

The Enchanting World of Outlander: An Analysis of Celtic Myths and Feminism

Outlander'ın Büyülü Dünyası: Kelt Mitleri ve Feminizm Üzerine Bir Analiz

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the feminist themes and perspectives in the television series "Outlander." The presence of strong female characters in the series is highlighted as a significant aspect of emphasising feminism. It is stressed that the characters' processes of shaping their own lives and making decisions are fundamental elements of the series. Additionally, gender roles and equality issues occupy an important place in the series, thereby reinforcing the feminist perspective. The feminist approach of the series is said to offer audiences a universal opportunity to reflect on gender equality. Furthermore, the study examines the character of Jamie Fraser in the context of feminist theory, stating that the power dynamics, gender roles, and societal expectations in his relationship with Claire are explicitly addressed. These analyses emphasise that "Outlander" is a work that celebrates women's power and freedom. On the other hand, the portrayal of Celtic culture in the series is also a focal point of the study. Celtic mythology, traditions, and lifestyle are conveyed to the audience through the series' characters and events. Additionally, the integration of Celtic culture with the theme of time travel and its role as one of the core elements of the series are emphasised.

Keywords: Celtic Culture, Mythology, Scotland, Outlander, Feminism

ÖZ

Bu çalışma, "Outlander" dizisinin feminist temalarını ve perspektiflerini analiz etmektedir. Dizideki güçlü kadın karakterlerin varlığı, feminizmin vurgulanması açısından önemli bir noktadır. Kadın karakterlerin kendi yaşamlarını şekillendirme ve karar alma süreçlerinin, dizinin temel unsurlarından biri olduğu üzerinde durulmaktadır. Ayrıca, cinsiyet rolleri ve eşitlik konularının dizide önemli bir yer tuttuğu ve bu durumun feminist bakış açısını güçlendirdiği ifade edilmektedir. Dizinin feminist yaklaşımının, seyircilere evrensel olarak cinsiyet eşitliği hakkında düşünme fırsatı sunduğu vurgulanmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, çalışmada Jamie Fraser karakterinin Claire'e olan yaklaşımının feminist teori bağlamında incelendiği ve ilişkilerindeki güç dinamikleri, cinsiyet rolleri ve toplumsal beklentilerin belirgin bir şekilde ele alındığı ifade edilmektedir. Bu analizler, "Outlander" dizisinin kadın gücünü ve özgürlüğünü kutlayan bir yapıt olduğunu vurgulamaktadır. Öte yandan, Kelt kültürünün dizideki işleniş biçimi de çalışmanın odak noktalarından biridir. Kelt mitolojisi, gelenekleri ve yaşam tarzı, dizi karakterleri ve olayları aracılığıyla izleyiciye aktarılmaktadır. Ayrıca, Kelt kültürünün zaman yolculuğu temasıyla nasıl entegre edildiği ve bu kültürün dizinin temel unsurlarından biri haline geldiği üzerinde durulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kelt Kültürü, Mitoloji, İskoçya, Outlander, Feminizm

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Başvuru/Submitted: 16.07.2024

Revizyon Talebi/Revision Requested: 26.08.2024

Son Revizyon/Last Revision Received: 09.09.2024

Kabul/Accepted: 16.10.2024

Atıf/Citation: Ashmawy, M.F. (2024). The enchanting world of outlander: an analysis of celtic myths and feminism. *4. Boyut Journal of Media and Cultural Studies - 4. Boyut Medya ve Kültürel Çalışmalar Dergisi*, 25, 41–61.
<https://doi.org/10.26650/4boyut.2024.1517343>

1. Introduction

Outlander is a television series adapted from Diana Gabaldon's novel series of the same name. Combining elements of time travel, historical romance, and epic adventure, the series offers viewers a unique experience. The story begins when the main character, Claire Randall, undertakes a journey back in time during a vacation in post-World War II Scotland. Claire is transported to the year 1743 through a mysterious circular stone ring, where she finds herself entangled with Jamie Fraser, a dashing warrior, and the Scottish Highland Chief. As Claire confronts the challenges brought about by her time travel, she also faces the political and social tensions of 18th-century Scotland. The theme of time travel is central to the series, and Claire's transition from the modern world to the past draws viewers into a fantastic adventure. This theme creates a bridge between the past and the future, offering an opportunity to explore the emotional and mental evolution of the characters. This study analyzes the first seven seasons of the *Outlander* series, which is an ongoing series. The second half of the seventh season will air in November, and future seasons are not included within the scope of this analysis due to their ongoing nature. *Outlander* stands out as a series that masterfully portrays historical romance. While vividly reflecting the atmosphere and culture of 18th-century Scotland, it also delves deeply into the romantic relationships between the characters. The passionate and complex relationship between Claire and Jamie allows viewers to form an emotional connection. Furthermore, the relationship between Claire and her modern-day husband, Frank, is analysed within the framework of feminist theory, highlighting the contrasts and conflicts between her past and present life. To comprehensively explore the feminist themes in *Outlander*, this study incorporates post-structuralist and radical feminist theory, drawing from prominent thinkers such as Judith Butler, Simone de Beauvoir, Julia Kristeva, Luce Irigaray, and Hélène Cixous. These theories provide a robust framework for analysing the complex gender dynamics portrayed in the series. Historical events and figures are also skilfully incorporated into the series. Elements such as Scotland's struggle for independence, the Jacobite rebellions, and the historical atmosphere of Paris form the historical backdrop of *Outlander*. This not only provides an entertaining story but also captures the complexity and reality of a historical period. The series offers a rich experience in terms of character development and emotional depth. In addition to the main characters, Claire and Jamie, the supporting characters are portrayed in a complex manner. Each character's background, motivations, and inner conflicts are presented to the audience, making them more realistic and compelling. The theme of time travel allows the characters to question and explore their identities in both the past and the modern world. As Claire navigates the challenges of the 18th century, she also employs the knowledge and values she brings from the modern world. Her use of modern medical knowledge and skills in the 18th century highlights how the past and future are intertwined and underscores the ongoing interaction between cultures. In this context, *Outlander* emphasises the importance of traditional narratives and heritage by showing how stories and myths transcend time and are transmitted between cultures. This enhances the depth and complexity of the characters. *Outlander* stands out as a series

that skilfully combines the theme of time travel with historical romance. The passionate relationship between Claire and Jamie offers viewers an opportunity to form an emotional bond, while historical events and figures enrich the series' background. Character development and emotional depth provide viewers with an unforgettable experience and make the series unique. This series captivates viewers by masterfully handling the allure of time travel and the charm of historical romance. The adventures of Claire and Jamie not only emotionally affect the audience but also take them on a journey to a historical period. The analysis focuses on key female characters, including Claire Randall, Jenny Fraser Murray, and Brianna Randall, and how they are portrayed through a feminist lens. The methods and theoretical frameworks of radical feminism and post-structural feminism are employed to explore these characters' development and the gender dynamics in their relationships. Additionally, feminist theorists such as Luce Irigaray, who focuses on the role of language in shaping gender identity, and Hélène Cixous, with her concept of "écriture féminine" (women's writing), offer insights into how female characters like Claire challenge patriarchal structures and define their own narratives.

Folk tales shape how people perceive the world, help convey ideals, and strengthen the bond between individuals and societies. Beyond being a means of entertainment, they have become a part of a society's identity and collective memory. The heroes and events in these tales often reflect the values of the society (Quy and Phuong, 2023, p.5904). In the television series *Outlander*, English folk tales play a significant role in shaping cultural depictions. By incorporating English folk tales and mythology into its narrative, the series showcases the connections between cultures and the timeless appeal of stories that have persisted for millennia. This integration not only enriches the viewing experience but also emphasises the importance of heritage and traditions in shaping identities and narratives. The use of folklore in the series demonstrates the enduring power of storytelling and its ability to transcend time and place, leaving a profound impact on viewers. For example, the characters Claire encounters and interacts with during her time travel are inspired by the historical figures and folk tales of Scotland. Characters like Jamie Fraser can be associated with heroes who hold significant places in Scottish history. It would not be inaccurate to suggest that Jamie Fraser is a character inspired by historical personalities who played crucial roles in Scotland's struggle for independence and are legendary figures among the people. Indeed, there was a real Jacobite named James Fraser who stood by Prince Charles, and it is believed that the character in the series was inspired by this historical figure (Kinsella, 2022, pp.1-2). The motif of time travel in the series prompts viewers to reflect on the connections between the past and the present. By using these elements, the series illustrates the cross-cultural connections and the universal appeal of stories that transcend time. Additionally, it underscores the significance of how traditions and heritage shape identities and narratives. As mentioned, the series stands out with its theme of time travel and fantastic elements. The stone circle, which is central to these elements, forms one of the main conflicts of the series and offers viewers the opportunity to explore the fine line between reality and fantasy. The stone circle is a mysterious structure

that enables Claire's time travel. Particularly in the early episodes of the first season, Claire's discovery and entry into the stone circle during her vacation in Scotland initiate the main plot of the series. At this point, the stone circle allows viewers to step away from reality and enter the realm of fantasy. This fantastic element helps viewers better understand the main conflicts of the series and the challenges faced by the characters. The stone circle also contributes to the development of the characters and the story. For instance, the presence of the stone circle allows Claire to transition from the 20th century to the 18th century, where she establishes a new life. This transition affects Claire's personal development while also profoundly affecting the lives of other characters in the series. In this way, the stone circle becomes an essential element that directly contributes to the development of the characters and the story, rather than merely being a fantastic feature.

In the series, specific locations and historical periods are meticulously selected and elaborately portrayed. While the series predominantly focuses on 18th-century Scotland and occasionally 20th-century England, it also explores other historical locations and periods. These settings and eras play a crucial role in shaping the overall atmosphere and narrative of the series. First, the detailed and carefully recreated depiction of 18th-century Scotland provides the series with a captivating atmosphere. The sets, constructed in accordance with the historical and cultural fabric of Scotland, invite viewers to experience the authenticity of that era. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of the historical context and the world in which the characters live. Simultaneously, the series' portrayal of 20th-century England is noteworthy. The locations and characters from this period accurately reflect the atmosphere and lifestyle of the 20th century. This aspect emphasises the theme of time travel and highlights the experiences of the main character, Claire, across different periods. Additionally, the series embarks on journeys to other periods and locations within various time frames. For instance, a journey to America during the American Revolutionary War offers viewers a closer look at the atmosphere and historical events of that era. This demonstrates that the series possesses a broad historical and geographical perspective.

2. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative content analysis method to examine the feminist themes in *Outlander*. Qualitative content analysis is a research method used for interpreting and systematically analysing the content of textual, visual, or verbal data through the identification of themes or patterns. This method is particularly suitable for analysing complex narratives like *Outlander*, where themes such as gender dynamics, power structures, and cultural contexts are deeply embedded within the storyline. The data for this study are drawn from selected scenes and dialogues from the first seven seasons of the series. The selection process was guided by the identification of key moments that exemplify the portrayal of feminist themes, including scenes that depict the interactions between male and female characters, instances of gender role subversion, and the integration of historical and cultural elements that influence these themes. Particular attention was paid to scenes where the characters' actions and

dialogues explicitly challenge or reinforce traditional gender norms. Additionally, episodes that delve into the characters' personal growth, struggles for autonomy, and responses to societal expectations were also analysed in detail. The analysis framework also incorporates Julia Kristeva's concept of "abject," focusing on how Claire's medical practises, often seen as threatening to the norms of the 18th century, represent a form of social and cultural rejection. This can be linked to how Claire's character challenges the patriarchal norms of her time, particularly when she is accused of witchcraft. The study's analytical framework is grounded in feminist theory, with a specific focus on radical feminism and post-structural feminism. Radical feminism is employed to explore how the series critiques patriarchy. Furthermore, the ways in which female characters assert their independence in a male-dominated society. Post-structural feminism, on the other hand, is used to analyse how *Outlander* deconstructs traditional gender roles and presents fluid identities that transcend binary notions of gender. Additionally, Luce Irigaray's theory of language and identity plays a key role in analysing Claire's interactions with language and identity throughout the series. Irigaray emphasises how the structure of language in Western thought is male-centred, and how feminine identities are marginalised and erased through language. In her seminal work, *This Sex Which is Not One* (1977), Irigaray argues that language has been constructed in a way that privileges male experiences and perspectives, thereby rendering female subjectivity invisible or secondary. This idea becomes particularly evident in scenes such as Claire's pronunciation of her surname "Beauchamp" with an English accent rather than French. Claire's pronunciation of her surname Beauchamp with an English accent rather than French can be viewed as a subtle negotiation of her identity. This choice subtly demonstrates how she negotiates her identity in a patriarchal society. While Irigaray points out the role language plays in shaping identities and subordinating women, Claire's linguistic choice allows us to understand how she navigates societal expectations and her own individual identity. This dual framework allows for a comprehensive examination of the various ways in which *Outlander* portrays feminist themes. In addition to the content analysis, a contextual analysis was conducted to understand how the historical and cultural settings of the series influence its portrayal of gender dynamics. The 18th-century Scottish Highlands, with its unique socio-political landscape, provides a backdrop against which the characters' struggles with gender roles are played out. This study considers how these historical contexts are interwoven with modern feminist ideologies, particularly through the character of Claire Randall, who brings 20th-century feminist ideals into the past. Hélène Cixous's concept of "écriture féminine", which is widely addressed in her essay *Laugh of the Medusa* (1976), further illuminates how Claire, through her use of modern medical knowledge in the past, creates a space for self-expression and challenges the male-dominated structures of the 18th century. Claire's journey can be seen as a form of feminist resistance, where she uses her skills and knowledge to carve out her own identity and autonomy. Cixous's call for women to disrupt traditional narratives resonates with Claire's actions. By employing her medical skills in the past, Claire not only saves lives but also creates space for her autonomy. Just as Cixous emphasises the need for women to reclaim their voices and bodies, Claire's medical practise enables her to carve out a

role that defies the expectations placed upon women of her time. In this sense, her knowledge of modern medicine is a form of *écriture féminine*—a means through which she writes herself into history, subverting the roles traditionally ascribed to women. Cixous argues that women’s writing—and by extension, their actions—should not be confined to the masculine structures of logic and domination. Claire embodies this when she uses her medical skills to resist being pigeonholed into the passive roles that society expects of her. For instance, rather than conforming to the expectations of women as mere caretakers or subordinates, Claire’s medical interventions position her as a figure of authority and power. In doing so, she disrupts the phallogocentric order, much like Cixous’s vision of women’s writing breaking through patriarchal language and systems. Moreover, Claire’s journey echoes Cixous’s notion that the act of creation—whether through writing or other forms of expression—can be an act of rebellion. Claire does not merely adapt to the 18th-century world; she transforms it with her knowledge. By healing others and asserting her expertise, Claire challenges the boundaries of what women were traditionally allowed to do. Her actions are a manifestation of Cixous’s vision of women embracing their full creative potential and challenging societal limits.

3. Examination of Gender Roles and Female Empowerment

The theoretical foundation of this study is based on key feminist theorists such as Simone de Beauvoir, Judith Butler, Julia Kristeva, Luce Irigaray, and Hélène Cixous. Beauvoir’s (2015) notion, which identifies women as the “other” in society, provides an important framework for understanding how Claire Fraser constructs her own identity in a male-dominated world. Claire’s struggle against the sexist norms of 18th-century Scotland aligns with Beauvoir’s statement, “one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman”.

Julia Kristeva’s theory of abjection can also be applied to Claire’s character. Her Theory of Abjection revolves around how certain individuals or experiences are cast out of societal norms, occupying a space of repulsion and attraction that destabilises identity. In her essay “Approaching Abjection,” Kristeva describes the abject as something that is neither subject nor object, but something that disrupts borders and identity, simultaneously creating feelings of horror, rejection, and fascination. The abject is often associated with elements of impurity, taboo, and transgression that society rejects in order to maintain its sense of order and normalcy. The abject’s role is significant in constructing a sense of self, as the rejection of the abject defines the boundaries of the clean and the acceptable. Kristeva illustrates abjection through various metaphors and experiences, such as food that induces disgust or the visceral reaction to a corpse, both of which blur the lines between life and death, subject and object. This reaction is not just physical but existential—it shakes the foundations of identity, leaving the subject to grapple with what lies outside societal norms and comfort (Kristeva, 1982, pp. 125-149). Kristeva’s concept of abjection can be used to analyse Claire’s character in *Outlander*, particularly through her use of modern medical practises in the 18th century, which are often viewed with suspicion and hostility by those around her. Claire’s role as a healer places her at odds with the norms and beliefs of her time, particularly her use of

modern medical knowledge in a pre-modern context. This positioning aligns Claire with the abject, as her actions and knowledge are neither fully accepted nor completely rejected—they exist in the fringes of societal norms. Claire’s abject status is seen through the reactions of those around her, especially in instances where her medical practises are misinterpreted as witchcraft or when her progressive knowledge is perceived as dangerous or unholy. The scene where Claire is nearly executed for witchcraft exemplifies this tension. Her ability to heal using methods unknown to the 18th century not only alienates her but also places her outside the accepted moral and cultural boundaries, marking her as an “abject” figure. This echoes Kristeva’s idea that abjection is what society casts off to maintain its sense of order, and Claire’s modern identity threatens this order. Kristeva’s theory also emphasises how the abject challenges identity. Claire’s struggle between her 20th-century identity and the roles imposed on her in the 18th century fits this framework. Her medical expertise is a marker of her identity, but in her new environment, it becomes a source of fear and rejection. Kristeva posits that the abject “perturbs identity, system, and order,” (Kristeva, 1982, p.127), and Claire’s actions disturb the patriarchal and superstitious order of the 18th century, leading to her marginalisation. Her persistence in practising medicine, despite the abjection she faces, is a feminist assertion of her autonomy and knowledge despite societal constraints. In Kristeva’s terms, Claire’s existence at the margins—where she is neither fully integrated into the 18th-century society nor completely outside of it—reflects the space of the abject. She is constantly negotiating her identity within these borders, much like the way Kristeva describes the abject as “something that disturbs identity, system, order” (Kristeva, 1982, p.127). Claire’s rejection of the norms of her time, and her eventual acceptance of her role as a healer despite societal judgement, aligns with Kristeva’s assertion that the abject is where both fear and fascination lie. Her modern medical practises, which are often met with suspicion and hostility, place her in the position of the “abject,” a figure who exists outside the societal norms of the 18th century. Claire’s ability to navigate this rejection and assert her knowledge serves as a feminist statement against patriarchal constraints.

Simone de Beauvoir’s concept of “The Other” and Judith Butler’s theory of gender performativity are applied to analyse how the female characters in *Outlander* navigate and challenge the gender norms of their respective periods. This section provides a comprehensive review of the feminist literature, with a particular focus on radical feminism and post-structural feminism, which serve as the primary lenses through which the series is examined. In *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity* (1999), Judith Butler challenges the notion that gender is a stable and inherent trait, suggesting instead that it is a performance that is constantly enacted and reenacted. Butler argues that gender identity is formed through repeated actions that are influenced and shaped by societal norms. This perspective frames gender as a social and cultural construct rather than an innate quality. According to Butler, gender identity is performatively created in alignment with social expectations, and this ongoing process shapes how individuals internalise and express their gender roles. Luce Irigaray’s insights into language and gender complement Butler’s theory by emphasising

how language itself shapes gender identity. Claire's struggle with how others perceive her through her use of language—such as her accent and her medical terminology—serves as a battleground for her feminist resistance in a patriarchal world. This theoretical framework plays a critical role in making sense of the challenges Claire encounters and the responses she exhibits throughout her character development. Claire challenges the roles assigned to women in the 18th century with her modern medical knowledge, a process that aligns with Butler's views on the performativity of gender. Through her medical expertise and independent spirit, Claire exemplifies this performative process as she defies the sexist norms of her time.

The relationship between Claire and her modern-day husband, Frank, provides a complex and nuanced context for analysis within the framework of feminist theory, particularly highlighting the contrasts and conflicts between Claire's past and present life. Frank represents a more traditional 20th-century perspective on marriage and gender roles, where the husband is often seen as the primary provider and the wife as a supportive partner. However, Claire's experiences in the 18th century, where she was forced to be fiercely independent and take on roles typically reserved for men, have fundamentally altered her identity. This creates a strain in their relationship, as Claire finds it difficult to revert to the more traditional role expected by Frank. This tension in their marriage reflects the broader feminist theme of navigating multiple, sometimes conflicting, identities. Claire's dual identity, shaped by her time in both the 20th and 18th centuries, leads to a conflict within herself and within her relationship. She is no longer the same woman Frank married, and this shift highlights the feminist discussion on the fluidity of identity and the impact of societal roles on personal relationships. Power dynamics also play a significant role in Claire and Frank's relationship. Frank's attempts to understand and connect with the "new" Claire are often met with frustration because the experiences that shaped her in the past are beyond his comprehension. This power struggle can be examined through a feminist lens to explore how relationships are affected when one partner undergoes a profound transformation that challenges established norms and expectations.

Furthermore, Claire's quest for autonomy and independence becomes a source of conflict within her marriage to Frank. After living in a time where she had to rely solely on her own skills to survive, returning to a life where her independence might be constrained is difficult for her. Feminist theory explores how Claire navigates her desire for independence within the confines of a marriage that was formed under very different circumstances. The emotional disconnect between Claire and Frank also reflects feminist concerns about the emotional labour expected from women in marriages. Claire's experiences have given her a new perspective, making it challenging for her to fulfil the emotional expectations that Frank might have had before her time in the 18th century. This aspect of their relationship can be analysed to discuss how women's roles in marriage often involve significant emotional labour, which becomes more complex when personal transformation occurs. In summary, the relationship between Claire and Frank serves as a microcosm for the larger feminist discourse on the evolving nature of marriage, identity, and power dynamics in a changing world. Their

relationship highlights the challenges that arise when traditional gender roles and expectations are confronted by personal growth and transformation, making it a rich subject for feminist analysis.

Outlander stands out as a highly significant work that incorporates feminist themes and perspectives. The series emphasises the importance of feminism through the presence of strong and self-determined female characters. Each female character's process of directing her own life and making decisions emerges as one of the fundamental elements of the series. Furthermore, issues of gender roles and equality hold substantial importance in *Outlander*, which further strengthens the feminist perspective within the series. This feminist approach provides viewers with a universal opportunity to reflect on gender equality. All these elements come together to suggest that *Outlander* is shaped by a feminist perspective, reminding viewers of the importance of female power and freedom. As Beauvoir suggests, women have historically been defined as the "other," a condition that has placed them in a dependent and secondary position (Beauvoir, 2015, p.3). Claire's character stands out through her struggle against this "other" status. By using her modern medical knowledge and skills to give voice to women in a male-dominated world, Claire rejects this secondary position and reflects Beauvoir's concepts of the quest for liberation. As *Outlander* evolves into a feminist manifesto, it simultaneously narrates women's existential struggles through powerful female characters. The series offers a vivid portrayal of how women, like Claire Fraser, navigate and challenge the restrictive gender norms of their time. Simone de Beauvoir's concept of women as the "Other," and Judith Butler's theory of performativity, are particularly relevant here. Claire's time travel serves as a metaphor for her struggle against the societal expectations placed upon her as a woman. By applying her modern medical knowledge of the 18th century, Claire defies the gender norms of her era, embodying Beauvoir's assertion that one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman. This struggle embodies Beauvoir's assertion that *one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman*, and Claire's resistance against gender-based constraints symbolises her effort to assert herself as a subject. This struggle against imposed femininity is central to the feminist narrative of the series. It represents a world where women can make their own decisions and guide their own destinies. The characters' discovery of their strengths and self-expression while overcoming challenging events serve as a source of inspiration for viewers. At this point, *Outlander* transcends being merely a feminist series, becoming a work that celebrates female power and freedom. Each scene depicting women's struggles against their societal positions encourages viewers to reassess their own thoughts. This struggle is further complicated by the tension between traditional gender roles and the characters' own desires and ambitions. Claire's strong and determined attitude in the various time periods she navigates demonstrates how gender identity is performatively constructed, aligning with Judith Butler's theory of performative gender. Butler suggests that gender is a performance that is repeatedly enacted through particular actions, language, and societal practises. Claire by challenging the male-dominated norms of the 18th century with her modern knowledge and independent spirit, exemplifies this performative process. She not only embodies a strong,

independent female lead but also challenges the expectations of both her time and ours. Judith Butler's theory of performative gender roles is evident in Claire's journey, as she navigates and often subverts the restrictive norms of 18th-century Scotland. Claire's determination and independence throughout this process also reflect Beauvoir's (2015) concepts regarding women's pursuit of creating their own identities and defending them against the structures of a male-dominated society. Her ability to operate as a modern woman in a historical context highlights the performative nature of gender, suggesting that these roles are socially constructed and, therefore, can be challenged and changed (pp.4-6). The work, through a feminist approach, advocates for women's rights and freedoms and creates societal awareness on these issues. This series offers viewers the opportunity to fully understand and appreciate women's power and potential. Therefore, *Outlander* is not just a series but also a feminist manifesto and a masterpiece that emphasises the importance of women's power. Furthermore, the series delves into the relationships between its female characters, particularly the complex bond between Claire and Geillis Duncan. Beauvoir's (2015) views on the importance of women's solidarity (pp. 5-6) play a crucial role in analysing the bond between Claire and Geillis. This relationship underscores the significance of women supporting one another in the struggle to survive within a male-dominated society. Through their shared experiences as time travellers, Claire and Geillis navigate the male-dominated societies they find themselves in, often using their knowledge and cunning to survive and thrive. Their interactions highlight the importance of female friendship and solidarity despite patriarchal oppression, resonating with Simone de Beauvoir's ideas about the necessity of female unity in overcoming gender-based oppression.

The analysis reveals that *Outlander* presents a complex portrayal of gender dynamics, particularly through its female characters. The study finds that Claire Randall, through her use of modern medical knowledge in the 18th century, not only challenges the gender norms of her time but also acts as a bridge between past and present feminist ideologies. The relationship between Claire and Jamie Fraser is particularly significant, as it both reinforces and subverts traditional gender roles. Jamie's respect for Claire's autonomy and intelligence contrasts with the dominant masculinity of his time, illustrating a nuanced approach to feminist themes within the series. Additionally, the portrayal of Celtic mythology and its integration with feminist themes adds depth to the series. The analysis of Celtic myths, particularly those involving powerful female figures, provides a framework for understanding the strength and resilience of *Outlander*'s female characters. The study concludes that *Outlander* contributes to the broader feminist discourse by offering a narrative that both challenges and reaffirms traditional gender roles.

The character of Jamie Fraser in the television series *Outlander* and his relationship with Claire offer an interesting perspective when examined through the lens of feminist theory. The power dynamics, gender roles, and societal expectations within their relationships are prominently visible in their interactions. Jamie Fraser can be described as a character who aligns quite closely with traditional masculinity norms. As a strong, protective, and courageous

warrior, he embodies the typical male role of his time. However, his approach to Claire reveals a side of his that is open to questioning traditional views on gender roles. Jamie respects Claire, values her, and considers her opinions important. This attitude slightly diverged from the widely accepted norms of masculinity during that period. The relationship between Claire and Jamie occasionally exhibits dynamics that challenge traditional gender roles. Claire is quite free in expressing her opinions, and Jamie respects this freedom. However, at times, Jamie's protective and dominant demeanour reflects traditional masculinity norms. This demonstrates that the power balance in their relationship is occasionally variable. From the perspective of societal expectations, the relationship between Claire and Jamie challenges the norms of their time. Particularly, Claire's arrival from the 20th century and her defiance of the past's gender norms with her modern thoughts offer viewers a different perspective. Jamie, on the other hand, while trying to align with the masculinity ideals of his time, might find himself in conflicting situations due to Claire's attitudes. Consequently, the relationship between Claire and Jamie constitutes an important part of the feminist themes in *Outlander*. The power dynamics, gender roles, and societal expectations within their relationship offer viewers a different perspective and allow for the questioning of traditional gender norms. The depiction of women and gender dynamics in English folk tales, similar to studies on Rajasthani and Marwari folk stories, can influence how characters and relationships are portrayed. These depictions often reflect and shape society's perspectives on gender roles and norms (Kushwah, 2023, p.175). For instance, in some English folk tales, female characters are portrayed as strong, independent, and brave, while in others, they are depicted in more traditional roles adhering to specific gender norms. Such depictions can prompt viewers and readers to reflect on gender roles and relationships. Additionally, the archetypal stories and female archetypes found in English folk tales can contribute to the narrative depth and character development within the series (Selezneva, 2023, pp.302-303). For example, some female characters in the series are depicted according to classic female archetypes, which helps situate the characters and the story within a broader cultural and historical context. Conversely, the strong and independent female characters in English folk tales have also inspired the strong and impactful female characters in the series. This allows for the empowerment of the female characters in the series and conveys a strong message to the viewers. These archetypes can provide viewers with clues to understanding the relationships between the characters and their motivations. The careful integration of historical and mythical elements in *Outlander* not only enriches the feminist themes but also provides a deeper understanding of the characters' struggles and triumphs, further contributing to the series' status as a complex feminist narrative.

The depiction of female characters and gender dynamics in English folk tales can be significant elements that add depth to the character development and storytelling in Diana Gabaldon's *Outlander*. In her work, we see how she combines historical elements with feminist perspectives, enhancing the depth and complexity of the story. In particular, her careful research and detailed portrayal of the main character Claire Fraser's medical knowledge and adventures across different time periods add richness to the narrative. Claire's

attempts to apply modern medical knowledge from the 18th century—covering aspects like antiseptics, antibiotics, anaesthesia or pain relief, nutrition, and general preventive medical practises—enhance the complexity of her character and enrich the themes of the series. These elements offer viewers the opportunity to think beyond the story and make *Gabaldon's* work a deeper experience than ordinary historical fiction (Greenberg, 2020, p.310). This approach enriches the historical context of the story and allows for a broader understanding of the characters and events. For instance, while Claire tries to provide care for the wounded using her knowledge of antiseptics, she faces situations where the people of the time view these methods with suspicion and sometimes accuse her of witchcraft. The tension between Claire's modern medical practises and the superstitions of the past reflects Judith Butler's theory of performativity, where gender roles and expectations are seen as constructed and performed within a given cultural context. Claire's defiance of these norms, despite facing accusations of witchcraft, underscores the performative and socially constructed nature of gender roles. This dynamic serves to highlight the conflict between contemporary and historical views on gender, further emphasising the feminist themes within the series. These scenes not only show the complexity of Claire's character but also highlight the conflict between contemporary medical practises and modern knowledge. Moreover, scenes depicting the process of Claire's acceptance's recommendations on nutrition and hygiene are also significant. As Claire guides the people of her time towards better nutrition and hygiene practises, these scenes convey how these suggestions are gradually accepted and the changes they bring about in society. Similarly, scenes related to Claire's efforts to treat patients using her modern medical knowledge in the absence of modern drugs like penicillin, and how she strives to heal with natural methods or available resources, are also emphasised. *Gabaldon's* skilful integration of historical elements provides viewers with a detailed depiction of the atmosphere and lifestyle of a particular period. Claire Fraser's time travel offers the opportunity to explore the political, social, and cultural structures of 18th-century Scotland while also providing a critical view of these dynamics from the perspective of the modern world.

On the other hand, according to Alves (2000), the feminist themes in the series are addressed in a complex and in-depth manner through various female characters (p.203). The integration of a feminist perspective into the story is most prominently seen in the character of Claire Fraser. Claire emerges as a character who challenges traditional gender roles. Her knowledge and courage in the field of medicine possess a distinctiveness that surpasses the limitations imposed on women of her time. This can be interpreted as a tool used by *Gabaldon* to explore the process of women's empowerment and their place within historical contexts through her characters. For instance, the episodes focusing on Claire's efforts to exist in a male-dominated medical field emphasise the struggle to reveal the historically suppressed voices and talents of women. Claire's character serves as an embodiment of Simone de Beauvoir's assertion that a woman is defined not by her relation to men but by her own actions and decisions (Beauvoir, 2015, p.3). Her determination to thrive in a male-dominated field, despite societal limitations, reflects Beauvoir's ideas about women's existential

struggles and their fight for autonomy and recognition. Additionally, Claire's relationships with male characters and the power dynamics within these relationships allow Gabaldon to delve deeper into her ideas about gender roles and relationship dynamics. When Claire travels back in time to the 18th century, despite facing the expectation to conform to certain norms for women of that era, she remains steadfastly committed to her values and skills, challenging the limitations of the time and empowering herself by influencing the world around her. Similarly, Jenny Fraser Murray succeeds in becoming a strong figure by leading her land and protecting her family in an environment dominated by men. Particularly, Jenny's determination and courage come to the fore in the leadership and management of the Murray family's Lallybroch estate. For instance, in the first season of the series, while her brother Jamie Fraser serves as the leader of the Scots secretly gathering to rebel against the French government, Jenny manages the Lallybroch farm and works determinedly to ensure the family's safety. Jenny's leadership and protective role demonstrate that women can be strong and influential even in a male-dominated society. In the later seasons of the series, Jenny's character development and strong stance continued. For example, while acting decisively to protect her family, she also strives to maintain her respect within the community and represents the strength of women. In this way, the character of Jenny Fraser Murray serves as a significant example in the series, showing that women can assume strong leadership roles even in a male-dominated environment.

Likewise, the character of Brianna Randall stands out particularly for challenging gender roles in the series. Brianna transitions from the 20th century to the 18th century, encountering the restrictive gender roles and expectations of the past. During this period, women were generally confined to traditional roles such as household chores and childcare. However, in her journey of discovering her own strength and determination, Brianna challenges these norms and stands out with her efforts to express her own identity. Brianna initially finds herself in an environment where she must adapt to the gender roles of the era. However, over time, her determination to uphold her values and beliefs became obvious. Especially through her interactions with strong characters like Claire and Jamie, she realises that women are not limited to traditional roles and possess the power to shape their own lives. Brianna's journey echoes Judith Butler's concept of gender performativity, as she confronts and ultimately rejects the restrictive roles expected of her in the 18th century. Her ability to carve out her own identity, despite societal pressures, highlights the performative nature of these roles and reinforces the series' feminist message. Brianna's interactions with her mother, Claire, further emphasise the importance of challenging and redefining gender norms across different eras. Brianna's process of challenging gender roles is not limited to her personal experiences; it also conveys a powerful message to the audience. Through her courage, determination, and authenticity, she underscores the necessity for women to question their positions in society and to form their own identities. In this respect, Brianna's character emerges as a significant bearer of the feminist themes within the series. Gabaldon's emphasis on women's strength and resilience through these characters demonstrates that the series possesses a feminist

perspective. Consequently, the story Gabaldon crafts by combining historical elements with feminist viewpoints provides the audience with both historical realism and an examination of women's empowerment and their place within the social structure.

4. Celtic Mythology and the Portrayal of Feminist Themes

Scotland is renowned for its rich Celtic culture and mythology. The Celts constituted the main population of Scotland throughout the Middle Ages. Scottish mythology encompasses a broad spectrum of Celtic mythology, including various gods, heroes, legends, and nature spirits. Scotland's rich Celtic culture and mythology have deep historical roots and continue to influence various aspects of Scottish identity. The Celtic heritage of Scotland is interwoven with folklore, literature, and artistic expressions. Scholars have highlighted the significance of Celtic mythology in various Scottish events; for instance, events like The Scottish National Pageant of Allegory History and Myth incorporate Celtic mythological elements (Shaw, 2019, p.228). The use of such Celtic myths in cultural events reflects the enduring appeal and relevance of these ancient stories in contemporary Scottish society. Moreover, the interaction between Celtic and Greek gods and mythologies in Scottish literature and art demonstrates a blend of cultural interactions that shape artistic representations in Scotland (Shaw, 2019, p.143). The Celtic saints and the early Celtic Church also feature prominently in the mythological history of Scotland, with narratives emphasising the wisdom and spirituality of the early Celtic Church (Hughes, 2014, p.116). These mythological structures not only provide a glimpse into Scotland's past but also contribute to the formation of a national identity and cultural pride. Additionally, the Celtic priesthood, adopted by many Pagans, reflects a continuing connection to Celtic spiritual beliefs and practises in modern times (Sink & Lemich, 2021, p.42).

In the television series *Outlander*, Celtic mythology is explored in considerable depth, particularly through the themes of time travel and fantastical elements. This mythology holds a significant place within the historical and cultural context of Scotland. The traces of Celtic mythology can be observed in Claire's interactions with the legendary and historical elements of Scotland during her time travel. Luce Irigaray's philosophy of myth and gender dynamics can be used to analyse the portrayal of powerful female figures in *Outlander*'s Celtic mythology. Female characters such as Geillis Duncan, who is accused of witchcraft, reflect the tension between patriarchal society and the mythological power of women in Celtic culture. Geillis's character embodies the intersection of feminism and mythology, where women's strength is both feared and revered. Luce Irigaray's critique of patriarchal structures and her exploration of the symbolic oppression of women in Western philosophy provide a strong framework for analysing characters like Geillis Duncan in *Outlander*. Irigaray argues that women have traditionally been cast as "the other" in male-dominated societies and that feminine identities have been suppressed or marginalised. Whitford explains that Irigaray's work challenges the essentialist interpretations of femininity and suggests that women's roles are constructed through male fantasies that both fear and repress their

power (Whitford, cited by Grimshaw, 1992, p.113). In *Outlander*, Geillis Duncan's character embodies this Irigarayan critique. She exists at the intersection of Celtic mythology, where women's mystical powers are revered, and a patriarchal society, which seeks to control and suppress that power by branding her as a witch. Geillis, like the women Irigaray describes, is a figure who simultaneously threatens and fascinates the male-dominated world around her. Her association with witchcraft, a common trope used to demonise powerful women throughout history, reflects the "buried act of matricide" to which Irigaray refers—the societal fear of maternal and feminine power (Whitford, cited by Grimshaw, 1992, p.112). Furthermore, Irigaray's analysis of the "female imaginary" and her argument for a new symbolic mediation of feminine identity is pertinent here. Geillis represents an alternative feminine archetype, one that resists the patriarchal imposition of traditional gender roles and embodies the mythological strength of women in Celtic culture. This duality of being feared and revered highlights the tension Irigaray identifies between the patriarchal fear of women's power and the cultural acknowledgement of their influence in mythology. Thus, Geillis Duncan's portrayal aligns with Irigaray's philosophical inquiry into the subversion of traditional gender roles, as Geillis's character both embodies and disrupts the societal norms imposed by the patriarchal structures of the 18th century. The tension between her mystical power and societal condemnation exemplifies Irigaray's critique of how women's identities are constructed and constrained by male-dominated cultural narratives. However, it would be accurate to say that the presence of Celtic mythology in the series is conveyed more through the general atmosphere and cultural heritage rather than through the direct narration of mythological stories. The mystical and natural beauty of Scotland, along with cultural elements such as traditional clothing, music, and dances, are highlighted as part of the Celtic heritage. As Claire travels through time and lives in the 18th century, she frequently encounters supernatural events. These events can often be linked to local mythology. For instance, some fairies or supernatural beings seen in the series may be influenced by elements of Celtic mythology. The series also mentions legends and stories circulating among the local populace. These stories typically involve nature, spirits, and time, reflecting the core elements of Celtic mythology. Themes such as the manipulability of time or the interactions between humans and supernatural beings are frequently explored.

Jamie's occasional use of the term "Sassenach" when addressing Claire is also connected to Celtic culture. "Sassenach" is a term used in Scottish English to describe an English person or an English-speaking individual (Cambridge Dictionary). This term is commonly used to refer to English in Scotland and can be used either affectionately or mockingly. The term "Sassenach" actually derives from Scottish Gaelic and is directly related to Celtic culture. Although it is a word used to describe people from English-speaking countries, it originates from a Celtic language that is used particularly in Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. Therefore, the term "Sassenach" reflects the enduring Celtic influences that still live on and sustain their culture in Scotland. Jamie's use of "Sassenach" for Claire emphasises her identity as an English or English-speaking person. *Outlander* integrates Celtic mythology not only into

its storyline but also into the identities and relationships of its characters. This offers the audience an opportunity to explore the cultural and historical depth of Celtic mythology. Various religious ceremonies and rituals associated with Celtic mythology are frequently depicted in the series. For example, traditional Celtic festivals like Beltane play a significant role among the characters. These festivals facilitate gatherings, strengthen relationships, and shape the characters' destinies as the story progresses. Scenes of characters gathering around the Beltane fire emphasise the supernatural and religious elements of Celtic culture (Matheson et al., 2014, p.17). Another reflection of Celtic mythology is the frequent appearance of supernatural beings and legends. For instance, some episodes mention the existence of ghosts, spirits, and other supernatural entities. These beings are linked to the challenges and internal conflicts faced by the characters, embedding Celtic mythology deeply in the narrative. The series also contains various mythological references and symbols from Celtic mythology. For example, amulets carried by certain characters reflect the symbolic values of Celtic culture. Additionally, some scenes include quotes or references from ancient Celtic legends, enriching the audience's experience of discovering the mythological origins.

When examining the roles of men and women in Celtic culture, it becomes evident that there are distinct differences between them. Women were generally focused on the home, while men played active roles in external domains such as warfare and politics. Despite this division, it is notable that female deities in Celtic mythology held an equally significant place alongside their male counterparts, and in some narratives, female heroes also come to the forefront. The balance between men and women in Celtic culture was not only a value but also considered one of the most fundamental concepts. This balance, at the heart of Celtic society, fostered an empowering relationship and cooperation between men and women. The unique talents and contributions of both genders were acknowledged, ensuring the development and sustainability of society (Gasımova, 2020, p.542). Women's roles within the home were pivotal in maintaining family unity and addressing the emotional and practical needs of the community. Conversely, men's active engagement with the outside world, bolstered by their bravery and leadership in wars, enhanced the society's external influence. In this manner, the balance between men and women maintained a strong social structure and a vibrant culture. Female deities, who held great significance in Celtic mythology and traditions, empowered women and encouraged men to understand and respect the opposite sex. Thus, the balance and equality between men and women became one of the fundamental pillars sustaining Celtic culture. Throughout history, the Celtic people have continued to uphold and celebrate this balance. In this context, Celtic culture embraced a societal order in which both men and women were valued and important. Men and women supported and complemented each other, thereby enriching and strengthening Celtic culture (McCoppin, 2023, pp.21-29). For these reasons, the balance and equality between men and women in Celtic culture is not merely a concept but a way of life to be implemented. These values are universal principles that form the foundation of Celtic culture and mythology. Through these principles, a strong, inclusive, and fair way of life is maintained in Celtic society and passed on to future generations.

Therefore, it would not be incorrect to state that Celtic culture is a heritage that promotes and celebrates the balance between men and women. As advocates and carriers of these values, the Celtic people support gender equality and strengthen their communities. By approaching each other with respect and understanding, men and women preserve the balance intrinsic to Celtic culture. In conclusion, the balance between men and women in Celtic culture is one of the most fundamental and indispensable values, and the strength of this concept is the cornerstone of the existence of Celtic society. Celtic culture, by giving equal importance to both genders, creates a strong societal order where they complement each other, while also supporting concepts such as female leadership and male bravery. Through this balance, the Celtic culture has evolved over thousands of years and continues to exist today. From this perspective, the balance and equality between male and female roles in Celtic culture is also prominently depicted in the series *Outlander*. First, we observe that female characters in the series typically play strong and influential roles. For instance, Claire Randall, upon travelling back in time to the 18th century, bravely uses her medical knowledge in a way not typical for women of that era while struggling to survive independently. By practising nursing, Claire makes contributions to society and discovers her own strength unexpectedly. On the other hand, the male characters in the series also take on significant roles while supporting and complementing the strength of women. Characters like Jamie Fraser are effective in external domains such as warfare and politics while helping women become emotionally and physically empowered. Jamie respects Claire's decisions and collaborates with her to maintain balance in their relationship. The balance between male and female characters in the series aligns with the equal importance of female deities and male figures in Celtic mythology. Characters like Claire and Jamie complement each other, adding value to both society and their personal lives. This balance reflects a societal order where both men and women are strong and influential while emphasising the fundamental values of Celtic culture. By highlighting the balance between men and women, the series conveys the universal values and lifestyle of the Celtic culture. Thus, it offers viewers the opportunity to reflect on and understand gender relations, power dynamics, and societal roles.

The series *Outlander* delves deeply and intricately into feminist themes through character development and narrative structure. The struggle of the female characters to gain their freedom, stand on their own, and play an active role in decision-making processes emphasises the feminist themes. Additionally, their questioning of gender roles with strong willpower and intelligence, along with their bold steps to dismantle societal norms, significantly contribute to the portrayal of feminist themes in the series. Furthermore, the emphasis on the concepts of equality and justice, alongside the strong stances of female characters in defending their rights, is noteworthy. Through this, a powerful message is conveyed to the audience: women can exist in all spheres, make their own decisions, and have a voice in society. By thoroughly exploring feminist themes, *Outlander* presents a powerful and impactful narrative to its viewers. This exploration elevates the series beyond an ordinary story, prompting deeper reflections from the audience. *Outlander* stands out with its feminist narrative, serving as

an inspiration to many. Showcasing the strength and potential of women, the series instills courage and determination in its viewers. The depiction of strong female characters, strikingly illustrated through the handling of feminist themes, profoundly impacts viewers and ignites a desire to combat societal inequalities. *Outlander* adopts a stance that advocates for women's rights and equality by successfully addressing feminist themes. This demonstrates that the series conveys a social message beyond merely being an entertaining show. By incorporating feminist themes, *Outlander* reflects historical realities and provides viewers with greater insight into history. Through costumes, set designs, and other visual elements, viewers gain a better understanding of the era's atmosphere and the struggles of women. Similarly, the language and dialogues contribute to the characters' adaptation to their respective periods. These details not only offer viewers the experience of watching a series but also provide an opportunity to embark on a historical journey. The handling of the feminist themes in *Outlander* also carries a literary quality. The storytelling deeply explores the inner worlds and emotions of the characters, offering a rich experience to the audience. The development and personal journeys of the characters allow viewers to feel immersed in a compelling and engaging story. Although set in a fictional universe, *Outlander* presents a narrative that touches on real-life experiences and emotions. This enables viewers to draw parallels with their own lives and understand the challenges faced by the characters.

By successfully addressing feminist themes, *Outlander* offers viewers the opportunity to form a strong emotional connection. This connection allows viewers to experience a range of emotions and grow alongside the characters. The longevity of the series provides the opportunity to further deepen the character development and the storyline. Each new season introduces new adventures and complex relationships, offering more content to viewers. This means that the series continually surprises and delivers exciting moments to the audience. The feminist themes, character development, and gripping narrative of *Outlander* offer viewers a unique experience. This experience allows viewers to embark on a deep and emotional journey beyond merely watching an entertaining series. As a feminist series, *Outlander* conveys a powerful and impactful message to its audience: everyone has equal rights, and the strength of women is not confined to a mere series.

5. Conclusion

The rich historical and mythological heritage of Scotland plays a significant role in providing the *Outlanders* with a profound cultural experience. Through Claire's time travel, which establishes her connection with the past, viewers are afforded the opportunity to explore Scotland's historical and cultural structure. Notably, local legends and myths weave the fabric of the series, guiding viewers in understanding the roots and significance of Scottish culture. Additionally, the characters who challenge gender roles and the feminist themes in the series elevate *Outlander* from merely an entertainment show to a platform for in-depth analysis and reflection. Claire's character, standing strong against the norms of her time and emerging as a powerful female figure, underscores the series' feminist perspective. *Outlander* provides

fertile ground for feminist analysis through its exploration of language, identity, and power. Using frameworks from Kristeva, Irigaray, and Cixous, we can better understand how female characters like Claire challenge and transform the patriarchal structures around them. This study highlights the series' ability to intertwine feminist themes with historical and cultural narratives, offering a rich and multifaceted portrayal of gender dynamics. In this context, other characters similarly defying gender norms and making their own decisions convey important messages about women's strength and determination to the audience. Moreover, by blending the historical and cultural background with the relationships and events experienced by the characters, *Outlander* enhances its cultural depth and provides viewers with a rich narrative. This fusion makes the viewing experience more valuable as viewers both entertain and learn simultaneously. Additionally, *Outlander* is more than just a historical romance; it is a complex narrative that intertwines feminist themes with rich historical and cultural contexts. The series, while primarily focused on Scotland's history and mythology, also offers a broad exploration of geographical and historical domains through the theme of time travel. Claire's transition from the 20th century to the 18th century not only sheds light on Scotland but also offers insights into American history and cultural structure. This allows viewers to discover not just Scottish culture but also American history. Furthermore, the storyline of the series, occasionally shaped by fantastical element, enchants viewers by presenting mythological components in a modern context. These fantastical elements, bearing traces of Celtic mythology and Scottish legends, offer viewers a different perception of reality. This transforms the series from merely being a study of history or culture into a structure that stimulates and influences viewers to think on different dimensions. This study contributes to the feminist literature by providing a detailed analysis of the series' portrayal of gender dynamics and by exploring how *Outlander* uses both historical and mythical elements to address contemporary feminist issues. The findings highlight the importance of strong, self-determined female characters in the series and underscore the relevance of feminist theory in understanding these characters' roles and relationships. The feminist perspectives offered by *Outlander* and characters like Claire Fraser resonate universally in the struggles against gender norms faced by women today. Claire's efforts to assert herself in a male-dominated historical context through modern knowledge and free will reflect the similar challenges and obstacles women continue to encounter. In light of Simone de Beauvoir's concept of the **other** and Judith Butler's theories on the performativity of gender, *Outlander* inspires women to question, redefine, and construct their own identities in the face of societal gender roles. These characters serve as powerful examples not only for women in the past but also for those striving to realise their potential and challenge societal norms in the present. In this context, *Outlander* reminds contemporary women of the universal significance of their struggle for individual freedoms and rights, inspiring them to be bold and determined as they forge their own paths.

Peer-review: Externally peer-reviewed.

Conflict of Interest: The author has no conflict of interest to declare.

Grant Support: The author declared that this study has received no grant support.

Hakem Değerlendirmesi: Dış bağımsız.

Çıkar Çatışması: Yazar çıkar çatışması bildirmemiştir.

Finansal Destek: Yazar bu çalışma için finansal destek almadığını beyan etmiştir.

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