

CHAPTER TWO

LITERARY REVIEW

To help the writer do her thesis, this chapter has three parts. There are previous studies, the review of the theory used, and the theoretical framework. This part will discuss previous studies and how theory can apply in this paper. This chapter has the function of helping the writer guide new research findings.

2.1 Previous Study

The previous researchers are necessary materials to support this thesis. Previous studies were selected based on the topics discussed (Asia and Samanik, 2018). It also explains topics that have correlation and support the analysis to convince that this study can contribute something new for the reader. There are several previous studies.

The study about masculinity was found in the journal article entitled *The Portrayal of Masculinity in To Catch a Prince by Gillian McKnight* by Ariani (2015). The author analyzed Gillian McKnight novels in how they find the types of masculinity portrayed in the novel. The meaning shows a portrayal of how male characters use their power to control others. The study applied a context-oriented approach and analyzed using Harris's theory of masculinity male messages and Rende's chick lit theory. This journal shows how male characters' masculinity is portrayed such as man should be perfect. Only male can use their power to control others behavior but do not want to be controlled.

The study of masculinity was portrayed by Bata, Asanti, and Nasrullah (2022). In their journal entitled *The Portrayal of Masculinity of Captain Frederick Wentworth in Persuasion Novel by Jane Austen*. The purpose of this study is to find types of masculinity and how masculinity is formed in society, it also to find how it influences the main character in the novel. This study applied Raewyn Connell's theory of masculinity. From the novel it portrays the real situation in a reality where masculinity is reflected in the novel through the main character. This journal discusses various types characteristic of masculinity which have made masculinity become the characteristic to define someone not based on their gender but on how they serve in society.

The study entitled *Delineating Masculinity Belief in Guy de Maupassants' Three Short Stories* written by Kasih, Fitharatullah, Husna, & Mulia (2022) aims to find out the issue of masculinity in Guy Maupassant short stories. This study applied Raewyn Connell's masculinity theories which focused on masculinity in Maupassant short stories. Finally, the study found out how different masculinities are presented in dominance form in society. Guy Maupassant articulates masculinity in the figure of French men seen from different characters.

In the study entitled *Hegemonic Masculinity; Wacana Relasi Gender dalam Tinjauan Psikologi Sosial* written by Drianus & Dinata (2019). The study talked about patriarchal domination that harms women, men, children and older people. The study shows masculinity that is seen from the dominance of the spaces of life both public and private. This study helps the writer to know what kind of masculinity that operates in today's culture and shows how to determine the structure of hegemonic masculinity.

The next study was given by Lestari (2019) in a study entitled *Female Masculinity of Alanna Trebond in Tamora Pierce's Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*. The study applied Judith Halberstam theory of female masculinity to bring the representation of female masculinity in the novel. This study focuses on masculinity in women because all this time most people know the term of masculine is only performed by men. In other words, feminine is not always related to women and vice versa. The author pointed out that masculinity is created by society and does not always belong to a man. This journal article helps the writer to see that masculine does not always refer to a man, but it can be owned by a woman and not only produced by a man.

The study of masculinity was found in this journal article entitled *Masculinity in The Character of Margo Roth Spiegelman in Paper Towns Novel* by Lestari, Sili, Ariani (2018). The purpose of this study is to analyze the masculine traits of the female character in Margo Roth, Paper Towns novel and expected to give insight about masculinity behind a female character. The research uses qualitative research, and use Sandra L. Bem's Sex Role Inventory as the indicator of masculinity in the novel.

The study of masculinity was portrayed in Valero (2018) entitled *Hegemonic Masculinity and Racism: The Impact on the Latino Man*. The study reveals mental and chemical health of Latino men who experience mental and chemical health problems caused by the distress generated by hegemonic masculinity and racism. The analysis explored hegemonic masculinity and racism through the lens of individual psychology. The journal is important to help the writer to address the dangers of supporting hegemonic masculinity that assign a set of ideal ways of being men, and women.

2.2 Sociological Approaches to Gender

In understanding the meaning of gender, we must distinguish the word gender. In sociology there are distinction between sex and gender. Sex are biological traits that societies use to give people into the category of female or male. Meanwhile gender described how society determine and manage sex categories, the cultural meanings attached to men and women's roles like how individuals understand their identities how being a man, women, transgender and other gender positions. It involves social norms, attitudes, or activities that society consider more appropriate for one sex over another. Gender is not simply a characteristic of individuals, but occurs at all levels of the social structure. It matters because it shapes the identities and behavioral dispositions of individuals, gender also matters in the ways that it shapes social interaction. Gender is also determined by what an individual feels and does. Gender used to be seen as the "*psychological, social, and cultural aspects of maleness and femaleness*" (Wharton, 2005). It represents the characteristics taken by males and women when they face social and cultural life through socialization.

In this view, gender is seen as sets of traits or behavioral character that people come to have based on their assignment to a particular sex category. The sociology of gender examines how society influences our understandings and perception of differences between masculinity and femininity. The word gender is usually used to distinguish between men and women based on gender. The second understanding initiated by sociologists and psychologists is that gender is more defined into "masculine" and "feminine" through the intrinsic characteristics in social and socio psychology. Many sociologists point out that discourses on gender are used when social divisions are created in society into the categories of who is masculine and who is the feminine. In other

words, in this concept of gender are essential traits that are socially constructed. For example, men are considered stronger, aggressive, mighty while women are considered weak, gentle, and emotional. However, as time goes by time and history there are also changes, for example there are men who are gentle, emotional, and vice versa, there are women who are strong, mighty, and even stronger like men. However, despite all that, social construction distinguishes the intrinsic characteristics of two that gender.

Gender sociology is one of the sub fields of social science that maps problematic situations and examines the reality of gender issues in social life. In this study, theories and research are developed to address social construction, as well as the interaction of gender dimensions with social forces and social structures. We cannot fully understand the social world without attending to gender.

In this novel the sociology of gender has an important part to help the writer examine how society in the novel influences our understanding and perception of differences between masculinity (what society looks on as appropriate behavior for a man) and femininity (what society looks on as appropriate behavior for a woman). It helps the writer to focus on the power control that follows from the established gender order in a given society.

2.3 Masculinity

In society, women and men are perceived as human beings with opposite traits. These traits are commonly known as masculine and feminine. Masculine is a set of traits that the society sees what men possess or should possess. While feminine is the set of traits that the society perceives women should exhibit. Masculine traits are linked to gender roles men are expected to attain such as the

traditional masculine traits which are dominant, stoic and rational (Kimmel & Aronson, 2003). Masculinity has taken root as a general belief in society and always been the center of endless debate, it can be defined as the attribute's behaviours, and roles associated with men and boys (Kasih, Husna, Mulia, Fitharatullah, 2022).

Masculinity is always associated with men and feminine is associated with women. Masculine always gives the idea of a handsome face, brave, power, independence, leadership power, courage, heroism and has a strong body. Feminine identical with characteristics of beautiful woman, emotional, dependent, passive, respective and sensitive character. In other words, feminine does not always relate to women and masculine does not always refer to man. Masculine characteristics can be owned by a woman and not only produced by man. The description of masculinity and femininity are not based on sex but it created by society. Masculinity consists of those behaviors, languages and practices, existing in specific cultural and organizational locations which are commonly associated with males and thus culturally defined as not feminine (Abumere, 2013).

Masculine is derived from the word *masculine* (England medieval period), *masculinus* (French medieval period) which means male (male, male person, of masculine gender), *masculus* (Latin) which means male. At first the word masculine refers to the qualities possessed by the male sex, such as power, masculinity, and masculinity. There are seven categories of masculinity, including physical appearance, which has strength in it, for example; male, athletic, strong, brave. The second is functional, it means where the man's position is the backbone for his relatives and himself. The third are sexual appearance which includes his experience in having relationship with women. The fourth are emotions which can control or hide the emotions they feel. The fifth are intellectual, intelligent, logical, rational, objective thinking. The sixth are interpersonal including

a responsible and independent man, a spirit and dominated leader. The last is ambitious, self-centered, moral, trustworthy, competitive, and adventurous (Chafetz, 2006).

Connell (2005) asserts that masculinity is not the binary opposition of femininity. Binary opposition refers to two inseparable concepts that are different yet related and co-exists with one another. Masculinity is not an isolated object, but an aspect of a larger structure, such as a social hierarchy. In other words, the attempt to define contemporary masculinity is not from the absence of femininity (through the naive negation of feminine), or "what is not feminine". On the other hand, masculinity is more complex than the binary negation. Masculinity simply can be said to be some construction form of gentleman against male and the term masculinity is established by our culture and our environment. It is so important for men to have masculine characteristics to be considered as a man for their identity. Masculinity also can be defined as a configuration of practice in everyday life, and is substantially a social construction. Masculinity refers to male bodies (sometimes symbolically and indirectly), but is not determined by male biology. (It is, thus, perfectly logical to talk about "masculine" women, when women behave or present themselves in a way their society regards as distinctive of men (Connell, 2005).

Masculinity is believed to be the traits that are associated with men such as strength, power, and toughness. On the other hand, femininity is the traits that women are expected to adhere to and oftentimes femininity is perceived as weakness, for it encourages sensitivity of emotions and accepts vulnerability. At a young age, boys who do not behave in the norms of masculinity and girls who do not behave in the norms of femininity are often ridiculed and even insulted by their peers, as well as masculinity in women.

2.4 Hegemonic Masculinity

The concept of hegemonic masculinity highlights that many variations on the concept of masculinity exist between societies. Hegemonic masculinity defined ways of being a man. A power relationship exists between men of different classes, races and abilities, in addition to the power relationship which exists between men and women. As a sociological concept, the hegemonic nature of “hegemonic masculinity” derives from the theory of cultural hegemony. By Marxist theorist Antonio Gramsci, which is a debate over the role of men in Australian labor politics. Connell (2005) defines hegemonic masculinity as “the configuration of gender practice which embodies the currently accepted answer to the problem of legitimacy of patriarchy, which guarantees (or is taken to guarantee) the dominant position of men and the subordination of women”. This concept is understood as a configuration of the gender relations system. It explains how some men make it appear normal and necessary that they dominate most women and other men. It also explains how some men make it appear normal and necessary that they dominate most women and other men (Connell, 2005).

Hegemonic masculinity relies on race or class who have the dominant position in society or in other words hegemonic masculinity plays a vital role in order to influence the existing idea of patriarchal culture which gives legitimacy to men so that men can be more dominant than any individuals. There are four types of masculinities: hegemonic, complicit, subordinated, and marginalized. The hegemonic is known as a male ideal within a particular culture at a particular time. Connell and Messerschmidt (2005, p.832) stated an important clue: “Hegemony did not mean violence, although it could be supported by force; it meant ascendancy achieved through culture, institutions, and persuasion”. In hegemony the subject of hegemonic masculinity itself is men and the object is women. Through this concept most men have benefited from the control of women.

The form of hegemony does not need to become the most common masculinity, moreover the most comfortable. For example, in our society men are suggested to be the dominant sex, men have a power or control over women or even other males. Men are also viewed to have control of emotions, strength, and leadership. One example is that men are arrogant, mostly they do not listen to women. They are not allowed to cry because they are a man.

The example that can be found in works like pilot, driver, security, construction worker usually done by men. These are examples of hegemonic masculinity actions in real life. In other words, hegemonic masculinity plays a vital role in order to influence the existing idea of patriarchal culture which gives legitimacy to men so that men can be more dominant than any individuals. Therefore, Connell's concept of hegemonic masculinity is applied to understand about masculinity in the novel as seen through the characters in order to support the clear analysis of the study related to the representation of masculinity as seen through the characters in C.S. Lewis' novel entitled *Narnia; The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe*.

2.5 Theory of Representation

Literature often portrays real issues and events. These issues and events are told through the medium of written language, as an important tool of communication (Amelia, 2016). This subchapter explains Stuart Hall's theory of representation which is important to help to analyze the representation of hegemonic masculinity and masculinity in the novel. Language is used in such a way as to help us to see, hear, feel, think about, or generally understand what is being said (Suprayogi and Pranoto, 2020). Representation means using language to say something meaningful or to represent the world meaningfully to other people. Representation is an essential

part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of culture. Representation through language is therefore central to the processes by which meaning is produced (Hall, 2005). How languages work is that languages work through representation. Spoken languages use sounds, written language uses words, musical languages use notes, the language of facial expression uses ways of arranging. These elements, sounds, words, notes, expression, gestures are part of the natural and material world 's features.

Language is a signifying practice. Any representational system which functions in this way can be thought of as working according to the principles of representation through language. The analysis of the representation of masculinity in the novel will focus on analyzing the language, statements which represent masculinity. The concept of representation has come to occupy a new important place in the study of culture. Representation connects meaning and language to culture. Representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully to other people. It is also an essential part of the process by which meaning is produced and exchanged between members of a culture (Davis, 2004). It involves the use of language, signs and images which stand for or represent things. Representation is important because culture itself is always formed through meaning and language.

Representation is the ability to describe or imagine. Language is a symbolic form or a form of representation. The meaning of culture itself is always mediated by language to be shared with each member of culture. Hall (2005) points out the importance of representation as a means of communication and social interaction, in fact he asserts representation as a basic communication need without which humans cannot interact. Representation is important because culture is always

formed through meaning and language, in this case, language is a symbolic form or a form of representation.

In language we use signs and symbols, whether they are sounds, written words, electronically produced images, musical notes, even objects to stand for or represent to other people our concepts, ideas, and feelings (Hall, 2005). Language is also used to express an idea and desire in literary works (Rido, 2020). Representation means using language to say something meaningful about, or to represent, the world meaningfully to other people. To present something is to describe or depict it, to call it up in the mind by description or portrayal or imagination. Representation will have meaning. This process uses the principles of similarity in order to arrive at a solution to how a concept can be understood, similarly the ideas behind culture must be noted here, in order for a concept to be understood by others, the cultures must share similar interpretations of concepts in order to be both understood and exchanged between people, this is arguably a flaw of reflective representation as it outcasts and alienates those who create new ways of thinking around certain issues, one example of this could be the ancient Greek philosopher Socrates who was labeled as a heretic and stoned to death for 'corrupting the youth' due to his alternative ways of thinking about the world. The process of reflective representation is further flawed due to the fact that humans lack the linguistics needed to explain specific concepts, creating confusion and ideas which are unexplainable.

Intentional representations however rely on the idea that words and concepts mean whatever an individual wants them to mean. This method promotes a sense of individualism and creativity amongst society as each person is open to their own interpretations. However, a key flaw in this theory is the fact that it cannot be universalized throughout society and individuals would not be

able to communicate, in order for communication to occur, language must follow rules and conventions in order to be understood, rendering this theory rather irrelevant.

According to Stuart Hall there are three approaches to explain how representation of meaning through language works. First, the reflective approach of the language is said to function like a mirror, it reflects the true meaning of an object, person, idea, or event as it already exists in the world. In the Greek word, it is known as mimesis that is used to describe how language imitates or mimics nature.

The reflective approach proposes that language works by simply reflecting or imitating a fixed truth that is already presented in the real world (Hall, 2005). The second is intentional approach, this approach suggests that the speaker or author of a particular work imposes meaning onto the world using language. The author's intended meanings or messages must follow these rules and conventions in order to be shared and understood (Hall, 2005). The meaning of words depends on the author's intention. Moreover, the essence of language in communication depends on shared linguistic convention and shared codes within a culture. The last is a constructionist approach, this approach recognizes the social character of language and acknowledges that either things in themselves or the individual users of language can fix meaning (Hall, 2005). The meaning is not inherent within an object itself, rather we construct meaning using systems of representation.