THE RELATIONSHIP OF WOMEN'S STEREOTYPE AND MASCULINITY THROUGH THE STUDY OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE NOVEL *MOANA* BY SUZANNA FRANCES

Denisa Yunita

Agnes Setyowati H.

Ni Made Widisanti S.

Abstract

The main topic of this research is the relationship of stereotypes and masculinity of woman which is discussed based on a study of the main character in the novel *Moana* by Suzanna Francis. The research process uses intrinsic elements: characters, settings, conflicts, irony, and symbol, as well as extrinsic elements: gender, masculinity-femininity, stereotypes and symbolic violence. This research uses descriptive analytical methods and literature study techniques that produce stereotype findings that cause masculine trait of characters in the main character. The main character, suffered gender injustice of stereotypes and symbolic violence which can be seen from her father's prohibition to let her go outside the reef. Upon the agreement, the main character was encouraged to go outside the reef by carrying out the mission of recovering and saving inhabitants of the village.

Keywords: *Masculine, stereotypes, gender injustice, symbolic violence, and woman.*

INTRODUCTION

Background

Biologically, women are weaker than men and have limited abilities (Rozaq, 2017: 1), but culturally psychologically, women do not have to be in a secondary position because women are not born as women, but become women. Stereotypes are part of a culture that is believed by certain people. This stereotype is a label or stamp for a person or group in a wrong assumption (Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection, RI, para. 1-3 in Perdana, 2014: 3). In addition, forms of gender injustice originate from one source of the same mistake that is the stereotype of women. That way, women are stereotyped as someone who is not independent, is concerned with feelings and always needs help. Instead, men are stereotyped as independent, steadfast and rational. Therefore, stereotypes are negative images made by certain groups towards other groups (Perdana, 2014: 5).

Masculinity is maleness such as courage, dexterity, tenacity, and determination. Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick in Restia (2017: 6) says that men are born biologically, but what makes it masculine is the result of social and cultural construction, whereas while women can also behave like men called tomboys, and vice versa (vice versa) Halberstam, 1998: 5 in Restia, 2017: 6). In the present context, masculinity and femininity are no longer understood based on biological conditions but rather on the culture that shapes gender construction. According to Ivan Hill quoted by Kurnia (2004: 18) in Restia (2017: 14), gender is a

behavior that has existed in people's lives and the concept of gender from various kinds of perceptions that are linked between men and women into a culture that carries culture patriarchy is a difference that does not originate from an individual's innate as a whole.

According to Pavarthi, masculinity that is owned by women is a phenomenon in the female body that looks masculine in appearance. These masculine traits such as power, aggressiveness, and virility are transferred to a woman's body. Masculine associated with these properties is considered an ideal masculine characteristic. The concept of masculinity according to R.W. Connel (2005) in Diah (2018: 168), that masculinity is initially only seen from the biological aspect, in the sense that masculinity is binary opposition from femininity. The role ultimately distinguishes between men and women. According to Freud in Diah (20018: 168) masculinity and femininity are related to the role of psychiatry, but many things are related to social construction in patriarchal society.

Problem Identification and Limitation

Based on the background related to the topic in this study, the identification of the problem found by the writer lies in the stereotype of women who are deemed to be unable to do things that are included into the characteristic of the male sex (maleness) and the views of parents about the masculinity of a girl. The limitation of the problem in this research highlights the existence of stereotypes of the main female character that will be associated with the formation of masculine characters.

Problem Formulation

Based on the results of the identification of problems and problem boundaries that have been explained, the problems formulated in this study are as follows:

1. How can gender injustice be seen in the novel "Moana"?

2. What is the relationship between stereotypes and female masculinity in the novel "Moana" ?

Research Purposes

The aim of conducting this research is to show gender injustice and also to prove the researchers hypothesis that stereotypes can shape masculine characters in women through the study of the main character in the novel *Moana*.

Research Methods

This research uses descriptive analysis method, which is a method that examines the status of humans, objects, conditions, systems of thought or events that occur in the present (Nazir, 2014: 43). Data can be collected then analyzed and compared in descriptive analysis methods, whereas the technique used in this research is library research by using data to analyze the main character. The theory used as a theoretical basis in this research is intrinsic theory in the form of conflict, background and figures, and extrinsic theory in the form of theories of masculinity-femininity, gender, stereotypes and symbolic violence and journals that are relevant to this research.

The first step is to formulate the problem and define the problem that aims to simplify the analysis process. Then literature review is conducted as a reference material to be used as a basis for research activities. The present researchers also make assumptions, known as hypothesis, related to the purpose of this research. In analyzing the data, intrinsic and extrinsic elements as important supporting tools of the story are used. Intrinsic elements being used in this research are namely characters and characterizations, conflicts, irony, symbols, and settings. These four elements are the most important elements related to the focus of research in this thesis. Besides intrinsic, extrinsic elements are also used such as gender, femininity and masculinity, stereotypes and symbolic violence. Then finally the last step is to compile research reports and make conclusions from the results of the study.

Literature review

Intrinsic element

The intrinsic element is often referred to as the framework of a literary work. The existence of this element causes the presence of the text as a literary text and directly participates in building a story. Within the intrinsic elements, we can find themes, settings, characterizations, plots, narrative points of view, language or language style and others.

Character and Characterization

According to Nurgiantoro (2013: 246), characters and characterizations are often used in literary works. The character is more directed to the story actors while characterizations are a picture of someone who is clearly displayed in a story. According to Abrahams, Baldic (2001: 37) in Nugiantoro (2013: 247), characters are actors in a fiction or drama, while characterization is the character's presence in a story that drives the reader to interpret his personality through words or actions. According to Waluyo (2002: 17-19), a character's characteristics contain traits that are inherent in someone. There are three dimensions of characteristics in a fictional character, namely: Physiological Dimension is the physical condition of the character ie age, gender and so on. Psychological Dimension is a character's psychological state, that is, mentality, character, ambition, emotion, and so on. The Sociological Dimension is a person's condition in influencing one's behavior namely race, religion, position, class, ideology and so on.

Settings

The setting or background element has three main elements, namely place, time, and socio-culture. Each main element has its own problems but can influence each other in the main element. The setting of the place is the location where the event occurred in a story (Nurgiantoro, 2015: 314), Usually the place that is used in the world of fiction (real). The place used in the story must be clear and recognizable by the reader as if the reader feels the story really happened and is in the place and time described.

The time setting is when the occurrence of a story and the time is usually associated with historical events that make the reader 's perception carried in the atmosphere of the story. In this way, the

reader enjoys and understands the story from the time described in the storyline in order to impress the reader and feel as if the story really happened.

Socio-cultural background is the social life behavior of people in a place told in a fictional work story (Nurgiantoro, 2015: 322). The socio-cultural background also includes living habits, customs, traditions and beliefs in the story. More clearly, it is the depiction of the socio-cultural background told in the work of fiction. In addition, it can be described as the social status of the fictional characters in the story, such as middle, upper and lower stories.

Conflict

Conflict is a conflict between actors or characters, ideas, lust, and will. And conflicts are divided into 3 types: Man against man, human to human. Man against the environment that is humans with the environment. Man against Himself, that is man with himself. In conflict, the process culminates in a climax and then the resolution of the conflict. That way, the conflict becomes tense and there is a curiosity of the reader about the continuation of the conflict and how it is resolved. Conflicts can occur due to quarrels, differences in interests, betrayal, revenge and others (Nurgiantoro, 2015: 179). Conflict can be said is something that is not pleasant for the characters involved in the story. According to Wallek & Warren (1989: 285) in the book Nurgiyantoro (2010: 179), conflict is something that is dramatic with a battle between characers who have the same two forces causing the conflict to occur and there is a countermeasure.

Irony

Irony is a series of conflicting, incompatible, contrasting, even mocking meanings. In literary works there are three types of irony: Verbal Irony is a word that has two different meanings or contrasts, Dramatic Irony is having a different understanding from what is known to the reader, Irony of Situation is a conflict with expectations and reality that occurs (Taufik, 2016 : 17).

Symbol

A symbol is something that has more meaning than its literal meaning. Symbols in the form of circumstances, human objects or actions that have meaning in a story and also give a deeper meaning. Things that must be considered when looking for symbols, namely: the meaning of symbols built, supported by the entire context of the story; the story must show details that must be captured symbolically; the symbolic meaning must be very different from the real meaning; one symbol may have more than one symbol (Taufik, 2016: 16-17).

Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic is an element outside the literary text, but affects the literary text indirectly but does not become part of a literary work story in it. According to Wellek & Warren (1956), although this work is something that is less important, it will help to understand the meaning of satra's work, because the work will not emerge from a cultural vacuum. Extrinsic elements also have a number of elements including attitudes owned by the author, beliefs, and outlook on life, all of which

affect literary works such as psychology, in the form of author psychologists, as well as the application of psychological principles in literary works.

Gender Theory

Gender explains the differences between women and men that are innate and are formed from the culture that is learned and has been socialized since childhood. This distinction is very important because it confuses natural human characteristics (social construction) and which is not natural. this difference, makes us think again about the division of roles that are considered to have been inherent in women and men. In general, gender has given birth to differences in terms of birth, function, responsibility, and space in which humans move (Puspitawati, 2013: 1).

According to Sugihastuti (2010: 4-6), gender is not something that exists from birth and is not something we have, but something we do. Gender builds biological characteristics which initially naturally become excessive and put irrelevant position. Understanding of biological differences makes it social. The developments that are driven by gender in community practice are not all the same. However, gender has been embedded in social practices in understanding themselves or others, gender is very necessary in dealing with others because we ourselves have entered the scope of gender in society. Every person must choose and behave as a woman or a man, of course choices and attitudes require decisions or acceptance from the environment (Sugihastuti, 2010: 17).

Femininity and Masculinity

According to Wandi (2015: 248-249), masculinity is a construction which has maleness, properties of characteristic in men. In shaping the nature of this maleness, people create perception that it is used as a benchmark to become a man. According to Barker, quoted from Wandi (2015; 249), the value of masculinity in men is power, strength, independence, and work. In women it is seen in terms of tenderness, communication, where the value is a trait that comes from feminine. Masculinity is the result of social construction by culture that affects the results of social construction so that values can be different and not the same. Masculinity also comes from Latin as described in Putri (2018: 5). *"Masculine is derived from the Latin word as which means" male ". In popular use, the word masculine refers to the quality characteristics of a man. "(2018: 5)*

The understanding of masculinity according to Connell (1995) in Sugihastuti (2010: 70-71) is a trait or characteristic possessed by men. Masculinity and femininity are one part of a larger structure and are not coherent objects. According to Judith Halberstam quoted from Putri (2018: 6). Masculinity not only owned by men is not produced by men and does not express heterosexual men. However, what we call masculine has been produced by masculine women, gender deviations and lesbians. The masculine is formed by a culture that is closely stereotyped and attached to men, but its nature is very relative in every culture and also masculine characters can emerge with characteristics such as unyielding,

strong, active, competitive, brave, confident, full of confidence, independent, adventurous, agressive, decisive and act as leader (Sasmita, 2017: 7).

According to Pavarthi in Ulinuha (2017: 103), masculine women are masculine traits such as aggression, strength, and virility that exist in women's bodies. Masculine traits namely strength are considered as ideal characteristics of masculine.

The hegemonic masculinity according to R.W. Connell, quoted in the journal written by Suprapto (2018: 1), is a form of ideal masculinity that is the result of construction by society and the form of ideal masculine will vary in every place and time because it is tied to culture in society. However, there is a shift in form of ideal masculinity in the 1990s and 2000s. According to Charlesbois there is a shift in the form of hegemonic masculinity brought about by globalization, namely the ability of intellectuality, the ability to compete, and the ability to exercise control through the strength of social institutions. This is different from hegemonic masculinity which previously only used physical form. Masculine hegemony is defined as a patriarchal policy and guarantees male domination by weakening the position of women (Rafianka, 2013: 18). A form of recognition of patriarchal domination which directly oppresses women (Rafiantika, 2013: 33).

Stereotype

Stereotypes are part of a culture that is passed on and trusted by certain people (Richmond-Abhott in Perdana, 2014: 6). Stereotypes are labeling or marking for certain groups (Puspita, 2019: 7). The consequences of stereotypes lead to discrimination and injustice that occurs to women by limiting, disadvantaging women, making it difficult and impoverishing. Stereotypes are also referred to as gender injustice that is born from gender differences (Agustine, 2015: 8). Gender differences become a problem because they give birth to gender injustice so that women and men become victims of this gender injustice. Meanwhile, according to Puspitasari (2013: 17), stereotyping is the alignment of a word of purpose to show positive or negative traits to someone, class, or through one's actions. In the party world there are many steoreotypes against women such as women who are weak, not independent and always prioritize feelings that women are directly stereotyped. Men are also stereotyped as an independent, rational person.

According to Mansur Fakih, in Janu Arbain, et al (2015: 15), gender differences and gender roles lead to injustice against women, so that there are various forms of injustice such as marginalization (economic impoverishment) against women, subordination in one sex, stereotyping (negative labeling) in certain sexes, the double burden that occurs on women in the form of women has the nature of nurturing and diligent and get violence because of gender differences. Gradually, women and men tend to believe that gender roles are the same as nature that come naturally.

Symbolic violence

According to Pierre Bourdieu in Judge (2005: 38), the existence of symbolic violence, the power and domination of groups in social life in society which is carried out is referred to as symbolic violence. Symbolic violence is violence that has a subtle form that occurs in social life. In general, symbolic violence is an indirect action that occurs through culture and different forms of control within each individual. Symbolic violence is carried out through perceptions, thoughts, and legitimate actions by the community (Grzyb, 2016: 6). Symbolic violence includes actions of domination, hierarchy and subordination which are acts of cognition and recognition. Symbolic violence is exerted through the schemes of perception, thoughts and actions (habitus), the cognitive structures, by means of which we perceive the social world as legitimate and 'natural' that are shared by all members of society. Symbolic violence thus encompasses all the acts of domination, hierarchies, subordination, which are, at the same time, the acts of cognition and recognition. (Bourdieu in Grzyb, 2016: 6).

As explained above, symbolic violence becomes violence caused by masculine domination. Symbolic violence arises due to the dominance, hierarchy and subordination of women. This is caused by patriarchs who create order in traditional society with common sense, practical and do not need to be questioned about the meaning of social practices and gender relations that are owned by the dominated group. Therefore, the symbolic violence of masculine domination occurs through very basic actions and practical acts of recognition. This does not need to be thought about or emphasized because of the masculine domination of women. In a family, men who control women get their honor and status in the family, so that women who oppose social order in their behavior, consciously or not, are things that challenge the virility of men in their families. That way men must be able to control women's sexual behavior because it will threaten the honor and social status in their families.

Literature Review

In this study, the authors used previous research in the form of scientific journals relating to stereotypes, gender, femininity and masculinity. Some of this previous research is used as a reference to help understand stereotypes and masculinity in more depth, as follows:

1. Scientific Journal of Masculinity Representation in Disney Film *Moana* (Charles Sanders Pierce's Semiotic Analysis) by Ulin Sasmita, Tadulako University, Central Sulawesi. This research discusses case studies of forms of representation of masculinity in the main character Moana in the film *Moana* and proves that women can be masculine and men are feminine. This study helps the writer provide a description of masculinity in the main character Moana, but the only difference is the writer uses the novel as material for research.

2. Essays from *Shapes to Lava Monster*: Gender Stereotypes in Disney's *Moana* by Madeline Streiff from the University of California, USA and Lauren Dundes from

McDaniel College, USA. This essay discusses the case studies of stereotyped gender used in Disney films and discusses stereotypes and addresses gender hegemony patterns in popular Disney films. This essay helps the writer in understanding the stereotypes that occur in the main character. The difference with the research that the author uses in terms of the theory used is more than what is being used in this research.

Analysis

Moana is a story about a young woman who lives on a small island called Montunui. Moana lives in nature that makes her a brave woman so that she is accustomed to life in nature. When she was a child, Tui told her not to approach the sea. As a result of the ban, she grew into a teenager who has the greatest desire to be able to go sailing at sea. Her desire was not initially permitted because Tui saw the state of the sea was dangerous so he forbade Moana to go sailing at sea and approached the sea. From this, gender injustice can be seen in terms of the prohibition given to Moana. However, Moana's desire was so strong that she ventured to carry out a dangerous mission by returning Te Fiti's heart and rescuing her tribe from the disasters of darkness. Her courage in carrying out missions made her masculine character appear as brave, strong, resilient, and leader-minded.

In this novel, Moana is the main character and protagonist. Viewing her physiological dimension, she is described as a 16-year-old teenager. She was 16 years old and she experienced the most conflicts with other characters in the whole story.

Moana is displayed also in the psychological dimension that is seen from the emotional side she experienced from gender injustice such as the stereotypical actions Tui committed to her so as to bring up her true identity from the emotional side that affected Moana, showing that she was a developing and dynamic character who experienced development of characterization.

Changes from the psychological side of Moana arose from the results of her courage against the stereotypes that Tui made to her through restrictions that made her unable to get out of the island to sail at sea, or express her opinion but Tui had a desire that Moana be the successor to his leadership. However, Tui continued to provide stereotypical and symbolic violence indirectly in the form of prohibitions which made it difficult for Moana to develop her masculinity. In addition, the emotional pressure she feels from the problems she faces makes her experience conflicts with other characters. The characters with the most frequency are Tui and Maui. Next, there is the antagonist, namely Te Ka. Tui's treatment of Moana who always stereotyped her and the symbolic violence that she always did and Maui who was helpless as a man in fighting the enemy, resulted in Moana having a man-to-man conflict. she also experienced mounting emotional pressure and led to inner conflicts between herself (man against himself).

Besides the psychological dimension of Moana. Moana is also described in the sociological dimension. She lives and grows up in a simple family that teaches her to

respect life on the island of Motunui. She learned many things from her life at Motunui such as learning her culture. In addition, the habit of living with respect for life and socializing with others earned her the support of being a successor to her father's leadership. So Moana boldly decided to carry out a joint mission with Maui so that her tribe could survive the disaster of darkness that threatened their lives.

In carrying out his mission, she experienced the development of character by bringing up her masculinity side, that are brave, tough, strong and spirited leader. She can also sail in the sea alone to find Maui, fight enemies and survive in the ocean. However, she still needs Maui's help to fight Te Ka lava monster. With Maui's help against Te Ka, she succeeded in restoring Te Fiti's heart and saving her tribe from the calamity of darkness and making her a great leader. She also showed her father that she could become a great leader despite the many stereotypes and symbolic violence that occurred to him and Moana succeeded in proving what she wanted by bringing up her masculinity to become a great leader in the future even though she encountered many obstacles from Tui.

Conclusion

Based on the discussion conducted. The stereotypical relationship and masculinity of women are interrelated. Starting from gender injustice in the main character committed by her father so that the masculine character in the main character appears to prove her father that she can cross the reef and fight the dangers that threaten her life. The stereotypical act that her father

indirectly did was in the form of gender injustice due to the masculine domination of her father as a man in the family who had the power to govern his daughter. In addition, she received symbolic violence in the form of a subtle prohibition by prohibiting Moana from approaching the sea and sailing outside the reef, not making her unyielding. She was a victim of the power of masculine hegemony that her father could not prevent her from following her strong will and proved to her father that she was a woman who could carry out a dangerous mission even though she had to fight her father.

In carrying out the mission, she is not alone. Maui helped her carry out the dangerous missions and taught her how to see directions and how to sail in the ocean. Although accompanied by a male character, in the end, Moana is the one who completed the mission and not Maui. This indicates that feminine and masculine characters can be exchanged. In addition, from her psychological side, she is seen as someone brave, strong, resilient, unyielding, and having the spirit of a leader appears in some of the events that confront her. All of that is part of the masculine character that is seen in its psychological side.

Thus, it can be concluded that the relationship between stereotypes and masculine are interrelated which is shown by the acts of stereotypes and symbolic violence committed by Moana's father did not make Moana, the main character, give up on her will and this can be said as a description that destroys feminine stereotypes. Although she underwent gender

injustice due to the dominance of the masculine culture from the patriarchy society and the power of masculine hegemony that made her unable to fight her father, still, she is able to prove that stereotypical acts and symbolic violence cannot hinder her strong determination which resulted in the emergence of several masculine characters in her as a proof that women are able to carry out dangerous missions and gain recognition as tough and brave women as part of their masculine character.

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