

*Analyzing the Structure of Women's Image in **Thelma and Louise** Based on Feminist Theory*

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Abstract: The best movies challenge viewers to think critically about gender roles and other social concerns in addition to providing entertainment. Scott's *Thelma & Louise* is a perfect example of such a groundbreaking film. This analysis takes a feminist critical perspective to consider the film's groundbreaking function in addressing issues of gender inequality, female agency, and barrier-breaking. An examination of the film from a feminist perspective reveals its pervasive impact. The movie *Thelma & Louise* challenges stereotypical portrayals of women by showing them in a more complex and multifaceted light. By deviating from stereotypical depictions, we may have more meaningful talks about authenticity and women's wide range of experiences. Equally impressive is the film's bold examination of gender dynamics. It highlights incidents of harassment, objectification, and contempt that women face and does not shy away from exposing the pervasive sexism and chauvinism that they face. This unrepentant viewpoint demands talks on the critical need for societal change. This study uses a feminist lens to examine the film's impact on challenging gender norms, discussing the oppression of women, and fostering dialogues about women's agency and activism.

Keywords: feminist theory, gender dynamics, masculine representation

1. Introduction

Some exceptional films in the vast canon of cinematic history go far beyond serving as simple entertainment. They catalyze, leading people to question long-held beliefs and analyze the complex dynamics of gender portrayal. Ridley Scott's *Thelma & Louise* is a great example of a film that challenges and reformulates traditional depictions of women on screen while earning a place of honor in the cinematic canon [1]. Thelma Dickinson (Geena Davis) and Louise Sawyer (Susan Sarandon) are two women who embark on an unexpected voyage of self-discovery in this riveting road-trip drama after an unfortunate event forced them to leave their routine lives behind. The film's portrayal of women has been acclaimed for its realism and for challenging viewers to rethink their ideas about what it means to be feminine.

Film critics have hailed *Thelma & Louise* as a cinematic classic for its groundbreaking storytelling and outstanding performances [1]. Ridley Scott brilliantly guides Thelma and Louise through their transformation from two women shackled by the constraints of societal expectations to strong people attempting to reclaim control of their lives. The film's central premise attacks stereotypical gender roles by depicting its female protagonists as three-dimensional, multifaceted people. Women can see

aspects of themselves in *Thelma and Louise* because they represent a spectrum of feelings, desires, and struggles [2]. The film identifies with feminist principles and starts conversations about the media's portrayal of women by challenging preconceptions and examining the nuances of female friendship, agency, and resistance. The film's unflinching depiction of sexual assault and harassment is one of its most striking features. *Thelma's* harrowing experience is a turning point, leading both characters to personal growth and independence. The film's willingness to deal directly with such grim truths is indicative of its intention to give voice to women's experiences that are too frequently overlooked or ignored. This risky storytelling decision strengthens the story's credibility and establishes *Thelma & Louise* as a seminal piece of literature that challenges accepted norms in contemporary culture. Feminist analysis of this film has the potential to peel apart the film's symbolic and narrative layers. The film's themes of independence, resistance, and solidarity continue reverberating in current discussions long after its first premiere. The following pages will explore *Thelma and Louise's* various facets in greater depth, looking at how the film's cinematography, characters, and cultural context all work together to serve as an enduring tribute to the power and perseverance of women everywhere [3]. The research highlights the film's historical significance and ability to encourage individuals to question social norms, cultivate empathy, and work toward a society where people of all genders can choose their path. Therefore, this article will analyze the representation of women in *Thelma & Louise* from various angles, employing a feminist theoretical framework to delve into its significance and impact [4]. By examining how the film challenges societal norms, inspiring self-reflection, and paving the way for future exploration of gender dynamics, we can appreciate its enduring relevance in contemporary conversations about gender equality.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1. Feminist Theory

The theoretical framework of this paper is grounded in feminist theory, which offers a valuable perspective for the analysis of Ridley Scott's *Thelma & Louise*. Through this lens, the film's subversion of gender norms and the portrayal of its female protagonists as multifaceted individuals can be effectively examined. The feminist critique of the legal system, particularly its insensitivity and inadequacy in addressing male violence against women, finds resonance in the film's portrayal of the same issues. Kollin's scholarly perspective aligns with the examination of *Thelma & Louise*, enriching the discourse surrounding the film's feminist themes and the depiction of women [5]. Within the film's narrative, the conflict between individual and collective notions of blame, guilt, responsibility, and obedience is explored through the interactions of its characters. Ultimately, the movie underscores the limitations of institutional law in safeguarding women's rights, even in the presence of well-intentioned individuals like Hal. *Thelma & Louise's* decision to take matters into their own hands once they realize the system's shortcomings, serves as a powerful statement about women's agency and their ability to effect change. Employing feminist theory as an overarching framework allows for a comprehensive exploration of how the film challenges established gender norms, empowers its female characters, and critiques patriarchal authority. Furthermore, the choice of feminist theory is not arbitrary but rather apt, given its suitability for dissecting gender dynamics, power structures, and the representation of women in media. It enables a deeper dive into the film's feminist themes and its contribution to ongoing discussions about women's roles and empowerment.

2.2. Savino Malbran's Analytical Critique of Masculine Representation

While Malbran's critique is not a comprehensive theory, Malbran's work is an analytical perspective to understand the portrayal of male characters in the film, especially Daryl. This perspective helps

you highlight how the film strategically aligns with feminist themes by portraying Daryl as a buffoon and subverting the conventional representation of male supremacy. The film's portrayal of male characters, especially Daryl, is best understood through the prism of Savino Malbran's analytical critique of masculine representation. In *Thelma & Louise*, Daryl is shown as a buffoon, and Malbran's work highlights how this choice tactically matches the film's feminist storyline by questioning conventional patriarchal authority [6]. The film's effective dismantling of existing gender stereotypes is bolstered by its exposure to Daryl's flaws and subversion of the conventional representation of male supremacy. The film is in line with feminist ideas since it breaks away from traditional narrative conventions and explores the complexities of female friendship, agency, and resistance, sparking conversations about women's portrayal in media. The film's opening scene effectively sets up the film's central conflict: the struggle for independence from male authority. Yang et al. analyze Thelma's development, highlighting the significance of turn-taking dynamics in the protagonist's evolution [7]. The contrast between Louise's work in a restaurant and Thelma's difficulties against her domineering husband, Daryl, is brought out through the sequence's clever juxtaposition of scenes. Both women are trapped in positions established by patriarchal rules, and this difference helps to produce a sense of confinement for them. The set design emphasizes the characters' helplessness by placing them in claustrophobic, disorganized environments. The struggle for autonomy is one of the film's central themes. Because of her boyfriend's commitment concerns, Louise wants to leave her small town, which leads to interesting debates about gender roles and women's independence [8]. Louise violates conventional gender norms when she calls Thelma and asks if Daryl is her husband or father during a pivotal phone conversation. This event sheds insight into the changing nature of heterosexual partnerships within shifting feminism, challenging long-held power hierarchies.

Daryl's portrayal as a dolt helps delegitimize patriarchal power while reducing the danger he poses to masculine viewers. This shrewd tactic keeps male viewers from feeling singled out, which lets the film's feminist message land with a broader audience without eliciting knee-jerk defensiveness. One of the film's central themes is Thelma's evolution from a helpless housewife to a fearless outlaw. She changes due to what she learns and the challenges she faces. Her education in the sage advice of Louise and her own experiences, including a narrow escape from an attempted rape, is a figurative representation of her initiation into the nuanced mechanics of patriarchal power. The application of Malbran's perspective enhances the analysis by providing a more nuanced understanding of how the films strategically address masculine representation within the feminist framework. It helps to demonstrate the film's effectiveness in conveying its feminist message.

3. Analysis

The opening sequence of Ridley Scott's *Thelma & Louise* establishes the film's central theme: women's desire for independence from male authority. Mise-en-scene is used effectively to show how Thelma and Louise get trapped. The ordinary nature of a kitchen and its domestic trappings imposes the bounds of traditional gender roles right away. Additional insight into the film's depiction of women's experiences in physical spaces can be gleaned from Zheng's research on spatial metaphor and feminism [9]. The ideas presented here support the central premise that the film is about women finding their voice and power. The camera lingers on Thelma's (Geena Davis) restricted movements while she makes breakfast for her husband Daryl, highlighting her confinement to the home. Louise's (Susan Sarandon) astute inquiry, "Is he your husband or your father?" creates palpable tension in the scene because it breaks the usual power arrangements within heterosexual relationships and reflects the changing environment of feminism. Thelma's husband, Daryl, is a stereotypically authoritative man. His disdain for Thelma's wants, his domineering ways, and his infantilization of her show how empty and poisonous such power dynamics can be. The intention behind this portrayal is to convey that authentic masculinity is not synonymous with dominant control and to protect real men from

being stereotyped. Thelma's stifling home life releases her pent-up need for independence. Her predicament is humorous and representative of women's broader problems in a culture that frequently restricts them to prescribed positions.

Catalysts in the story, Thelma and Louise, set the tone and encourage introspective reflection on established gender roles and their complex interplay. Their adventure becomes a metaphor for the universal fight against limitations of all kinds as the film progresses. The heroines' metamorphosis from passive victims to active protagonists exemplifies this point. Ridley Scott's direction of Thelma and Louise is perfect for capturing the characters' gradual development. The two ladies grow from being defined by their relationships with men to strong, self-reliant individuals. As individuals break free from social standards, they shift outwardly in appearance and demeanor. Particularly moving is Thelma's account of her coming of age. A metamorphosis from a sheltered and submissive young girl to one with a feeling of agency and the courage to make unorthodox choices occurs within her. The film's excellence comes from the clever script and excellent acting. The depiction of Thelma and Louise's friendship is refreshing since it is so grounded in reality. They share their deepest, most personal thoughts and feelings with one another, from hopes and fears to openly discussed sex. The film dispels the myth that female relationships are typically cutthroat and one-dimensional through its portrayal of this nuanced friendship.

By depicting its female characters as multifaceted individuals with strengths and weaknesses, *Thelma & Louise* subverts the storytelling conventions. The unusual and often criminal behavior of Thelma and Louise directly results from the system's failure to safeguard or advance their interests. While heartbreaking, the film's final scene is also a bold statement of individual autonomy and defiance in the face of societal pressure. Filmmaker George Cukor's *Thelma & Louise* defiantly shatters stereotypes about women and shows them in a nuanced, complex light. The film successfully highlights the importance of women's agency, camaraderie, and struggle against repressive forces through its fascinating plot and complex character development [10]. Resonating as a symbol of liberation, Thelma and Louise's escape from captivity to empowerment has sparked conversations about feminism, representation, and the never-ending fight for gender equality.

3.1. Transformation and Female Initiation Analysis

One striking and significant part of *Thelma & Louise* is Thelma's physical change from a helpless victim to a self-confident leader. Louise's guidance is vital to this metamorphosis as she personifies wisdom, autonomy, and a contrarian streak. Thelma's transformation in the film is shown on-screen through stylistic shifts in her attire and hair. Thelma's physical appearance resembles Louise's over time, representing her coming out of her shell and strengthening bonds with her best friend. Thelma's first impression is of a woman who has embraced her societal duty as a wife and homemaker. Her increasingly bold decision-making reflects her growing sense of agency during the adventure. Thelma's wardrobe change after robbing a convenience store illustrates this shift. According to Boczkowska, the turning point occurs when Thelma alters her attire following the robbery of a convenience shop [11]. She goes against the grain as a woman by forgoing the floral clothing in favor of more masculine garb and entering a field that males have historically dominated. This outward change symbolizes her inner transformation from an observer to a creator of her life's events. Mentorship and mutual learning between women are commonplace in women's genre traditions and are powerful catalysts for the themes mentioned above of female initiation and metamorphosis. Thelma's path of self-discovery is sparked by Louise's direction, which prompts her to examine her decisions and become more in tune with what she truly wants. The outward changes mirror the inner changes she has through, making her story more accessible and motivating for readers.

Thelma's harrowing meeting at the Roadhouse is an important turning point that encompasses the larger theme of female initiation into patriarchal rule. The attempted rape scenario is a defining event

that can be interpreted in several ways. Concerns of encouraging vigilantism and equating verbal abuse with physical violence arise if one takes the statement at face value. The allegory, however, reveals hidden meanings. Harlan's death can be seen as a metaphor for the widespread misogyny and violence women encounter, linking his plight to the greater challenges of women in a sexist society. To that end, Harlan's death might be understood as a metonymic portrayal of the ubiquitous misogyny and brutality women experience, as suggested by Malbran's analysis of masculine representation, consistent with the allegorical approach [6]. Cox-Han & Heldman, examining women's struggle for gender equality, point out that Thelma and Louise's defiance represents their shift from helpless victims to active agents in shaping their destinies [12]. The determination to not let Harlan's abuse define their rings is a firm defiance of conventional norms. This symbolic interpretation bolsters the film's fundamental focus on the autonomy and struggle of women. A strong affirmation of Thelma and Louise's rights and autonomy is their refusal to accept the misogyny and violence aimed at them. By deciding to take action, people are no longer helpless victims but masters of their destinies.

The film's message of empowerment and the reclamation of control is bolstered by the crucial resolve not to allow Harlan's abuse to define them. Thelma's journey from subservience to empowerment is depicted in *Thelma & Louise* through the visual metamorphosis of its characters and allegorical symbols. This metamorphosis reflects the larger topic of female entrance into patriarchal rule and parallels the traditions of women's genres [13]. Thelma's transition is fueled by Louise's guidance and the two women's shared experiences, which cause her physical appearance to change in parallel with her newfound confidence. This reimagining successfully chimes with female-oriented genre canons and echoes the film's overarching theme of women being initiated into patriarchal authority. Looking at the attempted rape scene symbolically, we see Thelma and Louise's fight as a powerful representation of women's autonomy and resistance to the rampant misogyny they face. The film transforms into an introspective examination of women's independence and agency by delving into these topics.

3.2. Analysis of Challenges to the Legal System and Female Agency

Ridley Scott's *Thelma & Louise*, which he directed, has cemented its place in film history not only for its compelling storytelling but also for its profound exploration of the limitations of the legal system and the embodiment of female agency [14]. Although released in 1991, the film's narrative has stood the test of time, connecting with modern audiences and providing a resonant critique of societal norms undermining women's autonomy and experiences. In the opening scenes, we are introduced to Thelma, a naive housewife, and Louise, a jaded waitress trapped within the confines of prescribed societal roles [15]. The transformation of Thelma from a timid wife to a liberated outlaw, wielding a gun and asserting her agency, becomes the narrative's center. Many women can identify with Louise's skepticism of the legal system's ability to provide justice. Her firm conviction that societal biases and victim-blaming will silence their voices highlights the systemic shortcomings that prevent women from seeking redress. The characters' plight exemplifies the story's central theme: the complex interplay of agency within a framing narrative that privileges one set of values over another.

To avoid sensationalizing criminal behavior, *Thelma & Louise* frames the protagonists' defiance as a declaration of their refusal to accept a status quo that perpetuates harm and marginalizes women rather than endorsing chaos. The narrative of *Thelma & Louise* serves as a rallying cry for change due to its nuanced examination of the legal system's limitations and the protagonists' agency; it stresses the need for a legal framework that respects and champions women's rights and encourages viewers to question and challenge societal norms that perpetuate inequality [16]. The film *Thelma & Louise* is a powerful call to action in a culture where women's voices are often silenced and their agency is too often limited. It deftly navigates the complex web of the legal system and female agency,

showing how the protagonists' journey is similar to that of countless women seeking justice and autonomy.

3.3. Enduring Relevance and Empowerment Analysis

Thelma & Louise is a cinematic masterpiece that not only captivated audiences upon its release but continues to resonate deeply by exploring themes related to female empowerment, resistance, and autonomy. Rooted in feminist analysis, the film deftly challenges traditional narrative conventions. It delves into the intricate nuances of gender dynamics, making it a thought-provoking touchstone for discussing gender equality and representation in the modern world [17]. Central to the film's lasting impact is its dismantling of conventional gender roles. The opening sequence vividly establishes the conflict driving the narrative—the yearning for freedom from male authority. Thelma and Louise, portrayed by Geena Davis and Susan Sarandon, respectively, are introduced in spaces that emphasize their entrapment. Louise navigates the confines of a restaurant while Thelma grapples with the domestic chaos of her suburban kitchen, highlighting the limitations imposed by societal expectations [18]. Louise's question, "Is he your husband or your father? Foreshadowing the changing dynamics of heterosexual relationships as a result of feminism, " uses Thelma's oppressive domestic situation as a springboard for her journey toward independence. The film's portrayal of Daryl, Thelma's overbearing and comically sexist husband, reveals the hollowness of patriarchal authority, distinguishing real men from such caricatures.

Thelma's transformation is a cornerstone of the film's narrative, paralleling her journey from submission to empowerment. Her connection with Louise serves as a guide, with visual cues like changes in clothing and hairstyle reflecting her evolution [19]. As Thelma sheds feminine trappings, her appearance increasingly resembles Louise's, symbolizing her liberation from societal norms [20]. This transformation is not merely physical; it represents her path to self-discovery and autonomy. The film employs elements of the women's genre tradition, where one woman learns from another, resulting in personal growth and empowerment. Thelma's journey echoes women's broader struggles when seeking empowerment, encouraging audiences to reconsider their biases and notions. The roadhouse scene, where Thelma faces an attempted rape, holds allegorical significance in the film [21]. This pivotal moment can be interpreted as a female initiation into patriarchal dominance. Harlan's death serves as a metonymic representation of the pervasive misogyny women encounter, connecting his punishment to the broader challenges women face in a sexist society [17]. This reading emphasizes the film's theme of women's agency and resistance by highlighting the strength of Thelma and Louise's unwillingness to tolerate misogyny.

The video exposes the insufficiency of the legal system in resolving challenges faced by women and does not condone criminal behavior but rather is a reclamation of power within a system that often fails to safeguard women [22]. Feminist critiques of victim-blaming and institutional prejudices that impede justice are reflected in Louise's hesitation to seek help from the police.

4. Revelation and Reflection

The film *Thelma & Louise*, directed by Ridley Scott, is a critical and commercial success; it explores important issues like female independence and agency. The film offers a space for serious feminist analysis by using its plot to question traditional gender norms. Influenced by her close relationship with Louise and the horrific events that expose the ugly truth of patriarchal authority, Thelma undergoes a progressive transformation throughout the course of this research. Thelma's maturation as a character is crucial to the plot. The expectations of society and her overbearing husband make her appear helpless and submissive at first [23]. But all changes when she and Louise decide to go on a road trip. Thelma's guard is beginning to come down as the two women discover how to make the

most of their newfound freedom. Thelma's willingness to try new things is in large part due to Louise's example of maturity and independence. Thelma's transformation into a different person serves a crucial narrative function. Thelma's physical change, making her more like Louise, is a powerful symbol of her inner growth toward autonomy. This development is highly congruent with the canonical legacy of women's genre writing, in which one woman benefits much from the counsel of another. Thelma's development as a character exemplifies the film's dedication to subverting expectations and showcasing room for development and improvement. The film's discussion of women's agency centers on an allegorical portrayal of resistance to misogyny and male violence. The killing of Harlan, the would-be rapist, is a defining moment loaded with tremendous symbolism. Harlan's death is a metonym for the rampant misogyny women experience on a daily basis, and this interpretation has some merit. His punishment becomes emblematic of women's broader struggles in a society rife with sexist attitudes and behaviors. This perspective reframes the scene from mere vigilantism to a collective assertion of women's rights and agency.

The scene also serves to magnify the intricate relationship between sexist language and physical violence. The film underscores how derogatory language and objectification contribute to a culture of violence against women. The film illustrates the insidious connections between language, attitudes, and physical harm by connecting Harlan's verbally abusive behavior with his ultimate fate [24]. This portrayal highlights the urgent need to address the root causes of gender-based violence and transform societal perceptions. One of the film's most profound critiques lies in its portrayal of the legal system's inadequacy in addressing women's experiences. Louise's conviction that seeking police help would be futile due to victim-blaming and societal biases resonates all too strongly with real-world instances of women struggling for justice in cases of rape and assault. This aspect of the movie highlights the pervasive biases that prevent women from pursuing justice. Louise's skepticism is shown realistically, which serves as a sharp reminder of the challenges women confront in a system that consistently fails to grasp their daily reality [25]. Thelma and Louise's discussions on fault and accountability further highlight the conflict between individual experience and cultural norms. The protagonists' choices to take action despite institutional barriers are a striking illustration of women's agency. The film does not celebrate criminal behavior but rather shows a woman reclaiming her power in a society that too often ignores or devalues females.

5. Conclusion

Films like *Thelma & Louise* are revolutionary because they change the standard portrayal of women from flat characters to complex ones who subvert expectations. Feminist analysis is central to the film and acts as a rallying cry for a fresh look at gender roles, female autonomy, and women's dogged determination in the face of oppression. The film makes a powerful statement on women's ongoing fight through the allegorical prism of Thelma and Louise's trip. The attempted rape scene is a poignant metaphor for women's ongoing struggle against pervasive patriarchy. The film transcends the confines of its plot to spark conversations about gender equality and the need to overcome negative stereotypes through the intertwining of the protagonists' experiences with these wider societal challenges. Thelma's maturation into a self-sufficient, powerful figure is essential to the story's progression. Her transformation from a shy, dependent person to a strong, independent lady is remarkable. This change is more than just an unexpected turn in the story; it represents the experiences of innumerable women like Thelma who find their own voices and their own courage. Her maturation as a character might inspire others by challenging them to think critically and creatively about a world without limiting gender norms. As the movie progresses, so do its effects. Audiences are not passive recipients of information but are actively encouraged to engage with and evaluate the material presented. Beyond the movie theater, *Thelma & Louise* has sparked conversations on women's rights, violence, and the many obstacles they face in today's society. It is

a testament to the film's continuing significance that it continues to provoke conversations about women's empowerment and the reinterpretation of cultural standards across demographics and decades. The universe depicted in the novel *Thelma & Louise* is revolutionary since it is the first to provide women full legal equality. Those who watch it are prompted to examine their own biases, reevaluate their place in the fight for social justice, and picture a world where people are free to act in accordance with their own principles. The basic message of the film is that people of both sexes should be allowed to live their lives according to their own values and priorities. This message reverberates well beyond the confines of the screen, inspiring people to keep working for a more equitable and just world.

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