

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.

