

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND

Literature has been commonly used since the eighteenth century, equivalently with the French *belles lettres* to designate fictional and imaginative writings poetry, prose fiction and drama (Abraham, 2009: 177). Literature is a type of oral or written art that employs language to communicate concepts, feelings, and experiences. It comprises works from diverse eras, civilizations, and languages and spans a variety of genres, including fiction, poetry, theater, and non-fiction. The complexity of human nature, society, and the environment we live in are all depicted in literature, which represents the state of humanity.

Storytelling is one of the essential elements of literature because it enables authors to develop characters, locations, and narratives that captivate readers and arouse emotions. Through literature, authors may dive into the depths of human emotion, investigate the human experience, and provide insights into the human condition. Literature frequently touches on topics that are relevant to all people, including love, friendship, family, grief, identity, and the search for truth and meaning. As authors use language imaginatively to create vivid pictures, use metaphors and symbols, and experiment with various literary strategies to successfully deliver their messages, literary works also have aesthetic and artistic worth. Literature frequently acts as a platform for self-expression, giving writers a chance to share their viewpoints, question cultural standards, and probe the limits of their imagination and creativity.

Additionally, literature has the ability to affect and mold society. It can serve as a reflection of the social, cultural, and historical setting in which it is created, illuminating the values, philosophies, and practices of a certain era and location. Inspiring social movements, confronting injustices, and fostering

empathy and understanding among many cultures and groups, literature may also act as a change agent.

Drama, as a literary work, is a kind of writing that is created with actors on stage as the intended audience. It is a genre that tells a story, portrays characters, and emotes via conversation, action, and stage directions. Drama generally examines the intricacies of human relationships, society, and the human condition and can cover a broad range of subjects, genres, and formats. Drama generally uses monologues and soliloquies, which allow characters to speak directly to the audience, as well as dialogue, which is the spoken word of the characters. Dramatic speech serves a variety of functions, including as advancing the story, illuminating the motives and personalities of the characters, and expressing the themes and messages of the piece. Stage directions, which are instructions to actors and the production staff on how to execute the play, are another component of theatre in addition to conversation. The scenery, props, lighting, and facial expressions of the characters as well as their physical motions, gestures, and body language may all be included in stage directions. Stage instructions offer direction for the play's performance and interpretation, and they have a big influence on the piece's overall significance and impact.

Film is a cultural product and a means of artistic expression and is displayed both audio and visual. Film is considered as a mass communication which is a combination of various technologies such as photography and sound recording, the arts, both fine arts and theatrical arts, literature and architecture, as well as the art of music. Film is a moving picture (moving picture) as a manifestation of the existence of culture (Effendi 1986). Films can also be used as a medium for someone to express their ideas and a place to express their creativity. With the creativity that is poured into a film, someone who watches can be influenced by it. Either in terms of feelings, motivations, or even to the bad.

The visual and auditory components of a film are essential to giving the spectator a rich and immersive experience. Filmmakers can express mood, tone, and atmosphere as well as visually depict the characters' emotions, conflicts, and

dynamics by using cinematography, which includes camera angles, lighting, composition, and visual effects. In addition to dialogue, music, sound effects, and ambient noise, sound design also significantly contributes to the emotional impact of a drama film by giving the narrative depth and texture. Character development is a crucial component of drama in films since it entails the presentation of complicated, multifaceted individuals that go through emotional arcs and encounter difficulties and conflicts. The dynamics that play out on screen, the interactions between characters, and their relationships are frequently crucial to the story and ideas of the movie. In order to effectively portray the feelings, motives, and inner conflicts of the characters and provoke emotional reactions from the audience, actors' performances including their expressions, gestures, and line delivery are essential.

Films come in a variety of forms, including documentaries, story films, and cartoons. A "story film" is a particular kind of movie that is thought to have a plot, frequently played by or starring well-known actors, and sold as commerce (object of profit). This kind of movie might take the shape of a fictitious narrative or be based on a genuine story that has been changed in such a way that there are engaging components for both the plot and the audience (viewers). Films have several genres that are often used, such as Action, Drama, Romance, Comedy, Horror and Thriller. Film drama frequently explores universal themes like love, family, identity, morality, and societal challenges, much like other forms of drama do. It may illustrate the complexity of human emotions, probe into the inner workings of the human psyche, and provide insights into how humans think and feel. The social, cultural, and historical environment in which a film drama is produced can also be reflected in the work, serving as a window through which to observe and comprehend the outside world.

A woman is a mature female person. A man and woman's genome receives an X chromosome from his mother and a Y chromosome from his father, much like the majority of other animals. In comparison to a female pregnancy, the male fetus generates more androgens and less estrogen. The physiological

differences between men and women are mostly caused by the variation in the relative quantities of these sex hormones. A woman has a tight relationship with her femininity, while a guy has a close contact with his masculine side. A construct of men toward men is masculinity. Males and females are not born naturally with their masculine and feminine characteristics. Both masculinity and the differences between men and women are shaped by culture.

In our society, masculinity is often portrayed as a strong, unyielding force. Boys and men are taught from a young age to suppress their emotions and to "man up." This can lead to a wide range of emotional problems, including depression, substance abuse, and violence. Masculinity can also be harmful to physical health. Men are much more likely to die from heart disease or cancer than women are, and they are also more likely to engage in risky behavior such as driving while intoxicated or playing contact sports. The pressure to be masculine can also have negative consequences for relationships. Men often find it difficult to express their feelings and to form close emotional connections with others. This can lead to problems in marriage and other close relationships. Ultimately, it is clear that masculinity can be a very harmful concept. Boys and men need to be taught that there is no one "right" way to be a man. They should be allowed to express their feelings and to be creative and expressive in their own way. Only then will they be able to truly enjoy healthy, happy lives.

Everyone has the characteristics of a feminine side and a masculine side, but from these 2 sides, usually men are more dominant on the masculine side and women are more dominant on the feminine side. But not everyone is in accordance with their characteristics, it does not rule out the possibility that men have a dominant feminine side whereas women can also have a dominant masculine side.

However, in general, masculinity in women may be seen as a strength in terms of being assertive, independent, and unafraid to take on traditionally "male" roles and tasks. Additionally, a masculine woman may be seen as being confident and comfortable in her own skin, without feeling the need to conform to

traditional gender roles and expectations. While there are many positive aspects to masculinity in women, it can also have its drawbacks. For example, some may view a woman who is too masculine as being unfeminine or unapproachable. Additionally, in some cases, a woman's masculinity may be viewed as a sign of aggression or dominance, which can lead to conflicts or power struggles with others. Ultimately, masculinity in women is about being strong, confident, and comfortable in your own skin. It is about embracing your own unique strengths and using them to make a positive impact in the world.

The film used by the researcher is TAXI (2004). this film is interesting for researchers because this film has an interesting story and is rarely known by young people today, this film also won several awards in 2004 & 2005. The protagonist of this movie is Belle Williams, a licensed driver who works as a cab driver in order to support his passion for cars and his dreams of becoming a NASCAR racer. Her life was good until she met Washburn, who ruined it. Washburn was a client of Belle's (Jimmy Fallon). Police officer Washburn is pursuing four thieves who escaped with a car. Washburn couldn't drive a vehicle yet, so he had to take a cab. There was a chase, but the criminals were able to get away and cover their tracks. Washburn and Belle were unable to catch up with them. The two not only failed, but also created havoc in the streets. Belle's new driver's license was revoked as a result. it also made belle had to be detained at the police station while her favorite taxi car was also detained by the police. he looked for a way to take his car but he didn't want to take it forcibly, until finally he asked for an responsibility to washburn to find a way to get the car back to her. this is where their adventure begins to catch the criminals and release the detained Belle's car.

This study focuses on a female character named Belle Williams, this study was conducted to analyze the female character Belle Williams who is a unique character in this film and is different from other characters and Belle Williams has a masculine demeanor.

1.2. KNOWLEDGE GAP & PROBLEM STATEMENT

In this research there is a 3 questions:

1. How is masculinity portrayed by Belle Williams in TAXI 2004 Movie?
2. What is the Indicator of Belle Williams masculinity?
3. Which is the Belle's dominant trait between Masculinity and Femininity?

1.3. OBJECTIVE

As we know that women have a feminist side and men have a masculine side, but it is possible that these two characteristics can reverse. The researcher focuses on a female character named Belle Williams and wants to show through this research that Belle Williams has dominant masculine characteristics.

1.4.SIGNIFICANCE

Film is a visual and verbal-based social communication medium that displays a variety of social realities that exist close to the locale where the film was created. Films, as opposed to books and poetry, speak to the audience immediately through tangible visuals and sounds. Male actors are frequently used as the primary characters in movies. The observers, especially the ladies, will turn their attention to their male side. The author believes that the study will inform readers and viewers so that they will be able to understand the main character's characteristics rather than simply viewing the movie from an entertainment standpoint. The author also hopes that readers who are interested in understanding masculinity studies will find the research's findings useful.

1.5. BENEFIT OF THE STUDY

The results of this study are expected to provide the following benefits:

1.5.1 Theoretical Benefit

This research is expected to provide insight, new knowledge that has never existed before and also as a reference for other relevant research.

1.5.2 Practical Benefit

This research is expected to be a means for other students in the future to increase their knowledge as well as learning materials, especially BSRI theory.

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 PREVIOUS STUDY

After finding or searching in internet and university library, the researcher found many issues about masculine and female masculinity in some graduating papers and journals.