

## **I. A Study of the Movie *The Terminator* in Light of Cyborg Feminism**

This research focuses on James Cameron's film *The Terminator* (1984), which explores one of the most familiar and frightening visions of Cyborg characterization. It explores the story of Cyborg which is a hybrid of machine and organism. In this movie Cameron portrays male character as a Cyborg killing machine. He has been sent from the future to terminate Sarah Connor, a young woman whose existence plays an important role in future. Kyle Reese, a soldier also is sent from the future to save her. Sarah Connor as a female protagonist is a very weak, innocent and dependent character, she is targeted of both the male character. This research applies Donna J. Haraway concept of gender cyborg to examine the male cyborg bent of the protagonist, Sarah Connor, who is characterized and constructed as weak by patriarchal capitalist society.

This is one of the most remarkable, original science fiction and action film in history. It reflects popular perception that industrial machines would make human workers obsolete. In the year 2029, future earth is at war; man against the machines. Prior to this war, humans set up a defense system known as Skynet that is based around a neural net of learning computers. The problem, though, is that the computers grew too smart and struck against humankind with disastrous consequences. In 1997, on a day known as Judgement Day, 3 billion human lives were killed in a nuclear holocaust brought on by Skynet. The leader of the resistance is a human named John Connor. Skynet has practically lost the war, however, and on the brink of extermination. To reverse this outcome, Skynet sends a human like Cyborg – a terminator, back in time. His mission is to exterminate John Connor before his birth and thus entirely remove him from history. Terminator is sent back to 1984, and his target is to kill John's mother Sarah Connor. In order to protect his mother from the

ruthless Cyborg, John sends soldier Kyle Reese back to 1984 to somehow destroy the indestructible terminator and save her mother.

In this movie, Arnold Schwarzenegger plays as a Cyborg- a man-machine hybrid from one possible post- nuclear war future in which machine out- outraged by human incompetence, set out to annihilate the remnants to humanity sent to earth in human flesh. Schwarzenegger deftly outfits himself with weapon and leathers in a deadly mission to kill Sarah Connor, a young woman whose life will have a great significance in the year to come. Sarah has only one protector- Kyle Reese also sent from the future.

In the future, Skynet a computer system fights a losing war against humans who built it and who it nearly exterminated. Just before being destroyed, Skynet sends a terminator back in time 1984 to terminate seemingly innocent Sarah Connor- a woman whose unborn son will lead the human race to victory in a bitter future war with a race of machines. If the terminator succeeds in his mission mankind is doomed. So the mission to kill Sarah Connor and her unborn, son John Connor is very urgent. Doing so would result in having John's entire destroyed. So he won't exist to help the human to fight a war against the machines. Kyle Reese, one of the soldiers in the war, has been sent back in time to stop the terminator. As the terminator battle with human wages, his flesh burns away and he is reborn out of the flames as pure machine.

James Cameron and co- writer Gale Anne Hurd structured *The Terminator* an extended chase, with the vulnerable Sarah and Reese perpetually on the run from the relentless terminator. Sarah initially distrusts Reese, but a bond gradually forms which develops into romance. The primary strength of this movie is that it combines action with ideas. Cameron has an ability to incorporate provocative socio- cultural themes into movies which blow you out of your seat; thrilling both our heart and your mind

and the movie *The Terminator* is also like that. There is a question which will be constantly evoked in our mind; can the Terminator be stopped? This generates the hard to nail asset of tension; keeping our eyes glued to the screen and keeping you thoroughly engaged in the proceedings.

Sarah Connor, a female protagonist has become a target of terminator who comes back in time 1984 to kill Sarah and her unborn son John Connor whose life will play very important role in future. Sarah is so innocent that she even doesn't know why she has become a target of terminator. She is dependent too because as being a center character she can't save her own life and take help from male- Kyle Reese a soldier sent from future too to save her. So, Sarah has become a victim of both character as a saver and killer.

Skynet, a defence computer system sends terminator to kill Sarah because in up-coming future machine wants to rule the whole world and want to destroy who made it. They want to collapse all the human existence and want to rule the whole world. Machine creates machine and it become a 'desiring machine'. They see the individual as the assemblage of multiple mechanic parts that constitute as a desiring machine. Deleuze and Guattari claim the mechanic assemblage with human as:

Everywhere it is machine- real ones, not figurative ones: machine driving other machines, machines being driven by other machines, with all the necessary couplings and connections. An organ machine is plugged into an energy source machine: the one produces a flow that the other interrupts (1).

Thus, through the connection of one machine to another, desire produces. One desire creates another desire, it is a process. Therefore, Skynet sends terminator to kill Sarah Connor and her unborn son John Connor and end the threat from their life.

In the last scene of the movie, we can see when the terminator hand reaches for her throat to crush the life out of her and end its long mission. Sarah as her bloody finger stabs down the E.C.U- button and kills Terminator which shows that machine cannot rule the whole world they need a help of human. So, human existence is important and machine too but they have to work together. No one alone can progress the whole world. So they must work together without one's absence they can't progress.

James Cameron's in this movie uses the opportunity to illustrate the drastic outcomes of a society founded on such mass ignorance. Following in the tradition of "dystopian", or anti-utopian, fiction, this text uses a depiction of a "perfect" future world in order to isolate, exaggerate and expose certain problematic social trends. While not intended as realistic or plausible predictions, this dystopian text seek to expose extremist attitudes (such as radical conservatism, religiosity, or technological reliance) as fundamentally threatening to human nature and individualism. Dystopia, then, can be understood as a locale for the constant impediment of human freedom, maintained by a regime's oppressive control of technology, gender and ideology.

Similarly, Cameron's "Terminator" presents members of modern-day (circa 1984) Los Angeles in a beneficial symbiotic relationship with machinery: as technology improves daily life for humans, so too do humans improve technology. Yet this techno-friendly society based on social alliance is jaded once the machines begin to overpower and out-wit humans; here the oppressive regime that threatens humanity is technology. Cameron's dystopian future reveals technology as an enemy. Schwarzenegger's T-800 Terminator, for example, aptly demonstrates the antithetical "humanity" of technology: its pseudo-humanness is wholly artificial, a layering of organic material over a core of metal and circuitry. Thus the future of "The

Terminator” proves dystopian in that it surrenders a “true” humanity to an artificial one.

This research assumes that Cameron a director of movie has great impact of patriarchal American society. So he focuses mainly on male character rather than female one. As being a center character Sarah can't save her life and takes help from male. Cameron portrays the Terminator and Savior as masculine power through militarism and patriarchal capitalism. He shows female as a weak, innocent and dependent character that can't save her life. So, Sarah as a female protagonist, has been objectified by chivalrous male and misogynistic male. Hence, by analyzing this aspect, a film critic offers

Sarah is the first to escape from the assembly line, after leading the Terminator into hydraulic stamping press, taking control of the machinery of production herself. Instead of hitting the stop button just in time to save fellow workers from injury, she hits the go button, terminating the terminator and bringing the narrative of the chase to an end (25).

She focuses that Sarah, a center character of the movie shown as weak, innocent and dependent from beginning to interval of the movie but at last Sarah, a weak women changes into a courageous women and kills terminator and ends the biggest threat from her life.

*The Terminator* is one of the most important motion pictures of 1980s. This is one of the most remarkable, original science fictions and action films of James Cameron. Since its first contemporary American Society, the work also brings to the fore the atrocities for the society perpetrated in the name of ‘weak and passive’ behavior. Donna J. Haraway in her essay *Haraway's Lost Cyborg and the Possibility*

*of Transversalism* argues “Feminism was simply rejecting science as masculinist and therefore forfeiting the opportunity to define the features of the new integrated circuit of twentieth- century techno science” (1028).

The film critic Gonzalez sees this as having a lot in common with the sexual representation of 1990s comic *cyborg kiddy*, who fills a modern male sexual fantasy of the sexual female outer body which contains beneath in the powerful machine. It is the same fantasy which produced the “male” cyborg in *Terminator* which exhibits a “sexualized, masculine, fleshy outer body, which is revealed, bit by bit as it is damaged, to contain a mechanical skeleton the 1993 fax advertisement”(9). She describes as hybrid, containing both male and female sexual characteristics, rather than transcending gender. She sees this as a particular historical conception, an illustration of the militarized capitalist state of the late twentieth century.

Anne Balsamo in his essay *Reading Cyborg Writing Feminism* analyzes the film in different way. In *Terminator* he finds that gender stereotype is solidly reinforced. She goes on arguing that-“female gendered cyborg do more to challenge the opposition between human and machine because femininity is conventionally coded as less compatible with technology than is masculinity”(151). She wants to focus mainly on female cyborg rather than male because female cyborgs are as much stereotypically endowed with feminine traits as male cyborg are with masculine traits. Cyborg images reproduce cultural gender stereotype and male gendered cyborg fails to challenge the distinction between human and machine but female cyborg are culturally coded as emotional, sexual and often, naturally material. So, female cyborg does more to challenge the male cyborg.

Another critic, Londa Schiebinger in her text *The Mind Has No Sex* further traces that-

The contributions women had made to science and technology before the modern era, and the way that the developing techno science (of natural history and anatomy in particular) can be seen to be providing a justification, and prescription, for the exclusion of women from the social and intellectual practices of western techno science on the grounds of “natural” gender differences (5). She argued that western techno science was entrenching unacknowledged sexism.

In this movie, Sarah Connor, a center character has become a target of Terminator. It is not a feminist invention; it is an epitome of masculine destruction. The American contemporary society is patriarchal so the American capitalist society made a Male Cyborg to kill an innocent female character. She is so innocent that she even doesn't know why she became a target of terminator. The tradition is that, the female are always oppressed and dominated by the males and they should be. In this movie, Cameron as a male writer tries to continue the tradition so he focuses on male character as a ruler of society and female should be dependent on male. They cannot do anything without male. Cameron portrays terminator as a masculine power who came back from future to kill Sarah and also Kyle Reese, a soldier also came back from future to save her. So, Cameron portrays both the male character as a saver and killer.

But at the end of movie female is shown as a courageous. By killing a patriarchal invention Sarah challenges the patriarchal American capitalism. Females are no more a doll in the hand of patriarchy. They can save their own life without taking help from male. So in the beginning of the movie female is shown as dependent, innocent and weak character but at the end of the movie female is shown as independent, courageous and strong character.

The research will be library based research; it will use a close, discursive analytical style, which will draw on the critical insights and vocabularies of literary cyborg studies. As the focus of the research is a critic on the societal deliberation. This necessitates the analysis of literary cyborg studies through the lens of many critics. This research will be obliged to follow the suggestion from the superior to carry out the successful completion of this work and also this research will not exceed the boundary of this text while undergoing research. It is confined within the periphery of Gender Cyborg to prove the hypothesis. Moreover, my research will not cross the boundary of this movie and I use secondary materials also while undergoing research.

The primary objectives of this research is to show the Women's resistance against the gender discrimination which has long been in the society. Sarah as a female character destroys Terminator a patriarchal invention. The present people devoted to reveal how female character is shown traditionally a weak, innocent and dependent but at the same time they can also become violent. Sarah as weak and dependent character change into a courageous and violent character at the end of the movie and save her own life by killing Terminator. This research works tries to expose how a woman finally resists the gender oppression and stands up against the whole system.

A gender study is the field of interdisciplinary enquiry which analyses the whole phenomenon of gender. It is closely tied to women's studies and also gay, lesbian and men's studies. Sometimes the gender study is related to the studies of class, race, ethnicity, sexuality and location. The term 'gender' in gender studies is used to refer to the social and cultural construction of masculinities and feminities. Therefore masculinity can be described as the part/ sub-field of gender studies.



Feminism tries to find out the root cause of women's oppression in society and a way out from that oppression. Feminism is a movement in political, cultural and social level to explore female space and role. It continues in our time for social, legal and cultural freedom and equality. It seeks female identity raises voice against masculine trait. Women have been misinterpreted in social, political, cultural, biological, religious world and in the work of art and literature by generation of people to justify and maintain patriarchal system and the feminist resist against it.

Capitalist social system is the main cause of women's oppression in society and its way out is to dismantle this capitalist social system. Capitalism gives rise to economic inequality, dependency, political confusion and ultimately unhealthy social relations between men and women which is the root cause of women's oppressions. So, Gender inequality is the production of capitalism and determined by capitalist mode of production which give birth to Male Cyborg.

Gender Cyborg is the basic theoretical tool for my research. It is a theoretical discourse that advocates for the rights of women. Male is shown as a dominant factor and ruler of patriarchy and female as weak, innocent and dependent characters. They can't save her life and take help from male. In this movie also Cameron focuses on Male Cyborg rather than Female Cyborg to show male as superior and female as an inferior. He creates Terminator as a Masculine power through militarism and patriarchal capitalism. For this he bring Arnold Schwarzenegger, a current icon of masculinity and portrays him as a Terminator, a villain.

Contemporary society cannot be imagined without reference to the various technological devices that assist our everyday practices. Electronic equipment has become vital for many spheres of production and social services. It is in this context that social scientists have begun to raise questions about how human-machine

relationships affect social factors and social life in general. As noted by David Kaplan in the introductory chapters of the edited collection *Readings in the Philosophy of Technology*, the first generation of theorists interested in the issue assumed that humans and technology operated in distinctive spheres, organized and functioning according to different principles and rules. Technology and science were associated with ideals of objectivity, rationality and formal logic, while desires and emotions were marked as essential features belonging to humanity.

However, as Kaplan has noted, the next generation of scholars have addressed the man-machine problem by conceptualizing technology and society in terms of interconnection and mutual influence. In general, it has viewed technological agents as essential mediators in socio-economic and knowledge production (Ihde, 1990/2004; Latour, 1999/2004). It seems that contemporary techno-science has no doubt that technology not only mediate human lives but effect humans's physical, psychological, and social parameters (Haraway, 1991/2004; Hayles, 1997, 1999; Gray et al., 1995; others). This statement is crystallized in the figure of the cyborg, developed as a challenging model of the new socio-political actor.

Techno-science views the cyborg as an epistemological instrument for the critical comprehension of reality and as a political project. First, equipped with an idea of destabilizing impact of sophisticated technologies to the very notion of humanness and correspondent value system, scholars deconstructed the existing social order in terms of sociopolitical asymmetry. Second, the techno-science conceptualization of the cyborg views the posthuman subject as a new political actor capable of challenging the structures of domination and control.

This thesis examines cultural representations of the techno-human (cyborg) in comparison to the discourse on cyborgs developed by contemporary scholarship,

assuming that the popular artistic sphere serves as a mediator for social processes. Following the work of pioneers in the field, I identify the cyborg (techno-human, post-human) as an innovative form of consciousness and personality, arising from the experience of a blurred separation between humans and technology. According to Haraway (1991/2004), cyborg subjectivity is characterized by flexibility, the intention of challenging social conventions, and a willingness of multiply interconnections.

Donna J. Haraway develop Cyborg theory in order to criticize traditional notions of feminism particularly its strong emphasis on identity, rather than affinity. She uses the metaphor of a Cyborg in order to construct a feminism that moves beyond dualism and the limitations of traditional gender, feminism and politics. As Haraway in her essay "*A Manifesto for Cyborg: Science, Technology and Socialist Feminism in 1980s*" pointed out the particularities of technologically advanced society. In the first place, she depicted several modifications of contemporary economics, including: the leading role of technologically-assisted communication and the correspondent problem of code which shapes production and consumption, increasing robotization, and new types of management based on the principles of genetic engineering. Furthermore, Haraway states that the conventional method of sexual reproduction was challenged by innovative biotechnologies. In particular, science has invented alternative approaches that resonate with a modernized environment. Consequently, the traditional system of sexual roles and institutions is not longer sufficient and existing sexual ideologies have become problematic. In describing the general transformation of the sociopolitical and economic condition, Haraway uses the term 'informatics of domination, which is meant to cover several tendencies: the shift from 'Labor' to 'Robotics,' from 'Organic division of labor' to 'Ergonomics/cybernetics of labor,' and from 'Reproduction' to 'Replication' (164).

According to Haraway, the incorporation of non-organic agents into the human body and everyday life calls into question the conventional normative definitions of human being and humanness in general. The cyborg concept, borrowed from the NASA's vocabulary in the 1960s, was developed into a metaphor for the intersection and mutual transformation of humans and machines. Haraway's cyborg celebrated the melting away of separation between nature and culture, human and nonhuman, reality and delusion. A subversive figure without any origin, "it is not made of mud and cannot dream of returning to dust" (163). Furthermore, Haraway in her essay defines cyborg:

As a cybernetic organism, a hybrid of machine and organism, a creature of social reality as well as a creature of fiction. Social reality is lived social relations, our most important political construction, and a world changing fiction. The international women's movements have constructed "women's experience", as well as uncovered or discovered this crucial, collective object. This experience is a fiction and fact of the most crucial, political kind. The Cyborg is a matter of fiction and lived experience that changes what counts as women's experience in the late twentieth century. This is a struggle over life and death, but the boundary between science fiction and social reality is an optical illusion (50).

Haraway argues that Cyborg is a fusion of both the machine and organism. It is a creation of fiction and fact. It gives us our politics and the cyborg image is also a condensed image of both imagination and material reality. She goes on arguing that- "It is also an effort to contribute to socialist- feminist culture and theory in a postmodernist, no naturalist mode and in the utopian tradition of imaging a world

without gender, which is perhaps a world without genesis, but may be also a world without end”(51). Haraway defines that cyborg as a creature of post gender. Without gender the world is without end. So we can't imagine the world without gender.

Haraway traces her view about cyborg that-

It is a creature in a post gender world; it has no truck with bisexuality, pre- Oedipal symbiosis, unalienated labor, or other seduction to organic wholeness through a final appropriation of all powers of the parts into a higher unity. In a sense, the cyborg has no origin story in the western sense (51).

She argues that cyborg doesn't dream of community on the model of organic family. It doesn't have any emotion, feeling, pity and pain. It works only for his mission and it wouldn't stop until and unless its mission will be completed. Haraway in this movie describes the plight of women in a male- dominated society and reflect a very widespread preoccupation with this particular issue within. She again traces that-

The Cyborg doesn't dream of community on the model of the organic family, this time without the oedipal project. The Cyborg wouldn't recognize the Garden of Eden: it is not made of mud and cannot dream of returning to the dust (51).

Unlike the hope of Frankenstein's monster, the Cyborg does not expect its father to save it through a restoration of garden. It doesn't remember the cosmos. The main trouble with cyborgs is that they are the illegitimate offspring of militarism and patriarchal capitalism but doesn't mention the state socialism. She claims the mechanical assemblage with human as:

The distinction between organism and machine. Pre- cybernetic machines could be haunted; there was always the specter of the ghost

in the machine. This dualism structured the dialogue between materialism and idealism that was settled by a dialectical progeny called spirit of history, according to taste. But basically machines were not self-moving, self-designing, autonomous. They could not achieve man's dream, only mock it. They were not man, an author of himself, but only a caricature of the masculinist reproductive dream (52).

As mentioned above, human created a machine for their own benefit and to make their work easier. They think that machine never make a mistake. But there was always the specter of ghost in machine. Machine cannot work by itself they need a help of human. It also shows the distinctions between natural and artificial, mind and body, self-developing and eternally designed.

Katherine Hayles further develops the idea of the cyborg into the concept of the "posthuman." In her book *How We Became Posthuman* (1999), Hayles associated new social actors with hybrids of human beings and artificial intelligence. The two entities turned out to be interconnected, interdependent, and interfaced as nodes of a global techno-human network. To borrow an expression from Kutz, "the posthuman must be understood at the intersection of a complex set of interactions that are continually mobile and dynamic" (18). As explained by Hayles in one of the interviews, this condition complicates individual behavior and influences the intention and potential to act.

In relation to Haraway's subjective Cyborg "science fiction," Joseba Gabilondo describes cyborg from a more straightforward Marxist perspective, focusing on what she terms "global ideological apparatuses". She points out that cyborg is not simply representative of "the general post-modern form of subjectivity

created by multinational capitalism, but rather the hegemonic subject position that its ideology privileges” (357).

Moreover, Jennifer Gonzalez in her essay *Envisioning Cyborg Bodies: Notes From Current Research* defines-

cyborg body is the body of an imagined cyber spatial existence. It is the site of possible beings. In this sense it exists in excess of the real. But it is also embedded within the real. The cyborg body is that which is already inhabited and through which the interface to a contemporary world is already made (58).

Thus the representation of cyborg are not only the utopian prophesies, rather it is the reflections of a contemporary state of being and also the image of cyborg body function as a site of condensation.

Another critic, Nina Lykke in her essay *Between Monsters, Goddesses and Cyborgs: Feminist Confrontations with Science* defines-

Cyborg and the goddesses as two metaphorical land marks, it is obvious that they have much in common. Both are, so to speak, designed to transgress the borders between human and non- human. Both challenge the way in which the modern scientific world view is rooted in a long tradition that casts the non- human in the role of a mere object and exploitable resource for the human, for centuries identified with the powerful and hegemonic position of the white western man of science, capital and industry (82).

Lykke, from the above clarifies that Cyborg and goddesses are the same image which tries to redefine the relation between human and non- human. They show the human

as subject and non- human as object and blur the boundaries between human and non-human.

Anne Balsamo in her essay *Reading Cyborgs Writing Feminism* puts her idea that-

female cyborg images do more to challenge the opposition between human and machine than do male cyborgs because feminity is culturally imagined as less compatible with technology than is masculinity (151).

She argues that female cyborg is more challengeable than male cyborg because female cyborgs are culturally coded as emotional, sexual and naturally maternal. Male cyborg fails to challenge radically the distinction between human and machine.

An Italian, researcher Antonio Caronia theorizes post human or Cyborg phenomena for an “Italophone readership, chronicling their development across the centuries and mapping their multifaceted morphologies as central figures of science fiction” (222). Caronia as a researcher theorized cyborg or post human in their own Italian way.

Bok defines killer cyborg- “as hybrids of living matter melded with cybernetic devices; and killer cyborgs, often indistinguishable from cyborgs, are cyborgs programmed to fight, kill or attack” (239). Bok defines the cyborg as a violent which is only programmed to fight and kill human beings. It doesn’t fit with any emotion and feeling and its identity is complicated and it looks mere aggressor.

Moving towards a conclusion, Haraway’s idea of the cyborg indicated melting boundaries between humans and technology, politics and performance, and individual and collective consciousness. It catalyzed academic discussion on the socio-political and cultural effects of humanity being increasingly connected to and



enveloped by technology. There is a serious disagreement among contemporary scholars concerning the final installation of a radically new social condition: Are we already posthumans? In this respect, Hayles (1999) stated that the title of her book was meant ironically.

However, the prefix 'post' is used by the author to indicate upcoming social transformations rooted in scientific and technological achievements that show the limitations of previous socio-political paradigms concerning human being (6).

After observing all these critical responses from different scholars and critics, it has become more relevant to make research on the issue of Gender Cyborg.

As my research brings the possibility of female cyborg rather than male cyborg. Sarah a center character resists against patriarchal capitalism by killing Terminator at the end of the movie. This research brings double possibility when Sarah kills the Terminator. Firstly, we find it is a resistance of female towards patriarchal American Capitalism. Secondly, we find it is a resistance of all human against machine which shows that the dreams that machine sees to rule the whole world can't be fulfilled in future. So, Sarah an center character of movie play a vital role to save the whole world from up- coming disastrous cause by machine.

## II. Critiquing “Masculinity” in the movie *The Terminator*

The movie *The Terminator* is James Cameron’s 1984 science-fiction film. It revolves around the traditional notion of masculinity. Masculinity study focuses upon critical studies of masculinity. Masculinity generally refers to man’s movement and activities that is constructed according to the notion of certain cultural norms and values. Every society has given emphasis to the masculinity and man’s power. Traditionally masculinity is considered as strength, powerful, warrior, brave and dependent. No doubt every society has exercised male power, expressed in body terms. Cameron in this movie, expresses the masculine power through its body term, “The man is in his late thirties, tall and powerful built, moving with gracefully precision” (2). Cameron in this movie wants to show male as a strong, powerful character. By portraying Arnold Schwarzenegger, a main villain of the movie, he wants to show masculinity of a man.

Both the characters, presented in *The Terminator* in both way i.e. protagonist and antagonist are equally portrayed with masculine power. As the movie starts, Terminator (antagonist) and Reese (protagonist) are visualized naked that symbolizes the domain of masculine power. Both the male expressed their power by their body term. Cameron starts the movie showing the naked body (muscular power) of a man. He wants to show the man as a strong character. When the movie starts we can see terminator showing its masculine power through its body term. With the bright light he enters into the movie. He is composed out of futuristic metal alloys, a much stronger and much more resistant than any other known metal or iron. The following scene and dialogue of the movie shows masculinity of Terminator.



Fig.1. Masculinity of Terminator (anatanogist)

Kotex: Nice night for a walk?

Terminator: Nice night for a walk.

Rick: Wash day tomorrow. Nothing clean, right?

Terminator: Nothing clean. Right.

Kotex: I think this guy's a couple of cans short of a six-pack.

Terminator: your clothes, give them to me.

Now. (05:19-05:48)

The above dialogue is the opening shot of the movie. When the movie starts we can see Terminator nakedly entering in the movie. The camera focuses on the masculine power of Terminator. We can view that, the entry of Terminator seems as if he is brought to rule over the world where he scatters three youngsters. Haraway traces her view that- "The main trouble with Cyborgs, of course, is that they are the illegitimate offspring of militarism and patriarchal capitalism, not to mention state socialism (51). She focuses that Terminator is the creation of materialistic world; he doesn't have any sense of natural world. Cameron in this movie brings the most advanced technology

from the future generation which has high possibility to be invented and powerful equally.

Similarly in contrast, Reese is thrown down as if he is a useless character of the world. It is the same world which has created Terminator. It shows that materialistic world is far better upgraded than real human world. It is the same masculine world that creates Terminator where human is valued in minor. The camera focuses on another corner of the street where we can see Reese (protagonist) enter in the movie. Reese, a soldier is assign from the future to protect Sarah, where Terminator is also assign in a deadly mission to kill Sarah. Like Terminator, Reese also enters in the movie nakedly but their way is different.

In the opening shot of the movie both male characters show their masculine power. Terminator shows his masculinity by killing innocent people whereas; Reese shows his masculine power without making any damage to the people. Both show their masculine power, in one or another way. Here we can see the difference between materialistic world and natural world. By showing revolver to the police Reese shows his masculine power, which becomes clear by the following scene and dialogue of the movie.



Fig.2. Reese (the protagonist) showing revolver to the police

Reese: What day is it? The date.

Police: 1 2th May. Thursday.

Reese: What year?

Police: He's got my gun. Let's go. (07:25-08:38)

The above dialogue is also the opening shot of the movie when Reese runs from the police. The camera focuses on another corner of street where Reese, protagonist also enters in the movie nakedly. With the bright light he is thrown on the earth. We can view much pain in his face and his body part is burnt. When Reese is running from the police he holds one of the police, gives one punch and snatches his revolver, asks him date and year.

Both scenes presented above are the opening scene of the movie which is held in the two corner of the street. In both scenes we can see the masculine powers of male which they try to show by their body terms. Cameron by portraying both male characters as protagonist and antagonist of the movie celebrates the traditional notion of masculinity. Traditionally masculinity is considered to be strong and powerful which he tries to shows us in the movie by showing masculine power of a man. The camera focuses on the body structure of male which was built powerfully.

. In the year 2029, future earth is at war; man against the machines. The movie starts with war between machine and man. Deleuze and Guattari claim the mechanic assemblage with human as:

everywhere it is machine- real ones, not figurative ones: machine driving other machines, machines being driven by other machines, with all the necessary couplings and connections. An organ machine is plugged into an energy source machine: the one produces a flow that the other interrupts (1).

Thus, through the connection of one machine to another, desire produces. One desire creates another desire, it is a process. Therefore, Skynet sends terminator to kill Sarah Connor and her unborn son John Connor and end the threat from their life. The following lines of the movie make us clear about the war between machines and men which are going to be held in future.

LOS ANGELES 2029 A.D.

THE MACHINES ROSE FROM THE ASHES OF THE NUCLEAR FIRE.

THEIR WAR TO EXTERMINATE MANKIND HAS RAGED FOR

DECADES, BUT THE FINAL BATTLE WOULD NOT BE FOUGHT IN

THE FUTURE. IT WOULD BE FOUGHT HERE, IN OUR PRESENT.

(00:31-01:20)



Fig.3. War between machine and man

The above scene is the opening scene of the movie. In this scene camera is focused on death head of the human which are killed in the nuclear war. In the year 2029, future earth is at war, man against the machines. Prior to this war, humans set up a defense system known as Skynet that is based around a neural net of learning computers. The

problem, though, is that the computers grew too smart and struck against humankind with disastrous consequences.

In 1997, on a day known as Judgement Day, 3 billion human lives were killed in a nuclear holocaust brought on by Skynet, and only small pockets of human resistance still remain. The leader of the resistance is a human named John Connor. Skynet has practically lost the war, however, and on the brink of extermination. To reverse this outcome, Skynet sends a human like Cyborg – a terminator, back in time. His mission is to exterminate John Connor before his birth and thus entirely remove him from history. Terminator is sent back to 1984, and his target is to kill John's mother Sarah Connor. In order to protect his mother from the ruthless Cyborg, John sends soldier, Kyle Reese back to 1984 to somehow destroy the indestructible terminator and save her mother.

Cameron not only celebrates the tradition notion; he also shows a flaw in traditional concept of masculinity by portraying Sarah Connor, a centre character of the movie and the entire movie base on her. Generally, society is organized around a pervasive differentiation between men's and women's roles, and these roles are internalized by all individuals and families. There is an obvious common sense appeal to this approach. But the first objection to be made here is that Terminator unable to fulfil his masculine role without taking help from machine because Terminator is portrayed as Cyborg, the hybrid of machine and organism. So to kill Sarah, they take help from machine. Thus, through this ridiculous depiction of the character Terminator, Cameron tries to clarify the conventional conception of masculinity.

Cameron portrays the female as a center character of the movie and the entire movie base on her but at the same time he also wants to show us that female are weak, innocent and dependent character. The female character that would be brought under

investigation is Sarah, “The situation of women is that-she, a free and autonomous being like all creatures-nevertheless finds her in the world where male compel her to assume the status of the others” (qtd. by Beauvoir). It gives the vivid picture of women condition, how they are treated in the society and what is the position on which they have to survive their life. As Sarah is presented as the dominant character but she is seen very weak and passive. She can’t even save her own life and takes help from male. Starting of the story focuses on the incapability of Sarah Connor where she is indefensive and can’t fight and end her threat from her life. From beginning to the end of the movie she lives her life in frightened. The following scene shows Sarah, a female protagonist enter in the movie.



Fig: 4 Sarah Connor in her way to cafe

The above scene is the entry of Sarah in the movie. The camera focuses on the innocent face of Sarah Connor, the centre character. 19 years old waitress who works at Bob’s Big Boy. She has lived a normal life as she doesn’t have any rival in her life, she is unknown about what is going to happen with her. When she hears the news that the two Sarah Connor are murdered which occurs



according to the phone book list she becomes scared.

She is so innocent that she even doesn't know that why she has become target of terminator. She has been guided and controlled by both chivalrous and misogynistic male. Terminator(antagonist) is sent from the future to kill Sarah and Reese(protagonist) is also sent from future to save her. Following scene and dialogue of the movie make us clear about this.



Fig.5 Chivalrous and Misogynistic male in Terminator

Sarah: This is Sarah. Pick up if you're there.

I'm at this place on Pico Boulevard called Tech Noir. I'm really scared.

I think that there's somebody after me. I hope that you play this back soon. I need you and Matt to come and pick me up as soon as possible.

The police keep transferring me. I'm gonna give them another try. The number here is 555 9175. Call me, kiddo. I need your help.

Lieutenant: Sarah Connor? It's Lieutenant Traxler.

Sarah: Don't put me on hold. Don't transfer me to another department.

Lieutenant: I won't. Can you tell me where you are?

Sarah: I'm in this bar called Tech Noir.

Lieutenant: I know it. It's on Pico. - Are you all right?

Sarah: yeah, but I don't wanna leave.

- I think there's a guy following me.

Lieutenant: Now, listen carefully.

-You're in a public place so you'll be safe. Stay visible. Don't go outside.

- I'll have a car there in a minute.

Sarah : OK. (32:25-33:37)

When Sarah knows that she has been followed by a guy. She hears the news that somebody has already murdered two Sarah Connor according to the phone book list and now is her turn. She becomes so scared and can't understand what to do. She hurriedly enters into the bar to escape from that guy but that guy is Reese who has there to help her. She is unknown about that and want to escape from him and she tries to call her partner Ginger and her boy friend Matt for her help but she gets no answer and again calls police for her help. When all the people in bar are enjoying their Friday night by eating and dancing, Sarah is scared sitting in the corner of the chair and waiting for help. But before somebody comes and helps her, Terminator reaches there to kill her, but Reese is already there to help her and when the Terminator is near to kill her, Reese stops him and saves Sarah. Sarah is shown as very weak and dependent character that can't save her self's life and takes help from other.

Cameron portrays Terminator (Cyborg) the antagonist of the movie who has been assigned to kill innocent women named Sarah Connor. He portrays it as a hybrid of man and machine which has been sent from future. As Balsamo in her essay *Reading Cyborgs Writing Feminism* defines-

The film *The Terminator* (James Cameron, 1984) presents one of the most familiar and frightening vision of cyborg characterization. Arnold Schwarzenegger portrays a cyborg killing machine- a man-machine hybrid from one possible post-nuclear war future in which machines, outraged by human incompetence, set out to annihilate the remnants of humanity. Sent to earth in human flesh, he deftly outfits himself with weapons and leathers (150).

Terminator, is the creation of capitalist society who wants to show their power by creating human like cyborg. But in the future the creation that capitalist society creates for their purpose turn to themselves and make their purpose upside down. Machines want to be strong, powerful than human. So, machines use their weapon and start attacking on their own creator. Haraway traces in her essay that-

Unlike the hopes of Frankenstein's monster, the cyborg doesn't expect its father to save it through a restoration of the garden, that is, through the fabrication of a heterosexual male, through its completion in a finished whole, a city and cosmos"(51).

She wants to focus that, cyborg doesn't dream of community on the model of the organic family, and also that cyborg would not recognize the garden of Eden; it is not made of mud and cannot dream of returning to the dust. Neither has he belonged with earth nor do he has the stress that he gets mixed up with earth in the end.

In this movie, the machines send Terminator, cyborg killing machine, to the earth in the mission to collapse the existence of human from the earth and wants to rule the whole world. Skynet sends a terminator back to the time 1984 to terminate seemingly innocent Sarah Connor- a woman whose unborn son will lead the human

race to victory in a bitter future war with a race of machines. If the terminator succeeds in his mission mankind is doomed. So the mission is to kill Sarah Connor and her unborn, son John Connor. Doing so would result in having John's entire destroyed. So he will not exist to help the human to fight a war against the machines. Kyle Reese, one of the soldiers in the war, has been sent back in time to stop the terminator. So in the bar, when Terminator is near to kill Sarah, Reese is arrives there to help her and there starts a fight between two masculine powers which wouldn't be stopped until and unless their mission will be complete. It has been clear by the following scene of the movie.



Fig: 6 Terminator ready to shoot Sarah

When Terminator is near to kill Sarah in the bar Reese comes and saves her. The camera focuses on the aggressive face of Terminator. There starts a fight between two masculine powers Reese and Terminator. In these, both the masculine power takes help from machine. They can't stop one another without taking help from machine because we can see both masculine powers shows their power holding rifle in their hand. On the other hand, Sarah an innocent female character without weapon portrays

as very weak. She wants to escape from both masculine powers because she doesn't know who the murderer is. As Balsamo in her essay defines-

Stereotypically, rationality is associated with masculinity. In this, cyborg and men are compatible images which mutually support cultural associations among masculinity, rationality, technology and science" (150).

She wants to make clear that traditionally masculinity was related with rationality. She wants to differentiate man as a rational being and female as an emotional being. By comparing cyborg with man she wants to relate masculinity with science and technology too.

In this movie, when Terminator shoots Sarah in the bar to kill, Reese comes and saves her. Sarah becomes too scared and tries to run but can't. Reese tries to help her but Sarah is confused that either she believes him or not. She can't differentiate what is right and what is wrong. She was unable to use her mind. She doesn't want to believe on Reese and doesn't want to go with him. But Reese makes her believe that, he has come there to save her. The following dialogue of the movie make us clear that how Reese (protagonist) introduce himself and cyborg with Sarah.



Fig: 7. Reese trying to save Sarah

Reese: I'm here to help you.

I'm Reese. Sergeant Tech-Com. DN38416. Assigned to protect you.

You've been targeted for termination.

This is one-L-19. Westbound on Olympic. Approaching Overland.

Sarah: This is a mistake. I didn't do anything.

Reese: No, but you will. It's very important that you live.

Sarah: This isn't true. How could that man just get up after you...

Reese: It's not a man. A machine.

A Terminator. Cyberdyne Systems model 101 .

Sarah: A machine? Like a robot?

Reese: Not a robot. A cyborg - cybernetic organism.

Sarah: No. He was bleeding.

Reese: Just a second. (39:45-40:43)



Fig: 8 Reese and Sarah in the car running from the Terminator

The above shot of the movie is when Reese and Sarah in the car running from the Terminator. Reese, a soldier has given a mission to save Sarah, which he was trying to fulfill by saving her. We can see Terminator (antagonist) as more powerful than Reese (protagonist). Reese cannot easily kill Terminator because he is not completely a man, it is a hybrid of man and machine. The weapon that Reese has can only stop Terminator for a second but can't kill him. So they have to escape from Terminator to rescue their life. Both the masculine power taking help from machine, wants to show as strong and powerful before female character. They can't do anything by themselves without taking help from machine.

Cameron in this movie chooses Arnold Schwarzenegger as Terminator, a Cyborg- a man-machine hybrid who fits himself with the deadly mission to kill an innocent women. Inside it is a machine but outside it lives human tissue. Cameron portrays it as a masculine power which wouldn't stop until and unless his mission will be completed. There is a question which will be constantly evoked in our mind; Can the Terminator be stopped? Sobchack in her essay defines that-

This is not to say that alien others are never represented as threatening and villainous in contemporary SF, but rather to emphasize that if and when they are, it is generally within a narrative context in which other aliens are shown as friendly and humane”(137).

She wants to focus that in most of the contemporary SF movie aliens are portrayed as friendly and stoppable. Whereas the alien which are presented in the movie Terminator by Cameron is shown as very threatening and villainous character. It can't be stopped until and unless its mission will be completed. The following dialogue of Sarah and Reese in the movie makes us clear about this.

Reese: That Terminator is out there.

It can't be bargained with, it can't be reasoned with.

It doesn't feel pity or remorse or fear

and it absolutely will not stop, ever, until you are dead.

Sarah: Can you stop it?

Reese: I don't know.

With these weapons, I don't know.

The above dialogue is between Sarah and Reese when they are running from the Terminator(antagonist). When Terminator was near to kill Sarah, Reese comes and protects her. Sarah doesn't understand why someone tries to kill her without any reason, although she doesn't have any enemy in her life. When they are running in the car Reese tells her about Terminator (cyborg) and its mission. Sarah doesn't believe on him and wants to go but Reese tells her that "you are became a target of Terminator, a cyborg, which wouldn't stop ever and until you are dead. So if you want to live you should believe on me. I am here to help you." As Haraway in her essay defines Cyborg- "as a cybernetic organism, a hybrid of machine and organism, a creature of social reality as well as a creature of fiction" (50). The following dialogue of the movie makes us more clear about the Terminator(Cyborg)-

Reese: The Terminator's an infiltration unit. Part man, part machine.

Underneath it's a hyper-alloy combat chassis. Microprocessor controlled.

Fully armored, very tough. Outside it's living human tissue.

Flesh, skin, hair, blood - grown for the cyborgs.

Sarah: Look, Reese, I don't know...

Reese: Pay attention.



The 600-Series had rubber skin. We spotted them easy.

But these are new. They look human.

Sweat, bad breath, everything. Very hard to spot.

I had to wait till he moved on you before I could zero him.

(41:36-42:08)



Fig: 9 Cyborg, a hybrid of machine and organism

The above scene of the movie is when we come to introduce for the first time with the Cyborg visually. Before this we can only hear from the Reese about Cyborg, the hybrid of machine and organism. Outside it lives human tissue and looks like human but inside it is machine. When there is a fight between Terminator and Reese, one of the pellets from Kyle's shotgun blasts got wedged in the hydraulics of the arm. The very first shot from Reese was in Terminator's hand to diffuse his aim when he was about to pull the trigger on Sarah in TechNoir. There are not enough elements that would help to support and keep the flesh alive. The temperature of the metal keeps heating the flesh, causing it to greatly exceed the natural human body temperature and eventually die. That would mean that the flesh covering isn't perfected yet and lasts only for a certain period of time.

When the image returns we are at police station and learn that Sarah crying on the death of her friend Ginger, who was killed by Terminator and Reese arrested by

the police kept in a locker and asking question by criminal psychologist. In their conversation Reese tells all about the Cyberdyne System Model 101 and their mission. But no one believes on him and thinks him crazy. The answer of the question 'how are you supposed to get back?' touches the heart of the viewers and feels sympathy towards Reese when he says 'I can't'. The film critic Balsamo in her essay defines that-"the mythical origins or essences of human-ness and of culture have been dispersed; like Reese, the human hero from the future in *The Terminator*, we can never go home again" (157). Reese, the soldier sends from future (2024) by John Connor to save her mother Sarah Connor in a time 1984 who has become a target of computer defense system. But Reese can't return back to his time again. He has to live and die in this time. He never gets a chance to meet with his people of his time. The following dialogue is the conversation between Criminal psychologist and Reese.



Fig: 10 Reese with criminal psychologist

Criminal psychologist: Why didn't the computer just kill Connor then?

Why this elaborate scheme with the Terminator?

Reese: It had no choice. Their defence grid was smashed.

We'd won. Taking out Connor then would make no difference.

Skynet had to wipe out his entire existence.

Criminal Psychologist: Is that when you captured the lab complex and found... What is it called?

The time displacement equipment?

Reese: That's right. The Terminator had already gone through.

Connor sent me to intercept and they blew the whole place.

Criminal Psychologist: Well, how are you supposed to get back?

Reese: I can't. Nobody goes home. Nobody else comes through.

(52:37-53:15)

The above dialogue is when Reese and Sarah are taken in a police station. Reese is taken in one locker and asked question by the criminal psychologist but no one believes on him and say's "in technical terminology, he's a loon". But we can see Traxler is really taken by the Reese's story. When Sarah and Reese are trying to escape from the burning police station, they find dying Traxler who urges Reese to protect Sarah-"she's got to stay alive, so do what you have to do" and gives him a gun. Following scene of the movie makes us clear about this.



Fig: 11 Traxler gives gun to Reese to save Sarah

Terminator following Sarah Connor reaches in the police station where she has been kept. He attacks on police station holding gun in both hands and starts killing police officer. Traxler also gets shot from Terminator when he tries to stop him. All the police station is been burnt. But Reese and Sarah succeed to escape from there.

When they keep running, they reach the place where they spend the night. With the vulnerable Sarah and Reese perpetually on the run from the relentless terminator. They live together in one room attached with kitchen. Sarah shows her interest on Reese story and asks him about his time, about her son. At the time when they are talking about the future, Sarah initially distrusts Reese, but a bond gradually forms which develops into romance. The following scene is taken when Sarah and Reese are ready to have physical relation.



Fig: 12 Sarah express her love towards Reese

Sarah: Kyle, the women in your time,  
what are they like?

Reese: Good fighters.

Sarah: That's not what I meant.

Was there someone special?

Reese: Someone...?

Sarah: A girl, you know.

Reese: No.

Never.

Sarah: Never?

I'm sorry. I'm so sorry.

So much pain.

Reese: Pain can be controlled. You just disconnect it. (1:17:36-1:18:19)

From the above dialogue of the movie we come to know that Sarah shows her interest on Reese and wants to know about the girl of his time, which we make clear when

Sarah asks Reese that “Was there someone special?” She is heartily taken by the Reese story and shows her sympathy towards him. She falls in love with him and tries to express her feeling towards him but Reese can’t express his feeling towards Sarah, although he also loves her so much from his time but he just wants to disconnect his love from Sarah as he says “Pain can be controlled. You just disconnect it”. Only because of Sarah, their love turns to romance and into physical relation.

Society ultimately takes the “masculine sex role” as granted, which is subverted by Cameron through his character Reese by not expressing his love towards Sarah. He doesn’t want to involve in love; he wants to fulfill his duty by saving Sarah from relentless Terminator. Although he loves Sarah by his time, seeing her photo, which has given to him by his son John Connor, but he doesn’t want to express her. So this kind of passivity shown by Reese does not fit in the touchstone of traditional masculine sex roles. But on the other hand, Sarah expresses her love towards him and gets fully involved in the love activities by making physical relation with him, which shows that there is no any strong hold or base in, what is called as male masculinity by the conventional notion of society.

Hence, the women have been treated as inferior in the patriarchal tradition and capitalist society, and the norms and values of patriarchy society are also not dead, the women are being able to resist through different means. Although the male characters try to oppress the female characters, they are able to resist upon the oppression. In this movie *The Terminator*, Cameron wants to show female as an inferior but at last we can see that the female resists against the patriarchal tradition by showing her courage and fighting with a capitalist invention. Sarah Connor, a female protagonist is shown weak from beginning to the climax of the movie, but at last she ultimately changes as courageous women. She resists against the capitalist invention Terminator, by killing

it, and removes the big threat from her life. The following scene and dialogue of the movie make us clear about this.



Fig: 13 The final scene of the movie where Sarah finally end her threat from her life

Sarah: What are you doing?

Reese: Cover, so he can't track us.

Sarah: Come on.

No. Kyle. Come on.

- Come on.

Reese: Leave me here.

Sarah: Move it, Reese.

On your feet, Soldier.

On your feet. Move it.

Reese: Get back. Go back.

- Run, Sarah.

Sarah: No.

Reese: Run. Run.

Come on, motherfucker.

Sarah: No. you're terminated, fucker. (1:30:07-1:36:59)

From the above dialogue we come to know that how Sarah faces the trouble and at last ends her biggest threat from her life. When Sarah and Reese are running from the Terminator, Reese gets shot from Terminator and is unable to fight with him. After Reese gets shot, Sarah shows her courage and fight with Terminator. With the trick of Reese, Terminator is totally burnt, Reese and Sarah thinks that Terminator is dead, but only the fleshes of Terminator are burnt and it transfers from human to fully machine (Robot). To escape from Terminator they enter into the factory indeed Cyberdyne System. Reese was totally injured and can't walk but Sarah shows her courage and holds Reese on her shoulders and runs. Reese succeeds to make pieces of Terminator by blasting him. In this mission, Reese dies but Terminator with his half body part walks to kill Sarah. As Arnold in her essay traces that-

Sarah is the first to escape from the assembly line, after leading the Terminator into hydraulic stamping press, taking control of the machinery of production herself. Instead of hitting the stop button just in time to save fellow workers from injury, she hits the go button, terminating the terminator and bringing the narrative of the chase to an end. Thus, the end of the terminator, robot and film is doubly ironic. The Terminator is "killed" on the assembly line- like countless humans whose deaths resulted from similar industrial accidents or inhuman working conditions- by the same high-tech industrial machinery that threatens to terminator to terminate workers' jobs and rights, and which the robot terminator symbolically represents (25).



She focuses that when Terminator with his half part walks to kill Sarah and when the hand of the Terminator reaches for her throat to crush the life out of her and ends its long mission. Sarah showing her courage and with her bloody finger she stabs down the E.C.U- button and kills terminator and ends her biggest threat from her life. The death of the terminator looks like an industrial accident of a countless worker which occur in the factory while working. At the last shot of the movie, we can see Sarah terminates the terminator in factory and formulates it as a natural accident.

At last, the image returns to the time seven, November 10, where Sarah, a pregnant woman, looking so sad and alone. She walks in the car and records a tape for her son John Connor to make him know more about his father Kyle Reese. She thanks her son for sending his father to save her. The movie ends with the storm coming in which symbolizes the storms that comes in Sarah's life.

However, we see Sarah living with extreme fear that compels her to live with a new identity however towards the end of the movie. From the beginning, we can see Sarah as weak, inferior and dependent but at the end, we can see her as bold, courageous and independent who at last kills the Terminator and never gave a chance to fulfill his mission. In this Balsamo defines- "female gendered cyborg do more to challenge the opposition between human and machine because femininity is conventionally coded as less compatible with technology than is masculinity"(151). She wants to focus that Cyborg images reproduce cultural gender stereotype and male gendered cyborg fails to challenge the distinction between human and machine but female cyborg are culturally coded as emotional, sexual and often, naturally material. So, female cyborg does more to challenge the male cyborg.

Similarly, the narrative of "The Terminator" automatically aligns men with hyper-masculinity. Yet throughout the "human revolution" in Cameron's film, for

example, women are seen nurturing and protecting children from battle, and are restricted to roles of domesticity and maternity. Even Sarah Connor, the film's proto-feminist heroine, is depicted first as a targeted victim and later as a "damsel in distress"; moreover, her role within the narrative is cast solely in terms of her ability to bear a male child.

Such threats to humanity in dystopian texts are not found only in technology, however; much of anti-utopian sentiment is based on oppression afflicted within the realm of sex. In the film, *Terminator* Cameron wants to show that machine, cannot rule the whole world they need a help of human too. Haraway in her essay says that- "machines were not self-moving, self-designing, and autonomous. They could not achieve man's dream, only mock it. They were not man, an author of himself, but only a caricature of that masculinist reproductive dream" (52). She focuses that; machines are the product of human, which is discovered for human convenience not that goes against the human rule. The machines alone can't move or work, it needs a help of human. So, the human existence is important and machine too but they have to work together. No one alone can progress the whole world. So they must work together without one's absence they can't progress.

### III. Conclusion

This research has explored how a young girl, becomes a target of patriarchal tradition and capitalistic society, and resists at the end of the movie. It also studied the women journey from weak, inferior and dependent to the bold, courageous and independent character. Sarah Connor, the female protagonist becomes a target of Terminator, who is sent from the future (2024) to kill her. Cameron portrays Terminator as masculine powers, and wants to continue the tradition by showing male as a strong and female as weak characters. But at the end of the movie we can see, Sarah, a dominant character of the movie, resists against the gender discrimination which has long been in the society by destroying Terminator, a patriarchal invention. The present people devoted to reveal how female character is shown traditionally a weak, innocent and dependent but at the same time they can also become violent. Sarah as weak and dependent character change into a courageous and violent character at the end of the movie and saves her own life by killing Terminator. This research works tries to expose how a woman finally resists the gender oppression and stands up against the whole system.

Cameron, in this movie portrays both male characters, as a masculine power. Reese and Terminator, both the male characters has been portrays as a protagonist and antagonist of the movie and given them a mission. But at the end of the movie, both of them are unable to fulfill their mission, which shows the flaw in the very idea of the “role” of masculinity.

One of the unavoidable issues quite pervasive in the whole movie is the issue of the women characters, Sarah, as a female character, strongly presented as a resisting character in the movie. However, the way of resistance is different from general resistance which we usually see in our society, where the women take action

silently, but here Sarah, at the end of the movie show her courage and kill the patriarchal invention, Terminator and end her biggest threat from her life. And killing the patriarchal invention is used as the means of revolt. However, we see Sarah living with extreme fear that compels her to live with a new identity however towards the end of the movie.

In the same way, Sarah, a female protagonist is portrayed as real world which shows real human world and Terminator, the main antagonist of movie is a creation of materialistic world which shows masculine power. Sarah germinates natural world whereas Terminator is the germination of masculine power and the material world.

Cameron in this movie also tries to show the most advanced technology which is not build yet. He wants to show Terminator as a Cyborg, a hybrid of machine and organism. He uses the most advance machinery product in the movie, to kill Sarah, the female protagonist. So, through this movie Cameron tries to show the power of capitalist society who are going to rule the world by inventing such type of technology in the future. At the same time he also wants to continue the patriarchal tradition by showing female as weak and inferior before male. This is a depiction of a perfect future world in order to isolate, exaggerate and expose certain problematic social trends in the movie.

In the nutshell, the whole analysis is devoted to serve up the ways in which women characters under patriarchal society and the gender prejudices go through the repression and revolt against it. Thus it is not only women characters who have been brought under the investigation and through them the director, James Cameron has simply unearthed the nature of repression and resistance.

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