THE PORTRAYAL OF MASCULINE QUALITIES ON FEMALE CHARACTER IN SHOOTING AT MIDNIGHT NOVEL

A Thesis
Submitted to the Faculty of Adab and Humanities in partial accomplishment of the Requirements for the Strata 1 Degree (S1)
ABSTRACT

Aurora Nurhidayah Rifani, The Portrayal of Masculine Qualities on Female Character in Shooting at Midnight Novel. A Thesis: English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University of Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, 2017.

The research aims to show the portrayal of masculinity on Bridget Logan’s character. This study employs qualitative analysis method and descriptive analysis technique on gender as the concept. Through this concept there are three categories named gender roles, gender stereotypes, and gender identity which distinguished by Jan E. Stets and Peter J. Burke. The concept of gender has a purpose to reveal gender issues which contained in this novel. Furthermore, to support the analysis, the researcher also uses the characterization by Robert DiYanni. The result shows that there are three gender categories within Rucka’s novel. First is gender roles which shows that Bridgett does not follow the occupation based on social expectation. She has the job in public sphere and does not learn nurturing skill. Second is gender stereotypes, this study discovered that Bridgett adopts some traits which stereotypically belong to men such as active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong and wise which has been analyzed by characterization theory. Moreover, Bridgett breaks the stereotype which says female character only play an inferior role. The last category is gender identity. The result shows that Bridgett Logan has masculinity identity. In conclusion, within gender concept, Stets and Burke state it is possible for a woman having a female body but behaves in masculine way. It gives the new perspective on how women should have the equal opportunity to adopt traits as those are believed not associated with women.

Keywords: Masculine Qualities, Gender Roles, Gender Stereotypes, Gender Identity.
APPROVEMENT

THE PORTRAYAL OF MASCULINE QUALITIES ON FEMALE CHARACTER IN SHOOTING AT MIDNIGHT NOVEL

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Strata One

Aurora Nurhidayah Rifani
NIM: 1113026000073

Approved by:

Ida Rosida, M. Hum

Day/Date: Friday/ 24th November 2017

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA
LEGALIZATION

Name : Aurora Nurhidayah Rifani
NIM : 1113026000073
Title : The Portrayal of Masculine Qualities on Female Character in *Shooting at Midnight* Novel

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 8th 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, November 8th 2017

Examination Committee

1. **Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.**
   19640710 1993031 006 (Chair Person)
   Signature  Date  
   2. **Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum.**
   19781003 2001122 002 (Secretary)
   Signature  Date
   3. **Ida Rosida, M.Hum.**
   (Advisor)
   Signature  Date  
   4. **Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum.**
   19781003 2001122 002 (Examiner I)
   Signature  Date
   5. **Pita Mercdek, M.A.**
   19830117 2011012 009 (Examiner II)
   Signature  Date
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and I do the the best of my knowledge and belief. It contains no material previously published and 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 institution of higher learning, except where due acknowledgement has made in the text.

Jakarta, 24 November 2017

Aurora Nurhidayah Rifani
In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious, The Most Merciful

All praises to be Allah Subhanahu WaTa’ala, the lord of Universe, Alhamdulillah, with his wonderful guidance, the writer can accomplish the hard work of making this research. The blessing and salutation are delivered to the most honorable prophet and messenger Muhammad Shallahu’alaihi Wa Sallam, the guide from darkness to light. Peace be upon him, his companions and his beloved humanity.

First and foremost, the writer would like to express a billion thanks to her precious persons in her live, her parents, Felix Firmano and Fury Rusanty who never stop to pray and give their patience, support, affection, inspiration, and love to their daughter during her study, especially on the making of this final paper. Without all the prayers, supports, and love that they have given, the writer not be the person she is today. The writer promises to achieve all the dreams of their life, because they were busy making sure that the writer achieved hers. This thesis is one of her achievement and she dedicated this to her dear parents.

The writer would like to give her sincere gratitude to her thesis advisor, Ida Rosida, M. Hum for the continuous support of my Strata 1 study and research, for her patience, motivation, enthusiasm, and immense knowledge. Her guidance helped the writer of writing this thesis. The writer could not have imagined having a better advisor and mentor for my research. The writer also would like to say her sincerity of gratitude particularly to Prof. Dr. Syukron
Kamil, M. Hum., the Dean of Adab and Humanities faculty; Drs. Saefudin, M. Pd., the Head of English Department; Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum., the Secretary of English Department; and all of the lecturers of English Department who have taught and educated her during her study.

The appreciation and love extend to the writer’s family, especially to the one and only sister, Annisaa Alya Rifani who gives the support emotional or informational. She helped the writer for being there to remind all the little things the writer needs. She listened to the confusion, sadness, happiness, disappointment of the writer. The writer would like to thank her for being a biological sister.

The writer also conveys her thousand thanks to Regian Purnawiranda who has been being a sweet companion for 7 years since high school era. Thank you for not complain when the writer needs the help, thank you for listen to the unpredictable stories which the writer tells, thank you for the unstoppable advices that has been given during up and down moments of hers.

The writer would like to express her huge thanks and love to them, UNO; Ranny Lestari, Nadiah Khaleda, Ramanda Febi Anggareni, Anadya Syafitri Syahril, Syanti Soraya, and Ardhha Prima Tahier who become the first mates of the college era. Thank you for an awesome 4 years. The writer feels so lucky to meet them. Promise to end our study together yet begin another journey after. Moreover, thank you for listening, sharing thought, offering help, caring which given by Nabila Atika Adzra, Rizka Desti Arini, Hapers, B-Brave, LITERATURE
2013, KKN GAJAH, and all senior and junior in English Letters Departement. For all people who helped the writer to finish the thesis that cannot be mentioned one by one, thank you for all of the kindness. May Allah the Almighty always blesses and protects all of us. Amen. Finally, the writer realizes that this thesis still has some weakness and mistakes. Therefore, the writer hopes there is any suggestion and criticism for it.

Jakarta, 24 November 2017

Aurora Nurhidayah Rifani
# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSTRACT</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APPROVAL SHEET</td>
<td>ii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEGALIZATION</td>
<td>iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DECLARATION</td>
<td>iv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</td>
<td>v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TABLE OF CONTENTS</td>
<td>viii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Background of the Research</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Focus of the Research</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Research Questions</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. Significance of the Research</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. Research Methodology</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Objective of the Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Method of the Research</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Technique of the Data Analysis</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Instrument of the Research</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. The Unit of Analysis</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Place and Time of the Research</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. Previous Research</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Character and Characterization Theory</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Sex and Gender</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Gender Categories</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Gender Roles</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Gender Stereotypes</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Gender Identity</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDING</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. The Characterization of Bridgett Logan</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Active</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aggresive</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. Courageous ......................................................... 24
4. Dominant .......................................................... 26
5. Independent ..................................................... 28
6. Progressive ....................................................... 30
7. Strong ............................................................. 32
8. Wise ................................................................. 34

B. Masculine Qualities of Bridgett Logan .................. 36
   1. Gender Roles .................................................. 36
   2. Gender Stereotypes ......................................... 39
   3. Gender Identity ............................................... 43

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .......... 47
   A. Conclusion .................................................... 47
   B. Suggestion ................................................... 48

WORK CITED .......................................................... 49

APPENDIX
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

The concept of gender has been influenced by the Feminism since over past few centuries in the western world (Meyerowitz 1354). They used “gender” to reject the notion that perceived sex differences in behavior, temperament, and intellect. Feminism began their fight to gain gender equality because they think women are oppressed by patriarchal system. Many people often assume gender has same meaning with sex though in fact, sex refers to the biological differences between male and female sex. Therefore, when the baby is born, the baby will be labeled “boy” or “girl”, while gender is socially constructed which produces the differences between being feminine and masculine (Holmes 2). Times by times, biological males learn to take on masculine roles, they made to think and act in masculine ways. It happens also to biological women, they also learn to take on feminine roles and act in feminine ways.

The gender structures of a society define particular patterns of conduct as masculine and others as feminine (Connell 4). Stets and Burke state that femininity and masculinity or one’s gender identity defined as the degree to which one perceives oneself as being masculine of feminine (1). Males will be socialized to define themselves as masculine while females will defined themselves as feminine. However, these terms are social construction, Stets and Burke believe it is posiblle for one to be female and see herself as masculine or male and see
himself as feminine. It is important to underline that masculinity and femininity is not natural, it is nurtured within the process that constructed by the culture.

In the concept of gender, Stets and Burke (11) separate some issues which related to the gender. The first is, gender role, it can be defined as the roles that men and women are expected to occupy based on their sex. A woman might engage in the traditional feminine gender role would be to nurture her family by working in domestic’s area than taking employment outside as public officer (Blackstone 337). Secondly, gender stereotypes are what one believes. It consists of beliefs about the psychological traits and the characteristics of, as well as the activities appropriate to men or women. Gender stereotypes are beliefs and attitudes about masculinity and femininity. Gender stereotypes affect conceptualizations about men and women, it represents what people think (Gender Stereotypes 160). For instance, men should be masculine, dominant, strong, aggressive, active, on the other hand, woman should be feminine, submissive, weak, and passive. Lastly, gender identity, even it has already mentioned at the previous paragraph, Zacker and Bradley (qtd.in Halim and Diane 495) add that gender identity as a person’s sense of self as female or male. It will give the feeling of a person to express their gender or self-identified. However, according to Griffin, women are able to do “cross the line” and exhibit these so-called “manly traits”, their gender identity, sexual orientation, values, social roles are often questioned (qtd.in Wilde 4).

In consequence, this research examines one of literature work entitled *Shooting at Midnight*, written by Greg Rucka which has an issue about how
feminine qualities turn out to be masculine qualities. *Shooting at Midnight* describes Bridgett Logan, an Irish-American girl as the main character who adopts masculinity which society believes it relates with men. As stated before, masculine has a sense as something that has the properties of masculinity, whether in the form of personality, behavior, work, objects, or the other. For example, strong, independent, aggressive, dominant, athletic are referring to men (Wilde 1), yet these are not always absolute owned by men, women are not rarely found to have typical men of personality or objects. In this case, it happens to Bridgett, because since she was teen, her Dad, Dennis Logan, trained Bridgett to practice running and boxing. Dennis Logan wants Bridgett to be a Detective-Investigator in New York Police Departement. Dennis taught Bridgett how to throw punch that would knock a man down, not to be weak, and have to finish whatever course he set for Bridgett. Dennis had not figured out that Bridgett had been sneaking beers after school, drinking with friends, smoking pot, and the worst is Bridgett begins to consume drugs when she reached her sixteen.

Thirteen years later, Bridgett grows as mature and independent woman in the middle of New York City. She takes an employment as a Private Investigator in Agra & Donnovan Investigations. Although, she lives alone after her Dad and Mom died, she has more than enough necessity. The conflict arises when Lisa Schoof, who becoming Bridgett’s friend since they met in a rehab program, has been accused of killing an abusive drug dealer, Vincent Lark. Bridgett is forced to face and prove Lisa innocent by going undercover as a dealer herself. She returns to the world of heroin when she was trying to gain information and evidence to
bring Alabacha, the King of Drug into jail. Bridgett also cooperates with Agent of Joint Task Drug Force to save the man agent who trapped in Alabacha organization, it makes her debut to join the spy world even though she has no experience in it. The process of helping Lisa, somehow shows the masculinity of Bridgett. Bridgett becomes strong, aggressive, active, wise, and dominant woman. Under the name of solidarity and responsibility, Bridgett shows her attempt to fight against the world that full of men domination and survive in the hellish landscape of her past, into a dangerous world where death is a final mercy only for helping Lisa.

The story that Rucka writes in *Shooting at Midnight* brings new perspective of woman. It describes a new idea of woman within the context of sex and gender. Women have been conditioned to believe that they are inferior to men, and they have assumed that what everyone believes is a fact of nature though, in the concept of gender, if a woman having a female body does not necessarily make she behaves in particular way (Holmes 19). It is acceptable if women become masculine, because it is constructed by social system. This study becomes important because somehow, it breaks the patriarchal beliefs that women are powerless and weaker than men, yet in the contrary woman can be presented more powerful and stronger than other men. Additionally, it gives new image about woman who can adopt masculine traits that society believes it refers to men. Alice Echols claims, women should be able to choose their own roles and identities at will even if it is masculine characteristics or feminine characteristics or both (qtd.in Tong 50).
Therefore, this study is willing to show the patriarchal beliefs of masculine and dominant always signify to men, can also associated to women. It tries to present the portrayal of masculinity in the *Shooting at Midnight* novel within Bridgett Logan’s character using gender as the concept which helps the writer to examine the data.

**B. Focus of the study**

This research focuses on Bridgett Logan’s character, as the main character, who adopts masculine traits which can be analyzed by the concept of gender; gender roles, gender stereotypes, and gender identity.

**C. Research Questions**

Based on the background of the study and the focus of the study above, the writer would like to propose the statements of the problems as follow:

1. How is the main female character described within the novel *Shooting at Midnight*?
2. How does the gender issue reveal masculine qualities of women as it is presented by Bridgett Logan in *Shooting at Midnight* novel?

**D. The Significance of the Researches**

The writer hopes this research will give many contributions to readers, especially to those who concern on literature. It is also hoped the result can received more significant information of the gender issue that happened in a woman who living in patriarchal society domination, and also for other
researchers who wants to do a deeper study about the issue of woman who can turns out feminine qualities to masculine qualities.

E. The Research Methodology

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

1. The Objective of the Research

Based on the research questions before, then the purposes of this study are:

1. To describe the characters of Bridgett Logan as the main character in the *Shooting at Midnight* novel.

2. To reveal the masculine qualities of woman on Bridgett Logan’s character through gender concept.

2. The Method of the Research

The writer uses qualitative method in doing this research by analyzing words as the evidences/the data that are collected from the novel. Qualitative method concerns with exploring people’s life histories or everyday behavior (Silverman 1). This study also employs descriptive analysis method since the research describes the evidence of this study by using sentences to emphasize the analysis based on the verbal data. Descriptive analysis can be defined as the transformation of raw data into a form that will make them easy to understand and interpret; rearranging, ordering, and manipulating data to generate descriptive information.
(Zikmund 2). The researches data can be found by reading the novel, then analyzes and find the evidences to reveal the masculinity of woman that reflected in the novel. Such as relationship between woman and men in patriarchal culture, images of woman and stereotype of woman portrayed by the author.

3. The Technique of Data Analysis

In the qualitative research, data analysis means breaking down the data and searching for and categories which are reassembled to form themes. Data analysis takes places from the beginning of data collection. In this data analysis, the researcher revisits the aim and the initial research question (Holloway 43). The data which obtained in this study will be analyzed qualitatively based on gender’s concept. The technique of data analysis of the research tries to find out the portrait of woman live in the novel, and then the writer uses the concept of gender to construct the issue of woman masculinity. The data analysis in this research follows certain steps.

First, the writer is ordering and organising the collected material within the novel. Second, the writer is re-reading the novel Shooting at Midnight. Third, the writer is identifying the character and highlighting meaningful phrases in every dialogues and lines which associated with gender issue. Lastly, after the writer analyzes the character and the issue of woman masculinity, the writer concludes it to know how they can relate each other and write down into the paper.
4. The Instrument of Research

A research instrument is a tool that used to gather the data and to determine knowledge attitude and skills (Parahoo 52). Therefore, this research uses the writer herself as a subject to think critically in order to analyze the issue, collect the data, and answer the research questions.

5. The Unit of Analysis

The unit analysis of the research is the novel of *Shooting at Midnight*. It is the fiction novel written by Greg Rucka, published in Canada by Bantam Books in 1999.

6. Place and Time

This research is conducted in Ciputat, in the faculty of Adab and Humanities, State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The writer begins this research in the beginning of March 2017.
CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

The writer unfortunately did not find other studies which conduct the same corpus with different issue or same corpus with same issue, nevertheless there are some previous researches with the different corpus which has the same issue that will help this study as reference also to see the distinctions of this research problem with the previous researches have.

The first is an undergraduate thesis which has titled Masculine Qualities of Woman in *Family Life as Seen* in Franz Kafka’s *Metamorphosis*. This paper was written in 2013 by Reni Susilowati, a student of English Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta. In “Masculine Qualities of Woman in *Family Life as Seen* in Franz Kafka’s *Metamorphosis*”, the researcher uses the library research as the method by collects the data from books, journals, and internet that contain of supporting data. The thesis discusses the masculine traits and behaviors of Grete Samsa as main character and the idea of feminism, which are found in the *Metamorphosis* novel by Franz Kafka. The result shows the masculine traits and behaviors which adopt by Grete Samsa such as independent, intellectual, caring, domination, and autonomy. Furthermore, the idea feminism is shown by Grete Samsa when she studied French gets shorthand and works outside the home to get money and helps her family’s financial. She has a courage to break the society beliefs that a woman
is mostly weak, dependent, passive, and being servant. According to the Susilowati’s thesis, it is important to create a woman masculine in the family circle. The family cannot put all the responsibility into only one family member, especially in financial matter.

Similarly, this study applies the same concept such as gender concept to analyze the issue of gender that related to masculinity and femininity. It also focuses on the main female character Grete Samsa that changes herself become masculine within her characteristics. The distinction is, it utilizes the concept of Liberal Feminism as the theory because Susilowati believes, the idea of Liberal Feminism which is woman must be strong in mind and body (masculine), has a correlation to masculine characteristics.

The second researcher namely Nur Banu Karaman, a student of English Language and Literature, Faculty of Letters in Karadeniz Technical University of Turkey, he conducts a graduation thesis entitled Masculine Qualities of Women in Third Wave Feminism: An Analysis of Top Girls by Caryl Churchill and Piaf by Pay Gems. This study aims to analyze the masculine qualities of women in third wave movement within the two plays written by two feminist writers; Top Girls by Caryl Churchill and Piaf by Pam Gems. Within the idea of Simone De Beauvoir, the writer of the book The Second Sex, women’s masculinity was accelerated within the discussions of sex and gender. In masculine modern world, women are feminine in the terms of sex but they apply masculine traits as their gender. The result finding shows Marlene adopts masculine traits for success and gains a power in the world of business to eliminate the domination of men.
Marlene shows her masculinity through her strong characteristic both emotionally and physically, while Piaf’s masculinity becomes obvious through her obscenity.

The similarity is, the study employs the gender concept to define masculinity and femininity. Through the study, the concept will distinguish sex and gender because it is important to be understood that sex refers to male and female while gender is more mentioned to be about masculinity and femininity of which qualities are labeled by cultural aspects. On the other hand, the distinction is the study uses the concept of Third Wave Feminism to help more the analysis. Karaman believes this movement has some subjects such as women of color, sex and gender, masculinity and femininity. He states that Third Wave Feminist have been trying to uncover the gender roles and defining the terms sex and gender which relates with the issue of the thesis.

The third is a dissertation written by Amanda Holm, entitled Female Masculinity in Bryher’s Development and Two Selves. Amanda Holm is a student of English Philology, University of Tampere in Finland. Holm conducts a queer historical theory inquiry into how and why Bryher utilizes the autobiographical fiction gender to portray female masculinity on Nancy’s character and the position of women in Victorian England in the novels Development (1920) and Two Self (1923). The purpose of the research is to study Bryher’s autobiographical fiction as a means of negotiating and signifying female masculinity in early 20th century England. The research considers to see how the position of women is portrayed in the novels and how this interplays with the representation of female masculinity. The result of the study is that Nancy is in fact doubly marginalized: first, by
society due to her being a woman and second, from women who perceive her as other due to her masculinity. She can be considered to be even further oppress by men due to displaying masculinity on a female body.

Similarly, this study has the same issue such as a woman displays masculine behaviors with the same concept such gender roles, which differs the work between the genders itself. On the other hand, the distinction is the study will be conducting through queer feminism, with a focus on Judith Halberstam’s concept of female masculinity and also influenced by Michael Foucault’s notion of sexuality as product of discourse and Judith Butler’s concept of gender performativity. Holm chooses queer theory, because she believes, it is applicable to the interpretation of all non-normative gender or sexual expressions, without requiring the naming of the subject of the study as ‘gay’ or ‘lesbian’.

Based on three studies above, they all have the same issues which is woman masculinity as the gender construction, thus it will be helped this study as the references. However, in “The Portrayal of Masculine Qualities on Female Character in Shooting at Midnight Novel”, the writer is also willing to complete the previous theses using characterization theory to see the characteristics of Bridgett Logan and also utilize the gender concept such as gender identity, gender roles, and gender stereotypes to analyze the issue of woman who has masculine traits in female body.

B. Character and Characterization Theory

Characters in the life of literature have important role. It becomes the objects of reader’s curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and
condemnation. Aristotle argued that character is ‘secondary’ to what he calls the ‘first essential’ or ‘lifeblood’ of tragedy – the plot – and that characters are included for the sake of action (Bennett and Royle 58). Thus, in this research, the writer will utilize the theory of character and characterization by Robert DiYanni.

DiYanni believes that it is the same concern when we approach fictional characters with we approach people. The researcher must notice how we are to take them, for what we are to make of them, and we need to see how they may reflect our own experience. The researcher need to observe their actions, to listen to what and how they say about something, how they relate to other characters and how other characters respond to them, and importantly, what they say about each other. When the researcher analyse a character or character’s relationships, we must relate one act, one speech, one psychical detail to another until we understand the character (54). Meanwhile, characterization is which the authors present and reveal character. The method of characterization is narrative description with explicit judgement (DiYanni 55).

C. Sex and Gender

Many academicians, researchers and feminist writers used the term sex and gender as the concept to make a distinction between biologically different male and female and between the socially different men and women. According to Johnson and Repta, sex is biological construct that sum up the anatomical, physiological, genetic and hormonal variation that exist in species. It can be distinguished as psychological differences found among male, female, and
intersex bodies (3). Meanwhile, quoted from *American Psychological Association* (APA), gender is socially constructed that refers to roles, behaviors, activities, and attributes that society assumes these are belong to boys and men or girls and women (Mayer and McHugh 87). It is generally agreed that gender differences are to be understood as a central feature of patriarchy, a social system in which men have come to be dominant in relation to women (Holmes 2).

For Stoller, in his book entitled *Sex and Gender*, “...gender referred to the particular balance of masculinity and femininity found in each person.” It had “...psychological or cultural rather than biological connotations,” (Meyerowitz 1354). Influenced by the women’s movement, feminist social scientist used “gender” to reject the notion that the perceived sex differences in behavior, temperament, and intellect were simply natural or innate. They want to reject the patriarchal system which says women were naturally suited to domestic roles. “Gender” also used as an analytical category to draw a definition between sex differences and the way these are used to inform behaviors and competencies, which are then assigned as either ‘masculine’ or ‘feminine’ (Pilcher and Whelehan 56). Preves points out, at birth, a child will be assigned a range of masculine or feminine behaviors from the child’s external genital. In contrast, as the child grows older, people infers the child’s physical sex from their expressed masculine versus feminine behaviors and appearance. In fact, among humans individuals often born with sexually ambiguous characteristics, which challenges the culture based binary system of sex and gender (Nagoshi and Brzuzy 3).
Within the gender concept, it includes the complex mix of beliefs, role, behaviors, and characteristics. It is the reason why Stets and Burke distinguish some categories associated with gender, such as gender roles, gender stereotypes, and gender identity that are important to be discussed, because these issues have different meaning and each issue will help this study to analyze a woman who adopts masculine qualities to survive in male domination without changing her origin sex.

1. Gender Categories

A. Gender Roles

Gender roles structure the various parts that a person plays throughout their lives by the choice of clothing to occupation (Johnson and Repta 7). In industrial societies for example, girls tend to learn nurturing skills that will help them take domestic responsibility for taking care their family and community members, meanwhile boys learn aggressiveness, which is considered necessary for their expected roles as leaders, combatants, and providers in a highly competitive society. Gender roles are entirely learned and that the commonly observed gender differences in adults are the result of the fact that society tracks boys and girls in differences directions from the moment of birth and discourages “inappropriate” gender behaviors. According to this view, the fact that “appropriate” behaviors for males and females vary from culture to culture and from time to time is taken as proof that there is no
biological basis for gender roles because, if they were, gender roles would be fixed and permanent (Healey 11-12).

B. Gender Stereotype

Gender stereotypes include a variety of attributes commonly associated with men versus women. Deaux, Spence & Buckner, and Twenge believe there are decades of studies show that gender stereotypes attributes traits related to agency, ambition and power to men and traits related to nurturing, empathy, and concern for others to women (Rudman and Glick 85). Based on Stets and Burke, gender stereotypes also can be defined as shared views of personality traits often to one’s gender such as instrumentality in men and expressiveness in women (1).

The most extensive examination of the content of gender stereotypes across cultures was conducted by J.E. Williams and Best in 1990 and their collaborators, who examined gender stereotypes in 25 nations across the globe (in North and South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia). These researchers used a list of 300 personality traits previously developed by personality researchers. Participants rated each trait on list above, known as the Adjective Check List, indicating whether the trait is “more frequently associated with women than with men,” or “not differentially associated with the two sexes.” (Rudman and Glick 88)
Gender stereotypes are not only descriptive (describing what the typical woman and men are like) but also prescriptive (saying what women and men should be like). Both women and men can be trapped between the descriptive or prescriptive aspects of gender stereotypes. For instance, according to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Masculine traits</th>
<th>Feminine traits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Active</td>
<td>Affectionate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adventurous</td>
<td>Attractive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aggressive</td>
<td>Charming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autocratic</td>
<td>Curious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courageous</td>
<td>Dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daring</td>
<td>Dreamy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dominant</td>
<td>Emotional</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprising</td>
<td>Fearful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forceful</td>
<td>Gentle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent</td>
<td>Sensitive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Progressive</td>
<td>Sentimental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robust</td>
<td>Sexy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rude</td>
<td>Soft-hearted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stern</td>
<td>Submissive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strong</td>
<td>Superstitious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemotional</td>
<td>Talkative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wise</td>
<td>Weak</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Heilman, if a woman has performed successfully in a stereotypically masculine occupation, she is seen as having the necessary qualities to succeed in a man’s job. Thus, people will judge her, as she fits the descriptive stereotype of femininity and will conclude that, even though she is a woman, she fits to the job. However, she may still be viewed negatively as break prescriptive stereotypes of what a woman should be like (Lips 8-9).

C. Gender Identity

From a sociological perspective, gender identity concerned with how people view themselves as a man, a woman, or another gender. Ashmore, Del Boca, and Wohlers believe, a person with a more masculine identity should act more masculine, such as more dominant, competitive and autonomous manner (Stets and Burke 2). For example, being a boy means behaving in the ways boys typically behave – such as engaging in rough-and-tumble play and expressing an interest in sports and liking toy guns more than dolls (Mayer and McHugh 89). Yet, it will be peculiar, if there is a boy who plays with dolls, hates guns, or vice versa.

Ashmore, Del, Boca and Wohlers claim that a person may label herself female, but instead of seeing herself in a stereotypical female manner such as being expressive, warm, and submissive, she may view herself in a somewhat stereotypically masculine qualities such as being instrumental, rational, and dominant. In this point, people have views of themselves along a feminine-masculine dimension of meaning, some being more feminine, some more
masculine, and some perhaps a mixture of the two. It is the meaning along the feminine-masculine dimension that is their gender identity, and it is this that guides their behavior (Stets and Burke 2).

In brief, from the explanation above, this research conducts the theory of character and characterization by DiYanni and gender issues such as, gender role, gender stereotype, and gender identity by Stets and Burke as the concept, whereas will help the writer to analyze female masculinity which experienced by female character namely Bridgett Logan to survive in male domination and within her, the writer will show how she can break patriarchal assumptions which says all masculine traits only belong to men.
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, this study describes the research data and discussion in the novel of *Shooting at Midnight* which has purpose to answer the research question with character and characterization theory and gender as a concept. This research focuses on the characteristics of Bridgett Logan and also the issue of masculine qualities of a woman that will be analyzed by the concept of gender such as gender roles, gender stereotypes, and gender identity.

A. The Characterization of Bridgett Logan

*Shooting at Midnight* tells about the struggle of a woman named Bridgett Logan to release her friend, Lisa who is imprisoned on murder charges. Bridgett’s process of helping Lisa, however demonstrates some behaviors whereas culture believes belong to men. The masculine behaviors that develop through the Bridgett’s character which contained in the *Shooting at Midnight* novel, somehow helps Bridgett to survive and counter the male domination.

In this part, the researcher uses the method from Robert DiYanni. This method will help to analyze the characteristics of Bridgett Logan. The writer relates one act, one speech, one psychical detail of Bridgett Logan. The method of characterization is narrative description. Therefore, after reading and understanding each dialogues, the writer has marked every sentences which become the evidences to analyze the characteristics of Bridgett Logan as the
central figure of the story. Below are the characteristics of Bridgett Logan, along with the evidence quoted from the novel *Shooting at Midnight* by Greg Rucka.

1. Active

An active personality is the one who has a reasonable thought of how they want to do with the world and does not effortlessly endure deviations from this perfect. At the point when deviations happen, the active personality forcefully acts to cure the circumstance (Jubian). In Merriam Webster Dictionary, active is characterized by movement and action. Action itself might be a random or temporary movement. A person might be physically active if he is not sitting around and doing nothing, or mentally active, working the mind (“Active”).

Bridgett has an active personality. Through the story, it describes how Bridgett dares to speak and determine that all the plans she made going well. Below is the evidence.

“So what? So I use, so what? I’m still the best person you’ve ever had on your crew, man or woman, and you know it, Pierre. I made you money, I kept your corner boys straight, I made you profit. I saved you back there, I broke a DEA cover off you…”

Alabacha pursed his lips.

“I’ve earned another chance,” I said. “If I didn’t earn it from the work I did, from the beating I took, I earned it back from the work I did, from the beating I took…” (pg. 353)

The statement above explains that Bridgett demands her right to have a second chance to join Alabacha's organization. Although Bridgett Logan was tortured by Alabacha and Butler before, but her persistence to rejoin the crew is unchangeable. In Karpowitz and Mendelberg’s writing, there is a statement which says that women tend to be more passive than men in stating controversial
opinions and directing others to implement those views (34). Nevertheless, Bridgett is able to show that she has no doubt to speak up. Bridgett is not a woman who easily surrender to the situations or circumstances. Bridgett persuades Alabacha confidently until Alabacha finally allows her to return to his organization. Moreover, there is another evidence to describe Bridgett as an active woman.

That afternoon Miranda Glaser and I had another strategy session where I gave her the witness testimony I had gathered. Lisa’s trial was scheduled to start in mid-January, and Glaser was already complaining about how ninety days just wasn’t going to be enough time. Then she sent me out once again to find Witness Number Three, Colin Downing (pg. 134).

Within the story, Bridgett visits every witness as one of the effort to release Lisa from the prison. Previously, Bridgett visited two witnesses namely Mr. Kim Su-Kim and Mrs. Esther Brand, yet the information she has gathered is not complete enough. The next day, Bridgett visits the third witness named Colin Downing who is also believed he saw the murder of Vincent Lark. This action shows that Bridgett is remain not silent. She does not give up and keep looking. Bridgett behaves unyieldingly and make sure that she is the one who knows all the plans are well-going. Thus, rather than becomes a passive woman, Bridgett chooses to be an active woman.

2. Aggressive

Hsieh and Chen state that aggressive behavior has meaning as any behavior intended to harm, injure, and hurt someone which is motivated to avoid such treatment. They said that there are several types of aggressive behavior such as physical, verbal, and indirect aggression (1). Maccoby and Jacklin in his book,
The Psychology of Sex Differences, discusses the differences in the sex of men and women, they conclude that there are four very important differences in male and female sex, one of those is, ‘men are more aggressive than women (qtd.in Herdiana).

Men tend to have aggressive behavior because they are aware of the cultural construction that claims that they have a stronger physical and psychic than women. On contrary, Bridgett Logan who is a woman, has this behavior within the story of Shooting at Midnight. Below are the evidences.

I popped the blade again, reached out for his left shoulder, and pulled him back, stabbing. The knife broke through his coat and his shirt, and then his skin, and I looked down to see I had impaled him just left of his spine, in his lower back. I followed through, using him for leverage, pulled up, and then jerked left, cutting my way out of him through his left kidney. He had kept his knife sharp, but it took a lot of effort anyway, and I had to shove him aside to free the blade (pg. 362).

The behavior above is shown by Bridgett as she kills and tortures Bulter, Alabacha's men. Before Butler died, Butler threatened Bridgett, he said he would like to hurt Bridgett's sister, Cashel. Bridgett wants to protect Cashel so that Bridgett shots Butler's shoulder with her gun. In the end, without mercy, Bridgett stabs Butler until he die.

As Hsieh and Chen explain above, a person who acts aggressive tends to harm, injure, hurt others, in purpose to avoid such a treatment. According to the evidence above, it describes how Bridgett deliberately uses violence aiming to harm Butler because she thinks Butler is a threat for her and her sister. Bridgett attacks Butler physically with gun and knife. Bridgett can be very cruel if she
feels someone or something is threatening her. She can commits acts of violence which aim to hurt others without thinking of the consequences of her actions. Thus, from these explanations, it can be concluded that Bridgett has an aggressive behavior.

In addition, below is another evidence which describes how Bridgett acts aggressively.

“That girl put Miguelito in the hospital, end of November, Sister. He was late on a payment and she had no mercy.”
None of us spoke.
“She gave him a beating.” Fernando added softly. “Bad.” (pg. 231)

The dialog above is a conversation between Bridgett's sister, Cashel and Fernando. Cashel meets Fernando by chance, she is accompanied by Atticus, looking for Bridgett who was missing from a few months ago. Fernando said that he saw Bridgett a while ago, she was beating Miguelito roughly until Miguelito had to be hospitalized. This is done by Bridgett to seek profit as a dealer while she works for Alabacha. In brief, this behavior also shows if Bridgett is an aggressive person, because she beats Miguelito physically in order to injure him.

3. Courageous

Shelp (3) explains that the person who shows courage is not necessarily fearless or fearful, but rather respects fear, attempts to master fear, and acts despite some level of fear being present. Based on Shelp, courage means the disposition to voluntarily act, perhaps fearfully, in a dangerous circumstance. In this case, those explanations of Shelp may be associated with Bridgett's behavior.
Below are the evidences when Bridgett is strongly brave to face dangerous things, daring to act and responsible in critical situations.

I pulled the pillowcase off his head and stuffed it into the trash bag that contained the items we’d taken from his pockets – his knife, his disposable lighter, a great big Philly blunt packaged in a Ziplog bag. I dropped his wallet beside him and sliced the duct tape on his hands and feet with the knife. Then I wadded up the tape, put it and the blade back into the trash bag, and chucked the lot into the river, following it with the bat. I turned away before the splash (pg. 69).

When Lisa is confronted by her ex-husband, Vincent, a very rough drug dealer, Bridgett is the one who vets herself to threaten and beats Vincent in order to hope that he will not return to bother Lisa and Gabriel, Lisa’s son. Bridgett shoots parts of Vincent’s body and throws his body on the street. As a friend, Bridgett wants Lisa to believe that Vincent is not a big threat. Vincent is just a coward who wants money. Bridgett wants Lisa to deal her fear of Vincent’s presence because Bridgett is always there for her.

The way Bridgett acts to protect Lisa and Gabriel from Vincent, can be defined as a person who has courageous. In the previous paragraph, Shelp believes a courageous person respects fear, attempts to master fear, and acts despite some level of fear being present. Bridgett shows if she can masters fear when another person could not. When Lisa is frightened by Vincent’s presence, Bridgett braavely faces Vincent. From Shelp’s explanation, it can be concluded that courage is not the absence of fear, but how a person conquers that fear. Bridgett has fears, because she is a normal person however, she manages to fight it. She dares to act rather than do nothing.
In addition, Bridgett also shows her courage by volunteering her time, energy and even her life is at risk while trying to rescue Lisa who is imprisoned for allegedly killing Vincent.

I have gone undercover, in as much as person such as myself can when working alone. Meaning I’m using my real name, so at least you’ve got that much to help you out. I am now – hopefully – a member of a drug-running-organization run by a man named Pierre Alabacha (pg. 201).

Bridgett wrote those statements above in a letter before she eventually becomes a member of the Alabacha organization. The letter is entrusted to Cashel, Bridgett's sister, to be given to Atticus. From Bridgett's statement, she firmly determines her attitude to help Lisa out of the prison. Bridget does not have to think over and over again to decide what steps she must take. She prepares her physically and mentally to face the life she has left behind. Although, Bridgett had insisted not to deal with the world of narcotics anymore, yet she succeed to master her fear and return without hesitation to that world only for helping Lisa Schoof.

4. Dominant

Dominant defines as one of behavior that has to do with imposing one’s will on others and controlling and influencing others’ behavior. Buss et al. believe that this trait involves the tendency to behave in assertive, forceful, and self-assured ways. If individuals have higher in trait dominance, they tend to speak more and gain more control over group processes (Anderson and Kilduff 1). Stereotypically, males are viewed as more dominant than females.

Based on Sidanius et al., there is a study which held by African American, European American, and Hispanic undergraduate students that showed that a
stronger orientation toward social dominance among men than women across all
tree groups and males scored higher than females on personality measures of
dominance (Rudman and Glick 160). However, this behavior is found within
Bridgett’s character. In the story of Shooting at Midnight novel, Bridgett shows
that she can influence and taking control of others.

I stepped over to him and dropped the can of decks beside him. “You can
kill us later,” I soothed. “Right now, you can answer questions.”
“Fuck you, I’m not saying anything, you just fuck yourself with your —”
“Hurt him again,” I told Andrew.
“Anywhere in particular?”
“The eyes.” (pg. 143)

The conversations above are happened when Bridgett and Andrew, Bridgett’s old
tfriend, meet Goldy. Goldy is a dealer, he is an ethnic mix of African and Latin
American. Bridgett believes, Goldy can makes her way easier in meeting another
witness who saw the incident when Lisa killed Vincent. As Buss et.al state, a
dominant person has good ability in imposing one’s will on others, controlling
and influencing others’ behavior. From the evidence above, it has been described
how Bridgett gain the control over Andrew and Goldy. In the first place, Goldy
refused to talk about that case. Without doubt, Bridgett asks Andrew to hurt
Goldy if Goldy insisted does not want to cooperate. Andrew obeys every orders
that Bridgett said, as well as with Goldy, Bridgett dominates Andrew first, so that
in the end Goldy willingly to speak. Briefly, Bridgett’s behaviors above show that
Bridgett is a dominant.
Furthermore, as Bridgett disguise as the member of Alabacha organization, she cleverly gets the list of Alabacha’s business of narcotics. She uses it as the way to release Lisa from the prison.

“She gives you the money list, you guys lean on the Manhattan DA to cut her a deal,” I said. “I know you can do it, you can do it. Cut her the deal, and I’ll do whatever you want. Cut her free, and I’ll dance to whatever tune you play for me.”

Runge laughed. “Goddamn! Who the fuck do you think you are?”

“I can give you Alabacha,” I said. “With me, with the money list, you’ve got your case. You guys are the Joint Task Force. You can work it out” (pg. 329).

Bridgett convinces one of the agent of Joint Drug Taskforce, Runge to cooperate with her. She influences him to believe that everything that he wants to know about Alabacha organization, Bridgett has it within the list including the fabrics, business partners, buyers and sellers. Bridgett dominates the conversation and finally, makes Runge accepts the deal that Bridgett offered.

5. Independent

In life, people are often confronted with complex problems. According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, when people had such circumstances, it requires every individual to be able to solve the problems encountered without having to depend on others (“Independent”). This way shows that they are independent person. Bridgett is an independent woman. It can be seen in the story that Bridgett has to live a life without anyone nearby. Bridgett lives alone in an apartment at Manhanttтан, owns a Porsche car and a decent job.

I don’t know how or when or why my social life had become the pet project of Agra & Donnovan Investigations, but it’d been this way since I started my apprenticeship (pg. 28).
Bridgett is a private detective in Laila Agra's company. When she was a teenager, Bridgett was trained and educated by his father, Dennis Logan to become a detective investigator at the New York Police Department, so that Bridgett has at least skill and cleverness in the field of inquiry. Since Bridgett has been living alone for a long time, it makes her more accustomed to do things by herself. She does not want people to worry about her. She is able to take care of her own needs and take responsibility for every action that she takes.

“Call you sister”, Bridie.
I almost hung up then, but I had to say it even if Jimmy wouldn’t just come out and ask, “I’m not back on the horse”, I told him. “Don’t worry about me.”
He said, “Somebody’s got to.” (pg. 33)

The conversation above happened when Bridgett called Uncle Jimmy, a friend of Bridgett's father. Uncle Jimmy works as a cop, just like Bridgett's father. Previously, Bridgett asked Uncle Jimmy to find out the background of Vincent. After that, Uncle Jimmy warns Bridgett not to interfere with Lisa's problems because he knows that Vincent works for Alabacha. Jimmy worries about Bridgett and asks Bridgett to contact her remaining family, her younger sister, Cashel. Jimmy thought it would be better if Bridgett could be accompanied by Cashel. However, Bridgett refuses. Bridgett prefers to do tasks alone and does not want to become a burden to someone.

According to Fern, in order to survive in the world, everyone must possess the ability to be independent. It is important to be able to handle things on your own. Bridgett has enough necessity which makes her life not rely on others. Additionally, she is able to handle such a problem on her own. Bridgett refuses to
ask some help from others. In short, all those explanations prove that Bridgett is an independent person.

6. Progressive

In the article, *What Kind of Person Calls Himself Progressive*, James Lewis said that a person has to label himself as “progressive”, if he (or she) understand real progress better than anyone. A progressive person appreciates every progress that he takes. He does not hesitate to develop the changes faster than others. In this case, when Lisa was finally arrested by the authorities for allegedly killing Vincent, Bridgett unanimously visits one by one eyewitnesses of the incident where Vincent was shot and died on the spot. This act makes Bridgett to be a progressive person.

I did the two interviews I could the next, starting in the early afternoon with Mr. Kim Su-Kim. Mr. Kim was in that middle age where everything was starting to slide – his jowls, his middle, even the skin arounds his forearms, all of it baggy from gravity. His English was limited and my Korean was worse, and our interview was something from a Pinter play (pg. 126).

Mr. Kim is the first eyewitnesses that Bridgett visited. Despite the discussion with Mr. Kim does not going well because he does not speak English fluently, Bridgett does not give up. She gets help from another eyewitness, a woman named Esther Brand. Esther pleasantly helps Bridgett in collecting evidence. Through Esther, Bridgett figured out that in the night of the incident, Lisa took Vincent's bag. Esther also saw a slightly older man, a white man with a broad shoulder. After Bridgett gets the evidence from Esther, she slightly visits the next eyewitnesses.
Bridgett thinks, it is much better if she gains more evidence to release Lisa from the prison.

Based on James Lewis’s statement above, the progressive person is someone who appreciates every progress he is undergoing. He does not hesitate to grow, improve, change for the progress itself. Bridgett's actions in visiting every witness of Vincent's murder, show that Bridgett is a progressive person. Bridgett believes, if she visits and hears directly from witnesses, she will yield more results. She does not remain silent. She moves to get the information from the witnesses. Therefore, it can be concluded, that Bridgett is a progressive person. There is another evidence to describe how Bridgett Logan becomes the progressive one.

That afternoon Miranda Glaser and I had another strategy session where I gave her the witness testimony I had gathered. Lisa’s trial was scheduled to start in mid-January, and Glaser was already complaining about how ninety days just wasn’t going to be enough time. Then she sent me out once again to find Witness Number Three, Colin Downing (pg. 134). Colin Downing is mentioned as a narcotics expert. The process of finding him is not that easy. Bridgett must come to an addictive place, meet drunk people, and each place that she visits seems quite dangerous. Bridgett comes to Colin's place all by herself, unaccompanied. She does not hesitate to take the risk after dealing with dangerous people just to get information about Vincent Lark's murder case. Therefore, the behavior above shows that Bridgett is a progressive person. Attempts to go to every eyewitness, indicate that she believes it is a process of her in helping Lisa.
7. Strong

According to Conner, strong people do not feeling sorry for their circumstances. Besides it, they accept full responsibility for past behavior and willing to learn from mistakes. Bridgett is a strong woman. It can be seen how she manage to let go her bad memories.

Before either of us knew what had happened, the mitt on his right hand shot forward and caught me in the left eye, and I was on the ground in the frozen-sharp snow, feeling my swears soak with icy water, my gloves hiding my face. I tried to swallow the noise I was making, tried to stand up, and I slipped and fell again (pg. 5).

When Bridgett is found by his father consuming drugs, his father still insists Bridgett is able to be Detective Investigator. Dennis Logan regularly invites Bridgett to practice again after the rehabilitation. However, it does not going well. Bridgett, who has just recovered from the consumption of drugs, cannot run as fast as usual. All of sudden, Bridgett's father hits Bridgett's left eye until she falls down. Although afterward his father realized it is excessive, they both decided not to return to Van Cortlant Park anymore. Hit by her own father may leave behind both physical and mental scars. However, Bridgett is able to survive and endure the pain without crying and without blaming his father. As Connor stated before, a strong person no need to feel sorry. Instead, Bridgett shows that she is able to learn and be responsible for her behavior. Since she does not consume drugs, she becomes a clever and established woman. She has good career. This shows that she is very responsible for her own mistakes. Thus, it can be concluded that Bridgett has strong personality.
In addition, Connor also believes if a strong person does not easily give up. Every failure is a chance to improve. Strong person is willing to try again and again, if necessary, as long as the learning experience from failure can bring him closer to their ultimate goals. Within the story, there is a part where Bridgett is tortured by Pierre Alabacha and his men. However, it proves that Bridgett can be a very strong person.

“I’m better,” I said. When I moved my left thumb, the pain spiraled along the back of my hand. “Oh, we can see that.”
“No, I’m clean, Pierre.” The pain in my throat wouldn’t go away. I wished I had a Life Saver, and Altoid, something to suck on besides my tongue. “I had a problem, but it’s over. I’m not going to use again. Let me come back to work.” (pg. 310)

Bridgett is suspected of being a spy by Alabacha. So that, she is beaten and tortured until she is covered in blood. Alabacha wants Bridgett to explain why she disappeared for a month. Although Bridgett is hurt by Alabacha and his men, Bridgett does not give up asking for an opportunity to rejoin the organization of Alabacha. Bridgett still believes that approaching Alabacha is the best way to release Lisa. Fortunately, Bridgett has an agreement with the Joint Drug Taskforce. If Bridgett is able to help them arrest Alabacha, the most wanted person in the city, the Joint Drug Taskforce promises to help Bridgett release Lisa. Although physical and mental Bridgett must be hurt, but she can endure the pain and does not give up in the process of helping Lisa. Therefore, this attitude described that Bridgett is a strong woman.
8. Wise

Clayton et al. believe wise people are both experienced and good at evaluating experience, they understand their fellow mortals, feel kindly toward them, and are able to give them good advice (qtd.in Helson and Srivastava 1430). Besides that, Assmann et al. argue wise people might not necessarily know as many facts intelligent or knowledgeable individuals, yet they understanding deeply of salient phenomena and events of life itself (qtd.in Ardelt 84).

In the beginning of the story, Lisa comes to Bridgett for asking help. Lisa who has a husband, a former drug dealer named Vincent, still interferes Lisa and her son Gabriel. Vincent asks Lisa to pay off her debt. But unfortunately, Lisa has no money. Vincent threatens Lisa bad if Lisa does not pay off her debt, Vincent would be reluctant to take Gabriel from her. Therefore, in despair, Lisa asks Bridgett for helping her to kill Vincent. Lisa believes that Vincent will come to her and torment her. Lisa begs Bridgett to kill Vincent. However, Bridgett refuses it because she thinks it is not necessary. This kind of rejection shows that Bridgett is a wise woman.

“But we’re not going to kill him,” I said, and before she could interrupt me I wagged my index finger at her. “It’s too risky. I’ll come up with something, something that’ll put a good scare into him. Something that will keep him from ever coming back. But we can’t kill him, Lisa. Murder’s too far to go. You do a murder, you’ll never be a citizen. You’ll lose Gabe forever.” (pg.24)

Lisa's demand to kill Vincent is denied by Bridgett. Ardelt explains that a wise person does not give the definite answer to an advice seeker, but lays out all the options and possibilities (87). Bridgett suggests that there is another way to make
Vincent deterrent. Bridgett wisely declares that killing Vincent will make things even more complicated. Bridgett does not hastily decide to fulfill Lisa's request. She gives Lisa another advice to stop Vincent. Below is another evidence to support the statement that Bridgett is a wise woman.

“He won’t stop Bridgett!” She squeezed the washcloth hard enough to force new drops of water out and between her fingers. “He will stop, Lisa,” I said. “Once he understands that it’s more dangerous to come after you than to leave you alone, he’ll back off. That’s what we’ve got to do. We’ve got to scare him. We’ve got to teach him a lesson.” (pg. 47)

Similar to the previous action, Bridgett insists that it is unnecessary to kill Vincent. She believes, it is so much better to give Vincent a lesson than kill him. Bridgett is not affected by Lisa’s compulsion. Bridgett alters Lisa's mindset that Vincent does not have to be killed if only to make him not interfere Lisa's life. It is such a well advised from Bridgett so that she successfully persuades Lisa. Therefore, it can be concluded that Bridgett is a wise person.

In conclusion, after utilizing the characterization theory from Robert DiYanni, the writer found that Bridgett Logan's characteristics are active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong, and wise. Furthermore, these characteristics become the issue which will be analyzed using gender concept. Gender concept can be used as an analytical category to distinguish the definition between sex and gender. It has been influenced by the feminism to reject the society which assumes, to be a man or woman means to behave in a certain way that is shaped by the culture. In this case, Bridgett’s characteristics above are stereotypically belong to men. Because, it relates to the
stereotype, thus it will be more analyzed in one of the gender categories such as gender stereotype.

**B. The Analysis of Masculine Qualities on Bridgett Logan**

This study classifies gender issues that occur in *Shooting at Midnight* novel into three categories. First is gender roles, the second is gender stereotypes and the last is gender identity. These issues are written by Jan E. Stets and Peter J. Burke in Encyclopedia of Sociology, entitled *Femininity and Masculinity*. Through these concepts, it will be revealed how masculine qualities portrayed within Bridgett Logan’s character.

**1. Gender Roles**

Eagly believes that gender roles might include women investing in the domestic role and men investing in the worker role (qtd.in Stets and Burke 1). In the previous pages, it has been mentioned that gender roles are associated with the choice of occupation. For instance, girls tend to learn nurturing skills that will take them in domestic responsibility meanwhile, boys have a role to be leaders, combatants, and providers in a highly competitive society. Urlich and Cosell claim that gender roles understood as a set of perceived behavioral norms associated particularly with males or females in a given social group or system, thus it means that societal contexts apply certain expectations on to men and women to behave in a certain manner and to carry out certain duties which are not biologically determined (qtd. in Joro 3).
As social expectation that woman has to learn nurturing skills, in fact, Bridgett Logan shows that she never learn how to do the roles. Bridgett Logan points out that a woman can also have jobs in the public sphere. Bridgett is a talented private investigator at a private company owned by Laila Agra.

“I need your write-up of the Bremmer Insurance investigations before tomorrow. Otherwise you may consider it a quiet day.” She waggled her eyebrows at me. “You could call your boy and arrange a midafternoon quickie.” (pg. 27)

Bridgett has become a private investigator since she started her apprenticeship. Bridgett is one of the best workers that Laila has. Laila trusts Bridgett a lot. From the evidence above, it describes how Laila relies on Bridgett to investigate Bremmer Insurance. When Bridgett was a teenager, her father wished that Bridgett can be a Detective Investigator in New York Police Department. Her father teaches Bridgett some knowledge about how to be an Investigator. So, that is why Bridgett masters this field. Below is the evidence.

“They’ll make it hard on you. You’re a woman, and they’ll make you pay for it every inch of the way. But, we’ll fix it so they never know that hit them. You’re smarter than me. You’ll be tougher too. You’ll get the gold shield I never got; hell, you’ll get your own command. You’ll have all the education and all the ability, and you’ll have the heart and the strength, and that’s the most important thing.”

“Yes, Da,” I said.

“That’s my girl. Now…let’s see the uppercut.” (pg. 2)

In 1999, many countries limited women’s rights such as prevented women from inheriting property, limited their ability to divorce, restricted their access to education, and barred them from the workplace (“Discrimination”). The story that Rucka has written in 1999, somehow wants to break the statutory restrictions of women of that time. The traditional division of labour between the genders, where
men function as breadwinners and women as homemakers, emerged during the industrialization of the second half of the 19th century and prevailed as a dominant form of gender contract until the middle of the 20th century (Valentova 4). From the text above, it can be shown that Bridgett, as a woman does not follow the occupation based on her sex and free to choose her career. She does not follow the function which says as a woman, she must be a homemaker. Bridgett does not take the duty based on her sex expectation, nor does she learn how to cook, do dishes, and sewing. Otherwise, she learns boxing, fighting, and shooting instead. Bridgett has no willing to take domestic responsibility. Bridgett is well educated and trained to be Private Investigator which is a job in a public sphere.

Schuller in his book, *Paula Principle*, said that there is one of five reasons women do not get the same job opportunities as men such as women are more likely to take care of their children or look after elderly parents. Combined with the rising costs of childcare, there are various barriers which hinder women from reaching the top jobs (Revesz). The concept of women’s work and household activities has always been an issue for the society. People always stick with roles that are formed for men or women, even though there is no biological basis for gender roles because it is changeable from time to time. A sociological perspective toward gender roles suggests that masculine and feminine roles are learned and not connected to males’ and females’ biological traits. Therefore, within this issue, Bridgett can break the society beliefs toward gender roles such as investing in domestic area as feminine role.
2. Gender Stereotypes

The second issue from the gender categories is gender stereotypes. Previously, Stets and Burke define gender stereotypes as shared views of personality traits often to one’s gender such as instrumentality in men and expressiveness in women. It concerns of a variety of attributes (psychological traits and the characteristics) commonly associated with men versus women. Gender stereotypes affect conceptualizations about men and women, it represents what people think and believe. For example, active, aggressive, dominant, and strong are related to men.

In previous page, it has been mentioned about the research that has been conducted by J. E William, Best, and their collaborators in 1990. They conducted the examination of the content of gender stereotypes across cultures. The researchers examined 300 personalities in 25 nations such as North and South America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. The result is there are some behaviors which more frequently associated with men than with women. Active, adventurous, aggressive, autocratic, courageous, daring, dominant, enterprising, forceful, independent, progressive, robust, rude, stern, strong, unemotional, and wise are believed as masculine traits. In contrary, affectionate, attractive, charming, curious, dependent, dreamy, emotional, fearful, gentle, sentimental, sensitive, superstitious, sexy, soft-hearted, talkative, and weak are believed as feminine traits. Regarding to the characterization of Bridgett Logan, it explains that Bridgett is active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong, and wise. From the society’s perception, these traits are not belong to
women, these are belong to men instead. Yet, from the story that Greg Rucka wrote in *Shooting at Midnight* novel, Bridgett performs in stereotypically masculine traits.

Society has come to the idea that women are being viewed as negative objects. Besides as sexual objects, culture makes women are subordinate and weaker than men. Another perspective about gender stereotype explained by Weitzaman et al. who said that male characters are depicted in active roles of adventures and leaders whereas female characters are described in passive roles of companions and helpers (qtd.in Renzetti and Curran 117). Odean also adds, “Female characters play an inferior role and only a small part of the characters are described as brave, physically fit or independent” (qtd.in Renzetti and Curran 118). Through the story, besides in fact that Bridgett owns stereotypically masculine traits, somehow all those prejudices about women are broken by Bridgett Logan. Rucka creates Bridgett Logan’s character not to be a passive nor inferior character. It can be seen from the stories below.

“What’s in Hunts Point?” asked Bridgett  
“Ladipo.” answered Alabacha  
“We’re meeting him?” Butler laughed, and in the tiny car it was annoyingly loud.  
“Yeah, in a way.” Butler said  
“Mr. Ladipo— if that’s truly his name—has betrayed my trust,” Alacha said. “But unlike yourself, Bridgett, he did not have a good excuse.” (pg. 345).

In the novel, there is a scene where Bridgett has an agreement with the Joint Drug Taskforce to free Lisa on condition that Bridgett is able to trick Alabacha into their trap, moreover the Joint Drug Taskforce also asks Bridgett to
rescue one of their agents, who unfortunately trapped and tortured by Alabacha because of his identity unfolds. The agent’s name is Anton Ladipo. Anton Ladipo is actually an agent of Joint Drug Taskforce, who also does a disguise like Bridgett. The difference is Bridgett does it to save Lisa, while Ladipo is because of work. Alabacha feels so disappointed because he was betrayed by the one who he trusts the most. Therefore, Alabacha hurts Ladipo badly until Ladipo is almost dying. Bridgett, who has an agreement with the Joint Drug Taskforce, feels that her responsibilities are getting bigger. Besides she has to prove that she is able to trap Alabacha, she also has to save Ladipo.

Ladipo’s eyes found mine again, and the last plea was there, frustration mixing up into fear and confusion. He had to know I’d come in, talked to Runge and Jimmy. He had to know I’d signed on as a CS. He’d probably vouched for my worth (pg. 360).

Ladipo is bound and gagged by Alabacha. His suits pants are torn and smeared with dirt, and his white dress shirt has a long oval stain of blood. Bridgett is the only one hope that Ladipo has. From Bridgett’s narration above, it can be understood indirectly that Ladipo begs to Bridgett to release him from Alabacha’s torture. Ladipo knows that Bridgett is there because she has motive and an agreement with Joint Drug Taskforce. In the end, Bridgett manages to trick Alabacha and his partner, Butler. Bridgett kills Butler without mercy and Joint Drug Taskforce comes and immediately arrests Alabacha with the evidence of crimes that Bridgett had previously given to the Joint Drug Taskforce. In addition, Bridgett also manages to save Ladipo. Although beforehand, Alabacha forced Bridgett to kill Ladipo, with Bridgett’s ingenuity, Bridgett just shot Ladipo outside his nerves where it does not make Ladipo die. Compare to Bridgett, Ladipo who is
a man agent seems weak and helpless. This suggests that the stereotypes of the woman mentioned by Weitzaman and Odean are not in the Bridgett’s character. Bridgett is not passive, dependent, and subordinate. In this role, Bridgett is not only a helper, but she is a hero. Hero for the Joint Drug Taskforce and Lisa Schoof.

Gracia in her book, *Chicana Feminist Thought*, says, “People who feel they are superior because they are source of authority, wealthier, more aggressive, while inferior defined as subordinate roles, economically dependent, and constantly poor, considered childlike, in need of authority, and passive (98).” Superior always relates to men, because patriarchy believes the authority, wealth, aggressiveness are belonged to men while subordinate, poor, childlike, and passive are belong to women. Still, within the story, the superior one such as men’s characters seem weaker than Bridgett Logan. First, Pierre Alabacha who has authority must be willing to be arrested, second is Butler, he died because of Bridgett, and the last, Anton Ladipo, who has a job as an agent which makes him well trained, must fail in his mission. Comparing to Bridgett Logan, she is the one who has all those things within her character. It makes her superior.

Based on Eagly, gender stereotypes are generalized beliefs about the characteristics and qualities attributed to men and women in society (Sikdar and Mitra 3). Men are characterized as active, aggressive, brave, strong whereas women are characterized as kind, caring, passive, and weak. All these perspectives of women are not inside Bridgett Logan. She is described as active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong, and wise.
Moreover, rather she plays the inferior role, she chooses to be superior. Briefly, she may be viewed negatively as break prescriptive of what a woman should be like, yet in gender concept, it is acceptable because it nurtured within the process not natural.

3. Gender Identity

Stets and Burke believe it is important to distinguish gender identity with other categories, even it relates each other, yet each category has different meaning. In gender identity, it involves all the meanings that are applied to oneself on the basis of one’s gender identification (2). A person with a more masculine identity should act more masculine. For example, being a boy means behaving in the ways boys typically behave – such as engaging in rough-and-tumble play and expressing an interest in sports and liking toy guns more than dolls (Mayer and McHugh 89). Valdrová said that in terms of being a male or female, we can talk about “one’s subjective realization as being a woman or man – a subjective feeling of femininity or masculinity (Veselá 18).

If there is a person who labels herself female, but instead of seeing herself in stereotypically female manner, she may view herself in stereotypically masculine qualities. Stets and Burke mentioned that people have views of themselves along a feminine-masculine dimension of meaning, some being more feminine, some more masculine, and some perhaps a mixture of the two. It is the meaning along the feminine-masculine dimension that is their gender identity, and
it is that guides their behavior (2). It can be concluded that, gender identity concerns how people view themselves as a man, a woman, or another gender.

Katz (qtd.in Stets and Burke 2) explained that beginning at birth, the self-meanings regarding one’s gender are formed in social situations stemming from ongoing interaction with significant others such as parents, peers, and educators. It is one of the factors Bridgett Logan is active, courageous, and independent. When she was younger, she was among the closest to his father compare to her sister, Cashel.

From then on out, usually once a week, Da would take me to Van Cortland Park and I would run whatever course he set for me. I’d run it in snow and rain, sunlight and humidity. Couple times his partner, Uncle Jimmy, would join us, and they would smoke and drink beer and watch and heckle and give me pointers. Couple times that year my sister, Cashel, went with us too, but she hated it and, after the third time, didn’t come back (pg. 1-2).

As told in the previous page, Bridgett and her father, Dennis Logan have the special bond. Not only as father-daughter, yet as coach-trained also. Dennis Logan demands Bridgett to become a Detective Investigator in New York Police Department thus, Dennis Logan regularly trains Bridgett physically on the weekend in Van Cortland Park. Based on Katz’s statement, the gender of a person is formed in social situations derived from a significant interaction with parents, peers, and educators. In this point, it can be summed up that Dennis Logan has significant role in Bridgett’s childhood. Dennis makes Bridgett to be a strong woman and not easily give up on every failure. Bridgett has more interactions with her father than her mother, hence she grows into an active, courageous, independent, and strong woman.
Stets and Burke mention that femininity and masculinity as the gender identity. They have similar opinion with Veselá, according to her, regarding femininity and masculinity and the term gender identity, there are certain feminine and masculine traits that can be characterized as way of behaving that our culture usually associates with being a girl or woman and a boy or man. Veselá (18) further adds that these traits connected with certain adjectives that are frequently used in connection with either femininity or masculinity such as dependent, emotional, passive, sensitive (feminine attributes) and independent, non-emotional, aggressive, tough-skinned (masculine attributes). As we know these kinds of issues has been discussed in gender roles and gender stereotypes section.

In short, if Stets and Burke believe femininity and masculinity are kinds of gender identity so that in this case, Bridgett has masculinity identity. From social beliefs, as a woman, she should adopt feminine traits, but in fact, within the story of Shooting at Midnight novel, she has more masculine qualities than feminine qualities. In gender stereotype, it can be seen she is active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong, and wise. From the society’s perception, these traits are not belong to women, these are belong to men instead. Moreover, the stereotype which describes men as superior to women also can be changed by Bridgett Logan. The superiority always relates to men, because patriarchy believes the authority, wealth, aggressiveness are belonged to them while subordinate, poor, childlike, and passive are belong to women. Still, within the story, men’s characters such Pierre Alabacha, Anton Ladipo, and Roley Butler seem subordinate, passive, and weaker than Bridgett Logan. In gender roles, it
concerns about women investing in the domestic role and men investing in the worker role or the other word, it is about the choice of the occupation. In fact, Bridgett works in public sphere as a private investigator, she does not work in the domestic area. She has no skill in nurturing, she has skill in boxing and shooting instead.

In the gender concept if a woman has a female body does not necessarily to them to behave in particular way. Historically, women were suppressed and controlled by the portrayal society which crafted by men. Women are also expected to act as feminine ideals or take domestic role. However, in the novel of *Shooting at Midnight*, Bridgett Logan is not described as inferior, passive, dependent, weak, and submissive woman either has the occupation based on her sex. Bridgett Logan is successfully attempting to push the boundaries in order to critique that males consider to be bread-winning whereas females are to be at home. Thus, within the story, Bridgett Logan does not longer oppressed by men and free to choose such behavior or occupation based on her will. This show that there are equal opportunities for a woman who adopts some masculine qualities to survive in the society.
CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

_Shooting at Midnight_ (1999) is a fiction novel written by Greg Rucka, published in Canada by Bantam Books. _Shooting at Midnight_ tells about a girl namely Bridgett Logan, as the main character who adopts masculine qualities which society believes it relates to men. This study utilizes qualitative method and descriptive analysis to discover the result of this research, which is masculine qualities of woman portrayed in _Shooting at Midnight_ novel through the theory of characteristics and characterization by Robert DiYanni and gender as the concept which divided into three categories such gender roles, gender stereotypes, and gender identity by Jan E. Stets and Peter J. Burke.

First is gender roles. The result of the analysis shows that Bridgett does not follow the occupation based on social expectation. Bridgett is well educated as the detective. She does not invest the role in domestic area. She does not learn how to nurture otherwise, she learns boxing, fighting, and shooting instead. Second is gender stereotypes. According to the result of analysis of Bridgett’s characteristics, it implies that Bridgett is active, aggressive, courageous, dominant, independent, progressive, strong, and wise. From the society’s perception, these traits are not belong to women, these are belong to men. Thus, it can be concluded that Bridgett performs in stereotypically masculine traits. Moreover, Bridgett also breaks another stereotype which says that female
character only plays an inferior role. Bridgett becomes superior while other men’s characters seem more subordinate, more passive, and weaker than her. The last one is gender identity. Stets and Burke believe, femininity and masculinity are kinds of gender identity, so in this case, Bridgett has masculinity identity. From social beliefs, she should adopt feminine traits, but in fact, within the story of *Shooting at Midnight* novel, she has more masculine qualities than feminine qualities such as characteristics, behavior, occupation, and beliefs. However, gender concept has the purpose to reject the notion which says women were naturally passive, weak, inferior and suited to domestic roles so that, it is acceptable if a woman has a sex as female but behaves in masculine way or possibly for one to be female and see herself as masculine or male and see himself as feminine. It is important to underline that the concept of gender is socially constructed. It is changing over time as individuals experience new social settings.

B. Suggestion

This study focuses in analyzing masculine qualities on Bridgett Logan’s character in *Shooting at Midnight* novel through the gender concept which has some categories such as gender roles, gender stereotypes and gender identity. Hopefully, this research can be studied more by other literary perspectives such as representation, feminism and many more as they have a coherence between text analysis and concept. Moreover, it is suggested to other researchers who has same interest in doing the research with the same concept, they can read this study as the reference.
WORK CITED


Veselá, Alena. Gender Stereotypes in Fairy Tales. Brno: University of Masaryk. 2014. Print


“Basic Concepts: Sex and Gender, Masculinity and Femininity, Patriarchy”. Archive.mu.ac.in. Web. 1 May. 2017


APPENDIX