

**HEGEMONIC MASCULINITY PORTRAYED IN RICK
RIORDAN'S *THE BATTLE OF LABYRINTH***

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2024**

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THESIS

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In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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MALANG
2024**

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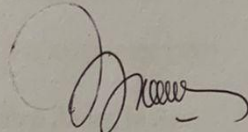
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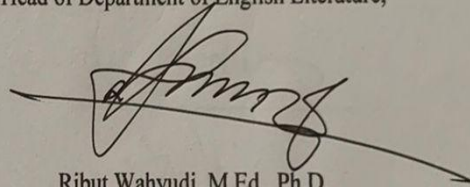
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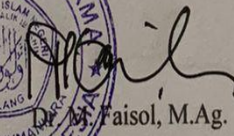
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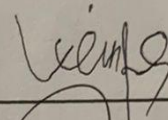
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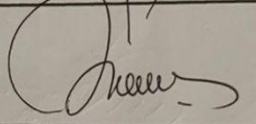
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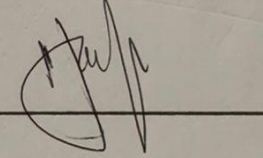
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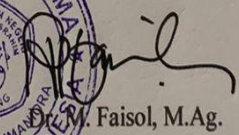
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MOTTO

“Life is a goal, not a choice”

(DanT)

فَبِأَيِّ آلَاءِ رَبِّكُمَا تُكَذِّبَانِ

“ Maka Nikmat Tuhanmu Manakah Yang Kau Dustakan ”

(Q.S Ar-Rahman, Mentioned 31 times)

DEDICATION

This thesis is specially dedicated to:

My Family, especially my beloved parents Ibu Apriliana, and Bapak Arif Rochman, and also my two younger siblings, Irfanul Isfirayain and Izzatul Isfirayain.

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First, the researcher expresses praise and gratitude, *alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin* to Allah SWT for the completion of this thesis. Second, the researcher sends blessings and peace upon the great Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought the light of Islam to a world filled with darkness.

The completion of this thesis would not have been possible without the cooperation and support of various parties during the process of its preparation. Therefore, the researcher would like to express her deepest gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Istiadah, M.A., for her invaluable guidance and support during the writing of this thesis. The researcher would also like to express her deepest gratitude to all lecturers, from the first semester until now, who have guided and provided their knowledge to the researcher during her education at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, especially in the English Literature Department of the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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The researcher would also like to express her gratitude to my friends Bobby, Farhan Rizki, Udin, Ageng, Basuki, and Wahyu who have accompanied me during the process of writing this thesis. The researcher would also like to

express her gratitude to the Kemmy Family cat, who has accompanied me during my stay in this rented house.

Finally, the researcher realizes that there are still many shortcomings in completing this thesis. The researcher is always open to constructive suggestions and criticisms that can help the researcher become a better person. Hopefully the results of this published research are useful for all parties, especially the readers.

Malang, 17 Oktober 2024

The Researcher,

Wildan Tafta Zani

ABSTRACT

Zani, Wildan Tafta (2024). *Hegemonic Masculinity Portrayed in Rick Riordan's The Battle of Labyrinth*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Advisor Dr. Istiadah M.A.

Keywords: Hegemonic masculinity, Masculinity, Main character

The novel *The Battle of the Labyrinth* by Rick Riordan is one of the fictional works used by the researcher as the object of study. This research aims to address two issues: the representation of hegemonic masculinity characteristics and the factors that contribute to the development of hegemonic masculinity in the main character. The issues in this research seek to uncover the hegemonic masculinity portrayed by Percy Jackson as the main character in the story. The method used in this study is the literary criticism method commonly applied in literary research. It begins with collecting data through reading and note-taking, followed by describing the analysis results, and then concluding. Moreover, the researcher employed the theory of hegemonic masculinity proposed by Raewyn Connell, supported by several theories from Mills (2001), which offer perspectives on the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity. The research findings explain and address two main issues: first, the characteristic of hegemonic masculinity in the form of power displayed by Percy Jackson, evident in his desire to appear stronger than his friends. Second, Percy Jackson's authority becomes more apparent through the power and abilities he holds over his friends. Third, Percy Jackson exhibits aggression, initiative, and ambition in his efforts to defeat monsters and escape the labyrinth. Lastly, there is the aspect of heterosexuality, where Percy Jackson, as a male, possesses abilities and power that make him appear strong and dominant over Annabeth and Rachel. Additionally, the findings also discuss cultural factors, where the environment in which Percy Jackson lives imposes hegemonic masculinity stereotypes on him, portraying him as someone with fighting skills who is deserving of respect. The second factor is biological, as Percy Jackson, being human, has numerous biological strengths compared to his enemies, who are monsters, making hegemonic masculinity evident in him.

مستخلص البحث

زاني، وبلدان تافتا (2024). الذكورة المهيمنة المصورة في رواية ريك روردان *The Battle of Labyrinth* رسالة جامعية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجيري مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار د. استياد م.أ

الرئيسية الشخصية الذكورة، الذكورة، المهيمنة، الذكورة: المفاتيحية الكلمات

رواية بعنوان رواية ريك ريردن هي إحدى الروايات الخيالية التي استخدمها الباحث كموضوع لهذه *The Battle of Labyrinth* الدراسة. يهدف البحث باستخدام هذه الرواية إلى مناقشة إشكاليات، وهما تمثيل خصائص الذكورة المهيمنة، وكذلك العوامل التي تبني الذكورة المهيمنة في الشخصية الرئيسية. تهدف الإشكاليات في هذا البحث إلى الكشف عن الذكورة المهيمنة التي أظهرها بيرسي جاكسون الشخصية الرئيسية في الرواية. المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هو المنهج المتبع في البحث الأدبي، وهو منهج النقد الأدبي. ويبدأ أولاً بجمع بعض البيانات عن طريق القراءة وتدوين الملاحظات أيضاً. ثم وصف نتائج التحليل حتى كتابة الخاتمة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك. تستخدم الباحثة أيضاً نظرية الذكورة المهيمنة التي بدأها راوين كونيل، مدعومة بعدة نظريات من ميلز التي تستخدم كمراجع لخصائص الذكورة المهيمنة مثل القوة والسلطة والعدوانية والذكورة الغيرية. العوامل التي تشكل الذكورة المهيمنة وفقاً لوارتون هي عوامل ثقافية وبيولوجية. بعد ذلك، تشرح نتائج هذه الدراسة وتجب أيضاً على مشكلتين في هذه الدراسة، الأولى هي خصائص الذكورة المهيمنة في شكل القوة التي أظهرها بيرسي جاكسون كشخصية رئيسية مع رغبة بيرسي جاكسون في أن يبدو أقوى من أصدقائه. والثاني هو سلطة بيرسي جاكسون التي تتجلى بشكل متزايد من خلال القوة والقدرات التي يتمتع بها على أصدقائه. والثالثة هي عدوانية بيرسي جاكسون ومبادرته وطموحه لهزيمة الوحش والخروج من المتاهة، والأخيرة هي الغيرية الجنسية حيث تربط بيرسي جاكسون علاقة وثيقة بامرأتين هما أنابيث وريتشيل. أما نتائج المناقشة الأخرى فتتعلق بالعوامل الثقافية حيث البيئة التي يعيش فيها بيرسي جاكسون تعطي صورة نمطية للذكورة المهيمنة لبيرسي جاكسون كشخص لديه القدرة على القتال ويستحق الاحترام، وثانياً العوامل البيولوجية حيث بيرسي جاكسون إنسان لديه الكثير من القوة من جانبه البيولوجي مقارنة بأعدائه المتمثلين في الوحش بحيث تظهر فيه الذكورة المهيمنة.

ABSTRAK

Zani, Wildan Tafta (2024). *Hegemoni Maskulinitas yang Digambarkan dalam novel The Battle of Labyrinth karya Rick Riordan.* Skripsi. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
Dosen pembimbing Dr. Istiadah M.A

Kata kunci: Hegemonik maskulinitas, Maskulin, Tokoh utama.

Novel *The Battle of Labyrinth* karya Rick Riordan merupakan salah satu novel yang memiliki alur fiksi yang digunakan peneliti sebagai objek penelitian. Penelitian dengan menggunakan novel ini bertujuan untuk membahas dua permasalahan, yaitu representasi karakteristik maskulinitas hegemonik dan juga faktor-faktor apa saja yang membangun adanya maskulinitas hegemonik pada tokoh utama. Permasalahan dalam penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap maskulinitas hegemonik yang ditunjukkan oleh Percy Jackson sebagai tokoh utama dalam cerita. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode yang diterapkan dalam penelitian sastra, yaitu metode kritik sastra. Pertama, dimulai dengan mengumpulkan beberapa data dengan cara membaca dan juga mencatat. Kemudian mendeskripsikan hasil analisis hingga kemudian menuliskan kesimpulan. Selain itu, Peneliti juga menggunakan teori maskulinitas hegemonik yang dicetuskan oleh Raewyn Connel dan didukung oleh beberapa teori dari Mills (2001) yang digunakan sebagai pandangan mengenai ciri-ciri yang ada pada maskulinitas hegemonik. Setelah itu, hasil penelitian ini menjelaskan dan juga menjawab dua permasalahan dalam penelitian ini, yang pertama adalah karakteristik maskulinitas hegemonik berupa kekuasaan yang ditunjukkan oleh Percy Jackson sebagai tokoh utama dengan keinginan Percy Jackson untuk terlihat lebih kuat dari teman-temannya. Kemudian yang kedua adalah otoritas Percy Jackson yang semakin terlihat dari kekuasaan dan kemampuan yang ia miliki atas teman-temannya. Yang ketiga adalah agresi, inisiatif dan ambisi Percy Jackson untuk mengalahkan monster dan keluar dari labirin dan yang terakhir adalah heteroseksualitas dimana Percy Jackson sebagai laki-laki memiliki sebuah kemampuan dan juga kekuasaan yang membuat dirinya terlihat kuat dan dominan terhadap Annabeth dan juga Rachel. Selain itu, hasil pembahasan lainnya adalah terkait faktor budaya yang terlihat dimana lingkungan tempat tinggal Percy Jackson memberikan stereotip maskulinitas hegemonik kepada Percy Jackson sebagai seorang yang memiliki kemampuan untuk bertarung dan pantas untuk disegani, kedua faktor biologis dimana Percy Jackson merupakan seorang manusia yang memiliki banyak kekuatan dari sisi biologisnya dibandingkan dengan musuh-musuhnya yang berwujud monster sehingga maskulinitas hegemonik terlihat dalam dirinya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this first chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study along with additional supporting information relevant to the subject being investigated. This chapter also outlines the key findings, objectives, and results of previous research, which serve as important considerations for conducting the current study.

A. Background of the Study

In gender studies there are various concepts that are often discussed, one of which is the concept of masculinity. Masculinity is a form of male expression in certain social conditions so that men can truly be called men and are considered to have greater dominance and power. Masculinity is not actually a male trait, but a gender configuration that emphasizes the dominant position of men in gender relations (Connell, 1995). In masculinity itself there are various concepts in it, one of which is the hegemonic masculinity developed by Raewyn Connell. According to Connell (2002) the hegemonic masculinity focuses on how men can dominate or have greater power than women, especially in social strata, so that the existing dominance will also affect other social factors that may exist and be affected.

Furthermore, from this explanation, the understanding of hegemonic masculinity is indeed more directed towards men. Men get a privilege or also an advantage, especially in the social sphere, to be able to organize or even control more than women. In addition, men also have higher energy and intelligence than women. From several cases, especially in Indonesia, there are many news related

to sexual violence and torture and sometimes bullying that often befall women. In this case, hegemonic masculinity is very visible where women are often victims and men are often the perpetrators or suspects.

In addition, the domination side in men is still a force that is often used to bring down women, but that does not mean that it is completely wrong, the domination side of men as masculinity must exist to be able to regulate what is a man's obligation. From these cases, it can be seen that the dominance of a man over a woman has enormous power and also a huge influence on social conditions. This kind of thing will be the basis for why this research is conducted, so that this kind of thing can be studied and applied in literary research, so that the relationship between literary works and the real conditions that occur with the depiction in literary works can be seen.

In this case, Percy Jackson's character in the novel *The Battle of Labyrinth* shows a lot of masculinity as he has the authority to organize and also make decisions for his friends in several situations and conditions. Percy's masculinity can be seen from several events in the story where he becomes the leader of his friends to face an obstacle in an underground labyrinth. In this labyrinth, Percy also leads his friends to fight against enemies or threats in it. This condition can also illustrate how the figure of Percy who has the power, authority or dominance to organize and also lead his friends to get through the obstacles in the story. This is what causes the figure of Percy to be more dominant and also more visible apart from the fact that he is the main character, social conditions are also another factor.

Specifically, this novel was chosen as the object of research by the researcher by using the theory of Connell's (2005) hegemonic masculinity because according to the researcher, the novel with the title *The Battle of Labyrinth* by Rick Riordan has a story, characters, plot, and other elements that support research using this theory. The hegemonic masculinity is powerfully illustrated by the events and actions of the characters in the book. This justifies the researcher's choice of the book to examine using Connell's hegemonic masculinity theory. Sociologist Raewyn Connell puts forth this hegemonic view of masculinity in her book *Gender in World Perspective*. Thus, the researcher chose this object because there are still not many studies that use the object of this novel, especially using this hegemonic masculinity theory to open the side of masculinity that exists in the novel's story, especially those of the main character in this story or novel. With the discovery of these gaps, researcher conduct research to fill the existing gaps and perfect some previous studies that may also have shortcomings and gaps that need to be corrected.

Therefore, to support this research, researcher include several previous studies to make it easier to understand. The first previous studies from Girsang, M. Et, al (2022) entitled *Exploring the Language Usage in Mark Twain's Novel "Adventures of Tom Sawyer": Hegemonic Masculinity Analysis*. This journal discusses hegemonic masculinity in the novel *Adventures of Tom Sawyer* by Mark Twain. In this journal, the discussion of hegemonic masculinity includes toxic masculinity, bad boy archetype, and dominant-submissive roles. Then second is Masat, M (2024) with the title *Édouard Louis's novel The End of Eddy*:

A representation of hegemonic masculinity?. This research discusses the novel's exploration of politics, sexuality and masculinity.. Then the third is *Hegemonic Masculinity in Sir Arthur Conan Doyle's The Exploits of Brigadier Gerard* written by Arrasyid (2022). This study discusses how this hegemonic masculinity exists in the main character in the novel. The fourth previous study is *Hegemonic Masculinity Represented in Muchtar Ma'i's In The Name of Honor* written by Rezaian (2022). This study also discusses the theory of hegemonic masculinity depicted in the male characters in the novel.

The fifth is *Hegemonic Masculinity Aspects In C.S Lewins' The Lion The Witch and The Wardrobe* (2018) written Agustin. In research, Agustin uses the theory of hegemonic masculinity to analyse male characters in the novel. The sixth is *Binary Gender Demystification in Gillian Flynn's novel Gone Girl: Language, Power, and Hegemonic* (2018) written by Susanti & Wulandari. This study analyses the demystification of binary gender in the novel. The seventh previous study written by Kehoe J.A. et al (2021) entitled *Hegemonic Masculinity and Game of Thrones*. This research discusses the depiction of hegemonic masculinity in a character named Ramsey Snow.

The eighth is *Masculinity and righteousness in the novel Perempuan Berkalung Sorban* (2019) written by Hidayatullah and Udasmoro. In this study, we analyse the masculinity and purity of the main and supporting characters. Next entitled *Hegemonic Clothing, Body, and Masculinity in the Novel No Knives in the Kitchens of This City examines bodyclothing in the novel* (2020) written by Akbar. This study focuses on masculinity as an assessor of the body of the

opposite sex. The last is *Deconstruction of Mainstream Masculinity in the Novel The Name Of Game by Adelina Ayu (2001)* Written by Alamsyah. This study supports the similarity of masculinity but focuses on deconstruction. From previous studies, There are many similarities and findings in each discussion, such as the discussion about hegemonic masculinity, then also the factors that exist in hegemonic masculinity and also the existence of power, aggression, authority, and heterosexuality which are discussed in it.

Therefore, it is hoped that the existing similarities can help researcher to be able to conduct research with the support of existing research. In previous studies there has been no discussion of this novel which uses the theory of hegemonic masculinity. The interest of this research lies in the selection of objects in the form of a novel with the title *The Battle of Labyrinth*. This novel tells the story of a mission in a labyrinth led by a male character whose masculine side is very strong. Thus, the application of the theory of hegemonic masculinity becomes very relevant.

B. Problems of the Study

1. How does the main character in Rick Riordan's *The Battle of Labyrinth* represent hegemonic masculinity?
2. What are the factors that establish the existence of hegemonic masculinity of the main character in Rick Riordan's *The Battle of Labyrinth*?

C. Significance of the Study

It is intended that this study enable readers to see hegemonic masculinity from more expansive angle, particularly in relation to Connell's theory as presented in Rick Riordan's *The Battle of Labyrinth*. On the other hand, it is hoped that this research can provide new information about the forms of analysis that are usually applied to the theory of hegemonic masculinity in novels.

D. Scope and limitation

This study examines several aspects of hegemonic masculinity such as the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity and also its forming factors in Rick Riordan's *The Battle of the Labyrinth*. The researcher's categorization of the main character, Percy Jackson, as a character influenced by hegemonic masculinity.

.E. Definition of Key Terms

In this subchapter, the researcher provide definitions related to several keywords included in this research to make it easier to understand the content and also understand the meaning of the keywords written.

1. Hegemonic Masculinity

Hegemonic Masculinity is a type of theory that has the highest point in masculinity. Where this theory emphasizes that men have a vital and important role, men have a big influence on the surrounding environment, on women, and also on other social conditions. Hegemonic masculinity itself is a result of the patriarchal system that exists in culture so that male dominance tends to be higher

than that of women. As Connell (2005) said, hegemonic masculinity is not static, but dynamic and continues to change along with social and cultural changes.

2. Masculinity

Masculinity is a form of male expression in certain social conditions so that men can truly be called men and are seen as having more dominance and strength. Masculinity is not actually a male trait but a configuration of gender that emphasizes the dominant male position in gender relations (Connell, 1995).

3. Hegemonic

Hegemonic is a social condition where all aspects of social reality are dominated or supported by a particular class (Gramsci, 2003). This concept was developed by Antonio Gramsci who is a political expert where the purpose of this hegemonic is about the domination between one social class and another..

CHAPTER II

REVIEW ON RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, researcher provide information related to understanding, various concepts in theory, and also several studies from previous experts that be presented to support this research.

A. Gender Studies

The concept of gender studies has been widely discussed among the wider community throughout the world. In another explanation, as conveyed by Fakhri (2013), gender is present because it is socially constructed and shaped by society. In addition, in line with what was conveyed by Rahayu (2022) that gender roles, especially women in the context of literary works, will find some shifts and changes in the social context that exists in society. However, the role of the biological side is quite close to this case because God created men and women to have differences that are clearly visible in physical appearance, especially in the form of their reproductive organs, which are then responded to socially with various assumptions about each gender.

According to Connell (2009) this gender-related discussion has emerged from the past due to gender inequality caused by sex differences. Inequality also affects the existing social culture where a woman has a level that is below men, both in terms of work, in terms of social, and also the existing culture. When viewed from the view of gender itself, this is a mistake where views related to masculine in men and feminine in women are only limited to gender in general

without seeing or paying attention to social and cultural conditions specifically or in detail. Furthermore, from this phenomenon, various movements were formed by women as a form of protest or resistance to gender inequality where men are more dominant than women in various aspects both social and cultural.

According to Connell (2009) women will have financial dependence on men when they start to grow up or when they have a family life. This can also be the answer to why men are still at a level slightly above women, because indeed, the tasks that men get, especially in the social life of the community, are seen as very large than a woman. Therefore, this is proof of why gender is important in shaping individuals to be able to do what they want and what they want to get. Although social cultural aspects have a significant influence, as said by Fakhri (2013) that there is a wrong interpretation related to gender inequality, meaning how there is a difference between actions taken by men and actions taken by women. Rahayu (2022) also said that gender roles themselves, particularly as they relate to women in literary works, typically reveal a number of alterations and transformations in the social and political backdrop of social life.

B. Concepts of Masculinity in Gender Studies

This concept emerged around the 19th to 20th centuries where the emergence of this concept was the result of the resistance of several groups who disagreed or were not in line with the roles carried by men in relation to gender-related issues. Knowing this, some resistance emerged from women who also

echoed gender equality. Although in this case this masculinity is a form of resistance from femininity, it turns out that many individuals, both men and women, do not agree with regulations like this.

In fact, Connell (2005) also said in an article that this movement does not focus only on masculinity or men, but also has a close relationship with gender equality efforts. Actually, the emergence of this theory can be an advantage for men because masculinity itself is one aspect that exists in a man, but this is also still difficult to accept among women or feminists due to the concept of gender equality that is often campaigned for. This view is what makes men seen as above the other subordinate gender, namely women.

1. Four Types of Masculinity

There are 4 types of masculinity written in (Connell, 1995). The first according to Connell in his theory is hegemonic masculinity, marginalized masculinity comes in second, subordinated masculinity comes in third, and complicit masculinity comes in fourth or last. The types of masculinity above are one of the types mentioned by Connell in his writing to divide several types according to their purpose, according to their understanding to make it easier to understand orally and in writing. In line with that, the researcher also discuss one of the 4 types, namely the hegemonic masculinity, related discussions such as how this hegemonic masculinity has an important influence on gender which is then applied in a literary research to examine the hegemonic masculinity of the

main character of a novel, which basically novels are also included in literary works.

First, as many people already know, hegemonic masculinity has the top position in the power or role of men in the social system, which means that men have full power over something in the surrounding environment. With this understanding, it can be specifically confirmed that the hegemonic masculinity does have the greatest influence and the most superior type of masculinity among other masculinities. However, according to Connell (2005) hegemonic masculinity will not always be superior because it depends on the existing conditions, because if a patriarchal situation is changed, it is not impossible that some new hegemonic movements will be formed which cannot be separated from the resistance efforts made by women.

The second is According to Connell (2005) Marginalized Masculinity is one of the simplest types among the other types. In this case also Connell (2005) provides an example of this type of masculinity, namely about phenomena related to the field of sports such as the example of athletes who have black skin from the American continent, this athlete has not received proper attention from his country even though he has contributed many achievements to the country.

Then the third is the type of subordinate masculinity. This masculinity, according to some experts who may be experts in their field, considers that the opposite of hegemonic masculinity where in the subordinate masculinity is more towards femininity which is more dominant than masculinity. For example, a phenomenon that has been going on for a long time but has recently come back to

the forefront due to the emergence of someone who dares to declare it, namely gay, or male to male relationships. Gay also be said to be a minority in various countries in the world because there are indeed several factors that might make it difficult to be accepted among many people, for example social factors that still view gayness as a very bad behavior or trait. Thus, this type of masculinity often gets resistance because the first is seen from the social side as bad, from the religious side there are also many deviations and should be avoided, this is what causes this subordinate masculinity to be often looked down upon by other masculinities, especially with the perpetrators of hegemonic masculinity which is very inversely proportional to the perpetrators of subordinate masculinity. Connell (2005) also said that this subordination is vulnerable to violence and harassment both verbal and non-verbal abuse.

Then the last is complicit masculinity. This type of masculinity can be said to take the safe path or the middle between taking advantage of the hegemonic side of masculinity and also from the femininity side if it exists. Connell himself also said that it is still difficult for everyone to apply the existing hegemonic method due to the influence of patriarchy and also the subordination that exists in a woman. For example, by using some women's facilities such as beauty salons and the like for profit.

2. Connell's Theory of Hegemonic Masculinity

As explained by Connell (2005), the beginning of this theory emerged in Australia and has grown over time as gender-related developments have become

more massive. Moreover, this hegemonic is influenced by social and culture so that men are considered to be more dominant and more deserving of more power than women. In accordance with what is said by Connell (2005) the hegemonic masculinity is the result of a patriarchal system that exists in culture so that male dominance will tend to be higher than women, which is a subordination.

Hegemonic masculinity itself is built from a relationship with other subordinates, namely women. So from this statement it can be concluded that the hegemonic masculinity itself is influenced by different genders, namely between men and women. In this case, it is again like what is said Connell (2005) that the dominance or power difference between men and women lies in their abilities and power. This makes evidence that the hegemonic masculinity is more dominant than other masculinities, another example that can be evidence of the dominant hegemonic masculinity is the existence of a marriage system where a person is given the power to choose the life partner they want without coercion.

C. Characteristics of Hegemonic Masculinity

As Mills (2001) wrote in the article, it is related to the characteristics of the hegemonic masculinity itself. There are 4 characteristics contained in this hegemonic masculinity, and these characteristics include power, aggression, authority, and the last is heterosexual. These four characteristics are present in the hegemonic masculinity A more detailed explanation will be presented below to make it easier for readers to understand:

a. Power

The definition of power is an ability to control anything that can be controlled such as controlling power, territory, and also narratives that may be able to influence others on a large scale. This is what makes power one of the characteristics of the hegemonic masculinity where power has a vital influence where the main character of the hegemonic masculinity are men who indeed in social views have the power or ability to be able to organize and influence people on a large scale. In this case, power is the main one among the other because the influence is very large.

In the field of gender said by Connell (2005) that power has a close relationship between men and subordinated women. This also explains that women and men cannot be separated in the hegemonic masculinity. The existence of the greatest power and influence on men cannot be separated from the role of women who are under men, which makes information that gender equality is still lacking and campaigns related to this still need to be done.

b. Aggression

Aggression is one of the characteristics of the hegemonic masculinity which means something that is done by using violence and also utilizing strength to overthrow a power. In this case what is meant is in accordance with what is said Bedrosian, and Nelson (2018) regarding the factors that influence aggression, namely social and cultural environmental factors and biological factors. From these environmental factors, there are actions in the form of social behavior that

can be said to be behavior that must be avoided, namely antisocial behavior.

Antisocial behavior itself is very influential on each individual because humans as social beings need social interaction as a way of communicating and socializing. Aggression arises more from men because of the power that is considered still above women so that there are many actions or words from men that are considered to attack or demonize women with the use of profanity, then aggressive actions that often make women depressed. This can also result in a lot of resistance from women so that they are not easily played by men who more often utilize their power and authority. Because of this, aggression is included in one of the characteristics of the hegemonic masculinity itself.

c. Authority

Authority is one of the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity. Authority is often juxtaposed with men because men have greater authority than women. From this authority, men can easily make a decision without having to intervene from women. In the hegemonic of masculinity itself, Authority also has a very basic role which makes it a characteristic of the hegemonic of masculinity itself. Men as people who are considered to have power over women in this social view can easily utilize their abilities in every matter and decision.

Thus, the authority in the hegemonic masculinity illustrates that there are gender differences that exist in men and women which trigger friction between men and women who often campaign for gender equality. This can be illustrated by the social conditions of men and women, for example related to work, men

more often work outside the home such as factories, offices while women are mostly only at home being a housewife who takes care of home needs.

d. Heterosexuality

Heterosexuality is the last characteristic of hegemonic masculinity, namely where the sexual desire possessed by men is like wanting women while still showing their dominant side towards women. Coates (2007) also said that men's desire for women and also women's desire for men is a natural thing that must happen. Therefore, heterosexuality is also one of the characteristics that builds hegemonic masculinity itself. In this case, there are also many phenomena where men do not want to show their weaknesses in front of women because it is the nature of men not to want to be seen as weak in the eyes of women and prefer to hide their weaknesses. This kind of thing makes heterosexuality one of the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity that can be seen directly. The social side is one side that has a very important influence on the existence of heterosexuality.

D. Factors of Hegemonic Masculinity

Furthermore, there are factors that influence hegemonic masculinity. Wharton (2005) says that there are 2 factors that influence hegemonic masculinity itself, namely cultural factors and biological factors. The following is a description of these two factors so that readers can better understand their meaning and intentions.

a. Cultural Factor

One of the factors that cannot be separated from hegemonic masculinity is cultural factors. Cultural factors are one of the most influential factors on hegemonic masculinity because culture is closely related to everyone's environment. From some of the phenomena or examples described above. Indeed, men and women have different functions in the conditions of the social environment, as an example is related to work, men dominate more related to work than women and this has been going for a long time, which then makes a culture that results in culture being a factor of the hegemonic masculinity itself.

In accordance with what is said Connell (2000) hegemonic masculinity uses the role of men as a very important role in the social environment rather than women. Culture cannot or even difficult to be separated because culture always exists in and always coexists with the surrounding environment. From many cases that occur, we can see that the factor that most affects gender activities themselves is cultural factors, it cannot be denied that culture is indeed formed from every behavior or every activity carried out by a group of people who then make it a habit and over time it will become an obligation and a necessity to do so. This is what makes a thing a culture, for example, the obligation of men to work from the first time we have understood that men are obliged to work while women only live at home, this is what makes it a culture so that what we know normally is that it is men who work, not women.

b. Biological Factor

Apart from cultural factors, biological factors also play a role in the hegemonic masculinity. As said Wharton (2005), the biological condition of every living being can affect the surrounding environment, such as men and women whose personalities are also formed starting from biological conditions such as gender, which is also one of the causes of differences in abilities both from the side of men who are more dominant and from the side of women who are not as dominant as men. This is what actually makes the hegemonic masculinity more visible than other masculinities because there is a very far inequality between men and women ranging from power, ability to manage, to authority in every situation because this biological condition is one of the most vital factors in each individual, the view of society since time immemorial has been indoctrinated that men have more opportunities to do anything than women. Therefore, the hegemonic masculinity is very dependent on every advantage that men have, starting from advantages in terms of power, authority, and many more so that until now this has an impact on the social jealousy of women so that they campaign for a movement for gender equality so that what men get can also be obtained by women.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher write down the method, research design, research sources, and also how the data from this research is analyzed using related theories and approaches in order to achieve good and correct research.

A. Research Design

One of the methods used in literary research is the literary criticism method. According to Peck and Coyle (1993) literary criticism is used to find out, assess, and provide interpretations of something in every literary work. As the name implies, namely literary criticism, this method is indeed intended for every study that will examine a literary work. In this study, literary criticism is used to discuss the hegemonic masculinity that exists in the main character in the novel *The Battle of Labyrinth* by Rick Riordan.

B. Data Source

The data for this study comes from a novel titled *The Battle of Labyrinth* by Rick Riordan. The novel was first published on May 6, 2008 in the United States. The novel has 234 pages. The data in this novel used by researcher to answer questions related to the research to be carried out.

C. Data Collection

The researcher gathered data from the novel's words and dialogue between the characters. Furthermore, the researcher highlighted significant elements in the narrative and then made a connection to the hegemonic masculinity theory in use.

D. Data Analysis

In order to investigate hegemonic masculinity in the book, the researcher then assesses the data that has been collected using the established theoretical basis. In order to fully understand the findings of this research, the researcher go through a number of processes to analyze the data that has been found, including identifying and categorizing the data in accordance with the written research questions and the concept of hegemonic masculinity. The last step in the analysis process is to draw conclusions about the research's findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Results and discussions from the analysis of the novel *The Battle of Labyrinth*'s findings are presented in the fourth chapter of this study. The reasons that shape the main character's hegemonic masculinity in the book and how hegemonic masculinity is depicted are the two sub-chapters of discussion that make up this study. The main character of this book, Percy Jackson, has a significant amount of control over the plot so that scholars can identify aspects of hegemonic masculinity associated with him..

A. Hegemonic Masculinity of Main Character in Rick Riordan's *The Battle of Labyrinth*.

The researcher talk about how Percy Jackson, the primary character, represents hegemonic masculinity in this section. According to Connell, as reported by Mills (2001), hegemonic masculinity has four characteristics: power, authority, aggression, and heterosexuality. A more thorough explanation of these traits is provided below.

1. Power

In this story, power refers to the ability to manipulate others, especially in terms of gender power dynamics. As the main character in this story, Percy Jackson has power over others, which allows him to control everything he wants. Related to the first point, the researcher found evidence presented by the main

character that shows aspects of hegemonic masculinity where Percy Jackson has authority over his environment, especially over his friends.

Tyson and I took our plates to the bronze brazier and scraped a portion of our food into the flames. I hoped the gods liked raisin toast and Froot Loops. "Poseidon," I said. Then I whispered, "Help me with Nico, and Luke, and Grover's problem..." There was so much to worry about I could've stood there all morning, but I headed back to the table. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.28 and p.29)

The data above represents the power side of Percy Jackson when he asked Poseidon to help him with Nico, Luke, and Grover, because if not, Percy Jackson would still be standing near his desk without returning because he was worried about something happening. In this case, only Percy Jackson dared to ask Poseidon like that. This indicates that Percy Jackson felt he had power so only he dared to ask Poseidon.

Power in this case has a big impact on the depiction of hegemonic masculinity in Percy Jackson. He dared to speak, dared to ask Poseidon to help him because he was sure that with that courage, Poseidon would definitely help him. Among his friends, it is Percy Jackson who is considered to have the power in the course of this story.

I went on the attack. Geryon parried my first strike with a pair of red-hot tongs and lunged at my face with a barbecue fork. I got inside his next thrust and stabbed him right through the middle chest. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.101)

In the data above, Percy Jackson fought against a monster named Geryon. This resistance arose because Percy Jackson's friends, especially Annabeth, were tied up and held by the monster. This evidence can be seen from other supporting data showing that Annabeth was tied up by the monster *and then I saw my friends: Tyson, Grover, Annabeth, and Nico all tossed in a corner, tied up like rodeo animals, with their ankles and wrists roped together and their mouths gagged.*

The representation of the power of the data is the resistance carried out by Percy Jackson against a monster named Geryon to save his friends including Annabeth. This shows that the power possessed by Percy Jackson as a man makes him look stronger and also more dominant than his friends, especially against his female friend named Annabeth.

It took me a second to realize what she meant. Last winter, when we'd given up hope of finding him, Grover, Annabeth, and I had stood on this rock, and I'd convinced them not to tell Chiron the truth: that Nico was a son of Hades. At the time it seemed the right thing to do. I wanted to protect his identity. I wanted to be the one to find him and make things right for what had happened to his sister. Now, six months later, I hadn't even come close to finding him. It left a bitter taste in my mouth. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.35)

Power is a characteristic of hegemonic masculinity that is very visible and can be felt. In the data fragment above, Percy Jackson has the intention to find Nico, protect Nico's identity and also save him even though in the end Nico cannot be found. This is a representation of power in hegemonic masculinity, where the belief is that you can do something because of your abilities. Percy Jackson with his power can control the aims and objectives he wants to carry out with his own wishes. In this case, Percy Jackson realized that he was able to do what he said, he had confidence in the power he had so that he could do whatever he wanted.

In the story above, Annabeth, who is actually the leader of this adventure, cannot do anything when Percy Jackson has a wish that must be fulfilled. Power really influences a person's behavior towards their surroundings. Anyone who has power can do whatever they want without being affected by anything around them.

*"I'll take point," I said. "You've got the invisibility hat."
She nodded. We'd fought together so many times we knew each other's moves.
We could do this, easy. But it all went wrong when the other two scorpions
appeared from the woods. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.37)*

In the quote above, Percy Jackson and his friends are faced with a scorpion monster when he starts his journey in the maze. Percy Jackson takes charge to fight the scorpion so that his other friends can survive. Although in this case Annabeth ordered everyone to move, Percy Jackson with his power and courage, he took the initiative to confront the scorpion monster directly and finally succeeded.

The representation of power in the event above is Percy Jackson's courage to confront the frontmost monster while his friends are behind. This proves that the power possessed by Percy Jackson makes him more confident and also believes in the ability he has to fight the monsters. Power needs to be possessed by someone to make that individual more courageous in making a decision. As said by Connell (2005) that power is a significant influence that distinguishes men and women in the surrounding environment. That way the masculinity side of a Percy Jackson will also be seen along with the events or events he experiences.

2. Authority

In certain situations, authority and power have a very close relationship, except that power is there to tell that the person can control himself while authority is more about giving orders, or ordering others to do what is ordered. In this story Percy Jackson uses his authority to show his authoritative side. The details of the data are as follows:

"Let my friends go," I said. "We have a deal."

"Ah, I've been thinking about that. The problem is, if I let them go, I don't get paid."

"You promised!"

*Geryon made a tsk-tsk noise. "But did you make me swear on the River Styx? No you didn't. So it's not binding. When you're conducting business, sonny, you should always get a binding oath." I drew my sword. Orthus growled. One head leaned down next to Grover's ear and bared its fangs.
(The Battle of Labyrinth, p.100)*

The data above tells how Percy Jackson tried to save his friends, especially Annabeth, from the monster that managed to bind her. Percy Jackson asked the monster to release his friends, but the monster did not release him. Finally, Percy Jackson took out his sword to fight the monster. Percy Jackson tried to save his friends by trying to fight the monster in front of him.

The representation of this authority is when Percy Jackson dares to fight the monster to save his friends. The authority that Percy Jackson has is seen because of the power he has and also the greater abilities he has than his friends including Annabeth. That is why Percy Jackson dares to fight the monster to save his friends because he has power and also authority than his friends.

*Grover buried his head in his hands. "I can't do it, Percy. My searcher's license. Pan. I'm going to lose it all. I'll have to start a puppet theater."
"Don't say that! We'll figure something out."
He looked at me teary-eyed. "Percy, you're my best friend. You've seen me underground. In that Cyclops's cave. Do you really think I could..."
(The Battle of Labyrinth, p.32)*

In the snippet of data above, Grover, a friend of Percy Jackson said that he could not travel to the maze because he felt unable, but Percy Jackson gave him confidence not to despair first because everything would still be discussed. Grover later said that Percy Jackson was his best friend. Although in the end Grover left, Percy Jackson had given Grover the confidence to dare to do something. From the previous story, Grover also thought that Percy Jackson was his best friend.

Authority is seen in Percy Jackson when he tries to keep Grover from

leaving by convincing him of whatever is still being discussed. Not only that, the past experience that managed to make Grover consider Percy Jackson as his best friend is also a representation of the authority that exists in Percy Jackson so that the hegemonic masculinity that exists in Percy Jackson is visible. Although not fully felt, but from some events that occur, the figure of Percy Jackson is very visible and very dominating.

It took me a second to realize what she meant. Last winter, when we'd given up hope of finding him, Grover, Annabeth, and I had stood on this rock, and I'd convinced them not to tell Chiron the truth: that Nico was a son of Hades. At the time it seemed the right thing to do. I wanted to protect his identity. I wanted to be the one to find him and make things right for what had happened to his sister. Now, six months later, I hadn't even come close to finding him. It left a bitter taste in my mouth. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.35)

The data above is an excerpt of the authority possessed by Percy Jackson where Percy Jackson convinces his friends not to tell what really happened to Chiron that Nico is actually the son of Hades. What Percy Jackson does is a form of authority that he has so that he can convince his friends not to tell what really happened. This would not have happened if Percy Jackson did not have this authority. The Hegemonic Masculinity that exists in Percy Jackson would also not be visible even though he is the main character in this story.

The representation of authority is seen in Percy Jackson when he stands on the rock and tells or orders his friends not to tell the truth to Chiron. Authority is very influential on the people around so they can just obey whatever they are told. With this authority, the masculinity of Percy Jackson is also visible.

*"In here," I said.
Annabeth sliced at a scorpion then looked at me like I was crazy. "In there? It's too narrow."
"I'll cover you. Go!"
She ducked behind me and started squeezing between the two boulders.
Then she yelped and grabbed my armor straps, and suddenly I was tumbling*

into a pit that hadn't been there a moment before. I could see the scorpions above us, the purple evening sky and the trees, and then the hole shut like the lens of a camera, and we were in complete darkness.
(*The Battle of Labyrinth*, p.37)

In the data above, Percy Jackson ordered Annabeth to pass the way he had indicated. Percy Jackson said that he would take care of Annabeth when she passed the designated path. So Annabeth passed through the path by taking refuge with Percy Jackson. However, Percy Jackson and Annabeth fell into a hole which contained a lot of scorpion monsters. Percy Jackson and Annabeth fell into a very, very dark hole and there was no sound at that time, only trees and large scorpions inside.

Authority in the data above is represented in Percy Jackson when he orders Annabeth to follow the designated path and Percy Jackson provides protection to Annabeth to ensure her safety. Authority and power are very continuous because when someone has power, then authority will also exist in him because people who have power will also have authority. This characteristic is very much attached to the hegemonic masculinity that exists in every individual.

3. Aggression

One of the traits of hegemonic masculinity is aggression, which is the use of power to project a more dominant image. According to Wright (1996), aggression and aptitude or skill in performing a task are two ways that aggression and the idealization of masculinity are demonstrated. The main character, Percy Jackson, exhibits aggressive behavior frequently, particularly prior to and throughout his mission-completion with his comrades inside the maze. Even

though Annabeth is the mission's leader rather than Percy Jackson, he nevertheless acts aggressively. The following data details demonstrate this:

*“Time to greet our visitors!” Kelli bared her fangs and ran for the doors. I charged after her with Riptide. I had to stop her from hurting the mortals.
 “Percy, don’t!” Rachel shouted. But I hadn’t realized what Kelli was up to until it was too late. Kelli flung open the doors. Paul Blofis and a bunch of freshmen stepped back in shock. I raised my sword. At the last second, the empousa turned toward me like cowering victim.
 “Oh no, please!” she cried. I couldn’t stop my blade. It was already in motion.
 (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.9)*

The next data is Percy Jackson who is still trying to save Rachel from the blaster monster attack. In this case Percy Jackson again did an aggressive thing, namely chasing the monster with his riptide to save Rachel who was in danger from the monster's attack. Percy Jackson did this because he realised he had to save Rachel from the monster's dangerous attack. That way the monster that wanted to attack Rachel was then destroyed and burst into flames as a result of Percy Jackson's sword.

The data represents that Percy Jackson's aggression helps him to save someone. In Aggression, one must really dare to take risks and must also have skills and strength so that aggression will appear in it. Aggression takes an important role in hegemonic masculinity so that aggression becomes one of the characteristics of hegemonic masculinity.

*“One game of rock, paper, scissors,” I blurted out. “If I win, you come with us. If I lose, we’ll leave you in jail.”
 Annabeth looked at me like I was crazy. Briares’s face morphed to doubtful. “I always win rock, paper, scissors.”
 “Then let’s do it!” I pounded my fist in my palm three times.
 Briares did the same with all one hundred hands, which sounded like an army marching three steps forward. He came up with a whole avalanche of rocks, a classroom set of scissors, and enough paper to make a fleet of airplanes.
 “I told you,” he said sadly. “I always—” His face morphed to confusion.
 “What is that you made?”*

“A gun,” I told him, showing him my finger gun. It was a trick Paul Blofis had pulled on me, but I wasn’t going to tell him that. “A gun beats anything.” (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.75)

In the data above, Percy Jackson meets a monster who has many hands named Briares. In this case Percy Jackson and his friends want to bring Briares out of prison. But they are confused about what to do so Percy Jackson has the initiative to play a game of rock, paper, and scissors. In the game if Percy Jackson wins, then Briares will come with them, but if he loses then they will leave him in hell. In the end, Percy Jackson won even though the way Percy did it was not fair.

The representation of aggression in the data above is Percy Jackson's initiation by using his skills such as playing rock, scissors, and paper to outwit monsters who have many hands so that he can get out of the prison. Percy Jackson's aggression does not use a method of violence but he uses the skills he has to be able to manage or influence others so that the dominance that exists in him is clearly visible.

*I pushed Briares inside the maze, then Annabeth and Grover.
 “You can do it!” I told Tyson. But immediately I knew he couldn’t Kampé was gaining. She raised her swords. I need a distraction—something big. I slapped my wristwatch and it spiraled into a bronze shield.
 Desperately, I threw it at the monster’s face.
 SMACK! The shield hit her in the face and she faltered just long enough for Tyson to dive past me into the maze. I was right behind him.
 (The battle of Labyrinth, p.78)*

The data quote above illustrates the aggression that exists in Percy Jackson when he tries to save Tyson from Kampe or monster attacks. Although in a very precarious situation Percy Jackson ventured to try to save Tyson from the monster's pursuit by using his watch which turned into a shield which he then

threw towards the monster. Thus Tyson was successfully pulled in and saved by Percy Jackson from the monster's attack.

The data illustrates that aggression is an attempt to protect someone by using their strengths or skills to fight back. Percy Jackson, used the watch he used which then became a shield when he hit to protect Tyson from the monster's pursuit by throwing the shield and hitting the monster in the face. This makes aggression a characteristic of hegemonic masculinity that is evident in the individuals who possess it.

*He tackled the Sphinx in midair and they crashed sideways into a pile of bones. This gave Annabeth just enough time to gather her wits and draw her knife. Tyson got up, his shirt clawed to shreds. The Sphinx growled, looking for an opening. I drew Riptide and stepped in front of Annabeth.
 "Turn invisible," I told her.
 "I can fight!"
 "No!" I yelled. "The Sphinx is after you! Let us get it."
 (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.118)*

The data above shows Percy Jackson attempting to save his friends from the attack of the Sphinx monster. Percy Jackson draws his sword, Riptide, and steps in front of Annabeth, allowing him to fight the monster more easily without being obstructed by Annabeth. In the end, Percy Jackson and his friends manage to defeat the monster. The data represents the aggression exhibited by Percy Jackson. Percy Jackson takes the initiative to draw his sword and run ahead of Annabeth to protect his friends while also making it easier for him to attack the monster. This demonstrates the hegemonic masculinity in Percy Jackson, as seen through the aggression he displays in front of his friends.

4. Heterosexuality

Heterosexuality is a sexual attraction between men and women. This is as said by Coates (2007) that this theory means when men have an attraction to women and vice versa. Furthermore, the first data regarding heterosexuality as a characteristic of hegemonic masculinity is as follows:

*She lunged at Rachel.
 "No!" I slashed with Riptide. Tammi tried to dodge my blade, but I sliced straight through her cheerleader uniform, and with a horrible wail she exploded into dust all over Rachel. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.8)*

In the data above, Percy Jackson was trying to save Rachel from Tammi's attack. Tammi is a human who suddenly became a monster because she felt jealous of Percy Jackson because he was walking with Rachel. Tammi who felt jealous suddenly attacked Rachel who Percy Jackson swiftly saved her by slashing Tammi with the riptide he had so that Tammy was destroyed by Percy Jackson's slash.

The representation of heterosexuality above is when Percy Jackson tried to save Rachel from Tammy's ambush. This shows that Percy Jackson as a man has the power to protect Rachel who is a woman. From this incident, the hegemonic masculinity that exists in Percy Jackson is seen, namely the dominance of masculinity over femininity with the rescue efforts he made against a woman named Rachel.

*I burst out of the alley onto East 81st and ran straight into Annabeth.
 "Hey, you're out early!" she laughed, grabbing my shoulders to keep me from tumbling into the street. "Watch where you're going, Seaweed Brain."
 For a split second she was in a good mood and everything was fine. She was wearing jeans and an orange camp T-shirt and her clay bead necklace. Her*

blond hair was pulled back in a ponytail. Her gray eyes sparkled. She looked like she was ready to catch a movie, have a cool afternoon hanging out together. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.10)

The data above shows Percy Jackson who was both surprised and delighted by Annabeth's arrival. He was mesmerised by Annabeth's appearance at that moment. At that moment Annabeth looked like she was ready to enjoy the afternoon with Percy Jackson by watching. As a man in general, Percy Jackson showed his interest in Annabeth. However, at the same time Rachel appeared which made Annabeth a little jealous after finding out about it. This data explicitly represents heterosexuality in Percy Jackson. The happy behavior when he met Annabeth and the jealousy that Annabeth showed towards Percy Jackson were aspects that supported the existence of heterosexuality in Percy Jackson. In this way, heterosexuality also makes a person's masculine and feminine side visible, because Percy Jackson seems to have a relationship with Rachel which makes Annabeth feel jealous so that the picture of mutual attraction and liking between Percy Jackson and Annabeth is very clear.

I hoped Annabeth would be riding into Manhattan with me, but she only came to see me off. She said she'd arranged to stay at camp a little longer. She would tend to Chiron until his leg was fully recovered, and keep studying Daedalus's laptop, which had engrossed her for the last two months. Then she would head back to her father's place in San Francisco. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.225)

In the data above, Percy Jackson and Annabeth were about to leave the camp to go out of town. Percy Jackson hoped that he could sit next to Annabeth in the van, although in the end Annabeth only came to drive Percy Jackson because at that time Annabeth had her own plans to stay longer at the campsite. Annabeth had several agendas that caused her to choose to stay longer at the campsite.

The representation of heterosexuality in the data above is the desire of Percy Jackson to be able to sit next to Annabeth while in the van, although in the end Annabeth had another agenda so Annabeth could only drive Percy Jackson. This desire of Percy Jackson illustrates that the characteristics of heterosexuality in men towards women are seen, namely liking the opposite sex. What Percy Jackson wanted to do in the form of his desire to be able to sit next to Annabeth is an illustration that Percy Jackson as a man has the initiative first compared to women. This is proof that men are more able to dominate women not only through actions that are seen directly, but also from initiatives and desires that are depicted indirectly.

B. Factors that Establish the Existence of Hegemonic Masculinity of the Main Character.

Particularly from the perspective of the main character, the image of hegemonic masculinity is constructed by two factors: biological and cultural. These elements serve as the foundation for the main character in this book's development of hegemonic masculinity. Here is a discussion of these aspects' specifics:

1. Cultural Factor

Cultural factors are one of the factors that are very identical and inherent in the formation of hegemonic masculinity. Culture becomes a factor in the formation of hegemonic masculinity because culture is very embedded in everyday life and is also sustainable in the surrounding environment. In this case,

the influence of culture in this novel affects Percy Jackson as the main character where culture affects his behavior, responses to his friends, and the way he makes decisions. The first data shows evidence of cultural influence in terms of visuals shown at that time between Percy Jackson and the surrounding environment, as follows:

*I mean, I've seen some pretty big hellhounds. One the size of a rhino tried to kill me when I was twelve. But this hellhound was bigger than a tank. I had no idea how it had gotten past the camp's magic boundaries. It looked right at home, lying on its belly, growling contentedly as it chewed the head off a combat dummy. It hadn't noticed me yet, but if I made a sound, I knew it would sense me. There was no time to go for help. I pulled out Riptide and uncapped it. "Yaaaaah!" I charged. I brought down the blade on the monster's enormous backside when out of nowhere another sword blocked my strike. CLANG! The hellhound pricked up its ears. "WOOF!" I jumped back and instinctively struck at the swordsman—a gray-haired man in Greek armor. He parried my attack with no problem. "Whoa there!" he said. "Truce!" "WOOF!" The hellhound's bark shook the arena. "That's a hellhound!" I shouted. "She's harmless," the man said. "That's Mrs. O'Leary." I blinked. "Mrs. O'Leary?" (*The Battle of Labyrinth*, p.14 and p.15)*

Cultural factors are indeed one of the factors that are very attached to hegemonic masculinity in Percy Jackson. Like the data above, the behavior Percy Jackson does in every condition and situation illustrates that the culture that exists in Percy Jackson's environment greatly influences him. Living in an environment that already looks like a fantasy world with various kinds of monsters and also various kinds of expertise in playing weapons such as swords makes Percy Jackson have a high sense of courage when there is a threatening danger. With the skill of using the sword he has, he does not hesitate to use it when under threat of monsters or other dangers even though sometimes he doesn't know the monster is

good or evil, the monster is named Mrs. O'Leary, a pet dog of a man named Quintus.

The cultural representation of the data above is illustrated on the side of Percy Jackson and Quintus where Percy Jackson, who has expertise in using his sword, uses it to defend himself in threats from mysterious creatures or monsters, which Percy Jackson has not known before, so Percy Jackson can easily influence the people around him with the dominance he has. The way Percy Jackson does this is what shows his superiority when he faces a threat.

*“You are okay?” he asked. “Not eaten by monsters?”
 “Not even a little bit.” I showed him that I still had both arms and both
 legs, and Tyson clapped happily.
 “Yay!” he said. “Now we can eat peanut butter sandwiches and ride fish
 ponies! We can fight monsters and see Annabeth and make things go
 BOOM!” (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.21 and p.22)*

The situations and conditions around Percy Jackson have made him have a brave and confident personality. The data above shows that Percy Jackson is very confident when he gets questions from Tyson regarding the monsters he encounters every trip. With confidence and confidence he said that he was safe and there were no obstacles whatsoever. Even after that Tyson said that they were ready to fight the monsters that would come again while they enjoyed bread and also rode horses.

The cultural factor in the data above is seen in the condition when Percy Jackson and also Tyson enjoy eating bread and also riding a pony, this means that every time they dominate every fight against their enemy or win it in this case is a monster then they will celebrate by eating like eating bread or playing horses. This shows that culture has a subtle and detailed influence on the hegemonic

Masculinity from Percy Jackson. Such behaviour is one of the habits that can build a person's hegemonic masculinity because it shows that Percy Jackson can overcome the fight against monsters easily.

The guy was good. He fought the way some people play chess—like he was putting all the moves together and you couldn't see the pattern until he made the last stroke and won with a sword at your throat.

“Good try,” he told me. “But your guard is too low.”

He lunged and I blocked.

“Have you always been a swordsman?” I asked.

He parried my overhead cut. “I’ve been many things.”

(The Battle of Labyrinth, p.23 and p.24)

Cultural factors are indeed one of the factors that greatly influence a person's individual so that it can make hegemonic masculinity in that person will be formed and appear. The data above describes a Percy Jackson who competes or conducts swordplay trials with Quintus, a person from Greece where the habits of the ancient Greeks at that time were to use swords or play with swords. Quintus who was in the arena competed in swordplay with a Percy Jackson who both had skills in playing swords. It appears from the game that Percy Jackson was able to fight back against Quintus by parrying his sword.

Hegemonic masculinity in Percy Jackson is formed with various cultural influences around him. Thus, the courage, dominance and leadership shown by Percy Jackson will become more and more visible. This is evidenced by his lack of fear when faced with monsters, even he has the initiative to fight them without caring about the words of the people around him, this is an illustration of the hegemonic masculinity that exists in Percy Jackson.

The daily activities continued: archery, rock climbing, Pegasus riding. We played capture the flag (though we all avoided Zeus's Fist). We sang at the campfire and raced chariots and played practical jokes on the other cabins. I spent a lot of time with Tyson, playing with Mrs. O'Leary, but she would still

howl at night when she got lonely for her old master. Annabeth and I pretty much skirted around each other. I was glad to be with her, but it also kind of hurt, and it hurt when I wasn't with her, too.
(*The Battle of Labyrinth*, p.225)

In the data above, Percy Jackson is doing various daily activities with his friends in the summer, such as archery, climbing rocks and also riding a Pegasus. This activity was carried out by Percy Jackson to spend his time with his friends while at camp. The activities carried out by Percy Jackson are generally only carried out by men like Percy Jackson, Tyson because the ability to chew and then ride a Pegasus is only carried out by men in that place.

This data represents that cultural factors build the hegemonic masculinity that exists in Percy Jackson. Activities such as archery and riding a Pegasus are daily activities carried out when summer arrives. This is what makes Percy Jackson famous for being brave in facing his enemies, especially when those enemies are monsters. This is also in line with what Connell (2000) said that the role of men has a very important part in the surrounding environment compared to women.

2. Biological Factor

According to Wharton (2005), the surrounding environment can also be influenced by biological factors which are one of the factors that shape hegemonic masculinity. This section, there is some evidence that hegemonic masculinity is formed from a person's biological side, which is seen in Percy Jackson as the main character in the story. Furthermore, the first data found is as follows:

She snarled. "Freshmen," she said with disgust. "This is our school, half blood. We feed on whom we choose!"

Then she began to change. The color drained out of her face and arms. Her skin turned as white as chalk, her eyes completely red. Her teeth grew into fangs. "A vampire!" I stammered. Then I noticed her legs. Below the cheerleader skirt, her left leg was brown and shaggy with a donkey's hoof. Her right leg was shaped like a human leg, but it was made of bronze. "Uhh, a vampire with—" (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.7 and p.8)

The piece of data above is a snippet of Percy Jackson who at first was doing an orientation period at his new school. The second incident occurred when it turned out that he met people who had oddities, especially those who could change their shape to be like a vampire such as reddened eyes then hairy legs and skin color that turned scary. This is what illustrates the biological factor where Percy Jackson is surprised to see their physical form changing as if they were vampires or monsters. Thus, as Percy Jackson and friends have argued, one's biological factors can influence the form of fear of subordination of both same-sex and opposite-sex peers.

I knew monster never truly died. Eventually maybe weeks, months, or years from now Kelli would re-form out of the primordial nastiness seething in the underworld. But still, monster didn't usually let themselves get destroyed so easily. If she really was destroyed. (The Battle of Labyrinth, p.13)

Another evidence of the depiction that biology is one of the factors in the formation of hegemonic masculinity in a person, especially towards Percy Jackson, is when he finds out that a lot of people around him have mixed blood or physical blasters with monsters, while he is a human being who is not like that, he believes that monsters are very easy to be defeated by humans. This is what makes the hegemonic masculinity side of Percy Jackson formed which brings out his strong side and believes that he can defeat the monsters he will encounter. This also agrees with Wharton (2005) who says human behavior and nature are influenced by biological factors.

"My friends are in danger," I told her.

"Well, that's too bad! But it's not my problem. And you're not going to ruin my river."

She looked like she was ready for a fight. Her fists were balled, but I thought I heard a little quiver in her voice. Suddenly I realized that despite her angry attitude, she was afraid of me. She probably thought I was going to fight her for control of the river, and she was worried she would lose.

(The Battle of Labyrinth, p.97)

The data above tells the story of Percy Jackson who met a Naiad or Goddess of water when he arrived at a river. Percy Jackson intended to ask for help from the Naiad to help his friends, but the Naiad refused and wanted to fight Percy Jackson. Although the Naiad seemed to want to fight Percy Jackson, Percy Jackson thought that the Naiad would not be able to fight him because the Naiad understood that Percy Jackson was a human being who had many abilities and also great power.

The representation of the biological factor in the data above is a Naiad or water goddess who meets Percy Jackson and wants to fight him, but Percy Jackson realizes that even though Naiad wants to fight him, it will not be possible because Naiad understands that Percy Jackson is a human being in contrast to himself who is a goddess or creature of another dimension. From this story, it can be seen that humans will still be stronger than other beings other than humans.

Dominance and power can also be seen from the biological side of a person.

The next morning there was a lot of excitement at breakfast. Apparently around three in the morning an Aethiopian drakon had been spotted at the borders of camp. I was so exhausted I slept right through the noise.

(The Battle of Labyrinth, p.28)

The data above describe biological factor in the form of Percy Jackson falling asleep even though he was tired because he couldn't sleep last night. This is also supported by several pieces of data such as: *I had trouble falling asleep*

that night. I lay in bed listening to the waves on the beach, and the owls and monsters in the woods. I was afraid once I drifted off I'd have nightmares. This data explains the previous data why Percy Jackson finally fell asleep despite the commotion around him.

It could be said that this biological factor is a factor that is more attached to Percy Jackson because a person's biological side can be seen or observed without being influenced by the surrounding environment. Percy Jackson is tired and being able to sleep when there is a commotion is an illustration that this is a natural trait that Percy Jackson has. His tired body forced Percy Jackson to sleep without caring about what was happening around him.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher provides conclusions and recommendations for future study that can be improved upon in this final chapter. In order for this research to be utilized as a reference for later researcher who will employ the same theory, the researcher additionally writes findings from the aforementioned research and recommendations regarding what information is in the research.

A. Conclusion

After the researcher conducted an analysis, it can be concluded that hegemonic masculinity has four characteristics. The first is power, Percy Jackson as the main character in this story has the power so that he is relied on by his friends to fight various monsters. The second is authority, this authority is the basis for Percy Jackson in carrying out this mission with his friends so that his dominance is very clear. The third is Aggression, Percy Jackson who has skills in swordsmanship and also has the courage to do something makes him look aggressive on several occasions and the initiative tends to come from him. The last is heterosexuality, Percy Jackson in the story above has a sense of admiration for Annabeth and also Rachel who on several occasions Percy Jackson shows the strength he has in front of Annabeth and also Rachel. This illustrates that men will naturally have a sense of admiration and even be attracted to women and with this accompanied by showing the strength he has so that Percy Jackson looks stronger and more authoritative.

After the characteristics, there are also factors that build hegemonic masculinity, there are two factors including cultural factors and biological factors. The first is the cultural factor. Cultural factors play a big role in building the hegemonic masculinity in Percy Jackson. The environment and habits that Percy Jackson has make him respected and also have a great sense of courage. Such as his skills in playing swords, archery, and also riding Pegasus. That way, the hegemonic masculinity can be formed in Percy Jackson. The second is the biological factor. Biological factors make Percy Jackson look more dominant in this story. Percy Jackson himself is a human who carries out a mission through the labyrinth with his friends against various forms of monsters.

B. Suggestion

The study of a literary work like "*Rick Riordan's The Battle of Labyrinth*" can be conducted using Raewyn Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity, according to the findings of the aforementioned investigation. Simultaneously, this theory can be utilized to describe the perspective of hegemonic masculinity itself and can also be applied to similar masculinities on certain research themes.

As a result, researcher recommend applying the idea of hegemonic masculinity to a number of specific and in-depth areas that have not yet been studied. In addition, the researcher thinks that this study can serve as a reference for future research in the field of academic science with the goal of "*Rick Riordan's The Battle of Labyrinth*" to examine the issues in the book in greater detail.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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