THE MASCULINITY ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER IN SIMONE FILM

A Thesis

Submitted to Letters and Humanities Faculty in Partial Fulfillment to the Requirements For The Strata One Degree (S1)

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JAKARTA
2014
ABSTRACT


The purpose of this research is to know the masculinity problem from Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s concept of the main character in the film. The writer used qualitative descriptive analysis method to analyze it. The data are collected from the dialogues in the script and some pictures in the film. The writer analyzed this film using masculinity theory.

From the analysis of this film, the writer finds that the main character’s masculinity appears in seven areas of Janet’s concept; Physic, Function, Sexual Aggressive, Emotion, Intellectual, Personality, and Other Personal Characteristics. It is discovered that the masculinities in Simone film is still represented conventionally. However, Janet’s concept of physic is not showing clearly from the appearance. The masculinity shown by the character of Viktor Taransky as represented as classed man who has a brave, leadership, and responsible character.
APPROVEMENT

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JAKARTA
2014
LEGALIZATION

Name : Zata Amani Ila N. H.
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Title : The Masculinity Analysis of Main Character in Simone Film

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on May 8th, 2014. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, May 8th, 2014

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, Mei 2014

Zata Amani Ila N. H.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

_In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful_

_Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb._

_May Allah bless you with__

_Alhamdulillahirabbil’alamin_, the writer would like to give the most appreciation and many thanks to Allah SWT, the Lord of the Universe and the thereafter. She sure, she cannot do anything without Him. Allah guided us with all of His blessed in our life. Then, peace and blessing is upon to our beloved prophet Muhammad SAW and all of his followers.

This paper is presented to English Letters Department of Adab and Humanities faculty of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta as partial fulfillment of the requirement for strata one degree.

The writer would like to express the highest gratitude to her family; her parents and brothers who giving spirit everyday that makes her strong.

The writer cannot fail to mention her advisor, Pita Merdeka, MA, for her great patients and contributions on finishing this paper. Thanks for all of her advices that have been given and may Allah SWT bless her and her family.

The writer also would like to convey her sincere gratitude particularly to important people who helped her from the beginning of outline until the outline becomes a complete work. They are:

1. Oman Faturahman, M.Ag., the Dean of Adab and Humanities Faculty.
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Finally, the writer hopes this paper is not only useful, but also invites the other research to discuss about masculinity. May Allah bless us. Amin.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Jakarta, May 2014

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Film is a form of audio-visual communication\(^1\). In 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 form of art, the popular form of the entertainment, and also business. And film is unique, set part from all other media by its quality of free and constant motion\(^2\). Film gave the image that can bring us in deep understanding about the real life, the emotional spot and popularity than the other media. So, film can be said not only contributed to a mass culture of entertainment and celebrity; it also provided a forum for education and critique through the tradition of social documentary, and served us a medium of personal expression in the form of avant-garde films and home movies.

Like a novel, short story, and drama, film has characters that make its story alive. It is very important in the intrinsic element. *Simone* film tells about Viktor Taransky (Alpacino), a divorced film director with a 13 years old daughter, working on a film that means a lot of him. Viktor must receive the reality that his lead actress on his feature decided to go out from his new film due to “creative differences”. Viktor persist his idealism for considering the


actress’s quality becomes ‘sweet dream’ for his career in film industry. The negotiation between the actress’s quality and profit of the financial is not his last goal of Viktor’s idealism. Viktor experiments with a new computer program he inherits from late acquaintance Hank Aleno which allows creation of a computer-generated woman which he can easily animate to play the film's central character. Viktor names his virtual actor "Simone", a name derived from the computer program's title, _Simulation One_. This film tells that Simone played by Viktor Taransky. Basically, Simone is the main character of the film. But, Simone is just a computer program and she live because of Viktor. So, Viktor Taransky is the real main character.

A man is an adult human male. Like most other mammals, a man’s genome inherits an X chromosome from his mother and a Y chromosome from his father. The male fetus produces larger amounts of androgens and smaller amounts of estrogens than a female fetus. This difference in the relative amounts of these sex steroids is largely responsible for the physiological differences that distinguish men from women.³

Man is close relationship with masculine side. Masculinity is a construction or gents toward male. Males are not born naturally with their masculine characteristics. Culture constructs masculinity and also determines the characteristics of male and female.⁴ Masculinity is characteristics, pattern,

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orientation and tendency that build statement quotation male identity. Based on Oxford Dictionary, masculinity is having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of men, connected with or like men. A man muscled body presents the image of masculinity, his strength, his courage, his adventure, and many more. In some cultures, masculinity may be an indicator of social status as much as wealth, race or social class. In western culture, for example, greater masculinity brings greater social status for males among their peers.

According to Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s concept, the characteristic of masculinity has seven areas or forms general culture. First, the image of men’s physic; second, men’s function; third, men’s sexual aggressive; fourth, men’s emotion; fifth, men’s intellectual; sixth, men’s personality; and seventh, the other personal characteristic’s areas concerning with ambition, proud, egoistical, moral, trustworthy, competition, and adventure.

Based on Encyclopedia Women and Gender, “masculinity ideology is a core constructed in the body of research attitudes toward men and male roles.” Men show his masculinity in their life. Men actually have masculinity side from their childhood. However, that side is not shown. When they grow up, they will show their masculinity in their life, such as home, in the office, in public transportation, in hospital, and public relation. They give some

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5 Rahmat Hidayat, _Ilmu Yang Seksis: Feminisme dan Perlawanan Terhadap Teori Sosial Maskulin_, (Yogyakarta: Jendela, 2004), cet-ke1, P. 173

6 http://www.associatedcontent.com/article/1036398/masculinity_theory_an_overview.html

7 www.masculinity.askdefine.com/ accessed on December, 4, 2013

attitudes that shown their masculine side. Masculinity appeared in several films, for example in Superman, Batman, James Bond 007, and Mission Impossible.

As seen in this film, the masculinity shows from some actions of Viktor Taransky. He represents masculinity values when he is facing some problems in his undercover. That is why the writer wants to analyze the masculinity through Viktor as the main character in Simone film.

B. Focus of Study

Based on the background of the study, this research will focus on Viktor Taransky’s characteristics which represent the masculinity values in Simone film according to Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s concept.

C. Research Questions

According to background and focus of the study, the writer tries to identify the problem by the following question:

1. How is the masculinity of Viktor Taransky represented in Simone film?

D. Significance of the Research

Film included medium of social communication that are formed from the merger of two senses, visually and verbally, which has an essence or theme of a story that reveals a lot of social realities that occur around the area where the movie itself grows. Films can also mean an industry that gave
priority to the existence and interest stories. Unlike the novel and the poem, film communicates directly through concrete images and sounds.⁹

There are many films use male for its main character. Their masculine side will become the focus for the watchers, especially the women. The writer hopes that the research can give knowledge to the readers and audiences, in order not to see the film only from entertainment view, but rather to see the form of the main character’s personality. The writer also hope that the result of the research would be beneficial for the reader who interested to understand masculinity studies.

E. Research Methodology

This research methodology includes important aspects, such as the method, data analysis, research instrument, and unit analysis.

1. The Methods of The Research

Based on research question and the significance of the study above, the writer applies qualitative descriptive method. A qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding based on the methodology to investigate a social phenomenon and the problems of humanity.

According to Bogdan and Taylor, they said that “qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written words and spoken of the people and observed behavior.”¹⁰ The

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descriptive analysis are taken from related papers, conversations, statements, how the director describes the main character in the film and observing the phenomenon that occurred in the film through masculinity theory.

2. Technique of Data Analysis

The data is gathered from several sources; such as film, books, and browsing from the internet. The collect data will be analyzed with masculinity theory to reveal the masculine values in Simone film. The writer use the qualitative research that means is which use verbal data and non-numerical as the basic of analysis data and solve the problem that examining. There are the steps of this research: first, the writer collecting the data that correlating to the objects and the sources which can support the analysis. Second, the writer watching Simone film. Then, the writer capturing and classifying the frame of the film. After that, data will be analyzed based on the masculinity of the main character. The last is concluding the results.

3. Instrument of Research

This research used the writer herself as the main instrument in collecting data through several ways, such as watching continuously, doing identification, analyzing, and put the important dialogues as the evidence that related to this research topic.
4. **The Unit of Analysis**

The writer uses *Simone* film which are directed by Andrew Niccol which was released on 2002 and produced by New Line Cinema as the unit analysis in this research.

5. **Time and Place**

This research was conducted during 2013 in English Letters Department, Adab and Humanities faculty, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta. The place of the research is done in some libraries that can support reference materials that are needed by the writer.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. The Definition of Film

Film employs the compositional elements of the visual arts: line, form, mass, volume, and texture. Like painting and photography, film exploits the subtle interplay of light and shadow. Like sculpture, film manipulates three dimensional spaces. But, like pantomime, film focuses on moving images, and as in dance, the moving images in film have rhythm. The complex rhythms of film resemble those of music and poetry, and like poetry in particular, film communicates through imagery, metaphor, and symbol. Like drama, film communicates visually and verbally: visually, through action and gesture; verbally, through dialogue. Finally, like novel, film expands or compresses time and space.\footnote{Joseph M. Boggs & Dennis W. Petrie. \textit{The Art of Watching Film}. (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008), p. 3.}

Based on the explanation above, film also can be useful to presenting a message.\footnote{Gatot Prakoso, \textit{Film Pinggiran – Antologi Film Pendek, Eksperimental & Dokumenter}, FFTV – IKJ dengan YLP, (Fatma Press), P. 22} Those all above, give us information about the film’s definition which is can be conclude as kinds of literary works.

B. Character

When we talk about a literary works, such as poetry or drama, there is character. The basic elements of literary works are not really so distinct from
one another, but instead work together to form a whole: character is shown in action, action or plot relates to setting, setting relates to tone, and theme involves all elements. Most of the people are interested in other people. When they meet someone for the first time, they notice certain things: how the person looks, speaks, and acts, for example.

To stay interested in film, a novel, a short story, or a play, people must find the characters interesting in some way. Some characters fascinate the viewers by being very different—by living in a distant place or time long past or being wildly glamorous or consummately evil.

Well-wrought fictional characters come alive for us while we read. And they are real enough to live in our memories long after their stories have ended. We might say that fictional characters posses the kind of reality that dreams have, a reality no less intense for being imagined. Although fictional characters cannot step out of the pages of their stories, we grant them a kind of reality equivalent to if not identical with our own. When we grant fiction this kind of reality, we permit ourselves to be caught up in the life of the story and its characters, perhaps to the point of allowing our own lives to be affected by them.13

To say that someone is a character suggests that he or she has a strange or eccentric personality; to say that a person has character implies his or her moral uprightness; to say something about a person’s character involves a discussion of his or her personal values and behavior.14

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14 Jane Bachman Gordon. 1999. *Fiction: The Elements of the Short Story*, p. 95
C. Characterization

Characterization is the depicting of clear images of a person. It really doesn’t matter who or what the characters are, so long as we can identify ourselves with them. We may read of the behavior of a pair of mice: how they live, where they live, what they eat, how they go about finding their food.15

There are two methods of characterizations: the dramatic and the analytic. In the dramatic we form our opinions of the characters from what they do and say, from their environment, and from what other characters think of them. In the analytic method the writer comments upon the characters, explaining their motives, their appearance, and their thoughts.16

In film, character is an important element that develops the story because character is person who carries out the events of film and then those events become a story. A character then is presumably an imagined person who inhabits a story—although that simple definition may admit to a few exceptions.17

1. Characterization through Appearance

Because most film actors project certain qualities of character the minute they appear on the screen, characterization in film has a great deal to do with casting a major aspect of film characterization is revealed visually and instantaneously.18 The minute we see actors on the screen, we make certain assumption about them because of their facial features, dress,

16 Ibid. p. 34
18 Ibid. p. 50
physical, build, and mannerisms and the way they move. The appearance of character is the first impression that we get when they appear in the first time. Our first visual impression may be proven erroneous as the story progresses, but it is certainly an important means of establishing character.

2. Characterization through Dialogues

Characters in a fictional film naturally reveal a great deal about themselves by what they say. But a great deal is also revealed by how they say it. Their true thoughts, attitudes, and emotion can be revealed in subtle ways through word choice and through the stress, pitch and pause patterns of their speech. The actors use grammar, sentence structure, vocabulary, and particular dialects reveals great deal about their character’s social and economic level, educational background, and mental processes.

3. Characterization through External Action

Although appearance is important measure of a character’s personality, appearances are often misleading. Perhaps the best reflections of character are a person’s action. It must be assumed, of course, that the real characters are more mere instruments of the plot that they do for a purpose, out of motives that are consistent with their overall personality. Of course some action are more important in revealing character that others. Sometimes the most effective characterization is achieved not by the large action in the film but by the small, seemingly insignificant ones.

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19 Ibid
20 Ibid, p. 52
4. Characterization through The Internal Action

Inner action occurs within characters mind and emotion and consists of secret, unspoken thoughts, daydream, aspirations, memories, fears, and fantasies. People’s hopes, dreams, and aspirations can be as important to an understanding of their character as any real achievement, and their fears and insecurities can be more terrible to them than any real catastrophic failure. The most obvious way in the film maker reveals inner reality is by taking us visually or aurally into the mind so that we see or hear the things that the character imagines, remembers, or thinks about.

5. Characterization through Reaction of Other Characters

The way other characters view a person often serves as an excellent means of characterization. Sometimes, great deal information about a character is already providing through such means before the characters first appear on the screen.21

D. Gender

Gender refers to the socially constructed roles, behaviors, activity, and attributes that a given society considers appropriate for men and women.22 Gender history is certainly closely related to the cultural turn. The leading statement on gender as an analytical category comes from Joan Scott.23 For her, gender is “the knowledge that establishes meanings for bodily

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21 Ibid, p. 53
22 www.who.int/gender/whatisgender/en accessed on Wednesday, December 04, 2013
23 Joan Wallach Scott is an American historian of France with contributions in gender history and intellectual history
differences.”

It is deployed in images, texts, and practices to shape meanings, and these meanings then mold people’s understandings and experiences. In this vision, to shape meaning is a political act involving the exercise of power that affects peoples’ lives. Gender has been not only “a primary way of signifying power relationships,” then, but also “a constitutive element of social relations.”

Gender is a social category used by most human societies as a basis for socialization and social status. It is constructed from the particular conditions, experiences, and contingencies that a culture systematically pairs with human femaleness and maleness and reflects the culture’s definition of femininity and masculinity.

Gender is the psychological, social, and cultural features and characteristics that have become strongly associated with the biological categories of female and male. Gender can become manifest in a culture as essential sex differences, as ways to organize women and men via laws and implicit policies, as the language and discourse to describe what is normative for women and men, and as interpersonal processes reproducing that society’s meaning of what it means to be a woman or a man.

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E. Masculinity

Masculine and feminine are gender categories. It is defined in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995), masculinity is the “quality of being masculine”, whereas masculine is “having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of or appropriate for men”. The word ‘masculinity’ refers to the characteristics of being masculine, manly, male stereotypes, having or occurring in a stressed final syllable ‘masculine rhyme’, having the final chord occurring on a strong beat ‘masculine candence’ as a concept, however, masculinity is not that easy to be defined. George Tillner (1997), a researcher specializing in masculinity at University of Vienna. Defines that “masculinity is commonly understood as a form of identity, the (real or normative) gender identity of men which cannot be isolated from other dimensions of identity, e.g. ethnicity or work” since all of those “aspects of identity are intersecting and overlapping, are constantly combined in individual acts.”

In other words, masculinity as a concept is not only of individual identity but a shared gender identity in men general, in relation to other dimension of individual and social lives. Putting it all into other simple words, masculinity is a concept of being a man that is owned by every man and is very much shaped by the perpective and beliefs of the society in general.

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Even though masculinity can be shared universal concept, the concept is not fixed.\textsuperscript{30} It will undergo changes from time to time and it owns unique specification from place to place. Masculinity must be observed and discussed in accordance to its time, condition, and any other elements connected to it.\textsuperscript{31}

F. The Characteristics of Masculinity

Janet Saltzman Chafetz is professor of sociology. She focused her teaching and research energies on the study of gender roles and the sociology of gender. She did many publications included the books “Gender Equity” and “The Handbook on the Sociology of Gender.”\textsuperscript{32} Chafetz is one of the most prominent feminist theorists committee to develop scientific explanations of gender stratification in 1960’s and early 1970’s; she is describes seven areas of masculinity in general culture. First, men usually concern to their Physical, they seem more virile and athletic. The strong body will be accepted by men, because they want to look like more powerful, and strong body is represented it. They also have brave characteristic and unconcerned about appearance and aging. Second, the masculinity can be analyzed from functional, its mean that men provider for their family from physical treat. Third, sexual aggressive is one important thing to make a man more gentlemen, they have more aggressive sexual than women, experienced. In society, they accept the single status. Fourth, based on their emotional, men usually can stoic they emotional,

\begin{thebibliography}{99}


\bibitem{31} Ibid.

\bibitem{32} http://www.uh.edu/news-events/archive/nr/2006/07july/071006chafetzobit.html, accessed on June, 14\textsuperscript{th} 2014.
\end{thebibliography}
the guest the crying is taboo for men, the never crying. Fifth, we could point out men’s masculinity from their intellectual; they have logical point of view, intellectual, rational, objective and practical. Sixth, based on their interpersonal, men usually have leader, more dominating than women, disciplinarian, more independent, free, individualistic and demanding. Seventh, other personal characteristics, the reason of men’s life is success oriented, ambitious, aggressive, competitive, proud, egotistical, moral, trustworthy; decisive, uninhibited and adventurous.  

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Description

In this chapter, the writer wants to describe the research based on the research question. The writer would like to analyze the character of Viktor Taransky in Simone film through masculinity concept of Janet Saltzman Chafetz. There are seven areas of Janet’s masculinity concept: Physic, Function, Sexual Aggressive, Emotion, Intellectual, Personality, and Other Personal Characteristics.

Simone is a movie about a film director who lost his actress because of the different creativity. Therefore, the director, Viktor Taransky, was getting into depression until he met a man named Hank Aleno one night in his studio. Hank Aleno gave a ‘new actress’ to Viktor from a computer code. Viktor could gain his career again through his ‘new actress’ named ‘Simone’ or ‘Simulation One’. Viktor got some awards in all his latest films because of Simone. Both Simone and Viktor became really popular. However, Viktor had to pay his popularity with the hard work in hiding Simone’s figure because she is not real.

From the film, there are some corpuses to analyze:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Corpus</th>
<th>Minute</th>
<th>Character of Masculinity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Picture 1</td>
<td>01:06:19</td>
<td>Physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Picture 2</td>
<td>01:30:17</td>
<td>Physic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Viktor</td>
<td>00:10:49</td>
<td>Physic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Look. I've analyzed this footage. We've"
got everything we need in the can already. If I could just make the proper adjustments, we can finish this film without her.”

Executive 2: “Viktor, according to the trial her attorneys filed at noon today. They’ll sue if the film is released with Nicola in single frame.”

Executive 1: “They will sue, Viktor. They are serious.”

Viktor: “So, let’s recast.”

Hal: “Nicola Anders is the only actress in the world that could play that part.”

Viktor: “It’s a remake, Hal. Nicola Anders is not bigger than this picture.”

Elaine: “Of course, she is, Viktor. No other name is going to sign on now.”

Viktor: “Who needs a name? We’ll cast an unknown.”

Hal: “I’m not going to play opposite an unknown.”

Elaine: “We can’t sell a unknown.”

Executive 1: “The numbers don’t work.”

Elaine: “If we ever want to be in the Nicola Anders business again, we have to cut our losses and...”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Character</th>
<th>Dialogue</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Picture 3</td>
<td>00:18:58 Function  Adam states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Picture 4</td>
<td>00:14:59 Function  Eve states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Picture 5</td>
<td>00:58:57 Function  Samantha states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Max</td>
<td>“Nice boat, Taransky!”</td>
<td>00:59:00</td>
<td>Function</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viktor</td>
<td>“It’s not a boat, it’s a yacht.”</td>
<td>00:59:05</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Picture 6</td>
<td>01:15:44 Function  Jordan states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Picture 7</td>
<td>00:42:35 Sexual Aggressive  Jordan states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Picture 8</td>
<td>01:19:30 Sexual Aggressive  Jordan states something.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sexual Aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Viktor</td>
<td>“You look so…”</td>
<td>00:42:05</td>
<td>Sexual Aggressive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>“So… so much like her?”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Viktr</td>
<td>“Oh yes, of course like her, but you’re very beautiful in your own right.”</td>
<td>00:43:01</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Faith</td>
<td>“I do find myself strangely attracted to you, Mr. Taransky.”</td>
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<td>Viktr</td>
<td>“Call me Viktor.”</td>
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<td>Faith</td>
<td>“Viktor.”</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Elaine</td>
<td>“When is she coming over?”</td>
<td>01:18:55</td>
<td>Sexual Aggressive</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Viktr</td>
<td>“About now. She’s already here.”</td>
<td>01:19:30</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elaine</td>
<td>“What?”</td>
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<td>Viktr</td>
<td>“Elaine, Simone is not coming tonight or another night.”</td>
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<td>Victor</td>
<td>“I want you back, Elaine.”</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Elaine</td>
<td>“Oh, I want you back, too, Viktor.”</td>
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<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Picture 9</td>
<td>01:27:00 Emotion  Jordan states something.</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Simone</td>
<td>“What’s the matter, Viktor? You look so sad. Don’t you love me anymore? It’s over, isn’t it?”</td>
<td>01:26:31</td>
<td>Emotion</td>
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Viktor: “I know what you think, Simone. It’s a phoney-baloney world. We all live with one big lie. So, what should you lived, too? You’re more authentic than people that worship you. And that’s the problem. You looking at the real fraud. I told myself this is all about the work, but if that was the truth, it wouldn’t matter for me. It does. It does. I’m sorry, Simone. Here I was trying to convince whole world you exist, but I was really trying to convince that I exist. It’s not that you aren’t human, but I am.”

Elaine: “Every actor is an invention, Viktor. You just got lucky that she’s loyal enough to stay with you. Maybe she’s staying out of pity, who knows? I mean, she doesn’t need you. Some people even say you’re holding her back.”

Viktor: “I’m gonna tell you the secret, now, Elaine. Simone is not real person. I invented her.”

Elaine: “How much that you’ve had drunk, Viktor?”

Viktor: “There is no Simone. I’m Simone.”
Elaine: “You’re Simone?”
Viktor: “I’ve done the impossible thing. I have re-created the infinite nuances of human being and human soul. I have take it nothing and made it something. I’ve breathed life in a machine. I made a miracle.”
Elaine: “Viktor, stop it, please.”
Viktor: “I swear, Elaine. As God is my judge I swear I made Simone. I made her.”
Elaine: “You made Simone?”
Viktor: “Yes.”
Elaine: “Viktor, she made you.”

| 17. | Picture 11 | 01:03:05 | Intellectual |
| 18. | Picture 12 | 01:08:06 | Intellectual |
| 19. | Picture 13 | 00:39:44 | Intellectual |
| 20. | Viktor: “Don’t you see? They are mocking us, Elaine. They’re mocking, we’re at their mercy. What happened? I mean, we always had a movie stars, but they used to be our stars, remember? We were the one who tell them what to do and we would tell them what to wear, who to date—”
Elaine: “That’s what you want.”
Viktor: “—When they were under contract to us, we could change their names if we wanted to more than once.” | |
<p>| 21. | Picture 14 | 00:30:17 | Personality |</p>
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| 22. | **Lainey**: “I’m sorry Mom canned you.”
|   | **Viktor**: “Well, I’m gonna finish this picture. Lainey, I’m gonna finish it. Because it’s important.”
|   | **Lainey**: “I know you’ll do it, Dad. You’re Viktor Taransky.”
|   | **Viktor**: “I’m Viktor Taransky.”

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| 23. | **Viktor**: “Can you ever stop doing that?”
|   | **Lainey**: “Why?”
|   | **Viktor**: “You’ll lose yourself in that thing. You gotta get out more. How you gonna meet boys?”
|   | **Lainey**: “Dad, I know plenty of boys.”
|   | **Viktor**: “You do? Who? Where do you meet them? You meet them in those chat rooms? How do you know you’re not talking to some middle-aged freak?”
|   | **Lainey**: “Dad, I can spot middle-aged freak a mile away.”
|   | **Viktor**: “It’s beautiful today. Let’s go outside and eat. And Lainey, leave the computer, please.”

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| 24. | **Viktor**: “Elaine, do you know what these are?”
|   | **Elaine**: “Mike and Ike’s?”
|   | **Viktor**: “They’re not just Mike and Ike’s, they are cherry Mike and Ike’s. Do you know why I, Viktor Taransky, two-times Academy Award nominated director—”
|   | **Elaine**: “Viktor, that was ‘Short Subject’.”
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<tr>
<td>Viktor : “—overseeing the most cherished movie project of my entire career.”</td>
<td>25. Hank : “You have to see her.” Viktor : “Oh, I’ve seen those. Not like this. Yeah, well, you’re talking about a ‘syn-thespian’ a virtual actor.” Hank : “No, we call them ‘vac-tors’.” Viktor : “‘Vac-tors’? I need a flesh.” Hank : “Flesh is weak. It can’t be done. With my computer code, it can be done. You and me, we can do this together.” Viktor : “I don’t know anything about computers.” Hank : “See? That’s why... that’s why you’re so perfect. You have something that I don’t have.” Viktor : “What’s that?” Hank : “An eye. An eye for performance. You know the truth when you see it, I mean, I’ve seen your movies. I love your movies.”</td>
<td>00:10:34 - 00:11:18</td>
<td>Other Personal Characteristic</td>
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<td>26. Viktor : “What is exactly that you want?” Sayer : “I want to see her. Unless you show me Simone live and in person, I’ll show these photo to the authorities.” Viktor : “Alright. You’ve got a deal. If you gonna see her, you’ll gonna see her.”</td>
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<td>01:00:16 - 01:00:39</td>
<td>Other Personal Characteristic</td>
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B. Data Analysis

1. Masculinities in Simone Film

Janet Saltzman Chafetz describes seven areas of masculinity in general culture: *Physic*, a man performance whether man body and power such as virile, athletic, strong, or brave. *Function*, it discusses men as backbone of being a breadwinner or provider both for his relative and his necessity. *Sexual aggressive*, it discusses men sexually aggressive and their experience relationship of women. *Emotion*, it discusses men way hiding or control their emotion. *Intellectual*, it discusses men brain such as logical thinking, intelligence, objective and practice. *Personality*, It discusses men authority and responsibility which include leading, dominating, discipline, independent, and individual. *Other Personal Characteristics*, it discusses strong characteristic of men ambition and effort of getting something, further includes success orientation, ambitious, proud, egoist, moral, trustworthy, decisive, competitive and adventure.\(^\text{34}\)

Based on the concept, the writer would like to analyze Simone film with those seven areas.

a. Physic

Physic in this concept means body, which is important for human performance. It tends for man of virility and athletic side. The strong body will be accepted by men, because they want to be seen

powerful and strong. They also have brave personality and not really concern about appearance and aging. In Simone film, Viktor Taransky is not directly showing his body like in hero’s film such as Spiderman, Superman, James Bond 007, Mission Impossible, etc, but only by the appearance and the act implied.

From the picture 1, we can see how Viktor standing with the cigarette on his finger and wearing sunglasses. Viktor is represented as a man with shirt, tie, and overcoat which is relating to a man suits. In this film, Viktor is described as a smoker. Commonly, cigarette has become a symbol of masculinity in man world. It can be seen from the advertisement in mass media or television. The advertisement always used man as its model. Thus, the writer wants to emphasize Viktor’s manliness by showing the picture when he smokes. Different with the other character in this film. Viktor has a security guard to keep his studio set where Simone created. As usual, the security guard wears his uniform and it looks masculine. But, his posture is not showing a masculine man. Viktor is panic because the reporters enter the studio while he gives the security guard a trust to keep the studio set. It makes Viktor disappointed. From
what he cannot keep the promise, it had already showing that the security

guard is not a masculine man, because trustworthy is one of masculinity
concept by Janet Saltzman Chafetz.

Another example to show Viktor’s physic is the strong side that he
has. It can be seen from these pictures below:

Viktor decided to destroy Simone after he visited Hank’s grave. He
chose to hide Simone from public forever and told them she was dead. So,
Viktor threw the disks into the sea. From the picture implied, Viktor lifted
the box that full of disks in his personal boat. It was very heavy to lifted
without any help from the other people. It called strong because Viktor did
it by himself.

But, Viktor is not merely fulfilling the physic concept of Janet with
his appearance. Smoking and strength are not showing clearly his
masculine side. However, Viktor has a brave personality which is counted
as masculinity concept.

Viktor : “Look. I’ve analyzed this footage. We’ve got everything
we need in the can already. If I could just make the
proper adjustments, we can finish this film without her.”

Executive 2 : “Viktor, according to the writ her attorneys filed at noon
today. They’ll sue if the film is release with Nicola in a
single frame.”

Executive 1 : “They will sue, Viktor. They are serious.”
From the conversation above, it can be seen that Viktor has a brave to decide something. Although, no one support him to rejected Nicola Anders, the actress who chose to receive another film, Viktor is still preserved his decision to search another actress, even she is not as famous as Nicola. He was sure that his film will steal the attention from public like his previous films. The bravery to preserve a decision or to decide something is obviously shown masculine side of man.

b. Function

Masculinity can be analyzed from function, too; it means that men as a provider for their family or themselves, defender of family from physical treat. Viktor Taransky was a widower. He lived alone after divorced with his second wife, Elaine, although he had a daughter, named Lainey. Viktor gained his success as a film director after he created Simone. Viktor could comply all of his needs by himself as a rich and successful man. These pictures below are Viktor’s assets:
All pictures above describe how luxurious life style that Viktor had. First, he had a beach house which was the only one in there. The house was big and sometimes his daughter came to visit him. It was located precisely at the edge of beach and comfortable enough for a film director who lived alone. Besides in picture 4, picture 5 also describes Viktor’s life style. When he came to the press conference, he always drives a Limousine with a driver. Viktor also had a yacht. In the film, he just used it to throw away Simone’s disk and then told the press that Simone was dead. See the quotation below:

\[\begin{align*}
\text{Max} & : \text{“Nice boat, Taransky!”} \\
\text{Viktor} & : \text{“It’s not a boat, it’s a yacht.”}
\end{align*}\]

(Simone, 00:59:00 – 00:59:05)

Viktor also shows his masculinity as the provider by becoming a good father for Lainey. For example it can be seen on the picture below:
On Lainey’s birthday, Viktor gave a classic car as a present. Although they were not living together anymore, Viktor was still showing his affection toward his child. He was also still supporting Lainey’s life by providing her need.

c. Sexual Aggressive

Sexual means intimacy or desire relationship. In _Simone_ film, sexual is not to be a sexual intimate but becomes a foundation to make close relationship between men and women. In this film, Viktor Taransky did some kissing scenes with two women in different affection. As seen on the pictures below:

From picture 7, it can be seen that Viktor received a kiss from a young woman named Faith that pretended to be Simone. Viktor wanted to show the reporters that Simone was real, so he rented a presidential suite to play a trick with the reporters outside the hotel. Viktor and Faith talked each other in
Viktor’s Limousine when they succeed to tricking the reporters. As the corpus below:

Viktor : “You look so...”
Faith : “So... so much like her?”
Viktor : “Oh yes, of course like her, but you’re very beautiful in your own right.”
Faith : “I do find myself strangely attracted to you, Mr. Taransky.”
Viktor : “Call me Viktor.”
Faith : “Viktor.”

(Simone, 00:42:05 – 00:43:01)

From the dialogue above, implies that Faith kissed Viktor first because of the attracted and Viktor receive it without kiss back. The sentence I do find myself strangely attracted to you, Mr. Taransky means that Faith secretly interested to Viktor. It was because of his intellectual as film director who changed the world with presented Simone in his film and it was not because of the handsome face like woman usually feel. So, Faith was very thankful to Viktor because of her chance to acted as Simone through kissing.

Besides, on picture 8, Viktor give a kiss to his ex-wife, Elaine. It looks that they were still have feeling one each other. Elaine was very curious about the relationship between Viktor and Simone, so she came quietly to Viktor’s beach house only for looking what they did as a couple. However, Elaine found him smoking at the terrace. Elaine asked when Simone would come, but Viktor just confessed his true feeling to her. See the corpus below:

Elaine : “When is she coming over?”
Viktor : “About now. She’s already here.”
Elaine : “What?”
Viktor : “Elaine, Simone is not coming tonight or another night. I want you back, Elaine.”
Elaine : “Oh, I want you back, too, Viktor.”

(Simone, 01:18:55 - 01:19:30)
The sentence *I want you back* and *I want you back, too, Viktor* means actually both of them still had a desire to be a spouse and started a new life together like before. Viktor wanted to live as a normal man who had a happy little family without chased by paparazzi that always asked about Simone. He explained to Elaine that Simone was not a real human because Elaine told him that she would break Viktor’s relationship with Simone if they got back together. Viktor show the real man’s responsibility by changing the sexual aggressive into the responsibility.

From those evidences, there are two differences among sexual aggressive of man. *First*, sexual aggressive is needed in the order to make Viktor’s career grown up through received the gratitude from a woman who attracted for his intellectual. *Second*, sexual aggressive in this term changes to the responsibility for saving the other’s life. In this case is Viktor as founder of Simone, who is responsible to finish what he began. It means that Viktor will destroyed Simone and her life in entertainment world, in order to get the happiness with woman he loved.

d. Emotion

Emotion means showing a feeling of anger or emotion, aligned with Janet’s concept⁴⁵, men should stabilize their emotion when they facing problems. *Simone* represents the character’s emotion throughout the picture below:

From picture 9 above it can be seen how Viktor tried to hide his emotion. After visited Hank Aleno’s grave, Viktor got an idea to clear his problem by coming to the set in a mess appearance. He was talked to Simone on the computer screen. See the corpus below:

*Simone*: “What's the matter, Viktor? You look so sad. Don’t you love me anymore? It’s over, isn’t it?”

*Viktor*: “I know what you think, Simone. It’s a phoney-baloney world. We alive with one big lie. So, what should you lived, too? You’re more authentic than people that worship you. And that’s the problem. You looking at the real fraud. I told myself this is all about the work, but if that was the truth, it wouldn’t matter for me. It does. It does. I’m sorry, Simone, here I was trying to convince whole world you exist, but I was really trying to convince that I exist. It’s not that you aren’t human, but I am.”

(Simone, 01:26:31 – 01:28:10)

The sentence *I’m sorry, Simone, here I was trying to convince whole world you exist, but I was really trying to convince that I exist* refers to Viktor’s guilty feeling. He had already controlled his emotion, because the moment when Simone was created, there were some troubles coming over him. Some of the troubles that came were when his studio chief suddenly entered the set without Viktor’s knowing. The reporters that always chased him everywhere wants to interview Simone in person. He could not let the other people knew his secret, so he tried to keep his temper until that scene. Viktor came to the conclusion to destroy Simone. He made Simone
completely disappear and told the public that she died. Viktor was really sad to let Simone gone because it also meant that he had to prepare losing his popularity as a famous film director.

Another example of Viktor hiding his emotion is when he talked to Elaine about who Simone was. As seen from conversation below:

Viktor: “I’m gonna tell you the secret, now, Elaine. Simone is not real person. I invented her.”

Elaine: “Every actor is an invention, Viktor. You just got lucky that she’s loyal enough to stay with you. Maybe she’s staying out of pity, who knows? I mean, she doesn’t need you. Some people even say you’re holding her back.”

Viktor: “No, listen. Simone is thin air. She is pixel molded by me from a mathematical equation. I inherited it from a madman.”

Elaine: “How much that you’ve had drunk, Viktor?”

Viktor: “There is no Simone. I’m Simone.”

Elaine: “You’re Simone?”

Viktor: “I’ve done the impossible thing. I have re-created the infinite nuances of human being and human soul. I have take it nothing and made it something. I’ve breathe life in a machine. I made a miracle.”

Elaine: “Viktor stop it, please.”

Viktor: “I swear, Elaine. As God is my judge I swear I made Simone. I made her.”

Elaine: “You made Simone?”

Viktor: “Yes.”

Elaine: “Viktor, she made you.”

(Simone, 01:20:33 - 01:22:15)

The conversation above indicates how Viktor Taransky hiding his emotion during his explanation. Elaine and also media always thought that Victor had a special relationship with Simone more than just a relationship between director and his actress. It made Viktor tired, so he tried to tell the truth but Elaine did not believe what he said. The sentence How much that you’ve had drunk, Viktor? shows even Viktor talked to Elaine slowly and
deeply, she did not believe it. Moreover, the sentence *As God is my judge I swear I made Simone* supports his words. That scene was depicted Viktor’s effort to hide his emotion because Elaine was too difficult to believe that Simone was not real. Till the end of the conversation, on the contrary Elaine told that Simone made Viktor and Viktor just gave a reaction we can see on picture which is captured below:

![Picture 10](image-url)

After analyzing, we know that emotion in man’s masculinity here is showing clearly. According to Janet’s concept\(^{36}\), men can stabilize their emotion when they face the problems. Emotion in this concept is anger, so Viktor Taransky’s behavior is suitable with the concept. Without overflow his anger extremely, he chooses to pour out his emotion when talking to Simone before make her disappears. Actually, Viktor has a chance to tell the truth madly, but he just explained it deeply and slowly to Elaine even though she cannot believes what he said. It is different with the other character named Max Sayer. He is the leader of Echo Corporation, a company of mass media. He cannot control his anger when his staffs failed to take Simone’s picture in a party. Absolutely it is not suitable with masculine side of man.

\(^{36}\) *Ibid.*
e. Intellectual

Intellectual is connected with a person’s powers of reasoning. Belong to Janet’s concept; intellectual includes logical thinking, intelligence, and practice. Simone is a film where the story is dominant with fantasy. Viktor Taransky is a film director who has a false actress from mathematical sign on computer program named Simone. For fixed the situation well, Viktor always did some tricks to hide Simone in front of the public.

Both of the pictures explain the effort of Viktor in making Simone real in front of people. Picture 11 shows Simone was singing. Viktor brought Simone to the concert that was made for her fans all over the world to convince the reporters that were doubt about Simone’s existence. Viktor used the hologram system and asked the stage arranger to make stage full of smoke in order to make Simone’s figure is not transparent.

Due to Lainey’s request, Viktor made Elaine talked to Simone in person, by making a statue that decorated like Simone. He also uses a telephone with a system to substitute Simone’s voice in order to make Elaine believes that she talked to Simone, as seen on the picture 12. Both of the ways he practiced are intelligence. Make a hologram figure for thousand people in

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37 Ibid.
the concert area was not easy. He should empower the system in order to make the concert successful and Viktor did it. Viktor’s effort to make Simone real was still continued. Pictures below are some steps of it.

On Viktor’s character, the intellectual of men appears when he tried to hide Simone. Viktor checked in a presidential suite of a luxurious hotel on behalf of Enomis. A witty receptionist boy used mirror to turn the paper until he knew that Enomis is Simone, then he called Max Sayer from Echo magazine to coming. Picture 13 to 13.3 show the way Viktor tricked the reporters outside the hotel.

From picture 13, Viktor starts the trick by putting the women’s vest on sofa. So, it could make imagery as if Simone was nude in that room. Viktor cut a little bit of blonde wig on washbasin to make an illusion that Simone was cut her hair after she take a bath as seen on picture 13.1. Moreover picture 13.2 shows Viktor combined a Barbie doll and a lamp to create Simone’s shadow on the window. The reporters who waited exactly below the
presidential suite’s window were very excited to see Simone’s shadow and started to take a picture. We also can see clearly on picture 13.3, all of the tricks that Viktor did, were his own idea. He finished it by himself without any help.

From the analysis, we can conclude that masculinity can be identified or revealed from someone’s intelligence and logical thinking. Viktor uses his logical thinking when he tricked the reporters through blonde wig and Barbie doll in order to protect Simone’s undercover identity.

f. Personality

Personality means the characteristics and qualities of a person which can be seen as a whole. And interpersonal means exiting or done between two people where one of them can be leader and dominant. Based on their interpersonal, men usually have leadership, more dominating than women, disciplinarian, more independent, free, individual, and responsibility.

In Simone film, Viktort Taransky was represented as a man who had a leadership characteristic, more independent, and responsible. Viktor was a film director and it meant that he had to be a leader for his crews. Film director usually more dominating because he had to manage all of the scene’s movement in film. The dialogue below shows Viktor’s thought about his job when he talked to Elaine:

\[
\text{Viktor}: \text{“Don’t you see? They are mocking us, Elaine. They’re mocking, we’re at their mercy. What happened? I mean, we always had a movie stars, but they used to be our stars, remember? We were the one who tell them what to do and we would tell them what to wear, who to date—”}
\]

\[
\text{Elaine}: \text{“That’s what you want.”}
\]
Viktor: “—When they were under contract to us, we could change their names if we wanted to more than once.”
(Simone, 00:05:48 – 00:06:07)

The sentence *We were the one who tell them what to do* means that film director could be a leader for the actors and the actresses who played in his film. Even, the director could change their names for the sake of their bright career. The other characteristic in masculinity is independent. After divorced, Viktor lived without household assistant. He was doing the housework by himself. As seen on the picture below:

Picture 14

Picture 14 tells Viktor made a breakfast while Lainey was typing in her laptop. He cooked some baked breads and sausage for them. Lainey should be able to make a breakfast since she is a girl but she just sat in front of her laptop and talked to her father. It would be possible for Viktor asked Lainey to cook but he did nothing. Living alone without any household made Viktor more independent and also responsible for himself.

Responsibility is a masculinity’s characteristic. In this film, the responsibility characteristic is also appears from conversation below:

*Lainey*: “I’m sorry Mom canned you.”

*Viktor*: “Well, I’m gonna finish this picture. Lainey, I’m gonna finish it. Because it’s important.”

*Lainey*: “I know you’ll do it, Dad. You’re Viktor Taransky.”

*Viktor*: “I’m Viktor Taransky.”
Viktor gained his bright career as a film director by himself, particularly after he lost the actress that rejected Viktor’s film project due to ‘creative differences’. Viktor fired by Elaine as the producer because of differences opinion about business in cinema’s world. He was failed three times to produce film and he even lost his actress, Nicola Anders, in the latest film that he produced. When Viktor looking for another actress to replace Nicola, Elaine refused it and told him to press his egoism in order to get Nicola back, but Viktor did not want to have any relation again with Nicola. Although he was fired, he was still persisting to finish his film whatever the problem happened and the sentence I’m gonna finish this picture, Lainey, I’m gonna finish it because it’s important supports the evidence of Viktor’s responsibility. The other responsibility shows from dialogue below:

Viktor : “Can you ever stop doing that?”
Lainey : “Why?”
Viktor : “You’ll lose yourself in that thing. You gotta get out more. How you gonna meet boys?”
Lainey : “Dad, I know plenty of boys.”
Viktor : “You do? Who? Where do you meet them? You meet them in those chat rooms? How do you know you’re not talking to some middle-aged freak?”
Lainey : “Dad, I can spot a middle-aged freak a mile away.”
Viktor : “It’s beautiful today. Let’s go outside and eat. And Lainey, leave the computer, please.”

Viktor married two times. Elaine was his second wife, but they were divorced. From his marriage with Elaine, he had one daughter named Lainey. Viktor was very close with his 13 years old daughter. From the dialogue above, we know that Viktor was really nice to Lainey. In his opinion, chatting
with unknown people on the chat room was a bad habit, so he wanted Lainey to leave it for her sake. As a father, he had a responsibility to take care of his daughter. From the analysis we know that a masculine man should be a leader for women or the other people, more independent than women, and tends to have more responsible in doing something.

\textbf{g. Other Personal Characteristic}

Men have strong characteristics through Janet’s concept\textsuperscript{38}, it includes of success-orientation, ambitious of proud, egoistical, moral, trustworthy, decisive, competitive and adventurous. Viktor Taransky, the character analyzed, as a film director who ever won The Academy Award, showed many other personal characteristics here. As a reputable man, Viktor was represented constantly as classed-man. As the writer stated in function of masculinity, Viktor had some assets which is shown his classed-man.

Viktor and Elaine had different opinion about Viktor’s career after he lost his actress and Elaine suggested him to keep Nicola Anders for the current film. The conversation below shows that:

\begin{tabular}{ll}
\textbf{Viktor} & : “Elaine, do you know what these are?” \\
\textbf{Elaine} & : “Mike and Ike’s?” \\
\textbf{Viktor} & : “They’re not just Mike and Ike’s, they are cherry Mike and Ike’s. Do you know why I, Viktor Taransky, two-times Academy Award nominated director—” \\
\textbf{Elaine} & : “Viktor, that was ‘Short Subject’.” \\
\textbf{Viktor} & : “—overseeing the most cherished movie project of my entire career.”
\end{tabular}

(Simone, 00:04:55 - 00:05:13)

\textsuperscript{38} Ibid.
The sentence do you know why I, Viktor Taransky, two-times Academy Award nominated director shown that Viktor proud of his career and wanted to remind Elaine about that. He thought that he could finish the problem easily because of the title.

The other Viktor’s personality were trustworthy and decisive. It is proved in scene where he receive Simone’s disk when Hank Aleno came to him.

Hank: “You have to see her.”
Viktor: “Oh, I’ve seen those. Not like this. Yeah, well, you’re talking about a ’syn-thespian’ a virtual actor.”
Hank: “No, we call them ’vac-tors’.”
Viktor: “’Vac-tors’? I need a flesh.”
Hank: “Flesh is weak. It can’t be done. With my computer code, it can be done. You and me, we can do this together.”
Viktor: “I don’t know anything about computers.”
Hank: “See? That’s why... that’s why you’re so perfect. You have something that I don’t have.”
Viktor: “What’s that?”
Hank: “An eye. An eye for performance. You know the truth when you see it, I mean, I’ve seen your movies. I love your movies.”

(The Simone, 00:10:34 – 00:11:18)

The sentence that’s why you’re so perfect, you have something that I don’t have means that Hank Aleno as the Simone’s creator absolutely knew that Viktor could lead Simone after he heard Viktor lost his actress. Hank trusted Viktor and he wanted to help Viktor returned his victory as a director. Meanwhile, the sentence You know the truth when you see it, I mean, I’ve seen your movies supported the previous words. Hank knew well that Viktor was the right person to entrust his created actress.
Viktor also had decisive character. Decisive means that a man should not be unstable. They have to show the ability to make decisions quickly and effectively. Conversation below shows it.

Viktor: “What is exactly that you want?”
Sayer: “I want to see her. Unless you show me Simone live and in person, I’ll show these photo to the authorities.”
Viktor: “Alright. You’ve got a deal. If you gonna see her, you’ll gonna see her.”

(Simone, 01:00:16 - 01:00:39)

Max Sayer and Milton, the reporter from Echo magazine, came to Viktor at a wharf after he made Simone’s live interview on television program with a desert as the background. There was no hotel behind Simone when she was interviewed as Max Sayer had been seen. So, Max Mayer came to Viktor and tried to give him a threat. His goal was only seeing Simone in person. From the analysis, it shows that a masculine man has a great ambition to achieve goals in his life. They are also can be trust by someone else and have ability to make decisions quickly without bring a loss whoever that related to the decision.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Simone is a film directed by Andrew Niccol in 2002 distributed by New Line Cinema. The writer describes and analyzes the main character in Simone film to know the masculine side and the correlation of the main character’s masculinity with his structure of personality viewed from Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s theory.

Masculinity and gender are two fields about man that have strong relationship each other. Masculinity is a branch of knowledge about man movement, while gender is about social construction between men and women in the society. Masculinity is an effect from gender construction differences that put the man in the society. From Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary (1995), masculinity is the “quality of being masculine”, whereas masculine is “having the qualities or appearance considered to be typical of or appropriate for men”. Even though masculinity can be shared universal concept, the concept is not fixed. Masculinity must be observed and discussed in accordance to its time, condition, and any other elements connected to it.39

Simone tells about a film director named Viktor Taransky who lost his actress due to ‘creative differences’. He cannot let the actress to play in his

recent film while his partners think about business and command Viktor to get the actress back because there is no actress as famous as her at the time.

Viktor’s masculinity is aligned with Janet's concept, there are *Physic, Function, Sexual Aggressive, Emotion, Intellectual, Personality, and Other Personal Characteristics.* In the physic point, Viktor is represented as a masculine man from the way he smokes. He also has strong side because he lifted the big box without any help. But he is not merely fulfilling the physic concept with his appearance, smoking and strength are not showing clearly of his masculine side. However, Viktor has a brave personality which is counted as Janet’s masculinity concept. From the function, Viktor has something luxurious he can buy for himself, such as the Limousine and the yacht, as a successful film director and a good father. He is also supporting Lainey’s life by provide her need. There are two differences among sexual aggressive of the main character. First, sexual aggressive is needed in the order to make Viktor’s career grow up through received the gratitude from a woman who attracted for his intellectual. Second, sexual aggressive in this term changes to the responsibility for saving the other’s life in order to get the happiness with woman he loved. The relationship between Viktor and Elaine explained as sexual aggressive, because they still had same feeling each other after divorced. In emotion, a man should cover their anger to be looking masculine. Viktor could hide his emotion when something terrible coming. Without overflow his anger extremely, he chooses to pour out his emotion when talking to Simone before he make it disappears. Viktor’s intellectual appears
when he tricked the reporters about Simone. He uses his logical thinking and intelligence to protect Simone’s undercover identity. The last, personality means the characteristics and qualities of a person which can be seen as a whole. Viktor’s personality shows masculinity of man, like leadership, more independent, responsible, trustworthy, and decisive. The seven areas of masculinity by Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s concept that Viktor has shows the masculine man characteristics can be appear not only from the body, but also from the personality.

B. Suggestion

There are any other problems that can be analyzed from Simone film especially which not taken by the writer. In this era, there are a lot of literary theory that we can used to analyze literary works. The writer suggests the reader to explore more about other problems because the literary works may shows different meaning in different era from each people’s point of view.

In analyzing the masculinity of main character, the readers should be analyzing the seven areas of Janet Saltzman Chafetz’s concept. The writer suggests to write down the main idea of the research and started by making the research of methodology and do not forget to write down the concept of the research to avoid obstacle of exploring ideas in the middle of the analysis. In addition, the writer suggests the readers of this paper who is interested in Simone film to be analyzed, such as the representation of masculinity.
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When the main star of disillusioned director Viktor Taransky's new movie walks away, Taransky is forced to find a replacement or never work again. Unfortunately for him, nobody wants to work with him anymore.

Viktor tries a new computer program on a hard disk he inherited from his acquaintance Hank Aleno. Viktor uses the program as a last, desperate attempt to finish the film. The system allows him to use a computer-generated woman to play the movie's central character. Viktor names his synthetic actress "Simone", a name derived from the computer program's title, *Simulation One*. Seamlessly incorporated into the movie, Simone gives a fantastic performance. The studio, and soon the world, starts to ask, “Who is Simone?”.

The movie is a great success, and Viktor markets Simone as a real person. He gives phone and camera interviews, but it becomes difficult to maintain. Two people doggedly pursue him and force him to showcase Simone "live" after they discover that he used stock photography as a background during the interview.
Simone ascends to even greater heights, winning the Academy Award for Best Actress.

After a while, Viktor decides to kill Simone. He uses a computer virus to erase the program and dumps all of the DVDs and computer-related information into a trunk and throws it out to sea. During the funeral, the police come, open the coffin where there is only Simone's poster. He is taken to the police station and is shown a security camera video where he is seen putting the trunk into the motorboat. He is arrested for her murder. In his defense he admits that Simone was just a computer program, and that he put all the program discs in the chest and dropped it into the sea. Viktor's wife and daughter enter his studio, find the program, and realize that Viktor's actress is only a simulation (he forgot a virus floppy disk in the computer). They are decide to revive Simone and Viktor come out from the prison. After that, they make Simone back to the entertainment world with their new scenario. The film ends with Simone and Viktor holding an interview about their new "baby".