

**Representation of Masculinity in Maximus as The Main  
Character in *The Gladiator* Film**

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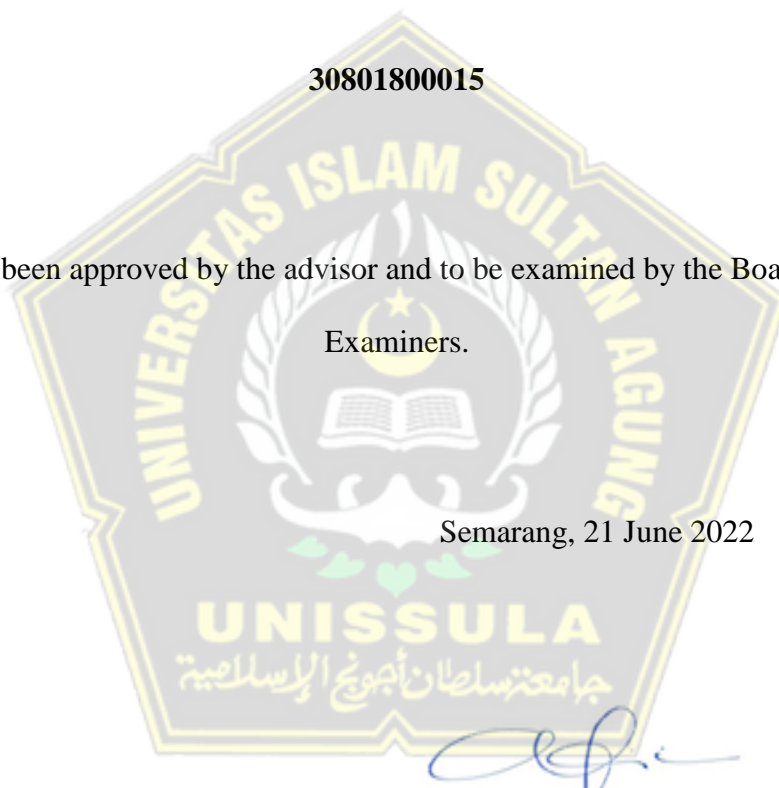
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## MOTTO

*“Learn more from failure than from success. Don't give up just because of a failure. Failure to build character.”*



## ABSTRACT

**Tawaqal, Satria Haekal. 30801800015.** Representation of Masculinity in The Main Character Maximus in *The Gladiator* Film. 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 determine the characterization of Maximus in the film *The Gladiator* and the characteristics of masculinity in the film *The Gladiator*. This study focuses on the main character Maximus who has masculinity characteristics in the film *The Gladiator*. It explains and analyzes the characterization of Maximus using Edward Jones's theory of characterization and the characteristics that Maximus describes which represent the concept of masculinity using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. Some steps were 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 characteristics of the main character Maximus. Based on the references used in this study, Maximus' characterization can be found in five ways, namely characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through external action, characterization through internal action, and characterization through reactions of other characters. Maximus also has six of the seven characteristics of masculinity, namely physical, male function, sexually aggressive, emotional, interpersonal, and other personal.

**Keywords:** Characterization, Masculinity, *The Gladiator*

## INTISARI

**Tawaqal, Satria Haekal. 30801800015.** Representasi Maskulinitas dalam Tokoh Utama Maximus dalam Film Gladiator. Tugas Akhir Ilmu Bahasa dan Komunikasi. Program Sastra Inggris. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung Semarang. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penokohan Maximus dalam film *The Gladiator* dan untuk mengetahui karakteristik maskulinitas dalam film *The Gladiator*. Penelitian ini berfokus pada tokoh utama Maximus yang memiliki ciri maskulinitas dalam film *The Gladiator*. Ini menjelaskan dan menganalisis karakterisasi Maximus menggunakan teori karakterisasi Edward Jones dan karakteristik yang dijelaskan Maximus yang mewakili konsep maskulinitas menggunakan konsep Janet Saltzman Chafetz.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Beberapa langkah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah membaca novel, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasikan data, dan mereduksi data.

Penelitian ini menemukan maskulinitas dan karakteristik karakter utama Maximus. Berdasarkan referensi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini, penokohan Maximus dapat ditemukan dalam lima cara, yaitu penokohan melalui penampilan, penokohan melalui dialog, penokohan melalui tindakan eksternal, penokohan melalui tindakan internal, dan penokohan melalui reaksi dari karakter lain. Maximus juga memiliki enam dari tujuh karakteristik maskulinitas, yaitu fisik, fungsi laki-laki, agresif secara seksual, emosional, interpersonal, dan personal lainnya.

**Kata kunci:** Penokohan, Maskulinitas, *The Gladiator*

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# 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 Organization of the study.

### **A. Background of The Study**

In today's times, of course, the role of the mass media plays a big role. There are so many types of mass media to provide entertainment and informative means. Film is one of the mass media of communication which contains audio and visual elements which can have various meanings depending on how each viewer understands the content of the film. Films were first born in the second half of the 19th century, made with celluloid as a base material which is very flammable even though the splash of cigarette ash. Over time, experts are competing to make films safer, easier to produce and more enjoyable to watch (Effendi 10). Audiences watch films primarily for entertainment. However, the film contains informative, educational and even persuasive functions.

Films are complex social, psychological, and aesthetic phenomena which are documents consisting of stories and images accompanied by words and music. So that the film is a multi-dimensional and complex

production. The presence of films in the midst of human life is increasingly important and equal to other media. Its existence is practical, almost equal to the need for food and clothing. It can be said that there is almost no daily life of advanced cultured humans who are not touched by this medium. The rapid development of films has made films have a lot of interest and can affect the character and morals of the films.

Films have various types of genres ranging from comedy, action, and others and based on what can be seen today that films are action genre and tell about a war that shows a heroic and thrilling side. The majority of viewers definitely prefer films that have strong characters in them and have charismatic characteristics that can influence the mindset of the audience so that they have the strengths or characteristics of the main character of the film to be applied in everyday life. In this film the main character has the power to change the audience to have the desire to have the character and determination, especially for male viewers. This film itself shows the masculinity of a man who is knightly and invincible. Masculinity is the concept of social roles, behavior and certain meanings attached to men at certain times. (Kimmel 503).

Based on Merdeka& Kumoro, " a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that are generally associated with boys and men called as masculinity"(109). To support this study the writer chose the film "*The Gladiator*". In *The Gladiator*, the main character Maximus is enough to dominate the representation of masculinity. This film depicts how the character of masculinity in the main character named Maximus, a strong Roman general,

is loved by the people and the aging Emperor, Marcus Aurelius. Prior to his death, the Emperor chooses Maximus to be heir to the throne over his own son, Commodus, and the power struggle resulted in Maximus and his family being executed. The strong general post cannot save his family, and he loses his which result in him being arrested and put into the Gladiator game until the end of his life. The only desire that drives her now is the chance to rise to the top so she can meet the eyes of the man who feel her revenge. During his time of slavery, Maximus eventually become an invincible gladiator and rises through the ranks of the arena.

And here based on the references used in this study, Maximus 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.

This study uses the concept of Janet Saltzman Chafetz, which is masculinity characteristics. First, the physical picture of humans; second, male function; third, male sexual aggressiveness; fourth, male emotions; fifth, male intellectuals; sixth, male personality; and seventh, other areas of personal characteristics related to ambition, pride, selfishness, morals, trustworthiness, competition, and adventure. As in the film, the actions or actions shown by the character Maximus clearly show how masculinity is. He presents the value or side of masculinity in various actions to make decisions to face every challenge and problem with the aim of getting

revenge. That is why the title of this study is: Representation of Masculinity in Maximus as The Main Character in *The Gladiator* Film.

### **B. Problem Formulation**

Based on the background of the study above, this study formulates the following problems.

1. How is Maximus characterization portrayed in the *The Gladiator* film?
2. How are the masculinity characteristics of Maximus portrayed in *The Gladiator* film?

### **C. Limitation of Study**

The study limits the research problem only on the main character Maximus who has masculinity characteristics in *The Gladiator* film. It focuses on the characterization of Maximus using Edward Jones' characterization theory and Maximus masculinity characteristics using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

### **D. Objective of the study**

1. To explain the characterization of Maximus in *The Gladiator* film.
2. To analyze the characteristics of masculinity in *The Gladiator* film through Maximus portrayal.

### **E. Significance of the study**

In this study there are three significances:

1. This study hopes that this research can provide knowledge to readers so that they can maximize the viewing of films not only as entertainment but can be taken from the main characters in the film.
2. This study also hopes that this research can be used as a study material or a source of information about masculinity that is represented in the main character of a film.
3. This Study is expected to be useful for students of Sultan Agung Islamic University, especially for students majoring in English literature who are interested in analyzing characterization and masculinity and making it an appropriate reference material.

### **F. Organization of the study**

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter one consists of an introduction where the study provides an overview of the background of the study and problem formulation, limitation of study, objective of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study. While chapter two consists of review of related literature. Chapter three contains research

methods, which discusses types of research, data organization, and analysing data. Chapter four contains findings and discussion, there are two-part in this chapter, which is the characterization of Maximus in The Gladiator film and the masculinity of Maximus. 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 Gladiator film, and the second part is a review of related literature which consist of related theory such as gender roles, characterization, masculinity, Janet Saltzman Chafetz's theory, and masculinity & characterization.

#### **A. Synopsis**

Gladiator is a film directed by Ridley Scott in 2000. This film, produced by DreamWorks Pictures and Universal Pictures, is a historical film. This film tells the story of a Roman general named Maximus Decimus Meridius and his struggle for revenge. Crowe depicts the Roman general Maximus Decimus Meridius, who is betrayed when Commodus, the ambitious son of Emperor Marcus Aurelius, kills his father and usurps the throne. Reduced to slavery, Maximus becomes a gladiator and rises through the ranks of the arena to avenge the murders of his family and emperor.

In 180 AD the Roman army fought against the German barbarians and at that time General Maximus led his troops and managed to get victory and shouted "victorious Rome!". The result also ended a long war. With this success, General Maximus also received an award from the old Emperor Marcus Aurelius. later in the campaign to appoint a successor to Emperor Marcus Aurelis, the emperor's son Commodus and the emperor's daughter

Lucilla were invited to join. Commodus, who firmly believed that he would be appointed as the successor to the throne, was surprised that the emperor chose Maximus as his successor. The reason for appointing Maximus was because of his high moral character and believed that Maximus could bring Rome to glory and restore the Roman Republic. However, Maximus, who really missed a comfortable life with his wife and children, tried to refuse the honor that was given even though the emperor said that his choice was the best.

Commodus, angry with his father's decision, finally strangled the emperor who was his own father to death while they were alone. after the death of the emperor Marcus, Commodus crowned himself the next emperor and asked Maximus to give his allegiance to him. Maximus, who realized that the death of Marcus Aurelius was the work of Commodus, refused the order. The decision resulted in Maximus being arrested and sentenced to death or executed on Commodus' orders. Commodus also sent Praetorian guards to kill Maximus' children and wife. Maximus managed to escape execution and fled to his home. however, he only came home to see his wife and children dead in a pathetic condition. Maximus fell and fainted after mourning the death of his wife and children.

after that Maximus was found by slave traders and then took him to Zucchabar which is a Province in North Africa. When he got there Maximus was bought by Proximo, a head of a gladiator school. While in Proximo's place, Maximus and the other slaves were forced to fight in the arena. At first Maximus refused to fight, but when he was asked to defend himself in

the arena caused the crowd to increase. During his time as a gladiator, Maximus trained well. He also befriends Juba, a Numidian hunter, and Hagen, a Germanic barbarian. Among them, Juba had become a close friend to Maximus.

On the other hand, in Rome, Commodus made a policy to hold gladiatorial games again in order to commemorate the death of his father. the gladiators from where Proximo was hired to participate in the game. Proximo immediately told Maximus that if his abilities would not be enough, he needed to win the hearts and affections of the audience. Maximus, still Proximu gives encouragement to Maximus and explains that it could save his life and then he tells his past who is also a gladiator who has gained freedom from the emperor Marcus Aurelius. Maximus doesn't believe it at first, but sees an opportunity to use it as a revenge strategy against Commodus.

During the Battle of Zama at the Colosseum, Maximus leads the gladiators of Proximo to victory by facing stronger forces and opponents. they managed to win and amazed many people. Commodus who was watching from the emperor's seat descended into the arena to meet the gladiators and was very surprised to learn that behind the mask of the leader of the gladiators was Maximus.

After that, Commodus pits Maximus against Tigris of Gaul (Sven-Ole Thorsen), who is an invincible Roman gladiator, Maximus is surrounded by tigers and their handler in the arena. There was a fierce battle, Maximus

managed to win. however, Commodus gave the signal to kill Tigris to maximus with a thumbs down sign. Maximus who refused and chose to spare Tigris' life and made it look like he was doing an insult to Commodus who was an emperor. After the match Commodus becomes more and more frustrated with the fact that Maximus is still alive and that he failed to kill him. And vice versa, Maximus met his former servant, Cicero, who told Maximus that his troops had remained loyal to him and were waiting at the port of Ostia.

After the incident, Lucilla became restless and afraid of what Commodus was doing. Lucilla makes the decision to work with Maximus who wants to take revenge on Commodus, and they are assisted by Senator Gracchus and have the goal of overthrowing Commodus. But Commodus, soon learned of the betrayal of his brother through his son. Upon learning of the plan, Commodus ordered the Praetorian guards to storm Proximo's gladiator barracks. The gladiators fought back while providing an opening for Maximus to escape and the incident resulted in Hagen and Proximo being killed while the surviving Juba was imprisoned. Maximus who was running away was ambushed using Cicero as bait, Cicero was killed and Maximus was captured. a surprising thing happened when Commodus challenged Maximus to a duel at the Colosseum in front of a large audience. he who realized that Maximus' abilities were superior to his own approached Maximus who was in custody and deliberately stabbed Maximus to gain an advantage during a duel.

When the duel arrived in the arena, Maximus and Commodus gave each other blows until Maximus managed to pull the sword from Commodus. But Commodus who has hidden stiletos tries to attack Maximus. It was Maximus who managed to evade and then defeat Commodus by killing him. The atmosphere of the Colosseum seemed quiet for a moment. Maximus who was on the verge of death saw the figure of his wife and children waiting for him in the afterlife. but before Maximus caught up with his children and wife, he ordered the release of the gladiators of Proximo and asked Senator Gracchus to preside over the restoration of power to the senate and in accordance with Marcus Aurelius' goal of making Rome a republic again. Maximus then fell helplessly, Lucilla rushed over to him. Lucilla assures Maximus that Commodus is dead and his son is fine. Maximus died following his wife and children to the afterlife.

Maximus' body is lifted and carried by Senator Gracchus and the gladiator Proximo out of the Colosseum.

## **B. Related Theories**

### **B.1 Gender Roles**

Gender roles are very visible and related in the film. Gender roles are a set of perceived behavioral norms that are usually associated between men and women in a particular social group or system. They allow individuals to refer to certain attitudes or behaviors that characterize a person's stereotypical identity. This is according to a reference from Wienclaw,

"gender roles talk about how men or women behave in their society. The determinants of gender roles in his writings "Gender Roles" which consist of biology, community culture, and heredity and environment," (33-37). In this case men and women reassess what their roles and responsibilities are in society. this is based on a reference from Baluja, "individuals reassess their role in society, in terms of what men and women believe to be their responsibilities, how they fulfill them, and what constitutes appropriate behaviour," (1). In addition also this is in accordance with Zahro, "a cultural concept that includes the distinction in terms of roles, behavior, and emotional characteristics between men and women in society is called gender roles" (14).

Gender roles vary among different societies and cultures and are often conditioned by household structure, access to resources, specific economic impacts, and other relevant local factors. In gender roles men and women perform actions and roles based on gender and they are expected to place them. based on reference Blackstone said, "Gender roles are the roles of men and women expected to occupy based on their gender," (337). And still based on Blackstone,

"gender roles are based on 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. Gender roles are the product of the interactions between individuals and their environments, and they give individuals cues about what sort of behavior is believed to be

appropriate for what sex. Appropriate gender roles are defined according to a society's beliefs about differences between the sexes,” (335).

Based on the references above, the author concludes that gender roles are norms between certain men and women that characterize their identity in certain social groups or systems and they will judge and be responsible for using them.

## **B.2 Characterization**

Edward H. Jones (1968) stated that there are two methods of characterization: dramatic characterization and analytic characterization. Dramatic characterization allows opinions to be formed based on characters, such as their actions, their words, their environment, and what other characters think of them. On the other hand, analytical dramatization allows the writer to comment on the characters by explaining their motives, appearance, and thoughts. In this case, the writer will use the dramatic method of characterization because it fits this research. The definition of characterization according to Andriany is, "the characterization means how the writer tells the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person told in the story"(23). Based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization:

1. Characterization through appearance

The first characterization is characterization through appearance. Characterizations through appearances describe characters through their

physical appearance. This follows the existing reference based on Andriany, “the minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move” (23).

## 2. Characterization through dialogue

The second characterization is characterization through dialogue. Characterization through dialogue explains the characteristics of a character based on the dialogue that occurs in the film. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, "a great deal is also revealed by how they say it" (24).

## 3. Characterization through external action

The third characterization is characterization through external action. Characterizations through external actions can be seen from the personalities and actions of the characters. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, “sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions in the film by the small, seemingly insignificant ones” (24).

## 4. Characterization through internal action

The fourth characterization is characterization through internal action. People's hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to understanding their character as any real accomplishment, and their fears and insecurities can frighten them more than real catastrophic failure. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, "internal character's is



character minds and emotions which consists secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fear, and fantasies." (25).

#### 5. Characterization through the reaction of other characters

The last characterization is characterization through the reactions of other characters. This characterization relates to the reaction or judgment of other characters towards a character. which means this is another character's opinion about a certain character. A lot of information about the character is already provided in this way before the character appears in the film. This is following existing references based on Andriany, "the way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization" (25). For example, one mother said that her daughter, Ami, was the most diligent at home. This means that Ami is a diligent person according to her mother.

### **B.3 Masculinity**

In this study masculinity becomes the center or core of the discussion. Masculinity itself is a complex concept and can be described as the values of a male identity or figure in society and can also be a differentiator or a barrier with a feminine character. Masculine, which is the masculinity of men, is not born just like that, or men are not born just like that and get a masculine side, but this masculine character is obtained from culture and formed. This masculine character itself varies in each culture.

Masculinity is very important to become a discussion because masculinity is closely related to culture and society in general. The

discussion of masculinity can also prove the dominance of patriarchy which is complex and dominant in society. This domination not only shows the violence experienced by women but also men in their search for male. This thinking is based on Connell's (4) statement that being male or female is not something constant but is a process of becoming in a condition that is actively under social construction.

Masculinity is a stereotype about men that can be contrasted with femininity as a stereotype of women. Masculine and feminine are two poles of opposite characteristics and form a straight line, each point representing the degree of masculinity or femininity. A man who has characteristics identical to the masculine stereotype is called a masculine man, if the excess characteristics are called a super masculine man, if it is less called a man less masculine or a feminine man. Vice versa, if you read the variation of a woman's character Masculinity and femininity stereotypes cover various aspects of individual characteristics, such as character or personality, role behavior, occupation, physical appearance, or sexual orientation. In individual relationships, men are recognized for their masculinity if served by women, while women are satisfied with their femininity if they can serve men. In terms of occupations, jobs that rely on strength and courage, such as soldiers, drivers, boxers, etc., are called masculine jobs, while jobs that require refinement, accuracy, and feeling such as beauty salons, cooking, sewing, etc., are called feminine jobs. This stereotype in turn creates a biased relationship between men and women, where the hegemony of men over women is considered something natural. It becomes clear here that

without deconstructing and reconstructing the concept of masculinity, apart from of course the deconstruction of the concept of femininity, egalitarian male and female relations are difficult to materialize.

#### **B.4 Janet Saltzman Chafetz's Theory**

. According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz's who is a researcher from Australia in her book about contemporary American gender role stereotypes there are seven characteristics of masculinity: 1) Physical appearance, including masculinity, athletic build, dashing, and has strength in it such as courage and tough; 2). Functional, covering the responsibilities of a man, as the backbone or provider for himself and his relatives; 3). Sexual aggressive, including everything that includes relationships between men and women; 4) Emotional, can hide and manage their emotions well, are not emotional and steadfast in controlling desires; 5). Intellectual, includes logical, intelligent, rational and objective thinking; 6) Interpersonal, includes authority and responsibility, such as leading, independent, disciplined and dominating; 7) Other personal characteristics include ambitious, selfish, trustworthy, competitive, compassionate, adventurous, and others.

##### **A. Physical Appearance**

The first concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Physical Appearance, which is related to a person's outer appearance that can be seen and judged by others. According to Chafetz, this appearance includes a

male, athletic body, well-built and has strength in it such as courage and so on (Mayhead 35-36).

#### B. Functional

The next concept of masculinity according to Chafetz is functional, where the position of a man is the backbone, breadwinner or provider for himself or his relatives (Mayhead 35-36).

#### C. Sexually Agressive

The next concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Sexually Aggressive, where this condition covers the experience of having relationships with the opposite sex (Mayhead 35-36).

#### D. Emotion

The next concept of masculinity according to Chafetz, namely Emotion, this concept talks about the way men hide or control their emotions (Mayhead 35-36).

#### E. Intellectual

The next concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is intellectual which concerns one's understanding and thoughts such as logical, rational, objective thinking and so on. (Mayhead 35-36).

#### F. Interpersonal

The concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Interpersonal, this concept talks about authority and responsibility including leading, dominating and being independent (Mayhead 35-36).

#### G. Another Personal Character

The final concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is another personal character, this concept can be adventurous, arrogant, selfish, ambitious and so on (Mayhead 35-36).

### **B.5 Characterization & Masculinity**

Masculinity itself is a complex concept and can be described as identity values or male figures in society and can also be a differentiator or barrier with feminine characters. while the characterization is, "the characterization means how the writer tells the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person told in the story"(Andriany 23). Masculine here has a relationship with characterizations because the definition of masculinity characteristics in the main character can be helped by characterizations. The following references are based on Merdeka & Kumoro,

“Public Enemies (2009) is a film set in the 1930s, which was a time when masculinity changed from Victorian masculinity to Modern. It can be concluded that masculinity in the 1930s has the value of modern

masculinity, but still has the value of Victorian masculinity. Therefore, Chafetz's concept of masculinity in seven areas can be used in this study." (113).

Based on the references above, it can be concluded that, in this study, the author reveals the main character of Maximus using the concept of Chafetz's seven characteristic area theory and previously assisted by Edward Jones' characterization theory.



## **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 Research**

The research method used in this research is a qualitative method where the analysis focuses on finding the content, meaning, structure, and discourse of a text. Qualitative research is the most dominant research method used for this study because the explanation of this study involves a comprehensive description of the nature of the phenomenon, namely hedging in academic writing. 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). clearly. Relying on text as the main data source, this study

uses the *film Gladiator*, which has a duration of 2 hours and 35 minutes, with producer Ridley Scott (2000) as the object of study.

## **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 five steps in collecting the data, there were as follows:

#### **B.1.1 Watching the Film**

The first step was to watch a movie. This step was an important step for collecting data. This step aimed to gain an in-depth understanding of the film. The author has watched a film called *The Gladiator* by Ridley Scott which was used as the object of research several times to obtain data. the writer watched the film carefully and understood the plot of the film. After that, the writer made observations about the main characters to get information and data.

#### **B.1.2 Reading the Movie Script**

The second step was to reading a movie script. At this stage, reading the movie script is the most important thing after watching the film. Read the movie script carefully in order to get the appropriate and precise data.



### **B.1.3 Identifying the Data**

At this stage has paid attention to dialogue, monologue, narrative, description, exposition related to the formulation of the problem. It was done by marking the data according to the problem formulation in the dialogues and monologues.

### **B.1.4 Classifying the Data**

The third step was classifying the data. Data classification aims to simplify the data, answer the problem formulation, and help analyze in chapter four. The data identified from the films by marking should be classified for inclusion in a table called an appendix. Appendix is a tabular form that contains numbers, quotes from the text, types of analysis, types of data, references, and comments.

### **B.1.5 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 Data**

There are two types of data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. The explanation of the data is as follows;

### **1. Primary data**

Primary data is data collected directly from first-hand or first-hand sources related to the object of research. The primary data used in this study are the movie script in *The Gladiator* film by Ridley Scott. This film had been published in 2000 Which has a duration of 2 hours and 35 minutes.

The primary data used in this study are the movie script in *The Gladiator* film. In this stage it is required to read the script frequently. To explore primary data, researchers analyzed the text contained in *The Gladiator* film. The next step is to read carefully, at this stage the writer reads with pleasure while reading the script and tries to find problems related to the masculinity in *The Gladiator* film.

## 2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data that is collected directly as a support from the first source or commonly called second hand data. Secondary data in this study include various scientific writings related to the characterization and masculinity of journals and previous research. Reading the second source aims to find out secondary data in this study. Since secondary data is usually collected from books or journals written directly, the reading process is sufficient to present it. This second data identification can be done simultaneously during the reading process by emphasizing important data or information.

## C. Analyzing the Data

The final step was to analyse the final data and report on the data analysis. The qualitative data in this study were analysed using the concept

of masculinity from Janet Saltzman Chafetz. This theory suggests that the characteristics of masculinity have the same seven regions or cultural forms. First, the physical picture of man; second, male function; third, men who are sexually aggressive; fourth, male emotions; fifth, male intellectuals; sixth, male personality; and seventh, other areas of personal characteristics related to ambition, pride, selfishness, morals, trust, competition, and adventure.



## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the discussion is used to answer the formulation of the problem that has been stated in chapter one. This chapter focuses on analyzing the characterization of Maximus in The Gladiator using Edward Jones' characterization theory and describing the characteristics of masculinity using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

#### **A. Characterization of Maximus in The Gladiator film**

According to Edward Jones, the definition of characterization is, "the process of creating and developing characters in a work of fiction" (84). And by the author is used in developing and creating characters in a story. According to Andriany's reference, "characterization means how the author tells the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics of the person told in the story" (23). This means that characterizations are used by the author

to develop and shape a character and tell the reader about the physical and non-physical characteristics that exist in the character. Still based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization:

### **A.1. Characterization through appearance**

The first characterization is characterization through appearance. Characterizations through appearances describe characters through their physical appearance. This follows the existing reference based on Andriany, “the minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because of their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerisms and the way they move” (23). In the film, four monologues relate to characterization through appearance.

**A rough weathered hand** lightly brushes the tops of wheat as the man walks through the tall wheat towards a woman (his wife) and child (his son). In the background can be heard the faint laughter of a child. **The man dressed in Roman soldier uniform**, is General Maximus. (Franzoni, 2).

**A rough weathered hand** lightly brushes the tops of wheat as the man walks through the tall wheat towards a woman (his wife) and child (his son). In the background can be heard the faint laughter of a child. **The man dressed in Roman soldier uniform**, is General Maximus.

Maximus stands in the midst of all the gladiators who triumphantly fought and beat the Legionnaires. A **slightly smaller man**, yet appearing larger than all.

Maximus turns his head towards Juba, **his eyes red and moist** from the happiness of his reunion with his family through the figurines and responds to Juba.

With her hand, she closes his eyes, **his face calm and at peace** as he leaves this world. Lucilla adds, "you are home."

The four monologues above tells about Maximus' physical appearance such as physical body and clothing. In the monologue, Maximus' physical appearance is described as a physical body and clothes. Maximus is a man who wears a Roman soldier uniform, it indicates that Maximus is a roman soldier. while from the physical appearance of the body, Maximus was a man who was slightly smaller than the other soldiers, had red and moist eyes, his face was calm and peaceful. that means Maximus is a strong and emotional warrior when the life he wants is destroyed. According to the characterization through appearance, it can be concluded that Maximus is a strong emotional warrior.

## **A.2. Characterization through dialogue**

The second characterization is characterization through dialogue. Characterization through dialogue explains the characteristics of a character based on the dialogue that occurs in the film. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, " a great deal is also revealed by how they say it" (24). In the film, it relates to the dialogue below.

MARCUS: "Maximus, let us whisper now. Together, you and I. You have a son? tell me about your home.

"

MAXIMUS: "My house is in the hills above Trujillo. Very simple place, pink stones that warm in the sun. Kitchen garden that smells of herbs in the day, jasmine in the evening. Through the gate is a giant poplar. Figs, apples, pears. The soil, Marcus, black ...black like my wife's hair. Grapes on the south slopes, olives on the north. Wild ponies play near the house, they tease my son. He wants to be one of them."

In the dialogue, Maximus tells what his home situation is like with his wife and child. his house in the hills above Trujillo. A very simple place, warm pink stones in the sun. it means that Maximus has an economic background from a simple family. This is included in Characterization through dialogue because it deals with the way

the character projecting the speaking, that can define his social and economic backgrounds.

### **A.3. Characterization through external action**

The third characterization is characterization through external action. Characterizations through external actions can be seen from the personalities and actions of the characters. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, “sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions in the film by the small, seemingly insignificant ones” (24). In the film, two quotes relate to characterization through external action.

MARCUS: I want you to become the protector of Rome after I die. I will empower you, to one end alone, to give power back to the people of Rome and end the corruption that has crippled it. Will you accept this great honour that I have offered?

MAXIMUS: **With all my heart, no.**

COMMODUS: How dare you show your back to me, SLAVE. You will remove your helmet and tell me your name.

MAXIMUS: **My name is Maximus Decimus Meridius. Commander of the armies of the North, general of the Felix Legions, loyal servant to the true emperor Marcus Aurelius. Father to a**



**murdered son, husband to a murdered wife, and I will have my vengeance in this life or the next.**

In the first dialogue, Maximus wisely refuses Emperor Marcus's offer to become the next successor to the throne. In this case Maximus has the personality of a true warrior who is not carried away by the desire to become an emperor. In the second dialogue, when under pressure to reveal his true identity, Maximus bravely reveals his true identity as well as his determination to take revenge. In this case Maximus has a personality as a man who is brave and has a strong determination. According to the characterizations through external actions, it can be concluded that Maximus has the personality of a true wise man, brave, and has strong determination.

#### **A.4. Characterization through internal action**

The fourth characterization is characterization through internal action. People's hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to understanding their character as any real accomplishment, and their fears and insecurities can frighten them more than real catastrophic failure. This follows an existing reference based on Andriany, "internal character's is character minds and emotions which consists secrets, unspoken thoughts,

daydreams, aspirations, memories, fear, and fantasies." (25).

In the film, it relates to the monologue below.

As Maximus continues his journey home on horseback, **Maximus has a vision of his home - wheat fields, his son playing with a white pony and his wife watches.** Suddenly, the vision changes to one of harm, of the Praetorian riding towards his home, and as they arrive, trampling his son as his wife looks on helplessly.

In the distant, he sees two bodies hanging overhead. As he approaches he can identify the bodies to be of his wife and son. **He falls to his knees, crying in disbelief and anguish.** He manages to stand up and comes closer, tenderly touching his wife's feet, caressing them as though to comfort her. He falls to the ground and passes out from the grief.

Based on the first monologue, it tells how Maximus dreams of being able to return home and live a comfortable life with his wife and child. The second monologue tells of Maximus' deep sadness when he saw his wife and child die. According to the characterizations through internal actions, it

can be concluded that Maximus is a man who loves family. This is included in characterization through internal action because it reveals a character by the way they feel and think about dream and emotion.

#### **A.5. Characterization through reaction of other characters**

The last characterization is characterization through the reactions of other characters. This characterization relates to the reaction or judgment of other characters towards a character, which means this is another character's opinion about a certain character. A lot of information about the character is already provided in this way before the character appears in the film. This is following existing references based on Andriany, "the way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization" (25). In the film, two dialogues relate to characterization through the reaction of other characters.

**COMMODUS: "You are a man who knows what it is to command. You give your orders, the orders are obeyed, and the battle is won. But these senators, they scheme**

and squabble and flatter and deceive.  
Maximus we must save Rome from the  
politicians. Can I count on you, when the time  
comes?”

The dialogue tells about Commodus who says that Maximus is a man who can give orders and when his orders are carried out then victory can be obtained. In this case based on Commodus, Maximus is a reliable figure. This is included in the characterization through the reactions of other characters because it projects the reactions of other characters to the characters. So, according to the characterizations through internal actions, it can be concluded that Maximus is a reliable person.

LUCILLA: You are lying. I could always tell when you were lying because **you were never good at it.**

The dialogue tells of Lucilla who says that Maximus is a man who is not good at lying because he already knows Maximus well. This is included in the characterization through the reactions of other characters because it projects the reactions of other characters to the characters. According to the characterizations through internal actions, it can be concluded that based on Lucilla, Maximus is a person who is not good at lying.

## B. Masculinity of Maximus in The Gladiator film

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). Masculinity is linked to patriarchy concept that considers men to be superior to women, which creates an image that masculinity aims to establish the identity of men. (Kurniawan, 2005). According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz, the general culture describes the masculinity of a man in seven forms or areas.

### B.1. Physical

The first concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Physical Appearance, which is related to a person's outer appearance that can be seen and judged by others. According to Chafetz, this appearance includes a male, athletic body, well-built and has strength in it such as courage and so on (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, two quotes relate with physical.

Maximus manages **to slide past the oncoming sword thrust. He punches the soldier, than stabs him.** He climbs to his feet, still stabbing at the wounded German.

The monologue tells that Maximus managed to avoid a sword stab from the enemy which shows that Maximus has an athletic body, and then Maximus punched the enemy soldier instead of stabbing him which shows that Maximus is strong and brave. Maximus is included in the physical characteristics of masculinity because it refers to the physical appearance of an athletic man who is considered masculine as well as a strong and courageous characteristic.

LUCIUS: They say you're a giant. They say you can **crush a man's skull with one hand.**

In the dialogue, it is said that Maximus with one hand can crush a man's skull. in this case, the concept of masculinity refers to the physical image of men, which means Maximus is powerful.

## **B.2. Function**

The next concept of masculinity according to Chafetz is functional, where the position of a man is the backbone, breadwinner or provider for himself or his relatives (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, two dialogues are related to function.

MARCUS: I envy you, Maximus. It is a good home.

**Worth fighting for?** [Maximus nods yes and

Marcus rises.] There is one more duty that I ask of you before you go home.

MAXIMUS: Ancestors, I ask you for your guidance. Blessed Mother, come to me with the Gods' desire for my future. **Blessed Father, watch over my wife and my son with a ready sword. Whisper to them that I live only to hold them again.** Ancestors, I honour you and will try to live with the dignity you have taught me.

In the dialogue tells that Maximus fought as a soldier is for the sake of his family. Maximus says that his home and family is something very much worth fighting for and fighting for them. Maximus also prays for the safety of his wife and children and fights for a comfortable life with his wife and children. Maximus action is included in the function characteristic of masculinity because function refers to the contribution of a man to his family.

### **B.3. Sexual Aggressive**

The next concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Sexually Aggressive, where this condition covers the experience of having relationships with the opposite sex (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, one quote relate to sexual aggression.

MAXIMUS: A long time ago. [**Maximus tenderly takes her hand and kisses it.**]

LUCILLA: Was I very different then?

**MAXIMUS (gently stroking her face):** You laughed more.

The quote tells of when Maximus and Lucilla kiss. This maximus act is included in the characteristics of sexually aggressive masculinity because sexual aggressiveness refers to men who are expected to be more aggressive and have more sexual experiences than women. In this case the action of Maximus grabbing Lucilla's hand and kissing it gently caressing Lucilla's face, shows that Maximus is more aggressive than Lucilla.

#### **B.4. Emotion**

The next concept of masculinity according to Chafetz, namely Emotion, this concept talks about the way men hide or control their emotions (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, one quote related to emotion.

**COMMODUS: They tell me your son (Maximus slowly turns to him) squealed like a girl when they nailed him to the cross.... And your wife, moaned like a whore when they ravaged her again, and again, and again.**

**MAXIMUS [ exhibiting restraint]:** The time for honouring yourself will soon be at an end, Highness.

The dialogue tells when Commodus tries to make Maximus angry by telling how the death of Maximus' children and wife. but



Maximus managed to keep himself from getting emotional and remained calm. In this case, it is included in the emotional characteristics of masculinity because emotion refers to men who are required not to be emotional when provoked by their emotions. It can be concluded that Maximus is unemotional.

### **B.5. Interpersonal**

The concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is Interpersonal, this concept talks about authority and responsibility including leading, dominating and being independent (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, one quote relates to interpersonal.

MARCUS: Please, please don't call me that. Come here and sit. Let us talk now, together now. Very simply, as men. Well, Maximus, talk.

**MAXIMUS: 5,000 of my men are out there in the freezing mud. 3,000 are cleaved and bloodied. 2,000 will never leave this place. I will not believe they fought and died for nothing.**

In the dialogue tells that Maximus thought highly of his troops and said that they did not fight for nothing. In this case, it indicates that the characteristics of Maximus have the appropriate leadership spirit based on the interpersonal character, namely having leadership.

## **B.6. Another personal character**

The final concept of masculinity, according to Chafetz, is another personal character, this concept can be adventurous, arrogant, selfish, ambitious and so on (Mayhead 35-36). In the film, three dialogues relate to other personel.

PROXIMO: Who am I to trust?

**MAXIMUS: I will kill Commodus.**

In the dialogue Maximus says that he will kill Commodus and Maximus is very ambitious about it. Maximus' personality is included in other personal characteristics of masculinity because Maximus has ambition.

PROXIMO: Then listen to me. Learn from me. I wasn't the best because I killed quickly. I was the best because the crowd loved me. Win the crowd, win your freedom.

**MAXIMUS: I will win the crowd. I will give them something they have never seen before.**

In that dialogue Maximus says with full confidence that he will win over the crowd and deliver something that has never been seen before. in this case Maximus' personality is included in other personal characteristics of masculinity because Maximus has confident.

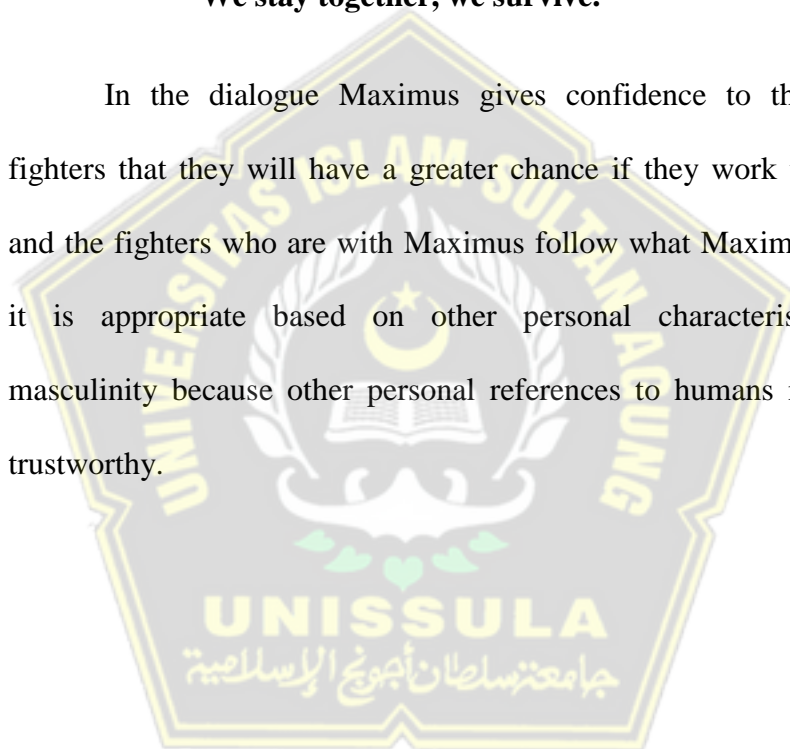
MAXIMUS: Anyone here been in the army?

FELLOW-FIGHTER #1: Yes

FELLOW-FIGHTER #2: I served with you in Vindobona.

**MAXIMUS: You can help me. Whatever comes out of these gates, we have a better chance of survival if we work together. Do you understand? We stay together, we survive.**

In the dialogue Maximus gives confidence to the other fighters that they will have a greater chance if they work together and the fighters who are with Maximus follow what Maximus says. it is appropriate based on other personal characteristics of masculinity because other personal references to humans must be trustworthy.



## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

At the end of this thesis, the author will describe some conclusions that can be drawn and suggestions based on the research findings. The conclusion discusses the answers to the problem formulation in the form of problem results based on the findings and

discussion in chapter four, and at the end of this chapter provides suggestions.

## **A. Conclusion**

Based on the analysis conducted by this study, Maximus as the main character in the film *The Gladiator* is concluded into two results, the first is the characterization of Maximus using Edward Jones' characterization theory. and the second is the characteristic of masculinity through the depiction of Maximus using Janet Saltzman's concept of masculinity.

The first is characterization using Edward Jones' characterization theory, in Maximus' characterization analysis there are five ways. the first is characterization through appearance, Maximus is a strong emotional warrior. the second is the characterization through dialogue, Maximus has a simple family with a middle to lower economic background. third is the characterization through external actions, Maximus has a true wise personality, courageous, and has a strong determination. fourth is the characterization through internal actions, Maximus is a man who loves family. the last is the characterization through the reactions of other characters, Maximus is a reliable figure according to Commodus and Maximus is a man who is not good at lying according to Lucilla.

while the second result about masculinity there are 7 characteristics but in Maximus there are only 6 characteristics.

the first is physical, Maximus has an athletic, strong and brave body. the second is function, Maximus refers to a man's contribution to his family. the third is sexually aggressive, Maximus Maximus is more aggressive than Lucilla. fourth is emotion, Maximus is an unemotional man. fifth is interpersonal, Maximus has leadership. the last one is other personal, Maximus is a confident and trustworthy person.

## **B. Suggestions**

Based on the conclusion above, this study has a suggestion given to the readers, namely the reader can analyze other films or novels by using the theory of characterization by Edward Jones and the concept of masculinity by Janet Saltzman such as The Representation of Dracula Masculinity in Bram Stoker's Dracula Novel and Hotel Transylvania Movie, The Representation of Masculinity in American Assassin Movie, and The Masculinity Analysis of Main Character in Simone Film.

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## APPENDICES

### REPRESENTATION OF MASCULINITY IN THE FILM “THE GLADIATOR”

**PF 1 How is Maximus characterization portrayed in the The Gladiator film?**