reveal her characterization (Boggs, 1978: 44). What and how the character says can be seen through her choice of words, stress, pitch, and also grammar, sentence structure, and vocabulary. Those things can be seen as the elements to show her characterization.

The words that are used by the character in the story can depict its characterization since the words and its elements, include grammar and vocabulary that are different from one person to another, one class to another class.

e. Characterization through Hidden Narration

“One of the devices of characterization frequently employed is having one character in a lay narrate something about another character” (Reaske, 1966: 46 – 48). The character’s characterization is given by providing another character that gives a description about the character, the characterization is hidden behind the description giving by the other character, so it can be seen through the idea, opinion, and thought of another character.

f. Characterization by Contrast: Dramatic Foils

This technique uses the contrasting characters whose behavior, attitudes, opinions, lifestyles, physical appearances, and other things are opposite to those of the main character (Boggs, 1978: 44). This technique can clearly define her personality.

Usually, in dramatic foils, the playwright gives two characters that have different characteristics, or contrasting characteristics, such as antagonist and
protagonist. By contrasting the two characters, it can be easier to see the character’s personality, because usually, by contrasting the two character it is seen the contrast of the character’s personality.

**g. Characterization through Choice of Name: Name-Typing**

This technique is often seen to describe the character. “The use of name possession appropriate qualities of sound, meaning, or connotation” (Boggs, 1978: 44). Sometimes, the name are chosen because the meaning of the name is related to the characterization or the name reflects the character, but this technique should not be taken for granted.

The character’s name usually has purpose and meaning, and the meaning of the name reflects the personality of the character. Sometimes, the name is given without any reason behind the name. Some names have meaning that can show the characteristics by seeing the character itself and the meaning of the name. Yet, this technique, characterization through choice of name, cannot be taken for granted because sometimes, the name of the character does not show its personality, or the name is just given randomly or without any reason.

**2. Theory of Feminism and Liberal Feminism**

Feminism relates with women struggle against the discrimination because of the gender, in which women consider as the second gender. According to Maggie Humm, “Feminism is the ideology of women’s since intrinsic in all it approaches is the belief that women suffer injustice because of their sex” (Humm, 1990: 74). Feminism appeared to gain the equality between men and women, to make an improvement of women’s status.
As a movement, feminism has some branches that have different approaches. Those feminism branches are liberal, radical, Marxist, and postmodern feminism. Radical feminism appeared because the patriarchal system that made sexuality to judge identities. Radical feminism assume that there is no relation between one’s sex and one’s gender.

Patriarchal society uses certain facts about male and female (chromosomes, anatomy, hormones) as the basis for constructing a set of masculine and feminine gender identities and behaviors that serve the empower men and disempower women (Tong, 2009: 51).

Radical feminism focuses on the problem of pornographs in which women seen as the object and seems to be dishumanized. Rosmarie Tong stated, “Pornographers can and ought to be viewed as agents of sexual discrimination, guilty of violating women’s civil rights” (Tong, 2009: 69).

Another feminist movements is Marxist, this feminism focuses on the production in which men dominated the production in society and women as the property, it is because capitalism in society. Whereas, women also do work as wives, in which it is called as domestic work. Marxist feminist assumed that women oppression ended when capitalism is not used. Foreman stated, “Women’s alienation is profoundly disturbing because women experience themselves not as selves but as others” (Tong, 2009: 102).

Postmodern feminism is feminist movement that sees women have gained the feminist goal to have equality and rights without any pressure surround them. According to Tong, “As a result of this policy of exclusion, the human community has been impoverished. It seems, then, that men as well as women have much to gain by joining a variety of postmodern feminism” (Tong, 2009: 290). Although
there are some branches of feminist movements, this study focuses on liberal feminism.

According to Rosemarie Tong, in *Feminist Thought* book, liberal feminism is not about women who can do anything that men can do, but it is more about some women who can do anything that they want (2009: 18). Liberal feminism emphasizes the freedom that women can get. It means that women have the same freedom as men, they can do everything that the men want to do, they can express themselves without any limit in the society. Women can express themselves by doing anything that they want to do, since women are equal to men, women do not have limits to doing something, they are free to express themselves by their choices. Moreover, Madsen also gives an opinion about liberal feminism perspective.

The liberal emphasizes on the individual stresses the importance of the individual and individual autonomy which are protected by guaranteed rights, economic justice and equality of opportunity (2000: 35).

Liberal feminism also focuses on individual autonomy that has justice and guarantees, so women can do that they want without any disturbance since what they do is already appropriate and guaranteed.

In addition, Tong states,

Our entire system of individual rights is justified because these rights constitute a framework within which we can all choose our own separate goods, provided we do not deprive others of theirs (2009: 11).

People have their own right to choose what they want, the choice that a person takes is a choice without any intervention from others or without any influence, and people as individuals can choose their choice purely from themselves. Although, as individuals, people have the right to choose what they are going to do in their own
life, they also should respect the others. They can use their right to choose without disturbing the other’s rights. It means that everyone has the same opportunity. Wendell states that the thing that is related to liberal feminism is equal opportunity.

Committed to major economic re-organization and considerable redistribution of wealth, since one of the modern political goals most closely associated with liberal feminism is equality of opportunity (Tong, 2009: 12).

In this context that is stated by Wendell, the equality of opportunity relates to the opportunity that men and women have since Wendell talks about feminism, especially liberal feminism, in which liberal feminism focuses on economy and politics, it means that men and women should have equal opportunity especially in economy and politics. This is supported by Tong’s argument that states,

The overall goal of liberal feminism is the worthy one of creating “a just and compassionate society in which freedom flourishes. Only in such society can women and men thrive equally (Tong, 2009: 13)

Many people are arguing to make the equality between men and women since women have experienced when they become the object of the men, they ever be abused by the men. As Wollstonecraft states,

A woman is not a “mere means”, or instrument, to one or more man’s pleasure or happiness. Rather, she is an “end – her – self”, a rational agent whose dignity consists in having the capacity of self-determination. To treat someone as a mere means is to treat her as less than a person, as someone who exists not for herself but as an appendage to someone else (Tong, 2009: 16).

Women often become the object of men and are used to make men happy or pleased. Since women are treated as the object of the men, it means that women are oppressed by the society because women are worthless. Women see that they are less than the men. It is one of the big reason why many people want to make the opportunity between men and women equal, like what Wollstonecraft states,
If the society is to achieve sexual equality, or gender justice, then society must provide women with the same political rights and economic opportunities as well as the same education that men enjoy (Tong, 2009: 16).

The equality that men and women have is not only related to politics and economy, but also to education. People demand that education is provided not only for men, but women also have the right to get as good an education as well as the men get. By getting the education, women should become the partner of their husbands, included in making income for the house, “in order to be partners rather than servants of their husbands, wives must earn an income outside the home (Tong, 2009: 18).

The movement to get the equality between men and women is still continuing, and one of the movements is called NOW. It has some rules about the freedom that women can get, there are some points to be noted about the equality that women demand, “the aim of NOW’s Bill of Rights for Women was to secure for women the same rights men have” (Tong, 2009: 25).

C. Theoretical Framework

In this thesis, there are some reviews that are related to the topic and object of this study. The reviews are obtained from some sources either printed and internet sources, these are used to support the analysis in this study.

The theory about characterization by Reaske is used to analyze the female main character in the script, Jane Smith. The theory of characterization in a drama by Reaske is supported by Boggs’ the theory of characterization in film in order to clarify the elements used to analyze the characterization. The theories are used to find out the characterization of Jane Smith through her dialogue and actions in the
script. The first problem formulation is about the characterization, it uses theory of characterization, especially the theory of characterization in drama by Reaske supported by the theory of characterization in film by Boggs. Yet, in the part of answering the first problem formulation, not all of the theory of characterization will be used. It is because there is no finding of the evidence that appropriate with the theory of characterization. The theory of characterization that can not be found in the movie script is characterization by contrast or dramatic foils. it cannot be found because the female main character in the story is dominant, there is no other character that shows the contrast of the female main character in the story. This is done in order to answer the first problem formulation.

The second problem formulation answered after the finding of Jane's characterization in the script. After knowing Jane's characterization, the writer continues to analyze liberal feminism values that are found in Jane’s character by looking at the theory of liberal feminism and its characteristics, especially theories of liberal feminism by Madsen and Tong. Madsen’s theory is used to know and understand liberal feminism, and the theory by Tong is used to understand more about the characteristics and values of liberal feminism.
CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

A. Object of the Study

The object of this study is a screenplay written by Simon Kinberg. The title of the screenplay is *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*. This screenplay consists of 121 pages. This screenplay has been produced as a film with the same title on June 10, 2005 in the United States and Canada and this film was directed by Doug Liman. In the opening weekend, this film was on the top of the ratings.

In general, this script tells about a husband and wife in which the wife has a higher position compared to the husband, and in which the wife seems to have power in the whole story in the script. Actually both the husband and wife have the same job as assassins in different agencies, they are considered as professional assassins. As a woman, Jane Smith, chooses to be a career woman and a wife. She does her duties as a career woman and also as a wife. She always comes home on time and prepares for dinner before her husband arrives at home. Although she is a wife and does her duties as a wife, she also does whatever she wants, she seems has power, not only her husband. When she has an opinion or idea, she says it to her husband. She also bravely defends herself from her enemies, she knows what she should do when the enemies come to attack her. Even when the enemy was her husband, she can protect herself. Finally, at the end of the story she cooperates with her husband to fight against their agencies.
B. Approach of the Study

This study focuses on the freedom and equality between men and women. So, that makes this study use a feminist approach to do the analysis to find out the answer to the problem. According to Paglia in *Feminist Theory and Literary Practice* states, “Feminism denies the legitimacy of social intervention in any area of life that would constrain the right of the individual to pure self-determination” (Madsen, 2000: 24). It means that people have freedom to do anything without any oppression or pressure from the others. They have freedom that is granted by the law, as long as their activities and choices are not breaking the law they are permitted to do that. Jo Freeman in *Women: a Feminist Perspective* states “All human beings, including women, should enjoy the rights they have as human beings. Women have freedom of argument that maintains them free to choose (1975: 39). In this context, the freedom relates to women, which form a feminism perspective concerns on women’s position and freedom.

Talking about women’s position and freedom, feminism has liberal feminism in which this feminism focuses on gender equality. Zillah Einsten in *The Sexual Politics of the New Right: Understanding the “Crisis Liberalism”* states “liberalism as an ideology has promised certain crucial values, such as individual autonomy, freedom of choice, equality of opportunity, and so on (1982: 189). Here, the gender equality that is discussed is that women have choices and freedom to do anything that men can do. Liberal feminism sees the men as the role model of women, this feminist perspective does not want to make women become more than men, but equal. Equality here is equality in politics, economy, and also education. Zillah
Einsten in *The Sexual Politics of the New Right: Understanding the “Crisis Liberalism”* states “liberalism as an ideology has promised certain crucial values, such as individual autonomy, freedom of choice, equality of opportunity, and so on (1982: 189).

In this study, a feminist approach is used to analyze and find out the idea of feminism that is reflected through the main female character in the screenplay. This study focuses on liberal feminism. In which the female main character reflects liberal feminism values through her characterization since she experiences the freedom and gender equality in her life.

C. Method of the Study

This study used a library research method to analyze the script of *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*. A library research method was used to gather the information, approach, and the theories related to this study. The information, approach, and the theories are gathered from books, dictionary, encyclopedia, and the other written sources which are related to the topic and analysis of this study. There are two kinds of sources that are needed in this study, these two kinds of sources are primary source and secondary sources. The primary source of this study is the screenplay of *Mr. and Mrs. Smith*, while the secondary sources are other books and references related to this study, such as *A Glossary of Literary Terms* by M. H. Abrams, *A (Qualified) Defense of Liberal Feminism* by Susan Wendell, *Feminist Theory and Literary Practice* by Deborah L. Madsen, *Feminist Thought* by Rosmarie Tong, *Writing the Range: Race, Class, and Culture in the Women’s West* by Elizabeth Jameson and Susan Hodge Armitage.
There were several steps in analyzing this screenplay. The first step was reading and re-reading closely the script several times in order to get a deep understanding of the story. While reading the screenplay, the problems were formulated and focused on an issue in the story, and this study focuses on the feminism issue of the screenplay. The second step was finding the theories that were needed to analyze the screenplay in order to get the answer to the problem formulation. The first theory was the theory of character and characterization and the second theory was the theory of liberal feminism. The third step was finding the answer of the first problem formulation by applying the theory of character and characterization. The theory of character by M. H. Abrams and theories of characterization by Reaske and Boggs were used to analyze the characterization of Jane Smith. The next step was finding the answer to the second problem formulation. Theories of liberal feminism by Madsen and Rosmarie Tong were used to analyze liberal feminism values that were depicted in Jane characterization in the screenplay. The last step was making a conclusion after the two problem formulations were answered, and the conclusion was made based on the analysis.
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS

A. The Characteristics of Jane Smith

This part discusses the answer of the first problem formulation about the characteristics of Jane Smith. In this analysis, the main female character in the movie script, Jane Smith is analysed. The observation of the main female character will be explained.

The analysis in this part uses the theory of characterization by Reaske that is supported also by the theory of characterization by Boggs in *The Art of Watching Films* (1978: 44–50). According to Reaske in *How to Analyze Drama* (1966: 46–48), the characteristic of a character can be seen through the appearance of the character, the dialogue between the characters, the language used by the character, the description by the other character, and the action done by the character. Besides, Boggs adds that the characterization of a character also can be seen through the existence of the meaning behind the name of the character. Among several theories of characterization by Reaske and Boggs, there are two ways to analyse characteristics which are not used in this study. These two ways are asides and soliloquies and also characterization by contrast: dramatic foils, these cannot be used since there is no evidence based on those two ways in the movie script.

1. Critical

Jane always gives fast responses toward the things that happen unexpectedly. She has alternative ways to solve the problem that she experiences when things go wrong, not according to her plan. When the things go wrong, she is ready to do
other plans so that her purpose can still be met though she must prepare another plan to reach the purpose. Jane’s fast responses can be seen through her action when John does something wrong. It is based on Reaske’s theory that said that characterization of a character can be seen through her action in the story. It can be seen through her language when she reacts towards the things that happens.

Jane keeps hitting keys. She monitors the POLICE BAND RADIO.
Jane We’re all over the goddamn sir. We’ve got to abort! (p. 100).

That is Jane’s reaction when she knows that John did the thing not according to what they have planned before. John’s action makes Jane think of another plan to solve the problem. She begins to worry about their purposes since the things go wrong, but she is trying to stay calm in doing her job though John does something wrong. It shows that Jane has a dominant role in making the plan and setting the situation so that they can do everything like they have planned before. As a man, John’s role seems not strong as he just follows Jane’s plan and does what Jane asks him to do, whereas John is a man and also the husband of Jane.

Critical means that the person thinks using her logic based on reasons. The person’s thinks thoughts are based on valid reasons that can be assessed using the mind, and acceptable to the others also. This thing is reflected through Jane Smith’s characteristic in the story since Jane Smith gives an argument based on evidence and her analysis of the environment around her. When she argues for her opinion with other people, she has her own reasons to defend her opinion. She provides or explains her reasons for her opinion, so that people can accept that opinion and realize that her opinion is true since the evidence can be accepted. The critical
thoughts of Jane can be seen through the dialogue that happened between Jane and John when they have dinner together.

Sometimes, Jane Smith also argues for her opinion with her husband when they meet after they work for a whole day. When they have different arguments, they try to defend their own argument, but usually the one who can defend the argument is Jane Smith. Her opinion and evidence to defend her argument is stronger than what John Smith says to defend his argument. The dialogue between John and Jane can shows characteristics of Jane when they argue something.

*John* Could you pass the salt please?
*Jane* It’s on the middle of the table, John.
*John* Is that the middle?
*Jane* Well, it’s between you and me. You’re on one side. I’m on the other.

Screech: John pulls out his chair. He gets up. He grabs the salt. Heads back to his chair. Jane gives a tiny little smile. A small victory, John sits back down. And he... (p. 14)

That conversation between John and Jane Smith shows that they are arguing about something when they have dinner in their home. The thing that they are debating is just a simple thing, about the position of the salt on the table. Yet, Jane Smith has stronger evidence about the position of the salt on the table. The way she defends her argument about the position of the salt makes John Smith silent and accept Jane’s argument. Jane argues that the salt is in the middle of them since it is between her and John Smith, but John Smith does not have the same idea that the salt is in the middle of them. Jane argues that the position of the salt is in the middle since it is between her and John, she focuses on the position, but does not exactly argue about the distance between them.
Jane will spontaneously argue with John’s statement when she thinks that the statement is not right, she has a strong reason to defend the other argument. She explains in detail the reason, so that the other can also think the same and believe Jane’s statement. In making arguments, reason is the thing that Jane uses, so that she habitually thinks logically.

Jane always uses her logic to explain the things that happen, looking at the reality, and has reasons to make her statements be strong statements that can be accepted by other people. The dialogue below that happened between Jane and John shows that Jane has a logical way of thinking.

\begin{verbatim}
John  Are you dancing?
Jane  Are you asking?
John  Oh, I’m asking.
Jane  Well I’m dancing. (p. 71)
\end{verbatim}

That conversation happened when John asks Jane about what she is doing though he is there and seeing what Jane is doing. Because both of them are in the same place, Jane shows that it is weird that John still want to know what Jane is doing, so she makes sure that he is really asking about her activity. Jane’s response shows that the question that John asks her is unimportant since John can see what Jane is doing there, but John still asks about that. Jane’s response towards John’s question seems that John can see what Jane is doing, but he asks about that. It seems that Jane thinks that John’s question is unnecessary as the answer is in front of him, it is not needed to answer a question like John’s question.

2. Smart

As a career woman, Jane Smith must have wide knowledge, especially knowledge that relates to her job, one form of knowledge that she should employ
in her job is that she should map out the strategy to fight against the target. She is known as a professional in her job. She must have had many experiences to shape and develop her mind to have smart thoughts to finish her job since her job has a serious risk and can make her have many enemies in her life. Through her monologue when she does her job, facing the enemy, it can be seen that she has a smart way of thinking, and working out the action that they take or plan to be taken when she faces the enemy.

*A myriad of monitors hums with energy. So does Jane. She paces behind her troops, eyes blazing.*

*Jane*  
Okay, target acquisition is our priority people. mark is a code – blue liability to the organization and we need to know his status. All eyes up. Everything: phone taps, credit cards.... (p. 56)

It is when she faces her recent enemy, and she realizes that the enemy is her husband, John Smith. Even though, her enemy is her husband, she tries to defeat him. She thinks of a strategy to fight her husband as the next target that she must kill. She began to think what she should do, what strategy that she must do to kill her next target, John Smith. She thinks about the strategy when she works on her laptop at her office, and she gets an idea about what she should do first. She decides to investigate her husband’s life. Though John and Jane Smith are married, they do not really know each other. She sets a strategy to investigate her husband secretly to get more information about John Smith’s life and background. She will look for all the information, anything about him.

Jane always uses her mind to solve the problem and looks for the solution to the problem that she experiences. She can think fast to find the best solution to solve the problem or to find the way to make her plan run smoothly to achieve the
purposes that she targeted to finish her job. She always has many ideas and alternative ways to solve the problem. Even when she experiences the worse situation or unexpected situation, she will think fast and find the new trick to make the situation better and she can continue her plan to get the aim.

Another quotation that proves that Jane Smith is a smart person is described by another character in the story. The one who describes the characteristic is John. John describes Jane’s characteristic when he speaks about Jane to Eddie, his partner in the agency. The other characteristics of Jane Smith can be seen through hidden narration. The other character also judges that Jane Smith is smart with her thoughts and acts.

John Eddie, she’s totally amazing. She’s smart, she’s funny, she’s cute.
He stops for a moment.
John She’s an amazing shot. (p. 9)

John is complementing Jane when they meet for the first time and spend some days together. Through John’s speech, John really knows about Jane. He thinks that Jane is the most amazing woman that he has ever met. All that he thinks about are the good sides of Jane. John, as a man think that Jane, as a woman is a smart woman, it seems that he was enchanted by Jane, enchanted by Jane’s attitudes. At the very first time they met, John was enchanted by Jane’s skill in shooting, according to John, Jane is a sharp-shooter.

3. Independent

Independent means that someone is not depending on the other’s authority, she has her own control and is not under the other’s control. She can do everything by herself and know what is the best thing for her. Jane Smith in the story has a job
to support her life so that she does not depend on the other to fulfill her needs. The words that she used to warn John in the monologue below show that she has power to be independent by having a job outside the house.

*Jane*  
*I thought I told you not to bother me at the office.*

That monologue shows that Jane has an office where she does her daily work and it is the place where she doesn’t want her husband to disturb her when she does her work. Jane can stand on her own feet throughout her life since her parents died when she was a child. Her job makes her able to be an independent person, especially she is not depending on her husband’s earnings since she has her own.

Moreover, look at the relation between John and Jane Smith, they are husband and wife in which the last name of Jane is taken from the last name of John. This can mean that Jane is under John’s control, seeing from the name that they used. Yet, in the story, they have the same power, they never control each other, they have the same freedom to live their lives. Then, seeing the use of the name, a wife should be submissive towards her husband; her freedom is limited by her husband. It is different in the story, in which Jane, as a wife and as a woman, has the same power with John though she belongs to John, seeing the last name that is taken from John. Jane has power and control of her own self without depending on her husband’s control and earnings.

Looking at the meaning of the names of both main characters, John and Jane, Jane is the feminine form of John. The name that is used in the story shows that wife and husband have the same position, since their name basically has the same meaning, it shows that they should have the same power in the story. The name of
Jane means that she must become an independent woman that has power and control of herself, like John as a man that has power and control. This name is used to show that they are just the same.

4. **Confident**

The other characterization of Jane Smith can be seen through her appearance in the story, especially it can be seen through her physical appearance when she walks and shows her confidence in doing her job. She walks confidently to show her strong and gives an impression that she is a brave woman. When she gets a job to go to the hotel and meet Hamed, one of her target’s that she must kill. They make an appointment in one night in a hotel, and Jane Smith comes alone. She walks confidently when she enters the hotel to go to the Hamed’s room where they will meet.

*A yellow cab pulls up. A woman slides out holding a black leather doctor’s bag. And.... She rides the escalator up. Lights hit: JANE. Sheer coat. Acres of legs. Out of the suburbs. And dressed to kill.* (p. 19).

The explanation of the way she walks and acts when she will meet Hamed shows the high level of confidence of Jane Smith. She walks confidently, without any hesitation, and also the way she dresses shows that she has a high level of confidence, it can be imagined that there is confidence in every steps that she takes.

Confidence relates to a person’s actions and thoughts, a person never has any hesitation in doing something, doing what they really want. She does everything confidently, she never feel that she will make the things go wrong or worse, she always realizes that she makes right choices. She thinks that everything that she takes is the right choice to do. This can also be seen through Jane Smith whose job
is as an assassin who needs to have confidence in doing and finishing the job. As an assassin, Jane must have a high confidence so that she never experiences any hesitation in killing people as her task. Jane has high confidence especially when it relates to her job. This characteristic can be seen through Jane’s appearance when she does her job, fight against Hamed, the person that she should kill as her next target.

*She puts her knee in the small of his back, her hands under his chin and jerks up. CRACK! HAMED falls dead.* (p. 23)

The quotation above shows that Jane Smith does her job without any hesitation. When she catches her target and she should kill the target, she does it confidently. Though Jane is a woman, she never feels sorry when she must kill the target, she has the courage to kill the target. When she already gets the target in hand, she will surely do her job without any hesitation. It also shows that she has power to complete her job, she can fight against the target without any help from another person or agency. She does her job by herself and she always does her job confidently. Not only in killing the target, but she also confidently killed others who disturbed her when doing her job. Her action after she finishes with her main job to kill the target shows this.

*Jane dives in Arabic, draws his gun and discharges a single shot from a prone position. The BODYGUARD drops like a sack.* (p. 23)

She always takes the right choice to save herself, especially regards the thing that relate to her job. Even when she had already completed her job, she will also kill the persons that she thinks will put her in a dangerous situation because
she kills people. Her way to save herself includes killing the persons that will put her in dangerous.

Jane also has high confidence when she argues with her husband, when they are debating the case, and they are trying to defend their strategy to maintain their professionalism in doing and finishing their job and task. Their conversation shows that Jane is confidence with her choice and sure that she will be able to deal with the case that she will experience, she seems to be ready to face all the risks that will happen. The dialogue between Jane and John shows that Jane has a high confidence to be the winner.

\[
\text{John} \quad I \text{ could push the button anywhere, anytime.}
\]
\[
\text{Jane} \quad \text{Baby, you couldn’t find the button with both hands and a map.} \quad (p. 57).
\]

That conversation between John and Jane Smith shows that Jane is sure that John will not be able to be the winner and threaten Jane. Jane confidently challenges John that John doesn’t exactly know the position of the button that can explode and ruin the place where Jane is staying. Jane says that bravely, sure that it is only she that knows the button. Her actions in treating John show that she has great confidence to defend herself against the threat from John, and she believes in herself that she can calmly face all that will happen. Looking at their relationship, Jane is supposed to be submissive toward John, but, actually, Jane defends herself against John’s threat.

5. Responsible

Jane Smith, she is a multitasking person, she can finish her duties, either it’s her duties at home or her duties as a career woman. She always can divide her time
to fulfil her responsibilities. In the story, Jane Smith is a busy person since she is a professional assassin, she is always ready when she is called by the agencies to do her job anytime, she always manages her time well. Her capability in meeting her responsibilities is shown by her actions when she must finish her business. She takes clear actions when she deals with her business, she always meets her responsibility to do and to finish the jobs her boss asks to do. The dialogue between Jane and her client shows that Jane is responsible toward her duty as an assassin that always ready to meet her client.

Jane closes the door, clicks her laptop to life. INSTA-MESSAGE waits ON THE SCREEN: TEDDY BEAR NEEDS COMPANY. HUDSON HOTEL. PENTHOUSE SUITE.

Jane types fast: BE THERE IN 45. I WANT GIFTS. The screen replays: RED ROSES? She types: THREE DOZEN. LONG STEM. (p. 16)

It’s already late at night, but she is called to do her business as an assassin. She is responsible to her duty as an assassin, though it already late at night, she is always ready whenever she is called to do business. Her action when she gives a response toward her client who wants to meet her seems that she shows her responsibility in doing her business in a professional manner. No matter what time it is or what she is doing, she is always ready to go when she get a call from her client or her agency where she belongs as an assassin in that agency. Her professionalism in doing her responsibility in her business is also showed by her actions in that she always answers her phone whenever it rings. The language use when she tells John that she gets a call shows her professionalism, she makes her job as the priority, since she answers the call though she has dinner.

Jane moves fast, smooth. Passing the door to the dean.
Jane I’VE GOT A CALL, JOHN. I’LL BE UPSTAIRS. (p. 16)

She makes her job her priority and considers it as the important thing compared with other things in her life. It is shown through the narration above that Jane Smith leaves her dinner and answers the call though her dinner is not finished yet. She shows her professionalism, especially in the things that are related to her responsibility for her job. She always gets ready when there is a call from the agency to do something. She never minds the time, even if it is already late at night, she always fulfill her responsibility toward her job. Her actions and her attitude towards her job shows that she is a responsible person, she always finishes her responsibilities, either her responsibility as a wife or an assassin. She can balance her responsibility. The dialogue between Jasmine and Jane shows that Jane still do her duties as a wife though she is busy with her job as an assassin.

Jasmine Jane. It’s your husband.
Jasmine turns quickly, Jasmine has a PHONE in hand.
Jasmine He wants to know about dinner.
Jasmine looks at the screen. Thinking, thinking. CAN IT BE...?
Jane Tell him...tell him I’m on my way home... Dinner will be waiting....(p. 42).

Although Jane Smith has a lot of jobs that she must do, she still thinks about her husband and her duties as a wife, such as duties to cook and prepare dinner for her husband. Even when John, her husband calls her and asks about the dinner, she decides to go home and prepares dinner for her husband though it is already late at night. Jane’s action shows that she can do both responsibilities in the appropriate time and place, she can manage her time to finish her duties as a wife and as an assassin.
As a woman, Jane has two rooms, the public one and the private one. She has a job outside the house, that makes her meet many new people outside the house, especially people related to her job. Besides that, she also has her private room, in which she has a role as the wife of John, she has responsibilities that should be done in the house, it is related to chores. Though she has two kinds of responsibilities that should be done, she can do them well, she can manage her time, so that both responsibilities can be finished.

B. Liberal Feminism Values Seen through Jane Smith

In the previous part, there is an explanation about the characteristics of Jane Smith by giving some evidence that shows Jane’s characteristics. The analysis of Jane’s characteristics using the theory of characterization proves that Jane Smith is critical, smart, independent, confident, and responsible. There are five characterizations that are found in Jane’s character that can be related to a feminist perspective. The following explanation will discuss the answer to the second problem formulation, which is about the liberal feminism values that are found through Jane’s character. The theory that will be used to analyze liberal feminism values is the theory from Rosemarie Tong.

According to Rosemarie Tong, liberal feminism is mainly about the freedom that women can get, it focuses on the freedom of the individual in which women can do what they want (2009:18). Moreover, based on Rosemarie Tong’s book, *Feminist Thought*, there are some aspects that become the focuses for women to strive for, and those aspects are equal opportunities in economy and politics, equal liberty, and education (Tong, 2009: 11 - 16).
1. **Equal Opportunity in Economy and Politics**

Equal opportunity means that between men and women there is no gender differentiation in every chance, in this context the opportunity focuses on the economy and political sides. It is based on Rosemarie Tong, “The overall goals of liberal feminism are the worthy ones of creating “a just and compassionate society in which freedom flourishes (2009: 13). That statement means that between men and women, they have the same chance in society to get the equality in economic and political fields.

Equal opportunity in economy between men and women as the reflection of liberal feminism is found in Jane Smith’s characteristics, but equality in politics is not found in Jane’s characteristics. In the story, equal opportunities between a man and a woman can be seen by comparing the two main characters, John and Jane Smith. Both John and Jane have the same opportunity in the economy and politics.

Jane Smith chooses to be a career woman, so that she has a job the same as her husband, John Smith who also has a job. They have the same opportunity in the economy since they have the same job, at least they earn income for themselves. Since their job is related to skills, people can choose them based on their skill, not on other aspects, such as gender. Both of them have the same chance to get costumers, they always have customers who want help to kill the targets that the costumers ask to be killed. John does his job, and in another place, Jane also does her job as an assassin. Jane’s independence shows that she can get the same chance to get income as many as John gets. Both of them do their job almost always at the same time.
Jane drives off in her wagon. A bumper sticker on the car reads: NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH, KEEPING OUR STREET SAFE.

John arrives outside an anonymous building. He enters the ground floor: A SMALL CONSTRUCTION OFFICE. SMITH DEMOLITION. (p.29).

It is the situation when John and Jane have jobs to finish at the same time, it shows that both of them have the same chance in getting income. When John gets costumers, Jane also gets costumers. By having the same chance in getting the costumers, they also have the same chance to get the same income. Their job relates to skills, and it means that John and Jane are being paid based on their skill. So, their income is similar. Jane can improve her skill by learn from her experiences in meeting with many people, she is smart enough to take a new knowledge and learn new things from her experiences.

Jane earns money from her job, and the money can be used to fulfil her needs.

Jane taps a series of numbers. The beeps stop. And the base of her oven...SLIDES OPEN...revealing... Jane's arsenal: Sleek digital device, Alloy, plasma. She loads up her purse. (p. 28).

Jane Smith has a secret place to keep her weapons which are used to support her job as an assassin. To fulfil her needs, including preparing the weapons that she uses to support her projects in killing people, she is not dependent on her husband’s income, she can buy them from her money. It is also because Jane Smith keeps her actual job secret from John Smith. At the very first time, she does not admit that she is an assassin, nor does John, he also keeps it secret from Jane that he is an assassin, like Jane. Since John does not know about the real job of Jane Smith, it is impossible for Jane that she will uses John’s money to buy weapons to support her job. Jane also keeps it secret about the weapons that she has, weapons that are put in a secret place in the kitchen of the house. She never tells John about the weapons,
so that John does not know that Jane has many weapons in the house. Jane’s independence also shows that she can fulfill her needs, especially her needs to support her job as an assassin by herself.

*Jane*  
*There’s a gun in the kitchen but we can’t get back there. Side door.*  
*John looks at Jane. Surprised.*  
*John*  
*You keep a gun in the kitchen?* (p.83)

That conversation shows that John shocked by Jane’s statement that in the kitchen, there is a gun, and it is Jane’s gun that she puts in the kitchen. It shows that John does not about Jane’s weapons in their house. Jane secretly saves the gun, she does not tell John about her gun. Asides from Jane fulfilling her need for the weapons that she uses as an assassin, she also has a car that she uses as transportation to go anywhere whenever she must do her job. She has her own car, and John also has his own car. They never borrow each other’s car, they always use their own.

*John and Jane get into cars. Black sedan, Silver Honda Wagon.* (p.17)

That situation happens when John and Jane should go to their business, they have their own transportation that they use to support their work. John has his own car, and Jane has her own car. So they are equal in economics since they can fulfill their own needs without being dependent on their partner.

2. **Equal Liberty**

People have their own right to do what they want to express themselves, without any limit from the outside of themselves. In liberal feminism, women strive for liberty since sometimes women have limited rights to do what they want, so they should do the things according to the social rules. Women did not have
freedom to choose their life and do whatever they wanted. Liberal feminism came up to fight for women’s liberty. In this context, liberal feminism does not want to make women become higher than men, but it desires to make women and men have equality liberty in their own lives, at least women can do what the men do.

Madsen states that liberal is about how the individual stresses the importance of the individual (2000: 35). It means that the focus of liberal feminism is on the individual herself, in which the individual herself is protected by the rules, so that the individual can claim her freedom to choose her way of life, and also individual autonomy.

Equal liberty between men and women can be found in Jane’s characteristics. Jane is a wife of John Smith, but she has unlimited freedom to choose their life and express herself since John Smith, her husband, does not limit her choices. By having freedom to choose her life, Jane Smith chooses to live her life by having two types of room, the private one and the public one. In some societies, women ought to have only a private room, especially for a wife, she just has a private room. Yet, it is different from Jane Smith’s life, she has both, private and public rooms since she has freedom to choose her life. It is like John, he also has two rooms, private and public, in which as a husband he must work and get income for his family. John as a man, he has freedom, even as a husband, he has the right to control his wife since she uses her husband’s last name as her family name. It means that Jane Smith should obey her husband. Jane shows her critical way of thinking when she argues with John about their status, in which Jane uses John’s family name.

*Jane*  
There’s no such thing.

*John*  
You’re still Mrs. Smith.
Jane  So are a lot of girls.
John  So there’s nothing between us? (p. 70)

That conversation between John and Jane Smith shows that John wants to show Jane that she is John Smith’s wife, John wants to remind Jane that they have relationship, as a husband and wife. Jane’s status as the wife of John and using John’s name as her last name shows that actually, a wife belongs to husband, so Jane should belongs to John Smith and she should obey John. Yet, in the story, Jane and John seem equal, even John never limits Jane activities, she can do whatever she wants, and so does John. Jane uses her critical mind when she is reminded John to do something, she always has reason to refuse John’s request when she thinks that John’s request is not her business.

John  First and last warning, Jane, You need to disappear. And fast.
Jane  I’m not going anywhere.
John  We’ll see about that. (p.57)

That conversation takes place between John and Jane Smith when they already know each other, their identity as assassin. John warns Jane to go as soon as possible, or Jane will be in dangerous. As a wife, Jane should obey John’s command to go, but she chooses to stay there and will not go anywhere. In this case, Jane chooses to refuse John’s command, though she is John’s wife. She choose to stand on her choice, not to follow John, she is even not afraid of John’s warning.

Jane Smith has her own income from her job as an assassin, it makes her become independent. She is not dependent on her husband. She can choose her own choice without asking her husband first. When she is offered a job to be done, the choice to take the job or not is dependent on herself, she never asks John Smith if
she should do her job or not. When she chooses her costumers she always decides by herself, it means that she is independent.

*Jane closes the door. Clicks her laptop to life. INSTA MESSAGE waits ON SCREEN: TEDDY BEAR NEEDS COMPANY. HUDSON HOTEL. PENTHOUSE SUITE.*

*Jane types fast: BE THERE IN 45. I WANT GIFTS. The screen replies: RED ROSES? She types: THREE DOZEN, LONG STEM. (p. 16)*

This is Jane’s conversation with her costumer, it shows that she decides to do the work, her choice not based on her husband’s opinion. It is her own choice to take the job. When the costumer comes and offers a job to do, Jane always makes her own choice to do the work or not. She never depend on her husband about the choice of her life, she always make her own decision since she is the one who knows the best thing for herself. John also never asks Jane for permission in doing something, John also decides his own choices without any influence from others, especially Jane, his wife. When they choose to do a job, they never say it, they just do their job and finish it. Jane’s responsibility shows when she always finish her job that she is taken, same as John. Both of them always do the best to finish their job.

*NORTH : Jane swings a silenced SA-80 ASSAULT RIFLE from a sling on her back into a firing position.*

*Julie Ten seconds*  
*SOUTH : John LOCKS ONTO the TARGET CAR through the Javelin’s sight. John Okey Dokey. Let’s see if I can’t get a tune out of this trombone.*  
*NORTH : JANE’S POV through the sight of the SA-80. John’s right temple in the cross hairs. She squeezes the trigger. (p.34)*

Those conversations happen between John and his client on the south side, and in the north, Jane and her client have a conversation also. It means that between John and Jane, there is the same chance to get clients who want to usethem to help
finished their mission. In that conversation, it is clear that John is the enemy of Jane. They are used by different people but John accidentally becomes the enemy of Jane, and Jane becomes his enemy. At first, when they accept the client’s offer to do the job with the next target, they do not know who their enemy is. Yet, actually, their enemy is their partner. It means that between John and Jane there is a secret, in which they have their privacy, and they never tell about their work. So, when John is offered a job by the client, in the other place, Jane is also offered a job, and they make the decision without any permission from their partner. As Jane Smith has a job, she can make her own decision in life, she has freedom to do it, especially relating to her job as an assassin. She can be an independent woman since she is never dependent on her husband’s income to fulfill her needs. Both of John and Jane Smith have public and private room, especially Jane, she always fulfill her duties in public and private room.

Having public room means that Jane has interactions with people outside the house, such as in the office or through her relationships in doing her work. She meets many people in her life and has interactions with them, especially for business related to her job as an assassin, in which she always meets new people.

Jane  Good Morning girls. How’s our day look? (p. 30)

This is the situation when Jane enters the project room in her office, and there are some young women in the room. In daily life, Jane Smith always meets many people, since in her office there are also many people that work there. Jane is friendly with the others seen through her greeting when she enters the project room.

Jane   Fine, that’s fine. One of our girls just crashed a server at a law firm. Mayhem. I should go in too.
That conversation shows that John gives Jane freedom to do what she wants, including the things related to her job. John always gives Jane permission to finish her job, no matter what time she will finish or do her work, John always understand Jane’s work. Even though John always gives Jane permission and understands that she is a career woman who has many works to do, he still wants Jane to fulfil her duty as a wife.

3. **Education**

Liberal feminism also relates to education, in which liberal feminism tries to fight for the education for women, so women can get education in school, it is not only men who have the right to go to school and get education, but also women. Women and men should have the same rights in getting education, they should be educated. Education is not only provided for men, but women also have the rights to enjoy education in the same way as men.

Rosemarie Tong states that, “Then society must provide women with the same political rights and economic opportunities as well as the same education that men enjoy (2009: 16)”. That statement shows that people not only demand equality in politics and economics, but also in education. Furthermore, Rosemarie Tong states that women are better as the partners of their husbands rather than only becoming their servants. In this context, women can also earn income outside the home (2009: 18). It means that women should get education so that they can earn income outside the home, it also makes women have room outside the house.
Women have the same chance in education as can be seen through Jane Smith’s characteristics.

Jane Smith has a great career, the same as her husband, even if there is no direct evidence that shows Jane Smith gets enough education before she becomes a professional and famous assassin. Yet, the educational background of Jane Smith can be seen through her characteristics. For Jane being a smart and critical person needs a wide knowledge, so that her mind can be open and learn about the things that happen around her. It needs enough knowledge also to be critical and smart.

Her intelligence can be seen when she does her job and makes strategies to fight her enemies or her target, so that she can do her job well. Jane and John use their ability to make strategies to fight their enemy.

CLICK. Outgoing message. They all look at her.
Jane And search banking database for....
Jasmine For what? “John Smith”?
Jane realizes she may not know her husband’s real name.
Jane Just....find him. Please. (p. 56)

As a professional assassin, Jane Smith must have ideas to look for the information about her next target that she should face. Her action to take a strategy to look for information shows that she is smart, she has the idea of how to know the background of her target first, so that she can make a plan to deal with the person. She makes a strategy to beat her enemy, no matter who her enemy is, she is always a professional assassin, and does what she must do. In that conversation, the next target of Jane Smith is her husband, but she does her duty well and does not care who the next target is. She arranges the plan in detail to finish her duty as an
assassin. The way she makes the strategy shows she has enough knowledge, so that she can arrange the plan well to achieve the purpose and finish her job.

By having enough knowledge, women can have a job outside the house, and earn money to fulfill their needs without depending on their husband’s income. Women can be active by doing their jobs and the activities related to their jobs, they can extend their knowledge by having interactions with other people outside the house and by getting experiences through their jobs.

Furthermore, John and Jane Smith have great reputations among people who usually use their service to kill someone. John and Jane Smith are known as professional assassins that are famous and have many connections related to their job. Their great reputation as assassins can be attained by having good knowledge in the field in which they work. Since they compete to get costumers who will use their service, they should show their skill in killing people and make strategy to finish their job well. Looking at their reputation, they must be at the same position, where both of them are famous through their professionalism and skill. It is not easy for them to build their great reputation, they need to have skills in making strategies and finish their job by killing the target that their costumer ask them to kill.

As assassins, both John and Jane Smith need good skills to assure people, so that people will also be sure to use their services to kill people. Both of them are good at killing people, this can be seen through the conversation between John and Eddie. Their smartness can be seen through her successfull in killing people and also on the way they can finish their job.

Eddie  How many people you think she’s killed?
John   What do you mean?
Eddie  Well do you think she’s killed more than you? I mean she could have she could have killed way more.

John  Goddamn it Eddie. (p. 51)

John and Eddie are talking about people who have been killed by John and Jane, it seems that Eddie wants to compare John and Jane by asking John about the number of people that Jane has killed. That conversation shows that John and Jane are competent assassins, they are competing in killing the target by getting many costumers and relations in their business.

They seem in the same position in their business as assassins, but they both always get costumer who want them to kill the target. When John is asked to kill people, Jane also gets the same job, though it comes from a different costumer. It shows that both of them have skill in their field as assassins, so many people use their services and believe in them to kill their target.

John  Great. Now, look what you made me do.
NORTH: JANE’s POV. Target, in the crosshairs. She squeezes. A 89P bullet hits him SMACK IN THE HEAD. He goes straight down.
Jane  Player down. Knockout. Waiting to confirm. Do you read me. Stand by.
She realizes her come are down and glances as the last car vanishes into the tunnel. (p. 35)

That is the situation when John and Jane do their job as assassins, and they are looking for their own target. Yet, John attacks Jane, and Jane attacks John. They get the same job, but from different people. They do not realize that the target is their own partner. That setting and the conversations between John and his friend, and between Jane and her friends, shows that John and Jane Smith skill are great. So, people can choose one of them to kill their targets. It seems that John and Jane Smith have the same knowledge and skill in the field in which they work. People
choose them not because of who are they, but people choose them based on their skill. Then, when one of them gets a costumer, the other will also get a costumer. They are have equal reputations and skill as assassins. It needs a process to be professional assassins, they must pass step by step and experience many things to improve their skills as assassin. Both John and Jane, they have killed so many people, it improves their skills. Because of this, they have experienced many kinds of targets and problems.

*John* Just give a number. Then I won’t ask anything else. I promise. How many? How many before me?

*Jane* looks away. Checking the crow. All suspicious. The lady with the Christmas sweater? The Old Man with the cane?

*John* How about if I go first?

*Jane* knows this is the only way to move on

*Jane* Fine. Go ahead.

*John* I don’t exactly keep count. But I’d say we’re talking...fifty. Maybe sixty. I been around the block. So how about you? Just ball-park.

She checks the crowd again. Then:

*Jane* Three hundred and twelve (p.92).

The conversation between John and Jane happens when both of them fight with the other assassins who are asked to kill John and Jane Smith. John asks Jane about the number of people that she has killed before John become her target. John is curious about the number of Jane’s targets before him, and he seems to want to compare with his. Yet, actually, Jane has killed more people than John, Jane killed for about three hundred and twelve people, while John has killed only about sixty people. It means that Jane is a skillful woman in assassinations, so that she can have many costumers who believe in her to kill people.
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In order to know liberal feminism values that are reflected in the female main character, Jane Smith, it is necessary to know the characteristics of Jane Smith. In chapter IV, Jane’s characteristics are already explained. By using the theory of characterization by Reaske about the characterization in drama and the theory characterization by Boggs about the characterization in films, Jane’s characteristics are analyzed. It is found that Jane Smith has five characteristics in the story.

Jane Smith is a critical person. She always has fast responses toward the things that happen around her. She can make a plan to solve the things that happen. She always thinks fast and can solve the problems that she experiences in appropriate ways. Besides being able to think fast, she also uses her logic to give the response towards the things that happen. She can ensure that others believe what she says by giving reasons that can be accepted by the other’s mind. Jane Smith is also smart. She has broad knowledge that she learns and gets from her experiences through her job as an assassin. She experiences many things in life since she always meets many people with different problems that she must finish. By solving the problems, she is accustomed to being smart. She can take appropriate action to face her enemy. She is independent. She has a job, and she gets income from the work as an assassin. It makes her become independent, especially in economics. She never depends on her husband’s income. Moreover, she is also independent in making decisions though she is the wife of John Smith. Having the last name of her
husband in her name means that she should under the control of her husband, but she is not. She has the control of herself.

Jane Smith’s independence makes her become confident to do something. She never feels hesitant when she will take an action and do something. She is always sure when she takes an action. She knows what is good for her. When she fights with her enemy, she never hesitates and she is always sure; she knows what she should do. In taking action against the enemy she is never doubtful, since she already meets many enemies. She takes an action to make the enemy lose. When she must kill the enemy, she does it surely. She will shoot the enemy and kill the enemy. This is not only seen through her way to take an action, but also her appearance, she always walks confidently even when she will meet her target.

Jane Smith is also a responsible person. She has duties as a wife and as an assassin. She can do both of her duties as a wife and as an assassin well. She can manage her time to do both, so that her duties are fulfilled. When she is in her office or meets her enemy, she does her duty as an assassin, she thinks about the strategy to do the work. Then, when she at home, she does her duties as a wife. After she comes home from her office, she will prepare the dinner for her husband, John Smith.

To find liberal feminism values in Jane’s characteristics, this study uses the theory of liberal feminism by Rosemarie Tong. By using this theory, three liberal feminism values are found through Jane’s characteristics. They are equality in economy and politics, equal liberty, and education.
Jane Smith gets equality in the economy since she has a job, the same as her husband, their jobs are even the same, they are as assassins. Because their job is the same, they can compete to get the same income. They have the same chance to get income by having costumers that want to use them to help the costumers solve their problems. The costumers choose them based on their skill, so that it makes them have the same opportunity since they have skills in their field as assassins.

Equal liberty can be found through Jane’s life in which she has liberty to do what she really wants to do without any influence, even from her husband. By having the same job, they can get the clients that they really want. Jane has freedom to choose the clients for whom she wants to do the job, and also John, he has the freedom to choose the clients when the clients offer a job for him. John and Jane have freedom in selecting the clients without any influence from their partner. Jane decides on her clients by herself, she never asks John’s opinion about her job and her clients.

Then, between John and Jane, there is no difference in gaining skills as assassins. They have the same skill, they are even known as professional assassins. It needs a process to become professional, they have experiences of many targets and clients. Jane even, experiences killing more people than John. By having many experiences, she can improve her skill as an assassin.
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Summary of Simon Kinberg’s Mr. and Mrs. Smith

The story was begun when a married couple, John and Jane Smith visited Dr. Wexler in order to consult their relationships that was not going well. Even though they were in the room to consult their relationships, they thought that there is nothing wrong with their relationships. They thought that they should not be there in the consultation room with Dr. Wexler. Yet, Dr. Wexler tried to give them some questions related to their relationships, so that he can make a conclusion about their problems. Some questions that Dr. Wexler gave to them, they never answered with the same answers, even the question about the time when they first met, each of them has their own answer when they first met and they have their own opinion about how they met. Then the story’s setting turned back in five years before, when John and Jane first met. They met in Bogota, Columbia. John drank in a bar, when police came and looked for a tourist. Jane was almost captured by the police, but John said that she was with him. After that incident, John and Jane spent their time together. For about six weeks they were together, John told Eddie, his friend, that he felt in love with Jane. John and Jane decided to get married.

The story back to John and Jane’s daily lives after they got married. Even though they were a married couple, they kept their secret each other about their actually jobs. John did not know that Jane was an assassin, and also Jane did not know that John was an assassin. They only knew that their partner had a job in an
office. In the morning, they went to the office and Jane would come home before
John arrived to prepare the dinner. Then, they had dinner together in the house.
Suddenly, Jane’s phone rang, and she told John that she must go since she had a
job that she must finished that night. Although, the dinner had not finish yet, Jane
went to do her job. As Jane went, John also went to do his job.

Then, someday, John was offered to kill someone who was the custody of
his agency, but, unfortunately, Jane also was offered the same job by her agency.
John and Jane did not know that they had the same target to kill. They sent to
Arizona to look for the target. Jane went with her agency, and John went with his
agency. They did not know each other, but then, when they looked for the target,
they realize that their enemies was their partner. It made them disappointed with
their partner. They began to be careful with their actions, they begun to be aware
of everything that they did. John met Eddie and told him about the situation that
happened.

This situation made John and Jane had idea to make a discussion about what
happened to them. They met in a restaurant, but suddenly, there was a bomb
explosion. This was set by John and Jane in order to anticipate each other. It made
them anger, and they began to fight each other. After the bomb explosion, they
went to their own car. On the way went to their house, John called Jane and asked
about her feelings toward John. John told Jane that he still loved her. When they
arrived at home, the battle began. They used their own weapons to defend
themselves, so that they would not be killed. Their actions ruined the house, it
went on for some time. Suddenly, they got each other’s point. Yet, John lower his gun since he realized that he still loved Jane, and also Jane did what John did.

The next day, in the morning when John and Jane woke up, they saw that many assassins were sent to kill them. They tried to hide themselves in the house and looked for something that can be used as weapon. There was a robot that released a bomb, John kicked the bomb, and all assassins were killed. They run and got into their neighbor’s car so that they can meet Eddie. On the way, they went to Eddie, they talked about their identity, and about the lies that they did. It revealed that Jane’s parents died when she was a child, and her parents that attend to their marriage were paid actors. After they met Eddie, he asked them to find Tank, the target that they handled.

Tank caught by John and Jane. He was given a question from John and Jane about the actual things about them and the agencies. Tank told them that the agencies made John and Jane to kill each other since the agencies knew that they were a couple. Because of the Tank’s belt was set up by GPS, the agencies could find John and Jane. John and Jane tried to hide themselves in a store. Soon, the assassins arrived in their place, and they were battle. John and Jane kept fight against the assassins, until in the end, John and Jane won the battle. The story ended by showing John and Jane came to Dr. Wexler for their relationships consultation. Yet, at this time, they enjoyed the consultation since they knew that their relationship was good, and they did not have any problem.