

**MASCULINITY IN THE NOVEL *FORREST GUMP* BY WINSTON
GROOM
(Sociological Approach)**



THESIS

**Presented to The Faculty of Letters Bosowa University Makassar In Partial
Fullfilment of Requirement For Sarjana Degree At English Department**

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PAGE OF APPROVAL
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BY WINSTON GROOM, SOCIOLOGICAL
APPROACH.**

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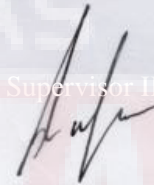
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Gratitude is endlessly expressed for the blessings given by God Almighty so that the researcher could complete this research as a requirement for the Bachelor Degree at Letters Faculty, English Language and Literature Program, Bosowa University Makassar. In writing this thesis, the researcher went through many obstacles, but with prayer, effort, and support from the people around the researcher were able to finish it well.

The researcher would like to proudly mention the people who have contributed and who have always been there in difficult times during the writing process of this thesis. First supervisor, **Dr. Sudirman Maca, S.S., M.Hum** and the second supervisor, **Andi Tenri Abeng, S.S., M.Hum**. The researcher has been incredibly fortunate to have supervisors who have consistently provided advise, criticism, assistance, information, references, patience, and time throughout the thesis writing process.

The researcher is also thankful to **Dra. Dahlia D. Moelier, M.Hum** and **Asyrafunnisa, S.S., M.Hum** and especially to the Head of Administration **Ma'am Yultriana, S.psi**, and staff for their attention and support in finishing this thesis.

Most importantly, love and supports from my beloved friends, **Aisyah, Muh. Yusril, Anang Kurniawan, Zulfikar Lubis** and **Muh. Jumadil**, my beloved classmates, **Greatest '17**, and my beloved seniors, **Boy Safri** and **Lily Indriasari**. And this thesis is dedicated to my beloved father, **Bahtiar** and mother, **Siti Sulainah**, and **Sister**, who never stop giving their best wishes.

The researcher realized that without the people mentioned above, it would not be easy to complete this thesis. The researcher really appreciated the time and moments that went through during the process of this thesis. The researcher hopes the thesis will make a good contribution to the world of literature and become a useful reference for education in Indonesia.

STATEMENT OF ORIGINALITY

I certify declare that the thesis entitled **MASCULINITY IN THE NOVEL FORREST GUMP BY WISTOM GRUMP** and all of its contents are truly the researcher's work. Content of this thesis is the product of my own work and that all the assistance received in preparing this thesis and sources have been acknowledged.

Makassar, August 2022
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ABSTRACT

Anang Kurniawan. 2022. 4517051002. *Masculinity in the Novel Forrest Gump by winston groom* (Supervised by Sudirman Maca and Andi Tenri Abeng)

This study aims to find the masculinity style and individual development of forrest gump novel, this research is expected to be a reference for further researchers.

The data source used in this research is Forrest Gump Novel. In analyzing the data, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive research method. The data were obtained by using reading, note-taking, and analyzing techniques through a sociological approach to literary works and to classify the Masculinity styles contained in the novel, the researcher used the theory of RW Connel.

The results of the research show that masculinity of Forrest Gump could make and execute strategies and vision well, found ideas to find plans, and created and implement Forrest Gump self-development to be felt and improved. Researchers could conclude that Forrest Gump explored how man can change to be the masculinity, it could be concluded that Forrest Gump was able to adapt himself as a leader who was responsible for the decisions he would carry out Forrest Gump was learned to lead himself.

Keywords: *Masculinity style, great american*

ABSTRAK

Anang Kurniawan . 2022. 4517051002. *Masculinity in the novel forrest gump by winstongroom* (Dibimbing oleh Sudirman Maca dan Andi Tenri Abeng)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui gaya maskulinitas dan perkembangan individu novel forrest gump, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi bagi peneliti selanjutnya.

Sumber data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah Novel Forrest Gump. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik membaca, mencatat, dan menganalisis melalui pendekatan sosiologis pada karya sastra dan untuk mengklasifikasikan gaya maskulinitas yang terdapat dalam novel, peneliti menggunakan teori RW Connel.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa maskulinitas Forrest Gump dapat membuat dan menjalankan strategi dan visi dengan baik, menemukan ide untuk menemukan rencana, dan menciptakan dan mengimplementasikan pengembangan diri Forrest Gump untuk dirasakan dan ditingkatkan. Peneliti dapat menyimpulkan bahwa Forrest Gump mengeksplorasi bagaimana laki-laki dapat berubah menjadi maskulin, dapat disimpulkan bahwa Forrest Gump mampu menyesuaikan diri sebagai seorang pemimpin yang bertanggung jawab atas keputusan yang akan dia lakukan Forrest Gump belajar memimpin dirinya sendiri.

Kata kunci : gaya maskulinitas , amerika raya

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Focusing on study of human behavior, it is already revealed that most of the population can be classified into some basic personality types such as Optimistic, Independent, Strong, Pessimistic, Trusting and Aggressive (Jewkes, et al. 2015:113). According to the personality that has been classified, it can be influenced by the society, institution, relationship, family, themselves and also career development.

Connell (2001:15) explained that personality is influenced by a variety of elements, including genetics, gender, environment, history, belief, parenting, and societal issues. The process that made up each person's individual personality evolve over time is referred to as personality development. The continual interaction of all of these influences, maybe most critically, is what continues to develop someone's personality throughout time.

Individual personality concepts have been affected by masculinity and feminism in the western culture for many centuries (Meyerowitz, 2008:1354). The word "gender" used to dismiss the idea that there are sex distinctions in behavior, temperament, and intelligence. On the other hand, masculinity in present takes many facets of life, including leadership, management, politics, and society. However, males are taught to assume

masculine roles over time, and they are taught to think and act in masculine ways.

The domination of male and subordination of female continued to occur in almost any patriarchal society (Nader, 1986:381). According to Connell & Messerschmidt (2005:17), the domination of masculinity is quite difficult to eradicate because patriarchy is based on a hormonal "aggression advantage", which man always show inequality in social.

The statement above can be observed why masculinity could affect in many ways of life. As masculinity is seen not as a single entity, Connell (2001:15) introduces the four levels hierarchy of masculinity: hegemonic, complicit, marginalized, and subordinate. In hegemonic masculinity, shows that men need to lead in any field. Moreover, marginalized masculinity is a kind of masculinity that men do not have entry to the hegemonic masculinity due to particular qualities they have, such as in the race.

Men who are classified as subordinate masculinity appeal to traits that the polar opposite of those associated with hegemonic masculinity, such as being physically weak or emotionally unstable (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005:54). Besides, masculinity may influence to someone and it so much interest to adapt in daily life because most often cited attributes of someone considered "manly" included a leader of a family/household, strong work ethic, and masculine physique. Things such as responsible, principled, and man of character also refers the typical man.

Potential positive influences of manhood on social included join meeting appointments and being a good example to children or others respectively.

In the 1990s sociologist take in to improve on theories of masculinity as a critique of gender such as men's race, class, sexuality, ability, age, and material signs of power identify in connecting to hegemonic masculinity. The fundamental effort did not effectively incorporate an analysis of power into how the roles are created, reinforced, and maintained within society.

Literary works also became a media to spread the term of masculinity aspect in our reference. Goldberg (2021:9) explained about evaluations of masculinity and connections of masculinity to mentioning as 'men' vary according to theoretical perspective in the literature on masculinities. For example, scientifically masculinities are the result of physiological factors, such as hormones or chromosomes.

Another field of study also influenced by masculinity such as leadership and literature, hence it can be in literary work which is discussed and focus on masculinity aspect. Winston Groom with his work *Forrest Gump* is one of masculinity and personality themes that can be found about how masculinity aspect related the character into real life. In addition, Literature is a mirror for the community and there are some who choose a theme from the reality of the community. Therefore, the literature is written into many various forms, such as poetry, stories, dramas, and novels. *Forrest Gump* by Winston Groom is one of the literary works which is tells

about reality. It can also consist of text based on fact and fiction. In other hand the society acts as a role model for the author.

Forrest Gump is a 1986 novel by Winston Groom. This novel tells about a portrayal of main character's adventures experience, from his childhood until he can prove his worth beyond his disability. Besides, there are so many self-development aspects can be learned from the story.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to conduct study on the novel *Forrest Gump* by Winston Groom to show and understand masculinity. It tries to present the portrayal of masculinity in the *Forrest Gump* novel within the character using hegemonic masculinity as the concept which helps the writer to examine the data.

B. Reason for choosing the Title

There are several reasons why the writer wants to analyze the *Forrest Gump* because the writer surely interested on this novel which tells about a man fight for his better life. On other side, the writer can understand the specific limitation of masculinity without ruin the rules of what others belief. Moreover, the researcher wants to find out the effect of masculinity to someone by adapting the positive view of masculinity into many aspects of life that appeared in *Forrest Gump* such as the power personality, family, career, leadership, and etc.

C. Identification of Problem

The writer found some problems to analyze according to the novel *Forrest Gump* by Winston Groom which is appeared in many discussions of masculinity. The writer addresses the problem of the research which are influence of masculinity domination issue through the novel and masculinity works around the social that tries to adapt the aspect of masculinity in life.

D. Question of the Research

1. What is the hegemonic masculinity portrayed in Winston Groom's novel "Forrest Gump"?
2. What is the positive and negative impact of hegemonic masculinity through the main character in his social relation?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the question of study, the objectives of this study are:

1. To describe the hegemonic masculinity that portrayed in Winston Groom's novel "Forrest Gump"
2. To find out the positive and negative impact of hegemonic masculinity through the main in his social relation.

F. Scope of the Research

Based on Winston Groom's novel to find of hirarki masculinity, the writer will analyze hegemonic masculinity in Winston Groom's novel "Forrest Gump" and the writer will focus on analyzing the positive and

negative impact of masculinity through the main character in his social relation.

G. Significance Research

This novel is easier to find out all aspect of masculnliny that occur in our lives because masculinity plays an important role as follow:

1. Theoretical Benefit, first, the writer hopes that this research can be used as a reference for previous research for students. Second, writer wants to spread out the hegemonic masculinity aspects wider through literature in order to be useful as a comparison study.
2. The Practical benefit , firstly, for the readers can find out the masculinity aspect especially in *Forrest Gump* so they can consider in determining unequal social and politic relations which are deleterious to the health of both men and women. Secondly, people can apply advantages from masculinity as evidence that needs to be worked into gender interventions. The last is by using field of literature that compare with social aspect, students can gain direct experience and broaden skill and ability which apply the hegemonic masculinity to their real life.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Studies

In this chapter, the writer would like to take look at some previous study which has done research on literary works such as novels, particularly masculinity.

Some previous studies have analyzed Masculinity in literary works, Rifani (2017) investigated *“The Portrayal of Masculine Qualities on Female Character in Shooting at Midnight Novel”*. In this study the portrayal of masculinity has been show on Bridget Logan’s character. This study discovered that main character adopts some traits which stereotypically belong to men such as active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong and wise which has been analyzed by characterization theory.

Another study was conducted by Sholichah, (2020) which analysed *“Hegemonic analyzed Masculinity in Oscar Wilde's “The Picture of Dorian Gray”* the aimed of this study is literary criticism applying the theory of Mills which assuming the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity. The results of the study show that both Dorian Gray and Lord Henry perform various kinds of attitudes to establish their hegemonic masculinity.

In line with the previous study, study is written by Omar (2011) also investigated masculinity, entitled "*Masculinity and the acceptance of violence: a study of social construction*". This study is aims to seek to empirically measure masculinity and to study its relationship to perceptions of violence. Results indicate that those who more strongly conform to masculine norms are more likely to be accepting of the violence represented in these vignettes. This study begins to examine that relationship and shows that a relationship between masculinity and the acceptance of violence does exist. Gender and context complicate our understanding of violent scenarios, but the socialized concept of masculinity remains an important predictor of acceptance violence.

Another study was conducted by Rochmulhidayah, (2019) which analysed "*Masculinity and Femininity in Cosmetic Advertisement*". This study was analysed masculinity and femininity in cosmetic advertisements. The topic of women and the relationship with beauty has always been an intensive one within feminist studies. The result of the study showed that there are some similarities and differences between masculinity and femininity in there cosmetic brands.

The study was written by Swain (2001) also investigated masculinity, entitled "*An ethnographic study into the construction of masculinity of 10-11 years old boys in three junior schools*". This study is aim to investigate the construction of masculinity of 10-11 year old boys at school. It is a comparative ethnographic study set in three junior schools differentiated by

the social characteristics of their intake. The result showed the various strategies and symbolic resources that the boys are able to draw on to gain status and to classify and position themselves both within their own peer groups and in relation to the official culture in each school.

Based on the previous studies above is exactly the analysis of the masculinity aspect. It is different with this research which the writer will analyze about masculinity by using hegemonic masculinity theory which is specific will explain the characterization and the impact of masculinity arranged by Reawyn Connell with terms heterosexuality, power, highly educated, aggression, non-emotional and rejects what is constructed as feminism within apply sociological approach entitled *Masculinity in the novel Forrest Gump Winston Groom*.

B. Literature

1. Defenitions

Literature means writing valued as work of art. It also refers to the composition that tells stories, dramatizes, situations, expresses emotions, analyzed and advocates. Richard Taylor says:

“Literature, like other arts, is essentially an imaginative act of the writer’s imagination in selecting, ordering, and interpreting life experiences.” (1981;1) works

Literary works are part of the community. Literature was born from the imagination of a writer, as well as reflections of social phenomena that are nearby. Therefore, the presence of a literary work is a part of

community life (Jabrohim, 2003: 59). Literature is one branch of art is always in the center of human civilization cannot be denied even the existence accepted as a cultural reality. Literary works are not only valued as of art that contains the values of imagination and emotion wrapped up in appreciation of the author. As a creative literary work which is used as an intellectual consumption in addition to emotional consumption (Spring, 1990: 1).

Literature as a product of human culture has its own functions. Literature has two functions. The first is literature of power. Literature of power means that the function of literature as power is to move the heart and mind of the readers. The second is literature of knowledge. Literature of knowledge has function to teach. It means that literature gives particular values, messages, and themes to the readers.

Literature has great function in developing human's feelings, ideas, and interests. Generally, the functions of literature are as follows: the first function is literature gives knowledge of those particularities with which science and philosophy are not concerned. The second function is that literature makes the human perceive what human see, imagine what human already know conceptually or practically. The final function of literature is that literature relieve human either writers or readers from the pressure of emotions.

Literature also functions to contribute values of human lives. In education program, literature may give significant contribution for

students' development and knowledge. The contribution of literature in education covers intrinsic values and extrinsic values. The intrinsic values are the reward of a lifetime of wide reading recognizable in the truly literate person while the extrinsic values facilitate the development of language skills and knowledge.

2. Novel

Literature is a language art created from the human expression to deliver the beauty toward its devotee or the reader (Kurniawan, 2012:38). That is why a literary work can be enjoyed, understandable, and used by the society also. The beauty itself can be seen from the drawing life pictured in the story of from the beautiful diction chosen by the writer (Kurniawan, 2012:40). While the value is when the literary work deliver the valuable message to be learn. The main factor in the drawing world as created in the literary work is the creator of the literary work itself (Kurniawan, 2012:39). When the author creates a literary work, he/she would refer to the condition of the social he/she lived in. It means that, the way an author lives will influence the way he/she will create the literary work. Marx as already explained it:

“Human must live before being able to think. How and what they are thinking about have a close relationship with how they are living. It is because what human express and the way they are expressing is based on the way in which they are living. (Faruk, 2005).”

A novel as one of literary works has much been used by the authors to show the picture of the certain real society in the real life. Sometimes, novel is not only reflect the reality but also consists of the valid history (Faruk 2005:70), and in the world of literary work, fiction which is telling, showing or taking the real history as the elements building that literary work (fiction) is called historical fiction. (Nurgiyantoro, 2012).

There are many definitions of novel. According to Santoso and Wahyuningtyas (2010: 46), which describe novel is a prose essay that is longer than a short story and tells the life of someone with more in-depth by using everyday language and discuss many aspects of human life. Purba, (2010: 62), Says Novel interpreted as a fictional prose story with a certain length, which depicts the character, movement and real-life scenes that representative in a groove or a rather chaotic state or wrinkled. Based on Siswanto (2008: 141) stated that novel Writing prose is long, contains a series of stories a person's life with those around him by accentuating the character and nature of the perpetrators. The problems discussed are not as complex as romance. Usually, the novel tells the events in a certain period. The language used is more like everyday language. From some definition above, the writer concludes the novel is a story in prose whose author tries to create and tell about human life which has plot, setting, character etc.

According to Nurgiyantoro,(2002:13), There are two elements of Novel as follows:

a. Intrinsic elements

Intrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work from the inside of the literary work itself. Intrinsic elements also directly take part in the making of the story. These elements will be seen while reading a literary work. The intrinsic elements of fiction consist of theme, setting, plot, point of view, and the character. Those elements are related to each other as a whole literary work. The first of intrinsic Elements is the theme. Theme is the underlying meaning of the story, a universal truth, a significant statement in the story is making about society, human nature, the human condition. While setting includes the place and the time period in which the story take place.

The next is plot. According to statement as quoted by Nurgiyantoro, plot is a story part which contain the chronological events, but each event is connected only through the causality relationship, an event causes or is caused by other events (Nurgiyantoro,2002:17).

Point of view is point toward how the story is told. As Abram's explanation which is quoted by Nurgiyantoro, point of view is a way or a view that the authors use as a media to represent the character, action,

setting, etc. build the story, through the character point of view and through the eyes of the characters (Nurgiyantoro,2002: 248).

The meaning of the character In English literature refers to two different meaning. Character can be meant as the person or people that exist in the story, or can be meant as a person that presented in the literary work. According to M.H. Abram, character is a person or people presented in dramatic or which by the reader, are interpreted to have moral quality and certain tendency like what is expressed in speech and action (Nurgiyantoro,2002: 165).

In literary works, especially fiction works, characters are divided into some types. They are major character and minor character. Major character is main character when it is almost in whole of story. It is also related with other characters in the story. On the other hand, minor character is small character when it is only in some parts in the story. Usually, minor character could exist when it has correlation with major character (Nurgiyantoro, 2002: 176-177).

b. Extrinsic elements

Extrinsic elements are the elements that build the literary work from outside of the work, but indirectly have effects to the construction of a literary work. The extrinsic elements consist of elements such as the author's biography and life (experiences), psychological aspect,

social condition, culture, political, Economic, historical aspect.
(Nurgiyantoro,2002:72).

3. **Masculinity**

Masculinity has always been one of the most popular issues around the world literature. The term, "**Masculinity**" was used by **Ronald F. Levant** in his book "Masculinity reconstructed changing the rules of manhood" in 1996. He points out that: "masculinity is that putting the view that changing the social relations of gender will involve changing men's subjectivities, as well as their daily practices signified with avoid romantic, emotional limitation, ambitious, independent, strong and aggressive which man should be better and have a good personality and responsible.

Masculinity study is a significant outgrowth of feminist studies and an ally to its older sister in a complex and constantly shifting relationship (Gardiner, 2002). Diversity also exists within a given setting. Within the one school, workplace, or ethnic group, there will be different ways of enacting manhood, different ways of learning to be a man, different conceptions of the self, and different ways of using a male body. This diversity is particularly well documented in research on schools (Foley 1990:56), but can also be observed in workplaces (Messerschmidt 1997) and the military (Barrett1996:60).

To engage masculinities through the prism of feminist theory or to write feminist theory using masculinities as an analytic dimension requires two

temperamental postures. One must engage masculinity critically as ideology, as institutionally embedded within a field of power, as a set of practices engaged in by groups of men. However, men are not privileged by class, race, ethnicity, sexuality, age, and physical abilities, given most men's contradictory locations. One must also consider certain forgiveness for actual embodied men as they attempt to construct the lives of some coherence and integrity in a world of clashing and contradictory filaments of power and privilege (Gardiner, 2002:45).

No longer is masculinity the known, unexamined, natural phenomenon that it had been taken to be. Beginning in the 1960s, men started to apply feminism to examining their own lives as men in a patriarchal society. While many of these analyses evoked reactionary answers (at least in the United States).

a. Masculinity in Gender Studies

The idea of masculinity started in the 1970s once some individuals dispute the role of men in gender relations, a problem that rose together with the women's liberation movement. Even the men's liberation movement in the 1970s tried to reform the male sex-role, commonly characterized as "men, power, and alter" problem. However, the movement did not concern about what men or boys genuinely do. Masculinity comes from a groundwork cluster that studies inequalities in education. This concern emerged in *Associate in Nursing*, where cluster

known multiple patterns of masculinity and muliebrity among teenagers is much discussed (Connell,2005: 120).

Gender theory has a vital role in the approach concerning men and masculinities. Masculinities need some aspects in previous masculinity, some critiques and alternatives, and the results are equal between masculinity and femininity in society. The vital issue within the twentieth-century feminism was gender social construction, followed by the concept of masculinity (Gardiner, 2004:76).

Men and masculinity have a significant position in gender theory. The thought it seeks to grasp a women's social state of affairs and additionally articulate concerning women's perspective. There is cultural condemnation between gender theories with masculinity theory. Misogynism or a version for different girls in gender studies has given birth to feminist theory, and feminist theory helped create masculinity.

b. The Nature of Masculinity

Masculinity may be a part of cultural gender, and its trendy usage assumes that one's behavior result comes from one sort of person. This idea believes in individual distinction. From that case, it often engineers a conception of individuality that developed in early-modern Europe. Masculinity does not exist without any distinction from "femininity".

Masculinity is a concept of social roles, behavior, and meanings attached explicitly to men at certain times (Kimmel and Aronson, 2003).

Connell (2005), says that masculinity is placed on gender relationship, a practice that involves men and women and has implications on real experience, character and culture. Masculinity is attributed to men associated with sexual quality (Sastryani, 2007:5).

According to Barker (2007:90), masculine is a form of constructed masculinity to men. Men are not born with the nature of masculinity. Naturally, masculinity is formed by culture. The nature of women and men is culturally constructed. Generally, traditional masculinity considers the values between power, courage, action, control, independence, self-satisfaction, male solidarity highly, and work among those who are looked down upon is interpersonal relationships, abilities, verbal, domestic life, tenderness, communication, women, and children (Barker,2007:91).

Its definition is based on masculinity scales in a scientific discipline, by showing the data point of discrimination between a gaggle of men and ladies. It adds the premise of ethnographical discussion of masculinity that describes the culture and the patterns of men's lives, and it is known as the pattern of masculinity (Connell,2005:27).

According to Kimmel (2004:19), masculinity is a collection of meanings that are always on change about things related to men so that it has different definitions for different individuals and times. Meanwhile, Morgan (in Beynon, 2002:20) says that "what is masculinity is what men and women do rather than what they are," which means what men and

women are likely to perform the traits of masculinity. From several definitions of masculinity, some writers choose to use Barker's theoretical foundation, i.e., to put masculinity in gender roles, positions, behaviors, and forms of maleness construction of men associated with sexual quality and then fixed by culture.

In additions, Beynon (2002:22) staes masculinity traits could be identified about the following criteria:

- a) New Man as Nurturer, i.e., men have tenderness as a father, such as taking care of children and involving the full role of meaning the domestic arena;
- b) New Man as Narcissist, i.e., men should show masculinity with Yuppy style, flashy and elegant. Men are increasingly like pampering themselves with commercial products such as property, cars, clothing, or personal artifacts that make them look successful;
- c) Masculine men prefer building his life around football or soccer and the world of drinking, as well as sex and relationships with women. They concern with leisure time, having fun enjoying free life as it is together with their friends, watching football, drinking beer, and making jokes that, to some extent, are considered degrading women;
- d) Metrosexual men prefer fashion, maybe similar to the type of masculine males that existed in the 1980s. Metrosexual men are also identical to people who care about an organized lifestyle, like details

and tend to be perfectionists.

c. Hierarchy of Masculinity

Connell (1995:111) introduces a hierarchy of masculinity with four levels: complicit, marginalized, subordinate, and hegemonic. The hierarchy explains how masculinity dominates even though in the ranks of the first gender, men, towards other men who are weak or towards the other gender, i.e., women. The four levels are different in terms of definition and the characteristics that the owners possibly perform.

The first level of masculinity is complicit masculinity, complicit masculinity is known as the slacker version of hegemonic masculinity. Masculinities were constructed in a way that made them conscious of the patriarchal dividend. So, they get the benefit of being a man. However, these men with complicit masculinity do not need to be the front-liner in terms of the patriarchal dividend. For instance, baseball supporters only need to watch the matches on TV or the field; they do not have to play (2005). The second level of masculinity is marginalized masculinity. According to Connell (2005),

The second level, marginalized masculinity relates to class and race relations, this transformation occurred from the social dynamic. Connell describes this masculinity by giving the example of Black Masculinity in the United States. Black people can be both the sporting stars as a symbol of masculine strength and the fantasy character of the black rapist in a drama in a white-supremacist context. The next level of

masculinity in Connell's Hierarchy is subordinate masculinity. This masculinity is the opposite of hegemonic masculinity. These men with no quality of hegemonic masculinity are included in subordinate masculinity. Hegemony is often associated with dominance, and among men, there are relations between dominance and subordination.

The last, and probably the most "valued" level of masculinity is hegemonic masculinity. It is described as the "ideal" masculinity where these men with the quality of hegemony are dominant. They dominate women and another gender that is considered feminine. Hegemony explains and supports an international economy that supports a single dominating state, Kindleberger (1939:67). This theory has a liberal element in creating an open world economy based on free trade. Therefore, hegemonic masculinity is usually regarded as capable people. For example, a general manager in a corporation can lead, decide, and even suspend his employee.

C. Sociological Approach

Sociological approach is scientific approach that gives priority to analyses about human in society, society institution, and social process objectively. Kennedy (1994) stated, "Sociological approach Applied is sociological criticism examines literature in the cultural, economy, and political context in which it is written or received". Sociology and literature

have a tight relation. It can be seen from the object and goal that are discussed.

Theories in sociology provide us with different perspectives with which to view our social world. A perspective is a simply way of looking at the world. A theory is a set of interrelated propositions or principles designed to answer a question or explain a particular phenomenon; it provides us with a perspective. Sociological theories help us to explain and predict the social world in which we live (Mooney, L.A 2007:45).

Another definition of sociology is also stated by Raewyn Connell. She is known as the Australian Sociologist who learns about the hegemonic masculinity and men's studies in society. The idea of hegemonic masculinity is initially planned in Australia within the dialogue concerning men's role. (Connell 2005), hegemonic is the derivation of Gramsci's Hegemony. Basically, it means a change in culture that a group believes and demands to be a social life leader.

Thus, Connell defines masculinity as Foucault's "power" and hegemonic as Gramsci's "hegemony". Hegemonic masculinity is originally the holder of the patriarchal dividend. It can be defined as "*the type A personality*". Getting the tendency, all objectionable things men do rape, business practice, dog-eat-dog, assault, environmental degradation, etc. can be included in the box of hegemonic masculinity. The more extreme the image becomes, the less it has to be owned by most men (Connell, 2000).

In Connell's work, *Masculinities*, hegemonic masculinity is the correspondence between the cultural ideal and institutional power, whether collective or individual. It is not to determine that a possible bearer of hegemonic masculinity is always the most powerful person. Connell gives exemplars, a film actor or even a fantasy figure such as a film character. Individual holders of institutional power or great wealth might not have the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity in real life.

In this study, the writer wants to analyze *Forrest Gump* by Winston Groom. Specifically, this study will focus on the aspect of masculinity. Therefore, masculinity is taken as the keywords because it is topic of the novel that the writer takes.

Connell (2005), through hegemonic masculinity theory form is characterized by heterosexuality, power, highly educated, aggression, non-emotional and rejects what is constructed as feminism.

a. **Heterosexuality**

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), heterosexuality is the state of being sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. While in this masculinity context, dominant masculinity is constructed mainly by heterosexuality

b. **Power**

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), power is the ability to control people or things. Holter (1997, 2003), in the context of masculinity, considering one of the most sophisticated of all critiques

conceptually, argues that the concept constructs masculine power from the direct experience of women instead of from the structural basis of women's subordination (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005:45).

c. **Aggression**

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), aggression is feelings of anger and hate that may result in threatening or violent behavior. However, Wright (1996:86) conceptualizes that work settings dominated by a masculine work ideal and often characterized by 'aggressive displays of technical self-confidence and hands-on ability and devaluing the gender characteristics of women'

d. **Technical Competence / Highly Educated**

This term is usually used in the working field. Thus, technical competence / highly educated is a term as a skill or knowledge is superior. Hodges (2010:717) considers males who embody organizationally valued masculine traits, including technical competence / highly educated (through job skills and academic attainment), could be more likely to receive more massive returns for fatherhood on the idea of their adherence to workplace hegemonic masculinity.

e. **Avoid Feminism or Rejects what is constructed as feminism**

Hegemonic masculinity refers to a societal pattern in which stereotypically male traits are idealized as the masculine cultural ideal,

explaining how and why men avoid feminism and maintain dominant social roles over women and other groups considered to be feminine (Connell 2005).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will explain the type of the research, source of the data, data collection and methodology to analyze data.

A. Type of the Research

The type of this research will use a descriptive qualitative in which data would be methodically described in order to obtain correct results by using multiple data sources. The purpose of this descriptive research is to produce a description by reading novel as the main data source and theory that is relevant to the research object used.

B. Source of Data

The subject of the study is a novel entitled “*Forrest Gump*” by Winston Groom. *Forrest Gump* was published in 1986 and published by *Doubleday*, and supporting data, the writer will take from the literary books or novel. The genre of this novel is a fictional pros and cons of masculinity things. There are 228 pages and 12 chapters of the novel

C. Method of Collecting Data

Based on the data, the writer will take some steps to collect the data, as follow:

1. The writer will read the object of the study several times accurately, which is equipped to encourage the essence of the story making it

easier for writer to analyze everything related to the subject of the study.

2. Identifying, the writer will identify the data that gathered in *Forrest Gump*. The sentences may be highlighted or labeled with relevant information.
3. Noting and quoting. During this method, the writer will take notes and quotes any expressions or statements that related to the masculinity to support the hegemonic masculinity and the impact through the novel.
4. Collecting a number of data of this research will be enriched that related with the topic of the research like interrelated journals, the previous research, and therefore the other references.

D. Methodology of Analyzing Data

At this point, the way to analyzing the data, the writer will use the descriptive qualitative. In order to find the data, the writer will apply the theory of Raewyn Connell based on his perspective called Hegemonic Masculinity to appear the masculinity that contain in Winston Groom's novel and connecting to the extrinsic element of the novel by using sociological approach. Sociology is essentially the scientific objective of studying man in society, the study of social institutions and of social process. As a result, the writer will elaborate the data and then put the conclusion based on the novel.

CHAPTER IV
FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer would like to analyze the Masculinity types view from the Novel “Forrest Gump”. Besides, analyze the Masculinty types. The writer also focuses on Masculinity potrayed that become one of the major themes in the novel “Forrest Gump”.

C. Finding

1. Hegemonic Masculinity Portrayed

a. Heterosexuality

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), heterosexuality is the state of being sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. While in this masculinity context, dominant masculinity is constructed mainly by heterosexuality.

No.	Heterosexuality	Page
1.	Data 1: Meantime I got to go to class, un the nut school, we really didn’t have that much to do, but here they was far more serious about things. Somehow, they had worked it out so’s I had three homeroom classes where you just sit there and did whatever you wanted and then three other classes where there was a lady who was teaching me how to read. Just the tow of us. She was real nice and pretty and more and once or twice I had nasty thoughts about her. Miss Henderson was her name	(1986 – 6)
2.	Data 2: Guess who should be in my homeroom class but Jenny Curran. She come up to me in the hall and says she remembered me from first grade. She was all grown up now, with pretty black hair and she was long-legged and had a beautiful face, and there was other things too, I dare not to mention.	(1986– 6)

2.	Datum 3. ”I started trying to play with the girls but that weren’t much better, cause they all run away from me.”	(1986 – 13)
3.	Data 4: The problem was that while miss French was a nice kind lady, the things that she done to me that night was the kinds of things I’d have preferred to have done to me by Jenny Curran and yet, there was no way I could see to even begin getting that accomplished cause what with the way I am, it is not so easy to ask anyone for a date. That is so put it midly.	(1986 – 15)

Data 1. Represented about the *Heterosexuality*. In the line *She was real nice an pretty and more’n once or twice I had nasty thoughts about her. Miss Henderson was her name.* Forrest in class was attracted to his teacher Miss Henderson in read, he was describing the teacher as nice and pretty which was include Forrest had attraction to opposite sex which was Miss Henderson a woman.

Data 2. Represented about the *Heterosexuality*. The way Forrest described the details about Jenny Curran in line *She was all growed up now, with pretty black hair an she was long-legged an had a beautiful face, and they was other things too, I dare not mention.* In society man would described what they like in example a woman which was Jenny Curran a young lady from Forrest first grade that he had attracted to Jenny Curran. Heterosexuality based on the definition, Heterosexuality was having attracted to opposite sex Forrest was a male and Jenny Curran was a woman.

Datum 3. Represented about the *Heterosexuality*. Masculinity describes the impact of heterosexuality in this sentence, "I started tryin to play with the girls but that were not much better, cause they all run away from me" tend to show attraction to the opposite sex as intended by heterosexuality itself. Therefore, identify of masculinity included to this data.

Data 4. Represented about the *Heterosexuality*. In the line *Miss French was a nice kind lady*. Forrest was complimented his teacher which was Miss French a woman, and in the following line *the things that she done to me that night was the kinds of things I'd have preferred to have done to me by Jenny Curran*. Forrest was making love with his teacher Miss French which was a woman, and he also fantasizing the night should had done to him and Jenny Curran which was also a woman. This explained the data could be categorized as Heterosexuality.

b. Power

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), power is the ability to control people or things. Holter (1997, 2003), in the context of masculinity, considering one of the most sophisticated of all critiques conceptually, argues that the concept constructs masculine power from the direct experience of women instead of from the structural basis of women's subordination (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005:45).

No.	Power	Page
1.	Data 5: “Today,” Doctor Quackenbush says to the class, “we has a visitor who is gonna be auditing this course from time to time. Please welcome Mister Forrest Gump.” Everybody turn an look at me an I give a little wave, an then the class begin”	(1986-90)
2.	Data 6: “One day he say, “You know, Forrest, I am surely glad you have come here, so I can have somebody to play chess with, an I am glad I have saved you from that cooking pot. Only thing is, I really would like to win jus one chess game from you.”At that, Big Sam be lickin his chops, an it didn’t take no idiot to figger out that if I let him win jus one game, he was gonna be satisfied, a have me for his supper, then an there. Kinda kep me on my toes, if you know what I mean.” “Then they tried this other thing they call the defense, where they put three guys in front of me an I am sposed to get thru them an grap the guy with the football”	(1986-126)
3.	Data 7: “Then they tried this other thing they call the defense, where they put three guys in front of me an I am sposed to get thru them an grap the guy with the football”	(1986-15)
4.	Data 8: “that afternoon, when I was leaving to go to the gym, there he is, with a bunch of his friends. I tried to go the other way, but he come up to me and start pushin me on the shoulders. And he’s sayin all kinds of bad things, callin me a “stupo” and all, and then he hit me in the stomach. It didn’t hurt so much, but I was startin to cry and I turned and begun to run, and heard him behind me and the others was runnin after me too. I just run as fast as I could toward the gym, across the practice football field and suddenly I seen Coach Fellers, settin up in the bleachers watchin me. The guys who was chasin me stop and go away, a Coach Fellers, he has got this real peculiar look on his face, and tell me to get suited up right away. A while later, he come in the locker room with these plays drawn on a piece of paper—three of them—an say for me to memorize them best I can. That afternoon at the	(1986-17)

	football practice, he line everybody up in two teams an suddenly the quarterback give me the ball an I'm sposed to run outside the right end of the line to the goalpost.'	
5.	Data 9: ' Curtis stop cussin for a moment and look up at me and say, "You supposed to be an idiot, how you figure that out?" An I say, "Maybe I am a idiot, but at least I ain't stupid," an at this, Curtis jump up an commence chasin me with the tire tool, callin me ever terrible thing he can think up, and that pretty much ruin our relationship.'	(1986-32)
6.	Data 10 :“What the hell is this?” an Dan be tryin to get thru the ring ropes but Mike, he stand up an pull Dan back by his shirt collar. Then all of a sudden the bell rung, an I get to go to my corner”.	(1986 -156)
7.	Data 11: “ Colonel Gooch say. “How could you do thisto me? I am ruint. My career is probly finished!“I dunno,” I says, “but I am tryin to do the right thing.”	(1986-75)
8.	Data 12: “Wrestling”, says Mike. “There is a circuit of professional wrestles, The Masked Marvel, The Incredible Hulk, Gorgeous, Filthy McSwine you name em. The top guys make a hundrit, two hundrit thousand dollars a year. We’s start your boy here off slow. Teach him some of the holds, show him the ropes. Why, I bet in no time he’d be a big star— make everybody a pile of money.”	(1986-160)
9.	Data 13: In Intermediate Light, they provide me with a textbook that weigh five pounds an look like a Chinaman wrote it. But ever night I take it down to the basement an set on my cot under the lightbulb, an after a wile, for some peculiar reason, it begun to make sense. What did not make sense was why we was sposed to be doin it in the first place, but figgerin out them equations was easy as pie. Professor Hooks was my teacher’s name, an after the first test, he axed me to come to his office after class. He say, “Forrest, I want you to tell me the truth, did somebody provide you the answers to these questions?” and I shake my head and then he hand me a sheet of	(1986-23)

	paper with a problem written on it and says for me to set down and figuring it out. When I am thru, Professor Hooks look at what done and shake his head and say “Greatgodamighty”	
10.	Data 14: A day or so later, that guy come up to me in the hall an says he’s gonna “get” me. All day I was afraid terribly, an later that afternoon, when I was leaving to go to the gym, there he is, with a bunch of his friends. I tried to go the other way, but he come up to me an start pushin me on the shoulders. An he’s sayin all kinds of bad things, callin me a “stupo” an all, an then he hit me in the stomach. It didn’t hurt so much, but I was startin to cry and I turned an begun to run, an heard him behind me an the others was runnin after me too. I jus run as fast as I could toward the gym, across the practice football field an suddenly I seen Coach Fellers, settin up in the bleachers watchin me. The guys who was chasin me stop and go away, an Coach Fellers, he has got this real peculiar look on his face, an tell me to get suited up right away. A wile later, he come in the locker room with these plays drawn on a piece of paper—three of them—an say for me to memorize them best I can.	(1986-153)
11	Data 15: Some other people was watchin an then along comes Jenny Curran, an I’m bout to take off again—but then, for no reason I know, I jus didn’t do it. That feller take his stick an poke me in the stomach with it, an I says to mysef, the hell with this, an I grapped a holt to his arm an with my other hand I knock him upside the head an that was the end of that, more or less.	(1986-8)

Data 5 showed power, from the sentence "I wave a small hand to the audience" his presence on the podium and how everyone looked at him is a form of power, Forrest has the ability to affect the surrounding environment that was why this data was clearly categorized as power, small wave Forrest that was posted to the public illustrates the

influence of Forrest Gump. Forrest's social ties were able to make him the centre of attention.

Data 6 explained power, "I want to beat you in this chess game, Forrest," said Forrest's friend. This sentence explained that the aspect of power in masculinity strongly reflects, Forrest often won and caused Forrest to have control over his chess co-stars, oppression in the sense of being defeated, albeit only in a game of chess. The main character in this novel, the interactions that occurred in social relationships were also a power Forrest Gump with the desire to beat Forrest, and this had shown that Forrest was influential in social interaction.

Data 7, in this case described the power of a main character who showed a sense of trust in friends, this was described in the sentence "Forrest had to face three men in front to get the ball" obviously Forrest had the power over those three opponents in the field. This concluded Forrest had the power over control.

Data 8 In this case, Power provides a miracle where when the main character suddenly got an important role in the rugby team, a task that he should not get but the team coach could see the great potential in Forrest, therefore indirectly on Forrest's abilities could give positive energy to the team he defends, the power that could change the perspective of a group was what showed the masculinity side of the

main character, this picture showed the power aspect in the masculinity theory.

Data 9. Forrest said “maybe I’m an idiot but I’m not stupid” in this sentence explained that Forrest has the power to defend himself, and determine what good things he thought were right and wrong, therefore this case showed how strong and strong Forrest's feelings were against emotional stress what he experienced, in this case emotional control was a representation of power in masculinity theory therefore that it could be said that being a masculine man can control emotions and anger using the power of reason and logical thought.

Data 10. The representation in this case, describing the actions taken by Forrest in making decisions and the power of self-control, was proven in the sentence "I will go to the corner" this sentence, was a logical action of a man who could control himself in a desperate situation, therefore the impact of this did not create animosity in the bond of friendship between Dan, Forrest, and Mike. This description proved that power was not only about physicality but also the way a masculine man made decisions.

Data 11. In this case, there was the sentence "I am devastated, my career was finished here" said the colonel, then Forrest said "I don't know! I have done my best". This was a representation of power, which provided solutions to every problem, not just about strength

physical, but a masculine man must also be able to provide solutions to himself and his social interactions.

Data 12. In this case, in the line *“They was a circuit of professional rassler The Masked Marvel, The Incredible Hulk, Georgeous George, Filthy McSwine you name em.* Forrest friend named Mike considered Forrest had the same power as those candidates which were professional wrestling, and in the following line *“...Teach him some of the holds, show him the ropes. Why, I bet in no time he’d be a big star make everybody a pile of money.”* Mike was absolutely certain about Forrest could beat up those candidates. This explained could be considered as Power.

Data 13. In this case, in the line *“Forrest, I want you to tell me the truth, did somebody provide you the answers to these questions?”* Forrest been doubted by his Professor that he could answer the questions properly, Forrest studied the course in one night and figured the question was an very uncomplicated in the line *But ever night I take it down to the basement an set on my cot under the lightbulb, an after a wile, for some peculiar reason, it begun to make sense. What did not make sense was why we was sposed to be doin it in the first place, but figgerin out them equations was easy as pie.* Forrest could work and made an approval that he could study and could be affecting his friend for doing exactly the same thing. This explained, the data could be concluded as power.

Data 14. In this case, it could be seen as where the main character in this novel could developed the aspect of the masculinity such as running in high-speed as possibly could do to avoiding an altercation, a masculine man would avoiding an altercation not to mention being afraid but running and avoiding the problem that would have been created after an altercation. This explained the data could be concluded as power because avoiding a problem was a power of a masculine man. This explained the data could be concluded as power.

Data 15. In this case, it could be seen that the aspect of the power in the novel *Forrest Gump*, this data was explaining about an image of a masculine man that would protect other people and himself, it could be seen in this line *That feller take his stick an poke me in the stomach with it, an I says to mysef, the hell with this, an I grapped a holt to his arm an with my other hand I knock him upside the head an that was the end of that, more or less.* This explained the data could be concluded as power.

c. **Aggression**

According to the Oxford Dictionary (2022), aggression was feelings of anger and hate that may result in threatening or violent behavior. However, Wright (1996:86) conceptualizes that work settings dominated by a masculine work idea and often characterized by 'aggressive displays of technical self-confidence and hands- on

ability and devaluing the gender characteristics of women'.

No.	Aggression	Page
1.	Data 16: “The idiot,” Doctor Quackenbush say, “has played an important role in historian literature for many years. I suppose you has all heard of the village idiot, who was usually some retarded individual living in a village someplace.”	(1986 – 91)
2.	Data 17: ‘ I studied that thing for a while, my frown lit up plain as day from the fire’s reflection off Big Sam’s smiling teeth, an then I says, “Ah, look here I got to go pee.” Big Sam nod, still grinning, and I’ll tell you this, it was the first time I can remember when saying something like that got me out of trouble instead of in it.”	(1986-128)
3.	Data 18: ‘ It started when I arm-wrestled a man in the bar, and won some money on a bet. That gave me an idea. But at first I didn’t say anything to Jenny”.	(1986 – 38)
4.	Data 19: We took up a bushel basket or shrimp to Bubba’s daddy and he was real happy and say he is proud of us and that he wishes Bubba were there too. Then I and Sue caught the bus up to Mobile to celebrate. First thing I done was gone to see my mama at the rooming house, and when I told her about the money and all, sure enough, she be clouding up again “Oh Forrest”, she say. “I am so proud of you doing so good and all for being retarded”	(1986 – 190)
5.	Data 20: Curtis stop cussin for a moment an look up at me an say, “You supposed to be a idiot, how you figure that out?” An I say, “Maybe I am a idiot, but at	(1986 – 22)

	least I ain't stupid," an at this, Curtis jump up an commence chasin me with the tire tool, callin me ever terrible thing he can think up, an that pretty much ruin our relationship.	
6.	Datum 21: "Idiot savant," he say loudly, an everbody be starin my way.	(1986 – 29)
7.	Data 22: "A person who cannot tie a necktie, who can barely lace up his shoes, who has the mental capacity of perhaps a six-to ten-year-old, and—in this case—the body of, well, an Adonis." Doctor Mills be smilin at me in a way I don't like, but I'm stuck, I guess.	(1986 – 29)
8.	Data 23: "But the mind," he says, "the mind of the idiot savant has rare pockets of brilliance, so that Forrest here can solve advanced mathematical equations that would stump any of you, and he can pick up complex musical themes with the ease of Liszt or Beethoven. Idiot savant," he says again, sweepin his han in my direction.	(1986 – 29)
9.	Data 24: Ever since I lef the nut school people been shoutin at me—Coach Fellers, Coach Bryant an the goons, an now the people in the Army. But let me say this: them people in the Army yell longer an louder an nastier than anybody else. They is never happy. An furthermore, they do not complain that you is dumb or stupid like coaches do—they is more interested in your private parts or bowel movements, an so always precede they yellin with somethin like "dickhead" or "asshole." Sometimes I wonder if Curtis had been in the Army before he went to play football.	(1986 – 37)
10.	Datum 25: Raquel Welch, she finally say, "Do you know this fucking baboon?"	(1986 – 171)

11.	Datum 26: “He ain’t no baboon,” I says, “He’s a orangutang. Name’s Sue.”	(1986 – 171)
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Data 16. In this case, aggression determined the attitude Doctor Quackenbush in this novel, with evidence of the sentence "I suppose you have all heard of the village idiot, who was usually some retarded individual living in a village someplace. Hates it when the word "idiot" was thrown at him. Like a masculine man, the explanation of this sentence described hatred with a calm and vengeful attitude that were the sociological approach.

Data 17. In this case, the aggression depicted a complex expression which can tell the feelings of the main character in this novel. proven by the words ‘ah’ expressed annoyance and hatred in certain situations, the results of these explanations had an impact on social interactions and the surrounding atmosphere this explanation refered to the influence of masculine men in everyday life.

Data 18. In the sentence explained that the main character was willing to do anything for the person he loved. This explanation revealed that aggression was the most important aspect in gaining strong desires in a masculine man.

Data 19. In this data there was about the influence of masculinity in Forrest Gump's novel. the sentence that draws the aggression was when Dr's mother the main character in this novel

did not think that her child can make a large shrimp pond, in this case the role of the influence of masculinity was strongly suppressed because the aspect of the agreement itself brought the influence to Forrest Gump by proving that he was able to make a large shrimp pond. It could be seen in the line “*Oh, Forrest,*” she say, “*I am so proud of you—doin so good an all for bein retarded.*” This explained that the data could be concluded as aggression.

Data 20. In this data, in the line *Curtis stop cussin for a moment an look up at me an say* it could be seen that Curtis showed an violent behaviour specifically verbal violent, and in the following line “*You supposed to be a idiot, how you figure that out?*” again showed verbal violent behaviour, and in the following line “*Maybe I am a idiot, but at least I ain’t stupid,*” it showed of aggressive displays of technical self-confidence. This explained the data could be concluded as aggression.

Datum 21. In this datum, in the medical class all there was a doctor name Doctor Mills that showed an aggression such as verbal violent behaviour that could be seen in the line “*Idiot Savant*” which mean stupid learner, this coming out from a male doctor showed a masculinity of aggression. This explained the data could be conclude as aggression.

Data 22. In this data, linked to the previous data. Doctor Mills showed an aggression such as verbal violent to Forrest that could be seen in line, *“A person who cannot tie a necktie, who can barely lace up his shoes, who has the mental capacity of perhaps a six-to-ten-year-old, and—in this case—the body of, well, an Adonis.”* This came out from a male doctor following with a smile that Forrest Gump did not like. This explained the data could be concluded as aggression.

Data 23. This data were also linked to the previous data. Doctor Mills showed an aggression such as verbal violent that could be seen in line *“the mind of the idiot savant has rare pockets of brilliance, so that Forrest here can solve advanced mathematical equations that would stump any of you, and he can pick up complex musical themes with the ease of Liszt or Beethoven. Idiot savant,”* For many times Doctor Mills said that to Forrest Gump he was stupid learner. This explained this data could be concluded as aggression.

Data 24. In this data explained the society of masculine such as shouting some dirty words that could be seem in line *They is never happy. An furthermore, they do not complain that you is dumb or stupid like coaches do—they is more interested in your private parts or bowel movements, an so always precede they yellin with somethin like “dickhead” or “asshole.* Forrest Gump since left the

nut school people been shouting at him and also his friend Curtis, Forrest Gump also thought that Curtis had been in the army before just because the way of his yelling. This explained that the data could be concluded as aggression

Data 25. In this data, a friend of Forrest Gump that verbally abuse Sue a colleague of theirs, in line *“Do you know this fuckin baboon?”* This showed a violent behaviour to Sue. This explained the data could be concluded as aggression.

Data 26. In this data linked to the previous data. In this case Forrest Gump was verbally abuse Sue that could be seen in line, *“He ain’t no baboon,” I says, “He’s a orangutang. Name’s Sue.”* This showed a violent behaviour was done by Forrest Gump to Sue. This explained the data could be concluded as aggression.

d. Technical Competence/ Highly Educated

This term is usually used in the working field. Thus, technical competence / highly educated is a term as a skill or knowledge is superior. Hodges (2010:717) considers males who embody organizationally valued masculine traits, including technical competence / highly educated (through job skills and academic attainment), could be more likely to receive more massive returns for fatherhood on the idea of their adherence to workplace hegemonic masculinity.

No.	Technical Competence	Page
1.	Data 27: ‘ ‘ “Fuck all that,” he say. “It was just a bunch of philosophic bullshit.” “But ever since you stole it to me, that’s what I been going by. I been letting the ‘tide’ carry me and trying to do my best. Do the right thing.” “Well, maybe it works for you, Forrest. I thought it was working for me too but look at me. Just look at me,” he say. “What good am I? I’m a goddamn legless freak. A bum. A drunkard. A thirty-five-year-old vagrant.”	(1986 – 142)
2.	Data 28 : ‘ ‘ All the drive back, he be saying how great it was that I lost to The Professor that way, an how next time I going to get to win an make everybody thousands of dollars ‘ ‘	(1986 – 166)
3.	Data 29: ‘ ‘ that. I show him Dan’s letter an axed him to tell me what exactly it means, an Colonel Gooch look it over an hand it back and say, “Well, Gump, it is pretty plain to me he means that you had better the hell not fuck up when the President pins the medal on you.”	(1986 – 70)
4.	Data 30: Everyday of nearly two weeks Sue and me harvested shrimp and brought them in to the packing house, when it was finally over, we had made a total of nine thousand, seven hundred dollars and twenty-six cents. The shrimp was success	(1986 – 200)
5.	Data 31: Now here is <i>originality!</i> Here is what I <i>want</i> , and everybody turn and look at me and he says “Mister Gump, you ought to think about getting into the creative writing department, how did you think this up?” and I says “I Got to pee”.	(1986 – 33)

Data 27 In this case, explaining that skill was not only about physical ability or muscle strength, but the ability to awaken someone from adversity, and the main character in this novel

proves it in the sentence "Just look at me," he said. "What good am I? I'm a goddamn legless freak. A bum. A drunkard. A thirty-five-year-old vagrant." Forrest Gump's best friend was going through a terrible slump and Forrest was doing what a masculine man should do. This explanation required complex aspects of social interaction because not all masculine men could do it.

Data 28 In this case, explaining the feeling of not wanting to lose to others was proven in the sentence "that I lost to The Professor that way, and how next time I'm going to get to win an make everybody thousands of dollars". in terms of skills and abilities, the desire to not lose to others was an indication to referred to being a masculine man therefore that, not only external abilities increased but this aspect could grow the strength of heart and soul for the main characters in this novel.

Data 29 in this case described the fruit of the hard work of a Forrest Gump, as evidenced in the sentence " when the President pins the medal on you ". In the sentence was the achievement of a long process, therefore that it could produce maximum results. In this aspect, the highest skill was self-respect, and in this aspect of masculinity, self-respect was the same as self-pride. The impact of the results of this process could affect the people around him therefore they wanted to continue to follow Forrest Gump.

Data 30. In this case, with Forrest's success in making

shrimp farms. With this, the influence of masculinity, especially the power aspect, was very influential in the life of the main character because the existence of this shrimp pond could open up job opportunities for the environment around where Forrest lives. The explanation of this data could be concluded as Technical Competence/ Highly Educated

Data 31. In this data, it could be seen, Forrest Gump got the influence of skill and highly educated where the Forrest made a biography about himself and the professor or the teacher who saw Forrest's work was very impressed this evidence that the evidence was not only a matter of strength, but skill and higher education were very professional into the influence of society. The explanation in this data could be concluded as Technical Competence/ Highly Educated

e. Avoid feminism

Hegemonic masculinity refers to a societal pattern in which stereotypically male traits were idealized as the masculine cultural ideal, explaining how and why men avoid feminism and maintain dominant social roles over women and other groups considered to be feminine (Connell 2005).

No.	Avoid Feminism	Page
1.	Data 16: ‘ Anyhow, Mister Tribble has got to come down and bail me out again. And Mister Felder showed up with a whole platoon of	(1986- 186)

	lawyers to get out Raquel Welch, who by this time is hysterical.”	
2.	Data 17: “ I ran fast, shouting and screaming as loudly as I could”	(1986 – 23)
3.	Data 18: The Woman is a crabby looking lady called Major Janet Fritch, who is supposed to be America’s first woman astronaut, only nobody knows about her cause all this be pretty top secret. She is a sort of short lady with hair look like it’s been cut by putting a bowl over her head, and she doesn’t seem to have much use for either me or the ape.	(1986 – 106)

Data 16 Avoid feminism was an aspect that explained the avoidance of a masculine man from feminine attitudes and traits.

Evident in the sentence "Anyhow, Mister Tribble has got to come down a bail me out again". In this sentence, the main character needed other people to get out of a situation, regardless of the element of avoiding feminism referring to the effect of calm in the soul of the main character in this novel.

Data 17. Running while screaming described a situation that avoids feminist things on the basis of its masculine attitude, even this included social conditions where it was able to exert certain influences, as long as feminism was about not acting and acting excessively while what was explained in this data was that yes, running while screaming described a situation that avoided feminist things. The masculine spirit itself.

2. The Positive and Negative Impact of Hegemonic Masculinity

In hegemonic masculinity, dominant males governed even over weak men. Furthermore, complicit masculinity was a type of masculinity in which males did not fit the features of hegemonic masculinity but did nothing to confront it. Furthermore, marginalized masculinity was a type of masculinity in which males were denied access to hegemonic masculinity owing to specific characteristics.

The positive and negative impacts in the aspect of heterosexuality explained that the positive impact was useful for knowing the attraction of the opposite sex to loving the opposite sex, while the negative impact in this aspect raised concerns about sexual inequality.

In this aspect of power, the writer obtained 3 data on positive impacts which was technical competence/ highly educated and 7 data of power, explaining that the main character in this novel could influence his environment through power and its influence on the surrounding environment, while the negative impact such was avoiding feminism 2 data of this aspect was, the writer found that the main character in this novel could not affect some of the surrounding environment because there were many obstacles in achieving real power.

In this aspect of aggression, the writer got 4 data, the data concluded that there were positive and negative impacts, the positive impact was that the main character had a sense of wanting to win from everyone and wanted to prove that the main character could be in any case,

but the negative impact of this explanation the main character was too ambitious therefore that when the main character failed in one way, the disappointment caused would have an impact on the emotions of the main character.

In this aspect, the writer gets 3 data, where the 3 data represent the technical aspects of competence, where the positive impact of this aspect was that the main character can do what ordinary people could not do, while the negative impact of this aspect, the writer finds that the character Main could not do what she's been fighting for to fight for the right to love and fight for her relationship.

In this aspect, the writer got 2 data where the two data explain the nature of avoiding feminine traits, the positive impact of this aspect was that the main character could behave like a real man and could give charisma to the opposite sex, while the negative impact of this aspect was the main character could not feel what women felt.

Five elements of the sociological approach, one of which describes the hegemonic masculinity in the novel. Hegemonic masculinity responded to this discussion in two ways, positive and negative impact.

B. Discussion

1. Masculinity Portrayed

Connell & Messerschmidt (2005), accepted the basic feminist idea that society was organized around unequal gender relations but they also

acknowledged the limitations of the idea of patriarchy as an explanation for this in place of patriarchy Connell developed the notion of hegemonic masculinity which acknowledges that under conditions of gender and equality men were also stratified against each other and only a minority of men enjoy patriarchal privileges and power this was because of the way that gender intersects with other key dynamics such as class and race therefore that people may recall from our content on Marxism that his Yemini was a term developed by the Marxist Antonio Gramsci to describe the cultural dominance and influence that one group maintains by manufacturing consent based on this

Hegemonic masculinity could be defined as the configuration of gendered practice which embodies the currently accepted answer to the problem of legitimacy of patriarchy which guarantees or was taken to guarantee the dominant position of men and the subordination of women therefore mesh's map helps unpack this a little bit more he adds that hegemonic masculinity was the culturally idealized form of masculinity in a given historical and social setting it was culturally honored and glorified such as that the broader societal level therefore for example through the mass media and at the institutional level therefore for example what people learn in school and was constructed in relation to other masculinity therefore for example subordinated masculinities homosexuality was Connells key example here and also in relation to women in general therefore hegemonic masculinity was a relational concept it sets our men's relationships with other men and the ways that these were hierarchy sized therefore while there were multiple forms of masculinity x' these were

not equal one expression of masculinity usually that of the ruling class was the most culturally idolized or hegemonic form and this set the standard towards which all other men strive but if people could achieve

The writer found 17 data, which was assembled in five parts of the hegemonic masculinity hierarchy theory, the writer obtained both positive and negative effects from the nineteen data by using a sociological approach.

When a guy felt attracted to a lady of the opposite sex or vice versa, that person was said to be heterosexual. The Victorian age was known for its hetero-social rules in society. In order to live up to social expectations, males married or interact with women. Consideration of a guy as a genuine man also became a component of the performance. Heterosexual males slumber in the fear of being perceived as weak, feminine, or queer.

People often saw men as the first gender intends of gender power because they tended to have the bulk of gender power. Since the patriarchal idea held that males were superior to women. Never considered women to be intelligent; in fact, they were seen as being of an inferior gender than males, who stand for the importance of matter over brains. Although it would be focused on the masculine gender, which means it was about gender power, power in this context was the capability of managing other individuals.

Traditional social norms in our society embed masculinity as a character or trait possessed by men which was used to describe a man's ideal self. Masculinity described how men seem to be strong, tough, manly, macho,

courageous, and think, behave, feel, and other distinctive labels that describe masculine characteristics, or what was commonly called "manly". Then what about men who expressed feminine expressions, or did activities that most men did not do, being involved in housework, was not interested in discussions that were usually male world in general, such as football, automotive, weapons, politics, and war. The label that was often obtained was "sissy".

However, masculinity was not negative at all, there was positive masculinity, and there was negative masculinity. An example of negative masculinity was assuming the concept of masculinity meant being tough, rude, and strong, never complaining let alone crying, being dominant, and other superior things. These criteria were then accompanied by the practice of self-evidence in order to get the recognition of how he was a real man. Unfortunately, the practice of proving it actually harms other parties, for example being a bully, perpetrator of violence, to hurting women and behaved like that harmed others was considered an achievement of the concept of masculinity.

The dominance of heterosexuality over masculinity in Forrest Gump. One of the reactions to social contact was heterosexuality, which referred to attraction to people of the opposite sex or sexual orientation. The frequency of using heterosexuality in masculinity types showed 2 data of the novel the used of heterosexuality was first minimal the list of the data.

The influence of power on the Forrest Gump was the most influential of all existing indicators. Strengths greatly influenced Forrest Gump's aspects of masculinity in life and the process of social interaction. Power was a power not only from outside but from within the Forrest group therefore that social interactions could be related to their lives. This frequency of using power in masculinity types showed 4 data the used of power was first maximum the list of data.

In hegemonic masculinity was the same as the previous four data indications. Aggression greatly affected the main character in the novel, where aggression affected the confidence of the main character in the novel. Aggression was self-confidence, anger, and emotional outbursts. Emotional self-confidence and anger would have an impact on masculinity and environment Forrest group. The frequency of using aggression in masculinity types showed 2 data the used of aggression was same this data was in total the same as the second data of the list data.

This data greatly influences the hegemonic aspect of masculinity because technical competence required Forrest Gump to had the skills and abilities for the continuity of interactions and life processes in the novel. The frequency of technical competence was the third data found by the writer. The frequency of using technical competence in masculinity types showed 3 data. The used of technical competence was same total the third of the list data.

These data explained how hegemonic masculinity was very influential because Forrest Gump did not have feminine characteristics. Avoidant feminism was the action of the main character for his hegemony of masculinity in society which was based on the dominant nature of masculine figured in everyday social life. The frequency of using data avoid feminism in masculinity types showed 2 data of the novel. The used of avoid feminism was the second minimum of the list data.

2. Positive and Negative Impact of Hegemonic Masculinity

The positive reaction of the form of hegemonic masculinity was represented about the *Heterosexuality*. Masculinity described the impact of heterosexuality in this sentence, "I started trying to play with the girls but that weren't much better, cause they all run away from me" tended to show attraction to the opposite sex as intended by heterosexuality itself. Therefore, identify of masculinity include to this data. This was a positive reaction from hegemonic masculinity, where heterosexuality had a big influence in terms of attraction to the opposite sex or gender attraction itself. The negative reaction of the form of hegemonic masculinity was "It started when I arm-wrestled a man in the bar, and won some money on a bet. That gave me an idea. But at first I didn't say anything to Jenny". This explanation of hegemonic masculinity had a negative effect on possessiveness and being ambitious in wanting something to hurt oneself, even though the influence of this aspect results in greater interest in an object, such as an object which was the opposite

sex. This explanation was also inversely proportional to the definition of heterosexuality in hegemonic masculinity.

In gender studies hegemonic masculinity was part of our Connells gender order theory which recognized multiple masculinity that vary across time culture and the individual hegemonic masculinity was defined as the current configuration of practice that legitimized men's dominant position in society and justified the subordination of women and other marginalized ways of being a man conceptually hegemonic masculinity proposed to explained how and why men maintained dominant social roles over women and other gender identities which were perceived as feminine in a given society as a sociologic concept the hegemonic nature of hegemonic masculinity derived from the theory of cultural hegemony by Hegemonic theorist Connell which analyzed the power relations among the social classes of a society hence in the term hegemonic masculinity the adjective hegemonic referred to the cultural dynamics by means of which a social group claimed and sustained a leading in dominant position in a social hierarchy nonetheless hegemonic masculinity embodies a form of social organization that had been sociologically challenged and changed the conceptual beginnings of hegemonic masculinity represented the culturally idealized form of manhood that was socially and hierarchically exclusive and concerned with breadwinning that was anxiety provoking and differentiated internally and hierarchically that was brutal and violent pseudo natural and tough psychologically contradictory and thus crisis prone economically rich and socially sustained many sociologists criticized that

definition of hegemonic masculinity as a fixed character type which was analytically limited because it excluded the complexity of different and competing forms of masculinity

Consequently hegemonic masculinity was reformulated to include gender hierarchy the geography of masculine configurations the processes of social embodiment and the psychosocial dynamics of the varieties of masculinity moreover proponents argued that hegemonic masculinity was conceptually useful for understanding gender relations and was applicable to lifespan development education criminology the representations of masculinity in the mass communications media the health of men and women and the functional structure of organizations

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the writer provided conclusions and suggestions for further research and references.

A. Conclusion

Masculinity was something that could not be contested in a man, both in his attitude and appearance there were various kinds of hegemonic masculinity, which were heterosexuality, power, skill, technical competence and avoid feminism. The writer collected 19 data on 5 characteristics of hegemonic masculinity in Forrest Gump Novel by Winston Groom, including 3 data each on heterosexuality, 7 data each on power, 4 data each on aggression, 3 data each on technical competence, and 2 data each on avoiding feminism.

Forrest Gump Novel by Winston Groom demonstrates sociologically how masculinity affected Forrest Gump's daily life. The main character is Forrest Gump, a man with an IQ that was below that of the typical person but who nevertheless showed that anyone may succeed despite having a low IQ. With the exception of Jenny, Forrest Gump's closest friend and the woman who would eventually become his wife, Forrest Gump had been bullied by his pals since he was a little child. After joining the military as an adult and receiving a medal for his accomplishments in Vietnam, Forrest Gump decided to leave the service and launch a thriving shrimp business. After starting the company, Forrest Gump's wife passed away from AIDS, prompting him to left and tried to change the people around him.

The attraction to the other sex and the desire to love the surroundings were two aspects of heterosexuality that were evident in this Novel. Power has a significant impact on Forrest Gump's survival in terms of conquering and displaying his strength, which made its influence in Winston Groom's Forrest Gump novel quite complex. The inclination of emotional influence in life and the impact of these emotions culminate in Forrest Gump's dissatisfaction were the effects of violence in this book. The Avoid Feminism influence in this book ignored womanhood and did not apply the Forrest Gump women's mentality. All of these factors made it simpler to form deep relationships both emotionally and socially, and they also reminded one of Forrest Gump.

B. Suggestion

According to the data analysis results from the novel, masculinity was crucial to a man's survival because every man had a masculine nature and would not prioritize that nature over his feminine nature. The environment had a significant impact on how a man growth and developed as a result of the influence of masculinity in his life.

For further research, the writer hopes to further develop the form of masculinity in the novel and its surroundings. It was hoped that it could better educate the public about crime therefore that their awareness increases along with their knowledge of hegemonic masculinity.

A lot of knowledge was gained from this research, hopefully the readers could be comfortable with the information from this research and become a guide for students, especially students of English Literature at the University of Bosowa. For readers, research on criminality in literary works would further

convinced us that literature could guide behaviour in certain conditions. For future writers, current research could be a reference for library research.



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APPENDIX



The story begins with a feather falling to the feet of Forrest Gump who is sitting at a bus stop in Savannah, Georgia. Forrest picks up the feather and puts it in the book *Curious George*, then tells the story of his life to a woman seated next to him. The listeners at the bus stop change regularly throughout his narration, each showing a different attitude ranging from disbelief and indifference to rapt veneration.

On his first day of school, he meets a girl named Jenny, whose life is followed in parallel to Forrest's at times. Having discarded his leg braces, his ability to run at lightning speed gets him into college on a football scholarship. After his college graduation, he enlists in the army and is sent to Vietnam, where he makes fast friends with a black man named Bubba, who convinces Forrest to go into the shrimping business with him when the war is over. Later while on patrol, Forrest's platoon is attacked. Though Forrest rescues many of the men, Bubba is killed in action. Forrest is awarded the Congressional Medal of Honor for his heroism.

While Forrest is in recovery for a bullet shot to his "butt-tox", he discovers his uncanny ability for ping-pong, eventually gaining popularity and rising to celebrity status, later playing ping-pong competitively against Chinese teams. At an anti-war rally in Washington, D.C. Forrest reunites with Jenny, who has been living a hippie counterculture lifestyle.

Returning home, Forrest endorses a company that makes ping-pong paddles, earning himself \$25,000, which he uses to buy a shrimping boat, fulfilling his promise to Bubba. His commanding officer from Vietnam, Lieutenant Dan, joins him. Though initially Forrest has little success, after finding his boat the only

surviving boat in the area after Hurricane Carmen, he begins to pull in huge amounts of shrimp and uses it to buy an entire fleet of shrimp boats. Lt. Dan invests the money in Apple Computer and Forrest is financially secure for the rest of his life. He returns home to see his mother's last days.

One day, Jenny returns to visit Forrest and he proposes marriage to her. She declines, though feels obliged to prove her love to him by sleeping with him. She leaves early the next morning. On a whim, Forrest elects to go for a run. Seemingly capriciously, he decides to keep running across the country several times, over some three and a half years, becoming famous.

In present-day, Forrest reveals that he is waiting at the bus stop because he received a letter from Jenny who, having seen him run on television, asks him to visit her. Once he is reunited with Jenny, Forrest discovers she has a young son, of whom Forrest is the father. Jenny tells Forrest she is suffering from a virus (probably HIV, though this is never definitively stated). Together the three move back to Greenbow, Alabama. Jenny and Forrest finally marry. The wedding is attended by Lt. Dan, who now has prosthetic legs and a fiancée. Jenny dies soon afterward.

Winston Francis Groom Jr. (March 23, 1943 – September 17, 2020)^{[1][2]} was an American novelist and non-fiction writer. He is best known for his novel *Forrest Gump* (1986), which became a cultural phenomenon after being adapted as a 1994 film of the same name, starring Tom Hanks. After the film was released, gaining a high box office and winning numerous awards, Groom's novel sold more than one million copies worldwide. Groom wrote a sequel, *Gump and Co.*, published in 1995. His last novel was *El Paso* (2011).

APPENDIX

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE RESEARCHER



Anang Kurniawan was born on October 02, 1996 in Ujung Pandang. His father's name is Bahtiar and his mother's name is Siti Sulainah . He is the eldest of 3 siblings. He has some organizational experience in the Student Executive Board of the Faculty of Letters. Firts postion as a member of literature division in 2018. His joined in theater Bulang Macorayya 4, 5, & 6 as a actor. His also served as a literary coordinator in 2019. His believes that love can changes anything. Thank you