

**THE MASCULINITY CHARACTERISTICS AND ITS
CHARACTERIZATION PORTRAYED BY JACKIE ELLIOT
IN *BILLY ELLIOT* FILM**

A FINAL PROJECT

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
to Obtain the *Sarjana Sastra* Degree
in English Literature**



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SEMARANG**

2024

PAGE OF APPROVAL

A Final Project entitled

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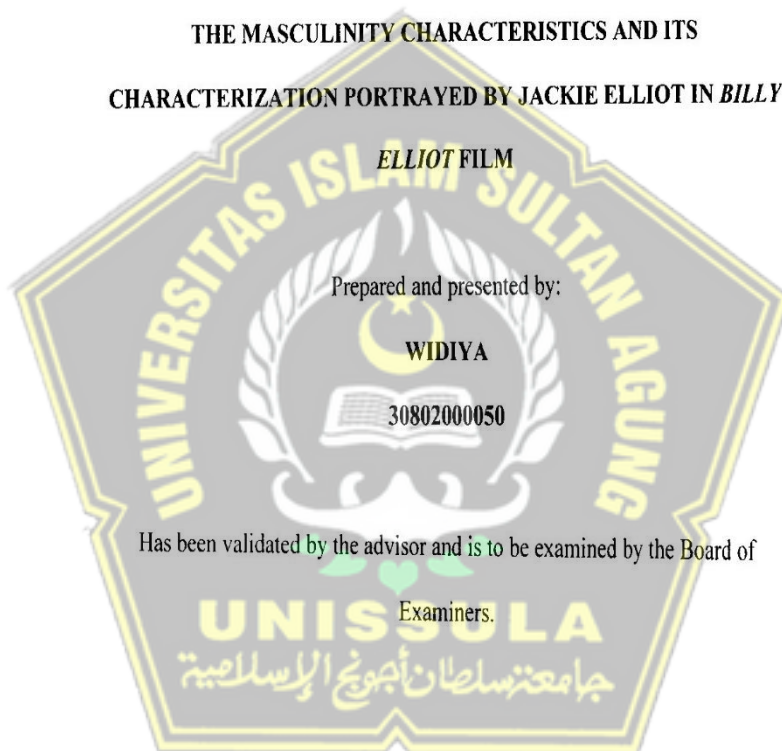
ELLIOT FILM

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PAGE OF VALIDATION

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STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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

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Widiya

MOTTO

“Remember what needs to be remembered, forget what needs to be forgotten,
change what can be changed and accept what can be changed”

“Water can wear away the hardest stone, not because of its strength, but because
of its persistence”



ABSTRACT

Widiya. 30802000050. “The Masculinity characteristics and Its Characterization Portrayed by Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* Film. English Literature Study Program. Faculty of Language and Communication Science. Sultan Agung Islamic University. Advisor: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., MA.

This study aims to determine the characteristics of masculinity of Jackie Elliot and the characterization in the film *Billy Elliot*. This study focuses on the character Jackie Elliot who has masculinity characteristics in the film *Billy Elliot*. It explains and analyze the concept of masculinity using Janet Saltzman Chafetz and Edward Jones’s theory of characterization.

This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The primary data used in this study were the movie script of *Billy Elliot* film and the movie of *Billy Elliot* film. The secondary data used in this study were journals, book, and previous research. The steps used to collect the data were watching the film, reading the movie script, identifying the data, classifying the data, and reducing the data.

This study finds the masculinity and characteristics of the character Jackie Elliot. Based on the references used in this study Jackie Elliot has six of the seven characteristics of masculinity, namely physical, function of the male, emotion, intelligence, interpersonal, and other personal characteristics. Jackie Elliot’s characterization can be found in four of five ways, characterization through appearance, characterization through dialogue, characterization through internal action, and characterization through reactions of other characters.

Keywords: Masculinity, Characterization, *Billy Elliot*

INTISARI

Widiya. 30802000050. Karakteristik Maskulinitas dan Karakterisasinya yang digambarkan oleh Jackie Elliot dalam film *Billy Elliot*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Komunikasi. Universitas Islam Sultan Agung. Pembimbing: Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., MA.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik maskulinitas Jackie Elliot dan menganalisis penokohan Jackie Elliot dalam film *Billy Elliot*. Penelitian ini berfokus pada karakter Jackie Elliot yang memiliki ciri maskulinitas dalam film *Billy Elliot*. Menjelaskan dan menganalisis menggunakan Janet Saltzman Chafetz dan karakterisasi Jackie Elliot menggunakan teori karakterisasi Edward Jones.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data primer yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah skrip film dari film *Billy Elliot* dan film *Billy Elliot*. Data sekunder yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah jurnal, buku, dan penelitian sebelumnya. Langkah-langkah yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah menonton film, membaca naskah film, mengidentifikasi data, mengklasifikasi data, dan mereduksi data.

Penelitian ini menemukan maskulinitas dan karakteristik pada karakter Jackie Elliot. Berdasarkan referensi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini Jackie Elliot memiliki enam dari tujuh karakteristik maskulinitas, yaitu fisik, fungsi laki-laki, emosi, kecerdasan, interpersonal, dan personal lainnya. Penokohan Jackie Elliot dapat ditemukan dalam empat dari lima cara, yaitu penokohan melalui penampilan, penokohan melalui dialog, penokohan melalui tindakan internal, dan penokohan melalui reaksi dari karakter lainnya.

Kata kunci: Maskulinitas, Karakterisasi Penokohan, *Billy Elliot*

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Highest gratitude to the Almighty, Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala for blessing me with guidance, knowledge, and strength to complete this final project. This final project is submitted as the final requirement in accomplishing *Sarjana Sastra* Degree in English Literature Study Program of Sultan Agung Islamic University.

The researcher would like to express gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Trimanah, S.Sos., M.Si., as the Dean of Faculty of Language and Communication Science, and Dr. Didik Murwantono, S.S., M.Hum. as the secretary of Faculty of Language and Communication Science.
2. Destary Praptawati, S.S., M.Hum. as the Head of English Literature Study Program.
3. Afina Murtiningrum, S.S., M.M., MA as the advisor of this study who has been so patient in giving me great advice, guidance, and support to finish this final project.
4. All of the lectures of English Literature Study Program who have been pouring their knowledge and dedication that very helpful and useful.
5. My beloved parents, who always work hard and face many difficulties and support, who always pray and give blessings. Thanks also to my dear sister who always gives laughter every time I am at home and my brothers. There are no words that deserve to be said except thank you. I love you all.
6. The big family of Al Yahya Nusantara, who bridged so that I could be on the University that I wanted, and thank you for the support, knowledge and

experiences that are very memorable for me so that I become a better person.

7. The big family of Manji, who always give support to me. Thank you for the very useful experience and for the laughter that is always there.
8. My friends in English Literature Study Program 2020, whom I spent my college year with. I had a lot of fun experiences with you.
9. All of the people who support me all the time without being able to mention one by one. I just can say thanks a lot.

Finally, the researcher can complete the final project even though it is still far from perfect, and the researcher hopes this final project can be useful and can help the reader.

Semarang, 28 May 2024



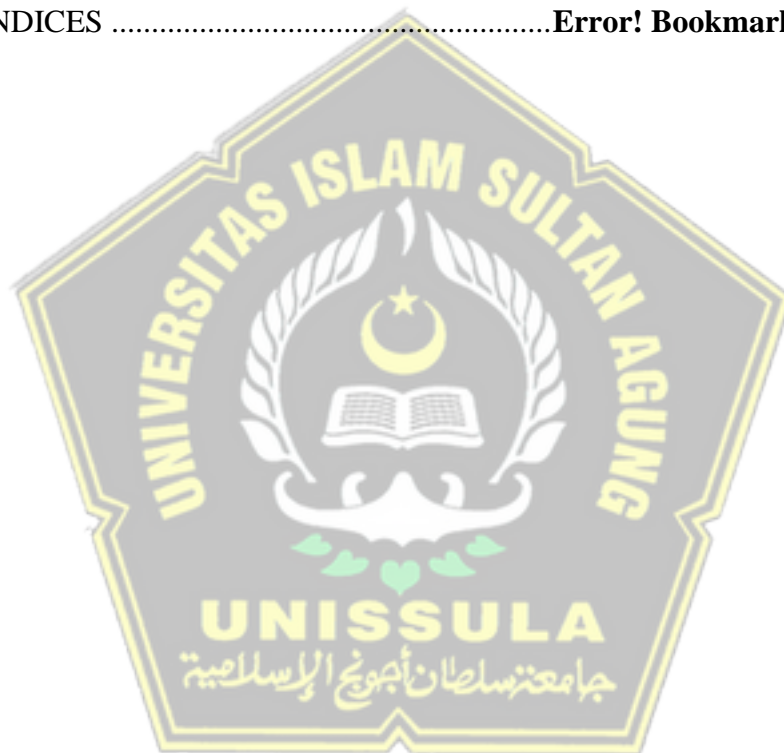
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the introduction of the study, including the background of the study, problem formulation, limitation of the study, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study.

A. Background of the Study

Film is a form of audio-visual communication (Howars as cited in Amani, 1). In the film, the spectators know that someone invented and guided the action from the audio and visual. Film is the life picture which is one of the forms of art, the popular from the entertainment, and also business. Film is unique set part from all other media by its quality of free and constant motion (Boggs M. Joseph and Petrie. W. Dennis as cited in Amani, 1). Film gave the image that can bring us in deep understanding about the real life, the emotional spot and popularity than the other media (Amani, 1)

The film is one of the media platforms that are in great demand by people from all walks of life, from children to adults. The film can represent the reality that exists in society. Films are a powerful tool for shaping and reinforcing cultural values and beliefs, and the representations of masculinity in film have a significant impact on how people understand and perform gender. Through film, we can explore how masculinity is constructed and reinforced, including the roles that men are expected to play, the traits that are associated with masculinity, and how men are expected to interact with others. The film can also reveal the negative impact that toxic forms of masculinity can have on

individuals and society, such as aggression, violence, and the normalization of harmful behaviors.

Analyzing masculinity through film can provide valuable insights into how traditional gender roles and expectations are portrayed and perpetuated in society. Analyzing masculinity through film can help us to deconstruct harmful gender norms and challenge dominant narratives about what it means to be a man. By examining the representations of masculinity in film and exploring how they reflect and reinforce broader social and cultural norms, we can work to create more equitable and inclusive societies that value diversity and promote gender equality.

Through the characters in the film, the audience can be influenced by the views of the images or characterization of the characters. In this film, audiences are heavily influenced by the characters especially, male characters who male is required to be tough, strong, and independent. Masculinity itself is a set of attributes, behaviors, and roles that generally associated with boys and men (Merdeka & Kumoro 112).

Masculinity is recognized as a social value that regulates how a man should or should not behave (Rosida et al, 66). Masculinity is a concept related to traits or attributes usually associated with boys or men, such as courage, physical strength, and technique or practical ability. Masculinity is a part of gender characteristic, and it is often found in men, although women may have masculine traits too (Merdeka & Kumoro 112). In the film *Billy Elliot*, masculinity is one of the important themes raised.

Billy Elliot film tells the story of Billy, who dreams of becoming a ballet dancer, but his family wants him to be a boxer. Billy secretly joins ballet practice with Michael and is caught by Jackie Elliot. Jackie realizes Billy's genius and helps him find money to audition in London. Billy is accepted at the Royal Ballet School and becomes a professional ballet dancer. Jackie eventually gives up on his obsession with cultivating masculine traits and appreciates Billy's courage. The film highlights the need to accept gender diversity and challenge societal norms, highlighting the importance of challenging gender clichés and recognizing the need for acceptance.

Based on the issue raised in the background of the study about masculinity which is very clearly portrayed in the object of the study, therefore the title of this study is “The masculinity characteristics and its characterization by Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film”.

B. Problem Formulations

Based on the background of the study, this study formulates two questions as problems to be answered in the analysis, the two questions are;

1. How are the masculinity characteristics of Jackie Elliot's character portrayed in *Billy Elliot* film?
2. How are Jackie Elliot's characterization portrayed in *Billy Elliot* film based on his characteristics of masculinity?

C. Limitation of the Study

The study limits the research problem only to Jackie Elliot who has masculine characteristics in *Billy Elliot* film. It focuses on Jackie Elliot's masculinity characteristics using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept and focuses on the characterization of Jackie Elliot using Edward Jones's characterization theory.

D. Objectives of the Study

According to the problem formulation above, this study has two objectives stated below:

1. To analyze the masculinity characteristics of Jackie Elliot's character portrayed in *Billy Elliot* film.
2. To explain Jackie Elliot's characterization portrayed in *Billy Elliot* film based on his characteristics of masculinity.

E. Significances of the Study

In this study there are two significances:

1. Academic significance

Hopefully, this study can be used as an additional resource study either in films or novels, especially in observing the conditions of male characters and especially for students majoring in English literature at Sultan Agung Islamic University.

2. Practical significance

For the readers, this paper can provide some information about masculinity that is represented in male characters in the film and some information related to masculinity from Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept and characterization from Edward Jones's characterization theory.

F. Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction. It consists of the background of the study, limitations of the study, problem formulations, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and organization of the study. Meanwhile, chapter two is a theoretical framework. This chapter presents a synopsis of the film and gives a brief explanation of related theories such as the theory of gender roles, masculinity, Janet Saltzman Chafetz's theory, characterization, masculinity and characterization. Then chapter three contains a research method, this chapter presents types of research, data organization, and analyzing data. Chapter four contains findings and discussion, there are two parts in this chapter, which are the masculinity characteristic of Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film and the characterization of Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film. The chapter five is divided into two parts, which are the conclusion and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Chapter two is a review of related literature, there are two parts to this chapter. The first part is the synopsis of the *Billy Elliot* film, and the second part is a review of related literature which consists of related theories such as gender roles, masculinity, Janet Saltzman Chafetz's theory, characterization, masculinity and characterization.

A. Synopsis

One day, Billy is training for boxing in a building where the building has to be divided in two because there are girls who will practice ballet trained by Mrs. Wilkinson. At the same time, Billy is practising boxing in the ring with his opponent. In the ring Billy who heard the piano strains from Mr. Braithwaite did not focus on training, and when Billy was asked to immediately punch Billy instead did not focus and instead hit the opponent and Billy fell. After that, Billy saw the ballet and followed it.

Billy realized that he had an interest in ballet and wanted to become a ballet dancer. Since then, Billy has not attended boxing lessons Debbie invites Billy to practice ballet, because boys can become ballet dancers like Wayne Sleep and Daley Thompson but Billy is still thinking about boxing because his father asked him. But Billy chooses ballet training with the girls and is taught by Mrs. Wilkinson.

At home Billy always practiced ballet by following the instructions in the ballet book he had borrowed, as well as outside Billy regularly practiced ballet

with the girls who were trained by Mrs. Wilkinson. Billy was very happy to be able to take part in ballet training.

When Jackie Elliot was told by the boxing coach during the demonstration that Billy had never joined the training, it made Jackie Elliot confused because Billy always carried boxing gloves. While Jackie Elliot, Tony and others were at the demonstration, Billy was diligently practicing ballet with the girls. Jackie Elliot and Tony went to the supermarket to buy ingredients for the family. The next day Billy was still practicing ballet instead of boxing, Jackie Elliot checked Billy's boxing training. Jackie Elliot saw Billy practicing ballet, and immediately Jackie Elliot told Billy to go home and get home Billy argued with his father because he thought there was nothing wrong with ballet, because many boys took ballet like Wayne Sleep. But Jackie Elliot told Billy to do male things like playing football, boxing, and wrestling.

The next day, Billy, still in his school uniform, went to Mrs. Wilkinson's house to tell her that his father did not agree with him joining the ballet. Tom asked what Jackie Elliot did for a living, and Billy replied that he was a miner. Billy comes home to Mrs. Wilkinson and Billy tells Tom that his father is a miner. Mr. Wilkinson tells Billy that there is a royal ballet school audition and asks Billy to participate, at first Billy does not want to but finally Billy agrees and will practice ballet privately with Mrs. Wilkinson. Billy had a private ballet lesson with Mrs. Wilkinson. At 4 am Tony wants to go mining but was stopped by his father because Jackie Elliot was worried and many people were demonstrating, afraid that he would be arrested. Tony was so stubborn that

Jackie Elliot hit Tony, and Tony left immediately. As Jackie Elliot had feared Tony was arrested by the police and detained for one day which coincided with Billy's audition time.

Billy practised ballet with Michael and his father found out, and at that moment Billy showed his ballet talent to his father. Jackie Elliot realized his extraordinary talent and went to Mrs. Wilkinson's house to thank her. At that time, Jackie Elliot immediately looked for ways to pay for Billy's transport to the audition site, Jackie Elliot was desperate to go to the mine. Tony who saw his father immediately followed into the mine and stopped his father because it was too dangerous but Jackie Elliot wanted to give Billy a chance because Jackie Elliot knew that his son was a genius. Unable to mine, Jackie Elliot was forced to sell his dead wife's jewellery.

Everyone was touched because Billy passed the audition, Jackie Elliot immediately told his friends that his son passed the audition, and at that time Jackie Elliot was also told that tomorrow the miners could work again. After saying goodbye to Mrs. Wilkinson, grandmother, Michael went straight to the bus station, escorted by his father and brother. Billy is happy with his ballet school and his family is happy that he can work again. After so many years, Jackie Elliot and Tony saw Billy's performances. Finally, Billy has grown up to become a professional ballet dancer.

B. Related Theory

To answer some questions in problem formulation, there are some theories used to support it. Those theories are presented briefly below:

B.1. Gender roles

Stated that gender is having such a significant discussion particularly within their position and role in a certain society either for their femininity and masculinity (Rosida & Soraya 16). Gender roles refer to the social and cultural expectations of behaviours, attitudes, and values assigned to individuals based on their perceived gender. These expectations can be influenced by various factors such as cultural norms, traditions, and socialization practices. 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).

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 (Ni'mah & Murtiningrum 62). Gender roles often dictate how individuals should behave, dress, and express themselves in public and private settings. The traditional gender roles assigned to men and women have been changing over time, as societies become more aware of the importance of gender equality and non-conformity. According to Zahro (19), a cultural concept which includes distinction in terms of role, behavior, and emotional characteristic between men and women in society is called as gender roles. However, gender roles continue to play a significant role in shaping individual identities and societal structures,

which can impact the choices and opportunities available to people in their personal and professional lives. Gender roles refer to the expected social and cultural roles of men and women in society. This gender role includes how men and women are given tasks, responsibilities, or rights in social and family organizations.

B.2. Masculinity

Masculinity is a basically defined as a gender characteristic that describe the traditional value of men's attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society (Bata et al, 29). The concept of masculinity in general includes various aspects, such as physical strength, ability to lead, courage, authority, independence, strong self-awareness, and the ability to show more controlled emotions.

According to Tilman as cited in Bata et al (29) that masculinity is "those qualities, attributes, characteristics, values and behaviors as perceived and described by a participant as being masculine. It also supports the statement of masculinity is a basically defined as a gender characteristic that describe the traditional value of men's attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society, However, masculinity is created because there is an influence from the social and biological environment (Bata et al, 29). Thus, anything related to the habits practiced by men both in the community and in the field shows masculine traits.

According to Lestari et al (96) by the word masculine, it spontaneously makes people think about all stuff related to men and it is

not wrong indeed. Furthermore, masculinity is an identity which is believed by our society engaged with men with particular characteristics (Lestari et al, 97).

Sulistia (14) defined masculinity as "a worthy and important thing since masculinity is a means to differentiate male and female. Masculinity is a shifting concept time by time". This concept of masculinity can vary across cultures and social settings and can be influenced by factors such as educational background, religion, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.

Some of the criticisms of the concept of masculinity are that it can narrow or limit perceptions of what men are, as well as create new standards that are not always realistic or fair to everyone. Some argue that the concept of masculinity can also hinder positive changes in the study of gender and the relationship between men and women because it can perpetuate gender stereotypes that are limiting and difficult.

So from the references above related to masculinity, it can be concluded that masculinity is a habit, behaviour, action and thought that is different from that of women and has been attached to a man which basically has been and can be accepted in society both socially and environmentally and can change at any time according to developments over time and can also be influenced by culture, beliefs, educational background.

B.3. Janet Saltzman Chafetz's theory

According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz as cited in Merdeka & Kumoro (112-113) who is a researcher from Australia in her book about contemporary American gender role stereotypes there are seven characteristics of masculinity, as follows:

1. Physical

The first one is physical. Men who appear attractive in physical appearance, have toned body, and athletic are considered as masculine. Strong-built body is seen as powerful. The masculine traits in this area are virile, athletic, strong, casually dressed, brave, and worryless about aging and appearance (Merdeka & Kumoro 112).

This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) distresses man performances such in men's body or the power within, for instance virile, athletic, strong, and brave. But it is unconcerned about appearance and aging.

2. Function of the man

The second one is the function of the man. This means how the man functions in his family. A man is required to provide his family with physical needs, such as income and food. The masculine trait in this area is providing (Merdeka & Kumoro 112).

This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) man as a backbone, breadwinner or provider both for his relative and his own necessity.

Furthermore, according to Adynugraha (47) there are two aspects that belong to functional characteristics of being masculine : breadwinner and provider.

3. Sexual aggressive

The third one is sexual aggressive. Men are expected to make the first move in a relationship, meaning men pursue their love interest. However, men are not as affected as women when it comes to relationship. Masculinity is shown in their independence and freedom in choosing partner. The masculine traits in this area are sexually aggressive, sexually experienced, and accepting single status (Merdeka & Kumoro 112).

This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) man's experience in having relationship with woman. It is implied that single status is acceptable.

4. Emotion

The fourth one is emotion. Men hold back their emotion from public and manage to deal with it by him. Therefore, men are less affected by feeling and more capable of making logical and rational decision. Masculine is when a man is capable of suppress their feeling and emotion without affecting himself or everyone around him. The masculine traits in this area are unemotional and stoic (Merdeka & Kumoro 112).

This is following existing statement based on Amani “men should stabilize their emotion when they are facing problems” (31). Mayhead stated that man’s way in hiding or controlling their emotion. In other words, the man is unemotional man and stoic in controlling his desire (35-36).

Furthermore “ ...there are three aspects that belong to emotional characteristics of being masculine: unemotional, stoic and perception of boys do not cry” (Adynugraha, 53)

5. Intellectual or intelligence

The fifth one is intellectual or intelligence. Since men are more capable of making rational decision, they are expected to find the solution to a problem through objective perspective with reason and logic, not emotion. This reflects how reliable a masculine man should be. The masculine traits in this area are logical, rational, objective, scientific, practical, mechanical, dogmatic, and active (Merdeka & Kumoro 113). This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) man’s brain such as logical thinking, rationality, intelligence, objective, and practical.

6. Interpersonal

The sixth one is interpersonal. Men usually adopt leadership quality, and shown as independent. Even in today’s society, men are expected to be

more dominant than women, of family and relationship. Masculinity is when a man is capable of making and maintaining the order in the aspect he leads. The masculine traits here are dominating, leading, discipline, independent, individualistic, free, and demanding (Merdeka & Kumoro 113).

This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) man's authority and responsibility including leading, dominating, discipline, independent/free, individual, and responsibility.

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

7. Other personal characteristics

The seventh one is other personal characteristics. The characteristics in this area are aggressive, success oriented, ambitious, proud, egoistical, confident, trustworthy, decisive, and adventurous. Men who have one or more of these characteristics are considered masculine (Merdeka & Kumoro 113).

This is following existing statement based on Mayhead (35-36) strong characteristics of the ambition and effort of getting something that they possess.

B.4. Characterization

Edward Jones in his theory mentioned that characterization is "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". On the other hand, analytic dramatization lets the writer comments on the characters by explaining their motives, appearance, and thoughts.

Based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization as cited in Merdeka and Kumoro:

1. Characterization through appearance

First is characterization through appearance. It deals with physical appearances, such as clothing, physical body, and tendency (Merdeka & Kumoro 111).

Furthermore, Andriany stated "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" (14).

Boggs also stated that "characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting a major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously" (50).

2. Characterization through dialogue

Second is characterization through dialogue. It starts 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) (Merdeka & Kumoro 111).

Furthermore, Andriany stated, "a great deal is also revealed by how they say it" (15).

Boggs also stated that "actor use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their character's social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes" (52).

3. Characterization through external action

Third is characterization through external action. It tries to project a character by the way they act in the plot (Merdeka & Kumoro 111).

Furthermore, Andriany stated, "sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large actions in the film by the small, seemingly insignificant ones" (15).

4. Characterization through internal action

Fourth is characterization through internal action. It reveals a character by the way they feel and think about themselves, whether it is about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, or aspiration (Merdeka & Kumoro 111).

Furthermore, Andriany stated, "internal character's is character minds and emotions which consists secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspirations, memories, fear, and fantasies." (16).

5. Characterization through the reaction of other characters

Last is characterization through the reaction of other characters. It projects other characters to react towards a character. When it deals with

a character it might be connected with gender matter (Merdeka & Kumoro 111).

Furthermore, Andriany stated, "the way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization" (16).

B5. Masculinity and characterization

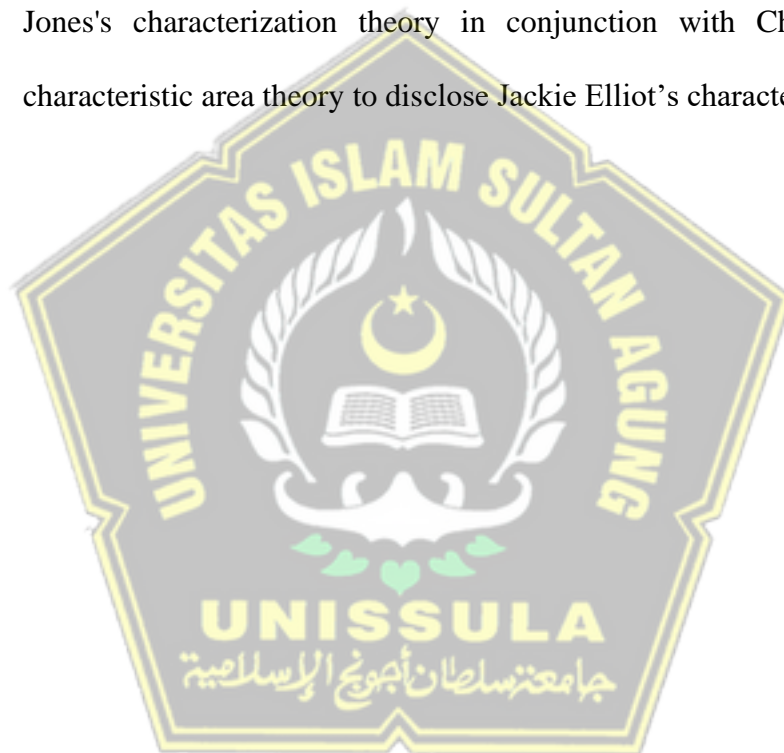
Since Chafetz's concept of masculinity was founded in 1971, it displays the value of Modern masculinity. Modern masculinity allows men to express their sexuality as seen in the sexual aggression area.

Chafetz's concept also still holds some values of Victorian masculinity, such as the patriarchy in the function area, independence in the interpersonal area, and self-control in emotion area (Merdeka & Kumoro 113).

Masculine has a relationship with characterizations in this context since characterizations can aid in the primary character's defining of masculinity traits. The references that follow are based on Merdeka & Kumoro, *Public Enemies* (2009) a film that takes place in the 1930s, when masculinity transitioned from Victorian to Modern. We can conclude that while Victorian masculinity still had importance in the 1930s, modern masculinity did too. Therefore, Chafetz's concept of masculinity in seven areas can be used in this study. Male characters are usually portrayed as tough, strong, violent, and aggressive, while female characters are often portrayed as gentle, compassionate, and less powerful than male characters.

However, a more complex and detailed portrayal or characterization can show that a male or female character does not simply follow stereotypes of masculinity or femininity. Male characters, for example, can be shown as sensitive, empathetic, and compassionate, while female characters can be portrayed as tough, smart, and brave.

Based on the references, it can be said that this study uses Edward Jones's characterization theory in conjunction with Chafetz's seven characteristic area theory to disclose Jackie Elliot's characters.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

Chapter three is a research method that is used in collecting and analyzing the data to answer the problem formulation and there are three sub-chapters in chapter three. The first sub-chapter is types of research, 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 study was a qualitative method in which the analysis focuses on finding the content, meaning, structure, and discourse of a text. Qualitative research is the most applicable research method used for this study because the explanation of this qualitative research involves a comprehensive description of the nature of the phenomenon. 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). Furthermore, Moleong stated in Royadi, et al (86) that qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of the research, such as behaviour, perceptions, motivations, actions, and so on.

B. Data Organizing

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

B.1 Data Collecting Method

In organizing the data, there were five steps used in this study. These steps were explained below:

B.1.1 Watching the Film

The first step was to watch the film. This step is an important step for collecting data. This step aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the film. The author has watched a film called *Billy Elliot* by Stephen Daldry which is used as the object of the research several times to obtain the data. The writer watched the film carefully and understood the plot of the film. After that, the writer made observations about the character to get the information and data.

B.1.2 Reading the Film Script

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

B.1.3 Identifying the Data

After reading the film script, the third step was identifying the data. At this stage, the writer has paid attention to dialogue, monologue, and narrative, 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 fourth step was classifying the data. Data classification aims to simplify the data, answer the problem formulation, and help analyze it in chapter four. The data were identified from the films by marking and be classified based on the problem formulation in a table called an appendix. An 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 is 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 were two types of data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. The explanation of the data was as follows;

1. Primary data

Primary data were data collected directly from first-hand or first-hand sources related to the object of research. The primary data used in this study were the film and the movie script of *Billy Elliot* film.

The primary data used in this study was the film script of *Billy Elliot* film. In this stage, it was required to read the script frequently. To

explore primary data, researchers analyzed the movie script in *Billy Elliot* film.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data were the data that is collected directly as support from the first source or commonly called second-hand data. Secondary data in this study included various scientific writings related to the characterization and masculinity of journals, books and previous research. Reading the second source was aimed to find out the secondary data in this study. Since secondary data were usually collected from books or journals written directly, the reading process was sufficient to present it.

C. Analyzing the Data

The final step was to analyze the final data and report the data analysis. The qualitative data in this study were analyzed 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, sexually aggressive men; 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 Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film using Edward Jones' characterization theory and describing the characteristics of masculinity using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept.

A. Masculinity of Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film

The term masculine is closely related to men, where masculine is usually associated with habits or values that are considered to exist in a man, for example a man must show power, strength, and never give up. Furthermore, Lestari et al (96) by the word masculine, it spontaneously makes people think about all stuff related to men and it is not wrong indeed. So that, masculinity is an identity which is believed by our society engaged with men with particular characteristics (Lestari et al, 97).

Tilman as cited in Bata et al mentioned that masculinity is “those qualities, attributes, characteristics, values and behaviors as perceived and described by a participant as being masculine (29). It also supports the statement of masculinity is a basically defined as a gender characteristic that describe the traditional value of men’s attitude or behavior that is accepted by the society, However, masculinity is created because there is an influence from the social and biological environment (Bata et al, 29).

The concept of masculinity in general includes various aspects, such as physical strength, ability to lead, courage, authority, independence, strong self-awareness, and the ability to show more controlled emotions.

In addition, according to Sulistia defined that masculinity as "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" (14).

The study analysed the masculine character of a character named Jackie Elliot and this study found various masculine characters. According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz, culture generally describes a man's masculinity in seven forms or areas, namely physical, function of the man, sexual aggressive, emotion, intelligence, interpersonal, and other personal character, and will be described as follows:

A.1 Physical

The first concept of masculinity is physical. Mayhead distresses man performances such in men's body or the power within, for instance virile, athletic, strong, and brave. But it is unconcerned about appearance and aging. This supports the statement that Men who appear attractive in physical appearance, have toned body, and athletic are considered as masculine. Strong-built body is seen as powerful (35-36). The masculine traits in this area are virile, athletic, strong, casually dressed, brave, and worriless about aging and appearance (Merdeka & Kumoro 112). It can be seen from the quote below:

It is freezing. A layer of snow covers everything. DAD is in the back yard with an axe. **He is hacking away at the carcass of the old piano.** (*Billy Elliot* 01:04:40-01:05:22).

This quote tells that Jackie Elliot, who was full of strength, was hacking away at the carcass of the old piano so that the piano was destroyed. This is following the characteristic of man who is considered as strong, energetic and powerful. It is described as the physical appearance of strong, energetic, and powerful. Another physical performed by power of dad is depicted in quote as follows:

DAD hits TONY in the face. TONY stagger back.

TONY goes for DAD. **DAD out classes him by giving him a sharp punch to the stomach** and TONY drops to the floor.

DAD stands shaking. TONY is winded and his nose is pouring with blood. (*Billy Elliot* 00:15:05-00:15:19)

This quote describes Jackie Elliot punching Tony in the face until his nose bleeds and hitting Tony in the stomach so that Tony drops to the floor. In this case, it shows that Tony's father, Jackie Elliot is very strong, causing Tony's nose to bleed and Tony to fall to the floor. Strong Jackie Elliot has a masculine characteristic that can be seen from the physical. It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's physical is included in the physical characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot is powerful and strong person.

A.2 Function of the man

The second concept of masculinity is function of the man. Mayhead man as a backbone, breadwinner or provider both for his relative and his own necessity (35-36).

This means how the man functions in his family. A man is required to provide his family with physical needs, such as income and food. The masculine trait in this area is providing (Merdeka& Kumoro 112). This is following the existing statement based on Adynugraha (47) there are two aspects that belong to functional characteristics of being masculine : breadwinner and provider. It can be seen from the dialogue between Mr Wilkinson and Billy that Billy's dad fulfil his obligation as a man below:

MR. WILKINSON : I've heard a lot about you. Durham's little Gene Kelly, eh?

Your dad worked down the pit, then?

BILLY: yeah

MR. WILKINSON : Must be hard for the family, being on strike. He is out on strike, isn't he?

BILLY: Of course

MR. WILKINSON : I shouldn't worry. They won't last long.

MRS. WILKINSON : Tom, don't.

MR. WILKINSON : If they voted, they'd be back tomorrow. It's just a few commies, stirring things up. Let's face it, they haven't got a leg to stand on.

BILLY: Who doesn't?

MR. WILKINSON : It stands to reason. Some pits are just uneconomical. If it costs more to pay everybody to dig the coal out... ..than you get for it when you sell it, what does that say?

BILLY: I don't know.

MR. WILKINSON : You wanna think about that, don't you, son?

MRS. WILKINSON: Tom

MR. WILKINSON: If it was up to me, I'd shut them all down tomorrow. For God's sake. (*Billy Elliot* 00:31:02-00:31:52)

From the dialogue above, it is known that Jackie Elliot who works as a miner shows that Jackie Elliot is a person who can provide for his family. It's one of the functions of men to provide for the family. Another quote below depicts the function of the man when Jackie Elliot is desperate to go mining to work for money:

TONY: Dad!

DAD: What the fuck are you doing?

TONY: Dad, you can't go back, not now!

DAD: Look at the state of us!

DAD: Look man, I'm finished. What choice have we got.

Where else are we going to find the money?

TONY: please, please, Dad. **Don't do this to me. We'll find the money.** (*Billy Elliot* 00:38:10-00:38:35)

The dialogue shows that Jackie Elliot wants to work in the mine, so his physicality is needed to be able to work to meet the needs of the family and it is from mining that Jackie Elliot can earn money. Earning money for the family is a responsibility that must be carry out by the head of the family, where the head of the family, namely Jackie Elliot, is a man who must meet all the needs of his family. Providing his family with physical needs like income is a masculine characteristic, namely the function of the man.

It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's action is included in the function of the man characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot provides his family with the physical body such as income, he is a backbone and breadwinner.

A.3 Emotion

The third concept of masculinity is emotion. Mayhead stated that man's way in hiding or controlling their emotion. In other words, the man is unemotional man and stoic in controlling his desire (35-36). This supports the statement that men hold back their emotion from public and manage to deal with it by him. Therefore, men are less affected by feeling and more capable of making logical and rational decision.

Masculine is when a man is capable of suppress their feeling and emotion without affecting himself or everyone around him. The masculine traits in this area are unemotional and stoic (Merdeka & Kumoro 112). This is following existing statement based on Amani “men should stabilize their emotion when they are facing problems” (31). This is shown in the dialogue below:

DAD: You weren't thinking of taking it with you?

TONY: If you just wanna stand around getting the shit kicked out of you, that's fine.

DAD: Some of us are ready to fight back.

TONY: They're already after you.

DAD: You're no good to us in jail.

TONY: I don't plan on getting caught.

BILLY: What's going on?

TONY: Get back to bed.

DAD: Both of you!

TONY: Fuck you.

DAD: Put it down.

TONY: You gonna stop me?

DAD: I'm warning you. You haven't got it in you. You're finished!

TONY: Since Mom died, you're a useless twat. What are you gonna do about it?

BILLY: Stop it! (*Billy Elliot* 00:44:48-00:45:52).

The quote tells Jackie obstructs and prevents Tony from going mining, Tony forces him to go mining. Jackie patiently face Tony's attitude and explained that the situation outside was very dangerous, there was a big demonstration. Jackie is worried that Tony will be caught by the police and go to jail because Jackie knows that Tony will not be strong if he is in jail. Tony always denies what Jackie says. Jackie controlled his emotions because Tony ignored his advice, always insisting on going mining. Finally, Jackie steadfastly saw the situation where Tony was always arguing and in the end, Tony still went to mine.

In addition, a man must have patience and stoic in dealing with a problem that is being faced and not easily become emotional when there are different opinions. This is consistent with the statement below:

“...there are three aspects that belong to emotional characteristics of being masculine: unemotional, stoic, and perception of boys do not cry” (Adynugraha, 53). As stated from the quote:

BILLY: What's wrong with ballet?

DAD: What's "wrong" with ballet?

BILLY: It's perfectly “normal ”

DAD: Perfectly normal?

GRANDMA: I used to go to ballet

BILLY: see!

DAD: Aye, for your nanna. For girls, not for lads, Billy.

Lads do football, or... ..boxing, or...

...wrestling.

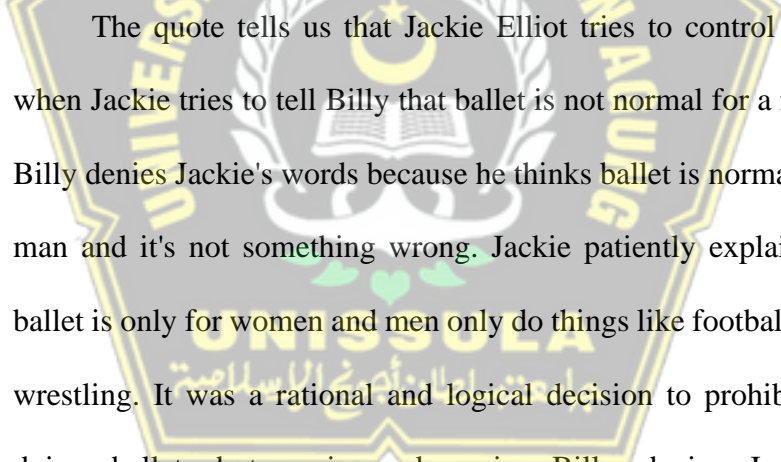
Not frigging ballet.

DAD: Don't start.

BILLY: I don't see what's wrong with it.

DAD: You know exactly what's wrong with it.

(Billy Elliot 00:27:09-00:27:42).



The quote tells us that Jackie Elliot tries to control her emotions when Jackie tries to tell Billy that ballet is not normal for a man to do but Billy denies Jackie's words because he thinks ballet is normal if done by a man and it's not something wrong. Jackie patiently explains again that ballet is only for women and men only do things like football, boxing, and wrestling. It was a rational and logical decision to prohibit Billy from doing ballet. but again and again, Billy denies Jackie's words.

Furthermore, there is another example quotation about emotion when he warns Tony not to go out to mine. The following is a part that can be the depiction of this situation:

DAD: Put it down.

TONY: You gonna stop me?

DAD: I'm warning you.

You haven't got it in you. You're finished!

TONY: Since Mom died, you're a useless twat. What are you gonna do about it? (*Billy Elliot* 00:44:49-00:45:23).

The quote above shows that when Tony takes the tools Tony wants to go mining because he needs money. Jackie who sees that immediately asks Tony to put the tools back, but Tony does not want to and opposes Jackie. Jackie tries to control his emotions because Tony does not want to obey his requests and opposes him. After that, Jackie warns Tony not to go mining. But again and again, Tony rejected Jackie's words. Jackie stoically listened to the sentence given by Tony that Jackie became useless after his wife's death.

It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's action is included in the emotion characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot makes logical and rational decisions, stoic, and controls his emotions when facing problems.

A.4 Intelligence

The fourth concept of masculinity is intelligence. Mayhead stated that man's brain such as logical thinking, rationality, intelligence, objective, and practical (35-36).

Amani stated that "intellectuality is connected with a person's powers of reasoning" (35). This supports the statement of Merdeka & Kumoro. Since men are more capable of making rational decision, they are expected to find the solution to a problem through objective perspective

with reason and logic, not emotion. This reflects how reliable a masculine man should be. The masculine traits in this area are logical, rational, objective, scientific, practical, mechanical, dogmatic, and active (Merdeka & Kumoro 113). The following is a part can be a depiction of this situation:

INT. DAD'S BEDROOM. VERY EARLY.

DAD gets up out of bed. He puts his shirt and trousers on. The clock says five thirty.

INT. CORRIDOR. THE SAME.

DAD comes out of his room. The door to Billy's room is ajar.

He looks in and sees TONY and BILLY sleeping.

EXT. OPEN COUNTRY. EARLY MORNING.

DAD trudges across a field. Mist rising in the freezing weather.

It is before first light. As he continuous we see a crowd of men in donkey jackets and two coaches at the edge of the field.

There are no one or two policemen and an official with a clipboard.

DAD nervously walks up to them. He **goes towards the official.**

A BLOKE recognizes DAD.

DAD walks away and stands alone at the corner of the field

and lights a roly. He looks around at all the blokes. A cluster are laughing together but the whole thing has a sombre air.

DAD goes to get on the bus.

DAD throws his fag away and gets on.

INT. THE BUS. MORNING.

The bus is full of men. They are laughing. It is driving through the town and DAD is sitting next to the window. The bus starts to slow as it approaches the picket line. (*Billy Elliot* 01:17:17-01:17:24).

The quote above tells in the early morning Jackie goes to the mine to work to earn money. The money can be used for Billy's transportation trip to audition for the royal ballet school where it is hoped that Billy can become a professional ballet dancer. Here Jackie can be seen that Jackie tries to find a solution to a problem using logic and practical thinking by working at the mine to earn money because Jackie does not have the money to go to the royal ballet school audition in London.

It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's action is concluded in intelligence characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot finds the solution to a problem using his logic, and practical thinking.

A.5 Interpersonal

The fifth concept of masculinity is interpersonal. This is following existing statement based on Mayhead man's authority and responsibility including leading, dominating, discipline, independent/free, individual, and responsibility (35-36). Men usually adopt leadership quality, and shown as independent. Even in today's society, men are expected to be more dominant than women, of family and relationship.

According to Amani based on their interpersonal, men usually have leadership, more dominating than women, disciplinarian, more independent, free, individual, and responsibility (37). This support the statement about interpersonal of masculinity from Merdeka & Kumoro (113) masculinity is when a man is capable of making and maintaining the order in the aspect he leads. The masculine traits here are dominating, leading, discipline, independent, individualistic, free, and demanding.

The example of Jackie Elliot's interpersonal can be seen as portrayed in quote below:

INT. SUPERMARKET. DAY.

DAD and TONY are doing the shopping.

TONY is pushing the trolley. DAD goes to the shelf and picks up a pack of bacon.

TONY takes it off DAD. They carry on.

DAD has a list of stuff and is putting stuff in the trolley. (*Billy Elliot* 00:24:48-00:25:28).

From the quote, it can be seen when Jackie Elliot goes to the supermarket to buy the needs of the house and also makes a shopping list that is needed and puts the goods into the trolley. It can be seen that Jackie is a responsible person because Jackie fulfils his obligations as the head of the family to meet all the needs needed in the family such as in terms of food, because food is the primary thing needed in every family. Jackie is

an independent person it can be seen when Jackie goes to the supermarket to buy family needs, and does shopping list that is needed, because usually this is usually done by women, but this is done by Jackie because his wife has died a few years ago. therefore Jackie becomes independent to take care of his family both from the smallest things.

It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's action is included in interpersonal characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot is someone who is independent and responsibilities.

A.6 Other Personal Characters

The sixth concept of masculinity is other personal characters. This is following existing statement based on Mayhead strong characteristics of the ambition and effort of getting something that they posses (35-36). 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 (Merdeka& Kumoro 113). It can be seen from the dialogue as follow:

DAD: Listen, son, **from now on you can forget about the fucking ballet. You can get about the fucking boxing, as well.**

I'm busting my ass for those pences, and you're... No, from now on you stay here, you look after your nanna. Got it? Good.

GRANDMA: They used to say I could've been a professional dancer, with some training.

DAD: Will you shut up?

BILLY: I hate you! You're a bastard!

BILLY: Get off! (*Billy Elliot* 00:28:33-00:29:18)

From the quote above, it can be seen that Jackie Elliot wants Billy to forget and not dance ballet. Jackie Elliot wants his son to focus on boxing and Jackie Elliot spends money just to include Billy in boxing lessons, even though Billy likes ballet. Thus, that this made Billy hate his father, decisive actions by Jackie Elliot was masculine from other personal.

It can be concluded that Jackie Elliot's action is included in other personal characters characteristics of masculinity because Jackie Elliot has success oriented, egoistical, ambitious person, and decisive person.

After discussing the characteristics of masculinity based on Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept, this study finds the characteristics of masculinity in the character Jackie Elliot and are six of the seven characteristics of masculinity, namely physical, function of the man, emotion, intelligence, interpersonal, and other personal characteristics.

B. Characterization of Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* Film

Edward Jones in his theory mentioned that characterization is "the process of creating and developing character in work in fictions"(84). Furthermore, Characterization is literary device that is used step-by-step in literature to highlight and explain the details about a character in a story (Bata et al, 30).

According to Bennett and Royle, “the process of authors used to develop character and create images of the characters for the audience called as characterization” (65). On the other hand, analytic dramatization lets the writer comments on the characters by explaining their motives, appearance, and thoughts.

In this study, characterization is used to explain to readers about things related to character, about the characteristics possessed by the character both physical characteristics and non-physical characteristics to be able to facilitate this research by developing and shaping the character of a character. in this study developing and shaping the characterization of Jackie Elliot based on Edward Jones characterization.

Based on Edward Jones there are five ways to analyze characterization as cited in Merdeka and Kumoro :

B.1 Characterization through appearance

The first characterization is characterization through appearance. It deals with physical appearance, such as clothing, physical body, and tendency (Merdeka& Kumoro 111). This is supported by a statement of Andriany, “the minute we see most actors on the screen, we make certain assumptions about them because their facial features, dress, physical build, and mannerism and the way they move” (14). Boggs also stated that “characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting a major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously” (50). Jackie Elliot’s characterization through appearance is when Jackie

punches Tony in the stomach and knocks him down. In the film, the quote relate to the characterization through appearance below:

DAD hits TONY in the face. TONY stagger back.

TONY goes for DAD.

DAD out classes him by giving him a sharp punch to the stomach and TONY drops to the floor.

DAD stands shaking. TONY is winded and his nose is pouring with blood. (*Billy Elliot* 00:15:05-00:15:19).

This quote tells about Jackie Elliot who hit Tony's face strongly and gave a punch in Tony's stomach until Tony fell and Tony's nose was bleeding, the strength of Jackie Elliot who hit Tony until he fell was the strong physical body possessed by Jackie Elliot and it showed characterization through appearance. As for another situation when Jackie Elliot hit the piano until it broke, this can be seen in the quotation below:

It is freezing. A layer of snow covers everything.

DAD is in the back yard with an axe. He is hacking away at the carcass of the old piano. (*Billy Elliot* 01:04:40-01:05:22)

From the quote above describes that Jackie Elliot is carrying an axe and hacking away at the carcass of the old piano. What Jackie Elliot is doing shows his physical body and it is the characterization through appearance.

Thus, according to characterization through appearance, it can be concluded that Jackie Elliot has a strong physical body and is a powerful person.

B.2 Characterization through dialogue

The second characterization is Characterization through dialogue. It states the way the character projecting the speaking. It reveals their social and economic backgrounds, as well as their educational background (think and feel) (Merdeka & Kumoro 111). This is supported by a statement of Andriany, “a great deal is also revealed by how they say it” (15). Boggs also stated that “actor use of grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects (if any) reveals a great deal about their character’s social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes” (52). The example of characterization through dialogue can be seen from the dialogue below:

TONY: Dad!

DAD: What the fuck are you doing?

TONY: Dad, you can't go back, not now!

DAD: Look at the state of us!

DAD: Look man, I'm finished. What choice have we got.

Where else are we going to find the money?

TONY: please, please, Dad. **Don't do this to me. We'll find the money.** (*Billy Elliot* 00:38:10-00:38:35)

The dialogue above describes that Jackie Elliot is desperate to go mining because Jackie's family is poor and confused about where to get money if they do not mine. That is characterization through dialogue because from the dialogue we can see the economic background of Jackie Elliot's family. Another example of characterization through dialogue when Jackie Elliot works as a miner, as stated from the quote below:

MR. WILKINSON : I've heard a lot about you. Durham's little Gene Kelly, eh?

Your dad worked down the pit, then?

BILLY: yeah

MR. WILKINSON : **Must be hard for the family, being on strike. He is out on strike, isn't he?**

BILLY: Of course

MR. WILKINSON : I shouldn't worry. They won't last long.

MRS. WILKINSON : Tom, don't.

MR. WILKINSON : If they voted, they'd be back tomorrow. It's just a few commies, stirring things up. Let's face it, they haven't got a leg to stand on.

BILLY: Who doesn't?

MR. WILKINSON : It stands to reason. Some pits are just uneconomical. If it costs more to pay everybody to dig the coal out... ..than you get for it when you sell it, what does that say?

BILLY: I don't know.

MR. WILKINSON : You wanna think about that, don't you, son?

MRS. WILKINSON : Tom

MR. WILKINSON : If it was up to me, I'd shut them all down tomorrow. For God's sake. (*Billy Elliot* 00:31:02-00:31:52).

This quote depicts a conversation between Mr. Wilkinson and Billy, where Mr. Wilkinson asks about what work Billy's father did, and Mr. Wilkinson asks if it is true that Billy's father worked in the mine, and Billy also confirms the question that Billy's father worked in the mine. Working as a miner very clearly shows the economic background of Billy's family who need money so they have to work as miners. This is a characteristic of characterization, namely characterization through dialogue, where through dialogue we can find out about the economic background of Jackie Elliot's family.

Thus, according to characterization through dialogue, it can be concluded that Jackie Elliot lives in a place close to the mine and works there and Jackie Elliot has a simple family with the middle to lower economic background.

B.3 Characterization through the internal action

The third characterization is characterization through the internal action. Andiany mentioned that internal character's is character minds and emotions which consists secrets, unspoken thoughts, daydreams, aspiratons, memories, fear, and fantasies (16). This supports the statement of Merdeka

& Kumoro (111) It reveals a character by the way they feel and thinks about themselves, whether it is about their dream, fear, emotion, secret, or aspiration. In the film, it relates to the dialogue below:

BILLY: What's wrong with ballet?

DAD: What's "wrong" with ballet?

BILLY: It's perfectly "normal "

DAD: Perfectly normal?

GRANDMA: I used to go to ballet

BILLY: see!

DAD: Aye, for your nanna. For girls, not for lads, Billy. Lads do football, or... ..boxing, or.....wrestling.

Not frigging ballet. (*Billy Elliot* 00:27:09-00:27:42).

The dialogue above describes that Jackie Elliot is getting emotional when Billy wants ballet, **not boxing**. From within Jackie Elliot wants his son to take boxing lessons. Because Jackie wants Billy to become a professional boxer so that later Billy not should work as a miner like Jackie, that is what Jackie wants Billy without Billy knowing. At least do things that are done by men like football, boxing, etc. instead of doing ballet which is generally done by women. This is a characterization through internal action where we can see Jackie Elliot's characters from internal action that have been carried out and Jackie Elliot's emotional feelings when Billy did not box as his father wanted. Furthermore, this film also describes the internal actions of

Jackie Elliot when Jackie Elliot warns Tony not to go mining. The following is a part that can be the depiction of this situation:

DAD: You weren't thinking of taking it with you?

TONY: If you just wanna stand around getting the shit kicked out of you, that's fine.

DAD: Some of us are ready to fight back.

TONY: They're already after you.

DAD: You're no good to us in jail.

TONY: I don't plan on getting caught.

BILLY: What's going on?

TONY: Get back to bed.

DAD: Both of you!

TONY: Fuck you.

DAD: Put it down.

TONY: You gonna stop me?

DAD: I'm warning you. You haven't got it in you. You're finished!

TONY: Since Mom died, you're a useless twat. What are you gonna do about it?

BILLY: Stop it! (*Billy Elliot* 00:44:48-00:45:52).

The dialogue above talks about Tony who wants to go mining and is forbidden by his father, but Tony continues to deny and deny, Tony still wants to go mining and this makes Jackie Elliot emotional with all

Tony's denials. Jackie Elliot told Tony that outside it was very unsafe, what if Tony was arrested, Jackie knew that Tony was not strong if in prison, and Jackie was afraid if Tony experienced it. Jackie forbids Tony because Jackie thinks about Tony's safety and the safety of the family. What Jackie Elliot did is the characterization, namely characterization through internal action because of Jackie Elliot's emotions and fears for Tony and Jackie thinking about themselves. In addition, there is a parat in the film that depicts Jackie Elliot's internal action when he struggling to work in the mine as quoted below:

INT. DAD'S BEDROOM. VERY EARLY.

DAD gets up out of bed. He puts his shirt and trousers on. The clock says five thirty.

INT. CORRIDOR. THE SAME.

DAD comes out of his room. The door to Billy's room is ajar. He looks in and sees TONY and BILLY sleeping.

EXT. OPEN COUNTRY. EARLY MORNING.

DAD trudges across a field. Mist rising in the freezing weather.

It is before first light. As he continuous we see a crowd of men in donkey jackets and two coaches at the edge of the field. There are no one or two policemen and an official with a clipboard.

DAD nervously walks up to them. He **goes towards the official.**

A BLOKE recognizes DAD.

DAD walks away and stands alone at the corner of the field and lights a roly. He looks around at all the blokes. A cluster are laughing together but the whole thing has a sombre air.

DAD goes to get on the bus.

DAD throws his fag away and gets on.

INT. THE BUS. MORNING.

The bus is full of men. They are laughing. It is driving through the town and DAD is sitting next to the window. The bus starts to slow as it approaches the picket line. (*Billy Elliot* 01:17:17-01:17:24).

The quote above describes when Jackie Elliot will go mining to earn money so that Billy can audition for the Royal Ballet School in London, enter the Royal Ballet School and become a professional ballet dancer, which has become the dream of Jackie Elliot's family, especially for Billy. Jackie Elliot also went mining to think about his family who needed money then. What Jackie Elliot did was characterization through internal action because Jackie Elliot thought about himself and thought about his dream. In another scene in this film, the internal action of Jackie Elliot when Jackie Elliot is in the supermarket with the list of shopping. It can be seen from the quote below:

INT. SUPERMARKET. DAY.

DAD and TONY are doing the shopping. TONY is pushing the trolley. DAD goes to the shelf and picks up a pack of bacon.

TONY takes it off DAD. They carry on. **DAD has a list of stuff and is putting stuff in the trolley.** (*Billy Elliot* 00:24:48-00:25:28)

From the quote above can be seen that Jackie Elliot who is at the supermarket to buy family necessities and thinks about what the family needs. This is basically what the women do because his wife have passed away, so Jackie Elliot is responsible for the well-being of the family. In this case, Jackie Elliot who thinks about themselves is characterization through internal action.

Thus, according to characterization through internal action, it can be concluded that Jackie Elliot is someone who not only thinks about himself but also thinks about his family, especially his children, so Jackie Elliot feels fear and emotion if something happens to his family and children.

B.4 Characterization through the reaction of other characters

The fourth characterization is characterization through the reaction of other characters. It projects other characters to react towards a character. When it deals with a character it might be connected with gender matter. (Merdeka & Kumoro 111). This is supported by a statement from Andriany, “the way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization” (16). In the film, the dialogue between Jackie Elliot and Tony relates to the characterization through the reaction of the other characters below:

DAD: Put it down.

TONY: You gonna stop me?

DAD: I'm warning you.

You haven't got it in you. You're finished!

TONY: Since Mom died, you're a useless twat. What are you gonna do about it? (*Billy Elliot* 00:44:48-00:45:23).

The quote above describes that Jackie see Tony taking tools to mine, Jackie immediately asks Tony to put the tools back, but Tony does not want to do it and instead challenged Jackie. Jackie tries not to angry and control his emotions after Tony challenges him. Then Jackie tries to warns Tony not to go mining. But again and again, Tony ignored Jackie's words and give sentences that hurt Jackie a little. After that, Tony just left leaving Jackie and going mining. From this situation, Jackie is an emotional person because he can hold his emotions in dealing with Tony, a stoic when he sees Tony who does not want to listen and do his orders. The following is a part that can be a depiction of this situation:

DAD: Listen, son, from now on you can forget about the fucking ballet. You can get about the fucking boxing, as well. I'm busting my ass for those pences, and you're... No, from now on you stay here, you look after your nanna. Got it? Good.

GRANDMA: They used to say I could've been a professional dancer, with some training.

DAD: Will you shut up?

BILLY: I hate you! You're a bastard!

BILLY: Get off! (*Billy Elliot* 00:28:33-00:29:18).

From the quote above it can be seen that Jackie Elliot asks Billy to forget and not do ballet, and Jackie asks Billy to do boxing. According to Billy, Jackie is a selfish person it can be seen from Jackie who forbids Billy to do ballet and has to do boxing, Jackie does not give Billy space to express and develop his talent to become a ballet dancer and Jackie is an ambitious person because Jackie spends a lot of money just to put Billy in boxing lessons so that Billy can become a professional boxing not a professional ballet, but here Billy does not like boxing and only boxing.

Thus, according to characterization through the reaction of other characters it can be concluded that Jackie Elliot is an emotion person and stoic person according to Tony, and Jackie Elliot is an egoistical person and ambitious person according to Billy Elliot.

Based on the analysis of the second problem formulation, Jackie Elliot has four of the five characteristics of characterization, namely, Characterization through appearance, Characterization through dialogue, Characterization through internal action, and Characterization through the reaction of other characters.

Four out of five characterizations found on Jackie Elliot in *Billy Elliot* film, characterization through dialogue is the characterization that contributes the most to masculinity.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

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

A. Conclusion

Based on the discussion in chapter four and conducted by this study, Jackie Elliot has masculinity characteristics, that can be summarized in two results, the first is the characteristics of masculinity through Jackie Elliot's portrayal using Janet Saltzman Chafetz's concept of masculinity, and the second is characterization of Jackie Elliot using Edward Jones's theory.

The first result is about masculinity there are six characteristics found in Jackie Elliot. The first is physical, Jackie Elliot is powerful and strong person. The second is function of the man, Jackie Elliot provides his family with the physical body such as income, he is a backbone and breadwinner. The third is emotion, Jackie Elliot makes logical and rational decisions, stoic, control his emotion when facing problems. The fourth is intelligence, Jackie Elliot finds the solution to a problem using his logic, and practical thinking. The fifth is interpersonal, Jackie Elliot is someone who is responsibilities and independent. The last is other personal character, in which Jackie Elliot has success oriented, egoistical, ambitious person, and decisive person.

The second result is characterization using Edward Jones's theory. There are five characterizations found in Jackie Elliot. The first one is characterization through appearance, Jackie Elliot has a strong physical body and is a powerful person. The second one is characterization through dialogue, he has a simple family with a middle to lower economic background. The third one is characterization through internal action, Jackie Elliot is someone who not only thinks about himself but also thinks about his family, especially his children, so Jackie Elliot feels fear and emotion if something happens to his family and children. The last one is characterization through the reaction of other characters, Jackie Elliot is an emotion person and stoic person according to Tony, and Jackie Elliot is an egoistical person and ambitious person according to Billy Elliot.

B. Suggestion

For the other researchers in doing research dealing with the theory in the object of this study. The other researches can take the same theory which is masculinity but with the different object, such as *Fight Club* (1999), *The Punisher* (2017), *The Dark Knight* (2008), etc. or analyze the same object which is *Billy Elliot* film using different approaches.

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