

**TOXIC MASCULINITY REPRESENTED IN SOL YURICK'S *THE  
WARRIORS***

**THESIS**

By:  
**Ahmad Jais**  
NIM 18320076



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

**TOXIC MASCULINITY REPRESENTED IN SOL YURICK'S *THE WARRIORS***

**THESIS**

Presented to  
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

By:  
**Ahmad Jais**  
NIM 18320076

Advisor:  
**Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.**  
NIP: 196703131992032002



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

## STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled **Toxic Masculinity Represented in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*** is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, November 10<sup>th</sup>, 2022

The researcher



Ahmad Jais

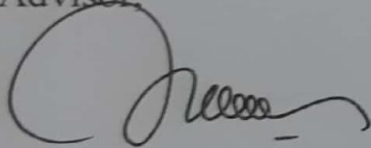
NIM 18320076

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Ahmad Jais's thesis entitled **Toxic Masculinity Represented In Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*** has been approved for thesis examination at the Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.)

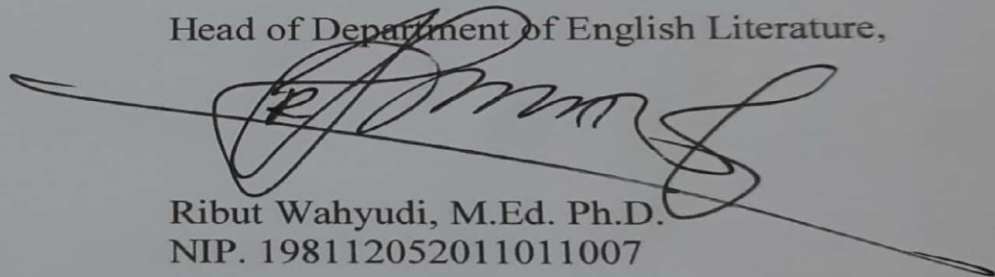
Malang, November 11<sup>th</sup>, 2022

Approved by  
Advisor,



Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A.  
NIP: 196703131992032002

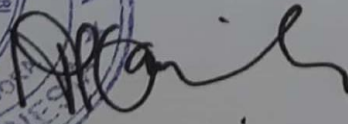
Head of Department of English Literature,



Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed. Ph.D.  
NIP. 198112052011011007



Acknowledged by  
the Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag.  
NIP 197411012003121003

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Ahmad Jais's thesis entitled **Toxic Masculinity Represented In Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, Desember 6<sup>th</sup>, 2022

### Board of Examiners

1. Dr. Syamsudin, M.Hum.  
NIP 196911222006041001 (Main Examiner)
2. Asni Furaida, M.A.  
NIP 19880711201802012182 (Chair)
3. Dr. Hj. Istiadah M.A  
NIP 96703131992032002 (Advisor)

Signature's



The image shows three handwritten signatures on horizontal lines. The first signature is a cursive name, the second is a stylized signature with a small 'f' next to it, and the third is a more fluid cursive signature.

Approved by

the Dean Faculty of Humanities,



Dr. M. Faisol, M. Ag.  
NIP 197411012003121003

## **MOTTO**

“Whoever is not grateful for a little, then he will not be able to be grateful for something much.”

(HR. Ahmad)

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis to be proudly dedicated to the following:

My father, Sitra

My mother, Baryati

My two beloved sisters, Syifah and Rihadatul

My brother, Jabailah

All friends who support the researchers

and My advisor Dr. Hj Istiadah, M.A.

## ABSTRACT

**Jais, Ahmad (2022)** *Toxic Masculinity Represented In Sol Yurick's The Warriors*. Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj, Istiadah M.A.

*Keywords: Toxic Masculinity, Misogyny, Domination, Violence, Gender relation.*

---

Toxic masculinity is a trait that comes from the development of masculinity. Toxic masculinity is a destructive trait in society. This trait is often represented by people who have excessive masculinity, which is used to discriminate against others. In the social case, Toxic Masculinity is a dangerous trait that harms several communities. This research analyzes toxic masculinity, which is represented in Sol Yurick's novel entitled *The Warriors*. This research includes literary criticism by using the novel as a data source and analyzing one of the characters. The researcher uses the theory of toxic masculinity from Terry a Kupers and the gender study approach from Rw Connel to analyze the characters hector in the novel *The Warriors* by Sol Yurick. The aim of this research is to answer two problems of the studies: 1) What are the forms of toxic masculinity represented by the character Hector in Sol yurick's *the warriors*? 2) What are the forms of toxic masculinity in gender relations in Sol yurick's *The Warriors*? The results of this study found three forms of Toxic Masculinity in the character of hector, there are: 1) Misogyny; Hector hates women by calling them as trouble makers and bitches, 2) Domination; Hector dominates others with harsh words, 3) Violence; Hector raiding people. then, the researchers found the forms of toxic masculinity in gender relations, including 1) power relations, 2) production relations, 3) emotional relations and 4) symbols. the form of toxic masculinity in power relations is misogyny, in production relations are violence and misogyny, in emotional relations are domination and misogyny and in the symbol is domination. Based on this research, the novel *The Warriors* represents toxic masculinity through the character Hector and represents a form of toxic masculinity in gender relations.



## ABSTRAK

**Jais, Ahmad** (2022) Toksik Maskulinitas Direpresentasikan Dalam Novel *The Warriors* karya Sol Yurick. Tesis. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing : Dr. Hj, Istiadah M.A.

*Kata Kunci: Toksik Maskulinitas, Misogini, Dominasi, Kekerasan, Relasi Gender.*

Toksik Maskulinitas adalah sifat yang berasal dari perkembangan maskulinitas. Toksik Maskulinitas adalah sifat destruktif dalam masyarakat. Sifat ini sering direpresentasikan oleh orang-orang yang memiliki maskulinitas berlebihan, yang mana digunakan untuk mendiskriminasi orang lain. Dalam kasus sosial, Toksik Maskulinitas merupakan sifat berbahaya yang merugikan beberapa komunitas. Penelitian ini menganalisis Toksik Maskulinitas yang direpresentasikan dalam novel karya Sol Yurick berjudul *The Warriors*. Penelitian ini termasuk kritik sastra dengan menggunakan novel sebagai sumber data dan menganalisis salah satu tokoh. Peneliti menggunakan teori toksik maskulinitas dari Terry Kupers dan pendekatan studi gender dari Rw Connell untuk menganalisis karakter utama dalam novel *The Warriors* karya Sol Yurick. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab dua rumusan masalah: 1) apa saja bentuk Toksik Maskulinitas yang direpresentasikan oleh karakter Hector dalam karya Sol Yurick's *the warriors*? 2) Apa saja bentuk-bentuk toxic masculinity dalam relasi gender dalam *The Warriors* karya Sol Yurick? Hasil penelitian ini menemukan tiga bentuk toksik maskulinitas pada karakter Hector, yaitu: 1) Misogini; Hector membenci wanita dengan menyebut mereka pembuat onar dan pelacur, 2) dominasi; Hector mendominasi orang lain dengan kata-kata kasar, 3) Kekerasan; Hector merampok orang-orang. Kemudian peneliti menemukan bentuk-bentuk toksik maskulinitas dalam relasi gender, meliputi dalam 1) relasi kekuasaan, 2) relasi produksi, 3) relasi emosional dan 4) simbol. bentuk toxic maskulinitas dalam relasi kekuasaan adalah misogini, dalam relasi produksi adalah kekerasan dan misogini, dalam relasi emosional adalah dominasi dan misogini dan dalam simbol adalah dominasi. Berdasarkan penelitian ini, novel *The Warriors* merepresentasikan maskulinitas toksik melalui karakter Hector dan merepresentasikan bentuk maskulinitas toksik dalam relasi gender.

## مستخلص البحث

جائس ، أحمد (٢٠٢٢) الذكورة السامة ممثلة في رواية سول يوريك "المحاربون". بحث اجلامعي.

برامج دراسة الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم البنسائية جامعة موالان مالك إبراهيم الدولة السالمية مالنج. املستشارة د. احلجة. إستيادة ،ماجستري.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الذكورة السامة ، كره النساء ، الهيمنة ، العنف ، العلاقات بين الجنسين

الذكورة السامة هي سمة تأتي من تطور الذكورة. الذكورة السامة هي سمة مدمرة في المجتمع. غالبًا ما يتم تمثيل هذه السمة من قبل الأشخاص الذين لديهم ذكورة مفرطة ، والتي تستخدم للتمييز ضد الآخرين. في الحالة الاجتماعية ، تعتبر الذكورة السامة صفة خطيرة تلحق الضرر بالعديد من المجتمعات. يحلل هذا البحث الذكورة السامة والتمثلة في رواية سول يوريك بعنوان المحاربون. يتضمن هذا البحث النقد الأدبي باستخدام الرواية كمصدر للبيانات وتحليل أحد الشخصيات. تستخدم الباحثة نظرية الذكورة السامة من Terry a Kupers و منهج دراسة النوع من Rw Connel لتحليل الشخصيات هيكتور في رواية The Warriors للكاتب Sol yurick. الهدف من هذا البحث هو الإجابة على مشكلتين في الدراسات: (١) ما هي أشكال الذكورة السامة التي تمثلها شخصية هيكتور في Sol yurick's The Warriors؟ ووجدت نتائج هذه الدراسة ثلاثة أشكال من الذكورة السامة في شخصية هيكتور ، وهي: (١) كراهية النساء. يكره هيكتور النساء من خلال وصفهن بأنهن مثيري الشغب والكلبات ، (٢) الهيمنة ؛ هكتور يهيمن على الآخرين بكلمات قاسية ، (٣) العنف ؛ هيكتور مدهمة الناس. بعد ذلك ، وجد الباحثون أشكال الذكورة السامة في العلاقات بين الجنسين ، بما في ذلك (١) علاقات القوة ، (٢) علاقات الإنتاج ، (٣) العلاقات العاطفية و (٤) الرموز. شكل الذكورة السامة في علاقات القوة هو كراهية النساء ، في علاقات الإنتاج العنف وكره النساء ، في العلاقات العاطفية هي الهيمنة وكراهية النساء وفي الرمز هو الهيمنة. بناءً على هذا البحث ، تمثل رواية The Warriors الذكورة السامة من خلال شخصية هيكتور وتمثل شكلاً من أشكال الذكورة السامة في العلاقات بين الجنسين.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Alhamdulillah* rabbi'l'alamin, the researcher, expresses gratitude to Allah SWT who has given love, opportunity, health, and mercy to complete this thesis. This thesis entitled *Toxic Masculinity Represented In Sol Yurick's The Warriors* to fulfill the requirements for achieving the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in Department of English Literature at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. In arranging this thesis, a lot of people have provided motivation, advice, and support for the researcher. In this valuable opportunity, the researcher would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to all of them:

1. The Rector of Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M.A.
2. The Dean of the Faculty of Humanities Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
3. Head of the English Literature Department, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.
4. My Guardian Lecturer, Hafidhun Annas M.Hum, who has supported my study and giving me extraordinary experiences.
5. My Advisor Dr. Hj. Istiadah, M.A. 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, Mr.Sitra, Mrs. Baryati, who raised me through many difficulties. My beloved sisters Syifah and Rihadatul, My little

brother Jabailah . Your prayers, support and hard work encourage me to complete my study.

7. All of my friends who have made my days more colorful and my study more meaningful. Especially, Raka, Rully, Furqon ,Nisa and Cahya. who supported me 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,

Ahmad Jais  
NIM 18320076

## TABLE OF CONTENT

<b>STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>APPROVAL SHEET .....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>LEGITIMATION SHEET .....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>MOTTO .....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DEDICATION.....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRACT .....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRAK .....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>مستخلص البحث.....</b>	<b>viii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT .....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
A. Background of the Study.....	1
B. Problems of the Study .....	8
C. Significance of the Study .....	9
D. Scope and Limitation .....	9
E. Definition of Key Terms .....	9
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW .....</b>	<b>13</b>
A. Masculinity and Toxic Masculinity .....	13
1. Masculinity Studies .....	13
2. Toxic Masculinity.....	16
B. Gender Studies .....	19

<b>CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD .....</b>	<b>23</b>
A. Research Design.....	23
B. Data source.....	24
C. Data Collection.....	24
D. Data Analysis .....	24
<b>CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....</b>	<b>25</b>
A. The Form of Hector’s Toxic Masculinity .....	25
1. Misogyny .....	26
2. Domination.....	29
3. Violence.....	32
B. The Form of Toxic Masculinity In Gender Relations .....	35
1. Misogyny in Power Relation .....	36
2. Violence and Misogyny in Production Relation .....	37
3. Domination and Violence in Cathexis (emotional relation).....	39
4. Domination in Symbol .....	41
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....</b>	<b>44</b>
A. Conclusions .....	44
B. Suggestion .....	45
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>APPENDIX .....</b>	<b>50</b>

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **A. Background of the Study**

In recent years, masculinity has become a topical of conversation in society. Masculine is behavior and related activities of man and manhood in life. According to Connel (2005), she defined a form of gender practice of masculinity and feminism that is a social construction. Based on that statement, masculine refers to a man who influences social construction. In social construction, masculinity can build negative or positive social constructions depends on the hierarchy of masculinity. Therefore, masculinity becomes toxic, and this study will find out the toxic masculinity in male characters, especially in literary works.

Toxic masculinity is the development of hegemonic masculinity. According to Connel, masculinity has hegemonic masculinity. Hegemonic masculinity is defined as a structure of gender behavior that views men as dominant and women as subordinate (Connell, 2005). Many men are shown as masculine in this situation, although kinds of masculinities, They were named marginal and subordinate, which states that men only have power over their gender roles. but in hegemonic masculinity, there are aspects that lead to negative things. For example, hegemonic, which has a dominant practice, becomes a toxic trait like negative dominant. Therefore, the possibility of hegemonic potential becomes toxic masculinity (Lomas, 2016).

Toxic masculinity is aggressive and destructive behavior. According to Kupers (2001), toxic masculinity has a negative connotation that makes men aggressive. For example, the forms of toxic masculinity such as power dominance, homophobia, misogyny (hating women), and the dominance of violence by people who are considered masculine. As stated by Kupers (2001) in *the Journal of Clinical Psychology*, Toxic masculinity is "the constellation of socially regressive male traits that serve to foster domination, the devaluation of women, homophobia, and wanton violence" (Kupers T. A., 2005). In the case, Newspapers and magazines have blamed Toxic Masculinity for crimes such as rape, murder, mass shootings, and gang violence in the midst of this raging debate (Heilman, 2018).

In recent years there have been several cases of toxic masculinity. According to the Sexton, J. Y. (2019). In *The man they wanted me to be: Toxic masculinity and a crisis of our own making*. There are some examples of toxic masculinity cases: First, Misogyny: for example, in the campaign trial in 2016, white men insulted Hillary Clinton as a "*bitch*" (Sexton, 2019, p. 10). Second, Wanton violence: Toxic Masculinity has become one of the threats to American women. Statistics say one in five United States women make up 91% of victims, and more than 1.600 women died by men in 2015 (Sexton, 2019, pp. 91-92). Third, Dominance: still falls under the ingrained mindset of toxic masculinity and active power for their benefit (Sexton, 2019, p. 190).



Lately, many men have presented themselves with masculinity being toxic masculinity. The term 'toxic' has a negative meaning since it refers to a state of possessing or being dangerous and destructive due to toxicants' effects on the health of living organisms. Despite the inclusion of male roles, however, some men become 'toxic' for some reason. The word 'toxic' means a dangerous thing that needs to be avoided.

In some contexts, hegemonic and toxic masculinity is connected to gender relations. According to Raewyn Connel, Hegemonic Masculinity refers to men's involvement in toxic practices, including physical violence, that stabilizes gender dominance in certain societies. R.W Connel (2005). Toxic Masculinity arises when Hegemonic Masculinity is considered a norm or behavior that is natural and noble for masculinity in excess, so it encourages someone to take destructive actions in gender relations. Exemplary Masculinity in Western society is usually defined by certain body-reflexive practices, violence, heterosexual performance, and body shaping on gender (Connel, 2000). these examples are how hegemony is maintained in gender relations. Therefore, Toxic Masculinity can be found on gender relations in some cases. Thus, this study will determine the form of toxic masculinity from the perspective of gender relations, such as power relations, production relations, emotional relationships, and symbols.

In literary works, the male protagonist character has a strong dominance, As in sol Yurick's literary work *The Warriors* which has a male character who dominates in their territory. *The Warriors* tell the story about a gangster of the coney island

dominators, the main character in this story is new leader gang named Hector. The story begins at the beginning of a large gathering between gangs, then becomes chaos after a man shoots the leader of a gang "*The Delancey Thronesand*" and "*the warriors*" was blamed in the incident then the gang of "*the warriors*" tries to go home to their area no matter what happens (Yurick, 1965).

According to Connel, in the gender studies, there is a dominating group, and conversely, there is a subordinate group (Connell R. W., 2005). In Sol Yurick's work it is clear that male characters dominate. However, male domination is traits one of the negative things of Toxic Masculinity. Therefore in this study, the researcher wanted to analyze the representation of Toxic Masculinity by Hector in Sol's literary work *The Warriors*.

There are several previous studies on Toxic Masculinity. First, the previous study is a thesis by Hidayah (2020) with the title *The Representation Of Toxic Masculinity on Gillette Advertisement* She used the theory of toxic masculinity by kupers and hegemonic Connel. She analyzed with critical discourse analysis he found that there are toxic masculinities that are misogynous and violent in male dominance. The gap in this research. The researcher will use gender studies to analyze different objects in literary works.

Following a study by Angga Ferdian (2018) in his thesis, discuss *Toxic masculinity represented by Patrick Bateman in Marry Harron's American Psycho*. He uses the theory of Toxic Masculinity Kupper. Toxic masculinity traits in Patrick character are violent domination and greed (Ferdian, 2018)

Next, in a study by Magfiroh (2017), in her thesis she, discusses *toxic masculinity as depicted in berry Jenkins moonlight* she uses the theory of toxic masculinity by kupers but uses a cultural approach the object is in the form of a movie. In his research, She found the nature of toxic masculinity in the form of homosexuality. However, in a study by Ali romadani (2020) *Toxic Masculinity In Nadia Hashimi's The Pearl That Broke Its Shell* in his article he analyzed the male character in the novel who has the nature of Toxic Masculinity, which is harmful to men to women. Toxic masculinity is the concept that men must be able to commit acts of violence to prove their manhood. As a result, males who live in a violent culture are expected to demonstrate that they can be violent (Maghfiroh, 2017).

Next, a study by Mabrouk (2020). *The Dilemma of Toxic Masculinity in Eastern and Western Societies; With Reference to the Novel Men in Prison Open Journal of Social Sciences*. In his analysis, he found violence or crime in male traits in novel characters to show his masculinity. "Men are also more likely to be a victim of violent crime than women (2.4% of males versus 1.3% of females), and may then experience anger as an emotional reaction to their experience" (Berke, 2016).

Next, study by Rotundi (2020), In his paper, discuss about *toxic masculinity issues*, The term traditionally used to describe social relationships, interactions, or surroundings that negatively affect humans. As a result, Toxic Masculinity refers to toxic masculine behavior that has resulted in a great deal of distress in men, women, homosexuals, and the communities.

Next, research by Kabir, K. W. (2020), with the title *toxic Masculinity in the Dark Room by RK Narayan and Night of No Moon by Syed Waliullah: A Comparative Study*. in his paper, he uses a comparative research method, he compares the themes of social and cultural structures with novel characters. In his research, he found several characteristics of toxic masculinity compared to society and cultural structures, for example, the patriarchy of men against women. Although society constructs masculinity, some evidence indicates that some masculine behaviors are naturally influenced. The novel Chader Amabasya depicts the protagonist Aref Ali's mental journey after an occurrence involving the murder of a young woman shakes his modest life. According to the study approach, the entire research project will be based on Indian and Bengali works of literature in the contexts of Narayan's and Waliullah's depiction of Masculinity (Kabir, 2020).

Next, previous study from Jessica Van de Kemp (2020) entitled *The Snowball Effect: Toxic Masculinity and Sexual Violence in Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why*. In this brief article, she argues that the root cause of sexual violence in Jay Asher's Thirteen Reasons Why is Toxic Masculinity there is evidence to suggest that a toxic form of masculinity emphasizes the need to dominate others and this conveys negative messages to men and boys about how to practice gender (Van de Kemp, 2020). In her research, she uses gender in the literature, mentioning the role of schools in gender socialization is an issue that needs to be explored to understand better how to forget harmful gender norms.

Furthermore In Covino, et al (2021). in the journal textbook entitled *Young Adult and Canonical Literature: Pairing and Teaching, chapter 7 Identifying and Interrogating Toxic Masculinity in Lord of the Flies and The Chocolate War*. They identify with the research method's culture and social structure. They stated "western, white, heterosexual masculinity" and "it is important to consider how masculinity intersects with national, culture, sexuality, gender identity, class, and other aspects of difference (Ashlee 2018, p.73). Toxic masculinity is a negative action or behavior as described in *Lord of the Flies and The Chocolate War* (Covino, 2021).

Last, a study by SAR, S. (2020). *Toxic Masculinity Remaja Laki-Laki dalam Novel Some Girls Are Karya Courtney Summers*. In his study aims to identify Toxic Masculinity in adolescent boys and also to explain the hierarchical masculinity of adolescents in Courtney Summers' novel *Some Girls Are*. This study uses the concept of masculinity which was developed from Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity (2005) which leads to toxic masculinity. In his thesis finds, male adolescent figures as perpetrators of violence are narrated to commit two forms of violence, namely bullying and sexual violence against women.

Toxic masculinity Refers to the set of norms, beliefs, and behaviors related to masculinity that are harmful not only to women but also to men, children, and society at large. The results of this study indicate that with the forms of violence in every existing layer, it can be found that every teenage boy in the *Some Girls* novel cannot be separated from toxic masculinity (SAR, 2020).

In the several previous studies above, the researcher found a gap in the form of less research through gender study and analysis of form of toxic masculinity in the object of literary works, especially in novels. Therefore, this study will analyze forms of toxic masculinity in novels through Hegemonic Masculinity, gender studies by Raewyn Connell, and toxic masculinity theory by Kuper. Toxic masculinity should be aware. Toxic masculinity is a negative aspect of hegemonic masculinity. The connection of Hegemonic Masculinity with violence is an important theme in the critical literature on masculinity, distinguishing it from sex role literature. Male characters with toxic masculinity in the environment, society, and individuals. Based on several previous studies, the issue of toxic masculinity has become a significant problem in the form of violence and crime. Therefore, the researcher is interested in knowing the forms of toxic masculinity in male characters in literary works. This study aims to find out what are forms of toxic masculinity represented by the Hector character in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors* and the form of toxic masculinity in gender relations in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*.

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

Based on the background that mentions toxic masculinity, the researcher states the problem of the study as follows:

1. What are the forms of toxic masculinity represented by Hector in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*?
2. What are the forms of toxic masculinity in gender relations in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*?

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

The discussions of this study will find the form of toxic masculinity in the character of Hector in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors* and find out form of toxic masculinity in gender relations. It is hoped that this research can fill the field of character analysis, especially in the character of literary works. Furthermore, it is hoped that this research can be used as a source of information and reflection for future studies and broaden understanding of toxic masculinity. Thus, toxic masculinity practices that can disrupt the peaceful life of the nation and state can be awarded.

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

Limiting discussion in research is essential. This study examines the novel *The Warriors* by Sol Yurick. The researcher use toxic masculinity by Kupers through a gender perspective study by Connel. The study is concentrated on examining the process of toxic masculinity contained in the novel and knowing the forms of toxic masculinity on the environment and a community in the novel.

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

The researcher provides significant words or terms in the title, abstract, or text of a document or other item being used to avoid misunderstanding between one term and another term and helps readers easily understand the content of this paper. The following are the important concepts for this study:

- 1. Masculinity** is considered as the behaviors and acts that men and women take to portray socially defined gender roles, with its

implications appearing in their physical appearance, cultures, or personalities (Connell R. W., 2005).

2. **Toxic masculinity** term toxic masculinity is the set of socially regressive male traits that foster domination, misogyny, homophobia, and wanton violence. Toxic masculinity is a term used to refer to a subset of those behaviors that are harmful or destructive (Kupers T. A., 2005).
3. **Misogyny** is the behavior of hatred or distrust of women. A belief that women are stupid, petty, silly, bitch, and bad things others are included in the form of misogyny (Burkman, 1998).
4. **Wanton violence** means violence that is carried out without reason or violence that is immoral (Kupers T. A., 2005).
5. **Dominance** means to be very decisive because of power, influence, etc. The dominance of hegemonic masculinity over other forms may be quiet and implicit but may also be vehement and violent (Connell, 2000).
6. **Gender** is the socially constructed characteristics of men and women, such as norms, roles, and relationships of and between groups of women and men. Gender is a product of social practice, specifically the relationship and behavior of society (Connell R. W., 2005).



- 7. Gender Relations** is a social relationship that involves men and women in communication, activities, and other things. According to Connel, gender relations have a relationship structure, including power relations, production relations, emotional relations, and symbols. (Connel, 2000).
- 8. Power Relations** involve supervision, control, and domination based on power between men and women. Power relations means contesting men's predominance in the state, professions and management (Connel, 2000).
- 9. Production Relations,** production relations is the relationship between men and women in the distribution or even distribution in production in the division. In gender relations, Production relations Pursuing justice in economic relations means equalizing in comes, sharing the burden of household work, and equalizing access to education and training. (Connel, 2000).
- 10. Emotional Relation (cathexis)** is an Emotional relationship is a relationship between a man and a woman that involves emotional as a sexual need. Emotional connection Pursuing justice in this field means ending homophobia, reconstructing heterosexual relationships on the basis of reciprocity, not hierarchy, and release masculinity from pressure to violence (Connel, 2000).

**11. Symbolism** is a relation that is characterized by symbols of a relationship, especially in distinguishing a gender. Pursuing justice in this field means separating symbolism difference from domination symbolism; and making cultural resources as fully available to the least advantaged group as it is (Connel, 2000).

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

This chapter contains an understanding and explanation of relevant literature for research. This chapter will reveal the theory to support and answer the problem in this research. These theories are the theory of toxic masculinity by Kupers to understand the characteristics of toxic masculinity. This research also uses the theory of masculinity and gender studies by Connell.

#### **A. Masculinity and Toxic Masculinity**

##### **1. Masculinity Studies**

In general, masculinity is the behavior or actions of men with gender and society relations. Masculinity is critiqued for being constructed within a heteronormative definition of gender that essentializes male-female differences while ignoring differences and exclusion within gender categories. The notion of the logical dichotomization of sex (biological) over masculinity is said to underpin masculinity as practice of gender. Gender (culture) marginalizes or naturalizes the body as a result, as stated by Connell (2005). She believes that gender is a function of social practice, definitely connection, and public behavior rather than a fixed arrangement of personalities and qualities (Connell, 2005). Connell proposes that multiple kinds of masculinities emerge in everyday life and that the sort of masculinities that emerged as the present "most trustworthy method for being a man" in a specific district is "hegemony" (Connell, 2005). Hegemonic masculinity is the skewed depiction of masculinity that shapes young men's socialization and objectives (Pollack, 1998.).

The current hegemonic masculinity includes a high level of callous rivalry, an inability to articulate feelings other than rage, an unwillingness to admit weakness or reliance, debasement of ladies and every single female characteristic in men, homophobia, and so on.

The development of the definition of masculinity noted by Connell (2005) seeks to critically examine various approaches to this topic, including: first, An essential approach that focuses on the definition of the masculine core and focuses on the lives of men. Masculinity is equivalent to an activity which is the contrasting side of feminine passivity; second, A positivistic approach that emphasizes the fact that masculinity is what is actual in men, for example, regarding attitudes, traits, and fixed categories of masculinity; third, A normative approach that emphasizes the standards of how men should be. For example, one can define masculinity through the media and prevailing social norms; four, through a semiotic approach that defines masculinity through symbolic differences where masculine and feminine are contrasted with this approach.

Therefore, regarding Masculinity, Connell stated that hegemonic masculinity is a pattern of practice, not only the expected identity or role – that allows male domination over women to continue (Connell, 2005), even domination over fellow men. This hegemony is related to the structure that surrounds it. There are several structural patterns of masculinity, according to Connell;

1. **Hegemonic Masculinity**, Connell (2005) defines hegemonic masculinity as a configuration of gender practices in the form of an accepted acknowledgment of the

issue of patriarchal legitimacy and the dominant position of men and women's subordination.

2. **Subordinate Masculinity**, this position allows for the subordination of women because men have economic capital. Domestic violence and sexual harassment often occur in this subordinate position. Connel (2005) says that subordination can also be in the form of abuse through language, for example, for men who are considered different from a series of vocabularies that contain harassment.

3. **Complicit Masculinity**, Complicit Masculinity does not predominately dominate women and other men but is indirectly involved in the project of hegemonic masculinity. However, implicit masculinity also perpetuates and benefits from a position of domination in a patriarchal order.

4. **Marginal Masculinity**, Marginalized Masculinity is not a relation between dominant and subordinate classes. Marginalization is marginalization by the hegemonic authority of the dominant group. Connell (2005) states that the relationship between marginalization and authorization also occurs in subordinate groups.

Furthermore, Connell (2005) defines hegemonic masculinity as “the configuration of gender practice which embodies the currently accepted answer to the problem of legitimacy of patriarchy, which guarantees (or is taken to guarantee) the dominant position of men and the subordination of women.” This concept is understood as a configuration of the gender relations system. Connell (2005) states that hegemonic masculinity is not a fixed character, always and everywhere the same. Furthermore,

this term wants to show that there is masculinity that occupies a hegemonic position in a certain pattern of gender relations.

## **2. Toxic Masculinity**

Toxic masculinity is a branch of Hegemonic Masculinity that is an umbrella concept. The concept of toxic masculinity depicts these socially damaging characteristics of hegemonic masculinity that are prized and believed culturally, such as misogyny, wanton violence, aggression, and dominance (Kupers, 2001). Misogyny is the behavior of hating women. The perpetrators of this misogyny are usually men and elite masculinity or hypermasculinity. The form of misogyny is behavior that arises from someone who has excessive masculinity and also shows anti-feminism. For instance, the history of anti-feminism has been revived in what media studies scholars label “network misogyny,” which they define as “deadly tensions of hostility and violence against women in the online environment.” (Harrington, 2021). Next, wanton violence is a form of toxic masculinity. Wanton violence is violent behavior without morals. In toxic masculinity, violence is usually done only to gain respect from others, according to Kupers (2005) some respect. All men have that need and try to satisfy it in various ways. What can cause toxicity is the repeated frustration of a man's need to be respected. So, there are famous caricatures of domestic violence or toxic masculinity in society. Then, the form of domination in toxic masculinity is dominating in a destructive way. According to Kupers, Toxic masculinity is built from aspects of hegemonic masculinity that encourage the domination of others by destroying it socially. Unfavorable male

tendencies associated with toxic masculinity include extreme competition and greed, insensitivity or lack of consideration for the experiences and feelings of others, and a strong need to dominate and control others. For instance, domination by force or destructive words.

The concept of toxic masculinity emphasizes the belief that the causes of male aggression and other social problems are universal. However, as Connell and her colleagues have demonstrated throughout the years, the material of masculinity take a part in male aggression. While themes of violence, entitlement, and misogyny are prevalent in many communities, they manifest themselves in different ways in different locales. Boys and men with sexist attitudes are more likely to engage in gender-based violence. According to research by Connell. When the phrase Toxic Masculinity refers to the assertion of masculine privilege or men's authority (Connell R. W., 1987) . In violent and abusive behavior, there are well-known gender patterns. According to (Harrington, 2021) Toxic Masculinity emerged within the mythopoetic men's movement in the 1980s, coined by Shepherd Bliss. Toxic masculinity evolved from men's movements to larger self-help, academic, and policy literature in the 1990s and early 2000s. Based on that, emotionally separated father-son relationships result in "toxically" masculine individuals. Therefore, Toxic Masculinity was commonly applied to marginalized men. "Toxic masculinity involves the drive to compete and dominate others aggressively and encompasses the most problematic inclinations in men,." (Kupers T. A., 2005). According to Harrington, researchers use topic of Toxic Masculinity has increased as the phrase has become more well known.

Scholars from several disciplines have used the word since 2016 academic databases. Surprisingly, more than half of the top 60 entries have no definition: the phrase is employed descriptively rather than theorized or operationalized (Harrington, 2021). Many people associate Toxic Masculinity with other derogatory descriptors. For example, the TV show *Game of Thrones* (Askey 2018,) portrays "western misogyny, heterosexism and cissexism, and toxic masculinity," according to that article. Violence, dominance, aggression, misogyny, and heterosexism were frequently noted by those who supplied a definition. One of the terms that occupies is related to hegemonic masculinity is toxic masculinity. The main focus here involves gender issues. Toxic masculinity is the constellation of socially regressive male traits that serve to foster domination, the devaluation of women, negative domination, and wanton violence.

The term toxic masculinity is useful in discussions of gender and forms of masculinity because it describes the hegemonic aspect of masculinity that is socially destructive, such as misogyny, violent, heterosexism, greed, and domination; and it is culturally accepted and valued (Kupers T. , 2001). After all, there is nothing so poisonous in a man's pride in his ability to win in sports, to maintain solidarity with a friends, to succeed at work, or to provide for his family. This positive pursuit is an aspect of hegemonic masculinity too, but they are hardly toxic. Subordinated Masculinity that Connell contrasts hegemonic, and profeminist masculinity alternatives celebrated in the profeminist and antihomophobic men's movement, is an example of nontoxic aspects of expressed Masculinity (Kupers, 1993). Toxic



masculinity is made up of hegemonic masculinity traits that promote dominance over others and are thus socially harmful.

### **B. Gender Studies**

The study of gender began when the position of women was challenged. In terms of gender studies in her book *gender and power* (1987), Connell emphasized that gender studies are not just the study of women but rather the relationship between men and women and all of their complexities. Connell also sees that the definition of gender is still problematic, especially when the definitions are born from an institution. Because most of these definitions emphasize what men and women should do, in fact, according to him, gender must be seen from two large scales, namely the world scale and the local scale. The birth of the study of gender cannot be separated from the role of a university and social movements.

According to Connell, universities have a big role in creating knowledge models. Therefore, to understand 'men' or 'masculinity' we must first have some idea of how to understand gender (Connell, 2000). then Connell prompted to develop a study of gender relations from the perspective of the social. Connell developed a social theory of gender relations (Connell R. W., 1987) which asserted that gender on a large scale is a social structure, not just a matter of identity. Connell is known not only in Australia but also outside Australia for his works on the social construction of masculinity.

The term gender is different from sex (gender), which sex refers more to the apparatus biology, men and women who formed through chromosomes, chemical,

and anatomical organization. Otherwise, gender refers to the meaning pinned on the difference in a culture (Kimmel, 2011). Male and female are sex, while masculinity and femininity are genders, the concept that makes what and how a person is perceived and be man or woman. Socialization gender differences in a culture really determines what the concept looks like masculine and feminine at one context. Therefore, as a gender concept, the term masculinity becomes contextual and plural. therefore the topic of gender is related to masculinity.

According to Connel, a four-model of gender relations structure is proposed as follows:

### **1. Power Relations**

Power relations are the systemic subordination of women and domination of men. In the present Western gender order, women's liberation is dubbed "patriarchy" (Connel, 2000). Particularly transactions involving power are easy enough to observe. For example, a group of youth rape a girl of their acquaintance. This is because of power inequality in a group between male and female. Rape, for instance, routinely presented in the media as individual deviance, is a form of person-to-person violence deeply embedded in power inequality and ideologies of male supremacy (Connel R. W., 1987, p. 107).

### **2. Production relations (division of labor)**

Production of relations is a well-known gender division of labor in the form of work assignments, which can sometimes be very precise. for example; mostly women work as nurses while men work as doctors in several hospitals in America. Through

such mechanisms the sexual division of labor is transformed into an apparently technical division of labor, resistant to the more obvious antidiscrimination strategies (Connell R. W., 1987). Where men are usually better prepared or trained than women for given jobs. Choosing 'the best applicant' will normally mean choosing a man.

### **3. Cathexis (emotional relations)**

Cathexis is defined as emotional energy associated to an object that clarifies gender character. This is appropriate for both heterosexual and homosexual inclinations. The gender order thus includes practices that shape and develop desire. In the pattern of desire that socially hegemonic, cathexis presupposes sexual difference. For example; woman needs men and men needs woman to fulfill their sexual desire (Connell R. W., 1987).

### **4. Symbolism**

Symbols in gender relations are symbols to distinguish and communication one gender with other gender. For example; symbol in public toilets, female symbols are depicted based on the clothes worn (female wearing skirts) while men are not to distinguish between female and male toilets. The symbolic presentation of gender through dress, makeup, body culture, gesture, tone of voice etc., is an important part of the everyday experience of gender (Connell, 2000). Major powers also may use gender symbolism to renegotiate their position in the world system.

Based on the explanation of the study of gender and masculinity, in addition to the differences and similarities that have been described above, the researcher would like to emphasize that each study makes a significant contribution to this

research. This investigation was conducted to assist researchers in better understanding what Toxic Masculinity looks like and the application of gender theory especially gender relations in analysis. Further, it provides a detailed description of explaining solid data citations. Primary research teaches many researchers about literary research to analyze male characters in literary works.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

The design of this research is in the form of literary criticism. Literary critics analyze, interpret, and describe literary works based on relevant theories (Wellek, R., & Warren, A. 1956). In this research, The researcher utilizes the descriptive approach. A descriptive approach is an approach collecting data in the form of sentences, words, and character dialogues that are described (Creswell, 2008), then. This research use gender studies to analyze the male character in Sol Yurick's *the warriors*. The researcher uses Connel's gender studies to analyze the form of toxic masculinity in gender relations. This research is designed to be aware of toxic masculinity because toxic masculinity is an extreme example, aggression and male dominance are implicitly present in many men outside prison (Kupers T. A., 2005). Then, through Hegemonic Masculinity will analyze the toxic masculinity. Terry Kupers believes that Toxic Masculinity is a social trait which encourages the dominance of masculine traits, demeaning traits (especially in women), and acts of violence. Therefore, through toxic masculinity theory by Kupers, the researcher will analyze the toxic masculinity in The main character in Sol Yurick's literary work *the warriors* and what are the form of toxic masculinity in gender relations in *the warriors*.

## **B. Data source**

The data source of this research is Sol Yurick's novel entitled *The Warriors* First published in 1965 by Holt, Rinehart and Winston, The researcher uses the version of the novel *The Warriors* which was reprinted in 2003 by grove press because in 2003 it was reprinted for book and ebook renewal. This book is genre fiction, crime fiction, and sexualist, which consists of 181 pages.

## **C. Data Collection**

In this study, the researcher used close reading to collect data and, to collect data divided into several steps; in the first step, the researcher reads the whole story and rereads Sol Yurick's *the warriors*. Second, makes notes with relevant data, the third collect data that has been marked for analysis.

## **D. Data Analysis**

The data to be studied is toxic masculinity in Sol Yurick's novel entitled *The Warriors*. The Researcher will describe in words or sentences (description). The descriptive analysis method aims to describe the characteristic of Toxic Masculinity and how it is represented. After that, Data is recorded, collected, then analyzed to answer the problem, namely by analyzing part by part, which contains an overview of Toxic Masculinity by displaying excerpts from sentences or paragraphs in the novel entitled *The Warriors* by Sol Yurick.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter consists of the findings and discussion to answer the research questions in this study. This chapter presents data from the novel and analyses based on The Toxic Masculinity theory by Terry A Kupers (2000) and Gender Studies by RW Connel (2005). Furthermore, this chapter has two sub-chapters. The first sub-chapter contains Toxic Masculinity of Hector, such as misogyny, domination, and violence. Then the second sub-chapter consists of the toxic form of toxic masculinity in gender relations in Sol Yurick's *the warriors*, such as in power relations, production relations, cathexis (emotional relation), and symbols.

#### **A. The Form of Hector's Toxic Masculinity**

Toxic masculinity is a destructive masculinity trait. According to Connel (2000), Toxic Masculinity is the development of that Hegemonic Masculinity. The concept of Hegemonic Masculinity is based on practices that allow collective domination of men over women. It is not surprising that hegemonic masculinity leads to male involvement in some negative contexts. In practice, men include physical violence, which constitutes a gender offense in a certain environment. Then the definition of Toxic Masculinity was developed by Kupers.

Toxic masculinity is a phenomenon that causes societal problems in society and is based on how males treat others, particularly women. Toxic masculinity is a masculinity system, which is socially related and harmful to others, according to Terry A. Kupers In *the Journal of Clinical Psychology*. Hegemonic masculinity's is

destructive and dangerous components that combine to form toxic Masculinity (Kupers, 2005). The definition of Toxic Masculinity is useful in discussions of gender and forms of masculinity because it describes socially destructive aspects of hegemonic masculinity, such as misogyny, homophobia, domination, and violence; and that is culturally accepted and appreciated (Kupers, 2001), therefore in this discussion finds toxic masculinity in the character of Hector.

### 1. Misogyny

Misogyny is the framework of sexual violence that comes from Hegemonic Masculinity to Toxic Masculinity because of its traits in the form of violence against women. Misogyny is the trait of Toxic Masculinity, which causes a person to hate women. It can be from men and fellow women. This trait often places and views women as the cause of an object in a problem. Therefore, it shows that they have a misogyny personality which shows that they are masculine.

In the quote below Hector has a misogynistic perspective;

*Behind the little leader, the girl was giving The Dominators the up and down, trying to decide how much men they were. Even though her face, those legs, that flash of bare middle excited Hector, he recognized the old trouble-making look: a bitch* (p.52)

In the quotation above, Hector represented a misogynistic trait by looking at the characters of women as *"trouble maker and look a bitch"*. That statement can be included in misogyny, which is also included in toxic masculinity. According to a previous study, Hatred towards women is never considered innate but is inevitable



due to the development of masculinity that is misunderstood and psychologically maligned Into Toxic Masculinity (Mabrouk, 2020).

Moreover, Hector verbally abuses a woman directly as quotation below:

*"Bitch, stop making trouble," the little leader said. "I'm not making trouble. But look, man, are you going to let them parade through our land wearing insignia? It's an insult." (p.53)*

In the quotation above, there is a sentence spoken by the little leader who referred to Hector, reinforcing that Hector is a misogynist. He calls a bitch woman directly, even though the woman is not a bitch or troublemaker like what Hector said. The sentence *"bitch, stop making trouble,"* means that it is hatred towards women, which is included in the traits of Toxic Masculinity. According to Kupers, men with Toxic Masculinity are more violent towards women. Behaving rudely towards women is a misogynistic trait. The word *"bitch"* is verbal abuse to a woman. According to the dictionary, it means to complain and make unkind comments about someone or something. Misogyny carried out by Hector is to show his Toxic Masculinity but in a negative direction to become toxic masculinity.

According to Hidayah (2020), hatred of women can be many things; social discrimination, social exclusion, hostility, patriarchy, androcentrism, male privilege, violence against women, objectification of sex, and so on. In this case, it can be ascertained that Hector is included in misogyny in the form of violence against women. Some of the misogynies below explain that Hector has toxic masculinity in the form of misogyny.

In addition, Hector's misogyny becomes verbal abuse of violence against women, like the quotation below:

*The little leader turned his back on Hector and went back to the candy store. Hector saw it was time to move out. "Remember, we're moving in peace," he called. "Good-looking," the bitch told Hector; "Why don't you give me that pin and I'll make it all right for you." "Fuck yourself," he told her\_(p.54)*

From the quotation above, Hector said that he hates women with hate speech or says toxic words. He was proven for his misogyny traits. The conversation between Hector and the girl above indicates the aggressive character of a hector with a girl. He responds to a girl by saying, "*fuck yourself*" the sentence is hector's aggressive response as misogyny Which shows that Hector has toxic Masculinity hatred of women is included in the traits of toxic masculinity which is misogynistic. someone who has misogynistic traits.

Moreover, Hector blames women as in the quote below:

*Hector, speaking loud, chanting angry; "I mean we come down here and we want peace and we're not no Commies jiving sounding putting down anyone of them and they come on like they have to have war because of that slut."(p.55)*

In the quotation above, Hector said angrily to his friends that he explained his purpose and would not change just because of women. The sentence "*because of that slut*" refers to a woman related to hector, he blames women for what has happened and for no apparent reason. Misogynistic men often blame women for everything, both in relationships and in their lives. for example, Starting from small things, such as reasons a man is late for work because of his wife, to bigger things, such as the reason why men don't get promoted at work because of women. However, it is not the

woman's fault. Therefore it can be concluded in the quote above that hector is included in misogyny by blaming women for no apparent reason.

Moreover, hector judge women as following quotation below;

*Hector watched: A woman on a raid was always trouble. Trust Lunkface to initiate it. Did she give him a wink? Lunkface frowned at Hector and pulled her closer. There was nothing to do but to get rid of her as soon as they could. Hector angrily signaled The Junior and Hinton to watch carefully. He didn't know how he was going to pry her away, because Lunkface was going to fight for the snatch. Maybe just leave the two of them (p.61)*

From the quotation above, he assesses that a woman judges that a woman is always problematic and problematic to influence her friends to fight her. Hector think "a woman in a raid as always trouble" the sentence indicates hector judges women he hates her as a problem This character of Hector indirectly shows the traits of toxic masculinity which is misogyny by indicating the traits of masculinity and women.

## **2. Domination**

Domination in Toxic Masculinity is domination and power in a society that leads to negative things such as domination and power aggressive over others. According to Connel, dominance is a person's influence on others. Negative dominance is a characteristic of Toxic Masculinity. In Sol Yurick's novel, *The Warriors*, Hector shows the dominance of toxic masculinity. Therefore, Hector shows his aggressive power as domination over others in the quotation below:

*Hector said, "Well, fuck you, man. We're not coolies. We're warriors. We're going through. We're going through in peace, remember that, man, but the Coney Island Dominators is one Family that moves with its signs. I mean we don't punk out because some shake-ass woman . . ." (p.54)*

From the quotation above, Hector has powerful, aggressive words he yells at others so he can be let through the territory of another gang. the sentence "*Well, fuck you, man. We're not coolies. We're warriors...*" shows the aggressive power of hector, which can be concluded as a toxic masculinity trait. According to Kupers, Male dominance is a form of masculinity, for it turns into Toxic Masculinity because the dominance is shown to force the will of others. Therefore, Hector shows his power and dominance against Benny in the quotation below:

*Hector said, "Who tells me to move? No one tells me to move. When I'm ready, man, then I move." "You're holding up the operation," Benny told him. Even if Hector was going to sound him and demean his manhood in front of the others, Benny had made up his mind to take it.(p.17)*

In the data above, Hector dominates Lunkface and Benny, he wills of his own volition to dominate other men and to show his masculinity. Hector acts as he wishes, in the sentence "*who tell me to move*" dominates Benny's movements. In this sentence, it can be interpreted that Hector displays the trait of greed because he wants himself over others, and in the sentence, "*you're holding the operation*" indicates that he dominates them with that trait. This trait includes toxic masculinity. According to Kupers (2000) domination is done through someone's actions.

In other situations hector has a dangerous dominance as quotation below:

*Hector, looking cool and dangerous in the lights, full of heart, just kept holding his hand high, even though Lunkface wanted to start fighting: and The Junior knew it would be so simple to just start running.(p.27)*

In the quotation above, hector who is standing looking at the situation around him, he is described as having a dangerous look and has the power to control his

gangs with both hands, then this dominance is considered dangerous because lunkface and junior are in control of hector's dominance to start a fight. The sentence "*hector, looking cool and dangerous*" indicates that hector has a dangerously domineering look over other men.

In addition, hector shows his negative dominance over his friends, in the quotation below:

*Hector told them to smoke, but light up under the cover of their jackets so that the flame wouldn't be seen. He told them to smoke one cigarette, no more; to keep cupping their hands over the light, to lay it low till he could come up with the plan of action. ( p.31)*

In the quotation above, Hector controls them by telling them to smoke. Hector told them to smoke no more than one cigarette. In this action, Hector represents his toxic masculinity which dominates in the negative. This dominance is shown as the domination of toxic Masculinity, Hector dominates to control them, Hector dominates by forcing them to smoke. Kupers explained that toxic masculinity tends to be destructive therefore smoking can be interpreted as self-destructive. Thus, Hector's actions in the quote above are toxic masculinity in the form of destructive domination of others.

In another quotation below, Hector dominates Hinton to change plans and control his emotions;

*Hinton led Hector and the men to the place. "Why so high, man? We'll get hurt jumping." "If we jump from any lower, they could see us, Hector." "But we might get hurt. We can't carry any busted ankle home. Find the lowest place. Lower, man." "The way this son sees it . . ." ". . . is not the way we'll do it," Hector said. "All right, Papa," Hinton said, angry. "Father knows best," Hector intoned. "Am I right?" Hinton didn't answer. "Am I right?" Hinton nodded and smiled. "Look at me when I'm talking to you." Hinton looked at Hector. "Smile*

*better." Hinton smiled better. "Don't let me see your back teeth when you smile, son." Hinton modified his smile.(p.44)*

In the quotation above, hinton planned to escape by jumping from the top of the fence, but hector refused Hinton plans because it would hurt. then hector asked hinton to find a lower place to escape and ordered hinton to agree with him by telling him to smile and follow what hector said. In the sentence *"look at me when I'm talking to you"* refers to hector's dominance over hinton then in the sentence *"smile better"* and *"don't let me see your back teeth when you smile, son"* shows hector controlling hinton's emotions with his dominance. therefore this case is the same as the traits of toxic masculinity where men should not cry and must show their masculinity in front of others.

### **3. Violence**

Violence is an act of destruction, damage, and attacks against oneself and others. Violence is included in the traits of toxic masculinity. According to Kupers (2005), explain how use violence as a means of toxic masculinity. Constructing the kind of stereotypic masculinity that helps them traverse their adolescence and win the acceptance of peers, as well as fathers, coaches, and other hypermasculine role models. For example, by "pulling a heist," "joyriding" in a stolen car, doing a "drive-by" to prove one is enough of a "man's man" to be in the gang, bragging to other males about sexual conquest or a date rape, or participating in a college fraternity gang rape, young males turn to crime and violence to prove their manhood. In Sol Yurick's novel *the warriors*. There are several data that identify Hector as having

Toxic Masculinity in the form of violence. Therefore, Hector takes violent action in the form of devastating raids in the quotation below:

*Hector could think, now, in terms of handling big platoons, companies, battalions of men who could move in swift, devastating raids. (p.22)*

In the quotation above, Hector thinks of carrying out raids that are aimed at violent fights. The sentence "*Devastating Raids*" refers to Hector's acts of violence. Researchers interpret this as an act of violence to prove their masculinity, as stated in a previous study by Magfiroh (2017), Toxic masculinity has the belief that to prove their manhood. Men must act violently. Thus, Hector has a hardness that includes the traits of Toxic Masculinity.

In addition, Hector shows plotting violence in the form of a war party in the quotation below;

*Hector told them that if the Youth Board joker didn't make it, they might go as a war party because it would mean that all truces were off, the shit was on, but good, and the police would be all over, coming down on the. (p.33)*

In the quotation above, Hector plans war against gangs and cops. The war in this novel is a war between gangs carried out by Hector and his gang with other gangs in their territory. This action includes violence in the community and brawls until the police intervene, as the quotation above shows. Party wars between gangs or fights can be based on toxic masculinity traits. Toxic masculinity encourages Hector to wage war between gangs to show his masculinity to others. Violence in Toxic Masculinity also occurs in women.

Furthermore, In another quotation below, the violence perpetrated by Hector has been explained through the newspaper :

*Hector's from the Daily News; the little leader's from La Prensa, in which their gang's raids and bops were written up. (p.51)*

In the quotation above, Hector has committed violence in the form of "*their gang raid and bop.*" the sentence taken makes it clear that hector committed violence in the form of gang raid, and bop gangs and bops included destructive violence. In Toxic Masculinity, committing violence is seen as a form of masculinity. Kimmel (1996), asserts that violence is the single most clear indicator of manhood. Both men and society have suffered harm due to this thought system.

Moreover, Hector commits sexual violence against a woman quotation below

*"RAPE!" she boomed out, her cap bouncing on her gray head, still held on by the hairpin. "RAPE," she woke the dead. Hector charged, head down, but her open hand cracked his face and he went down. "RAPE!" she screamed, and they knew it was time to clear. Hector crawled away, scrambled to his feet, and tried to run away from her (p.91)*

In the quotation above, there is an act of Hector committing sexual violence against women, which is included in the violence of Hector trying to rape a girl, "*rape*" which refers to rape or sexual violence committed by Hector. Therefore, the violence, in this case, is in the form of sexual violence based on Toxic Masculinity of Hector. As Connell stated, Such behavior is only relevant when it comes to how these people treat those around them, often using, as some believe, 'toxic' practices, such as physical violence and the dominance of men over women" (Connell and Messerschmidt, 2005).



In the quotation below, it is clear that Hector is assaulting a woman:

*Bimbo and Lunkface didn't say anything; they knew it was pointless. But Hector tried to explain that she had given them the old come-on, and that so infuriated one cop that he knocked Hector back and forth and bloodied his mouth and broke his nose and knocked a tooth loose. One of the cops said mildly, leave him alone, but the others were mad—boys assaulting a woman like this. And they slapped the boys around a little more as they herded them into the patrol cars.(p.92)*

In the quote above, Hector and his friends were caught by the police for assaulting women, Hector explained that he was not wrong. This action is a defence of Hector for his actions against women. In the sentence "*but, the other were mad boys assaulting woman like this,*" which is shown Hector commits violent acts on women just to release his emotions and to show that he is not weak. As stated Angga (2018), Men are force to resort to violence. Therefore, the violent actions taken by Hector are included in the traits of Toxic Masculinity.

According to Kupers Masculinity is a constellation of socially regressive male traits that work to promote domination, devaluation of women, homophobia, and violence. Therefore, Based on the analysis above, it can be concluded that in Sol Yurick's novel *The Warriors* there is a toxic masculinity in the character of Hector. Hector's Toxic Masculinity are misogyny, domination, and violence.

## **B. The Form of Toxic Masculinity In Gender Relations**

Gender relations can be seen in the way a person interacts with the same gender or different gender. This section will analyze and describe forms of toxic

masculinity in gender relations such as in power relations, production relations, emotional relations and symbols.

### 1. Misogyny in Power Relation

Power relation is a relationship based on power, domination, strength, authority and behavior between men and women. Furthermore, Power relations are patriarchal power that is not only through male domination but also through patriarchal policies (Connell R. W., 2005). In the novel Sol Yurick's *the warriors*. There are a representation of toxic masculinity in power relations.

In the quotation below, There is misogyny in the power relation between hector and the women lord;

*The Dominators put down the Lords because they were poor fair-fighters; they had psychos and junkies in their rout, and their women were no better than camp followers(p.9)*

In the quotation above, Sol Yurick represents power relations between hector and women in their authority. Hector as the leader, identifies power relations in the form of women's subordination. The sentence "*their women are no better than camp followers.*" can be interpreted as power inequalities over women. Then It makes women feel alienated. They say that women are no better than the followers of the camp which leads to the subordination of women in power relations. Which is influenced by toxic masculinity form of misogyny.

In other sentences, in the quotation below the influential power relations with toxic masculinity become demeaning women

*Hector said, "Now they know the kind of men we are. No one steps on the Dominators," and he yawned. Lunkface said, "I still think we should have taken the bitch along." "But man, she was a slut. I mean any girl who would do it that way . . . Them women; only blood satisfies them," and Bimbo smiled. The Junior giggled.* (p.64)

In the quotation above, there is a power relations in the form of women's subordination. The subordination of women above is demeaned by one of the toxic characteristics of masculinity in the form of misogyny, so that domination changes their view of women as inferior. Women are humiliated by being called "*slut*" which means weak as Subordination. According to Connel (2005) Male domination and female subordination are value processes, not self-replicating systems. "Masculine domination" is subject to challenges and requires a lot of work to enforce.

## **2. Violence and Misogyny in Production Relation**

Production relations is relations in terms and condition of production or division of labour. This relationship is characterized by job placement and operation based on gender. In Sol Yurick's work, several production relations are represented, some of which are influenced by toxic masculinity. Therefore, there are toxic masculinity form of violence in production relation between hector, lunkface and his friends regarding their job, like the quotation below:

*"Man, it wouldn't take long," Lunkface said. "They're around the corner and all we have to do is indian up and jap them quick and take those cunt. We could go back down to the park and do the job and be back before that Wallie would get here. We owe it to them chicks to show them how men operate, don't we?" (p.40 )*

In the quotation above, Sol Yurick represents a production relation that shows how men works in the sentence "*do the job.*" then "*to show them how men to*

*operate..*" indicates that the man in the group has been trained in doing the job, the job referred to in the sentence is as a youth worker, in the sentence above *"we have to do is indian up and jap them quick."* the word indian up means to gather and jap or jab means to strike to fight against them, male characters show how they work in a violent way so that it can be concluded, with violence to show their masculinity.

In the sentence above it can be interpreted that the hector character as their gang leader in production relations is influenced by the traits of Toxic Masculinity kind of violence in production relation which is violence in the form of fights to show them work as men. According to Connel, in production relations, male-controlled unions are often hostile to women or other men. Even in fully masculine industries, some unions have taken progressive action.

In other sentence, there is toxic masculinity form of misogyny in production relation, in division of labor which shows that women as nurses are get relation to hector;

*Hector, who didn't really want her at all, knew they were coming up, had turned toward her and was standing still while her hands were rubbing his chest, and she started to say things like it wasn't nice to have things to do with those young girls. She knew, she was a nurse. they were all evil nowadays, and diseased and dirtyminded, and they did terrible things, and did he do those things, those dirty French things, with those diseased little sluts, and was he a man yet? (p.89)*

In the quotation above, Hector's toxic masculinity in the production relationship with a woman who works as a nurse. The word *"she knows she was a nurse"* emphasizes that the woman works as a nurse. Then hector who only works as a young worker, he misogynically doesn't want the woman he treats that women as a nurse to fulfill his lustful needs in the sentence *"dirty minded .."* hector doesn't care

about the woman's job as a nurse he only thinks dirty and will do things bad for the woman. Hector has a misogynistic trait while he does production relations for his own satisfaction, toxic masculinity can influence one's actions in production relations. Mainly a negative action was taken by Hector.

*She kept muttering little endearments to Hector, and trying to do something about it and they were just not connecting right. He was repulsed by her because she was pouring out sweat and heat now and the powder stink was stronger and she smelled like a hospital because she was a nurse, to say nothing of the liquor stink on her. ( p.90)*

In quotation above, the sentence "*She keep muttering little endearments to Hector*" shows the woman's relationship with Hector, but Hector repulsed the woman because it smelled like a nurse in a hospital "*she smelled of a hospital*" which she was a nurse "it was Hector repulsed the woman because she works as a nurse, she knows that the woman will have a relationship because she as the gang leader she only attracts her attention to change her policy. Thus, toxic masculinity is a form of domination that makes Hector reject the woman because he does not want to be dominated by women who work as nurses. Production relationship according to Connel. In such cases, as in Connel (2005), women clerks in union offices have challenged the sexism of left-wing male leadership and persuaded them to change their policies. thus, that there is a relationship between production which is influenced by toxic masculinity.

### **3. Domination and Violence in Cathexis (emotional relation)**

Catechism (emotional relation) is psychic energy that is carried out by the id for a particular object to satisfy the instinctive desire for gender relations in the form

of emotional relationships in the form of heterosexual attraction of the opposite sex or same sex. Pursuing justice in this sphere means ending homophobia, reconstructing heterosexual relations on the basis of reciprocity not hierarchy, and disconnecting masculinity from pressures towards violence.

In the following quotation there is a heterosexual relationship between Hector and a girl:

*She kept muttering little endearments to Hector, and trying to do something about it and they were just not connecting right. He was repulsed by her because she was pouring out sweat and heat now and the powder stink was stronger and she smelled like a hospital because she was a nurse, to say nothing of the liquor stink on her.( p.52)*

The quotation above shows an emotional connection between the girl and Hector. The girl tries to fulfill her sexual need wish for Hector, but he refuses. the sentence "*She keep muttering little endearments to Hector*" shows the woman's interest relationship with hector. But, hector repulsed the woman because it smelled like a nurse in a hospital" *she smelled of a hospital which she was a nurse "* indicate that was Hector repulsed the woman because she works as a nurse, she knows that the woman will have a relationship because she as the gang leader she only attracts her attention to change her policy. Thus, toxic masculinity is a form of domination that makes Hector reject the woman because he does not want to be dominated by women who work as nurses. In this case, it can be interpreted that toxic masculinity in emotional relationships so that someone with the traits of toxic masculinity refuses to fulfill him wishes roughly. In the following quotation Hector's toxic masculinity in emotional relations to a girl;

*Hector told her he was a man, his face cool and set, and he said he had heart and everything else that was required. She said that of course he was a man, what a pretty man he was, but she didn't care about his heart, and she laughed and laughed, and it made Hector angrier because he was sure this old bitch was laughing at him (p.89)*

In the quotation above, Hector represents his toxic masculinity in the form of dominance by saying he is a man and has everything he needs so that it affects his emotional relationship with the woman who seduces him, he becomes angry and takes it out on the girl.

*She tried to shove her way clear, but they were at her, pushing at her, pulling at her clothes, ripping the buttons of her uniform loose, the three of them working as one now—Bimbo to trip her, Hector to help hold her arms, and Lunkface to fuck her—holding, stroking her, trying to maneuver. (p.90)*

In the quotation above the representation of the traits of toxic masculinity in the form of violence in emotional relations, in the sentence *they were at her, pushing at her, pulling at her clothes, ripping the buttons of her uniform loose,* they force a woman to fulfill their sexual needs then in the sentence *"the three of them working as one now—Bimbo to trip her, Hector to help hold her arms, and Lunkface to fuck her"* heterosexual relationship or attachment to the opposite gender, hector and his friends attack women to fulfill their desires and show their masculinity as it is said that emotional relationships are relationships based on sexual needs but in this case with His toxic Masculinity makes emotional relationships become negative and destructive in the form of violence against women.

#### **4. Domination in Symbol**

Symbolic representation of gender through clothing, makeup, body culture, gestures, tone of voice, etc. is an important part of everyday gender experience. Symbolic structures that play a role in communication grammar and syntax, visual vocabulary, which sections are important sites of gender practice. Because gender relations can be seen through the symbols contained in gender practices. In the novel, Sol Yurick represents a symbol as a gender relation in gender practice and represents the toxic masculinity that influences the symbol. Therefore, In the following data, there are symbols as signs that indicate the existence of gender relations in Sol Yurick's novel:

*Hector said that they would wear the signs, and anyone who wouldn't, could make it back alone. Hinton understood that the discussion was over. ( p.32)*

In the quotation above, Hector dominates the hinton to "use the sign" which is the sign of the dominators. The symbol in the quotation above is to use the gang sign as a form of masculinity. It can be interpreted that the traits of toxic masculinity in the form of dominance that be found in gender relations, a symbol that he dominates his partner so that he has to follow his words. According to Connel the symbol of gender presentation can be through clothing. Therefore, there is a symbol in the form of a pin used, like the quotation below:

*They took out the pins and gave them to Hector. They kneeled in front of Hector and he pinned the signs on their hats. Lunkface was furious because he had lost his hat and he wouldn't ruin his jacket with pin marks, but Dewey said that Lunkface could wear a handkerchief around his head, and they would pin to that. Hector wore his sign in front of his hat; the others wore the pins on the sides of their hats. ( p.32)*



In the quotation above, he puts a pin on his friends. They use a pin as a sign of respect. They wear on the head to signify their identity as gang dominators. This could be interpreted as the symbol in the quotation above indicating that she dominates other men to wear their pins in the sentence "*kneeling down in front of hector and he puts a mark on their hat*". Furthermore, hector is a symbol of his masculinity as a leader by putting a pin on his friends, like quotation below:

*They were about to leave but the girl said, pointing to Hector's hat, "Where did you get that pin?" Hector said that he had made it. She said that she would like one. Hector said that they only had one Sign apiece. "What does it mean?" "It's the mark of our Family." "I never saw one like it. I'd like one." "We don't have any extra." "Give me yours." "I can't. That's the insignia of our men. I'm the leader." (p.52)*

The quotation above, hector was asked to hand over a pin or badge by a woman then he refused. He did not give his pin to the woman to maintain his mark or identity as a dominator gang. In the quote, it can be interpreted that a symbol that Hector has in gender relations with women is he will not give up his pin as a symbol of himself as a masculine man and the leader of the gang.

The novel sol yurick's *the warriors* represents toxic masculinity. through hector's character as the leader of the dominator gang, hector has toxic masculinity forms including misogyny, domination and violence. That forms is similar to the Kupers theory of toxic masculinity which is in the form of destructiveness. Then, with the existence of the forms of toxic masculinity in *the warriors* novel, the forms of toxic masculinity can be found in gender relations, in the aspects of power relations, production, cathexis (emotional relations) and symbols.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher will present the conclusions of the research and suggestions for further research. The first sub-chapter contains a brief summary of this research and the results from the previous chapter. Then the second sub-chapter will provide suggestions for further research based on the relatable topics and theory to analyze literary work.

#### A. Conclusions

Sol Yurick's *the warriors* tells the story of the dominator gang led by Hector. The novel represents toxic masculinity through the character of Hector. The researcher have presented an analysis of the character of hector which represents the forms of toxic masculinity of hector and the forms of the toxic masculinity in gender relations. Furthermore, the researcher provided a conclusion to answer the two problems of the study in this research. First, what are the form of toxic masculinity represented by Hector? Second, what are the form of toxic masculinity in gender relations in Sol Yurick's *The Warriors*?

First, the researcher found some toxic masculinity in the character of hector, and there are; 1) Misogyny, such as; call a woman as a bitch and troublemaker. 2) Domination, such as; dominating others with aggressive power and rudeness. and 3) Violence, such as; rape, fighting, and raiding people. Some quotes show that Hector has Toxic Masculinity, which is a destructive practice.

Second, the researcher found what are form of toxic masculinity in gender relations, such as in ; 1) Power relation, 2) Production relation, cathexis (emotional relation), and symbol. There are form toxic masculinity gender relations such as misogyny in power relation, violence and misogyny in production relation, violence in emotional relation and domination in symbol.

### **B. Suggestion**

The researcher found a lot of information in analyzing Sol Yurick's *the warriors*. However, the researcher only focuses on the character of hector to find the toxic masculinity and toxic masculinity in gender relations in the novel. The researcher suggests further research who may uses the same theory, approach, and object to analyze different aspects. The aspects can be in other perspectives, sociology, psychology, structuralism, and others. Furthermore, future researchers can compare the same theory and approach to analyze other literary works.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bem, S. L. (1974). The measurement of psychological androgyny. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, 155.
- Berke, D. S. (2016). Berke, D. Man's heaviest burden: A review of contemporary paradigms and new directions for understanding and preventing masculine aggression. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, 83-91.
- Burkman, K. H. (1998). *Staging the Rage: The Web of Misogyny in Modern Drama*. London: Fairleigh Dickinson Univ Press.
- Connell, R. W. (2000). *The man and The Boys*. Maryborough: Australian Print Group.
- Connell, R. W. (1987). *Gender and power. Society, the Person and Sexual Politics*. NY. New York.
- Connell, R. W. (2005). *Connell, R. W., & Messersc Hegemonic masculinity: Rethinking the concept. Gender & society*.
- Connell, R. W. (2005). *MASCULINITIES Second Edition*. Berkeley and Los Angeles. California: University of California Press.
- Covino, K. C. (2021). Covino, K., Con Identifying and Interrogating Toxic Masculinity in Lord of the Flies and The Chocolate War. . *Young Adult and Canonical Literature: Pairing and Teaching*, 103., 103.
- Creswell, J. W. (2008). *Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research*. New York: Pearson.
- Ferdian, A. (2018). *Toxic Masculinity Represented By Patrick Bateman In Mary Harron's American Psycho*. diponegoro: DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY.
- Gomes, B. (2020). Masculinity and the Patriarchal Treatment of Women in Shakespeare. *Conspectus Borealis*, 15.
- Harrington, C. (2021). What is "toxic masculinity" and why does it matter?.. *Men and Masculinities*, 345-352.

- Heilman, B. &. (2018). *Masculine Norms and Violence: Making the Connections*. Washington Dc.
- Hidayah, I. (2022). *The representation of toxic masculinity on Gillette advertisement*. Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim.
- Kabir, K. W. (2020). Toxic Masculinity in the Dark Room by RK Narayan and Night of No Moon by Syed Waliullah: A Comparative Study. *Educational Research (IJMCR)*, , 152-159.
- Kupers, T. (2001). *Psychotherapy with men in prison*. In G. Brooks & G. . San Francisco: Jossey-Berry.
- Kupers, T. A. (2005). Toxic masculinity as a barrier to mental health treatment in prison. *Journal of clinical psychology*, 713-724.
- Lomas, T. C. (2016). *Lomas, T., Cartwright, T., Edginton, New Ways of Being a Man: "Positive" Hegemonic Masculinity in Meditation-based Communities of Practice*. *Men and Masculinities*.
- Mabrouk, D. (2020). The Dilemma of Toxic Masculinity in Eastern and Western Societies; With Reference to the Novel "Men in Prison". *Open Journal of Social Science*, 6.
- Maghfiroh, N. (2017). *Toxic Masculinity as Depicted in Barry Jenkins's Moonlight*. Diponegoro: Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University.
- Mashudi, A. &. (2017). Konstruksi Maskulinitas dalam Cerita Rakyat Jawa. *EGALITA*, 12(2).
- Pollack, W. S. (1998.). *Mourning, melancholia, and masculinity: Recognizing and treating depression in men*.
- Rotundi, L. (2020). *The issue of toxic masculinity*. Roma: luiss.it.
- SAR, S. (2020). *Toxic Masculinity Remaja Laki-Laki dalam Novel Some Girls Are Karya Courtney Summers*. Yogyakarta, Indonesia.: Universitas Gadjah Mada.
- Sexton, J. Y. (2019). In The man they wanted me to be: Toxic masculinity and a crisis of our own making. In J. Y. Sexton, *In The man they wanted me to be: Toxic masculinity and a crisis of our own making* (p. 10). New York: Catapult.
- Van de Kemp, J. (2020). *"The Snowball Effect": Toxic Masculinity and Sexual Violence in Flashers Thirteen Reasons Why*. Ontario, Canada.: University of Waterloo.

Wellek, & W. (1956). *Theory of literature (Vol. 15)*. New York: Harcourt, Brace & World.

Whitehead, S. M. (2001). *The masculinities reader*. polity press.

Yurick, S. (1965). *The warriors*. New York: Grove/Atlantic press eBook ISBN-13: 978-1-5558-4889-7.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**



Ahmad Jais was born in Jakarta on 11 October,1999. He graduated from SMK Al-wathoniyah 9 East Jakarta. During his study at vocational high school, he actively participated in ROHIS (Islamic Spiritual) as the member. He started his higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature at Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University Malang. During his study at the university, he joined English festival in UIN malang as participant.

## APPENDIX

### a. Hector's Toxic Masculinity

Page	The Data of Quotation	Toxic Masculinity	Terry A. Kupers's Toxic Masculinity Theory
52	<i>Behind the little leader, the girl was giving The Dominators the up and down, trying to decide how much men they were. Even though her face, those legs, that flash of bare middle excited Hector, recognized the old trouble-making look: a bitch .</i>	<b>Misogyny</b>	The characteristic of toxic masculinity is the misogyny that allows men to show their masculine traits (kupers 2005)
53	<i>"Bitch, stop making trouble," the little leader said. "I'm not making trouble. But look, man, are you going to let them parade through our land wearing insignia? It's an insult."</i>	<b>Misogyny</b>	According to Kupers, men with Toxic Masculinity are more aggressive toward women.
54	<i>The little leader turned his back on Hector and went back to the candy store. Hector saw it was time to move</i>	<b>Misogyny</b>	



	<i>out. "Remember, we're moving in peace," he called. "Good-looking," the bitch told Hector; "Why don't you give me that pin and I'll make it all right for you." "Fuck yourself," he told her</i>		
55	<i>Hector, speaking loud, chanting angry; "I mean we come down here and we want peace and we're not no Commies jiving sounding putting down anyone of them and they come on like they have to have war because of that slut."</i>	<b>Misogyny</b>	
61	<i>Hector watched: A woman on a raid was always trouble</i>	<b>Misogyny</b>	
54	<i>Hector said, "Well, fuck you, man. We're not coolies. We're warriors. We're going through. We're going through in peace, remember that, man, but the Coney Island Dominators is one Family that moves with its signs. I mean we don't punk out because some shake-ass woman . . ."</i>	<b>Domination</b>	According to Kupers, Male dominance is a trait of masculinity for it turns into toxic masculinity because the dominance is shown to force the will of others
17	<i>Hector said, "Who tells me to move? No one tells me to move. When I'm ready, man, then I move." "You're holding up the operation," Benny told him. Even if Hector was going to sound him and demean his manhood</i>	<b>Domination</b>	Toxic masculinity involves the need

	<i>in front of the others, Benny had made up his mind to take it</i>		to aggressively compete and dominate others and encompasses the most problematic proclivities in men (Kuper 2005)
27	<i>Hector, looking cool and dangerous in the lights, full of heart, just kept holding his hand high, even though Lunkface wanted to start fighting: and The Junior knew it would be so simple to just start running.</i>	<b>Domination</b>	
31	<i>Hector told them to smoke, but light up under the cover of their jackets so that the flame wouldn't be seen. He told them to smoke one cigarette, no more; to keep cupping their hands over the light, to lay it low till he could come up with the plan of action. ( p.31)</i>	<b>Domination</b>	
40	<i>"Father knows best," Hector intoned. "Am I right?" Hinton didn't answer. "Am I right?" Hinton nodded and smiled. "Look at me when I'm talking to you." Hinton looked at Hector. "Smile better." Hinton smiled better. "Don't let me see your back teeth when you smile, son." Hinton modified his smile.(p.44)</i>	<b>Domination</b>	The man who feels he cannot get respect in any other way is the

			one who feels a strong urge to dominate others (Kupers 2005)
22	<i>Hector could think, now, in terms of handling big platoons, companies, battalions of men who could move in swift, devastating raids.</i>	<b>Violence</b>	Men who are less aggressive domination and misogynistic when they have toxic masculinity that they believe they must be experienced in hypermasculine and violence merely to stay alive and protect their honor (kupers 2005)

33	<i>Hector told them that if the Youth Board joker didn't make it, they might go as a war party because it would mean that all truces were off, the shit was on, but good, and the police would be all over, coming down on the.</i>	<b>Violence</b>	
51	<i>Hector's from the Daily News; the little leader's from La Prensa, in which their gang's raids and bops were written up.</i>	<b>Violence</b>	By bragging to other males about a sexual conquest or a date rape, or participating in a college fraternity gang rape, young males turn to crime and violence to prove their manhood then becomes toxic Masculinity (Kupers 2005)
91	<i>RAPE!" she boomed out, her cap bouncing on her gray head, still held on by the hairpin. "RAPE," she woke the dead. Hector charged, head down, but her open hand cracked his face</i>	<b>Violence</b>	

	<i>and he went down. "RAPE!" she screamed, and they knew it was time to clear. Hector crawled away, scrambled to his feet, and tried to run away from her</i>	
92	<i>Bimbo and Lunkface didn't say anything; they knew it was pointless. But Hector tried to explain that she had given them the old come-on, and that so infuriated one cop that he knocked Hector back and forth and bloodied his mouth and broke his nose and knocked a tooth loose. One of the cops said mildly, leave him alone, but the others were mad—boys assaulting a woman like this. And they slapped the boys around a little more as they herded them into the patrol cars.</i>	<b>Violence</b>

### b. Toxic Masculinity in Gender Reation

Page	The Data Of Quotation	Gender Relation	Connel's Gender Study
27	<i>They passed a bunch of Ismael's men standing around the body of their leader. They wanted to stop and look, but Hector yelled for them to keep moving. Arnold in the rear should have known better, but he had to stop and look at Ismael's face.(p.27)</i>	<b>Power relation</b>	Power relations are patriarchal power that is not only through male domination but also through patriarchal policies R w Connel (2005).
9	<i>The Dominators put down the Lords because they were poor fair-fighters; they had psychos and junkies in their rout, and their women were no better than camp followers(p.9)</i>	<b>Power relation</b>	Power relation is a relationship based on female gender subordination domination over males. (2005)
64	<i>Hector said, "Now they know the kind of men we are. No one steps on the Dominators," and he yawned. Lunkface said, "I still think we should have taken the bitch along." "But man, she was a slut. I mean any girl who would do it that way . . . Them women; only blood satisfies them," and Bimbo smiled. The Junior giggled. (p.64)</i>	<b>Power Relation</b>	

40	<p><i>“Man, it wouldn’t take long,” Lunkface said. “They’re around the corner and all we have to do is indian up and jap them quick and take those cunt. We could go back down to the park and do <b>the job</b> and be back before that Wallie would get here. We owe it to them chicks to show them <b>how men operate</b>, don’t we?” ( p.40 )</i></p>	<b>Production Relation</b>	Relations of production: the gendered division of labor turns capital into a gendered form; this is because the accumulation of capital is related for Connell to the field of reproduction (connel 2005)
89	<p><i>Hector, who didn’t really want her at all, knew they were coming up, had turned toward her and was standing still while her hands were rubbing his chest, and she started to say things like it wasn’t nice to have things to do with those young girls. She knew, she was a nurse</i></p>	<b>Production Relation</b>	
90	<p><i>She kept muttering little endearments to Hector, and trying to do something about it and they were just not connecting right. He was repulsed by her because she was pouring out sweat and heat now and the powder stink was stronger and she smelled like a hospital because <b>she was a nurse</b>, to say nothing of the liquor stink on her. ( p.90)</i></p>	<b>Production Relation</b>	
52	<p><i>She kept muttering little endearments to Hector, and trying to do something about it and they were just not</i></p>	<b>Cathexis</b>	Cathectic relations is emotional energy invested in subjects, and the

	<i>connecting right. He was repulsed by her because she was pouring out sweat and heat now and the powder stink was stronger and she smelled like a hospital because she was a nurse, to say nothing of the liquor stink on her.( p.52)</i>		practices which shape passion are gendered (Connell 2005)
89	<i>Hector told her he was a man, his face cool and set, and he said he had heart and everything else that was required. She said that of course he was a man, what a pretty man he was, but she didn't care about his heart, and she laughed and laughed, and it made Hector angrier because he was sure this old bitch was laughing at him (p.89)</i>	<b>Cathexis</b>	
90	<i>She tried to shove her way clear, but they were at her, pushing at her, pulling at her clothes, ripping the buttons of her uniform loose, the three of them working as one now—Bimbo to trip her, Hector to help hold her arms, and Lunkface to fuck her—holding, stroking her, trying to maneuver. And she was half-angry, half-willing now, and by this time the need for sex had mingled with the drunkenness and she</i>	<b>Cathexis</b>	



	<i>became a little drunk with the want of it. (p.90)</i>		
32	<i>Hector said that they would wear the signs, and anyone who wouldn't, could make it back alone. Hinton understood that the discussion was over .</i>	<b>Symbol</b>	The symbolic presentation of gender through dress, makeup, body culture, gesture, tone of voice etc. (Connell 2000)
32	<i>They took out the pins and gave them to Hector. They kneeled in front of Hector and he pinned the signs on their hats. Lunkface was furious because he had lost his hat and he wouldn't ruin his jacket with pin marks, but Dewey said that Lunkface could wear a handkerchief around his head and they would pin to that. Hector wore his sign in front of his hat; the others wore the pins on the sides of their hats .</i>	<b>Symbol</b>	

52	<p><i>They were about to leave but the girl said, pointing to Hector's hat, "Where did you get that pin?" Hector said that he had made it. She said that she would like one. Hector said that they only had one Sign apiece. "What does it mean?" "It's the mark of our Family." "I never saw one like it. I'd like one." "We don't have any extra." "Give me yours." "I can't. That's the insignia of our men. I'm the leader."</i></p>	<b>Symbol</b>
----	--	---------------