CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

2.1 Previous Study

2.1.1 Ahmad Jais – 2022 (Universitas islam Negerui Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang)

The journal article entitled Toxic masculinity Represented in Sol Yurick's The Warriors has a purpose to analyze what forms of toxic masculinity of Hector character and the forms of the toxic masculinity in gender relations. The researcher uses the theory of toxic masculinity by Terry A Kupers. To complete the data, the researcher also uses Connell's gender studies to analyze the form of toxic masculinity in gender relations. Analysis was carried out using qualitative methods. The results of the discussion show that based on the theory of toxic masculinity by Terry A Kupers there are some toxic masculinity behavior in the character of hector, icluding;1) Misogyny (call a woman as a bitch and troublemaker), 2) Domination (dominating others with aggressive power and rudeness), and 3) Violence (fighting, and raiding people). Second, the researcher found what are form of toxic masculinity in gender relations, such as in; 1) Power relation, 2) Production relation, cathexis (emotional relation), and symbol. There are form toxic masculinity gender relations such as misogyny in power relation, violence and misogyny in production relation, violence in emotional relation and domination in symbol.

2.1.2 Aldi Pramudiya, Erwin Oktoma, Yunniarti – 2023 (Universitas Kuningan)

The journal article entitled The Representation of Toxic Masculinity in the "Do Revenge" Movie, has a purpose to analyze what forms of toxic masculinity of Max character. The researcher uses the theory of toxic masculinity by Terry A Kupers. Analysis was carried out using qualitative methods. The results of the discussion show that based on the theory of toxic masculinity by Terry A Kupers the researcher found some toxic masculinity in the character of Max, and there are;1) Misogyny, such as; hatred towards woman, aggressive behavior, and desire to control and organize woman. 2) Greed, such as; sex motivations, attitude of entitlement and disrespect for other people's feelings and well-being, especially women. and 3) Violent Domination, such as; and using control, intimidation, and bullying to dominate others.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Narrative Structure

A literary work can be observed based on its structure. In a work there are structures that mutually build a narrative text so that it becomes a coherent whole. According to Ignasi Ribo (2019), these structures include characterization and narration.

1. Characterization

   Characterization is determining the character or nature of the characters in the story. A given character can be described in speech, thoughts, and views in looking at a problem. Ribo defines a character as any entity in the story that has

agency, that is, who is able to act in the environments of the storyworld. Characters are most often individuals but there are some special cases where we find collective or choral characters. In general, individuation involves three sets of defining characteristics

or traits:

a. Physical: These are the features of the body, such as whether the character is tall or short, slim or fat, blue-eyed or brown-eyed, fair or dark, male or female, etc. Many physical characteristics are external and can be observed with the naked eye (e.g. the shape of the nose or a scar on the forehead), while others might be internal and thus difficult to perceive directly (e.g. diabetes or heartburn).

b. Mental: These are the features of personality or psychology, such as whether the character is modest or arrogant, upbeat or depressive, cruel or kind, dreamy or practical, etc. These traits compose what is commonly understood as the character of a person. They might include traits that are perceptual (e.g. powers of observation), emotive (e.g. excitability), volitional (e.g. ambition), and cognitive (e.g. shrewdness).

c. Behavioral: These are the features of behavior or habits, such as whether the character is punctual or unpunctual, shouts or whispers when speaking, laughs easily or never laughs at all, drinks or avoids alcohol, etc. Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish mental and behavioral traits, as they tend to be intimately connected. Behavioral traits may be related to any actions that

characters undertake, including communicating and interacting with other characters.

2. Narration

The narrator of a story is the figure of discourse that tells the story. According to Ribo (2019) narrator is divided into 3, as follows:

a. First-person narrator: The narrator tends to use the first person quite often ('I went out at five o'clock.'), even if other grammatical persons can also be used. This kind of narrative voice is commonly found in stories told by a narrator who is also the protagonist, or at least a relevant character, in the plot. The narratee may or may not be explicit.

b. Second-person narrator: The narrator uses the second person most of the time ('You went out at five o'clock.'). The second person explicitly refers to the narratee, which in some cases might be the narrator himself.

c. Third-person narrator: The narrator uses the third person most of the time ('The marquise went out at five o'clock.'). This is, by far, the most common narrative person in prose fiction. The narrator may or may not be a character in the story. Similarly, the narratee may be explicit or implicit. There are countless examples of this kind of person.

It is also important to make a distinction, somewhat related to the previous classification, between two kinds of narrators:

a. External narrator: The narrator only exists as a figure of discourse. She is not a character in the story and only speaks from outside of the storyworld.

b. Internal narrator: An internal narrator, on the other hand, besides being a figure of discourse, is also an existent in the storyworld.

When considered in relation to the events arranged in the plot, there are basically three kinds of narration:

a. Ulterior narration: Events are supposed to have already happened when the narrator tells the story. This is the most common form of narration, which uses past tense as a standard narrative tense. Most short stories and novels are narrated using this convention.

b. Anterior narration: Events are not supposed to have happened yet when the narrator tells the story. This form, which tends to use the future tense, is quite rare in prose fiction.

c. Simultaneous narration: Events are supposed to happen while the narrator tells the story. This form is usually only found in diaries or novels that experiment with narrative voice, as in Michel Butor's Second Thoughts, narrated in present tense and addressed by the narrator to himself.

2.2.2 Theory of Planned Behavior

The Theory of Planned Behavior explains that behavior arises because of the individual's intention to behave and the individual's intention is caused by several internal factors as well external to each individual. Behavioral intentions are determined by three main determinants, namely attitude, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control. This theory was originally called the Theory of Reasoned Action proposed by Ajzen and Fishbein (1980), then updated again to become the theory of planned behavior by Ajzen (1991). The purpose of this

theory is to understand the influences of motivation on behavior that are not under the individual's own control or will.

Theory Planned Behavior can be described through the following chart.
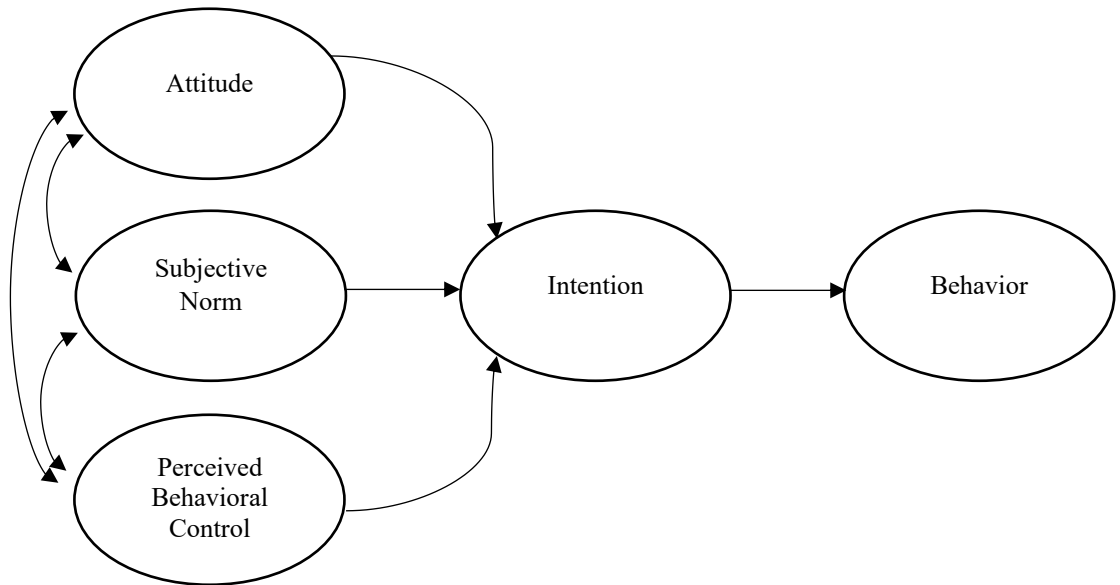
1. Attitude

Attitude is considered the first antecedent of behavioral intentions. Attitude is positive or negative beliefs to display a certain behavior. These beliefs or beliefs are called behavioral beliefs. An individual will intend to display a certain behavior when he evaluates it positively, and vice versa. Attitudes are determined by individual beliefs regarding the consequences of performing a behavior (behavioral beliefs), weighed based on the results of an evaluation of the consequences (outcome evaluation) (Achmat, 2010). Therefore, the attitude that will be manifested in the form of behavior is an attitude that has gone through rational evaluation.

2. Subjective Norm

Subjective norms are pressure social experience felt in carrying out or not carrying out a behavior. On the other hand, subjective norms are people's opinions close, important people who influence decisions in behavior and motivation individual in meeting the expectations of others. Subjective norms are based on the opinion that every individual wants to be considered good and wants to be accepted by the community around him. Subjective norms are often referred to as social norms. This norm shows that social influence is believed to influence a person's thoughts, feelings and behavior. Through interactions, observations and information received, individuals form opinions and beliefs about what they should do and whether this is accepted by their community. Individuals become loyal followers in order to gain social recognition and/or avoid social sanctions or to be more accepted by their community.

If someone perceives that the results of performing a behavior are positive, they will have a positive attitude towards that behavior. On the contrary, it can also be stated that if a behavior is thought to be negative. If other relevant people view displaying this behavior as something positive and the person is motivated to meet the expectations of other relevant people, then that is what is called a positive subjective norm. If other people see the behavior that will be displayed as something negative and that person wants to fulfill the expectations of those other people, that is what is called negative subjective norms (Achmat, 2010).

3. Perceived Behavioral Control

Perceived behavioral control is determined by two factors, namely control beliefs (beliefs regarding the ability to control) and perceived power (perceptions regarding the power one has to carry out a behavior). Perceived behavioral control indicates that a person's motivation is influenced by how he perceives the level of difficulty or ease of performing a certain behavior. If someone has strong control beliefs regarding existing factors that will facilitate a behavior, then that person has a high perception of being able to control a behavior. Conversely, a person will have a low perception of controlling a behavior if he or she has strong control beliefs regarding the factors that inhibit behavior. This perception can reflect past experiences, anticipation of future situations, and attitudes towards influential norms around the individual (Achmat, 2010).

2.2.3 Feminism (Gender Equality)

Feminism is a social movement of women who demand emancipation or equal and fair rights with men. Quoted from Bakti News, feminism as a social movement has the goal of gender equality to determine roles in society. These roles exist to form a structure to perpetuate power. Feminism exists to change and fight the patriarchal movement (men dominate important roles and positions in society) to make women and other non-masculine genders recognized as fully human. What must be prioritized in feminism is its non-competitive nature, meaning not competition but collaboration in a gender-just society. The misconception that is often accused of feminism is that it attempts to make men as the enemy to be

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defeated. Feminism does not work within a competitive framework, because the goal of feminism is that women, men and other genders live side by side fairly and equally.

According to Raewyn Connell (2005) in his book called Masculinities, one of the main components in social structure is gender relations. In understanding gender, it is necessary to go beyond the concept of gender itself because understanding class, race or global inequality leads to gender. Historically, gender order is a pattern of power relations between men and women as well as definitions of femininity and masculinity. In the focus of gender relations, hegemonic masculinity is at the top in the gender order, so that hegemony is dominant in gender relations, validating the position of women as subordinate or positioned below men globally. (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005). With this position of women, women are always considered to be the main victims of patriarchy. Which ultimately gave rise to the feminist movement which demanded emancipation or equal and fair rights with men. Quoted from Bakti News, the struggle for equality should not only be limited to a battle between the sexes. Women and men don't need to fight with each other. Nor should men support feminism out of empathy or guilt over their privilege. Because men are also victims of patriarchy, it's just that most of them don't realize it.

It is true that patriarchy gives men power, but this power is given conditionally. To gain this power, men must demonstrate traditional masculinity. Their strength will only be recognized by other men if they have succeeded in fulfilling this. In society, the pressure placed on men to be true men is that men

cannot show feelings, must be stoic, logical, and emotionless individuals. Of course, it is accompanied by the stereotype that a man should not cry. A man's emotions should only be shown in a dominant manner, not in showing his weakness. This stereotype applies to boys from an early age, ultimately leading to poor emotional development.

Men are also encouraged to engage in "masculine activities," not in "feminine activities." Man were only considered men when they were involved in a variety of competitive sports, either as enthusiastic fans or as players. In contrast, men are not expected, and in many cases are not allowed, to be involved in household activities such as cooking and caring for children. In society, if men fail to fill these patriarchal expectations, they will lose their masculinity status and, therefore, their power in a patriarchal society. The reality is that men live in fear of losing their masculinity. They are raised with that thinking from an early age. Children usually use the words "sissy" and "girly" as insults towards men who are not masculine. Teenage men who do not excel in sports are humiliated. Even as adults, they are afraid of being seen as not masculine.

Just as patriarchy requires women to be housewives who will give birth to children, patriarchy also requires men to be masculine, athletic and logical family providers. This is considered a place that is appropriate for men, even though it is a dangerous thing for both men and women. The fear of losing their virility and self-esteem can make them depressed. What's worse, men are not allowed to discuss their mental states. Doing so can reduce their masculinity, something that should be avoided in a patriarchal society. And when loneliness becomes unbearable, a man

can explode. This is the reason why more men commit domestic violence. Patriarchy not only harms men personally, it can also make men hurt others. The constant fear of losing masculinity can create anxiety. Some respond to this anxiety by overcompensating, through aggressive and dominant behavior known as toxic masculinity behavior patterns. Men's anxiety reduces their sense of self-worth and toxic masculinity distances them from meaningful relationships. Anxiety and a constant search for masculinity is not something a man should have to go through. A man can be an individual who comes from all ends of the gender spectrum. Some naturally express their masculinity with traditional masculinity, some don't. Patriarchy prioritizes one group of men over others, but feminism says otherwise.

Since Second Wave Feminism emerged in the 70s, feminism no longer exclusively fights for women. Feminism fights against patriarchy for equality between the genders. As a result, feminism not only fights for women's rights to fill spaces generally filled by men, but also fights for men's freedom not to conform to standards of masculinity. Feminism does not have an agenda to eliminate a man's masculine status, but to also liberate men, to finally be honest with the gender expression they prefer. A feminist man will not be afraid of losing his masculinity because they realize that there is nothing wrong with not behaving masculinely. To achieve this, men need to realize that they are not the masters of patriarchy, but are also its slaves. Men need to realize that supporting feminism will also free them from the grip of patriarchy.

2.2.4 Positive Masculinity

Positive masculinity is a set of values, norms and personality characteristics that are constructed specifically only for men by society through various social institutions and traditions so that they influence the formation of their identity and beliefs about the image of the ideal man, which then influences men's behavior, Connell (in Firdiyogi, 2022). Or in other words, masculinity is about the way men live in society.

Quoted from the Sri Institute, Masculinity is generally attached to certain characters which are considered the main characteristics of a male figure. The characteristics of masculinity that have become normal require men to be tough, hard, brave and so on. With these characteristics of masculinity, negative stigma is often attached to men who have the opposite characteristics. This masculinity stigma is the main factor in men being reluctant to express their feelings and choosing not to care about their mental health problems. Then, the concept of positive masculinity emerged, which became an alternative to avoid the various practical implications of traditional masculinity, which is often labeled as negative.

Positive masculinity is an active process that men undertake in opposition to traditional social norms for men. In other words, positive masculinity is the action of men breaking masculine gender norms in general, and positive masculinity does not construct men according to traditional social norms, but instead gives men the choice to behave according to their comfort, and what they want (Harris and Harper, 2014).

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Positive masculinity is defined by Isacco as a term that refers to the qualities of traditional masculine roles that are more positive, strength-based and have the potential to improve the lives of humans and those around them. In simple terms, positive masculinity is defined as the prosocial attitudes, beliefs and behavior of men and boys which give rise to positive consequences for themselves and others (Firdiyogi, 2022).

Badaszewski in his journal entitled Beyond The Binary: How College Men Construct Positive Masculinity offers that positive masculinity is an open and non-binary category in which men understand and challenge gender norms and develop their healthy sense of self and masculinity with the support of important people in their lives. The concept of positive masculinity that men must have includes:

a. Honest

b. Express their needs, such as emotional needs

c. Confident, secure, trustworthy, and no fear of being ostracized

d. Get to know themselves

e. Get on well with everyone

f. Use their powers in positive ways, such as to protect others

g. Respect women

h. Responsible

i. Achieve their goals

j. Be a good husband, partner and father to women

2.2.5 Toxic Masculinity

The real concept of masculinity is a positive characteristic. However, it becomes toxic when men are required to have and demonstrate masculinity in order to avoid the stigma that men are weak. It is a dangerous thing because it makes men unable to express their feelings openly. Kupers explains toxic masculinity as a constellation of characteristics that encourage misogyny, homophobia, greed, and violent domination (Kupers, 2001). In this case, Kupers believes that toxic masculinity is a depiction of male dominance which causes slanted views when things happen. Which is contrary to the concept of masculinity itself. This dominance is opposed by men, and creates resistance to labeling men themselves. In this case, men try to get out of the beliefs and norms that apply in society, towards the concept of masculinity that is attached to the male figure, which is potentially dangerous for the man himself, which, if too pressured, can cause feelings of frustration, and even suicide (Maulana, 2019).

Quoted from The Atlantic, toxic masculinity refers to a dominant form of masculinity in which men use dominance, violence, and control to assert their power and superiority. In other words, toxic masculinity is men who cannot express emotions openly. They have to be tough and strong all the time or they will be considered weak. In effect, this toxic masculinity may lead to more violence against women, as men may feel entitled to validation in their abusive behavior. This is in line with Kupers' statement above.

Meanwhile, Raewyn Connell, a sociologist from Australia, explains that toxic masculinity is the excessive standardization of a man's attitudes or traits.

Masculine men tend to be respected in their environment, physical and sexual strength are also valued. These things become standards in society, giving rise to toxic masculinity when they are not achieved or believe in different things. Toxic masculinity has regulated how men should behave and if anyone deviates from this attitude, they will be stigmatized in society.

Toxic masculinity highlights a particular form of masculinity and a set of social expectations that are unhealthy or dangerous. This points precisely to the fact that stereotypical masculine norms shape men's health, as well as their treatment of others. Men with toxic masculinity usually have many mental problems, such as selfishness, temperament, fragile masculinity, narcissism, and so on. Men with these mental problems often act in toxic ways because they feel they lack control or identity and try to exert power over the people in their lives. But they don't realize that they are wrong, instead they increasingly label themselves as true gentlemen. These types of people will eventually become men whose egos are fragile, irresponsible, afraid of being rivaled by a partner who is of higher quality than him, and if they get someone who is the same or lower, they will be arbitrary and abusive. Because from the start he has lived by unreasonable standards of manhood.

In this case toxic masculinity, masculinity is considered strength and emotions are weakness. This means that every man must be able to control his emotions in stressful situations or act dominantly. In essence, men are required to be firm, have a macho appearance, not be whiny, have a leadership spirit, and must be experts in various things.

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