CHAPTER III ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher analyses the research questions in order to answers to them. This chapter is divided into three main parts. In the first part, the researcher describe how is Michael Henchard characterized in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*. Then, in the second part, the research analyses the masculinity of Michael Henchard. The last part is classifying the masculinity based on Islamic perspective.

3.1 Henchard's Character and Characterization

Character is the fictional representation of a person, which is likely to change, both as a presence in literature and as an object of critical attention, much as it changes in society. Ideas of the place of the human in the social order, of human individuality and self-determination, clearly shift historically; and this is often mimed in literature by the relation of characters to actions of story (Peter Childs and Roger Fowler: 36). Hence, character is the most important part in literary work (Bennet & Royle: 60). Characters which act prominent role are called major characters (Ade & okunoye: 41). Therefore, Michael Henchard in the Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* is the major character because his act is almost in all part of story. Indeed, the character of Michael Henchard has important part as the major character.

Characterization is the pattern adapted in the creation of characters in a work. Characteristic of characters are meant to represent certain categories of people in society (Ade 7 Okunoye. 40-41). In *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, Henchard characteristic represent certain categories of people in society. The dominant characterizations are thirteen characterizations as following.

3.1.1 Drunkard

The first characteristics which described in the novel, *The Mayor of Casterbridge* is drunken man. This bad behaviour cannot control Henchard's attitude and demeanour. It portrays in the narrator's description.

The man finished his basin, and called for another, the rum being signalled for in yet stronger proportion. The effect of it was soon apparent in his manner, and his wife but too sadly perceived that in strenuously steering off the rocks of the licensed liquor-tent she had only got into maelstrom

(Chapter 2, page 9)

This quotation shows that Henchard as drunkard gave occasion sadness for Suzan. Henchard cannot think clearly. This unconscious moment made his manner out of the norm. He did not concern to their lodging anymore. He enjoyed himself until he sold his wife and his baby. When he aware from his completely drink, he was getting remorse until he took an oath to stop drinking for 20

years following. But then, after his oath is fulfilled. He began drink liquor again as following quotation.

"I am a man to my word. I have kept my oath for twenty years; and now I can drink with a good conscience......
(Chapter 33, page 160)

Above is an expression of Henchard that feel free and enjoy because of his finished oath. Indeed, by this condition he cannot control himself again. He did as in sake, he said what he feel without any consideration and awkwardness. Therefore, he insulted Donald Farfrae who took anything which Henchard ever possess. This mocking is his conscience toward Farfrae since he lost his position as mayor of Casterbridge.

3.1.2 Egoist

According to Cambridge dictionary, Egoist is a person who considers himself or herself to be better or more important than other people. One of the dominant character of Henchard is Egoist which made him lost everything. It mirrors in the narrator's description and his wife, Susan's expression or utterance.

The child began to prattle impatiently, and the wife more than once said to her husband, "Michael, how about our lodging? You know we may have trouble in getting it if we don't go soon."

But he turned a deaf ear to those bird-like chirpings.

(Chapter 2, page 9)

Henchard did not care his wife and his only little daughter. He pretended as he did not listen what Susan said about as a deaf man.

Therefore, he lost his wife and his baby by selling them to the Sailor.

The other evidence which shows that Henchard is egoist man was portrayed when he prohibit his step daughter, Elizabeth Jane, to plait a relationship toward Farfrae. He wanted Elizabeth keep distance from him. It is poured out in the Henchard and Elizabeth's dialogue.

Only I want to caution you, my dear. That man, Farfrae-it is about him. I've seen him talking to you two or three times- he danced with 'ee at the rejoicings, and came home with 'ee. Now, now, no blame to you. But just hearken: Have you made him any foolish promise? Gone the least bit beyond sniff and snaff at all?" "No. I have promised him nothing." "Good. All's well that ends well. I particularly wish you not to see him again." "Very well, sir." "You promise?" She hesitated for a moment, and then said: "Yes, if you much wish it." "I do. He's an enemy to our house!"

(Chapter 16, page 77)

It is foolish thing that his private problem is related to his step daughter's life. Henchard's manner in conscious mind is not fair for Elizabeth Jane and Donald Farfrae. This case really portrayed that Henchard is Egoist person.

3.1.3 Violent

Violence is constructed as a social problem in and through policy discourses (Kate Seymour, 2010). Meanwhile, violence is profoundly ambiguous: as observed by Stanko (2003), 'what violence means is and will always be fluid, not fixed' (p. 3, emphasis in original). Different theories about violence 'start from very different assumptions about the nature of violence, gender, and men' (Hearn and Whitehead 2006:41). The dichotomised construction of violence, as evident in the earlier study, therefore has important implications for the ways in which violence is, and isn't, named, identified and addressed. Firstly, it highlights the resilience of culturally dominant beliefs regarding men and masculinity, women and femininity, in particular the association of masculinity with power and femininity with passivity, contextualised within the 'cultural fact' (Eardley 1995:136) of women's victimisation. In short, the violent subject is man. Secondly, it positions men's violence as, in itself, unremarkable; leaving untouched the 'natural' association of masculinity and violence. Generally, Violent is consist of certain demeanour such as temper, wicked, impolite and quarrelsome. It is often related to traditional masculinity's perception. There are many evidences in this characterization. Nevertheless, the researcher takes a certain quotation which represent to prove that Henchard is violent man.

At the end of the first basin the man had risen to serenity; at the second he was jovial; at the third, argumentative; at the fourth, the qualities signified by the shape of his face, the occasional clench of his mouth, and the fiery spark of his dark eye, began to tell in his conduct; he was overbearingeven brilliantly quarrelsome.

(Chapter 2, page 9)

The narrator description in the third manner of Henchard after finish his basin which blended by liquor is argument to his wife. Then, his manner came to grips with angry face. It is not proper a man as husband makes quarrel with woman who is his wife especially in the public place. It show that his conduct is violent, especially toward woman.

The violence of Henchard also reflected in Susan's expression when she was sold and leave him. Susan disgorged all her conscience as following:

"Mike," said she, "I've lived with thee a couple of years, and had nothing but temper! Now I'm no more to 'ee; I'll try my luck elsewhere. 'Twill be better for me and the child, both. So good-bye!"

(Chapter 2, page 12)

This quotation clearly mention that Henchard is temper man. Susan said that she has lived with Henchard for two years and she was treated temperamentally by him. Then, she felt that this sale of herself would take benefit for her and her baby. So, implicitly, she felt no good luck

when she was with Henchaed and her life is bad. This bad life might be caused of Henchard's conduct which used to get temper.

The violent description also explicitly mentioned in narrator's description when he was in meeting as mayor of the town which tried to solve a problem about bad bread because unsuccessful harvest. The narrator tries to compare this condition, Henchard's temper to several years ago when he sold his wife.

Henchard's face darkened. There was temper under the thin bland surface- the temper which, artificially intensified, had banished a wife nearly a score of years before.

(Chapter 5, page 28)

It is unequivocal that Henchard's temper always adheres to his bureaucratical. In every single problem of Henchard, he faces in temper condition not only toward woman. The further example of Henchard's violence is as following quotation.

"he said he'd mortify my flesh if so be I didn't get up sooner, and now he's a doing on't! Ye see it can't be helped, Mr. Farfrae; things do happen queer sometimes! Yes I'll go to Blackmoor Vale half naked as I be...."

(Chapter 15, page 69)

Above quotation is Abel Whittle's sigh to Donald Farfrae about

Henchard's conduct which punish him by half naked because Abel's

late behaviour. This punishment is not human being which shouldn't do

by a mayor. Donal Farfrae also felt that Abel Whittle should not half

naked whatever the reason including Henchard's command. It is really cruel leader which refers to the violence.

The uncouth deed of Henchard mirror in his demeanour toward Elizabeth Jane. When Elizabeth tried to help and to accompany him when he was bankrupt, coarsely Henchard expelled her.

He was sitting up in the bed with a greatcoat round him, and at first resented her intrusion. "Go away- go away," he said. "I don't like to see ye." "But, father-" "I don't like to see ye," he repeated.

(Chapter 32, page 155)

Henchard did not appreciate Elizabeth's manner which respect him in any condition, whether he is success or not. It determine that Henchard demeanour is harsh.

3.1.4 Impatient

Impatient characteristic which related to hurry behaviour is a condition of someone who feel will be late or feel already late in doing something. It is described in Henchard's business strategy where the impaction manner made him bankrupt. The decision to sell his corns in lower price gave him much debt. It is quoted as the following narrator's description and Henchard's expression.

There were three days of excellent weather, and then-"What if that curst conjuror should be right after all!" said Henchard. The fact was, that no sooner had the sickles begun to play than the atmosphere suddenly felt as if cress would grow in

it without other nourishment.There was a gusty, high, warm wind; isolated raindrops starred the window-panes at remote distances: the sunlight would flap out like a quickly opened fan, throw the pattern of the window upon the floor of the room in a milky, colourless shine, and withdraw as suddenly as it had appeared. If Henchard had only waited long enough he might at least have avoided loss, though he had not made a profit.

(Chapter 27, page 130)

This quotation tell that Henchard's strategy was help by forecaster which said that would be bad weather in fortnight of August. Yet, in fact, before there would be bad weather, three days before the eve of harvest there will be fine weather. As impatient man who wanted to get profit fast, Henchard felt the prediction is false because the weather is fine hot day before harvest's eve. Therefore, angry and disappointed is one to be hurry which made he sold his corns with lower price in that fine day (some days before harvest). Then, when his corn is sold out, sooner the weather is really bad in the harvest time which make the price of corn was higher. Indeed, Henchard cannot wait three days to wait the condition of harvest certainly. Truly, Henchard is impatient man.

3.1.5 Nomadic

Nomadic is someone behaviour which cannot settle in one place; so that he likes to move from one place to other place. This man usually named as wanderer. It usually happened by several reasons such as trying to find good luck, looking for work, enjoying new situation and condition. Henchard is nomad which moved from unknown place to Weydon-Priors than to seaport further move to Casterbidge. After success in Casterbridge, he moved again to Waydon-Priors as narrator's description and Henchard's thought.

Weeks counted up to months, and still he searched on, maintaining himself by small jobs of work in the intervals. By this time he had arrived at a seaport,, and that he would go and settle in the district which he had had for some time in his mind. Next day he started, journeying southwestward, and did not pause, except for night's lodgings, till he reached the town of Casterbridge, in a far distant part of Wessex.

(Chapter 2, page 16)

The march of sentences above tell that Henchard moved to seaport (from Waydon-Priors, in Upper Wessex) than planned to move to Casterbridge. Meanwhile, in the following quotation explains that exmayor of Casterbridge, Henchard wanted to move again to Waydon-Priors as Henchard's dialogue with Farfrae.

"I have heard that you think of emigrating, Mr. Henchard," he said. "Is it true? I have a real reason for asking." Henchard withheld his answer for several instants, and then said, "Yes; it is true. I am going where you were going to a few years ago, when I prevented you and got you to bide here.

(Chapter 32, page 154)

3.1.6 Economic Independent

As human must be able to fulfil their necessities. One of the ways to reach it is having money by economic independent. As economic independent man, every people have to work to get wages and fulfil their necessitis. Therefore, Henchard had a job and bussines to fulfil his needs as described below in Henchard's expression.

"My business, you know, is in corn and in hay; but I was brought up as a hay-trusser simply, and hay is what I understand best, though I now do more in corn than in the other. If you'll accept the place, you shall manage the corn branch entirely, and receive a commission in addition to salary."

(Chapter 7, page 35)

Above quotation shows that Henchard as director of corn and haytrusser. He could pay other man who work for him; it means that his life is prosperous. He can gain profit to fullfill himself and others.

To the shaft of each hung a little board, on which was painted in white letters, "Henchard, corn-factor and hay-merchant." (Chapter 9, page 43)

It supported by other quoatation which mentioned latterly the name of Henchard and his name of the business in .the wagon. Whether he was bankrupt, he still to try be economic independent man as below quotation.

"And you would wish me to advance some money?" "No, no!" said Henchard, almost in anger. "I'm not the man to sponge on a woman, even though she may be so nearly my own as you.

(Chapter 29, page 142)

This quotation is a conversation between Henchard and Lucetta. Henchard said that he got unlucky business to Lucetta. She felt that Henchard would squeeze her some money. Factally, he did not do it. He tried other way. It is that by acting. Henchard wanted Lucetta pretended as his intended wife in order to get loan from Mr Grower, his great creditor. So, he did not want to ask money from Lucetta directly, but he tried to pull the wool over eyes. Not only that, but also Henchard in poor condition also tried to be economic independent by rejecting someone gift as below dialogue.

Come and live in your old house. We can spare some rooms very well- I am sure my wife would not mind it at all- until there's an opening for ye." "No, no," he said gruffly; (Chapter 32, page 154)

The quotation tells that Farfrae offered a living house to Henchard. By keeping his prestige, Henchard repelled Farfrae's bid. It means that Henchard maintained his status as independent man who can live without Farfrae's help. Further, Henchard also rejected other offer from Donald Farfrae as mention in chapter thirty two as below quotation.

"Well, it was no that I wanted it so very much for myself; but I wish ye to pick out all that you care to have- such things as may be endeared to ye by associations, or particularly suited to your use. And take them to your own house- it will not be

depriving me; we can do with less very well, and I will have plenty of opportunities of getting more." "What- give it to me for nothing?" said Henchard.

(Chapter 32, page 154)

It explained that Farfrae offered Henchard for picking a certain things in his ex-house which Henchard want as his endeared things. Contrastively, Henchard did not want to such a things from his old house because Farfrae already had paid it to creditors for it. It means that he did not want to be demander; he tried to be independent man economically.

3.1.7 Heterosexual

In Oxford dictionary, Heterosexual is (of a person) sexually attracted to people of the opposite sex. It means that a man who has desirability intimate only to the woman and he feels that he likes and loves woman and vice versa is Hererosexual. Simply, it means that the relationship is man with woman or woman with man. Here, in Thomas Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, the protagonist, Henchard is described as heterosexual man who getting intimate relationship only to women, first Susan, second Lucetta. It shows in first story until the end of the story. For the evidence, researcher takes excerpts as following.

That the man and woman were husband and wife, and the parents of the girl in arms, ... No other than such relationship would have accounted for the atmosphere of stale familiarity....

(Chapter 1, page 7)

The narrator's description shows that 'the man' is Henchard, 'woman' is Susan, 'the girls in arms' is Elizabeth Jane. It means that Henchard had sexual relationship with Susan as spouse who have a child. Meanwhile, they are separated in long term. When they met again, Henchard still had interest toward them as below ciatation.

I meet you, court you, and marry you, Elizabeth Jane coming to my house as my step-daughter. The thing is so natural and easy that it is half done in thinking o't. This would leave my shady, headstrong, disgraceful life as a young man absolutely unopened; the secret would be yours and mine only; and I should have the pleasure of seeing my own only child under my roof, as well as my wife."

(Chapter 11, page 52)

That Henchard's attitude shows that the first time Henchard and Susan met after separation. He was happy and wanted to invited Susan and Elizabeth Jane to live together in his house as wife and child. Meanwhile, they had to marry again and admit as widow of Newson in order to maintain Henchard reputation. In other side, Henchard was getting problem when they come back as his family because he had other relationship to woman when they lost. It can be understand in lines below.

While in this state I was taken pity on by a woman- a young lady..... and she was as lonely as I. This young creature was staying at the boarding-house where I happened to have my lodging; and when I was pulled down she took upon herself to nurse me. From that she got to have a foolish liking for me. Heavens knows why, for I wasn't worth it. But being together

in the same house, and her feelings warm, we got naturally intimate. I won't go into particulars of what our relations were. It is enough to say that we honestly meant to marry. There arose a scandal...

(Chapter 12, page 55)

Above lines explains that he got pity toward young lady and got intimate relationship until they wanted to marry but it was postpone because there was scandal of skimmity-ride between them. Indeed, Henchard is normal man who is heterosexual man.

3.1.8 Having Power

The ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way or the capacity or ability to direct or influence the behaviour of others or the course of events. (Oxford dictionary). The majority of man have it, of course, Henchard also have it. He not only had power of energy, he also had power of authority. Means, as the mayor, he could handle the town and everybody is reluctant to him. The other power which having by Henchard is power to the woman, here, is his wife. It can be portrayed in several quotations below.

The first power is Henchard power toward woman, wife. As violent man or husband. He had power in doing anything toward Susan, included sell his wife and his only baby girl. The power of Henchard toward Susan and Elizabeth Jane can be portrayed as following citation.

"For my part I don't see why men who have got wives, and don't want 'em, shouldn't get rid of 'em as these gipsy fellows do their old horses," said the man in the tent. "Why shouldn't they put 'em up and sell 'em by auction to men who are in want of such articles? Hey? Why, begad, I'd sell mine this minute if anybody would buy her!"

(Chapter 2, page 9)

Above citation shows that Henchard was willing to sell his wife and his girl. Not only that, the power of Henchard was showed when he asked Susan to stand up and to exhibit herself in that public tent. However, hardly, Susan stood up and showed herself as following citation.

Now then, stand up, Susan, and show yourself." "Don't, my chiel," whispered a buxom staylace dealer in voluminous petticoats, who sat near the woman; "yer good man don't know what he's saying." The woman, however, did stand up.

(Chapter 2, page 10)

The second power of Henchard is power toward other man. It means, he can control and be respected by other man. The respectable feeling of the society toward the Henchard can be looked as society's expression as following quotations.

'tis a great public dinner of the gentle-people and such like leading volk- wi' the Mayor in the chair. As we plainer fellows baint invited,..... If you mount the steps you can see 'em. That's Mr. Henchard, the Mayor, at the end of the table, facing ye; and that's the Council men right and left.... (Chapter 5, page 25)

he's the powerfullest member of the Town Council, and quite a principal man in the country round besides. Never a big dealing in wheat, barley, oats, hay, roots, and such-like but Henchard's got a hand in it. ... He worked his way up from nothing when 'a came here; and now he's a pillar of the town.

(Chapter 5, page 27)

The powerfulness of Henchard not only described by the resident of the town but also described by narrator point of view as following quotation.

As Mayor of the town, with a reputation to keep up, he could not invite her to come to his house till some definite course had been decided on.

(Chapter 11, page 51)

3.1.9 Tricky

Someone who has tricky demeanour is a shrewd manner which can be admitted as smart person, but his cleverness rather for wickedness. This characteristic of person has unpredictable tactics. Henchard is one of the characters in Thomas Hardy's novel, *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, who is tricky men. Some his unpredictable trickiness which appear in this novel is as here quotation:

I have thought of this plan: that you and Elizabeth take a cottage in the town as the widow Mrs. Newson and her daughter; that I meet you, court you, and marry you, Elizabeth Jane coming to my house as my step-daughter. The thing is so natural and easy that it is half done in thinking o't. This would leave my shady, headstrong, disgraceful life as a young man absolutely unopened; the secret would be yours and mine only;

(Chapter 11, page 52)

This quotation shows that Henchard has a strategy or tactic to keep his bad past secret with Susan that he sold her in liquor tent. That tactic was run well as his plan. Therefore, Henchard's strategy was so sudden, one day before he met her or one day after met Elizabeth Jane. It means that he is a man who has good cunning. The other cagey is rather hard sly, he broke the mandate from Susan to know the secret. Meanwhile, his secret still closed densely. His sly can be looked in below Henchard's thought.

"Not to be opened till Elizabeth-Jane's wedding-day." Mrs. Henchard, though more patient than her husband,....... The seal had cracked, and the letter was open. Henchard had no reason to suppose the restriction one of serious weight, and his feelings for his late wife had not been of the nature of deep respect.

(Chapter 19, page 85)

Before the death of Susan, She wrote a letter for Henchard that consist of Susan's secret about Elizabeth Jane. The letter is forbidden to open until Elizabeth's wedding. The secret is Elizabeth Jane is not the Elizabeth Jane who he was sold a numbers of years ago; she died; Elizabeth who accompany her is the girl of Newson, the man who bought them. Henchard's deed open the secret before the time is crafty. Indeed, this wiliness did not give any advantage to himself.

The other wiliness is Henchard's tactics in his corn business. His tactic is very tricky and rather silly. For the brief proof can be in Henchard's expression toward forecaster read as following.

"I've long heard that you can- do things of a sort?" began the other, repressing his individuality as much as he could. "Maybe so, Mr. Henchard," said the weather-caster.

(Chapter 26, page 127)

That conversation was taken place in forecaster place. It was the beginning of their dialogue which Henchard wanted to entrust himself that his action to that forecaster is right. The purpose of Henchard is to know the whether condition in the harvest time. Then, his objective of business was to decide the further strategy. It means, if the weather was bad in the harvest time, automatically there would be unsuccessful harvest. There would be crisis of corn or wheat; it means the price of them is high. Therefore, Henchard would buy as much as he can and sold it when the price is high. Hence, it is logical strategy which did by Henchard.

The trickiest strategy ever which did by Henchard is when he trid to deceive his creditor, Mr Grower. It is clearly tell in Henchard's action as following quotation.

that you would let it be known to him that you are my intended- that we are to be quietly married in the next fortnight.- Now stop, you haven't heard all! Let him have this story, without, of course, any prejudice to the fact that the actual engagement between us is to be a long one. Nobody else need know: you could go with me to Mr. Grower and just let me speak to ye before him as if we were on such terms. We'll ask him to keep it secret. He will willingly wait then. At the fortnight's end I shall be able to face him; and I can coolly tell him all is postponed between us for a year or two. Not a soul in the town need know how you've helped me.

(Chapter 29, page 142)

Above quotation shows that Henchard is wily man in order to reach his obsession. When he was bankrupt, he attempted to persuade Lucetta who notabenely prosperous lady for pretended as his intended wife. He did it to persuade Mr Grower in order to get loan for his business.

Inferably, Lucetta was a surety for Henchard obligation.

The last wily of Henchard is falsehood to Newson. It happened when the real father of Elizabeth Jane, The sailor-Newson, suddenly visited to Henchard's homebase. Because Henchard felt lonely and did not imagine the leaving of Elizabeth, He lied to Newson when he asked about the existence of Elizabeth Jane. The strategy of Henchard in order to have life's companion is stated to Newson that his girl was died.

But my ElizabethJane where is she?" "Dead likewise," said Henchard doggedly. "Surely you learnt that too?" The sailor started up, and took an enervated pace or two down the room. (Chapter 41, page 201)

3.1.10 Spiteful

Spiteful is a feedback feeling of something of other person that he or she does not like to (Collins Dictionary). For instance, he or she cannot receive the successfulness of other person or cannot look the happiness of someone because of envy or jealous. The protagonist of The Mayor of Casterbridge, Henchard, has this characteristic.

The first spite of Henchard arose when Farfrae helped Abel Whittle, his employee, to break the punishment of Henchard. He felt that his employees were more respectable and obedient than he until they observed Farfrae's instruction and ignore him. They obeyed to Farfrae, whereas he was new manager and he was a mayor of that town. The Henchard's action or Henchard's manner toward Farfrae, it was enough to show his spite as following citation.

ON THIS account Henchard's manner towards Farfrae insensibly became more reserved. He was courteous- too courteous- and....

(Chapter 16, page71)

The second spiteful deed of Henchard showed when he got unsuccessful entertainment-festival because of bad weather, whereas the festival idea of Farfrae with shelter tent was success. Moreover both of that festival paid by Henchard only and the society disparaged him. The lawyer gave sarcasm to Henchard and compared him to Farfrae, Henchard's worker. Half of the proof of Henchard's spite as society's expression below:

"An opposition randy to yours, eh? Jack's as good as his master, eh? Cut ye out quite, hasn't he?" "You see, Mr. Henchard," said the lawyer, another good-natured friend, "where you made the mistake was in going so far afield. You should have taken a leaf out of his book, and have had your sports in a sheltered place like this. But you didn't think of it, you see; and he did, and that's where he's beat you." "He'll be top-sawyer soon of you two, and carry all afore him," added jocular Mr. Tubber.

"No," said Henchard gloomily. "He won't be that, because he's shortly going to leave me."

(Chapter 16, page 74)

That part of novel show that because the sarcasm of his unsuccessful festival, he fired Donald Farfrae as the manager without guiltiness. It means that Henchard was envy to Farfrae so that he was deposed. The other proof that describe Henchard's jealousy to Farfrae is below:

Meanwhile Henchard was sitting up, thinking over his jealous folly in forbidding Farfrae to pay his addresses to this girl who did not belong to him, when if he had allowed them to go on he might not have been encumbered with her.

(Chapter 20, page 92)

The other green-eyed monster of Henchard is when Farfrae took a role of the trade mark. Farfrae business without Henchard was great. This condition make Henchard felt jealous. He did not want to be lost by Scotchman, Farfrae. The brief evidence can be understood as following Henchard's dialog to Joshua Jopp.

"one thing is necessary to me, as the biggest corn-and-hay-dealer in these parts. The Scotchman, who's taking the town trade so bold into his hands, must be cut out. D'ye hear? We two can't live side by side- that's clear and certain." "I've seen it all," said Jopp.

"By fair competition I mean, of course," Henchard continued. "But as hard.

(Chapter 26, page 125)

The last vengeance of Henchard is a peak of his grudge. It was when Henchard challenge Farfrae. He intended to kill Farfrae in order to take his prosperity and his wife because he thought that what Farfrae possessed was Henchard's mine. Therefore, he was very hardly envy toward Donald Farfrae as Henchard and Farfare expression below:

"Now," said Henchard quietly, "we stand face to face- man and man. Your money and your fine wife no longer lift 'ee above me as they did but now, and my poverty does not press me down."

"Wait a bit, my lad. You should ha' thought twice before you affronted to extremes a man who had nothing to lose. I've stood your rivalry, which ruined me, and your snubbing, which humbled me; but your hustling, that disgraced me, I won't stand!"

(Chapter 38, page 188)

3.1.11 Arrogant

Arrogant is unpleasantly proud and behaving as if you are more important than, or know more than, other people (Cambridge Dictionary). Usually, this snooty act was disadvantage himself.

Generally, the doer of this manner is someone has throne or position or much money. As the mayor of town, Casterbridge; Henchard hadit a throne and much money, so he was arrogant man. It was portrayed when he answered Farfrae's asking for festival equipment.

Farfrae broached the subject to Henchard by asking if he would have any objection to lend some rick-cloths to himself and a few others,, and required a shelter for the same, to which they might charge admission at the rate of so much a head.

"Have as many cloths as you like," Henchard replied.

on it coming into his mind, he said to himself, "Charge admission at so much a head-just like a Scotchman!who is going to pay anything a head?" The diversions which the Mayor intended to provide were to be entirely free.

(Chapter 16, page 71)

It is clearly that Henchard answered arrogantly to provide as many cloths as you like and shelter-tent. Actually, in his thought, it was rather severe for Henchard. But then, he has different idea to hold a festival. Actually the council of the town did not agree because there was already Farfrae's agenda. Nevertheless, after Henchard was available to pay it all by himself, they were agree. It was clearly mentioned in the following quotation.

Everybody applauded the Mayor's proposed entertainment, especially when it became known that he meant to pay for it all himself.

(Chapter 16, page 72)

By both of the quotation, it means that Henchard pay all of two festival charges. It clearly shows that he is arrogant mayor who cannot minimize the debt by holding one festival so all people could gather in one place.

3.1.12 Brave

Brave is showing no fear of dangerous or difficult things (Cambridge Dictionary). Henchard also has a brave side. It was mirrored when he admitted his past shame in public place. It was expressed in following conversation.

"You've been asked if you've anything to say bearing on the case." "That bears on the case. It proves that he's no better than I, and has no right to sit there in judgment upon me." "Tis a concocted story," said the clerk. "So hold your tongue!" "No- 'tis true." The words came from Henchard. "Tis as true as the light," he said slowly.

(Chapter 28, page 138)

Hencahed quite brave to confess his disgrace which tried to keep from many people for long time. He kept it in any tactics and strategies, finally the secret was public.

The other braveness of Henchard is coming to her step daughter's wedding after all bygones. Whether in the first time he was hesitant but his heart was strong to face them in order to meet Elizabeth Jane. It is describe in chapter 44 as below.

...., he decided not to make his appearance till eveningwhen stiffness would have worn off, and a gentle wish to let bygones be bygones would exercise its sway in all hearts.

(Chapter 44, page 223)

3.1.13 Labile

Labile person is unstable mood or changing decision (manner) of man whether it is spontaneously or considerately (Collins Dictionary). Henchard who has variety characterization also possess labile demeanour. It portrayed as following quotation.

The first labile manner of Henchard is toward Elizabeth Jane.

Firstly, he tried to entrust Elizabeth that he was her real father; not

Richard Newson and he would be warm-loved father.

"That you were related by marriage." Elizabeth, it is I who am your father, and not Richard Newson.

(Chapter 19, page 83)

- I'll be kinder to you than, he was! I'll do anything, if you will only look upon me as your father!" She tried to stand up and confront him trustfully;

(Chapter 19, page 84)

The first citation above shows that Henhcard he told the he was real father from Susan. Moreover, the second quotation, he promised would be kinder father than before to Elizabeth Jane. His promise was broken by himself. After opening the envelope from Susan, he knew that Elizabeth is not his real daughter and he became colder man for Elizabeth as like stranger. It means Henchard did not fulfil his promise to Elizabeth as kinder father. It is proved as following quotation.

his manner was constrained as she had never seen it before. The coldness soon broke out into open chiding. One grievous failing of Elizabeth's was

(Chapter 20, page 88)

Hence, from the manner of Hanchard explained above, kind father and promised to be kinder, he transformed as cold father. This unstable condition portray the labile demeanour of Henchard.

The second labile manner of Henchard toward Elizabeth Jane is about her relationship with Donald Farfare, a Scotchman. For the first manner of Henchard toward their relationship is ordinary. Second, because of hoarding spite, Henchard prohibit their relationship. This ban is showed as Henchard's message to Farfrae.

"Sir- I make request that henceforth you and my stepdaughter be as strangers to each other. She on her part has promised to welcome no more addresses from you; and I trust, therefore, you will not attempt to force them upon her.

M. HENCHARD."

(Chapter 17, page 77)

After that prohibition, the labile manner of Henchard arose. He changed it by writing the letter again. He did not prohibit anymore; he permitted their relationship. It can be seen as following quotation.

Meanwhile Henchard was sitting up, thinking over his jealous folly in forbidding Farfrae to pay his addresses to this girl who did not belong to him, He wrote as follows: "Sir,- On consideration, I don't wish to interfere with your courtship of Elizabeth-Jane, if you care for her. I therefore withdraw my objection; excepting in this- that the business be not carried on in my house.-

(Chapter 20, page 92)

The third labile manner of Henchard toward Elizabeth Jane is about her movement. Because of Henchard's coldness, Elizabeth

wanted to move. Yet, without alleviating the respect to Henchard, Elizabeth still asked her plan to leave him.

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"Father, have you any objection to my going away?" she asked.
"Going away! No- none whatever. Where are you going?"
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(Chapter 21, page 97)

That quotation shows that Henchard did not have any objection or bad for her leaving. But then, after knowing her leaving is not a joke and she did it one day after asking, Henchard was shock. He seemed to be objection of her leaving. It mirrors as following Henchard's expression.

.....he was taken by surprise.

"But you said I might go, father?" she explained through the carriage window.

"Said!- yes. But I thought you meant next month, or next year. 'Od seize ityou take time by the forelock! This, then, is how you be going to treat me for all my trouble about ye?" "O father! how can you speak like that? It is unjust of you!" she said with spirit.

(Chapter 21, page 98)

Indeed, Henchard is labile man who has unstable manner, especially toward his step daughter, Elizabeth Jane.

1.2 Henchard Masculinity

Masculinity to the extent the term can be briefly defined at all, is simultaneously a place in gender relations, the practices through which men and women engage that place in gender and the effects of these practices in bodily experience, personality and culture (Connell 1995). In line with

Connell, Pascoe (2007, 5) asserts that masculinity should not be tied to male bodies, but rather to sets of behaviours that are dominant and expressed through sexualized discourse. Focusing on the male body reifies the biological basis of gender and creates simplistic categorization and power dynamics as based on male bodies. Therefore, in this chapter, Henchard Masculinity will be explain in two parts. First is personality or behaviour or attitude and second is bodily experience or male body or physical appearance.

The 19th-century idealization of women also had implications for men, who were seen as the opposite of women in a number of ways. Women were passive, dependent, pure, refined, and delicate; men were active, independent, coarse, and strong. The masculine role was seen by Brannon 1976, 174:

Table 4.1. Masculine and Feminism role

Men		Women	
Male Gender Role Identity Component	Stereotypic Traits in Study	Cult of True Womanhood Component	Stereotypic Traits in Study
Give 'Em Hell	Aggressive Not uncomfortable about being aggressive Adventurous Competitive	Pious	Religious
Sturdy Oak	Unemotional Hides emotions Not excitable in a minor crisis Able to separate feelings from ideas	Submissive	Aware of feelings of others Gentle Tactful Quiet
Big Wheel	Dominant Skilled in business Knows the ways of the world Acts as a leader Self-confident Ambitious Worldly	Domestic	Neat in habits Strong need for security
No Sissy Stuff	Never cries Not dependent Direct Thinks men are superior to women Not conceited about appearance	Purity	Does not use harsh language

Based on that table shows that masculine personality, such as aggressive, adventurous, competitive, dominant, skilled business, act as a leader, confidence, ambitious, and not dependent. Hence, not all of these personalities are possess by Henchard. He has some personalities or attitudes which show his masculinities. Those are violent, nomadic, economic independent, heterosexual, having power, competitive, and brave.

3.2.1 Masculine Personality of Michael Henchard

Henchard as round protagonist character has many personality in his manner. He has both positive and negative personality.

Nevertheless, in this part, the researcher focus on his masculine personality.

3.2.1.1 Violent

As already explained in previous part of this chapter (page 25), Henchard is violent man. Generally, Violent is one of the masculine behaviour. It is line with Connell 1987, 185-186 stated that hegemonic masculinity can contain at the same time, quite consistently, openings towards domesticity and openings towards violence, towards misogyny and towards heterosexual attraction. Nevertheless, as in Chapter II, Theoritical framework of this research mentions that culture has an important part to play with regard to Connell's theory because culture lays out possibilities but also constraints for social action. It means that violent is not always the identity of masculinity. If a group of people at an area believe that the characteristic of an ideal man should be violent and they do it in practice life then they admit it as ordinary thing, it can be stated that violence is one of the masculine characteristics in that region. But then, if a certain people do not trust that violence is one of masculine characteristics and they do not do it in the daily life then they refuse it as customary thing, it means that violence is not masculine characteristic in that region. So,

the masculine characteristics of man always differ in each area. It is depended on local society confession. This model was integrated into a systematic sociological theory of gender.

This research in which the object of the study is Thomas Hardy's
The Mayor of Casterbridge which took the real history of the town
called Casterbridge and the neighboring country (Author's Preface)
and bring them as a fiction. Based on the story of the novel, Henchard
is a Wessex man and his fellow who become his foe is
Scotchman.both of them live in foreign town, Casterbridge. They have
different charactherization. As a man from Wessex, Henchard rather
rough in his leadership and his manner toward woman. It is mirrored
in his demeanours toward his workers, his wife and his ex-girl fiend,
Lucetta. Those are described in Henchard's action:

"I don't want to hear it!" roared Henchard. "Tomorrow the waggons must start at four, and if you're not here, stand clear. I'll mortify thy flesh for thee!" "But let me clear up my points, your worshipful-" Henchard turned away. (Chapter 15, page 68)

Above quotation shows Henchard's decision rather threatening.

Then, his threat was really happened toward his worker, Abel

Whittle which was very unhuman punishment. This was

confounding punishment for Whittle but it was also a shameful

decision as being good mayor. The other local workers admit it as

usual manner for poor worker from his boss. It was proven by

selected mayor is Henchard. Nevertheless, as Scotchman, It did not

so for Farfrae; Farfrae admit it as taboo punishment. It means local people admit it as customary. But, new comer, Farfrae admit it as uncustomary. I suppose violence toward working class is one of masculinity. The society admit it as the evidence of the dominance which refers to hegemonic masculinity. As Carrigan, Connell and Lee stated that hegemonic masculinity is how particular groups of men inhabit positions of power and wealth, and how they legitimate and reproduce the social relationships that generate their dominance. The crucial difference between hegemonic masculinity and other masculinities is not the control of women, but the control of men. It means that the violence of Henchard is the result of his dominance and the resident of the town, Casterbridge legitimate it. Therefore, Henchard not only could control the woman but also he could control the man especially working class man.

The second violent manner of Henchard is toward women,
Susan and Lucetta. He really felt his dominance toward them. His
rough manner is portrayed in several parts. Henchard's violence
toward his wife, Susan can be seen as below:

"Don't take against me- though I was a drinking man once, and used your mother roughly....."
(Chapter 19 page 84)

The expression of Henchard's clearly mention the word 'roughly'.

He admit to his step daughter that he treated his wife roughly. But,

Susan still could receive that treatment without rebellion. Some of

his violence is received by the society of the town; but some is rejected. The rejection of his violence toward Susan is selling her to stranger man. Although the visitor of liquor tent did not deny this selling, the society of Weydon Prior-upper of Wessex and the town of Casterbridge admit it as taboo case. Indeed, this violence does not show the masculinity of Henchard. It is only breaking the rule or norm. The other violence toward woman is his violent manner to Lucetta.

"How can you frighten me so?" she exclaimed, with a flushed face. "It is past ten o'clock, and you have no right to surprise me here at such a time." I should stop to think of manners and customs?" "It is too late for propriety, and might injure me." I have a little matter to remind you of, which you seem to forget." She sank into a chair, and turned pale.

"I don't want to hear it- I don't want to hear it!" she said.an unpleasant duty- because I had nursed you, and compromised myself, and you thought you must repay me. After that I did not care for you so deeply as before.""I thought I ought to marry you for conscience' sake, since you were free, even though I- did not like you so well." The man you are thinking of is no better than I." "If you were as good as he you would leave me!" she cried passionately.

(Chapter 27, page 134)

This quotation declares that Henchard coerced Lucetta to marry him. He said clearly that he ignored manners and customs of propriety. Therefore, by ignoring them, he could freely control Jersey lady, Lucetta. He talked roughly to her and forced her to

repay what he did in a past by their marriage. Because Lucutta did not in his dominance again, Lucetta had an effort to elusory. It means that Henchard's violent manner toward Lucetta is not accepted by Lucetta. Because this case is secret, so the public cannot judge it is ordinary or no. Implicitly, by saying 'I should stop to think of manners and customs', Henchard knew that what he did is breaking the norms of manner and customs of propriety. Indeed, the violence toward woman is not the characteristic of masculinity anymore for the habitant, town of Casterbridge.

3.2.1.2 Nomadic

Nomadic is like adventurous which a personality of man who like adventure whether it is journey adventure or other life adventure. It is consist of Brannon 1976 as the table above.

Henchard, a Wessex man as the protagonist character of Hardy's novel is described as nomadic man. It is influenced by the author oh this itself. Hardy, the individual, was a native of Dorset (closed to Wessex), so he used his own knowledge of the area as the background and setting of the novel in order to create a place where the cultural changes could be explored. Therefore, based on the history of Wessex (an Anglo-Saxon kingdom in the south of Great Britain), Wessex and areas under control of Anglo-Saxon in 871 until 897 was extend because their adventures in many aspect and so

as so for Wessex people. Therefore, Henchard as Wessex character is portrayed as a tripper and adventurer who cannot settle in one place of town.

As adventurer man, Henchard found his lucky in a short time than his bad luck. Her good fortune was founded in Casterbridge; he could be a mayor of that town as the title of Hardy's novel.

According to the story of the novel, nomadic man is one of the

characteristic of the masculinity because the society of the town is legitimate and reproduce it as social relationship.

I thought he looked low and faltering. And I followed 'en over the road, and he turned and zeed me, and said 'You go back!' But I followed, and he turned again, and said, 'Do you hear, sir? Go back!' But I zeed that he was low, and I followed on still. Then 'a said, 'Whittle, what do ye follow me for when I've told ye to go back all these times?' And I said, 'Because, sir, I see things be bad with 'ee, and ye wer kind-like to mother if ye were rough to me, and I would fain be kind-like to you.' Then he walked on, and I followed; (Chapter 45, page 230)

The last trip of Henchard was followed by Abel Whittle, his exworker. It was emphasized of that Henchard is rough to Abel Whittle, his worker, but without remind his violence, Whittle still cared to his ex-boss. It means that nomadic manner as Henchard deed is the way man life which was legitimated and imitated by other man. Indeed, Nomadic life which possessed by Henchard is a characteristic of masculinity.

3.2.1.3 Economic Independent

Being independent men means not dependent men whose life does not depend on other people. Henchard, as the mayor of Casterbridge, he is economically independent man. Therefore, economically Henchard can fulfil his own necessities such as for eating, clothes, shelter, or other sakes. He could give salary or wages to other man, absolutely, he had money to give salary for himself, profit. It is consistent to Hofstede that Men are supposed to be assertive, tough, and focused on material success.

Whether Henchard is up or down, his life position cannot influence his personality as economic independent man. When Henchard was rich, absolutely he had much money to fulfil his need. Then, when he was bankrupt, poor Henchard still economic independent. It is proven by Henchard's expression when took conversation with Lucetta.

And it makes the case awkward for me. But I don't want to touch your money. I am quite willing that every penny of your property shall remain to your personal use.
(Chapter 27, page 231)

Above quotation show that Henchard did not want any money from other people, especially from woman. He admitted it as his private use. He only received money from his effort and his work. All people of that town legitimate and reproduce it. So that can be stated

that being economic independent is one of the characteristics of masculine man.

3.2.1.4 Heterosexual

Heterosexual is fascination toward opposite gender, a man has anxiety toward women; woman has anxiety toward men. Henchard as a man, he has an interest to woman including Susan and Lucetta. It was proved by marriage, sexual intimate and having child. People of the town of the story admit heterosexual as the characteristic of being man and being woman. Therefore, the society regenerate that custom as a requisite to be a real man. It can be proved by the marriage of Farfrae as man and Elizabeth Jane as woman.

3.2.1.5 Having Power

Power is fervency to handle, manage and control something. Having power is someone who has power and able to use it. The protagonist of Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* has power and he is able to apply it. It is same as Dutro 2003 that propose having power, economic independences, heterosexual and performative social practices as masculinity.

The power of Henchard was showed when he was as Mayor of
Casterbridge and the man of Susan and Lucetta. When he slide
down to be a regular man not as mayor anymore, the power to

control other people begin to abate. Nevertheless Henchard's power to fight and compete was rising up toward Farfrae. Not only that but also the power to survive is still enduring.

Having power, especially the power to control other man is one of the masculine characteristics which legitimate by the inhabitant of the town Casterbridge. So then, it imitated by Farfarae as social relationship.

3.2.1.6 Brave

Brave is a personality of man who is willing to bear the any risks of everything he took. This audacious man usually has a strong mental to face any problem of any case. As man, Henchard has this personality. He was brave when he took decision to meet Elizabeth again in her wedding although he knew that she would be angry. The other audacity or braveness of Henchard is taking the hard risk by confession of his past shame. This honesty made him lost his high reputation and lost the trust of society. Not only that, but also his audacity showed when he took any rich to compete with Farfrae in business although he had much debt. The braveness of Henchard that rather brutal is he was audacious to buck Farfrae physically as explained in the previous part pf this chapter.

The inhabitants of Casterbridge admit the braveness is one of the masculine characteristics. Therefore, Henchard brave manner shows that he is masculine man. Hence, the inhabitants also reproduce the braveness in their social interaction. It means that brave manner which possessed by Henchard is add his masculine manner or masculine personality.

3.2.2 Physical Masculinity of Michael Henchard

Another concern is that masculine behavior is conflated with male bodies, assuming that male bodies are the location of masculinity (Baker and Hotek 2011, 50). It is consistent to Connell 1995 that men and women engage that place in gender and the effects of these practices in bodily experience, personality and culture. Indeed, one of the ways to judge the masculinity of man is by looking his body or his physical appearance. The physical appearance further called physical masculinity. The physical masculinity of Henchard can be seen by four aspects; clothes, gesture, posture and accessories.

3.2.2.1 Clothes

Clothes consist of shirt, blouse, jacket, coat, trousers, pants and skirt. It means what we wear to cover the body is clothes.

Nowadays, the clothes for man and woman is slightly differ.

There is no more dramatically differences. Nevertheless, based on the story, the setting of time is 18th centuries. At that time, in great Brittan, especially in Wessex, the norm of the clothes

between man and woman is dramatically different. All woman of the time used to wear gown in her daily activity whether it is bad or great gown. Yet, the man wore trousers and skirt and its accessories based on his status. Michel Henchard before to be a mayor, he described as following narrator's description.

They were plainly but not ill clad, though the thick hoar of dust which had accumulated on their shoes and garments from an obviously long journey lent a disadvantageous shabbiness to their appearance just now.

(Chapter 1, page 6)

The quotation above shows both Henchard and Susan was wearing simple cloths which full of dust because of their long journey. As the result, the sloppiness adhere to their clothes. It means actually they are not slipshod; it happened conditionally. The detail of the clothes whose wore are:

He wore a short jacket of brown corduroy, newer than the remainder of his suit, which was a fustian waistcoat with white horn buttons, breeches of the same, tanned leggings, and a straw hat overlaid with black glazed canvas. (Chapter 1, page 6)

The quotation above tells the details of Henchard's clothes which show man style of clothes. Neither gown nor skirt means he did not wear woman suit. Therefore, it can be stated that the clothes of Henchard show his masculinity. It also determine when he was as mayor.

He was dressed in an old-fashioned evening suit, an expanse of frilled shirt showing on his broad breast; jewelled studs, and a heavy gold chain. (Chapter 5, page 26)

This quotation show that he neither wore gown nor skirt.

He wore shirt and his accessories. The shape of his jewellery show his masculinity.

3.2.2.2 Gestures

Gesture is the way people do their moval or the way people do something. Some gesture is supple or smooth and slow.

Some is rough and fast. The gesture of Henchard is described in the beginning of the story.

while in the turn and plant of each foot there was, further, a dogged and cynical indifference, personal to himself, showing its presence even in the regularly interchanging fustian folds, now in the left leg, now in the right, as he paced along. (Chapter 1, page 6)

The narrator's description above portrays the way Henchard walk in his journey as ordinary walk manner as man should be.

The other description of Henchard's gesture is below.

When he indulged in an occasional loud laugh at some remark among the guests, his large mouth parted so far back as to show to the rays of the chandelier a full score or more of the two-and-thirty sound white teeth that he obviously still could boast of.

(Chapter 5, page 25)

By those quotation shows that the way Henchard laugh resemble his arrogance. The loudness and the opened mouth when he smiled show his masculinity. Then, the bright of white thirty two teeth resemble his cleanliness as the high reputation man. Overall, his gestures represent his masculinity. In addition, the gesture of Henchard really show the masculine characteristic which legitimate or admit by the resident of Casterbridge and reproduce by them all.

3.2.2.3 Postures

Posture is the shape of body of someone including the height, weight, the colour of skin, hair, teeth, the wide of chest, the thin of lips, the measure of stomach and so on. Henchard in Hardy's *The Mayor of Casterbridge* describe as man with high ideal body with board chest, swarthy coarse skin, stern body, almost perpendicular face, black eyes, thick brows and hair with bright white teeth. All this description of Henchard's posture can be found in chapter 1 and chapter 5. Some of them, the researcher put on following quotation.

The man was of fine figure, swarthy, and stern in aspect; and he showed in profile a facial angle so slightly inclined as to be almost perpendicular. (Chapter 1, page 6)

Facing the window, in the chair of dignity, sat a man about forty years of age; of heavy frame, large features, and commanding voice; his general build being rather coarse than compact. He had a rich complexion, which verged on swarthiness, a flashing black eye, and dark, bushy brows and hair. (Chapter 5, page 25)

Indeed, the posture of Henchard hardly show the masculine characteristic which legitimate or admit by the inhabitant of Casterbridge.

3.2.2.4 Accessories

Accessories is the complement wearing of clothes to show the identity of person. Such as a throne is an accessory which indicate or refers to queen or king identity. The following narrator description show the Henchard's accessory.

At his back he carried by a looped strap a rush basket, from which protruded at one end the crutch of a hayknife, a wimble for haybonds being also visible in the aperture.

(Chapter 1, page 6)

The quotation above shows that Henchard accessories when he took a journey is a rush basket which have such hole which consist of knife and wimble. The other quotation like 3.2.2.1, shows that Henchard wore a jewellery shaped in studs and chain from gold. The thing what he possessed and brought show one of the characteristic of masculinity.