

**HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY IN SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE 'S  
*THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD***

**THESIS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM  
MALANG  
2022**

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*THE EXPLOITS OF BRIGADIER GERARD***

**THESIS**

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Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (SS)

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MALANG  
2022**


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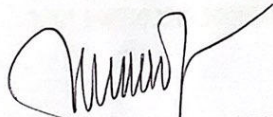


  
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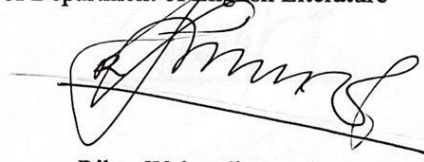
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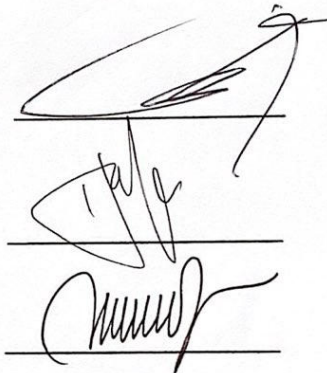
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## **MOTTO**

"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

**Martin Luther King Jr.**

## **DEDICATION**

I proudly dedicate this thesis to

1. The two most amazing parents that God gave me are my parents Agus Sugianto and Anis Sholihah. First, my father taught me many things, especially about how to be a man who is disciplined and responsible. Second, my mother taught me everything about love for others and many amazing things, without them I would not be at this moment. Therefore I want to thank them for what they have given and taught me so far.
2. My sister, Ayu Lilyana Nuridah, who has been a friend and sister since I was born. She gave me a lot of motivation when I needed, a friend to talk to when I was bored working on this thesis.
3. My close brothers, Aqil and Afi, who have been friends since childhood and became friends with me during the process of working on this thesis.
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5. All of my English Literature friends, especially Amir, Riki, Faiz, Raka, Rully, and Jais who accompanied me from the beginning of my studies to finish this thesis.
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3. Head of the English Literature Department, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
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5. My Advisor Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum. who has helped patiently for finishing this thesis by giving suggestions, guidance, and corrections until the completion of this thesis.



6. My Family, My dearest parents, Agus Sugianto and Anis Sholihah, Your advice is my motivation to finish this thesis
7. All of my English Literature friends, especially Amir, Riki, Faiz, Raka, Rully, and Jais who accompanied me from the beginning of my studies to finish this thesis
8. Everybody who is important to the successful realization of this thesis.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect, but it is expected that it will be useful not for researcher, but also for the reader. For this reason, suggestion and critic are welcomed.

The Researcher,

Muhammad Iqbal Arrasyid

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## ABSTRACT

**Arrasyid, Muhammad Iqbal** (2022) *Hegemonic Masculinity in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum

Keywords: Hegemonic masculinity, Main character.

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Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel entitled *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* is a fiction novel used by the researcher as the object of this research. It is for answering two research problems, the first is the representation of the hegemonic masculinity, and the second is the factor that construct the hegemonic masculinity of the main character. These research problems aim to determine the side of hegemonic masculinity that Gerard raises as the main character. In addition, the method used in this research is descriptive through a literary criticism approach. It starts with data collection using reading and note-taking. Then, describe the analysis and provide conclusions related to the analysis. On the other hand, the researcher uses hegemonic masculinity that proposed by Connell. Correlating to the topic, it also uses Mills's theory as a reference to the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity, such as power, authority, aggression, and heterosexuality. The next is two factors that construct the hegemonic masculinity according to Wharton (2005), there are biological factors and cultural factors. Then, the results of this study answered both research problems, the first is the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity that Gerard shows is his power, which shows his desire to gain more power, the second is the authority Gerard is increasingly in power with the rank of Brigadier that he has, third is aggression with ambitions to win each war and heterosexuality with his interest in the opposite sex. Moreover, another result is the biological factor that Gerard provides advantages him to get more power, the second is a cultural factor, giving a stereotype of hegemonic masculinity to Gerard as a soldier.

## المستخلص البحث

الراشد، محمد إقبال (٢٠٢٢) الرجولة المهيمنة في الرواية "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard" لسير آر توتور كونان دويل. البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: د. موني رهايو، الماجستير

الكلمات الأساسية: الذكورة المهيمنة، الشخصية الرئيسية.

الرواية السير آر توتور كونان دويل تحت الموضوع "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard" هي رواية خيالية استخدمها الباحث كموضوع لهذا البحث. للإجابة على أسئلتين البحث، الأولى هي تمثيل الذكورة المهيمنة، والثانية هي العامل الذي يبيّن الذكورة المهيمنة للشخصية الرئيسية. تهدف أسئلة البحث هذه إلى تحديد جانب الذكورة المهيمنة التي يثيرها جيرارد باعتباره الشخصية الرئيسية. إضافة إلى أن الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث وصفية من خلال منهج النقد الأدبي. يبدأ بجمع البيانات باستخدام القراءة وكتابة. بعد ذلك، قم بوصف التحليل وتقديم الاستنتاجات المتعلقة بالتحليل. من ناحية أخرى، يستخدم الباحث الذكورية المهيمنة التي اقترحها كونيل. فيما يتعلق بالموضوع، فإنه يستخدم أيضا نظرية ميلز كمرجع لخصائص الذكورة المهيمنة، مثل القوة والسلطة والعدوان والعلاقات الجنسية المغايرة. العامل التالي هو عاملان يؤسسان الذكورة المهيمنة وفقا لوارتون (٢٠٠٥)، هناك عوامل بيولوجية وثقافية. بعد ذلك، أجابت نتائج هذه البحث على مشكلتي البحث، الأولى هو خصائص الرجولة المهيمنة التي أظهرها جيرارد قوته، مما يدل على رغبته في اكتساب المزيد من القوة، والثاني هو السلطة التي يتزايد فيها جيرارد مع رتبته العميد، ثالثا هو العدوان بطموحات لكسب كل حرب والانجذابه مع العديد من النساء. علاوة على ذلك، هناك نتيجة أخرى هي العامل البيولوجي الذي يوفره جيرارد له مزايا للحصول على المزيد من القوة، والثاني هو عامل ثقافي، مما يعطي صورة نمطية للذكورة المهيمنة إلى جيرارد كجندي.

## ABSTRAK

**Arrasyid, Muhammad Iqbal** (2022) Hegemonik maskulinitas dalam novel *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* oleh Sir Arthur Conan Doyle. Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing Dr. Hj. Mundi Rahayu, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: Hegemonik maskulinitas, Karakter utama.

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Novel karya Sir Arthur Conan Doyle yang berjudul *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* merupakan novel fiksi yang digunakan oleh peneliti sebagai objek penelitian ini. Hal ini untuk menjawab dua permasalahan penelitian, yang pertama adalah representasi maskulinitas hegemonik, dan yang kedua adalah faktor yang membentuk hegemoni maskulinitas tokoh utama. Permasalahan penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui sisi maskulinitas hegemonik yang dimunculkan Gerard sebagai tokoh utama. Selain itu, metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif melalui pendekatan kritik sastra. Dimulai dengan pengumpulan data menggunakan membaca dan mencatat. Kemudian, uraikan analisisnya dan berikan kesimpulan terkait analisis tersebut. Di sisi lain, peneliti menggunakan maskulinitas hegemonik yang dikemukakan oleh Connell. Berkaitan dengan topik tersebut, ia juga menggunakan teori Mills sebagai rujukan pada karakteristik maskulinitas hegemonik, seperti kekuasaan, otoritas, agresi, dan heteroseksualitas. Selanjutnya ada dua faktor yang membentuk maskulinitas hegemonik menurut Wharton (2005), yaitu faktor biologis dan faktor budaya. Kemudian, hasil penelitian ini menjawab kedua permasalahan penelitian tersebut, yang pertama adalah karakteristik maskulinitas hegemonik yang ditunjukkan Gerard adalah kekuasaannya, yang menunjukkan keinginannya untuk mendapatkan kekuasaan lebih, yang kedua adalah otoritas Gerard yang semakin berkuasa dengan pangkat Brigadir yang ia miliki, ketiga adalah agresi dengan ambisi memenangkan setiap perang dan heteroseksualitas dengan ketertarikannya pada banyak perempuan. Selain itu, hasil lainnya adalah faktor biologis yang Gerard menjadi keuntungan baginya dalam memberikan hegemoninya, yang kedua adalah faktor budaya, memberikan stereotipe maskulinitas hegemonik kepada Gerard sebagai seorang prajurit yang patut dihormati.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In sociology, there are various kinds of knowledge, including one of them called masculinity which is related to gender, especially about men. According to Smiler (2004), masculinity exists not because of the perpetrator's original nature. Still, because it is influenced by the scope that surrounds the person, so a person's masculinity can arise because there is an impulse from it society itself. In addition, hegemonic masculinity promoted by Connell (1995) is also focused on how a man can dominate to become a leader in social strata and affect how social behavior he has or social response.

Further, the definition of masculinity is considered as a man who shows his masculinity with dominance, brave, maturity, a leader figure, strong, rational, mighty, and others. Also, that accordance with several supporting elements, such as the storyline, setting the characters related to the theory of hegemonic masculinity.

Indeed, Gerard's character seemingly indicates quite a masculine aspect that is visible throughout the story, which is divided into eight chapters. Moreover, he often shows it with a brave nature that sometimes makes him enter into unexpected adventures with the definition of masculinity. Again, at that time, it was still dominated by patriarchal notions that also influenced how people behaved towards a society that sometimes caused several social problems, which led to the domination of men over women, men over men, and men over their social



environment. Indeed, the social environment can undoubtedly significantly affect the main character in this novel. Therefore, this makes Gerard's character more dominant in every storyline shown in the novel.

Identically, the researcher chose this novel as the object of research using the hegemonic masculinity theory by Connell (2005), which was suitable in the novel Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*. Also. Indeed, the researcher considers that the storyline supports the theory to be used and also helped with what Connell (2005) said, who put forward a similar opinion about the complexity of gender studies so that masculinity emerged as a desire to analyze which helps specify the position of power in the patriarchal world. The reason to choose Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* is that it is still connected with hegemonic masculinity. Correlating to the topic, the focus of the discussion is related to how hegemonic masculinity is represented and how the social environment can affect the main character.

The theory applied in this study is hegemonic masculinity created by sociologist Raewyn Connell in his book entitled *Gender in world perspective*. Indeed, Hegemony Masculinity theory can also be interpreted as fairly general masculinity in the sense that it is timeless. The culture that influences can be defined as men can control and regulating the wheels of social life that existed at that time. The opinion stated by Connell and Messerschmidt (2005) that the concept of hegemonic masculinity still includes images related to struggles on the side of political power, private or public violence events related to gender and family concludes that hegemonic masculinity also has an important point to discuss. Yet

this can be a reference for the researcher as material for research in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*.

Also, hegemonic masculinity, in sociological terms, is the initial formation of several theories behind it, such as cultural hegemony derived from Marxist theory. Besides that, it agrees with Aboim (2010) that this masculinity is many or plural because it also consists of various aspects in it or can be regarded as plural masculinities covering multiple fields such as ethnicity, culture, race, religion, social class. Indeed, this theory also has a core definition of how classes exist in existing social strata. Related in the same sense of hegemonic masculinity, that also refers to how power is created by a tribe or group, which means men in terms of domination and regulation of social life over other groups. Besides that, the initial concept of a theory that puts forward how men become the rulers of social life will certainly be covered with things that are oriented towards violence and toughness but will be weak in terms of psychology. After all, this novel represents a lot about how hegemonic masculinity occurs, from the main character to the social environment surrounding him.

In addition, with a broad discussion of hegemonic masculinity, the researcher determines the object and theory that will be the research material in this paper because the object of this novel has not been widely studied. Moreover, especially with the theory of Connell's hegemonic masculinity, this considered as an empty research gap and can be filled with research on this theory of masculinity. Therefore, the researcher tries to take some research related to hegemonic masculinity in other novels.

Again, the previous studies of this research paper still have not started a research using this object yet. However, the researcher found some references from related studies with the hegemonic masculinity theory because taking from several previous studies supports several points that will be discussed in later research. Indeed, The first is by Amjad et al. (2018) entitled *Hegemonic Masculinity in Archetypal African novels* using the theory of the hegemony of masculinity with two discussions including examining the process of masculinity to find out the development of masculinity, the success of hegemonic masculinity which needs to be considered in research because of the critical impact of the world and audiences today. The second is by Zumrotus et al. (2020) entitled *Hegemonic Masculinity in Oscar Wilde's The Picture of Dorian Gray* by focusing on how the characteristics of the main character and the results that the main characters Dorian Gray and Lord Henry can show the hegemonic side of their masculinity. The third, Agustia et al. (2018) entitled “Hegemonic Masculinity Aspects in *C. S. Lewis*” uses the same hegemonic masculinity theory but focuses on the female character's response when the male character shows his hegemonic masculinity side. The next one is Griffin B. et al. (2018) entitled “Hegemonic Masculinity as a Historical Problem” that this journal discusses how the development of masculinity in the world, especially how hegemonic masculinity has become one of the theories and movements used by men who try to create their strength in social strata. Also, this journal related to other men or women and the results of this journal discusses how hegemonic masculinity in the mid-1990s still cannot accept the differences that exist in every aspect of gender to different social groups.

In another example, Duggan J. et al. (2017) entitled “Revising Hegemonic Masculinity: Homosexuality, Masculinity, and Youth-Authored Harry Potter Fanfiction” that explained and discussed how the hegemonic masculinity in Harry Potter is represented through various aspects, for example, male bodies and behavior and it results fanfiction differs that there are things related to literary critics, especially gender and sexuality. Again, an article by Sollund R. et al. (2020) entitled “Wildlife Crime: A Crime of Hegemonic Masculinity?” which focuses on crimes and harms that occur to nonhumans, which is influenced by how hegemonic masculinity and other genders make things happen that also these crimes happen are on wildlife, including animals. Another, On the other hand, there is a journal by Drianus, O., & Dinata, R. et al. (2019) entitled “Hegemonic Masculinity: Wacana Relasi Gender dalam Tinjauan Psikologi Sosial” which discusses the theory of hegemonic masculinity but also, at the same time, connects relations between genders and is then reviewed using Social Psychology. Moreover, this journal talks in more detail about how patriarchy exists and operates broadly.

The ninth is a journal conducted by Worth, Owen et al. (2020), “entitled The concept(s) of hegemony in IPE” with a discussion on the same theory and topics related to this research, about leadership in the development of the right-wing world, which tends not to involve the part or portion of women in its representation. Indeed, in this journal article, the results of this journal si try to dissect how the far right attempts to reconstruct and these extreme feminists can be involved in the worlds plans and strategies. The last one is Furthermore, in the last chapter of this journal, presented by Kehoe J.A. et al. (2021) entitled “Hegemonic Masculinity

and Game of Thrones” used objects in the “Game of Thrones” series, specifically on one of the characters named Ramsay Snow. Furthermore, Ramsay is explicitly discussed concerning the theory of hegemonic masculinity. For example Ramsay lived from a family background that was not good at that time. Then, the results of this journal that the series' story's setting still upholds social strata in various aspects, making Ramsay use multiple ways to show his power as a man. Even though he has to use multiple types of violence to show his hegemonic side in him. It can be concluded and summarized that the previous research uses a mix of journals and papers that are consider following the theory in this research as well as the object this research which tells about the adventures of a man who had power at that time. Indeed, in writing this research, the researcher uses Connell's hegemonic masculinity theory, which also focuses on how masculinity affects the surrounding main character’s social environment.

Besides, the discussion points that the researcher in this thesis will discuss certainly focus on several research questions, which will become the basis and objective for the researcher in compiling this study.

## **B. Problems of the Study**

1. How is hegemonic masculinity represented by the main character in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*?
2. What are the factors that construct the main character’s hegemonic masculinity in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*?

### **C. Significance of the Study**

The research of this study is expected to help in the field of literary studies, especially to open a new perspective on the theory of hegemonic masculinity promoted by Connell 1995 in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel *The Exploits of Gerard*. In addition, this research is expected to provide an example of the form of analysis in applying the hegemonic masculinity theory.

### **D. Scope and Limitation**

In this sub-chapter, the researcher limits the discussions and focuses on In this study, the researcher limits the discussion and focuses on how Gerard's character as a man can represent his masculinity by focusing on how Gerard hegemonized the environment surrounding him.

### **E. Definition of Key Terms**

In this session, the researcher will explain some of the essential keywords in this research to get a better understanding

#### 1. Hegemonic masculinity

Hegemonic masculinity is one type that is quite superior to other masculinities because a man can influence women, other men and the social conditions surrounding him.

#### 2. Masculinity

Masculinity is a form of expression that refers to how a man himself, It can be said that the way men are shaped in their social system so that the side of masculinity in him can be seen.

#### 3. Hegemonic

Hegemonic originated in one aspect of leadership and was further developed by a political expert, Antonio Gramsci, especially on how the existing social class dominates other social classes. Then, it was developed by Connel by linking gender relations to social structures.

#### 4. Biological

Biological is one of the factors that build the hegemonic side of a person's masculinity, in line with that, the biological side can influence a person's habits and personality, which then becomes an aspect in the emergence of the hegemonic side of masculinity.

#### 5. Cultural

Culture is a building factor in the hegemonic masculinity mechanism of a man. Further, this factor becomes important because culture can stereotype someone who can be said to be hegemonic or not. With this, the culture shapes the stereotype itself.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provides several theories that connect with the discussion in this research. Also, the approaches include gender studies, and the concept of masculinity discusses several points that are related to hegemonic masculinity.

#### **A. Gender Studies**

A wide audience around the world has widely discussed the concept of gender studies. In another explanation, as said by Fakhri (2013), gender exists because it is built social and formed by society. Also, in line with what was said by Rahayu (2022) that gender roles, especially women in the context of literary works, will find some shifts and changes in the socio-political context that exists in society. However, the role of the biological side is quite close to this case because God created men and women to have physical differences, especially in the form of their reproductive organs, which were then responded by socially with various assumptions about each gender.

Moreover, gender is widely regarded as a visible difference, especially in physical and psychological stigma, meaning that men are more robust and smarter than women. This is wrong because many assume that masculinity and femininity are limited to the general gender system regardless of the cultural and historical aspects of gender. Indeed, according to Connell (2009), the discussion of the concept of gender studies arises due to the differences between the two genders, which led to gender inequality that occurred in various social and cultural aspects. With this, women must face challenges from various aspects caused by gender

inequality. Again, according to Moose (2003), women are continually marginalized from home to work. Because gender greatly affects important aspects of life, which are work, access to education, to goods in life that the patriarchal world must regulate.

Further, this is the cause of the emergence of various studies on gender, starting with the movement of women with gender inequality as a response to a system that damages women and benefits men. On the other hand, according to Connell (2009), most women, when they enter adulthood, especially those who have had children, tend to become women who are financially dependent on men. In line with what Rahayu (2018) said, a woman will depend on a man, which are her husband or father, but if the woman is a widow, she will depend on her child or the consciousness of the man she has. Indeed, women seem to be property for men if they do not want to obey men's words and orders, and this can be considered domestic violence. Then, the consequences that occur of domestic violence against women, they will be threatened by their husbands in any way, including their house to live, themselves, and their children. Therefore, this is clear evidence of how gender is vital in how someone should be something or want something. Although, gender differences are mainly influenced by many things, such as social and culture that strengthen the character of each gender. In line with what Fakhri (2013) said that gender differences have a relationship to misinterpretation of how men and women act.

## **B. Concept of masculinity in Gender Studies**

This concept emerged in the 1970s, initiated by several individuals who were dissatisfied with the role of men in gender relations issues. This then became the momentum used by the women's movement, which also carried out campaigns to fight gender inequality. Although, many activists say that masculinity is resistance to feminism. However, many people disagree with the arrangement between men and women. Indeed, according to Connell (2005), this movement also came not to focus on what men do but on the groundworker that study gender inequalities. The existence of this theory becomes an advantage in favor of men because it is used as a mirror of social stability for men themselves. Yet, this makes the position of men above the subordinate of other genders, that is women.

Men and masculinity have a fairly strategic position in gender theory because they have the basis they previously took from various perspectives of feminism theory itself, so at the beginning of masculinity, there is also a role from feminist theory. Then, masculinity experts rework it into a theory that has a solid basis. Therefore, there are several parts of masculinity in this section as described below.

### **1. Four types of masculinity**

According to Connel (1995), there are four types of masculinity; the first is hegemonic masculinity, the second is subordination masculinity, the third is marginalized masculinity, and the last one is complicit masculinity. Again, this types also given the several relationships that were exemplified earlier in gender studies. It is certain that several types of masculinity are related, among them

because recognizing only one masculinity, such as hegemony for example, is certainly not enough to get several perspectives from other types of masculinity. In line with that, the researcher explains how hegemonic masculinity dominates gender, including his dominance over men with less power.

Indeed, the first one is hegemonic masculinity, originating from a class or group to gain position or power in a social class. In particular, it can be said that hegemony is a type of masculinity superior to others. However, Connell (2005) has also said that it is not always superior because if a condition that requires patriarchy is changed, it will certainly form a new hegemonic movement that cannot be separated from women's resistance.

Another type of masculinity is subordination masculinity which, according to some experts, is the opposite of hegemonic masculinity or can be said to show more of a dominant feminine side than the masculine side in him. For instance, men with a gay sexual orientation are mostly a minority in several countries around the world, so that gay becomes a subordination of hegemony that dominates other parties. In line with that, this type of masculinity group can be said to tend to be the target of hegemonic masculinities. On the same side, subordination is very prone to experience violence, oppression, and discrimination against various aspects of its scope. In the treatment of subordinated positions, it is very visible in our lives with examples of how women as subordinates do not get a decent salary or even do not get paid at all compared to men who fill the same job position with them. Indeed, as Connell said in (2005) that subordination is an opportunity for violence to occur in it as well as harassment in words or actions.

In addition, there is also a marginalization masculinity which is quite simple in its meaning, according to Connell (2005), this species cannot find its hegemonic side because of ethnic, racial, and physical limitations. Besides that, there is another type of complication, which means that it does not provide equality with masculinity or the project of hegemony in the country. Besides that, Connell (2005) provides a concrete example of this type of masculinity, which can be found in how black athletes in America at that time did not get the attention they deserved even though they had given real achievements.

The last type of masculinity, complicit masculinity, tends to be in an intermediate position between taking advantage of the hegemonic with the dominance and feminist side that exists. Indeed, Connell (2005) explains that relatively few people can apply the existing hegemonic method, so they still take advantage of the patriarchal differences and subordination that exist in women, for example, using sports venues and beauty salons to get the advantage behind it.

## **2. Connell's theory of Hegemonic Masculinity**

According to Connell and Messerschmidt (2005), their idea originated in Australia and then developed into a fairly complex discussion about the role of men. Further, hegemonic also means that there is a cultural influence so that a man will try to become a leader in a social position. In addition, in line with what Connell (2005) said, hegemonic masculinity results from a patriarchal cultural system that supports inter-gender domination of the female side as subordination. Therefore, Connell (2005) also supports his opinion with the terms of masculinity, called power relations between genders.

In addition, Connell, in his book entitled *Gender and Power* state that hegemonic masculinity is built with relationships with other subordinates, that is women.. So it can be concluded that hegemonic masculinity can also be influenced by the same gender, namely men other than women themselves. Indeed, the difference between these men lies in their power, in the sense that hegemonic masculinity dominates men with weaker power than themselves. According to Connell (2005), a real example of this dominance is the existence of homosexuals dominated by heterosexuals, which means this is a concrete example of the concept of hegemonic masculinity. Furthermore, another real example of hegemonic masculinity is the existence of marriage as proof of its dominance by choosing the life partner one wants.

### **3. Characteristics of Hegemonic Masculinity**

This third chapter discusses several characteristics that can build person's hegemonic masculinity. As stated by Mills (2001) that the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity can be divided into four factors, that the first is power, second is authority, third is aggression, fourth is heterosexuality. Further with a broader explanation as follows:

#### **a. Power**

It is necessary to know in advance that the definition of power in several major dictionaries is the ability to control things such as people and territory. Indeed, this is in line with the opinion of Ahmad (2000) that power is an ability that can be identified by someone who is in a particular scope such as an organization for example, intending to influence others to give an order that previously did not

want to be done to achieve certain goals. Besides that, according to Ahmad (2000) power is one of the most important aspects of leadership because with power, a leader can influence an individual or group which in terms of the power possessed by this leader can gain many things including how the behavior of his followers.

Further, in the field of gender, according to Connel and Messerschmidt (2005), power is a concept that has a direct relationship between men and women as subordinate parties. Also according to Morrel (2012), gender power is also arranged in several aspects such as class, racial, culture and other aspects. In addition, the patriarchal world, which favors male domination over various aspects of life, causes other parties to be harmed. Additionally, in the reform of hegemonic masculinity itself, according to Connel and Messerschmidt (2001), the conceptualization of hegemonic masculinity should indirectly acknowledge its existence by providing agreements such as eliminating power differences, and democratic relations between genders.

#### **b. Authority**

In this definition, authority is something different from power, as according to Ahmad in (2000) that authority is the right to ask others to do something by showing the power to achieve the desired thing. However, authority is still not as great as power because the pattern has been outlined in certain formal commands or hierarchies. In addition, it is in line with Ahmad (2000) that authority is embedded so that it arises because of position not caused by the character of the individual to do something and is done voluntarily without any coercion as well as power.



Meanwhile, in hegemonic masculinity, it starts from gender inequality which distinguishes the two genders of men and women at different superior levels in certain authorities. Some assume with mainstream responses that the role of men is because men have authority in the household, including women's rights. In line with that, according to Sutiana (2012), the opposing response of hegemonic masculinity to reform the concept of the role of men and their authority, including in the social midwife, the family remains the property of the patriarchal system because patriarchy itself limits the freedom of movement of women.

### **c. Aggression**

The third part is aggression, which is the initial form of anger until it ends in violence. Moreover, in line with the opinion of Bedrosian and Nelson (2018) that several factors influence a person's aggression apart from biological influences, there are also environmental factors such as antisocial behavior and childhood mistreatment carried out by families that support and give affect aggression caused by the individuals. Indeed, this is in line with what Dolan (2007) said: many environments show how aggression arises, especially by men using dirty language to insult. This is a typical way by hegemonic masculinity to provide a subordinate position to his opponent.

In addition, there is an opinion from Wright (1996) conceptualizes that the idealization of masculinity is usually shown through a confident and aggressive depiction that does not discredit the value of a woman's characteristics. In line with that, according to Bufkin (1999) several studies on criminology that hegemonic masculinity shows the same pattern as aggression that comes from the pursuit of

hegemony itself. On the other hand, there is the opinion of Howson (2006) who has a relationship with the opposite gender, namely heterosexual that a sphere through the pathetic system still favors aggressive masculine domination and passive feminine subordination. Therefore, through hegemonic masculinity that becomes dominant in several positions, it can be interpreted that aggression and violence are ways to fight a challenge experienced by hegemonic masculinity.

#### **d. Heterosexuality**

As we already know, the main meaning of heterosexual is sexually attracted to the opposite sex. Moreover, as stated by Coates (2007) with the content that the heterosexual ideology is that women want men who want them and also men who have desires for these women. However, according to Hodges (2010), the context of masculinity is divided into four parts; the first is masculinity in heterosexuality, leadership, technical competence, and ancestral status. Surely, this opinion is also in line with Connel and Messerschmidt (2005) that this method is related to masculinity, especially in western culture, which is used as a standard by men. Furthermore, according to Dolan and Coe (2011), heterosexual men have their own qualification standards to reflect a real man. Indeed, Courtenay said (2000) that many heterosexual men refuse to show their weakness to the opposite sex by being a person with firm beliefs, such as being stoic to try to be an ideal man with success. Therefore, in this chapter, it can be seen that regarding the relationship of hegemonic masculinity with one of the building factors, namely heterosexual which intersects with sex appeal to the opposite sex by using certain ways.

#### **4. The Factors of Hegemonic Masculinity**

According to Wharton (2005), two factors influence hegemonic masculinity, which covers two major factors that build the hegemonic masculinity of a person. The first is the biological factor, and the second is the cultural factor.

##### **a. Biological Factor**

An aspect that cannot be forgotten is the contribution of genetic and biological factors that become the building blocks of a person's hegemonic masculinity. Besides that, this factor cannot be separated from the strength of relations between genders. Indeed, according to Wharton (2005), biological factors play a role in how the behavior and personality of a man are influenced by this factor and cannot be reduced by the presence of this factor. Coupled with several opinions from Hoyenga and Hoyenga (1993) that gender differences contained in hormones are factors that make hormones of gender respond to certain actions.

Then, in some concrete examples of how a man with a large body will be more respected and feared and has the potential to oppress his subordinates, namely women or men who are weaker. Indeed, this is in line with the hegemonic masculinity theory proposed by Connell & Messerschmidt (2005) that hormonal factors can affect the regulation of the system that holds male dominance over women. Yet, this is an example of biological factors contributing to social stigma and power relations between men and women and men and men with less power.

##### **b. Cultural Factor**

Cultural is one of the fundamental factors that construct the hegemonic masculinity in a man. It can be seen how cultural and biological factors interact

with each other to shape hegemonic masculinity, especially in their personality and behavior. Furthermore, according to Wharton (2005), biological factors can have an impact or response with the support of environmental and cultural factors. This hegemonic masculinity that exists in a person can be reflected apart from the biological side and the side of the environment surrounding him. In other cases, culture also causes some stereotypes, such as how to dress a man is required to wear a darker color than a color that reflects the light that reflects the feminine side. In line with what Fasih (2013) said, the dominance and power of masculinity create many stereotypes about women themselves, for example, only taking care of children and the house without being allowed to work until they have their career.

From some of the examples above, it is known that a place's culture determines whether a man can be considered masculine and has power or not. Not only that, but culture can also encourage men to show their hegemonic masculinity, which usually utilizes brutal violence to power relations with the subordination of other genders or the same. In line with what Connell (2000) said, hegemonic masculinity uses men's role as well as possible with the hegemonic pattern in cultural authority. In a hegemonic sense, masculinity requires validation from the subordination of a weaker opponent to show its dominance with the help of the culture. Furthermore, according to Connell (2005), masculinity is also in the relationship between genders so that these two genders intersect with each other in the realities of life, such as experience to socio-culture. Even in the work of Connell, he says that hegemonic masculinity has a related similarity between the power of the group and the cultural ideal that is individual or collective. Not only that but also the nature of masculinity

that has been there since birth. Then, it formed naturally by the existence of a culture surrounding it. Barker (2007) states that masculinity has a high value by having power, strength, action, control, independence, work, self-confidence, and solidarity between men. And several aspects are the opposite of these, such as women, children, communication, and domestic life. Therefore, culture is a component that has a big factor in the hegemonic side of a man. Because culture influences various aspects of a man's life, from how he dresses to talks.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

The third chapter contains the research methodology used by the researchers in this thesis. Therefore, there are four parts of the research methodology such as research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis with the following details.

#### **A. Research Design**

The design in this study uses one of the methods commonly used to examine literary works, namely literary criticism. According to Peck and Doyle (1993), Literary Criticism is a way of knowing, evaluating, and interpreting a literary work to know things that are often questioned in the literary work. Indeed, In literary criticism, there are elements that compose it, including how the relationship between the work and the artist is. In addition, Abrams (2014) said that work could be influenced by the perspective of the background so that work is certainly continuous with what is in the universe that determines the work and how the work creates its own perspective on the artist as the maker and the audience as the connoisseur of the work itself.

#### **B. Data Source**

The data source of this research comes from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's novel "The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard". This novel was first published in 1896 by George Newnes Ltd., containing eight chapters and 401 pages.

### **C. Data Collection**

The researcher collects data from the words, dialogues and conversations of the figure in the novel. In addition, the researcher writes down the story's important points and connects them with the theory with what the researcher use, which is hegemonic masculinity theory.

### **D. Data Analysis**

After the researcher collects the data, the next step is to analyze the data. Then the researcher analyzes the data that has been collected by adjusting the existing research problems in this thesis. Next, the researcher provides an analysis using the theory proposed by Connell (1995) about hegemonic masculinity. By focusing on the emergence of several characteristics and factors of hegemonic masculinity by Gerard as the main character. Finally, the researcher concludes the analysis related to the research problems of this study.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This fourth chapter of this research contains the academic discussion and analysis of findings on Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's exploits of Brigadier Gerard. Indeed, the discussion was divided into two subs of research problems taken by the researcher that related to the representation of hegemonic masculinity and some factors that constructed the main character's hegemonic masculinity. Besides that, Brigadier Etienne Gerard as the leader of the cavalry troops in this novel, also Gerard has a unique personality, so from here, the researcher can find the element of hegemonic masculinity that is quite closely related to the main character along his journey in the story of this novel.

#### **A. Hegemonic Masculinity of Main Character in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard**

In this section, the researcher will discuss the representation of hegemonic masculinity shown by the main character Gerard. Indeed, there are four characteristics that represent hegemonic masculinity according to Mills (2001), the first is power, the second is authority, the third is aggression, and the last one is heterosexuality, with detailed discussion as follows.

##### **1. Power**

Power, in this context, is a way to control other people. More specifically, in the realm of gender power relations, Gerard is the main character. With this gendered power means covering some parts of the main character, such as social



class, race, and others. Also, In discussing the first point, the researcher finds the evidence shown by the main character that shows the hegemonic side of masculinity by depicting how Gerard as a person who has a power toward society.

*As for me, the rattle of hoofs upon a road, and the jingle of bridle chains which comes with every toss of a saucy head, would even now set my blood dancing through my veins. You may think, then, how I carried myself in my five-and-twentieth year—I, Etienne Gerard, the picked horseman and surest blade in the ten regiments of hussars. Blue was our colour in the Tenth—a sky-blue dolman and pelisse with a scarlet front—and it was said of us in the army that we could set a whole population running, the women towards us, and the men away. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 3 and 4)*

Gerard tells the story using the first-person point of view in the data snippet above. Indeed, Gerard describes himself with pride, such as the length of time he has spent for France and Gerard is one of the selected soldiers with horsemanship and sword skills above average. But the depiction of power in the data as Gerard says “*You may think, then, how I carried myself in my five-and-twentieth year—I, Etienne Gerard, the picked horseman and surest blade in the ten regiments of hussars. Blue was our colour in the Tenth—a sky-blue dolman and pelisse with a scarlet front—and it was said of us in the army that we could set a whole population running, the women towards us, and the men away*”. The data reflects how his power side of Gerard appears with the words that anyone who sees the attributes he wears, women will approach, and men will move away. The data also represents the response of the surrounding environment to the power possessed by Gerard as a lieutenant soldier in a regiment. Therefore, power represented by Gerard exists because of the effects caused by the surrounding environment. The data also includes the hegemony that arose at that time with the dominance of certain social classes with representations between regiments led by Gerard to the surrounding community as their subordinates.

Another sample data, that finally Gerard has a chance to get the higher power he wanted when he got called by Napoleon Emperor, as follows.

*The room whirled round me at the words, and I had to lean my hands upon the edge of the card-table.*

*'What?' I cried. 'The Emperor!'*

*'Precisely,' said he, smiling at my astonishment.*

*'But the Emperor does not know of my existence, Colonel,' I protested. 'Why should he send for me?'*

*'Well, that's just what puzzles me,' cried Lasalle, twirling his moustache. 'If he wanted the help of a good sabre, why should he descend to one of my lieutenants when he might have found all that he needed at the head of the regiment? However,' he added, clapping me on the shoulder again in his hearty fashion, 'every man has his chance. I have had mine, otherwise I should not be Colonel of the Tenth. I must not grudge you yours. Forwards, my boy, and may it be the first step towards changing your busby for a cocked hat.'* (*The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*, p. 27)

In the data above, it happens when Colonel Lasalle gives news to Gerard about something that comes from the Napoleon Emperor containing an invitation to one of Colonel Lasalle's soldiers to be invited on a secret mission by Emperor Napoleon himself. Here, Gerard was one of Colonel Lassalle's soldiers. Then Gerard was shocked because he was surprised how an emperor suddenly chose him when so many generals were out there.

While the representation of the power, described in this data, is when Gerard gets the opportunity to raise his rank. Also, this was an opportunity that did not come twice for Gerard because the order came directly from an Emperor who ruled mainland Europe then. At that moment, Gerard could not refuse the opportunity. The appointment of Gerard by Emperor Napoleon showed that Napoleon felt interested in and recognized the expertise possessed by Gerard. Furthermore, Gerard's above-average swordsmanship is a representation of masculinity offered by Gerard that is not owned by other soldiers and is used by Gerard as a tool for

hegemony over people and the environment around him. Therefore, Gerard's sword skills made him get the power he wanted with the recognition from Napoleon, because the setting at that time was that people with above-average sword skills deserved to be leaders in a group.

## 2. Authority

In its definition, the authority has something in common with power. However, power is more about controlling someone or something, while authority is giving orders to someone directly. Both of these characteristics have control over someone or something, but authority fits the definition better as a way of giving orders directly with the help of one's position. In the data below, the authority becomes a hold for Gerard in showing his authority side. With some details as follows.

*On the steps stood their officer, a slight, pale young man, who looked more like a young priest from a seminary than a leader of the devil-may-care rascals before him.<sup>4</sup>*

*'Good-day, sir,' said he, seeing that I pulled up my horse.*

*'Good-day,' I answered. 'I am Lieutenant Etienne Gerard, of the Tenth.'*

*I could see by his face that he had heard of me. Everybody had heard of me since my duel with the six fencing masters. My manner, however, served to put him at his ease with me.*

*'I am Sub-Lieutenant Duroc, of the Third,' said he.*

*'Newly joined?' I asked.*

*'Last week.'*

*I had thought as much, from his white face and from the way in which he let his men lounge upon their horses. It was not so long, however, since I had learned myself what it was like when a schoolboy has to give orders to veteran troopers. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 5)*

The data above is Gerard's response when he met one of the characters in The Exploits of Brigadier novel, Duroc. Indeed, Duroc was also one of the younger brigades at the time who had cavalry under his command. Furthermore, Gerard also

saw Duroc as his representation when he was young. Besides that, as one of the most important characters in this novel, Duroc has one of the missions to take revenge on one of the prosecutors at that time named Baron Straubenthal, who once killed Duroc's parents and brother. Therefore, Duroc wants to avenge the Baron's actions with Gerard's help, Duroc knows that Gerard is very brave and skilled with the sword.

The representation of hegemonic masculinity displayed by Gerard in the first data above with the evidence is *“It was not so long, however, since I had learned myself what it was like when a schoolboy has to give orders to veteran troopers”* that can be concluded with Gerard being able to lead a cavalry even though he is still relatively young. Also, masculinity is reflected in the image of authority such as Gerard's ability at a fairly young age but able to rule over those older than him and respect himself as commander. Again, Gerard's authority represented his ability to command a regiment of his men when he was young. Then, in the example above, Gerard can show his authority with his expertise in leading a regiment even though some of his soldiers are older than him. This is an example of masculinity in terms of leadership and authority possessed by Gerard who can then hegemony his soldiers. So it can be concluded that Gerard is a masculine figure who can make others obey him. Next is the second data shown by Gerard when he fled from the El Chulchilo robbers with the following details.

*It was not until we had left the ravine far behind us and were right out in the open fields that we ventured to halt, and to see what injuries we had sustained. For me, wounded and weary as I was, my heart was beating proudly, and my chest was nearly bursting my tunic to think that I, Etienne Gerard, had left this gang of murderers so much by which to remember me. My faith, they would think twice before they ventured again to lay hands upon one of the Third Hussars. So carried away was I that I made a small oration to these brave Englishmen,*

*and told them who it was that they had helped to rescue. I would have spoken of glory also, and of the sympathies of brave men.. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 62)*

In the data snippet above, the authority side shown by Gerard is illustrated with the incident that began after Gerard managed to escape from the capture of the robbers from Spain. Then Gerard felt energized again at his freedom.

Meanwhile, Gerard's depiction of the authority shown can be illustrated when he says, “*So carried away was I that I made a small oration to these brave Englishmen, and told them who it was that they had helped to rescue. I would have spoken of glory also, and of the sympathies of brave men*”. In this data fragment, Gerard, with his high rank, did not hesitate to deliver his short speech to the British soldiers who had saved him because Gerard knew that he had the right to deliver his speech to the British soldiers in front of him. With this authority, Gerard introduced himself to the flock so they would know that the man he had rescued was a Brigadier in one of France's finest regiments called Hussar. It can be concluded that Gerard can show his masculinity as a soldier that has higher authority. The hegemony carried out by Gerard gets a response from other soldiers with respect when Gerard gives a speech in front of the soldier.

### **3. Aggression**

Aggression is a way that is done by someone to protect something. In line with what Wright (1996) said that the idealization of the concept of masculinity is to dominate something by showing its aggressive side and expertise in doing something. Gerard, as the main character, shows more aggression with the support

that he is one of the brigadiers required to crush his opponents. The first data occurs when Gerard meets another character, Duroc, with the following details.

*There was a small auberge at the cross-roads, and a patrol of the Third Hussars of Conflans—the very regiment of which I was afterwards colonel—were mounting their horses at the door. On the steps stood their officer, a slight, pale young man, who looked more like a young priest from a seminary than a leader of the devil-may-care rascals before him.*

*'Good-day, sir,' said he, seeing that I pulled up my horse.*

*'Good-day,' I answered. 'I am Lieutenant Etienne Gerard, of the Tenth.'*

*I could see by his face that he had heard of me. Everybody had heard of me since my duel with the six fencing masters. My manner, however, served to put him at his ease with me. (p. 4 and 5)*

This first data begins at a meeting of two figures, Gerard and Duroc. The two characters meet when Gerard travels to some places and meets one of the youth soldiers. Further, the young man was named Duroc, who also had almost the same rank, namely Sub-Lieutenant at that time. Indeed, the depiction of aggression in the data was when Gerard won the battle with the six swordsmen. This is aggression shown by Gerard utilizing violence to gain dominance over his subordination. Thus, Gerard received validation from the surrounding environment as a reliable swordsman. Also, on this data Duroc immediately recognized and respected Gerard even though they had never met.

The second data that could be found during the fight between the three people, there are Gerard, Duroc, and Baron, with the following details.

*Twice he touched Duroc upon the shoulder, and then, as the lad slipped on a lunge, he whirled up his sword to finish him before he could recover his feet. I was quicker than he, however, and took the cut upon the pommel of my sabre.*

*'Excuse me,' said I, 'but you have still to deal with Etienne Gerard.'*

*He drew back and leaned against the tapestry-covered wall, breathing in little, hoarse gasps, for his foul living was against him.*

*'Take your breath,' said I. 'I will await your convenience.'*

*'You have no cause of quarrel against me,' he panted.*

*'I owe you some little attention,' said I, 'for having shut me up in your store-room. Besides, if all other were wanting, I see cause enough upon that lady's arm.' (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p.21)*

In the data findings above, a fierce battle between Duroc and Baron resulted in their being seriously injured. Then, at one point, Duroc slipped, causing him to fall, and was almost killed by the cold hands of a Baron. Surely, Gerard swiftly parried the Baron's swift swing of a sword while saying, *"Excuse me,' said I, 'but you have still to deal with Etienne Gerard"* in this case, that Baron had not finished dealing only with Duroc, but also a Gerard who was ready to fight him. Even though the Baron felt he had nothing to do with Gerard because the Baron felt that Gerard was not someone who had a problem with him. However, Gerard felt that the Baron still had business with him because he locked him in an empty room.

In the first data, Gerard's depiction of hegemonic masculinity is reflected in how he tries to avenge the revenge experienced by Duroc and what he experienced directly at that time by confining him in a room filled with food. Meanwhile, the influence of masculinity on his opponent is shown by Baron's words saying that he doesn't want to fight Gerard. Besides that, the reason Baron didn't want to fight Gerard was because he also knew Gerard's prestige in his skill with a sword which many people also knew. From the explanation above, it also proves that Gerard is able to give the hegemonic effect of masculinity that Gerard has with the representation of the prestige of the swordsman that Gerard has..

In addition, there is another representation of Gerard's aggression. Furthermore, there is data found in Gerard and Duroc's conversation while confined in a room like the following.

*'That is all very well,' I said at last, as I heard Duroc muttering his threats. 'You may do what you like to him when you get the upper hand. At present the question rather is, what is he going to do to us?'*

*'Let him do his worst!' cried the boy. 'I owe a duty to my father.'*

*'That is mere foolishness,' said I. 'If you owe a duty to your father, I owe one to my mother, which is to get out of this business safe and sound.'*

*My remark brought him to his senses.*

*'I have thought too much of myself!' he cried. 'Forgive me, Monsieur Gerard. Give me your advice as to what I should do.'* (*The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*, p. 17)

The conversation occurred when Baron successfully tricked Gerard and Duroc, wanting them to come into the room to fight one-on-one. But it was the two of them who were confined to the room. Not only that, but Baron also tried to kill them both by looking for mercenaries of assassins, they are the Cossacks who were known to be vile to their victims. So the two of them tried to find a way out as quickly as possible before the Cossacks came to finish them off.

Also, the representation of hegemonic masculinity in the conversation occurs when Duroc surrenders to the existing situation and is willing to be killed by the Baron and his Cossacks. However, Gerard responded by saying that he is responsible for staying alive, like Duroc's responsibility to his father. Then, Duroc returned to his senses with how he acted and apologized to Gerard directly. In line with that, the representation of aggression above was not only done by Gerard to Duroc by reprimanding Duroc verbally. But it was also done by Baron to both Gerard and Duroc that deliberately locked them both to be cruelly killed by the Cossacks. With the evidence above, Gerard, who has a masculine side, tries to give



his hegemony over Duroc by yelling to comply with what Gerard says. Furthermore, by snapping at this, Gerard showed his aggression to make his opponent hegemonic with himself. Therefore, in the context of masculine men, they usually use anger and yelling to show their masculinity to the side considered subordinate to them..

*'By the way, I rather fancy that we have had some of your corps here,' said he, turning over the pages of his big brown register. 'We endeavour to keep a record of our operations. Here is a heading under June 24th. Have you not a young officer named Soubiron, a tall, slight youth with light hair?'*

*'Certainly.'*

*'I see that we buried him upon that date.'*

*'Poor lad!' I cried. 'And how did he die?'*

*'We buried him.'*

*'But before you buried him?'*

*'You misunderstand me, Colonel. He was not dead before we buried him.'*

*'You buried him alive!'*

*For a moment I was too stunned to act. Then I hurled myself upon the man, as he sat with that placid smile of his upon his lips, and I would have torn his throat out had the three wretches not dragged me away from him. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 55)*

The evidence of aggression shown by Gerard above, as a representation of hegemonic masculinity, began when Spanish robbers took Gerard, prisoner. Then he was brought before the leader of the robbers. Shortly after the conversation between Gerard and the leader of the robbers El Chulchilo said that previously he had also killed one of Gerard's Hussar regiment men.

Hearing this story, Gerard showed his aggressive side because he felt he was not accepting the robbers' treatment of one of Gerard's soldiers. One of the factors that made Gerard even angrier was how the robber treated Gerard's men by burying them alive. Immediately Gerard responded to the story by trying to attack El

Chulchilo with explosive anger. However, Gerard failed to show his aggression because several robbers managed to pull and tie Gerard properly.

#### **4. Heterosexuality**

Heterosexuality is when men are sexually attracted to the opposite sex, that is women. as stated by Coates (2007) that the heterosexual theory is that women want men who want them and also men who have desires for these women. Furthermore, there is the first data from the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity, which is heterosexuality, with detailed data as follows.

*'Nay, madame, why should you kiss my hand?' he cried. Because it is the hand which struck him on his vile, lying mouth. Because it may be the hand which will avenge my mother. I am his step-daughter. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 14)*

The data above tells the story of meeting the Baron's stepdaughter with Gerard in Baron's dark castle. Surprisingly the stepdaughter of Baron suddenly came to Gerard by kissing Gerard's hand continuously. Surely, the things that the stepdaughter of Baron did were not without a reason. However, the girl hopes that Gerard's hand can avenge her mother. Indeed, the cause was when his mother was married by Baron solely to take his mother's land and property. Irresponsibly, Baron, whose real name is Jean Carabin, took away all of his mother's property and left France after the fall of Robespierre.

Thus, the depiction of heterosexuality in the data above shows the relationship between genders. Meanwhile, the perpetrators of heterosexuality, in this case, are the stepdaughter of the Baron and Gerard himself. the data also represents how Gerard as a masculine man can make the opposite sex, the Baron's

stepdaughter admires him to the point of kissing his hands continuously. Therefore, this evidence shows that Gerard showed his masculinity by avenging his friend by fighting the Baron. Then Gerard's masculinity can dominate the opposite sex with the representation of the Baron's stepdaughter. In the second data, there is a description of Gerard's masculinity with his representation of many women with the following details.

*Then he was in such a hurry to get off, out of fear lest we should find ourselves in the dark in the passes, that he hardly gave me time to renew my vows to the innkeeper's daughter. I cannot at this moment recall her name, but we wept together as we parted, and I can remember that she was a very beautiful woman. You will understand, my friends, that when a man like me, who has fought the men and kissed the women in fourteen separate kingdoms, gives a word of praise to the one or the other, it has a little meaning of its own. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 48)*

In the data fragment above, it is told when Gerard was in a temporary stopover. Gerard showed the characteristics of heterosexuality by frequently changing women in every place he visited. Not only that, the data above reflects how Gerard has a strong heterosexual side to him with data evidence “*You will understand, my friends, that when a man like me, who has fought the men and kissed the women in fourteen separate kingdoms, gives a word of praise to the one or the other, it has a little meaning of its own*”. In the sentence fragment said by Gerard, it can be concluded that Gerard used his power as one of the leading brigadiers in France. With that, Gerard gets something he wants, for example, choosing the woman he chooses. Evidence of heterosexuality in the data above is also influenced by cultural and environmental factors, explaining that men who have a high position in the social strata are seen by others, especially the opposite sex, as being able to provide pleasure and prosperity for them.

## **B. Factors that Construct the Main Character's Hegemonic Masculinity**

In the depiction of hegemonic masculinity, several factors build from the side of the main character, such as biological factor and cultural factors, which are the basis for making hegemonic masculinity itself, with detailed discussion as follows:

### **1. Biological Factor**

As stated by Wharton (2005), biological factors are the building blocks of hegemonic masculinity by affecting behavior in the social environment around them. In this section, the evidence is found as the building factor that influences hegemonic masculinity from the biological side shown by Gerard as the main character. Furthermore, the first data was found when Gerard met the Baron for the first time, with details as below.

*Several bottles were scattered over it. At the head of it, and facing us, there sat a huge man with a lion-like head and a great shock of orange-coloured hair. His beard was of the same glaring hue; matted and tangled and coarse as a horse's mane. I have seen some strange faces in my time, but never one more brutal than that, with its small, vicious, blue eyes, its white, crumpled cheeks, and the thick, hanging lip which protruded over his monstrous beard. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 12)*

The data snippet above begins with Gerard's meeting with Duroc by accident. In short, Duroc asks Gerard to help meet the Baron as revenge for his family. Meanwhile, the depiction of the biological factors that influence Gerard occurs when Gerard first meets the Baron. Moreover, Gerard felt a little surprised and inferior after seeing Baron stature, who has a huge body, coupled with the support a scary face that Baron has. It also was proved when Gerard said, *"I have seen some strange faces in my time, but never one more brutal than that, with its small, vicious, blue eyes, its white, crumpled cheeks, and the thick, hanging lip*

*which protruded over his monstrous beard.*”. Then, with what Gerard said above, it can be seen that a man's biological factors can influence the form of fear towards the subordination of the same gender. This can happen because of the power relations often carried out by hegemonic men, such as the Baron to Gerard.

*You must know, then, that at the time of the Treaty of Tilsit I was a simple lieutenant in the 10th Hussars, without money or interest. It is true that my appearance and my gallantry were in my favour, and that I had already won a reputation as being one of the best swordsmen in the army; but amongst the host of brave men who surrounded the Emperor it needed more than this to insure a rapid career. I was confident, however, that my chance would come, though I never dreamed that it would take so remarkable a form. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 24 and 25)*

Other evidence of the depiction of biological factors is when Gerard told himself at the beginning of his career that he had. By still being a lieutenant in a certain regiment. However, he already had a good reputation as one of the regiment's reliable field experts. Although he explained that swordsmanship alone wasn't enough to get the quick promotion he wanted.

Meanwhile, an example of depiction with the above data from biological factors can be shown when Gerard makes claims against himself. Further, Gerard said that appearance and valor greatly benefited him. One of them is the assumption that he can play swords with his physical help. In line with what Wharton (2005) said that biological factors could influence the behavior and nature of a man.

*'Then we'll see who can play at it best,' he cried, pulling out his sword.*

*I had drawn mine also, but I was quite determined not to hurt this admirable young man who had been my benefactor.*

*'Consider,' said I, 'you say that I am your prisoner. I might with equal reason say that you are mine. We are alone here, and though I have no doubt that you are an excellent swordsman, you can hardly hope to hold your own against the best blade in the six light cavalry brigades.'*

*His answer was a cut at my head. I parried and shore off half of his white plume. He thrust at my breast. I turned his point and cut away the other half of his cockade. (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 65)*

The biological factors in the data snippet above started when Gerard was free from the captives. By getting help to be free from one of the soldiers from England named Bart. Bart is also a swordsman who is quite reliable, just like Gerard. But Gerard didn't want to use his skill in playing the sword against the person who had saved him..

Meanwhile, on the other hand, Gerard also describes the biological side that he has to show that he has greater strength than Bart. The representation of the biological side shown by Gerard is reflected when Gerrad shows the scar on his head. With the intention that Bart should not fight himself who has strength and skills better than Bart. Gerard uses this biological side to make his opponent willing to obey him. Therefore, this is a way for hegemonic masculinity to outperform others or the same genders who have less power than themselves.

## **2. Cultural Factor**

Cultural factors that are synonymous with hegemonic masculinity. Again, cultural factors can determine how the surrounding social environment views hegemonic masculinity. In the data analysis example below, Gerard shows how culture responds to the hegemonic masculinity that exists in him, such as his clothes, his swords skill, and others. The first data shows evidence of cultural influence on the visual side displayed at that time with the relationship between Gerard and the local people, as follows.

*“You may think, then, how I carried myself in my five-and-twentieth year—I, Etienne Gerard, the picked horseman and surest blade in the ten regiments of hussars. Blue was our colour in the Tenth—a sky-blue dolman and pelisse with a scarlet front—and it was said of us in the army that we could set a whole population running, the women towards us, and the men away.” (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p.3 and 4)*

In the data above, Gerard introduces himself more clearly, such as his career as a soldier during the French revolution. In case of Gerard explains the things that soldiers liked and admired at that time by showing his pride in taking care of horses and wearing luxurious French soldiers attributes.

Either, the evidence of cultural factors shown by the main character above is the feeling of pride and arrogance with what Gerard has in himself, including how the clothes he wears as a representation of a power by the cultural aspect that appears visually so that other groups such as residents who are the target of the expansion feel scared by just looking at the appearance of Gerard and his troops. In line with what Connell and Messerschmidt (2005) said, the concept of masculinity is included in the scope related to male control over the social wheel.

*It was Colonel Lasalle's accidental presence at the moment when I received the summons which led to my choosing one of his hussars for the mission. I selected you, Monsieur Gerard, because I wanted a man who could handle a sword, and who would not pry more deeply into the affair than I desired. I trust that, in this respect, you will justify my choice as well as you have done in your bravery and skill.' (The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard, p. 44)*

An example of the representation of cultural factors above is when Gerard received a summons from Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. It was started by Colonel Lassale who the Emperor ordered to find one person who had expertise in the sword and did not interfere in the affairs of the other emperors.

The depiction of cultural factors occurred when Colonel Lasale, Gerard's direct superior, finally chose Gerard as the emperor's chosen person later. Correlating with it, culture is described by Gerard's ability to play swords without being busy doing other things. So that culture can be interpreted by social stereotypes that people with expertise in certain fields will easily get a place or

something. Thus, culture in this context helped Gerard get the opportunity to raise his rank.

*'I'll lay you nine to four you do,' he cried, as he made at me, sword in hand.*

*But those words of his put something new into my head. Could we not decide the matter in some better way than fighting? The Bart was placing me in such a position that I should have to hurt him, or he would certainly hurt me. I avoided his rush, though his sword-point was within an inch of my neck.*

*'I have a proposal,' I cried. 'We shall throw dice as to which is the prisoner of the other.'*

*He smiled at this. It appealed to his love of sport.*

*'Where are your dice?' he cried.*

*'I have none.'*

*'Nor I. But I have cards.'* (*The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*, p. 65 and 66)

Cultural factors can be used as a reference to show hegemonic masculinity in several aspects of life. One of them is done by Gerard and Bart. Further, Gerard and Bart are unable to find common ground to solve their problems. Gerard wanted to solve the problem without violence. Meanwhile, Bart wants Gerard to have a one-on-one sword duel with him.

The cultural representation in the data above is illustrated by the culture of both parties, who think playing dice or cards can show their hegemonic masculine side. Therefore, with the victory won by Gerard, he can show dominance over his opponents. Then the cultural side can assume that the culture of playing dice or cards is a way to show someone's superiority that makes the most sense compared to violence.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This last section contains conclusions from the discussion and suggestions for future researchers. Furthermore, the conclusion session can be intended to summarize the results of the discussions that the researcher in the previous chapter has carried out. In addition, suggestions provide information related to research findings for academic purposes and future researchers who use the same theory.

#### **A. Conclusion**

After the analysis that the researcher carried out, it can be concluded that Gerard, as the main character showed several characteristics and factors closely related to the hegemonic masculinity theory. The first characteristic is power, Gerard, in this book, is one of the great Brigadiers chosen by Emperor Napoleon, with the power and expertise he has, Gerard can dominate men or women who are weaker than him. The second is the authority that became the foundation for Gerard to have a line of command to govern his subordinates. The third is aggression, which is Gerard's most prominent characteristic because Gerard often gets into many fights, so he has to use aggression that leads to violence against his enemies. The fourth is heterosexuality, Gerard doesn't display these characteristics, but it gets to know him to have relationships with women in every place or mission he has completed.

Next are the factors that build the hegemonic masculinity of Gerard as the main character. The first is the biological factor, with this factor Gerard can be

considered by his subordinates to be able to lead the *Hussar* regiment and can be loved by many women because Gerard has a handsome face and stature. The second is the cultural factor, which has a big role in building Gerard's hegemonic character. Indeed, Gerard is highly respected and feared by his enemies, because of the stereotypes attached to his appearance and the way Gerard presents himself to the public.

## **B. Suggestion**

Based on the results of the discussion above, it can be concluded that the combined theory of hegemonic masculinity owned by Connell, Mills, and Wharton is suitable for researching a literary work, especially on the object of the novel "*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*". In line with that, this theory can also be used on several topics of the same masculinity, useful as a reference to explain the perspective of hegemonic masculinity itself. Therefore, the researcher suggests that the theory of hegemonic masculinity from Connell, Mills, and Wharton can be used in several aspects that are more specific and have not been widely studied. In addition, the researcher also believes that future researchers should use several references in an academic scope, and they will use objects from "*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard*" to analyze the problems of this novel more deeply.

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## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



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