BEAST'S MASCULINITY IN THE "BEAUTY AND THE BEAST" SELECTED VERSIONS

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Vristian, Ovi Winda, 2019.Beast's Masculinity in the Beauty and the Beast Selected Versions. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanity. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor : Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum.

Keyword :New Criticism, Characteristics, Masculinity, Hegemony Masculinity

This research analyzes the short story by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve entitled *Beauty and the Beast*, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. This research focuses on the main male character, Beast. This research use new criticism and masculinity as the theory to find out the characterization and the masculinity of the Beast.

The data source of this research is the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney In 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. For the secondary data, the researcher uses books, journals, some of the thesis that discuss about masculinity, and from internet resources that relate with this research. As the result, the researcher finds the characteristics of the Beast are: physical appearance, emotional, rude, bad- tempered, gentle, and well-educated. While, the Connell's concept of masculinity that include : wealthy, handsome, do the violence, and interest in domesticity. The comparison shows that the masculinity standards are changing following the trends and cultural changing

ABSTRAK

Vristian, Ovi Winda, 2019. Beast's Masculinity in the Beauty and the Beast Selected Versions. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing : Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum.

Kata kunci: New Criticism, Karakteristik, Maskulinitas, Hegemoni Maskulinitas

Penelitian ini menganalisis cerita pendek dari Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve dengan judul *Beauty and the Beast*, versi animasi *Beauty and the Beast* dari Disney tahun 1991, dan versi live-action *Beauty and the Beast* dari Disney tahun 2017. Penelitian ini focus pada karakter utama laki-laki yakni Beast. Teori yang digunakan untuk penelitian ini adalah new criticism dan maskulinitas

Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah cerita pendek dari Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve dengan judul *Beauty and the Beast*, versi animasi *Beauty and the Beast* dari Disney tahun 1991, dan versi live-action *Beauty and the Beast* dari Disney tahun 2017. Untuk sumber data yang kedua berasal dari buku-buku, jurnal-jurnal, dan beberapa skripsi lain yang membahas tentang maskulinitas, dan dari beberapa sumber di internet yang juga berhubungan dengan pembahasan ini. Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan karakteristik dari Beast : penampilan fisik, emosional, lembut, kasar, pemarah, dan berpendidikan. Sedangkan untuk maskulinitas dari Beast : kaya, tampan, melakukan kekerasan, dan setuju tentang kerumah tanggaan

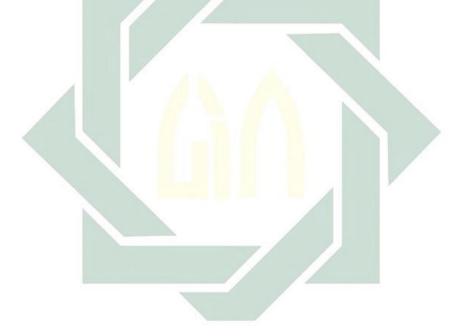
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside	e Cover Page	i
Inside	e Title Page	ii
	ration Error! Bookmark	
Motto)	iv
Dedic	eation Error! Bookmark	not defined.
	s Examiner's Approval Page	
	s Advisor's Approval Page	
	owledgement	
	act	
	ri	
	of Contents	xi
CHAF	PTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1	Background of the Study	1
1.2	Statement of the problem	4
1.3	Objective of the Study	4
1.4	Significance of the Study	5
1.5	Scope and Limitation	5
1.6	Method of the Study	6
1.6.1	Data Source	6
1.6.2	Data Collection	6
1.6.3	Data Analysis	8
CHAF	PTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
2.1	New Criticism	9
2.1.1	Character and Characterization	13
2.1.1.1	1 Character	

2.1.1.2	2Major and Minor Character	14
2.1.1.3	3 Round and Flat Character	14
2.1.1.4	4 Static and Dynamic Character	14
2.1.2	Characterization	15
2.1.2.1	Personal Traits	17
21.2.2	Speech	17
2.1.2.3	3 Self Reaction	18
2.1.2.4	4 Other Reaction.	18
2.1.2.5	5 Thoughts	19
2.1.2.6	5 Behavior	19
2.1.2.7	7 Consciousness	19
2.1.2.8	3 Background Description	20
2.2	History of Masculinity	
2.2.1	Masculinity	23
2.2.2	Hegemony Masculinity	
2.3	Previous Study.	26
СНАР	PTER III DATA ANALYSIS	
3.1	The Differences and Similarities of <i>Beauty and the Beast</i> in Three Versions	31
3.2	Beast Characteristics	36
3.2.1	Physical Apperance	36
3.2.2	Emotional	41
3.2.3	Gentle	46
3.2.4	Bad-Tempered	51
3.2.5	Rude	
3.2.6	Well-educated	58

xii

3.3	Masculinity	62
3.3.1	Wealthy	. 62
3.3.2	Handsome	66
3.3.3	Do the Violence	. 69
3.3.4	Agree About Domesticity	. 72
CHAP	TER IV CONCLUSION	. 77
REFE	RENCES	80
	VDICES	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Park (2013: 115) every human was born with their own gender and also every gender had their own role. For example: the women's role usually are staying at home, taking care of her husband and her children, taking care of the household, and usually not going to work, and for the men's role they are go to work and some of them did not take care of his children or even taking care of the household. The women also can do the men's role. For example: women can go to work, they can go to school and get the good education even though they also must do their role at home, for example: the women have to taking care of their children and also her husband if they are a mother and a wife, the women also have to taking care of the household even though they are a wife, a mother, or still single. The women usually do their role at home before they go to work and after they go home.

Nowadays, those roles have been switching which are not only women can do the men's role but the men can also do the women's role also. Based on Park (2013: 116) In the some society, the men's role usually just go to work, they can get the good education, they can go to school, for some of the men they have to go to the war if they are a soldier, and some of the men usually do not want to know about the household or taking care of his children. Besides, some of the men can do the women's role. For example: the men can do the household even though they have go to work. The men nowadays also can cooking, or taking care of his children if they have a children.

According to Connell (2005: 149) Men not born with the masculinity in their own even though he was born as a male gender but the men did not have masculinity at all. The masculinity is a category of how to be men based on cultural acceptance and social construction. The masculinity can be the standards for the men to make them can be men. The men who wants to be men, they must have the categories of masculinity to make them become a men. The men who have masculinity in their own, they will show it through their behavior, their act, or through how the other people point of view.

As discussed in the previous paragraph that masculinity is the category about how to be men according to the cultural acceptance and social construction. Through the categories that based on the cultural acceptance and social construction, the society always has the ideal types or several categories to be men. For the categories of how to be men also different based on the periods of time and also based on where they live. The men who did not have the categories of masculinity, they can not be men before the eyes of the society. Based on Crowle (2004: 2) The masculinity makes the men who want to be men must have the masculinity categories in their own to make the men can be a men in front of the society. Masculinity not only can be found in the real person in the real world, the masculinity also can be found in the male characters in the literary work, such as: superhero, the prince, a thief, or even a monster.

Every literary work always had the characters inside the story. Some of the characters in literary work there are male and female character. The characters in literary work have the function to make the story feels alive. (Duffy and Petit, 1953: 42). The literary work also has an issue that author wants to show to the reader. Masculinity becomes an issue in literary work. Literary work itself is the reflection of a society which is represented by the author at the time when the literary work was written by the author. The author reflect the social condition of the society at the time, reflect the issue that happens in the society at the time, and reflect the event that happens in the society at the time through the story, or through the movie, even through the poetry, etc. The literary work also can be famous because of the characters, issue, or the event in the story. In this research, the researcher used one of the famous short stories Beauty and the Beast by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve. Beauty and the Beast itself already wrote by Madame de Villeneuve in 1741. Beauty and the Beast also already adopted by Disney. Disney made a movie of Beauty and the Beast in the animation version in 1991 and the live-action version in the 2017. The reason why the researcher choose this short story, because the researcher interest in the male character in *Beauty and the Beast*, because the main male character here is a Beast not a prince like the other story.

One of literary works that has issue on masculinity is the *Beauty and the Beast*. In the *Beauty and the Beast* short story, there are two main characters and they are: Beauty and the Beast. One of the factors that makes this short story became famous is: the characters. The masculinity issue in the *Beauty and the Beast* the researcher analyzed Beast as the prominent male character in *Beauty and the Beast*. For this research, the researcher proposes the title of this research "*An Analysis of Masculinity of Beast in the Beauty and the Beast short story by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve* ".

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This research will answer the problems that formulate from the following questions :

- 1. What are the differences between *Beauty and the Beast* short story, in Disney animation version, and in Disney live-action version ?
- 2. How are the Beast characterized in *Beauty and the Beast* short story, *Beauty* in Disney animation version, and in Disney live-action version ?
- 3. How are the masculinity represented by Beast in *Beauty and the Beast* short story, in Disney animation version, and in Disney live-action version categorized?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

- 1. To find out the differences and the similarities in the *Beauty and the Beast* short story by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017
- To find out the characterization of Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* short story, *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney pictures animation version, and *Beauty* and the Beast in the Disney pictures live-action version
- 3. To find out the masculinities categories of the Beast as the prominent male character in the *Beauty and the Beast* short story, *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney pictures animation version, *Beauty and the Beast* in the Disney pictures live-action version

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that this study will help the readers to get more knowledge or information about masculinity. The significance of the study will be divided into two points: theoretically and practically. In theoretically, the result of this research is to contribute and give more knowledge and information to the gender study and analysis of the gender study especially as depicted in masculinity in Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve *Beauty and the Beast*. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research can be helpful and can be the references for literature student and for the people that interest in literature and wants to analyze about hegemony masculinity, especially hegemony masculinity in *Beauty and the Beast*.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research will limit the discussion on the Beast's characterization and masculinity through the dialogue, the act or the behavior of the Beast, through the Beast's expressions, the narrator, and through how the other characters point of view or how the other characters describe Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast,* animation version of *Beauty and the Beast,* and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast,* and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast.*

The scope of this research are focused on the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve in 1740, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney pictures in 1991, and the live-action of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney pictures in 2017 to find out the characterization and masculinity of the Beast.

1.6 Method of the Study

The researcher uses the descriptive-qualitative as the method to give the explanation toward the analysis process and to answer the research question of this research.

1.6.1. Data Source

This research has primary data source and the secondary data source. The first data source or the primary data source of this research are the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve in 1741, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney pictures in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney pictures in 2017. For the secondary data source of this research are come from the books, journals, from the other thesis that also discuss about the masculinity, and from some internet resource that relate of this research and talk about the *Beauty and the Beast*, or discuss about masculinity or discuss about the characterization in New Criticism.

1.6.2 Data Collection

In the collecting the data for this research which is in accordance with to the qualitative method, the researcher follows the several steps to collect the data that are:

- 1. Reading the short story, watching the animation version by Disney in 1991, and watching the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast*.
- 2. The researcher starting to find out the issue inside the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017
- 3. Deciding the on Beast masculinity and Beast characterization

- 4. Reading the books, article, thesis, journal, and some internet references that also discuss masculinity and new criticism.
- 5. Identifying and highlighting the words or phrases or paragraph or the dialogue that are relates with Beast characterization in the short story *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve.
- 6. Identifying and taking the screenshot in the scene or dialogue or act or behavior that are related with Beast characterization in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017
- 7. Re-reading the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, re-watching the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and re-watching the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017 to find out the masculinity of the Beast.
- 8. Identifying and highlighting the words, phrases, paragraph, or the dialogue that are relates with Beast masculinity in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve
- 9. Identifying and taking the screenshots in the scene, act, behavior, or dialogue that are related with Beast masculinity in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017

1.6.3 Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher follows the following steps that are:

- The researcher find out the books, article, thesis, journal, and some internet references that also discuss about Masculinity theory to know the category of masculinity and can help to support and strengthen the researcher opinion about masculinity.
- 2. The data of this research collected from the short story of Beauty and the Beast by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve about Beast masculinity is analyzed using Hegemony Masculinity theory to get clear explanation. The data of this research collected from the animation version of Beauty and the Beast by Disney in 1991 about Beast masculinity is analyzed using Hegemony Masculinity theory to get clear explanation. The data of this research collected from the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017 about Beast masculinity is analyzed using Hegemony Masculinity theory to get clear explanation. After get the data about Beast characterization and identify the data about Beast characterization, the researcher start to comparing all of the Beast characterization and start to choose or sort the data about Beast characterization that can used by the researcher in the short story of Beauty and the Beast by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the animation version of Beauty and the Beast by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of Beauty and the Beast by

Disney in 2017. After get the data about Beast masculinity and identify the data about Beast masculinity, the researcher start to comparing all of the Beast masculinity and the researcher start to choose or sort the data about Beast masculinity that can used by the researcher in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017

3. Make a conclusion of this research



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss about the theory that used in this research. The researcher chooses masculinity theory to find out the masculinity in the Beast as the male character in *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabriella-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney pictures, and in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney pictures.

2.1 New Criticism

There are some ideas of new criticism, new criticism is the Anglo-American and the kind of formalism that appeared in the early twentieth century and new criticism that dominated the teaching and the scholarship in the early 1960s and new criticism is the theory that it is does not had any relation with the social world include the author who wrote or create the story. New criticism is the practice that strongly favor for poetic texts, in the large part because the poetic text shows to a greater level of the ambiguity, paradox and the irony considered by the new critics as the crucial elements from the poetic form. (Castle, 2007:122). So that, the researcher use new criticism as the theory for this research because new criticism theory can help the researcher to answer the research question number one about one of the formal elements and that is character and characterization of Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, Beast in the *Beauty* *and the Beast* in animation version by Disney in 1991, Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* in live-action version by Disney in 2017.

The method that can be used to analyze the literary work using new criticism theory is close reading method. Close reading method is the method where the reader must be scrupulous when the reader read the text, because new criticism believe that the reader can understand the text if the reader understand also with the form of the text. Close reading can help the reader to understand the text and to find out the formal elements in the text. Formal elements is a form of the literary work, those are: symbols, images, rhyme, metaphors, point of view, meter, characterization, plot, setting, and so forth.(Tyson, 1999: 141). From the argument above, the method that can used to analyze the text using new criticism theory is a close reading. Close reading can facilitate and give deep understanding about the text include with the formal elements in the text to the reader.

The researcher use close reading as the method for this research because in this research, close reading method can help the researcher to analyzed one of the formal elements and that is character and characterization of the Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, Beast in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and Beast in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017

2.1.1 Character and Characterization

2.1.1.1 Character

There are some concepts of character. Character is the one or the ones that are involved in the literary works. (Duffy and Petit, 1953: 42). The characters are the people who present in the dramatic or narrative literary works who construed by the readers or audiences as being blessed with the special moral, intellectual, and the emotional qualities by interpret from what the people say or person say and also through their extraordinary ways of saying the dialogue and do their action. (Abrams, 2005:42). From the statement above, it has meaning that, the characters are a people who played in the dramatic arts or narrative literary works, and the characters can also interpret the moral, intellectual, and emotions to the reader or the audience through their action or their dialogue when they played the drama, movie, etc. So that, the reader or the audience can feel what the each characters feel also or the reader or the audience through their extraordinally because the characters shows their emotions through their dialogue, their action, their expression, etc.

According to Abrams and Lewis, there are several categories of character such as: major and minor character, round and flat character, and static and dynamic character. It will be discussed as following.

2.1.1.2 Major and Minor Character

Major and minor character is the basic character. According to Abrams (1981:20) "Major character also known as the main character, major character is the character whose appear in the whole of the story and major character always involved in the events that presented in the story. While, the minor character also knows as the supporting character, the role of the minor character is less then major character" (Abrams, 1981:20)

2.1.1.3 Round and Flat Character

Round and flat character is the other categories of character. According to Abrams (1981:21) "Round character is the character look like real human. Because the round character can play in the variety behavior, or acts usually round character can make reader shock because they can change their own behavior or act in the story. While, the flat character is the character that only have one characterization usually flat character expressed with the monotonous character." (Abrams, 1981:21)

2.1.1.4 Static and Dynamic Character

According to Altenbernd & Lewis (1966:58) "static character essentially person in the story who have not experienced to change or develop as an effect of events that occurred. Static character has less involved and unaffected for the environmental changes that occur because of the influence of human relationship. Also, a static character has a fixed relative character and do not develop from the beginning to the end of a story. While, dynamic character is the character experience the changes and develop of events in the plot. The developing character can be seen through how the character has an interaction with the environment that can influence their behavior and their attitude. It can be effect to the psyche and as the cause of the changes and developments in the attitude, behavior, and also their characterization". (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:58)

The researcher chooses one of the categories of character is the round and flat character for this research, because this research used Beast as the object for this research. Beast is the male character in short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and in the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. Beast is the character that can change his behavior or acts even his emotion in the story or movies version.

2.1.2 Characterization

Characterization is a method to identify the characters in the story. The characterization described the physically or seen of the behavior of each characters in the story. Through the characterization, the reader or the audience know how the characters or how the behavior from each character and also to make the reader know which characters that have a power to make the story alive and also to make the reader the reader knows which are the main character and which are the supporting characters.

(DiYanni, 2001:56). From this understanding it means that, the characterization is how the author to develop the story because the characters is the product of the story that was created by the author from his or her story. From this description, the characterization is the way how the writer to make their story feels real and feels alive.

There are three principles of the characterization: First, the characters should be consistent in their behavior in the story. It means that, the characters do not behave one way on one change they must be consistent in their own behavior. And then, if the characters change their behavior in the story they must be had the clearly reason why they change their behavior in the story or the characters change their behavior because they had some event that makes the characters change their behavior. Second, the characters change their behavior, and they have to know the reason what they do at least at the end of the story. If any characters in the story change their behavior, they must be had the reason why or what makes the characters change their behavior and then, the characters must be understand what they have to do and why they do or act something at the ending of the story. Third, the characters seem real. The characterization is to describe the characters from the story and also to describe all sorts of their personalities that the author shows in the story it can makes the characters seem real. The characters always had their own personalities, had their own behavior or act. Through their act or behavior and their personalities, it can makes the characters seem real, and it makes the readers feels that the characters are alive and the story really happened in the real world. (Perrine and Thomas, 1998: 66)

According to Altenbernd & Lewis, author has some methods to describe the character and the methods are: personal trait, speech, self-reaction, other reaction, thoughts, behavior, consciousness, and background description. It will be discussed as following.

2.1.2.1 Personal Trait

Personal trait is the method that can describe the characters through direct description by the author of the story or explanation by the narrator in the story. The description that given by the author it can be through the character act, behavior, attitude, characters thought, also through the physical appearance of the characters, such as : the body, the skin color, the thing that character like or dislike, and so on. (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:56)

2.1.2.2 Speech

Speech is the method that can be used to find out the characteristics in the characters through the conversation or the dialogue of each character. The conversation or the dialogue in the literary work, such as: novel, short story, or even movie, usually present too much dialogue or conversation between the character. The readers must be pay attention if they want to use speech technique through the dialogue or the conversation of other people in the story about the character. Because the author usually give a clue to the reader to make the reader understand the character personality through the conversation or the dialogue from each character or

what the people in the story thought about the character. Using this technique, the reader can get the information about the characters personality (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:21)

2.1.2.3 Self Reaction

"Character can be described, implicitly as well as explicitly, either by the narrator, or by another character in the narrative, or even by the character themselves" (Mardalena, 2014:35)

2.1.2.4 Other Reaction

According to Lubis (1960:18) "Other reaction method is the method that used by the author to analyze the character's characteristics through the other characters reacts to the main characters in the story. The reaction of the other characters it can be through their opinion, comments, critics, behavior, attitudes, through the other character's point of view, and so forth. The readers can use the other reaction of the other characters to know the characteristics of the main character."(Lubis, 1960:18)

2.1.2.5 Thoughts

Thoughts method is the method that used by the author to analyzed about what the character think about the condition or the situation in the story and how the character feels about the condition or the situation in the story, what the character often think, what goes through their head, also through the character's mind. (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966:76)

2.1.2.6 Behavior

If the speech method can be described the character through the dialogue or the conversation with the other character, but there are some differences between speech method and behavior method. Behavior method is the method that can be used to describe the character through their act, their behavior, and their attitude in the literary work. (Pooley, 1967:538)

2.1.2.7 Consciousness

Consciousness method is the method that can help to describe the character's characterization through the character's sensory responses and mixed with the consciousness and the awareness of the character's feeling, memory, also the character's expectation. Consciousness technique described the character's process in their inner life. Consciousness technique is also often similar with the inner monologues. This method is useful and easy to use by the reader to find out the character's characterization through their thought, emotions, the character's past life, the character's passion, obsession, and so on. (Abrams, 2005:187)

2.1.2.8 Background Description

Background description is the method that used by the author to analyze the characteristics of the characters through the character's background. The background of the character can help to build the characteristics of the character itself. This method can help the reader to get more information about the character through their background life. The character sometimes has some habit that shows their background, such as their background family. (Altenbernd & Lewis, 1966: 79)

2.2 History of Masculinity

Before discuss about masculinity, the researcher want to tell about the history of masculinity itself. First, masculinity in the 1920s-1940s will be examined. The great depression and widespread joblessness makes the men shock because at the time, the men lost their ability to provide their families. The men also cannot use their workplace to prove or to show their masculinity side. Men also become weaken in their workplace and in their home. Because the men at the time lost their status as the provider for their families and also the men lost their status at their workplace as the worker. This condition makes the men at the time focus to taking care of their son to be successful person in the future. (Kimmel, 2006:136)

The second period of masculinity is in the 1950s-1960s, in this era masculinity was changed as well. After the World War II, the men at this time experienced temporary exaltation as the veteran's profit and the advantage for the

male worker because it can boost their economic condition and it makes the men can provide for their families. (Gerson, 1993:161).

The men in this era can prove their manhood through the war, because the men can protect their country. So, the war can help the men struggling to prove their masculinity. The men in the post war period also marked by: nightmares, mood swing, more emotional, unexplained lethargy, and also difficulty reintegrating. Another thing that also happens in the post-war fatherhood movement became the popular movement for the men at the time because the men can still show their masculinity side through the taking care of their sons to be the real men and their sons can be the breadwinner. (Kimmel, 2006:148)

Masculinity in the late 1970s-1980s, in this period, the women's rights movement, gay rights movement, and also the civil rights movement more threatened men, this condition makes the men also experienced the difficulty to provide their families because the women start to get in the workforce in the large number. It makes the men was replaced by the women in the workplace. (Gerson, 1993: 167)

In the 1980s-1990s, in this era, the election of Bill Clinton can brought the reconstruction of what the meaning of masculine and how to be masculine. In this era, Clinton's being the role model of the leader of the free world and Clinton's also became the role model a new and also conflicted masculinity characteristics of the men. The men in this era also start to try their feelings of isolation and loneliness and

they also bonding to the other men. (Malin, 2005:181) In this period, the men can show their masculinity through their physical appearance and the cultural power. (Oates and Durham, 2004:301)

The masculinity in the 1990s-present date, there are some differences with the other time. The men in this era prove their masculinity through their physical appearance, self-control and through the power of the other men. Here, men can show their masculinity through how the men can control the other men or more dominated than the other men. Another category of masculinity in this era: the men give their attention of their fashion, their home décor, and the trends. (Kimmel, 2006:225). But, in 2010's there are trends about the Korea boy band's and they create music and called as K-pop. Here, the men in Korea boy band show their feminine side, such as: they are using bunny ears, head band, make up, and so on. In my opinion, it is not match with the masculinity theory. Men did not wear any kind of things that related with women. But, in the other side, they still had the masculinity side. Because they are handsome and wealth. For their girl fans, they looks so handsome and amazing even though they do plastic surgery to make their face looks awesome, but they had a wonderful voice, here, their fans, do not care even though they had feminine side. They only know that, their idol is a handsome, and so on.

From the historical of masculinity above, it can be conclude that the category of masculinity can be change in every period even though some period has the same category of masculinity.

2.2.1 Masculinity

After the researcher talk about the history of masculinity and before the researcher discuss about what the meaning of masculinity, the researcher will be going to explain about the differences between sex and gender first. Sex is the biological defined while gender is the social construct and was made by the society. Sex is the given from God to defined which is the male and which is the female. While, the gender can be seen through the way of how people act or how their behavior in public, a set of social pressure, and then gender also can be the identity of someone, and the way of someone interacts with each other, and so on. (Lorber, 1994:61)

Gender also can be divided into two parts, there are: femininity and masculinity while the sex are male and female. But here, the ideas of masculinity include in the domination of women and the masculinity also include in the domination of the other men. (Connell and Lee, 1985:205). Masculine and feminine gender has different roles and both of them also have different responsibility in the society and they also treated differently in all stages of life. (Lorber, 1994:105)

Now, masculinity is not practicable because masculinity itself is the social construct and was created when the men has relation with the others in the interaction. But here, there is no single masculinity. Means that, there are several types of masculinity and it called as the multiples masculinity. There are four types of

masculinity: hegemony masculinity, subordination masculinity, complicity masculinity, and the last marginalization masculinity. The multiples masculinity operates within the power differential, the dominant of the other men, opening about violence, aggression, and so forth. (Connell, 2005: 151)

The multiples masculinity exists because some factors that can influence and relates with the social life, such as: the gender, race, the social class, the religion, and the sexuality. These are the factors from the social constructs that interact with gender to create the multiples masculinity. But the multiples masculinity is not only divided into several parts, but they also unequal. The multiples masculinity is ordered with the upper-middle class, the heterosexual, the powers, strengths. (Connell, 2005:161).

The researcher use masculinity theory for this research because masculinity theory can answer research question number two about masculinity side of the Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017

2.2.2 Hegemony Masculinity

Before discuss about hegemony masculinity, the researcher will discuss about hegemony first. The first concept of hegemonic came from Antonio Gramsci. Gramci's argue that "hegemony means as the social dominance that success and have a role of the social forces that extends beyond contest of brute power and into the cultural process and organization of the private life.(Connell, 1987:184). Through the Gramsci's opinion it can be conclude that, hegemony can be defined as the dominance of the person to the other people in the society. The person who has dominance in the society here is the person who has power and who is the success person than the other. There are two misunderstanding about hegemony: the first is hegemony is not based on the completely on force, and the second, hegemony does not mean the cultural dominance but hegemony is the dominance from the individual or group to the other individual or group in the society." (Connell, 1987:184)

Now, hegemony masculinity is the concept of the men who has a power in the society and he can take control or he could be more dominance of the other women, but some of the men they are choose to more dominance than the other men. The men who wants to has the hegemonic masculinity side they must has this several categories, and they are: openings about violence, openings about the domesticity, some of them can be misogyny, and then heterosexual. So that, the stressing in the hegemonic masculinity and it makes hegemonic masculinity different from the other types of masculinity is hegemonic masculinity is not in the control of the women side only, but the hegemony masculinity more interest to be a person who more dominance than the other men or the men in the society. (Connell, 1987: 186)

The researcher choose hegemony masculinity as the part of the masculinity theory because hegemony masculinity is suitable for Beast, because Beast has several categories of hegemony masculinity and it shows in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017.

2.3 Previous Studies

There is some previous study that has similar topic or theory with this study:

The first previous study is came from the University Indonesia with the title "An analysis of the Mr. Bean as the male character in the Mr. Bean serial television as the parody of the Britishman masculinity" by Quinita Binar Resista (2012). In her research, she analyzed the britishman masculinity in the Mr. Bean. For the data, she takes the data from the Mr. Bean serial television, from the Mr. Bean animation serial television, and also from the comic strip of the Mr. Bean. In the Quinita's paper, she used the britishman masculinity of the Mr. Bean in the serial television liveaction, Mr. Bean in the comic strip, also Mr. Bean in the serial television animation. The similarity Quinita's research with this research: both of this research using three versions of the male characters in the different text, animation version movie, and live-action version movie to compares the category of masculinity in the three of them. While, the differences: in the Quinita's research she used the Britishman masculinity for her theory research. While, this research, the researcher uses the new criticism theory and the hegemonic masculinity theory.

The second previous studies came from the University Technology of Yogyakarta with the title "The Beast Character Development As Seen in Beauty and the Beast " by Dewi Susilowati (2019). In her research, the researcher analyzed about the characteristics of Beast in the Beauty and the Beast live-action movie version in the 2017. The similarity between this research and Dewi's research are: first, both of this research use Beast as the subject of this research and use new criticism as the theory and both of this research also find out the characterization of Beast. Second, both of this research used the same data source and the data source is the Beauty and the Beast live-action movie version in 2017. The differences here are this research use three data sources of *Beauty and the Beast*, the first data source is the short story of Beauty and the Beast by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve in 1740, the second data source is the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, the last data source is *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017. The other differences between Dewi research with this research is the theory. Dewi research only used new criticism as the main theory, while this research used new criticism and masculinity as the theory.

Third, previous studies came from University of Muhammadiyah Malang with the title "Gay Representation and Symbolism of Le Fou in the *Beauty and the Beast*" by Melynda Kusuma Puteri (2018). In the Melynda's research, she analyzed the gay symbol of Le Fou. Le Fou is the one of the male characters in the *Beauty and the Beast* movies version only. Melynda analyzed her research through compare the gay symbol of Le Fou in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991 and *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017. The similarity between Melynda's research and this research are: first, both of this research using the same data source. The data sources are *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney animation version in 1991 and *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney live-action version by Disney in 2017. The differences here are: first, the data source. The data source in the Melynda's research are the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 2017. The differences here are: first, the *Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991 and the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017, but Melynda did not use the text of *Beauty and the Beast* while this research used the text of *Beauty and the Beast* while this research used the text of *Beauty and the Beast*. Second, the subject of both research, in the Melynda's research, she use Le Fou as the subject for her research. While in this research, the researcher used the Beast as the subject for this research.

The last previous studies came from Florida International University with the title "We are the Beast: On Toxic Masculinity and Social Responsibility in Disney's *Beauty and the Beast*" by Bryant W. Sculos. In the Bryant's research, he analyzed the toxic masculinity of all the characters in the movies *Beauty and the Beast* and the social responsibility. He said in his analysis that every character has their responsibility. Based on his opinion, the servants of this story should be coming together as one and against the Beast's father. Because he makes the young Beast has

a bad behavior. For Gaston, he said that Gaston control the villager and he gave an order to the villager to attack the Beast's castle. There are some differences and the similarities between Bryant's researches with this research.

The differences are: First, the data source that used by the researcher, in Bryant's research, he only used the *Beauty and the Beast* movies version in 1991 and 2017 and he does not used the short story of Beauty and the Beast by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve. Second, in his research, the researcher analyzed all of the characters. But, in this research the researcher only analyzed one character and this is the Beast. Third, in his research, the researcher focused on the toxic masculinity and the social responsibility. While, this research only analyzed about the characteristics of the Beast and the masculinity of the Beast. The last, Bryant's research compares the toxic masculinity of the Beast and the Gaston. He also discuss about the social responsibility, it means that, in Bryant's research all of the characters in the movies have the responsibility to create their society. In his research, the researcher describes the social responsibility through the way the other character treat another character. He blames all of the characters in the movies. The villager here, treat the Belle and her father with distain, the villager treat the Beast like it want to kill them all, the servants treat the Beast as a prince, but they can not do anything because his father create the young Beast to be an arrogant and racist person. The last, the way Gaston treat the Beast. In his opinion, Gaston sees the world is about him and Belle only, so he wants to kill the Beast because he knows that the Beast loves Belle.

So, he gives an order to the villager to attack the Beast's castle. While, in this research, the researcher does not compare the Beast with the other characters or sees how the other character treat the Beast. While, in this research, the researcher did not take a look on the condition of the society in each version, but the researcher only focuses on the Beast behavior or characteristics in these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*.

The similarities between Bryant's research and this research are: First, both of this research using the same data source, there are: *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017. Second, the object of the both researches is the Beast.

CHAPTER III

DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher focused to analyze the data and it will answer the research question in this research. For this chapter, the researcher divides this chapter into two parts of analysis. The first parts, the researcher analyze the characterization of the Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the characterization of the Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and the characterization of the Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017.while, for the second parts of this chapter, the researcher analyze the masculinity side of the Beast in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the masculinity side of the Beast in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and the masculinity side of the Beast animation version by Disney in 1991, and the masculinity side of the Beast animation version by Disney in 1991, and the masculinity side of the Beast in the masculinity is the characterization can help to reveal the masculinity side of the Beast in those three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*.

3.1 The Differences and the Similarities of *Beauty and the Beast* in Three Versions

In this research, the researcher used three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*. The first version was short story written by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, and Disney remakes the short story into a movie. There are two version of *Beauty and the Beast* that remade by Disney, the animation version in 1991 and live-action version in 2017. For the short story, the researcher called it as the text. There are some differences and the similarity between these three versions.

The differences between these three versions are: the member of characters, Beast's characteristics, the existence of hero and villain, and the last is the name of main female character. First, is the member of character in the text, there are 16 of the characters are Beauty's family, and they are 6 sisters and 6 brothers, Beauty's father and Beast, the fairy, and a queen also known as Beast mother. While, in both movies there are 14 characters but they are not Belle's siblings and they are, Beast, Lumiere, Mrs. Potts, Chip, Cogswarth, the chef, Mrs. Garderobe, and Plumette all of them is the Beast's servant, and the other are Belle, Gaston, Maurice as Belle's father, Le Fou as Gaston's friend, and villagers, and the Enchantress. Second, there are some differences in the Beast behavior. In the text, Beast is emotional person, he is a gentle person, he has a bad temper, he is not a rude person, and he is not a well educated. While, in both movies, Beast is a emotional person, he is a gentle also, he is bad temper also, he is rude person, and he is well-educated person. But, for well-educated, there is the differences between two movies, in the animation version in the minutes 01:00:53, Beast cannot read and Belle teach him to read, while, in the live-action version, in the minutes 01-08-51, Beast said to Belle that he has a high education and he still can read. Third, in the short story, there is no hero or a villain, but in the movies, there is a hero and a villain. The hero in both movies is Beast and the villain is Gaston. The last, in the short story, at the ending of the story, the Beast still have a

mother. The queen said to the Beauty in the text that "How can I ever thank you enough, charming girl, for having restored my dear son to his natural form." (Villeneuve, p. 26). But, in the movies, Beast does not have a mother.

The similarities between three versions of *Beauty and the Beast* are: Beast's existence, family background of Beast, things that can break the curse and who give the curse to Beast. First, the Beast existence, here in these three versions Beast is a monster. Second, the family background of the Beast is same. In the text, it shows that the Beast is a prince through the dialogue between the queen and Beauty.

"How can I ever thank you enough, charming girl, for having restored my dear son to his natural form." (Villeneuve, p. 26), and for the palace it already described by the narrator in the text "At length he made out some sort of patch, but it was so rough and slippery that he fell down more than once. Presently it led him into an avenue of trees which ended in a splendid castle. It seemed to the merchant very strange that no snow had fallen in the avenue of orange trees, covered with flowers and fruit. When he reached the first court of the castle, he saw before him a flight of a gate steps. He went up them and passed through several splendidly furnished rooms." (Villeneuve, p. 4)

While, in both movies, family background of the Beast, that he is a prince described through the narrator in the beginning of the movies. In the animation version, in minutes 00:01:24, the narrator said " Once upon a time, in the far away land, a young prince living in the shining castle.", and in the animation version, he is a prince through the clothes that he wore such as : a crown. In the live-action movies, Beast live in a palace also describe through the narrator minutes 00:00:48, the narrator said that " Once upon a time in the hidden heart of France. A handsome

young prince lived in the beautiful castle. " through the narrator, it shows that Beast is a prince.

Third, the curse was broken by the other character when the other character wants to married the Beast. In the text, the curse was broken when Beauty decide to married Beast.

"Beauty, will you marry me?"

She answered softly, "Yes, dear Beast."

As she spoke a blaze of light sprang up before the windows of the palace; fireworks crackled and guns banged, and across trees, in letters all made of fireflies, was written: *Long live the prince and his bride*.

Turning to ask the Beast what it could all mean, Beauty found he had disappeared, and in his place stood her long-loved prince. " (Villeneuve, p. 25).

Through the dialogue and the narrator description, it shows when Beauty said that she wants to marry Beast everything in the castle being normal again, and the

curse was broken.

In both movies, the curse was broken when Belle said that she love Beast, the curse was broken, and it happens in the end of both movies. When Belle said that to the Beast in balconies of the Beast's castle, Beast almost die because he was attacked by Gaston in tower of his castle. Belle help Beast to get up and bring him to the balconies, and when she said that to the Beast, he being normal again, and all of the Beast's servants in the castle also normal again.

Fourth, is the person who cursed Beast. In the text, it shows that Beast and all of the people inside his castle was cursed by the fairy, and it shows through the narrator.

"I consent with all of my heart," cried the queen. "How can I ever thank you enough, charming girl, for having restored my dear son to his natural form?" and then she tenderly embraced Beauty and the prince, who had meanwhile been greeting the fairy and receiving her congratulation." (Villeneuve, p. 26). Here, it shows that Beast here was cursed by the fairy

In both movies, Beast was cursed by the enchantress because of Beast behavior. According to the narrator in the movies, Beast was chased away the beggar who came to his castle to take shelter, but Beast ignore her and he chased away the beggar, and then, the beggar turn into a beautiful enchantress and she cursed Beast and all of the people inside his castle , she cursed him because of his bad behavior such as: judge someone from their physical appearance and he is arrogant person. The beggar gave Beast a rose, and he should find out someone who loves him sincere even though he is a monster and when he find that, the curse will be broken and everything will be normal again as before.

The last is the different name of female character in *Beauty and the Beast* in three versions. In the short story, the name of main female character is Beauty. It can be seen through the dialogue between Beast and Beauty

"Beauty, will you marry me?" (Villeneuve, p. 25)

Through this dialogue, it shows that the name of main female character is the Beauty. While, in the movies, the main female character name is Belle, and it can be seen through the dialogue between other character.

From the differences and the similarity in these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, it can be conclude that, for the differences between these three versions there are some different interpretation between the text and both movies, and there are: the member of characters, Beast's characteristics, the existence of hero and villain. While, for the similarities between three versions of *Beauty and the Beast* are : Beast's existence, family background of Beast, things that can break the curse and who give the curse to Beast.

In this research, the researcher focused on Beast as the main character in these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*. The study tries to find out his characteristics and his masculinity in three versions. Beast is the character in the serial of *Beauty and the Beast* that has several behaviors and he has several emotions. So that, Beast include in the round character. For the characterization, the researcher finds out the characterization of the Beast using several methods such as: personal trait, speech or dialogue, other character reaction to the main character, behavior, and so on.

3.2 Beast Characteristics

In three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, Beast included in the round character, because he has several characteristics and several behavior and they are:

physical appearance, emotional, gentle, rude, bad temper, and well-educated. To analyze the characteristics of the Beast, the researcher start it from the text, the animation version, and the last the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast*.

3.2.1 Physical Appearance

Beast is the main character in the three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*. In these three versions, Beast described as a monster who lived in the big castle. It has a different physical appearance from the other characters in these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*. This is the reason why the researcher interest to analyze Beast physical appearance. Beast here is described as a monster that can turn into human. The first version that the researcher choose to discuss first is the text of *Beauty and the Beast*. Because it is the original version of *Beauty and the Beast*, To analyze Beast physical appearance it can be seen through the narrator description in the text.

"In spite of being so cold and weary when he reached the castle, he had taken his horse to the stable and fed it. Now, he thought he would saddle it for his homeward journey, and he turned down the path which led to the stable. This path had a hedge of roses in each side of it, and the merchant thought he had never seen such exquisite flowers. They reminded him of his promise to Beauty, and he stopped and had just gathered one to take to her when he was startled by a strange noise behind him. Turning round, he saw a frightful Beast, which seemed to be very angry and said in a terrible voice The merchant, terrified by these furious words dropped the fatal rose and, he throwing himself on his knees...." (Villeneuve, p. 6).

Through the narrator description in the text, Beast is a frightful monster and it has a terrible voice when it talking to another person that it never met before. Beast physical appearance and it terrible voice when it was angry makes the merchant afraid of him until he down on his knees to Beast to makes it forgive him because he was stole the rose from Beast garden.

In the same version, Beast physical appearance is not monster again, it change into human again because the other character was broke the curse. In the similarity above, the researcher already explain that Beast being the monster because it was cursed by the fairy, and it become human again because the other character said the she wants to merry Beast, and everything in the castle become normal again. But it happened in the end of the story.

"Beauty, will you marry me?"

She answered softly, "Yes dear Beast."

As she spoke a blaze of light sprang up before the windows of the palace; fireworks crackled and guns banged, and across the avenue of orange trees, in letters all made of fireflies, was written: *Long live the prince and his bride*.

Turning to ask the Beast what it could all mean, Beauty found he had disappeared, and in his place stood her lone-loved prince! At the same moment the wheels of a chariot were heard upon the terrace, and two ladies entered the room " (Villeneuve, p. 25)

Through the event that described by the narrator in the story it shows when

Beast propose Beauty to marry him and she said that she wants to marry him, there is

the fireworks and there is a letters from the fireflies, after that Beast as a monster

disappear and change into Beast as a prince and he became human again and

everything in his castle became normal again, because the cursed that gave by the

fairy for all of the people inside the castle was broken by the other character.

The second version of the *Beauty and the Beast* that the researcher wants to choose to analyze is the animation version by Disney in 1991. Disney shows the Beast is the young prince in the beginning of the movie, and he became the monster because he was cursed by the enchantress, and he become human again.

In picture 1 (see appendix), the narrator in the movie said that in the far away land there is a prince who lived in the great palace. But here, the prince had a several bad habits, and they are: arrogant, selfish, and rude, when the beggars come to his castle, he expel the beggars, until she changes into the enchantress (minutes 00:01:25). Through the narrator, it shows that there is a prince but the enchantress cursed him because he had bad habits. In the picture 2 (see appendix), the narrator said that as the punishment, the enchantress change the prince into a frightful Beast. (minutes 00:02:21). Through the narrator, it shows that the prince start to become Beast because the enchantress already cursed him and all of the people inside his castle. In picture 3 (see appendix), through the pictures, it shows when Belle said that she loves Beast, it disappear and change into human again. (minutes 01:23:00).Here, Disney shows that the physical appearance of Beast at first is the human not as a monster, but he became the monster because the enchantress cursed him because his behavior, in the end of the movie, Beast change into human again because the other character break the curse.

Third version that the researcher used to analyze the physical appearance of Beast is the live-action version by Disney in 2017. In this version, Disney shows the physical appearance of Beast through the narrator description in the movies.

In picture 4 (see appendix), in the picture, it can be seen that the narrator said that in the heart of France, there is a handsome young prince who lived in the great castle. (minutes 00:00:51). In the beginning of the movie, the narrator already described the physical appearance of Beast. At first, Beast is a prince before he became a monster. He lives in France and he lives in the big castle. In picture 5 (see appendix), through the picture, it can be seen that the prince became the monster because the enchantress cursed him. (00:03:35). The enchantress gave him the cursed as the punishment because he is a bad person, he is arrogant person and judge something by the price. The enchantress said that the cursed can be broken if Beast can learn to love someone and he found someone who love him back the curse will be broken. In picture 6 (see appendix), through the picture, it can be seen that Beast change into human again, and everybody who lives in the castle being normal again. (minutes 01:53:26). Through this picture, it can be described that Beast become human again because Belle said "I love you " to Beast. The curse was broken when Belle said that, and Beast including all of the people inside his castle being human again.

From these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, there are the differences and the similarity of the way the text and both movies tell the reader about Beast physical appearance transformation. The differences are: in the text, the author did not mention the physical appearance of Beast at first, she directly describe that Beast is a frightful monster that had a terrible voice when it talking to someone else. While, in both movies, the author shows who is Beast at first. They show Beast at first is a human in the beginning of the movies. Then, he was cursed by the enchantress because his bad habits. In the end of the movies, the author shows that Beast being human again because the curse was broken by the other character. For the similarity in these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast* is three of them show Beast is a monster that cursed by the fairy or the enchantress and it can become a human again because the other character break the curse that was made by the enchantress.

3.2.2. Emotional

In these three versions, Beast is the monster inside the castle in the beginning of the story. But in the end of the story Beast changes into a prince because the other character breaks the curse with saying that she wants to marry it. Even though he is a monster in the beginning of the story, but he can be emotional sometimes. Here, the first versions that the researcher wants to discuss is the text version, and the emotional of Beast it shows through the narrator.

"Every evening after supper, the Beast come to see her and always before saying good night asked her in his terrible voice: "Beauty, will you marry me?" and it seemed to Beauty, now she understood him better, that when she said, "No Beast", he went away quite sad. Her happy dreams of the handsome young prince soon made her forget the poor Beast, and the only thing that disturbed her was being told to distrust appearances, to let her heart guide her, and not her eyes. Consider as she would, he could not understand". (Villeneuve, p. 19.)

Beast shows it emotion when Beauty rejects to marry it because Beauty has happy dreams about the handsome young prince and she does not dream to marry or dream about the Beast although they are living together, but Beauty never thought about the Beast, and because of the dream she forgot the Beast. So that, it makes Beauty do not wants to marry the Beast and it makes the Beast quiet sad.

"One night, seeing her look very sad, the Beast asked her what was the matter. Beauty ceased to be afraid of him. Now she knew he was really gentle in spite of his ferocious looks and his dreadful voice. So she answered that she wished to see her home once more. Upon hearing this, the Beast seemed sadly distressed and cried miserably". (Villeneuve, p. 19)

Beast shows the sad emotion through the action. Beast cried miserably and distressed when Beauty tells him that she wants to back to her home. Beast looks sad because of Beauty's desire to come back her home, and it makes Beast thought that Beauty does not want to come back to the castle and stay with it in the castle.

Beast not only can be emotional in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, but the emotion of the Beast can be seen in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney.

In picture 7 (see appendix) it is the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast*, Beast shows his emotion through his expression. Beast looks like he regret and quite sad after he saw Belle was crying in the jail. Beast looks sad and regret because he let Belle's father go while Belle did not saying goodbye to her father. Beast let Maurice free because Belle wants to be Beast prisoner to replace her father. (minutes. 25:20). Here, Beast quiet sad because it drag her father away from the castle while Belle did not say goodbye to her father. When it saw Belle was cried miserable in the jail, Beast regret it.

In picture 8 (see appendix) in the pictures, Beast looks sad and regrets of what he have done to Belle's father, and it can be seen through the expression because it saw Belle's crying when they go to the Belle's room. So that, Lumiere ask Beast to talk to Belle in order to makes Belle stop crying. (minutes 25:54). Through the picture, it can be described that Beast regrets because he was rude to Belle's father. It let her father go without say goodbye to her, and it makes Belle so sad because she thought that she never saw her father again.

In picture 9-10 (see appendix), through the pictures Beast looks so sad and hopeless when he sat down in the room in it castle, and he talks to Cogsworth that it let Belle free, the reason why the Beast let Belle free because Belle saw her father through the magic mirror, and she saw that her father in danger and the other reason because Beast loves Belle.(minutes 01:08:07). So that, Beast let her go to come back home, Beast sad because it thoughts that Belle did not love him back and it thoughts that Belle did not come back to the castle, he also look quiet sad and still hopeless through it behavior and it expression. In picture 11 (see appendix), in the picture, it describe when Beast's castle was attacked by the villagers, Gaston, and Le Fou, it

still sat down in the room in his castle. It did not do anything and it let them in. even though Gaston come to shot it (minutes 01:17:23). Here, through the picture description, Beast hopeless that Belle come back to the castle and stayed with him in the castle. It did not care even though the villagers attack the castle. It just want Belle come back to the castle again.

Beast not only emotional in the short story or animation version, but Beast also emotional in the live-action version of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017

In picture 12 (see appendix), through the pictures it can be seen that Beast looks so happy and Disney shows it through his expression. Beast looks happy and smiling when it and Belle was playing snowball in Beast garden. First, Belle throws the snowball to Beast, and Beast reply throws the snowball to Belle face and it laugh after it throw the snowball to the Belle. (minutes 01:12:10). From the picture, Beast also can laughed at something, it also can smiling at someone. It laughed at Belle when it throw the snowball into her face and it make Beast laugh. It shows that even though Beast is a monster, but it is not a frightful creature at all.

In picture 13 (see appendix), Beast looks sad and regret because it ever called Belle's father as a thief when Belle's father pick the rose flowers from his garden without permission. When Beast brought Belle to the Paris the place where she was born and the place where her mom was died. Beast understand why Maurice stole his rose and he know the reason why Maurice loves Belle so much, because Maurice did not want to lose Belle as he lose Belle's mother. (minutes 01:19:32). It shows that, when Beast brought Belle to the Paris, and it saw what happen to Belle's mom, it regret because it ever called Maurice as a thief because Maurice stole the rose in it garden.

In picture 14 (see appendix), Beast quite sad and looks like it wants to cry because Belle's left the castle and it let her free because Belle saw that her father in the danger, so she has to left the castle and come back home. When Cogsworth asked Beast why it let Belle go, the answer is Beast loves Belle and it have to let Belle free because Belle loves her father.(minutes 01:30:01). Beast even though it is a monster, through the picture, it shows that Beast can be so sad as human when it knows that the woman it loves did not love it back. This condition make Beast sad and hopeless because it let Belle's free and come to her father to save her father's life from the villagers and it makes Beast thought that Belle did not love him back.

In picture 15-16 (see appendix), the time when Gaston find Beast in the tower of it castle, Beast still keep quiet and hopeless even though Gaston wants to shoot him in the tower and he still does not avoid or run from Gaston. But Beast looks shock after he saw that Belle came back to the castle. So, it shouts out to call Belle's name. Then, it fights with the Gaston in the rooftop of the castle. (minutes 01:45:31). Here, Beast looks hopeless because Belle's back to her home. Gaston who know that Beast love Belle give an order to the villager to attack the castle, after that,

he try to find Beast in the castle. After he finds Beast, he wants to shot Beast. But it still sat down in the room. After Belle call Beast, he start to attack and fight with Gaston.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. From those three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, the emotion of the Beast is not monotonous and his emotions look alike real human. It can be concluded that, Beast is included in the round character because his emotion and behavior is not monotonous but Beast emotion can change it behavior or emotions according to the events in the short story or the movies. There is a difference between these three versions about the Beast's emotional, in the live-action versions, the author describe that the Beast was happy. But in the short story the author does not describe or shows that the Beast was happy.

3.2.3 Gentle

In the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, Beast is the gentle person. Although it is a monster and looks like cruel person because it has a frightful face, but it still has a gentle side. For the gentle side of the Beast, it can be seen through the dialogue, Beast's behavior, and also through the other character reaction to the Beast.

"One night, seeing her look very sad, the Beast asked her what was the matter. Beauty had quite ceased to be afraid of him. Now she knew he was really gentle in spite of his ferocious looks and his dreadful voice." (Villeneuve, p. 19)

The gentle side of Beast was described through the other character reaction to the Beast. For the first time, Beauty thought that Beast is a rude person. But after she understand the Beast and talk to the Beast, she knew and understand the Beast better than when she met the Beast for the first time, she thought that, even though Beast is a monster and he has ferocious looks and also he has the dreadful voice, but the Beast has a gentle behavior.

"Then Beauty asked her father what he thought her strange dreams meant and why the prince constantly begged her not to trust to appearances. After much consideration he answered: "You tell me yourself that the Beast, frightful as he is, loves you dearly and deserves your love and gratitude for his gentleness and kindness. I think the prince must mean you to understand you ought to reward him by doing as he wishes, in spite of his ugliness." (Villeneuve, p. 22)

This is the dialogue between Beauty and her father. Beauty told her father about the Beast's behavior and how the way the Beast treats Beauty when she was lived in the castle, and she said that even though Beast is the frightful creature, but he is a gentle person, and it makes Beauty's father thoughts that the Beast deserves her love, and he thoughts that the Beast does not terrify creature as he thoughts before. As the prince in her dreams said do not trust the appearance it was true. Through the dialogue between other characters and through the other characters reaction to Beast, it shows that Beast has the gentle behavior although it is a monster and he is not a handsome young prince as a prince in her dreams. " Can you really love such an ugly creature as I am?" asked the Beast faintly. " Ah, Beauty you came only just in time. I was dying because I thought you had forgotten your promise. But go back now and rest; I shall see you again by and by." Beauty, who had half expected he would be angry with her, was reassured by his gentle voice and went back to the palace, where supper was awaiting her." (Villeneuve, p. 25)

From this dialogue between Beast and Beauty, it shows that Beauty thought that the Beast probably will be angry with her because she forgot her promise to come back to the Beast's castle in two months. But she was wrong, because it did not angry with her, but the Beast asks her to get into the castle with his gentle voice. This gentle side of the Beast is not only can be seen through the other character reaction, but also can be seen through the way the Beast talks with other character.

The Disney also put the gentle side of Beast in the movie, and the gentle side of Beast can be seen in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991.

In picture 17 (see appendix) when Belle say thank you to Beast because Beast saved Belle's life from the wolves. Beast say " You're welcome " to the Belle with the gentle voice and he does not shout out to the Belle as before. It shows that gentle side of the Beast can be seen through the way it communicates with the Belle. (minutes 00:50:15). Through the picture description it can be seen that when Belle said to Beast thank you for saving her life, Beast answer it with the gentle voice. It did not snap at Belle as usual. In picture 18 (see appendix), it can be seen that Beast gave Belle a surprise and when it talk to Belle, he use his gentle voice and his behavior shows that he has gentle side when he shows the library inside the castle to the Belle. It shows that the Beast's gentle side can be seen through his behavior to Belle and through the way he talks to Belle. (minutes 00:52:46). Through the pictures, Beast used it gentle voice again when it talk to Belle that it had a surprise for Belle. The gentle side of Beast here can be seen through the tone that it use through it behavior when it shows the Belle a surprise.

In pictures 19 (see appendix), Beast asked Belle to read the *Romeo and Juliet* story by Shakespeare for it. When it asked Belle to read the story, it used the gentle voice to Belle and it did not snap out to the Belle when it asked Belle to read the story for him. It shows that the gentle side of the Beast can be seen through the dialogues between Belle and Beast.(minutes 01:00:43). The gentle side of Beast here can be seen through the behavior and the dialogue between Belle and Beast. Here, Beast ask Belle to read the *Romeo and Juliet* story for him, when it ask Belle to do that, it used it gentle voice.

In pictures 20 (see appendix), through the pictures, it can be seen that the Beast danced with Belle in the ballroom of the Beast's castle. It shows that even though Beast is a cruel person and had the ferocious looks but he still had a gentle side, and he is not a misogyny person (minutes 01:04:04). Through the picture description, it can be seen that, Beast is not misogyny person, it still can respect

women, and even though it is a monster, but it is not a rude person at all. It still had the gentle side of it, and it can be seen through Beast's behavior.

While, the gentle side of the Beast also can be find out in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017

In picture 21 (see appendix), through the picture, it describe that the Beast use his gentle voice when he said that he wants to gave his library in his castle to the Belle because he knows that Belle's hobby is reading. (minutes 01:09:45). It shows that Beast has a gentle voice even though he always snap to the everyone inside the castle including Belle. But, when it wants to gave the library for Belle, it not snap to Belle as usual, it also can making joke about the books in the library to Belle.

In picture 22 (see appendix), through the pictures it shows that the Beast talks to Belle in the garden of the Beast's castle. Belle told Beast that the villagers described her as a funny girl. But the Beast answered the comments from the villager about Belle with it gentle voice and it said that the villager in the Belle's villages is a terrible people. (minutes 01:15:43). It shows that the Beast's gentle side can be seen through the dialogue with the other character. Here, Beast used it gentle voice when Belle told it about her village and the villager. When she said that the villager considered that Belle is a funny girl, Beast comments it with the gentle voice.

In picture 23 (see appendix), Beast asked Belle for danced with him in the ballroom of the castle and it shows that Beast's gentle side can be seen through his

behavior. (minutes 01:25:32). It shows that although Beast is the monster, but it is not a cruel person at all. Beast also has the gentle side of it. In this version, Disney also shows that Beast is not misogyny person. It shows that even though it maybe snap at Belle but it never do the violence to Belle.

In picture 24 (see appendix), through the picture, when Belle came back to her village, she came back and left the Beast because she knew that her father in the danger. When Belle came back, the villager will send her father to the hospital because the villager thought that Maurice is a crazy person because they thought that Maurice was lying to them about the Beast inside the castle. When Belle came and she brought the magic mirror, she showed the Beast to the villager. But Belle told them that Beast is a gentle and kind person so they do not need to be afraid of Beast. (minutes 01:35:50). Through the description, it shows that, Beast is not human, it is cruel person, but beside that, Beast is a gentle and kind person in the Belle's point of view and through Belle's description. Belle's told the villager and described Beast in front of them is a gentle and kind person. But the villager does not believe in Belle they still thought that Beast is a frightful creature. So, they afraid of Beast and want to attack Beast castle.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. In these three versions,

three of them describes the Beast is the gentle person even though it is a monster who had a terrified looks and had terrible voice he still had gentle side inside him.

3.2.4 Bad-Tempered

Beast is the temper person and it shows in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve through the dialogue, through narrator description, and through the other character reaction to the Beast

"This path had a hedge of roses on each side of it, and the merchant thought he had never seen such exquisite flowers. They reminded him of his promise to Beauty, and he stopped and had just gathered one to take to her when he was startled by a strange noise behind him. Turning round, he saw a frightful Beast, which seemed to be Very angry and said in a terrible voice: "Who told you, you might gather my roses? Was it not enough that I sheltered you in my palace and was kind to you? This is the way you show your gratitude by stealing my flowers! But your insolence shall not go unpunished." (Villeneuve, p. 6)

Through the dialogue between Beast and the merchant, it shows that the Beast get mad to the merchant, and the merchant is a Beauty's father. The Beast angry to him because he pick the flowers in the Beast's garden without the Beast permission. In the dialogue, it can be seen that the other character react to the Beast. It is the frightful creature and it also had terrible voice when he speaks to the people and it also is a temper person.

In the animation version of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, Disney also shows that Beast is the temper person through his behavior, the dialogue, and through the other characters point of view. In picture 25 (see appendix), the Beast snapped out to the Belle because she asked to the Beast about the west wing and the Beast answer it's forbidden. But when the Beast said "it's forbidden!" he snapped out to the Belle. (minutes 00:26:07). Through the picture, it shows that Beast had bad temper and it still cannot control the temper, even though in front of the women. Beast had bad temper it can be seen through the tone when it talks to another character.

In picture 26 (see appendix), when the servants of the Beast, and they're name is Lumiere and Mrs. Potts force the Beast to control his temper in front of Belle to make Belle comfortable as long as she lived in the castle. (minutes 00:34:26). From the picture description, it shows that Beast is the temper person. The servants ask Beast to control it temper to make Belle comfortable when she lived in the castle with him. Beast is a person who had bad temper inside him and it can be seen through the other characters point of view.

In picture 27-28 (see appendix), it can be seen through the picture that, the Beast force Belle to join him to the dinner. The Beast got mad because Belle rejects the dinner invitation from Beast. Beast said to Belle " You, get out or I break down the door!" through Beast dialogue and through his expression he looks like get mad to the Belle because she rejects the dinner invitation. When Belle still rejects the dinner invitation, Beast said to the Belle " Alright, then go ahead starve!" through this dialogue it shows that Beast let Belle get starve before she accept to join him in the dinner. (minutes 00:35:09). Through the picture description, it can be seen that

Beast got angry at Belle because she refuse the dinner invitation from Beast. It makes Beast get mad and snap at her and said that before she accept to join Beast for dinner. It shows that Beast had bad temper through the tone when it talks to someone and through it behavior or the way it treat someone else.

In picture 29 (see appendix), through the pictures it can be seen that the Beast snapped out to the Belle " I told you not to come here!" Beast got angry to Belle because Belle got into the west wings and disobeys his order to never get into the west wings. The Beast still get mad to her even though Belle already explain that she does not had bad intend, but Beast still get mad to her and he expelled Belle from the castle. (minutes 00:46:39). Through the picture description, it can be seen that, Beast cannot control it temper because Belle disobey Beast order to not get into the west wings. So that, it makes Beast expel Belle from the castle. Here, bad temper of Beast can be seen through the tone that Beast used and through Beast behavior.

In picture 30 (see appendix), when the Belle and the Beast blame on each other, at least Belle said to the Beast that it must control it temper after it got injured by fighting with the wolves to safe Belle's life. The Beast blamed Belle of what happens to it. So that, Belle snapped out to the Beast to control his temper. In the Belle's eye, Beast is the person who easy to get temper so that Beast must be learnt to control his temper. (minutes 00:49:53). Through the picture description, Belle asked Beast and snapped out on it to control it temper and learn how to control it. It means

that, Beast had bad temper and it can be seen through the Belle's point of view and through the dialogue between Beast and Belle.

In the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017, Disney also describes the Beast as the temper person through the dialogue, behavior, and through the other character reacts to the Beast

In picture 31-32 (see appendix),through the pictures, it can be seen that the Beast force Belle to join dinner with him, and he said "You will join me for dinner. Its not a request!" it shows that Beast force Belle and he do not need to Belle's acceptance to join the dinner with him. When Belle rejects the dinner invitation, Beast said that " If she did not join me to the dinner, so she does not need to eat at all!" through this dialogue, Beast let Belle get starve and did not allow his helper to gave Belle the dinner except Belle change her mind and wants to join Beast in the dinner. (minutes 00:43:18). Through the pictures description, it shows that Beast got mad at Belle because she rejects the dinner invitation from Beast. Beast let Belle to not eat anything and it give an order to the servants to not give Belle food before she wants to dinner with it. Bad temper of Beast it can be seen through the tone that Beast used when it talks to another character and through the dialogue between Beast and Belle.

In picture 33 (see appendix), through the picture, it can be seen that the Beast snapped out to the Belle because she disobeys beast's order to not get in the west wings. He expelled Belle from the castle because Beast thought Belle can ruin all of the people inside the castle. The temper of the Beast makes the Belle runaway from the castle. .(minutes 00:56:59). Through the picture description that, Beast cannot control it temper until it makes Belle afraid until she runaway from the castle. Bad temper of Beast according to the picture, it can be seen through the dialogue between Belle and Beast, and also through Beast expression when it get mad at Belle.

In picture 34 (see appendix), in the picture, Belle said to the Beast " Well, you must control your temper!" Belle snapped out to the Beast because it blamed Belle because it got hurts to safe the Belle's life from the wolves. (minutes 01:03:39). In this picture, it can be seen that Belle asked Beast to learn control it temper. Beast had bad temper it shows through the dialogue between Belle and Beast, and also through the Belle's point of view.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. In these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, three of them show that the Beast as the temper person through the dialogue, other reaction characters to the Beast, through the expression of the Beast, and also through the Beast behavior.

3.2.5 Rude

The short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve did not shows or describe that Beast here is a rude person. While, in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, Disney shows Beast here as rude person through behavior of Beast in the movie.

In picture 35 (see appendix), through the picture it can be seen when Beast drag Maurice to get out from his castle and sent Maurice back to the village even though Maurice begged to Beast to allow him to saying goodbye to his daughter. Maurice was free because Belle already replaced to be Beast's prisoner. (minutes 00:24:38). Through the picture description, Beast is a rude person because it dragged Maurice and sent him back to the village, even though he already beg to it to let him say goodbye for the last time but it ignore it. Beast is a rude person also can be seen through it behavior and through the way how it treat another character in the movie.

In the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017, Disney also shows the rude side of the Beast through the behavior of the Beast in the movie.

In picture 36 (see appendix), through the pictures, the Beast dragged Maurice to get out from his castle and sent him back to the village where he lived. But here, the Beast let Maurice to say goodbye to his daughter before he back to the village. (minutes 00:31:30). Through the picture, it can be described that Beast is a rude person, it can be seen when Beast drag Maurice from the castle. But, Beast in this

version is not rude person at all. Because it still let Maurice to say goodbye for the last to his daughter. Through Beast behavior it means that, it maybe a rude person because he dragged Maurice, but it still has a pity for someone else.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, The animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. There are the differences between three versions, both of the movies shows the rude side of the Beast, but in the short story, there is not the rude or about the Beast do the violence in the text.

3.2.6 Well - Educated

In the short story or the original story of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Madame de Villeneuve, the author did not shows or describe that character of the Beast here is an educated person. The author only shows that there is a library in his castle.

"Tearing herself away from the portrait at least, she passed into a room which contained every musical instrument under the sun, and here she amused herself for a long while in trying them and singing until she was tired. The next room was a library, and she saw everything she had ever wanted to read as well as everything she had read. By this time it was growing dusk, and wax candles in diamond and ruby candlestick lit themselves in every room " (Vileneuve, p.16)

Through the narrator description, there is a library in the Beast's castle, but the author did not explain that the Beast can read. Because in the description the narrator

said that the dusk growing in the library means that, the Beast never got into the library or read in the library.

In the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, the Beast is a well-educated person it can be seen through the dialogue between Beauty and the Beast:

In picture 37 (see appendix), through the picture, it can be seen that Beast also have a big library inside it castle, and it makes Belle shock because she never see the biggest library before.(minutes 00:53:52). Through the picture, in this version Disney also shows that Beast have library inside it castle. But in picture 38 (see appendix), through the picture, it can be seen that the Beast cannot read, even though it told Belle that it ever learn but just a little and it was so long. (minutes 01:00:53). It can be seen that, Belle teach the Beast to read a book because Beast cannot read. Because it was long time and it never learn again as before. Through both pictures it can be conclude that even though Beast has a big library inside it castle, but it cannot read, even though it ever has a education but it never learn again, and it looks like never use the library again so it forget how to read, and Belle teach Beast to read a book again.

Disney also shows that Beast is well-educated person or not in the live-action of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. In this version, Beast is a well-educated person can be seen through the other character reaction, and through the dialogue between Beast and another character.

In picture 39(see appendix), in the picture, the Beast told Belle that it has a high education. The Beast also had a big library in the castle, the library makes Belle shocks because she never saw the biggest library in her life. (01:08:51). Through the picture description, Beast had a big library inside it castle and it makes Belle shocks because she never saw a biggest library in her life, and in picture 40 (see appendix), it can be seen that the Beast and Belle was sit down in the garden. Belle found that the Beast was read some book about King Arthur (minutes 01:14:51). Through the picture, it can be seen that Beast still can read by himself. From both picture it can be conclude that Beast had a big library inside the castle and even though he is already became monster but it still want to reading a book.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017, there is a difference between three versions. In the short story and animation version of *Beauty and the Beast*, in the animation version, Beast can not read even though it is a rich person, and in the short story, the narrator did not shows or describe that Beast had a good education or it can read. While, in the live-action version, Beast har a good education and it can read.

From the discussion above, it can be concluded that Beast portrayal is characterized as physical appearance, emotional, gentle bad temper, rude, and the last well-educated. In these three versions of Beauty and the Beast there are the differences and the similarities. First, the research wants to shows the differences between three versions: First, in Beast characteristics there is a rude. In the text, Beast does not have rude characteristics. But, in both movies, Beast have rude characteristics, and it shows when it dragged Maurice to leave the castle and sent him back to the village. Second, Beast also characterized as well-educated. In the text, the author does not describe that Beast as a well-educated person or not because the author only shows that Beast has a library in the castle. In the animation version, Disney shows that Beast cannot read even though it has a library in the castle, so Belle teach it to learn reading again. While, in the live-action version, Disney shows that Beast here had a high education and it is a well-educated person. Here, it still can read by himself and does not need Belle to teach it read a book, it can be seen when it told Belle that it was read a *King Arthur* story.

While the similarities in these three versions are: first, from the physical appearance, three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, all of these versions described Beast is a monster that cursed by the fairy or the enchantress, and it can change into human again because the other character break the cursed. Second, emotional of Beast. In these three versions, it describes that Beast still has a various emotions and can be emotional person sometimes, the emotions that the author shows in these

versions are: sad. In these three versions, Beast sad because Belle leave the castle and come back to her own home, and it makes Beast sad or hopeless and it can be seen through it expression. Third, gentle side of Beast, in these three versions, all of them shows that Beast had a gentle side if in the text, Beast is a gentle person it can be seen through the other character point of view. It shows when Beauty told her father that Beast is a gentle and kind person (Villeneuve, p.22). While, in both movies, it can be seen through the Beast behavior, such as it danced with Belle and through the tone that Beast used to communicate with Belle, it shows when Beast wants to give Belle a surprise. Fourth, Bad temper. Beast in these three versions characterized as a bad temper person. In the text, it shows through the dialogue between Beast and another character, and it happens when Beauty's father pick the rose from Beast castle without permission. (Villeneuve, p.6). While, in both movies, it can be seen through the Beast expression, and also through the other character reacts to the Beast, and it happens when Beast snap at Belle when she get into the west wings and she also disobey Beast order to not get into the west wings.

3.2 Masculinity

In this part, the researcher will be analyzed about the masculinity in Beast. Beast is the main character of the short story *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991, and in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version by Disney in 2017. For this part, the researcher analyzed the masculinity side of Beast in those three versions of the *Beauty and the Beast*. Masculinity of Beast that the researcher wants to analyze are wealth, physical appearance of the Beast, openings about violence, and openings about the domesticity. In this part, there is something interest to discuss, and it is about Beast physical appearance, it difference with the physical appearance that already discuss above. Here, the researcher does not talking about the physical appearance transformation of Beast. But here, the researcher discuss about the physical description of Beast when it became human, like: handsome.

3.2.1 Wealth

Wealth is the first categories of masculinity in Beast that the researcher wants to analyze in the three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*. The first version that the researcher wants to analyze is the short story of *Beauty and the Beast*. Here, the description of Beast is a rich person it can be seen through the narrator's description in the text, and through the dialogue between the Beast with another character in the text.

"Who told you, you might gather my roses? Was it not enough that I sheltered you in my palace and was kind to you? This is the way you show your gratitude by stealing my flowers! But you insolence shall not go unpunished!" (Villeneuve, p. 6)

From the quotation above, it shows that Beast got mad at the other character because he steal the rose from Beast's garden in it castle. Through this event, it shows that Beast lives in the palace and it shows that it is a rich person because it had a palace and lived there. Here, Beast is a rich person it can be seen through the narrator description, and through the dialogue between the other characters.

"Then turning to Beauty, he said " take your father into the next room and help him choose gifts for your brothers and sisters. You will find two travelling trunks there; fill them as full as you can. It is only just that you should send them very precious as a remembrance!" Then he went away. After saying," Goodbye, Beauty; Goodbye old man ." Beauty was beginning to think with great dismay of her father's departure, but she was afraid to disobey the Beast's orders. They went into the next room, which had shelves and cupboards all round it. They were greatly surprised at the riches it contained. There were splendid dress fit for a queen, with all the ornaments to be worn with them, and when Beauty opened the cupboards, she was dazzled by the gorgeous jewels lying in heaps upon every shelf. After choosing a vast quantity, which she divided between her sisters- for she had made a heap of the wonderful dresses for each of them- she opened the last chest and it was full of gold." (Villeneuve, p. 12-13)

Through the dialogue between Beast, Beauty and the merchant, it shows that Beast give Beauty order to take her father into the next room and the Beast prepared two trunks to fill them as full as they can. The narrator in the story describes the presents that already prepared by the Beast to the merchant and Beauty's brothers and sisters. Beast is a rich person it can be seen from the presents that describes by the narrator, such as: a luxurious dress, the jewels, and the gold.

Beast is a rich person not only in the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, but in the *Beauty and the Beast* animation version by Disney in 1991 also shows that the Beast is a rich person through the narrator description in the movie In picture 41 (see appendix), the narrator in the beginning of the movie said "Once upon a time, in the far away land, a young prince living in the shining castle. Although he had everything his heart desire..."and in the beginning of the movie, the Beast is a human, he is a prince and wore the prince's clothes and wore a crown in his head. (minutes 00:01:24). Through the narrator description, Beast is a rich person and it is a prince also. It can be seen through the clothes that it wore a crown in his head and it live in the castle, and it can have everything that it wants in the world.

Beast is a rich person not only can be seen in the short story or animation version of the *Beauty and the Beast*. But Disney also shows that the Beast is a rich person through the narrator description

In picture 42-46 (see appendix), the narrator said that " Once upon a time in the hidden Heart of France. A handsome young prince lived in the beautiful castle. Although he had everything his heart desired... and he invites the great person to come to his party in the castle". It shows that the Beast is a rich person can be seen through the clothes that he wears and it can be seen through the luxury things inside his castle and when the party held, he sat down in the luxurious golden chair in the hall of his castle and when the party started he wearing a curly hair, wearing a make up in his party, and he wear the luxurious clothes in the party.(00:00:48). Through the picture description, it shows that Beast is a rich person because he is a prince and also he lived in the castle. Through the narrator description, inside Beast's castle he had the luxury thing like golden chair and the luxurious clothes and for the party, he only invites the amazing people to the party in his castle.

From these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, there is no difference between three of them. In the three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, the narrator describe Beast is a rich person and it is a prince can be seen through the other characters point of view and through the narrator description about Beast and it is also live in the great palace. There is the differences about the place where Beast castle. In the text and animation version, the author did not mention where the Beast castle the author only said " Once upon a time, in far-off country....". So, the researcher did not know exactly where Beast castle. While, in the live-action version, the author shows the place where Beast castle, the narrator said " Once upon a time in the heart of France ...". Through the narrator description it means that, Beast castle is in France.

3.2.2 Handsome

This is one of Beast characteristics that also include in the masculinity side of Beast. "The masculinity in the 1990s-present date, there are some differences with the other time. The men in this era prove their masculinity through their physical appearance, self-control and through the power of the other men. Here, men can show their masculinity through how the men can control the other men or more dominated than the other men. Another category of masculinity in this era: the men give their attention of their fashion, their home décor, and the trends. (Kimmel, 2006:225). Through this argument above, it can be seen that one of the other category of masculinity is physical appearance. So that, the researcher put the physical appearance of Beast not only in the characteristics but also in the masculinity side of Beat, and the physical appearance of Beast that the researcher want to discuss here is the Beast is handsome person.

In the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, in the text, the narrator shows that Beast is a handsome person, and then through the Beauty's dream it also indicate that Beast is a handsome person.

"Turning to ask the Beast what it could all mean, Beauty found he had disappeared, and in his place stood her long-loved prince! At the same moment the wheels of a chariot were heard upon the terrace, and two ladies entered the room (Villeneuve, p 25).

Through the narrator description, it shows that Beauty find that Beast was disappear and it change into human again. When Beast being human again, he is a handsome prince and it is not monster again. It means that, the narrator in the short story describe Beast when it turns to be human, as a handsome prince.

In the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, Disney also shows that Beast is a handsome person through the narrator description and through the Beast's physical appearance after he became human again.

In picture 47 (see appendix) the narrator says that "Once upon a time, in the far away land, a young prince living in the shining castle." But, the enchantress

cursed him because the prince is a arrogant person. It means that, (minutes 00:01:24). Through the narrator description it can be seen that there are a young prince live in the great castle. But the prince was cursed by the enchantress and he became Beast. Because he is arrogant person and the enchantress hate his bad habits. The curse can be broke if Beast can find his true love, and someone can loves him back without seeing his physical appearance.

In picture 48 (see appendix), the Beast turns being human again because Belle already breaks the cursed. Through the physical appearance of the Beast, he had a long hair the color is brown, he had blue eyes, his nose is pointed, his eyebrow is bold, his body makes him looks like he is a strong person. (minutes 01:23:08). Through the picture description, it can be seen that Beast's physical appearance was changing from monster to be handsome prince and not a frightful monster again. Beast being handsome prince because another character already breaks the cursed and made Beast became human again and everybody in the castle being normal again, Beast is handsome prince and it shows through the picture description.

In the live-action of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017, there is no different between the text and the animation version to describe about Beast physical appearance is a handsome person.

In picture 49 (see appendix), the narrator said that " Once upon a time, in the hidden heart of France. A handsome young prince lived in the beautiful castle.

"Through the description of narrator, it can be seen that there is a young prince that lived in the beautiful castle in the France. But the prince was cursed by the enchantress because he had bad behavior. As a prince he is an arrogant person. (minutes 00:00:48). Through the picture description, it can be seen that Beast before became a monster it is a handsome prince who live inside the castle in France. It become monster because the enchantress hate his bad behavior such as arrogant person.

In picture 50 (see appendix), it shows through the physical appearance of the prince after Belle's break the cursed and the cursed was gone and made he being a human again. (minutes 01:53:28). Through this picture, it can be describe that Beast here after it became prince he had a long hair and the color is brown, he has a pointed nose, he had a strong body, and also he has a green eyes.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. The Beast is a handsome person can be seen through the narrator description and through the physical appearance. There is no difference way to show or describe that the Beast is a handsome prince in the short story or in the movies of *Beauty and the Beast*.

3.2.3. Do the Violence

In the original version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Madame de Villeneuve, the author did not show or describe the act or behavior or dialogue that explain Beast as a person that openings about the violence. Although, he is a frighten Beast, he is not openings about the violence yet. It is different with the both of Disney version. The Disney movies put the scene that shows Beast is an openings about the violence. There is the act or the dialogues of the Beast in these both of Disney versions that can show Beast do the violence to protect himself or to protect Belle.

But, in the animation version of *Beauty and the Beast*, Disney put the scene of the violence in this movie.

In the picture 55-56 (see appendix), in this movie picture, Beast fighting with the wolves to safe Belle's life when Belle runaway from the castle because Beast snap at her and expel her from the castle because Belle disobey Beast order to not get into the west wings.. (00:48:25), Here, Beast in this version of movies, include in the one of the masculinity categories and this is openings about violence. In this scene, Belle try to runaway from the Beast castle after he snap out to the Belle when Belle get into the west wings. When in the road, Belle was attacked by the wolves and Beast come to save her life from the wolves. It can be proved that the Beast do the violence to attack the wolves and to save Belle when she runaway from the castle. Through the picture description, Beast do the violence it can be seen when it was fight with wolves to protect and save Belle's life. Here, Beast is the person who opening about violence can be seen through it behavior.

In picture 51-54 (see appendix), the Beast was fighting with Gaston. The first, Gaston shoot at the Beast using bow and arrow and Beast did not attack Gaston back. When Belle's come back to the castle, Beast start to attack Gaston back to protect himself, and then, when the Beast put Gaston in the edge of the tower in his castle, Gaston beg to the Beast and he wants to leave his castle (minutes 01:17:38). Through the picture description, it shows that, Beast fight with Gaston to protect himself until Gaston begging to him to not kill him. Through this event, it shows that Beast do the violence shows through it behavior.

While, in the *Beauty and the Beast* live-action version in 2017, Disney also put the violence scene in the movie:

In picture 57-59 (see appendix), the Beast try to safe Belle's life from the wolves. The wolves attack the Beast when the Beast try to safe Belle's life, and then, the Beast get hurts because of the bite wound by the wolves. To make the wolves run away from him and Belle, it roars to them to frighten them. (minutes 00:58:46). It means that Beast do the violence to the wolves to save Belle's life through it fight with the wolves until it get hurts and to make wolves runaway, Beast frighten them with his roar. The violence of Beast here can be seen through the events in the movies and also through Beast behavior.

In picture 60-63 (see appendix), the Beast fights with the Gaston. The first, Gaston shoot the Beast using a revolver and Beast still quite. When he knows that Belle came back he start to protect himself, and he lift up Gaston in the edge of the tower in the castle and Gaston beg to the Beast he want Beast to let him go from the castle. (minutes 01:47:29). Through the picture description, Beast who hopeless because Belle come back to her home so it thought Belle did not want to stay at Beast castle. When Gaston attack him, it still quiet because it hopeless. But when Belle come back, it start to fight Gaston. The violence in this scene can be seen through Beast behavior. But Gaston lying to the Beast, he shoot the Beast from the back side, after Belle help the Beast to get into the one of the balcony in the castle, the bridge where Gaston standing was fell down. (minutes 01:49:03). Through the Picture it shows that Beast do the violence to protect itself when Gaston attack it. The violence here can be seen through Beast behavior.

From the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, animation version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, and the live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017. Beast in this three versions are different, in the short story there is no behavior or acts or the narrator description that shows Beast is openings about violence. But in the both of the movies, it shows that Beast openings about violence and both of them shows through the Beast behavior.

3.2.4 Agree about Domesticity.

In the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Gabrielle-Suzanne Barbot de Villeneuve, it shows that the Beast here openings about domesticity, it can be seen through the narrator description in the text.

"Now, " said the fairy to the Beauty, " I suppose you would like me to send for all your brothers and sisters to dance at your wedding?" and so she did, and the marriage was celebrated the very next day with the utmost splendor, and Beauty and the prince lived happily ever after." (Villeneuve, p. 26)

Through the narrator description, Beast wants to married with Beauty and it can be proof that the Beast openings about domesticity

While, the animation version of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 1991, Disney also describe that the Beast openings about domesticity.

In picture 64, the Beast who already became human again, married with the Belle in the hall in his castle. In this scene, he danced with the Belle and he celebrated his wedding with the Belle and he also invites all of the people to his castle to celebrate that the cursed was gone and they being human again. (minutes 01:24:36). It means that, Beast is not a misogyny person, because he still openings about the domesticity, because he still wants to married.

In the live-action of the *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney in 2017, Disney shows that the Beast openings about the domesticity.

In picture 65 (see appendix), the Beast married Belle after he transformed being human again, and he danced with Belle in the hall of his castle. The Beast invites all of the villager to his castle to celebrate his wedding and also to celebrate the cursed was gone and all of them being human again. In this movies, (minutes 01:57:17). In this version, Disney also shows that Beast opening about the domesticity because he wants to marry Belle.

From these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, Beast here is opening about the domesticity. Between these three versions, there is no have any differences. Three of them are similar. Beast openings about domesticity it can be seen through the narrator description in the text above. While, in both movies, it shows at the end of the movies when after Beast being prince he invites the villagers to come to his wedding with Belle at the ballroom in his castle.

From the discussion above, Beast had the several masculinity side, and they are: Wealth, handsome, openings about violence, and the last openings about domesticity. In these three versions of *Beauty and the Beast*, there are the differences and the similarities. The difference here is about opening about violence. In the text, Beast does not do any violence activity to every character in the story. But in both movies, Beast does the violence activity. The first scene is Beast fight the wolves to protect and save Belle's life. Belle's trapped in the wolves place because she runaway from Beast's castle after Beast get mad at her because she disobey Beast order to not get into the west wings.

While, the similarities between three versions are: wealth, handsome, and openings about domesticity. First, Beast is a rich person and he is a prince. It shows through the narrator description in the beginning of the text the narrator said that Beast lived in the big castle, and he said that "Then turning to Beauty, he said " take your father into the next room and help him choose gifts for your brothers and sisters. You will find two travelling trunks there; fill them as full as you can. It is only just that you should send them very precious as a remembrance!" Then he went away. After saying," Goodbye, Beauty; Goodbye old man ." Beauty was beginning to think with great dismay of her father's departure, but she was afraid to disobey the Beast's orders. They went into the next room, which had shelves and cupboards all round it. They were greatly surprised at the riches it contained. There were splendid dress fit for a queen, with all the ornaments to be worn with them, and when Beauty opened the cupboards, she was dazzled by the gorgeous jewels lying in heaps upon every shelf. After choosing a vast quantity, which she divided between her sisters- for she had made a heap of the wonderful dresses for each of them- she opened the last chest and it was full of gold." (Villeneuve, p. 12-13). It shows that Beast is a rich person, because he can gave the luxurious presents such as : gold, luxurious clothes, jewels, and etc. for Beauty and all of her family members. While, in both movies, it described through the narrator in the beginning of movies, the narrator said that "Once upon a time, in the far away land, a young prince living in the shining castle. Although he had everything his heart desire..." It means that, Beast is a rich person because he lives in the castle and also he can have everything that he wants. Second, Beast is a handsome person. In these three versions, all of them describe that Beast is handsome person when he became human again. In the text the narrator already describe that Beast is handsome person through the "Turning to ask the Beast what it could all mean, Beauty found he had disappeared, and in his place stood her longloved prince! At the same moment the wheels of a chariot were heard upon the terrace, and two ladies entered the room (Villeneuve, p 25). It shows that Beast here is a handsome prince. While, in both movies, it shows from the beginning of the movies, the narrator said that " Once upon a time, in the shining castle live the young handsome prince... " It shows that Beast before he became a monster he is a prince who lives in the castle. Third, Beast opening about domesticity person, in the text, it shows at the end of the story "Now, " said the fairy to the Beauty, " I suppose you would like me to send for all your brothers and sisters to dance at your wedding?" and so she did, and the marriage was celebrated the very next day with the utmost splendor, and Beauty and the prince lived happily ever after." (Villeneuve, p. 26). It shows that Beast opening about domesticity, and it proves that Beast does not refuse about domesticity but he accept about that. In both movies, Beast also shows that he is opening about domesticity. In animation version in picture 60 (see appendix), he marry Belle and he celebrate his wedding in his castle. While, in live-action version, Beast also opening about domesticity, it can be seen in picture 61 (see appendix), Beast marry Belle after he became human again, and he celebrate his wedding and he invites the villager to join his wedding in the ballroom in his castle.

CHAPTER IV

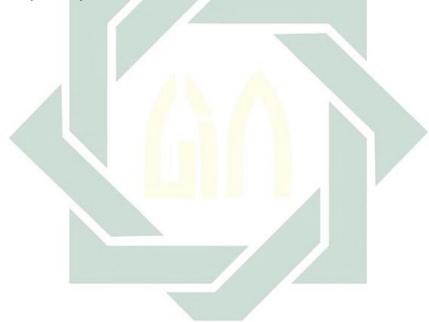
CONCLUSION

In this research is based on two research question. The first is how are the Beast characterized in *Beauty and the Beast* short story, *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney animation version, and *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney live-action version. The second is How are the masculinity that represented by Beast in *Beauty and the Beast and the Beast* short story, *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney animation version, and *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney animation version. The second is How are the masculinity that represented by Beast in *Beauty and the Beast and the Beast* in Disney live-action version, and *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney animation version, and *Beauty and the Beast* in Disney live-action version categorized.

As the monster but transform into a human, Beast also had a good side, even though he is a beast and cruel person, and the researcher put the good side of the Beast in the first point. For the characteristics of Beast, the researcher find out five characteristics of the Beast and they are: physical appearance, emotional, gentle, bad temper, and well-educated. For the characteristics of the Beast, the researcher take from the short story and also from animation version and live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast*. To find out the characteristics of Beast, the researcher also use Beast characterization according to the author in the story or the narrator in the movies, from the dialogue between Beast and other character, and then, from the other characters point of view, and also through Beast behavior.

For the masculinity side of the Beast in each version, there are seven types of hegemony masculinity of the Beast. They are : Wealth, Handsome, Openings about

Violence and the last openings about the domesticity. To find out the masculinity side of the Beast, the researcher use the Beast behavior, the dialogue between Beast with other characters, through characters point of view, through the narrator of the movies, and then, through the descripton of the Beast in the short story. For the masculinity, the researcher took the data from the short story of *Beauty and the Beast* by Madame de Villeneuve, and also from the animation version and Live-action version of *Beauty and the Beast* by Disney.



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