

**THE MASCULINITY AND ITS CHARACTERISTICS OF DAWSON
COLE AS A MAIN CHARACTER IN *THE BEST OF ME* NOVEL BY
NICHOLAS SPARKS**

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STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY

Hereby, I honestly declare that the undergraduate thesis I wrote does not contain the work of other people, except those which were cited in the quotation and the references, as a scientific paper should. If my statement is not valid in the future, I absolutely agree to accept an academic sanction in the form of revocation of my paper and my degree obtained from the paper.

Semarang, January 31 2022



Mellyyuna Ni'mah



MOTTO

“Start where you are, use whatever you have, and do what you can”

DEDICATION

It is with warm regard that we dedicate my final project to my beloved parents, my beloved friends, and all of my friends who always support me during my process



ABSTRACT

Mellyyuna Ni'mah. 30801800024. The Masculinity and its Characteristics of Dawson Cole as the Main Character in *The Best of Me* Novel by Nicholas Sparks. Final Project of Language and Communication Science. English Literature Program. Sultan Agung Islamic University Semarang. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

This study aims to analyze the characterization of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel and to find out the characteristics of masculinity in *The Best of Me* novel through Dawson Cole's portrayal. This study focuses on the main character, Dawson Cole, who has the characteristics of masculinity in *The Best of Me* novel. It explains and analyzes the characterization using Edward Jones's theory and Dawson Cole's characteristics of masculinity using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. Some steps used to collect the data were reading a novel, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study finds the masculinity and its characteristics of the main character Dawson Cole. Based on the references used in this study, Dawson's characterization could be found in five ways, they are characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and characterization through the reaction of other characters. Dawson also has seven masculinity characteristics, they are physical, a function of the man, sexually aggressive, emotion, intelligence, interpersonal, and other personal.

Keywords: Characterization, Masculinity, *The Best of Me*, Dawson Cole

INTISARI

Mellyyuna Ni'mah. 30801800024. Maskulinitas dan Penokohan Dawson Cole sebagai Tokoh Utama dalam Novel *The Best of Me* karya Nicholas Sparks. Skripsi Program Studi Sastra Inggris Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penokohan Dawson Cole dalam novel *The Best of Me* dan untuk menganalisis karakteristik maskulinitas pada Dawson Cole melalui penggambaran dirinya. Penelitian ini berfokus pada tokoh utama Dawson Cole yang memiliki ciri maskulinitas dalam novel *The Best of Me*. Dimana menjelaskan dan menganalisis penokohan pada Dawson Cole menggunakan teori penokohan dari Edward Jones dan karakteristik maskulinitas menggunakan konsep dari Janet Saltzman Chafetz.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Ada beberapa langkah yang digunakan dalam pengumpulan data seperti membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasi data, dan mengurangi data.

Penelitian ini menemukan maskulinitas dan penokohan pada Dawson Cole. Berdasarkan referensi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, penokohan pada Dawson dapat ditemukan dengan lima cara, yaitu: penokohan melalui penampilan, penokohan melalui percakapan, penokohan melalui tindakan eksternal, penokohan melalui tindakan internal, dan penokohan melalui reaksi dari tokoh lain. Dawson juga memiliki tujuh karakteristik maskulinitas, yaitu: fisik, fungsi, agresif secara seksual, emosi, kecerdasan, antarpribadi, dan pribadi lainnya.

Kata Kunci: Penokohan, Maskulinitas, *The Best of Me*, Dawson Cole

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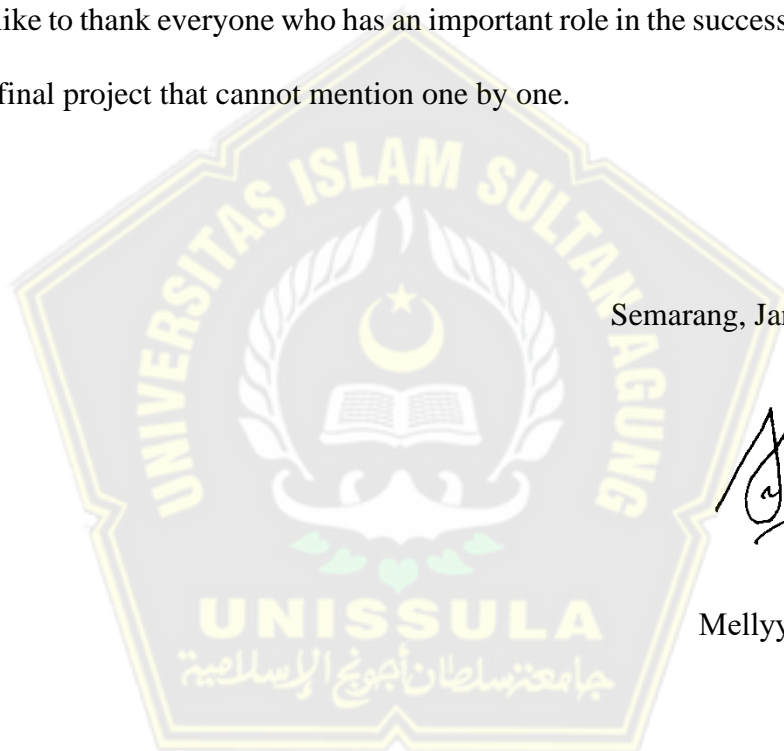
In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who eases every difficulty and gives me incredible blessings so that I could accomplish this final project.

I realize that this final project could not be completed without getting motivation, advances, support, and guidance from many people. Therefore, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the following people:

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In my deepest heart, I realize that this study is imperfect and still needs suggestions and criticism. But I hope that this study will be useful for the readers. Lastly, I would like to thank everyone who has an important role in the successful realization of this final project that cannot mention one by one.



Semarang, January 21 2022

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Mellyyuna Ni'mah', written in a cursive style.

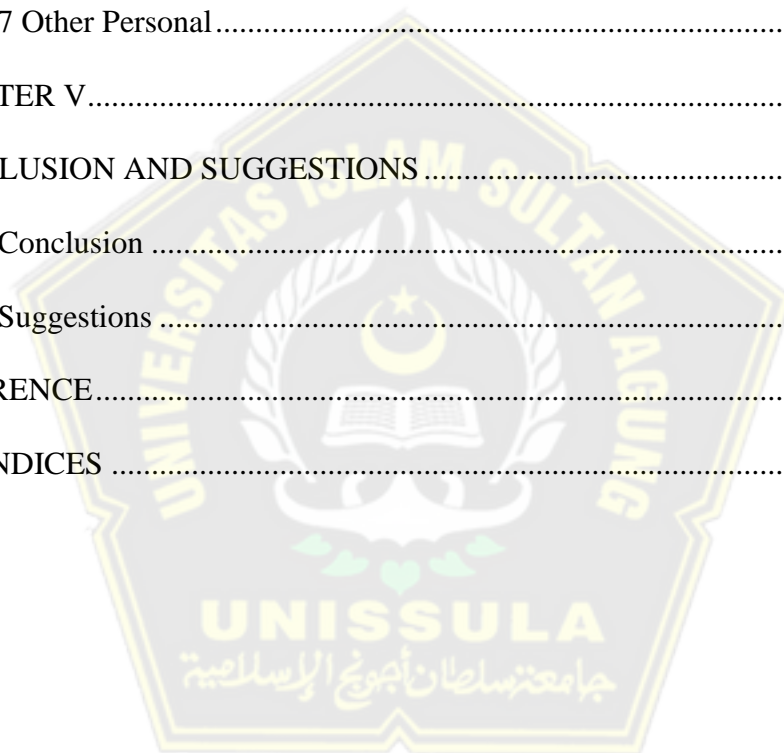
Mellyyuna Ni'mah

TABLE OF CONTENT

PAGE OF VALIDATION	i
PAGE OF APPROVAL	ii
STATEMENT OF WORK ORIGINALY	iii
MOTTO	iv
DEDICATION	iv
ABSTRACT	v
INTISARI.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	vii
TABLE OF CONTENT	ix
CHAPTER I	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Background of The Study	1
B. Limitation of The Study	5
C. Problem Formulation	5
D. Objectives of The Study	5
E. Significance of The Study	6
F. Outline of The Study	6
CHAPTER II.....	8
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	8
A. Synopsis	8
B. Theory of Literature	10
B.1 Gender	11

B.2 Characterization	12
B.3 Masculinity and its Characteristics	16
B.4 Characterization & Masculinity	21
CHAPTER III	23
RESEARCH METHOD.....	23
A. Types of the Research	23
B. Data Organizing	23
B.1. Data Collecting Method	24
B.1.1. Reading the Novel.....	24
B.1.2. Identifying the Data.....	24
B.1.3. Classifying the Data	24
B.1.4. Reducing the Data.....	25
B.2. Types of the Data	25
C. Analyzing the Data.....	25
CHAPTER IV	27
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.....	27
A. Characterization of Dawson Cole in <i>The Best of Me</i> novel.....	27
A.1. Characterization through appearance.....	27
A.2. Characterization through dialogue	29
A.3 Characterization through external action	31
A.4 Characterization through internal action.....	33
A.5 Characterization through the reaction of other characters	34
B. Masculinity of Dawson Cole in <i>The Best of Me</i> novel	36

B.1 Physical	36
B.2 Function.....	38
B.3 Sexual Aggressive.....	39
B.4 Emotion	41
B.5 Intelligence	43
B.6 Interpersonal.....	46
B.7 Other Personal.....	49
CHAPTER V.....	51
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS	51
A. Conclusion	51
B. Suggestions	53
REFERENCE.....	54
APPENDICES	55



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is the introduction, in introduction presents the background of the study, limitations of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and at the end of this chapter informs the outline of the study.

A. Background of The Study

Gender roles are a set of behaviors that are expected in a society carried out by women and men. Gender roles also come from values and beliefs in a society. According to Blackstone, the definition of gender roles is, "the different expectations that individuals, groups, and societies have of individuals based on their sex and based on each society's values and beliefs about gender" (335). In this case, women and men have different roles, for example, women as a mother are required to take care of the children at home and do all the housework while men as a father are required to work hard and fulfill the needs of their family. However, these roles vary widely and differ from one group to another based on the value, beliefs, and cultural background in that society. It can be concluded that gender roles come from cultural backgrounds.

Cultural background in a society greatly affects individuals and groups, one of which is the patriarchal system. According to Sedayu, "the culture which gives men ultimate authority over women called as a patriarchal system " (11). The patriarchal system generally considers men more than women. This is

related to the concepts of masculinity which are also formed by the cultural background in society. Masculinity itself is closely related to men. According to Connell masculinity, "has a relationship with perceived notions and ideas about how men should or are expected to behave in a given setting"(5). Based on Merdeka& Kumoro, " a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that are generally associated with boys and men called as masculinity"(109). Furthermore, Amani also stated that "masculinity is not only of individual identity but also a shared gender identity in men generally" (14). From the three researchers, it can be concluded that masculinity is a description of the manliness inherent in a man. This is because masculinity is the result of the social and cultural construction of society which is passed down from generation to generation, it means that masculinity is not biological construction owned by men since birth. Therefore, being born as a man does not immediately make someone masculine. In this case, men are required to be able to look macho, assertive, not whiny, to have a leadership spirit, and to always be good at various things then it can be called masculine. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

Men who are strong, attractive, charming, and smart fall into the category of masculine. While a man who has no physical appearance of a masculine man but acts respectfully and loyally towards women, especially in a relationship, is still considered masculine (110).

Strong men, have muscles, and are intelligent can be called masculine. While masculine itself has a relationship with characterization because discussing characterization can define the characteristics of masculinity in the main character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "...his characterization also helps to define his masculine characteristics and dividing them into the seven forms of masculinity, which would explain how his masculinity characteristics aligned with Chafetz's concept of masculinity" (121). So, based on Edward H. Jones who is a researcher from New York in his book, there are five ways to analyze characterization such as characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and characterization through the reaction of other characters. According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz who is a researcher from Australia in her book about contemporary American gender role stereotypes there are seven characteristics of masculinity such as physical, a function of the man, sexually aggressive, emotion, intelligence, interpersonal, and other personal.

There are a lot of novels that use a man as the main character who has a masculine characteristic, one of which is the novel entitled *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks. This novel is a romantic novel genre from America and was published in October 2011. Masculinity is shown by the main character, Dawson Cole. Dawson is a handsome man who is intelligent, strong man and has big muscles, is not emotional in dealing with existing problems, and is

hardworking. Dawson is a simple man, he likes to wear casual clothes, he also has high ambition when he sees something that he likes then he will work hard to get it. Dawson came from a family with a low-middle economy, his father and his two brothers were notorious for their cruelty such as drunkenness, gambling, and quarrelsome. Therefore, he used his intelligence to face his father and his two brothers. One day he met his ex-girlfriend named Amanda. They had been separated for 20 years and met again because of Tuck's death. As a man, Dawson looks more domineering than Amanda. He is very aggressive when he meets Amanda, he kisses and hugs her first like someone who has a lot of experience in this.

This study chooses *The Best of Me* novel as the object of the study because the story shows the characteristics of a man in depth. It means that the male character has masculine characteristics. Nowadays in real life there are a lot of men who have the characteristics of men in general, but there are also men who have characteristics like women, this should not happen because they can be underestimated by other men or even women. Therefore, this study wants to give knowledge to the readers especially men, to see the personality of the main character as a man who fits the masculinity characteristics, and this study would be useful for the readers who are interested in knowing more about characterization and masculinity.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that masculinity is very important to learn. Moreover, *The Best of Me* novel is chosen as the object of the study as it represents the issue of characterization and masculinity.

Therefore, this study has entitled *The Masculinity and its Characteristics of Dawson Cole as the Main Character in The Best of Me Novel by Nicholas Sparks.*

B. Limitation of The Study

Masculinity is a description of the manliness inherent in a man. In this case, men are required to be able to look macho, assertive, not whiny, have leadership, and always be good at various things. Because of the problem statement above, this study only focused on the main character Dawson Cole who has the characteristics of masculinity in *The Best of Me* novel. It focuses on the characterization of Dawson Cole using Edward Jones's characterization theory and Dawson Cole's masculinity characteristics using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

C. Problem Formulation

Based on the limitation, this study formulated the statements of the problems as follows:

1. How is Dawson Cole's characterization portrayed in *The Best of Me* novel?
2. How are the masculinity characteristics of Dawson Cole portrayed in *The Best of Me* novel?

D. Objectives of The Study

In this study there are two objectives:

1. To portray the characterization of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel.

2. To find out the characteristics of masculinity in *The Best of Me* novel through Dawson Cole's portrayal.

E. Significance of The Study

In this study there are two significances:

1. This study hopefully can be useful as one of the references for students of Sultan Agung Islamic University especially for students majoring in English literature who are interested in analyzing characterization and masculinity.
2. This study is also can be useful for readers as a source of knowledge for those who want to know about literature, especially in gender roles with the concept of masculinity in terms of characterization and representation characteristics of masculinity contained in a man which is also related and occurs in real life.

F. Outline of The Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction, this chapter presents the background of the research which provides background and a brief explanation about the reason why the writer chose the novel object. Then in this chapter also present limitations of the study, problem formulation, objectives of the study, and significance of the study. At the end of this chapter, the writer informs the outline of the study. Meanwhile, chapter two is a review of related literature. This chapter presents a synopsis of the novel and this chapter also gives a brief explanation about related theories such as the theory of gender, characterization, masculinity, and the relationship

between characterization and masculinity. Then chapter three is the research method, this chapter presents the types of data, data organizing, and data analysis. Chapter four contains findings and discussion, there are two-part in this chapter, which is the characterization of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel and the masculinity of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel. While Chapter five is divided into two parts, which are conclusion and suggestion.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter two is a review of related literature, there are two-part in this chapter. The first part is the synopsis of *The Best of Me* novel, and the second part is a review of related literature which consist of related theory such as the theory of gender, characterization, masculinity, and the relationship between characterization and masculinity.

A. Synopsis

The Best of Me is a romantic novel genre from America and was published in October 2011. This novel is the latest novel by Nicholas Sparks, a writer who has a huge appeal to people and this novel is also selling very well in the market. This novel has two main characters, are Dawson Cole and Amanda Collier. There are also secondary characters are Tommy Cole as Dawson's father, Ted Cole and Abee Cole as Dawson's brothers, Tuck Holster as Dawson's adoptive father, and family. The novel's background is in Oriental, Oriental is a small town in North Carolina USA and that's where the Cole family get a reputation as a troublemaker family because almost every member of the family is involved in criminal cases such as theft, robbery, drugs, and violence.

Dawson Cole is a handsome man, he has long thin black hair, brownish skin, dark eyes, wide shoulders and he also has muscles in his arms. While about the clothing, Dawson likes to wear casual clothes. Dawson has an American English accent because he lives in Oriental, North Carolina, USA,

and spends most of his time there. Dawson came from a criminal family with a lower-middle economic background but Dawson is different from his father and his two brothers, he is one of the family members who are not involved in criminal cases, he is also the best student in his class. Dawson is a responsible person. He sends a check every month to the Bonner family. Moreover, Dawson is a decisive, brave, and dominant person, it can be seen when his father came with a belt to slap at Dawson then he fights against his father and takes the belt from his father's hand while saying that if his father did it again Dawson would kill him. Besides that, Dawson is an ordinary person who also feels sadness. The saddest point in Dawson's life is when breaking up with Amanda. In this case, Dawson feels sad because break up with Amanda, but on the other hand, he must remain strong in front of Amanda and cover up his sadness. This indicates that Dawson is a strong person. One day Dawson is fed up with his family then he decided to leave his house and Tuck's house. Tuck lives with Dawson long enough, therefore he knows a lot about Dawson. Based on Tuck, Dawson is much smarter than his 2 brothers, which means that Dawson is an intelligent person. Tuck also said that Dawson beat the crap out of both Ted and his daddy when both of them were armed. It means that Dawson is a brave person.

Dawson is a strong man, he has 10 pounds of muscle in his arms before 13 years old and 10 pounds more at 14 years old. Moreover, Dawson is a hard worker, he gets a job as a mechanic. Besides working, at night he also took welding classes at college. From there he eventually goes to Louisiana and

works on oil rigs. Dawson is also an ambitious person, when he sees something that he likes then he will work hard to get it even if he often works until late at night.

Dawson can solve the problem well, he is also a person who thinks logically in solving the problem and a person who can hold back his emotions or is an unemotional person. On another side, Dawson is an intelligent person because besides he gets good grades in his class he also never approaches drugs or drinks because he is through that it's not good actions and will self-destruct. One night when Dawson is 16 years old, Tommy gets drunk and wants to hit him with a belt but Dawson resists. At that time, Dawson is at a point where he is finally furious with his father's cruelty and then he ventures to threaten his father and says if he dared swing the belt again at him, he will kill him. Then after the incident happens, Dawson feels that it is the best time he has to leave all the cruelty in his house and finally he decides to live independently and leave the house.

Dawson is a very picky person about his life partner, he is still single after 25 years of separation from Amanda but he is very accepting of his single status and lives happily. When he meets Amanda again after 25 years of separation, suddenly Dawson took Amanda's hand and they both kissed. Dawson's action when his lips grazed Amanda's neck and brushed her cheek then they kissed shows that Dawson is more aggressive than Amanda.

B. Theory of Literature

B.1 Gender

Gender is a complex of values, behavior, and also norms that are approved by a certain culture and determined to a certain sex, male or female. This is following exciting reference based on Segal, "gender refers to some culturally based norms, values, and behaviors that a particular culture assigns to biological sex" (2003). Therefore, based on Merdeka & Kumoro gender is sex, "therefore, 'male' and 'female' are sex categories, while 'masculine and 'feminine' are gender categories or gender roles," (112). Male and Female are gender and also called sex categories while masculinity and femininity is gender role.

Gender role is a concept of social relations that distinguishes between the roles of man and woman. According to Zahro, "a cultural concept which includes distinction in terms of role, behavior, and emotional characteristic between men and women in society called as gender role"(14). Gender roles also come from values and beliefs in a society. According to Blackstone, the definition of gender roles is, "the different expectations that individuals, groups, and societies have of individuals based on their sex and based on each society's values and beliefs about gender" (335). In this case, women and men have different roles, for example, women as a mother are required to take care of the children at home and do all the housework while men as a father are required to work hard and fulfill the needs of their family. However, these roles vary widely and differ from one group to another based on the value, beliefs, and cultural background in that society. Still

based on Blackstone gender roles are, "the product of the interactions between individuals and their environments"(335). Furthermore, Merdeka & Kumoro stated that "a female may have masculine characteristics, and a male may have feminine characteristics "(112).

From some of the researchers' opinions above, the writer can conclude that gender role is the nature and behavior that is attached to men and women which come from values, beliefs, and cultural background in that society. Because of that, gender roles do not apply forever depending on the time and place and gender is determined by the local society and culture. While sex is the division of sex determined by God (male or female) and gender roles are divided into two (masculine and feminine).

B.2 Characterization

The term characterization is very familiar in literature because it often appears and is used in work fiction. According to Edward Jones, the definition of characterization is, "the process of creating or developing character in a work of fiction"(84). The process will be used by the author in developing and creating the characters in a story. This is following existing references based on Bannet and Royle the definition of characterization is, "the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience"(65). It means that characterization is the process used by the author in developing and building the characters in a story so that the character or nature of the characters can be known. Besides that, according to DiYanni, "a method to identify the

characters in the story called as a characterization. Its described from the physically or seen of the behavior of characters" (56). The method to identifying characters can be defined as characterization, it can be seen from the physical of a character such as skin color, eye color, hair color, height, weight, body shape, etc., or the behavior of a character like the way character act in the story. Still based on DiYanni,

Through the characterization, the reader or the audience know how the characters or how the behavior from each character and also to make the reader know which characters have the power to make the story alive and also to make the reader knows which are the main character and which are the supporting characters (56).

The existence of characterization helps readers to find out in-depth about the characters in a story so that they know the characteristics of a character and can also distinguish which are the main characters and supporting characters. Furthermore, based on Edward Jones's characterization, "the depiction of clear images of a person. Characterization, by this definition, means the real description of the characters participating in the story through their actions" (84). Through the actions of a character, the characterization of a person can be described clearly. It can be concluded that characterization is the author's way of giving the characteristics that exist in the character in a story. Still based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization:

1. Characterization through appearance

The first one is characterization through appearance. Characterization through appearance relates to the physical appearance of a character such as skin color, eye color, hair color, height, weight, body shape, the way they dress, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka& Kumoro, "first is characterization through appearance. It deals with physical appearances, such as clothing, physical body, and tendency (111).

2. Characterization through dialogue

The second one is characterization through dialogue. Characterization through dialogue relates to how the character speaks which can be seen from the accent, or grammar that can define the economic background or educational background of the character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka& Kumoro, "second is characterization through dialogue. It states the way the character projects the speaking, be it in the accent, grammar, or catchphrase. It reveals their social and economic backgrounds, as well as their educational background (think and feel)" (111). For example, the original Javanese who came from Solo and spoke using *krama inggil* language like *sampean sampun dhahar*. It can be concluded that the person comes from a royal family or a prominent family.

3. Characterization through external action

The third one is characterization through external action. Characterization through external action relates to the personality of the characters like a smart, responsible, decisive, brave, dominant person, stoic, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka& Kumoro, "the external action of a character can reflect his or her personality without being clouded by the appearance" (114).

4. Characterization through internal action

The fourth one is characterization through internal action. Characterization through internal action relates to thoughts and feelings of the characters about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka& Kumoro, "fourth is characterization through internal action. It reveals a character by the way they feel and thinks about themselves, whether it is about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, or aspiration" (111). The thoughts and feelings of characters can show the characteristics of that characters. Characters are very likely to pretend in behavior, but characters can't pretend with their thoughts and feelings.

5. Characterization through the reaction of other characters

The last one is characterization through the reaction of other characters. Characterization through the reaction of other characters relates to the reaction or assessment of other characters against a character. In other words, this is the opinion of other characters towards a certain character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka& Kumoro, "last

is characterization through the reaction of other characters. It projects other characters to react towards a character"(111). For example, a teacher said that one of her students, Manda, is the smartest student in school. It means that Manda is a smart person based on her teacher.

B.3 Masculinity and its Characteristics

The term masculinity is closely related to men because masculinity is a description of the manliness inherent in a man in many kinds of contexts. In addition, the main that makes someone considered a man can be called masculinity. This is following existing references based on Sulistia,

Masculinity comprises cultural characteristics assigned to the male in various contexts. The words masculine can refer to the property of being biologically male, more precisely expressed in biology, masculinity is a traditional gender associated with sexually male humans. (14).

Masculinity can also be defined as a set of roles that are closely related to men. According to Merdeka& Kumoro, the definition of masculinity is, "a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that are generally associated with boys and men. Masculinity is a gender characteristic that describes the traditional value of men's attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society."(109). Men are not born naturally with characteristics of masculinity that from the perspective and beliefs of society. So the things that determine men's attitude or behavior are the culture of society itself. Furthermore, Amani also stated that "masculinity is a concept of being a man that is owned by

every man and is very much shaped by the perspective and beliefs of society in general” (14). Masculinity is the result of the perspective and beliefs of the society, which causes the basic standards of masculinity to have differences from one place to another. For example, in Indonesia, especially in Javanese culture, a man is considered masculine if he can fulfill his basic needs, such as having a house, having a wife, having a vehicle, etc. "In the society, masculinity is a worthy and important thing since masculinity is a means to differentiate male and female. Masculinity is a shifting concept time by time" (Sulistia, 14). Masculinity is passed down from generation to generation or time by time, it causes masculinity is not a biological construction that is owned by men since birth. Therefore, being born as a man does not immediately make someone masculine but masculine comes from the perspective and beliefs of the society.

Men have certain standards or characteristics so that they can be considered masculine. Based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

Men who are strong, attractive, charming, and smart fall into the category of masculine. A man who has no physical appearance of a masculine man but acts respectfully and loyally towards women, especially in a relationship, is still considered masculine (110).

Men can be considered masculine if they are smart, strong, charming, etc. Besides that, men who care about women can also be considered masculine. According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz who is a researcher from Australia in

her book about contemporary American gender role stereotypes there are seven characteristics of masculinity:

1. Physical

The first characteristic of masculinity is physical. Physical refers to the physical form of a man's body which is characterized by muscles. Muscular men will be considered strong. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "the physical area of Chafetz's concept of masculinity refers to the physical image of men. Men with muscular bodies are considered strong, athletic, and energetic. They are also seen as powerful and brave" (121).

2. Function

The second characteristic of masculinity is function. Function refers to the role of a man to his family and environment, including breadwinner and provider. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro "the function of the man in Chafetz's concept of masculinity refers to the contribution of a man to his family or environment. Men who can provide for their family are considered as masculine" (122). Furthermore, Adynugraha also stated that "there are two aspects that belong to functional characteristics of being masculine: breadwinner and provider" (47).

3. Sexual Aggressive

The third characteristic of masculinity is sexually aggressive. Sexual aggressive refers to a man who accepts the status of single, a man who

is free to choose a partner, and a man who has more sexual experience.

This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

Sexual aggressive refers to men pursuing their love interests and accepting their single status at the same time. Masculinity is shown when men embrace their freedom to choose a partner, thus they are expected to be more aggressive and have more sexual experience than women (122-123).

4. Emotion

The fourth characteristic of masculinity is emotion. Emotion refers to men who are unemotional, stoic, not cry, and men who can stabilize his emotion. This is following existing references based on Adynugraha, "there are three aspects that belong to emotional characteristics of being masculine: unemotional, stoic, and perception of boys do not cry" (53). Furthermore, Amani also stated that "men should stabilize their emotions when they are facing problems" (31).

5. Intelligence

The fifth characteristic of masculinity is intelligence. Intelligence refers to a man who has logical thinking, objective thinking in solving a problem, and an intelligent man. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "the intelligence area, according to Chafetz, refers to the way men think of a solution to a problem. Men are expected to be logical and objective to solve a problem" (125).

Furthermore, Amani also stated that "intellectual is connected with a person's powers of reasoning. This belongs to Janet's concept of"; intellectual logical thinking, intelligence, and practice" (35).

6. Interpersonal

The sixth characteristic of masculinity is interpersonal. Interpersonal refers to men who are independent, dominant, leading, disciplined, individualistic, free, demanding and men who are responsible. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

The sixth is Interpersonal. Men usually adopt leadership qualities and are shown as independent. Even in today's society, men are expected to be more dominant than women, in family and relationships. Masculinity is when a man is capable of making and maintaining order in the aspect he leads. The masculine characteristics here are dominating, leading, discipline, independence, individualism, freedom, and demanding (113).

Furthermore, Amani also stated that "based on their interpersonal, men usually have leadership, more dominating than women, disciplinarian, more independent, free, individual, and responsibility" (37).

7. Other Personal

The last characteristic of masculinity is other personal. Other personal refers to men who are aggressive, success-oriented, ambitious, proud, egotistical, confident, trustworthy, decisive, competitive, and

adventurous. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, seventh is other personal. The characteristics in this area are aggressive, success-oriented, ambitious, proud, egotistical, confident, trustworthy, decisive, competitive, and adventurous. Men who have one or more are considered masculine (113).

B.4 Characterization & Masculinity

Characterization is the process used by the author in developing the characters. According to Jones characterization is, "the process of creating and developing character in a work of fiction"(84). While masculinity is a description of the manliness inherent in a man. According to Merdeka & Kumoro masculinity is, "a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that are generally associated with boys and men. Masculinity is a gender characteristic that describes the traditional value of men's attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society"(109). Masculine itself has a relationship with characterization because discussing characterization can help define the characteristics of masculinity in the main character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

In this research, the characterization of John Dillinger helps reveal his characteristics as seen in the film. His characterization also helps define his masculine characteristics and divide them into the seven forms of masculinity, which would explain how his masculine

characteristics aligned with Chafetz's concept of masculinity (121).

It can be concluded that, in the first part of the analysis, this study reveals the character of Dawson Cole using Jones's Characterization theory, before assigning them to the seven characteristics of Chafetz's concept of masculinity.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter three is a research method, this chapter used in collecting and analyzing the data to answer the problem formulation and there are three sub-chapters in this chapter. The first sub-chapter is types of data, the second sub-chapter is data organizing, and the third sub-chapter is analyzing the data.

A. Types of the Research

This research used the descriptive-qualitative research type as the method, it means that the data collection process was carried out qualitatively while the reporting was carried out descriptively. Besides that, qualitative research used text as the main data source. This is following existing references based on Miles and Huberman the definition of qualitative data is, "the data that is usually in the form of words rather than numbers. The qualitative data included in rich descriptions and explanations of processes in the context of words, sentences, utterances, and dialogues" (45). So this type of research is not the approach involved in statistical and mathematical data which is related to numbers but will focus on the descriptions and explanations in terms of words, sentences, and dialogues. In this case, a descriptive-qualitative research type was used to analyze Dawson Cole as the main character in *The Best of Me* novel.

B. Data Organizing

In data organizing, the steps in collecting the data and the types of data were explained.

B.1. Data Collecting Method

This research had four steps in collecting the data, there were as follows:

B.1.1. Reading the Novel

The first step was reading the novel. This step was an important step to collecting the data. This step aims to get a deep understanding of the novel. The novel entitled *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks as the object of the study was read several times. At first, the writer does a whole reading of the novel to know the general description of the novel and understand the story. After that, the writer reads again the novel carefully to get information and data from the story in the novel.

B.1.2. Identifying the Data

After reading *The Best of Me* novel, the second step was identifying the data. The step of identifying the data aims to collect important data that is used to analyze. It was done by underlining and giving numbers as a sign to the important data related to the topics that were analyzed and the identified data were in the form of monologue and dialogue.

B.1.3. Classifying the Data

The third step was classifying the data. The classifying data aims to make the data simple, to answer problem formulation, and also to help analyze in chapter four. The data identified from the novel by underlined and giving numbers must be classified to put in a table called appendices. An appendix is a form of a table that includes numbers, quotes from the text, type of analysis, type of data, references, and comments.

B.1.4. Reducing the Data

The last step was reducing the data; it was the last process of the data collecting method. Reducing the data aims to make the data simple and to reduce some less important data or weak data in answering problem formulation in chapter one.

B.2. Types of the Data

Two types of data were used in this research, those are primary and secondary data. The explanation of the data is as follows;

1. Primary data

Primary data is the data that is directly collected from the first source or the first hand that is related to the object of the study. The primary data in this research were dialogues and monologues in the novel entitled *The Best of Me* by Nicholas Sparks. This novel had been published in 2011 by Grand Central Group and includes 318 pages.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data is the data that is directly collected as support from the first source or usually called second-hand data. The secondary data in this study includes a range of scholarly writing related to characterization and masculinity from journals and previous studies.

C. Analyzing the Data

Analyzing the data was the last part of this chapter. Analyzing data aims to inform the data very clearly. The type of data used in this research is descriptive analysis data. In this descriptive analysis data, the process carried

out includes references, theories, and approaches. The approach is to explain, analyze, and interpret all the existing data in the form of a description. While the supported data reported in the appendices and the results of the analysis are reported in chapter four.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Chapter four is findings and discussion that are used to answer problem formulations that were stated in chapter one. This chapter focuses on the characterization analysis of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel using Edward Jones's characterization theory and Dawson Cole's characteristics portrayed which represent the masculinity concept using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

A. Characterization of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel

The term characterization is very familiar in literature because it often appears and is used in work fiction. According to Edward Jones, the definition of characterization is, "the process of creating and developing character in a work of fiction"(84). The process will be used by the author in developing and creating the characters in a story. This is following existing references based on Bennett and Royle, "the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience called as characterization"(65). It means that characterization is the process used by the author in developing and building the characters in a story so that the character or nature of the characters can be known. It can be concluded that characterization is the author's way of giving the characteristics that exist in the character in a story. Still based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization:

A.1. Characterization through appearance

The first one is characterization through appearance.

Characterization through appearance relates to the physical appearance of a

character such as skin color, eye color, hair color, height, weight, body shape, the way they dress, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "first is characterization through appearance. It deals with physical appearances, such as clothing, physical body, and tendency (111). In the novel, three monologues relate to characterization through appearance.

His sand-collared shirt was tucked casually into faded jeans, outlining **his still-angular hips and wide shoulders.** His smile was the same, but he wore **his dark hair longer** than he had as a teenager, and she noticed a wash of grey at his temples. **His dark eyes** were as striking as she remembered (Sparks, 67).

The black pants and crisp white shirt Dawson was wearing, but the combo worked. **With the jacket casually** slung over his shoulder, **he was almost too handsome** for his good, which only made what her mother had said even more prescient (Sparks, 200).

That was when he'd always been most relaxed, and she sensed that feeling in him again as he shifted from one gear to the next, **the muscles of his forearm bunching and Relaxing** (Sparks, 205).

The three monologue above tells about Dawson's physical appearance such as physical body and clothing. This is included in characterization through appearance because It deals with physical appearances, such as clothing,

physical body. In this case, Dawson is a handsome man, he has long thin black hair, brownish skin, dark eyes, still-angular hips, wide shoulders and he also has muscles in his arms. It means that he is a strong man. While about the clothing, Dawson likes to wear casual clothes such as sand-colored shirts tucked casually into faded jeans and black pants and a crisp white shirt with the jacket. It means that he is a simple person in the style of his clothes. So, according to characterization through appearance, it can be concluded that Dawson is a handsome, strong man and simple person in the style of clothing.

A.2. Characterization through dialogue

The second one is characterization through dialogue. Characterization through dialogue relates to how the character speaks which can be seen from the accent or grammar that can define the economic background or educational background of the character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "second is characterization through dialogue. It stares at the way the character projects the speaking, be it in the accent, grammar, or catchphrase. It reveals their social and economic backgrounds, as well as their educational background (think and feel)" (111). In the novel, it relates to the dialogue below.

Amanda: "We'll move in together,"

Dawson: "Where?" **lemme** know"

Amanda: "Here? In the garage?"

Dawson: "I **dunno**. We'll figure it out. You **needa gonna** college, **you should know everyone wanna go to college, as well as me**"

Amanda: "I don't care about college,"

Dawson: "I care about you and **that's** why I **can't** take this from you,"

Amanda: "You ain't taking anything from me. It's my parents.

Dawson: "**It's** because of me, and we both know that. If you love someone, **you're supposta** let them go, **Innit?**"

Amanda: "We hafta find a way to make it work. I can get a job as a waitress or whatever, and we can rent a place."

Dawson: "How? you think your dad is **gonna** stop what he's doing?"

Amanda: "C'mon we can move somewhere else."

Dawson: "Where? With what? **I have nothing. Don't** you understand that? **I'm** just trying to be realistic. This is your life **we're** talking about and I **can't** be part of it anymore."

Amanda: "What are you saying?"

Dawson: "I'm saying your parents are right. Go home, get **outta** here! It's over, okay?"

In the dialogue above, Dawson has an American English accent because he lives in New Orleans, Louisiana USA, and spends most of his time there. When he speaks, he abbreviates some words such as *well, that's, can't, it's, doesn't, I'm, we're*. He also shortens the words such as *donno, needa, gonna,*

wanna, supposta, innit, outta. This is included in Characterization through dialogue because it deals with the way the character projects the speaking, be it the accent, grammar, or catchphrase that can define his social and economic backgrounds, as well as their educational background. In this case, the sentence *"you should know everyone wanna go to college, as well as me"* revealed that his educational background, which is Dawson, was an educated person because he wanted to go to college. While the sentence *"I have nothing"* revealed that his economic background, which is Dawson, came from a family with lower middle economic background.

A.3 Characterization through external action

The third one is characterization through external action. Characterization through external action relates to the personality of the characters like a smart, responsible, decisive, brave, dominant person, stoic, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "the external action of a character can reflect his or her personality without being clouded by the appearance" (114). In the novel, five quotes relate to characterization through internal action.

Amanda: "You're upset," she whispered, feeling sick at heart.

Dawson: "No," he answered, surprising her. **He slipped his arm around her.** "Not at all. Why would I be upset?" **He leaned over then, kissing her tenderly before slowly drawing back.** (Sparks, 245).

The first quote tells that Dawson slipped his arm around Amanda, leaned over then kissed her. It means that he is more aggressive than Amanda.

That's all he'd wanted since the night of the accident, and it was the reason he'd been sending checks monthly for the past two decades, almost always through anonymous offshore bank accounts. **He was, after all, responsible for the greatest loss their family had experienced,** and as he ran the quiet streets he knew he was willing to do whatever he could to make amends (Sparks, 104).

The second quote tells about Dawson's responsibilities to the Bonners by sending a check every month to the Bonner family because he hit Dr. Bonner while he was driving a truck and Dr. Bonner died because of that accident. It means that he is a responsible person

At the sound of his bones breaking, Ted finally began to scream. As Ted writhed on the floor, **Dawson reached for the gun, leveling it at Ted. "I told you not to come back."** Those were the last words Ted heard before his eyes rolled up, the blinding pain causing him to pass out. (Sparks, 182).

The third quote tells when Dawson fights with Ted. At that time Dawson managed to beat Ted and threatened him not to come back. It means that Dawson is a brave and dominant person.

Dawson: "I'm sure they were, But no, that's not the reason we're here. I didn't think about them at all yesterday. I had a perfect day with you instead."

Amanda: "You're not angry with them?"

Dawson: "Not particularly."

The fourth quote shows that Dawson is not angry at all with his family, even though they always do cruel things to Dawson. It means that Dawson is an unemotional person.

He had always been confident about who he was and the choices he'd made, as though life were a song and all he had to do was march in rhythm to it, knowing that everything would work out as planned (Sparks, 132).

The last quote tells that Dawson has always been confident about who he was and the choices he'd made. It means that Dawson is a confident person.

The five quotes above tell about Dawson's personality. This is included in characterization through external action because the external action of a character can reflect his or her personality. So, according to characterization through external action, it can be concluded that Dawson has a lot of personalities such as a more aggressive, responsible, brave, or dominant person, an unemotional and confident person.

A.4 Characterization through internal action

The fourth one is characterization through internal action. Characterization through internal action relates to thoughts and feelings of

the characters about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, etc. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "fourth is characterization through internal action. It reveals a character by the way they feel and thinks about themselves, whether it is about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, or aspiration" (111). In the novel, it relates to the monologue below.

Instead of answering, he forced himself to turn away and walk toward the garage. **He knew that if he glanced at her he'd change his mind, and he couldn't do that to her. He wouldn't do that to her. He ducked under the open hood of the fastback, refusing to let her see his tears.** When she finally left, Dawson slid to the dusty concrete floor next to his car, remaining there for hours, until Tuck finally came out and took a seat beside him (Sparks, 34).

The monologue tells about Dawson's sadness when breaking up with Amanda. This is included in characterization through internal action because it reveals a character by the way they feel and thinks about fear. In this case, Dawson feels sad because break up with Amanda, but on the other hand, he must remain strong in front of Amanda and cover up his sadness. This indicates that Dawson is a strong person because he can cover his sadness in front of people that he loves. So, according to characterization through internal action, it can be concluded that Dawson is a strong person.

A.5 Characterization through the reaction of other characters

The last one is characterization through the reaction of other characters. Characterization through the reaction of other characters relates to the reaction or assessment of other characters against a character. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "last is characterization through the reaction of other characters. It projects other characters to react towards a character"(111). In the novel, three dialogues relate to characterization through the reaction of other characters.

Tuck: “Thing was; Dawson was a lot smarter than the meth-head tweakers Ted usually dealt with.” (Sparks, 106).

The first dialogue tells about Tuck who said that Dawson is much smarter than his 2 brothers. It means that Dawson is an intelligent or smart person based on Tuck.

Tuck: “Say what you want about Dawson, but he’d beaten the crap out of both Ted and his daddy when both of them were armed, and that meant something. Dawson wasn’t afraid of Ted or Abee, and he’d be prepared.” (Sparks, 106).

The second dialogue tells about Tuck who said that Dawson beat the crap out of both Ted and his daddy when both of them were armed. It means that Dawson is a brave person because Dawson was brave to face his father and Ted while they were carrying weapons, at that time Dawson did not feel scared at all.

Amanda: “since then, he’d gone to prison and been released; he’d worked on oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico” (Sparks, 334).

The last dialogue tells about Amanda who said that Dawson worked on oil rigs in the Gulf of Mexico. It means that Dawson is a breadwinner because Dawson has a job and worked on oil rigs.

The three dialogues above tell about the reaction from Tuck and Amanda about Dawson. This is included in characterization through the reaction of other characters because it projects other characters' reactions towards a character. So, according to characterization through the reaction of other characters it can be concluded that Dawson is an intelligent and brave person based on Tuck and Dawson is a breadwinner based on Amanda.

B. Masculinity of Dawson Cole in *The Best of Me* novel

The term masculinity is closely related to men because masculinity is a description of the manliness inherent in a man. According to Merdeka & Kumoro, the definition of masculinity is, "a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that are generally associated with boys and men. Masculinity is a gender characteristic that describes the traditional value of men's attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society."(109). Men are not born naturally with characteristics of masculinity that come from the perspective and beliefs of society. So the things that determine men's attitude or behavior are the culture of society itself. According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz who is a researcher from Australia in her book about contemporary American gender role stereotypes there are seven characteristics of masculinity:

B.1 Physical

The first one is physical. Physical refers to the physical form of a man's body which is characterized by muscles. Muscular men will be considered strong. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "the physical area of Chafetz's concept of masculinity refers to the physical image of men. Men with muscular bodies are considered strong, athletic, and energetic. They are also seen as powerful and brave" (121). In the novel, two monologues relate with physical.

He put on **ten pounds of muscle before turning thirteen, and another twenty by fourteen** (Sparks, 24).

The first monologue tells about Dawson who had 10 pounds of muscle before 13 years old and 10 pounds more at the age of 14. Dawson's characteristic is included in the physical characteristics of masculinity because physical refers to the physical appearance of a muscular man who is considered masculine, while Dawson at the age of 14 already has 20 pounds of muscles which indicates that he is strong.

Even then, his face had held none of the soft, youthful she saw in others their age, **and when the ropy muscles of his forearm flexed as he reached for another tool**, she saw the limbs and form of the man he was already becoming (Sparks, 52).

The second monologue tells when Dawson picked up the tools at the workshop, Amanda saw the muscles in his arms. Dawson's physique is included in the physical characteristics of masculinity because physical refers to the physique of a muscular man who is considered masculine, while

Dawson appears to have strong muscles. It means that Dawson is a strong man.

It can be concluded that Dawson's physical is included in the physical characteristics of masculinity because Dawson has muscles that indicate that he is strong, powerful, and brave.

B.2 Function

The second one is function. Function refers to the role of a man to his family and environment, including breadwinner and provider. This is following existing references based on Adynugraha, "there are two aspects that belong to functional characteristics of being masculine: breadwinner and provider" (47). In the novel, two quotes are related to function.

That's all he'd wanted since the night of the accident, and it was the reason **he'd been sending checks monthly for the past two decades**, almost always through anonymous offshore bank accounts (Sparks, 104).

The first quote tells about Dawson who sends a check which is money to the Bonner family every month. This is included in the functional characteristics of masculinity because function refers to the breadwinner and provider. Dawson's action is one of his contributions to the closest person by sending money every month to the Bonner family. It means that Dawson is a provider.

In the fourteen years **he'd worked on oil rigs**, he thought he'd seen it all (Sparks, 10)

At Caledonia Correctional in Halifax, North Carolina, **he worked on the prison farm, helping to grow corn, wheat, cotton, and soybeans** (Sparks, 58).

He found a **job as a mechanic**, and in the evenings he took classes in welding at the community college. From there, he made his way to Louisiana and **took a job at a refinery. That eventually led to the job on the rigs** (Sparks, 60).

He often **toiled until the middle of the night** (Sparks, 22).

The second quote tells about some of Dawson's work. This is included in the functional characteristics of masculinity because function refers to the breadwinner and provider. While Dawson is someone who worked hard, at first he worked on the prison farm, helping to grow corn, wheat, cotton, and soybeans. Then he found a job as a mechanic. After that took a job at a refinery and in the end he worked on oil rigs for 14 years. He often works until the middle of the night, which indicates that he is a hard worker. It means that Dawson is a breadwinner.

It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in functional characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is a breadwinner and provider.

B.3 Sexual Aggressive

The third one is sexually aggressive. Sexual aggressive refers to a man who accepts the status of single, a man who is free to choose a partner, and a man who has more sexual experience. This is following existing

references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "masculinity is shown when men embrace their freedom to choose a partner, thus they are expected to be more aggressive and have more sexual experience than women (122-123). In the novel, three quotes relate to sexual aggression.

His lips grazed her neck first, then gently brushed her cheek, and though she heard a faraway warning echo, she strained toward the butterfly touch. They kissed then, first hesitantly, then more passionately, making up for a lifetime apart (Sparks, 239).

The first quote tells when Dawson and Amanda kissed. Dawson's action is included in the sexual aggressive characteristics of masculinity because sexual aggressive refers to men who are expected to be more aggressive and have more sexual experience than women. In this case, Dawson's action when his lips grazed Amanda's neck first and gently brushed her cheek then they kissed shows that Dawson is more aggressive than Amanda. While Dawson who started it first means that he has more sexual experience than Amanda.

He had a window seat about halfway back, next to a young woman: red hair, mid-thirties, long-limbed, and tall. **Not exactly his type,** but pretty enough. She leaned into him as she searched for her seat belt and smiled in apology (Sparks, 28).

The second quote tells when Dawson in a plane beside him was a young woman in her 30s, tall, and very beautiful but she was not his type. This is included in the sexual aggressive characteristics of masculinity because

sexual aggressive refers to men who embrace their freedom to choose a partner. While Dawson is a picky person when choosing a partner, he is not like any woman even though she is beautiful. It means that Dawson has the freedom to choose a partner.

Amanda: “Still playing the field, huh?”

Dawson: “I keep pretty much to myself these days.” (Sparks, 78).

The last quote tells about Dawson who is alone lately, which means that he does not have a girlfriend. This is included in the sexual aggressive characteristics of masculinity because sexual aggressive refers to men who accept their single status. From the sentence "I keep pretty much to myself these days," it means that Dawson's status is single and he accepts the single status happily.

It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in sexually aggressive characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is more aggressive than Amanda, Dawson has the freedom to choose a partner, and he also accepts his single status.

B.4 Emotion

The fourth one is emotion. Emotion refers to men who are unemotional, stoic, and men who can stabilize their emotions. This is following existing references based on Adynugraha, "there are three aspects that belong to emotional characteristics of being masculine: unemotional, stoic, and perception of boys do not cry" (53). Furthermore, Amani also

stated that "men should stabilize their emotions when they are facing problems" (31). In the novel, three monologues relate to emotion.

Dawson figured out it was best not to fight back (Sparks, 23).

The first monologue tells about Dawson who chooses not to return the beatings from his father when he is beaten by them. This is included in the emotional characteristics of masculinity because emotion refers to men being required to be able to hold their emotions. In this case, Dawson can hold back his emotions when his father beats him, he does not reciprocate his father's mistreatment. It means that Dawson is a person who can hold back his emotions or an unemotional person.

Instead, **he learned to cover up while absorbing the blows**, until his cousins finally grew bored or tired or both (Sparks, 23).

The second monologue tells about Dawson who learned to cover up while absorbing the blows. This is included in the emotional characteristics of masculinity because emotion refers to men who are required to be stoic in the face of any condition. In this case, Dawson is very stoic and accepted his father's mistreatment, he learned to accept it all gracefully. It means that Dawson is a very stoic person.

He didn't, however, follow in the family business and grew more resolute than he ever would. Over time, **he learned that the more he screamed, the more his father beat him, so he kept his mouth shut** (Sparks, 23).

The last monologue tells about Dawson who chooses to remain silent and shut his mouth when his father beats him because he knew if he rebelled, then his father will not stop beating him. This is included in the emotional characteristics of masculinity because emotion refers to men who should stabilize their emotions when they are facing problems. In this case, Dawson can stabilize his emotions because he chooses to remain silent and closes his mouth. It means that Dawson is a person who can stabilize his emotions. It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in the emotional characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is an unemotional, stoic person and can stabilize his emotions.

B.5 Intelligence

The fifth one is intelligence. Intelligence refers to a man who has logical thinking, objective thinking in solving a problem, and an intelligent man. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, "the intelligence area, according to Chafetz, refers to the way men think of a solution to a problem. Men are expected to be logical and objective to solve a problem" (125). Furthermore, Amani also stated that "intellectuality is connected with a person's powers of reasoning. Belong to Janet's concept"; intellectual include logical thinking, intelligence, and practice" (35). In the novel, four monologues relate to intelligence.

One of his teachers mentioned to a drinking buddy of his dad's that **he was the best student in his class**; aunts and uncles began

to notice that he alone among the cousins was staying within the bounds of the law (Sparks, 22).

The first monologue tells about his teacher's statement that Dawson is the best student in his class which means that he is a smart or intelligent student. This is included in the Intelligence characteristics of masculinity because Intelligence refers to a man who must be intelligent. In this case, the sentence "he was the best student in his class" indicates that Dawson is an intelligent person.

Alone among his cousins, he never got in fights at school and **he pulled down decent grades. He stayed away from the drugs and the booze, and as a teenager he avoided his cousins when they cruised into town looking for trouble, usually telling them that he had to check on the still or help disassemble a car that someone in the family had stolen. He kept his head down and did his best to maintain as low a profile as he could** (Sparks, 21).

The second monologue tells that Dawson is one of the members of his family who is intelligent and never fight, he also avoided drugs and alcohol. Apart from that, he thinks logically because when his brother invited him to commit a crime, Dawson made an excuse to avoid his brother's invitation. This is included in the Intelligence characteristics of masculinity because Intelligence refers to man's logical thinking and intelligence. In this case,

Dawson is a person who has logical thinking because he refused his brother's invitation by making logical reasons that made his brother believe.

Three weeks later, the company offered him a settlement and he signed the papers. By then he'd already been contacted by a half dozen attorneys, all of them racing to be the first to file a class action suit, **but he didn't want the hassle. He took the settlement offer and deposited the check on the day it arrived** (Sparks, 14).

The third monologue tells when Dawson had an accident, he was asked to sign the lawsuit but Dawson refused it. He chooses to settle the matter peacefully. This is included in the Intelligence characteristics of masculinity because Intelligence refers to men who are expected to be logical and objective to solve a problem. In this case, Dawson can solve the problem well and he is also a person who thinks logically in solving the problem because he does not want to make the problem longer by filing a lawsuit but he chose to settle it peacefully. It means that Dawson is a person who can think logically in solving the problem.

Dawson watched Ted slowly push the door open. **As soon as it closed behind him, Dawson raced for the garage, figuring he had maybe a minute, probably less. He seized the rusted tire iron from the workbench and sprinted silently for the front of the house,** figuring that Ted was most likely in the kitchen or the bedroom by now. He prayed that he was right. (Sparks, 181).

The last monologue tells when Dawson is being targeted by Ted (his brother) to be shot but at that time Ted did not know where Dawson was. On the other hand, Dawson doesn't have a weapon to fight Ted yet. This is a big problem for Dawson. Finally, when his brother let his guard down he quickly grabbed the weapon in the workshop, he ran silently into the house. This is included in the Intelligence characteristics of masculinity because intelligence refers to men who are expected to be logical and objective to solve a problem. In this case, Dawson can solve the problem well by thinking logically when his brother lets his guard down then he quickly grabs the weapon in the workshop, he runs away silently headed into the house. This way was very effective because, in the end, Dawson got a weapon to fight Ted. It means that Dawson is a person who can think logically in solving the problem.

It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in emotional characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is an intelligent person and think logically in solving the problem.

B.6 Interpersonal

The sixth one is interpersonal. Interpersonal refers to men who are independent, dominant, leading, disciplined, individualistic, free, demanding and men who are responsible. This is following existing references based on Amani, "based on their interpersonal, men usually have leadership, more dominating than women, disciplinarian, more independent,

free, individual, and responsibility" (37). In the novel, three monologues relate to interpersonal.

That's all he'd wanted since the night of the accident, and it was the reason he'd been sending checks monthly for the past two decades, almost always through anonymous offshore bank accounts. **He was, after all, responsible for the greatest loss their family had experienced,** and as he ran the quiet streets he knew he was willing to do whatever **he could to make amends** (Sparks, 104).

The first monologue tells about Dawson who hit Dr. Bonner while he was driving a truck. Dr. Bonner died because of that accident. It makes the Bonner family live in poverty. Because of this Dawson felt guilty and finally, he became responsible by sending a check every month to the Bonner family. Dawson's action is included in the Interpersonal characteristics of masculinity because Interpersonal refers to a man who must be responsible in any case. In this case, Dawson is a responsible person because he doesn't just run away from the problems that he has created to make Dr. Bonner die but he was held responsible for his actions by sending a check every month to the Bonner family. It means that Dawson is a responsible person.

Dawson found that out first-hand when he was eighteen, and then again at twenty-three when **he finally left for good** (Sparks, 20).

The second monologue tells that, from the age of 23 Dawson left his home and chose to live independently because he could not stand his father's bad actions. Dawson's action is included in the interpersonal characteristics of masculinity because interpersonal refers to a man who must be independent, which means that living alone away from family and living independently. In this case, Dawson is an independent person because since the age of 23 he has decided to leave home and live far from his family independently.

One night, a month after he turned sixteen, his father came at him with a belt after a night of drinking, and **Dawson reared up and ripped it from his father's grasp. He told his father that if he ever touched him again, he'd kill him** (Sparks, 24).

The last monologue tells when Dawson was 16 years old and his father came with a belt to slap at Dawson. It was at that time that Dawson showed his dominant attitude by fighting against his father and taking the belt from his father's hand while saying that if his father did it again Dawson would kill him. Dawson's action is included in the Interpersonal characteristics of masculinity because Interpersonal references to man must be more dominant in his family. In this case, Dawson has a dominant characteristic, this dominant characteristic can be seen when Dawson fights his father and threatens to kill him if he does it again. It means that his father is afraid of Dawson's threats because Dawson is a person who has a dominant characteristic in his family.

It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in interpersonal characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is a responsible person, independent person, and dominant person.

B.7 Other Personal

The last one is other personal. Other personal refers to men who are aggressive, success-oriented, ambitious, proud, egotistical, confident, trustworthy, decisive, competitive, and adventurous. This is following existing references based on Merdeka & Kumoro, seventh is Another Personal. The characteristics in this area are aggressive, success-oriented, ambitious, proud, egotistical, confident, trustworthy, decisive, competitive, and adventurous. Men who have one or more are considered masculine (113). In the novel, two monologues relate to other personnel.

He also called some of Dawson's prior employers in Louisiana, to verify that his character was sound and **trustworthy** (Sparks, 367).

The first monologue tells when Mogan Tanner (a lawyer) asks Dawson's prior employers in Louisiana about Dawson's personality. Then he answers that Dawson is a trustworthy person. Dawson's personality is included in other personal characteristics of masculinity because other personal referencing to a man who must be trustworthy. While Dawson is a trustworthy person.

That way, when Dawson came out to investigate, he could wait until Dawson was close enough before pulling the trigger. **He felt confident** with the Glock up to about thirty feet (Sparks, 173).

The second monologue tells that Dawson felt confident with the Glock when he wanted to face Ted, and Dawson was sure that he would beat Ted. Dawson's action is included in other personal characteristics of masculinity because other personal refers to a man who must be confident. In this case, Dawson's confidence can be seen when he faces Ted.

It can be concluded that Dawson's action is included in other personal characteristics of masculinity because Dawson is a trustworthy person and confident person.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that characterization has a relationship with masculinity, because analyzing the characterization can help define the characteristics of masculinity and divide them into the seven forms of masculinity. In a simple words, finding the characterization of the main character means finding the masculine characteristics categorized by Janet Salzman into the seven forms of masculinity. For example, in characterization through appearance, which refers to the physical appearance of a Dawson Cole such as strong man and has muscle, it makes Dawson Cole has masculinity characteristic, because one the masculinity characteristics is also physical. So, Dawson Cole is considered as masculine because he has muscles.



CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Chapter five is the latest in this study, this chapter consist of the conclusion and suggestions. The conclusion discusses the answers to the problem formulation in the form of the results of the problem based on the findings and discussion in chapter four, and at the end of this chapter informs suggestions.

A. Conclusion

From the discussion in chapter four, there are two results, the first one is Dawson Cole's characterization portrayed using Edward Jones's characterization theory. Then the second one is the characteristics of

masculinity through Dawson Cole's portrayal using Janet Saltzman's concept of masculinity.

Related to characterization, there are five ways to analyze the characterization of Dawson Cole. The first one is characterization through appearance, Dawson is a handsome, strong man and simple person in the style of clothing. The second one is characterization through dialogue, Dawson has an American English accent because he lives in New Orleans. Dawson was also an educated person and came from a family with lower middle economic background. The third one is characterization through external action, Dawson has a lot of personalities such as a more aggressive, responsible, brave, or dominant person, an unemotional and confident person. The fourth one is characterization through internal action, Dawson is a strong person because he can cover his sadness in front of people that he loves. The last one is characterization through the reaction of other characters, Dawson is an intelligent and brave person based on Tuck and Dawson is a breadwinner based on Amanda.

While related to masculinity, there are 7 characteristics of masculinity in Dawson Cole. The first one is physical, Dawson has muscles that indicate that he is strong, powerful, and brave. The second one is a function, Dawson is a breadwinner and provider. The third one is sexually aggressive, Dawson is more aggressive than Amanda, Dawson has the freedom to choose a partner, and he also accepts his single status. The fourth one is emotion, Dawson is an unemotional, stoic person and can stabilize his emotions. The fifth one is

intelligence, Dawson is an intelligent person and thinks logically in solving the problem. The sixth one is interpersonal, Dawson is a responsible person, independent person, and dominant person. The last one is other personal, Dawson is a trustworthy person and confident person. So it can be concluded that characterization has a relationship with masculinity because discussing characterization first can help define the characteristics of masculinity and divide them into the seven forms of masculinity.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, there are some suggestions submitted to the readers. First, the readers could analyze the other novel using the characterization theory by Edward Jones and masculinity concept by Janet Saltzman such as *The End of Men* by Christina Sweeney, *The Measure of Manliness* by Karen Bourrier, and *The Rasional Male* by Rollo Tomassi. Second, the readers could analyze *The Best of Me* novel using the issue of femininity.



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