

**DR. FLINT'S MALE DOMINANCE PORTRAYED IN
HARRIET JACOBS' *INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF A SLAVE
GIRL***

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Novitasari, P. (2022). *Dr. Flint's Male Dominance Portrays In Harriet Jacobs' Incidents In The Life Of A Slave Girl*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, MA

Keywords: Masculinities, Hegemony, Dr. Flint

The main purpose of this study is to examine the male dominance exhibited by the villain character Dr. Flint in the novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* and Dr. Flint's personality that influences the development of male dominance enacted in the Dr. Flint's psyche. This present research focuses on two key topics that directed the discussion as follows: (1) how is Dr. Flint's personality described in the novel? (2) how is Dr. Flint showed his dominance as a master, husband, father, and doctor?

This study analyzes Dr. Flint's personality using new criticism in the field of character and characterization to get a deep understanding regarding the issues. This study also applies masculinity theory, specifically hegemonic masculinity, to investigate Dr. Flint's male dominance. The descriptive qualitative method is used to provide a systematic and clear description of the problem under study.

The finding reveals that there are several kinds of Dr. Flint's personalities namely manipulative/cunning, cruel, obsessive, heartless, lewd, hypocrite, and revengeful. The researcher believes that Dr. Flint's male dominance stems from his negative personality. The researcher also concludes that the masculinities enacted in Dr. Flint's self are hegemonic masculinities because Dr. Flint employs a variety of forces and violence to establish and consolidate his power.

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ABSTRAK

Novitasari, P. (2022). *Dominasi Dr. Flint Sebagai Pria yang digambarkan didalam novel Incidents In The Life Of A Slave Girl oleh Harriet Jacobs*. Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Itsna Syahadatud Dinurriyah, MA

Kata kunci: Maskulinitas, Hegemoni, Dr. Flint

Tujuan utama dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji dominasi laki-laki yang ditunjukkan oleh karakter penjahat Dr. Flint dalam novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* dan kepribadian Dr. Flint yang mempengaruhi perkembangan dominasi laki-laki yang terdapat dalam novel *Dr. Jiwa batu*. Penelitian kali ini berfokus pada dua topik utama yang akan mengarahkan diskusi sebagai berikut: (1) Bagaimana kepribadian Dr. Flint seperti yang digambarkan dalam novel.; (2) Bagaimana Dr. Flint menunjukkan dominasinya sebagai tuan, suami, ayah, dan dokter.

Studi ini menganalisis kepribadian Dr. Flint dengan menggunakan kritik baru di bidang karakter dan karakterisasi untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam tentang masalah tersebut. Penelitian ini juga menerapkan teori maskulinitas, khususnya hegemoni maskulinitas, untuk menyelidiki dominasi laki-laki Dr. Flint. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk memberikan gambaran yang sistematis dan jelas tentang masalah yang diteliti.

Temuan tersebut mengungkapkan bahwa ada beberapa jenis kepribadian Dr. Flint yaitu manipulatif/licik, kejam, obsesif, tidak berperasaan, cabul, munafik, dan pendendam. Peneliti percaya bahwa dominasi pria Dr. Flint berasal dari kepribadian negatifnya. Peneliti juga menyimpulkan bahwa maskulinitas yang berlaku dalam diri Dr. Flint adalah hegemoni maskulinitas karena Dr. Flint menggunakan berbagai kekuatan dan kekerasan untuk membangun dan mengkonsolidasikan kekuasaannya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1. Background of Study

Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl is an autobiography novel written by Harriet Ann Jacobs and published in 1861. This work is one of many literary works that explore the issue of African-American life through the lens of slavery. Harriet Jacobs became a member of the abolitionist movement as well as a novelist after being freed in 1852 by Cornelia Grinnell Willis, Jacobs' former mistress, and an anti-slavery activist. At the age of 48, Jacobs began writing *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, started her new career as an African American novelist, and became the first enslaved African-American woman writer in the mid-nineteenth century (Petrova, 2019, p.11). Moreover, Literature critic Armistead Lemon stated that *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* novel is notably one of the most widely read slave narratives of the 19th century (Petrova, 2019, p. 12).

Although many other works of literature written by formerly enslaved men or abolitionist women also address the issues of women in slavery, none of them manages to go as deep as Jacobs (Documenting the American South, n.d.). Jacobs bravely depicts a striking realistic representation of the positive and negative aspects of slavery. She not only details the abuses she has to endure but also explains how terrible the law and society at that time were, the racism and exploitation towards black people, especially women. Despite the discrimination

done by white people, Jacobs also describes that there are still plenty of them who wholeheartedly concerned and cherished mere slaves like her. Those guardians assist Jacobs break free from the bond of slavery. Strictly speaking, their contribution actually has the most impact on Jacobs' freedom. The content of this novel mainly talks about the sexual history, patriarchy, and discrimination faced by black people. At that time, black women authors, particularly former slaves, lacked the freedom to express themselves. Even regular activities such as reading and writing are factually forbidden for them. Author like Jacobs, who bravely carries the issue of autobiography novel brought from the black woman's perspective, is definitely considered as an act of rebellion (Yi, 2001, p. 03). Jacobs put her name, safety, and reputation on the line by disclosing such personal information to the public. Jacobs' intention to publish this story derives purely from her desire to unveil the dark truth about slavery and the discrimination faced by black people. As she stated in the preface of the book, "I want to add my testimony to that of abler pens to convince the people of the Free states what slavery really is. Only by experience can anyone realize how deep and dark, and foul is that pit of abomination" (Jacobs, 2019, p. 01). The idea of becoming famous or gaining sympathy from the public never once comes across her mind. Instead, she wishes to demonstrate the actual reality of slavery to the rest of the world that could encourage people to denounce and abolish slavery.

Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl novel introduce Jacobs under the pseudonym "Linda Brent". The novel begins with the background of Linda's life as a slave. Although Linda is born into a slave household, her childhood appears

to be delightful and pleasant compared to the other slave children in the neighborhood. It is all due to her mistress's generosity that she could live a comfortable life and able to learn how to read and write. Linda acquires the fact that she is a slave precisely after her mother die when she turns six years old, from the talk around her. Following the death of Linda's mother, her affectionate mistress also passes away before Linda reaches the age of twelve. Linda's misery in life begins shortly after her mistress passes away. Linda is bestowed to her mistress's sister's daughter, a five-year-old girl. Since her new mistress is still a child, her daily tasks are being controlled by the father and the master of the house, Dr. Flint. In Flint's household, Linda receives numerous harassment and abuses performed by her new master. Linda is only fifteen when Dr. Flint begins sexually harassing and seduces Linda to sleep with him. As a master, Dr. Flint indeed possessed absolute control over Linda's life and self. He could easily oblige Linda to sleep with him. However, he strangely prefers to appeal Linda through threats and sweet lies rather than force.

Growing up in a pious household formed Linda into a devoted Christian, making her adamantly respond to the seduction with an utmost rejection. Linda's refusal only makes Dr. Flint grew aggressive and obsessive with the idea of breaking her virtue. The climax of his rage occurs when Dr. Flint acquires the truth that Linda has a lover. Linda is stroked by a strong blow when she asks permission to get married. The old Flint thought it is irrelevant that a lowly slave like Linda manages to rig off his offer and choose a proposal from a lowly man instead. Moreover, Linda's lover does offer to buy her freedom, but Dr. Flint

nonchalantly refuses by saying, "she does not belong to me but my daughter. I have no right to sell her" (Jacobs, 2019, p.20). In fact, Linda cannot bear any protection from her current mistress since she is still a child. The old Flint only makes use of the situation as a lame excuse only to keep Linda by his side. Throughout the novel, when several characters offer to buy Linda's freedom, Dr. Flint always comes with the same typical excuse. The tyrant would not consent to sell Linda on any terms.

also displays the different strata between women and men in the given society. Men are always regarded to be superior and respectful compared to women. In fact, even among a group of men, there is also a classification between the superior and the inferior. The portrayal of a typical superior man is presented through Dr. Flint. Born white, educated, and wealthy ultimately give Dr. Flint the image of the perfect man and immediate power to control the others. Dr. Flint loves money, but he does love power even more. The idea that everyone must obey and follow his command marked his selfish ambition. The masculinity that embodies Dr. Flint is often being called as "hegemonic masculinity." The term hegemonic masculinity is understood as the set of practices (i.e., behavioral or action, not just a set of role expectations or identity) that allowed men's dominance over women to happen (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005. p. 832). The collective definition of hegemonic masculinity is not only manned the barricades against women but at the same time also marginalizing and placing the other men into subordinate classes (Carrigan, Connell, & Lee, 1985. p. 591). The

dictatorship of Dr. Flint oppresses both women and men in his estate. Although the loyalty of some of his servants indeed awakens his humanitarian traits, yet, he cares about them only after they die or are in a terminally ill state.

Furthermore, Hegemonic masculinity is established either through consensual negotiation or through power and achievement (Beynon, 2002. p. 16). The word hegemony often linked to the men predominant use of force and violence. In reality, hegemony does not always relate to violence. Hegemony generally means that ascendancy is achieved through culture, institutions, and persuasion (Connell & Messerschmidt, 2005, p. 832). It implies that hegemony obtained through the law of patriarchal society. In this case, men who have privileges gain the most advantages. Their threat speech and statement are often based on the official agencies and written rules. The official statement from the government surely makes the victims surrender and doomed. Dr. Flint adheres to this notion whatsoever. The core of Dr. Flint's power does not belong to physical strength. Instead, it derives from his status and wealth. The laws in his land are also openly support and strengthen the hold of slavery. For instance, the so-called "Fugitive slave law" which demands people in the free states to return the runaway slave back to their master, as if the blacks are merely just living objects which underserved to gain freedom.

The male dominance of Dr. Flint is transparently portrayed when he purposely robs Linda's freedom by not letting her get married and declines every offer that intends to buy her freedom. Dr. Flint refuses to let her go before she fully agrees to his consent. As his seductive and sweet-talking skills fail to charm

Linda, he becomes increasingly obsessive and aggressive on his attempt. However, none of the attempts to harm and force Linda to surrender succeed. Both sides are so full of determination. While Linda is still holding on her faith, Dr. Flint, whose anger grew steadily, gets extremely frustrated. In the end, he begins to gradually hit and death-threat Linda to vent his anger. In the novel Dr. Flint describes as a person who has naturally evil characters. Dr. Flint possessed numerous wicked personalities that strengthen the hold of hegemonic masculinity in him. The use of violence and threats often performs to his victim. Sadly, the novel does not specify whether he adopts those dreadful values from his parents or simply because he is born with them. Furthermore, based on the wicked acts and utterances he commits, it is possible to conclude that the core of his male dominance is unquestionably derived from his vicious personality.

Tragically, despite countless oppression done by Dr. Flint to Linda and other slaves, he remains free and lives peacefully. The patriarchy forbids Dr. Flint from being punished. The law and society do not protect slaves like Linda from such mistreatment because they are constrained in the bonds of slavery. The slaveholders are the one to decide what kind of treatment they would give to their own slaves. It is amusing how those powerful people assumed that if the slaves try to stand up and fight for the abuse they has experience, they will be considers as misbehaving. On the other side, Dr. Flint's wife Mrs. Flint, at times when she finally acknowledges Dr. Flint immoral acts towards Linda. Instead of protecting Linda from him, she ended up blaming all the causes on Linda. Since she is fully aware that as a woman she does not has any control over her husband. In the

novel, Jacobs describes that her fellow mistress is both the schemer and the victim of a patriarchal society where men dominate the race.

Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl is the right and actual narrative to represent masculinity and slavery in America. The novel uses the omnipresent "I" in describing the story, notably, addresses Jacobs as the speaker and the author. The novel mainly talks about Linda's miserable life as a slave and how she manages to gain her freedom. The antagonist of this novel is Linda's master, Dr. Flint, a white slaveholder in the land called South Carolina. The novel describes Dr. Flint as an arrogant man who loves control other people. Dr. Flint radiates strong sense of masculinity. He ought to obtain whatever he desires and people must obey him without exception. Even his wife is also victim of his abusive behavior. He strongly believes that as long as he own money he has immediate authority over people.

Dr. Flint in the novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* describes the superiority of men in the household. Moreover, this type of masculinity is rather toxic since it discriminates against the "weaker" people in status. The writer believes that the male dominance of Dr. Flint is considered as the hegemonic masculinity counterpart. The researcher is interested in conducting this study firstly because of the astonishing fact that this novel is the first slave antebellum written by a free female slave in America. Besides, this novel also bravely mentions in detail the torture, the spoken and silenced behind the curtain of slavery in America. The other reason why the writer chose this novel as the object of study is particularly due to the characteristics of Linda, the main character in

this novel. Despite the inequality that she receives, she remains faithful, both to God and her life principles. However, the researcher is mainly interested in the Dr. Flint's male dominance. An old hypocrite man who manages to dominate the society and makes countless people suffers because of his selfishness. The researcher is also eager to know about the reason behind his abusive character. The wickedness of human beings as the heartless man took control over everything. The background about why he does it and how he performs it, arouses the curiosity of the researcher.

From the background of the study the researcher presents the research question as below:

I.2. Statement of Problem

1. How is Dr. Flint's personality described in the novel?
2. How Dr. Flint shows his dominance as a master, husband, father and doctor?

I.3. Objective of the Study

Based on three statement of problem above, this study has two objectives of study that can be stated as follows:

1. To describe Dr. Flint's characterization in the *Incidents in the life of a slave girl* Novel.
2. To describe Dr. Flint's male dominance as a master, father, husband and doctor.

I.4. Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes that this present research is able to broaden the knowledge of the readers regarding masculinity, especially those types that are already found in the novel entitled *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. Practically, the writer also hopes this present study appears to be beneficial to the readers who plan to conduct further research, and for the student majoring in the English Department who are interested in conducting literature studies in the field of masculinity. This research is also expected to be appropriate for readers in enhanced knowledge about masculinity aspect and correlate those prospects into their social circumstances and become more aware of women and men society.

I.5. Scope and Limitation

The scope and limitation of this research is literary criticism concentrate in the field of hegemonic masculinity to analyze the male dominance of Dr. Flint in the *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* novel. This present research also applies new criticism study that focuses to analyze the character and characterization embodied in Dr. Flint. The researcher narrows the subject of the research only in *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* novel by Harriet Jacobs.

I.6. Method of Study

1.6.1. Research Design

The researcher applies the descriptive qualitative approach to present the study. Qualitative research attributes to words than numbering. Commonly, it is used to analyze the frequency of data found in the transcript version of the spoken text (Daymon & Holloway, 2010). The main focus of the qualitative method is to find out what kind of dominance attributes to the character.

1.6.2. Data Source

In this study, there are two types of sources: main and secondary. The utterances, sentences, clauses, and phrases and the action perform by the characters in the *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* novel by Harriet Ann Jacobs served as the main source for this study. Secondary sources were gathered from books, articles, theses, journals, and previous studies that were relevant to this research.

1.6.3. Data Collection

1. The researcher read the novel intensively and thoroughly to get a deep understanding and determine the issue.
2. The researcher create data table from all relevant words, dialogue, sentences, phrases and clauses from the *Incidents in The Life of a Slave Girl* novel.

3. The researcher classifies the collected data into Dr. Flint's personality and the Dr. Flint's male dominance contribute in hegemonic masculinity then interpret each quote.
4. The researcher collects additional sources and related theories from books, journal and articles to support data analysis.

1.6.4. Data Analysis

- a. The researcher identifies the selected data that indicates Dr. Flint's personality and the male dominance aspect utter and performed by Dr. Flint in the novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*.
- b. After identifies the data, the researcher then marks each type that represents his personality and male dominance aspect in their textbook.
- c. The researcher then classifies the data based on hegemonic masculinity theory and characterization theory.
- d. Afterwards, the researcher then analyzes the data using qualitative method to find the correct definition and value of each quote.
- e. Lastly, the researcher explains the analysis and the finding in descriptive and conclude it.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides the literary theory used to analyze the novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. Firstly, the researcher employs a new criticism theory to understand the personality performed by the character. Secondly, the researcher uses Masculinity theory, specifically hegemonic masculinity, to analyze the state of male dominance embodied in the character. This chapter also provides several previous types of research that use *Incidents in The Life of a Slave Girl* novel as a subject of study but with different objectives. Those earlier studies uses by the researcher as an outlook in analyze the data.

2.1. New Criticism

New criticism first emerges as a response to rebel against the infamous bio-critical and historical methods of literary study in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (Maniyar & Jamadar, 2016, p.129). This movement arises to oppose the previous approach, such as the Marxist and naturalist, which seeks to examine literary texts through historical and biographical context. The biographical and historical approaches are known to explore the extrinsic element of the text instead of focuses only to the main source of text, the literature itself. New critics see the urge to remodel this approach since they view the prior theory has strayed away from the core concepts of literary fieldwork (Hickman & McIntyre, 2012, p.93). Eventually, in the early of 20th century, New Criticism began to evolve, emphasizing the need for literary theory to return to literature as

its foundation and its particular setting rather than including non-literary topics (Butler, 2006, p.01). It implies that all literary studies must be exclusively grounded in literary works, ignoring any non-literary elements of a book. The historical context of the literary work, the author's viewpoint, and biography are examples of non-literary variables.

The New Critics' opponents have constantly accused that new criticism ignores the substantial aspects of literature such as history, ideology, politics, philosophy, and other influences that shape literary experience (Searle, 2018, p.01). The misinterpretations of new criticism continue to occur alongside the growth of this notion. Hence, new criticism movement does not ultimately disregard the values of historical and social background that shaped the literature. New critics merely believe that those external aspects have little impact in the literary study agenda. As stated by Waggoner (1957), "It's creation and demonstration of a way of talking about literature are both objective and literary. There are no extrinsic or irrelevant standards applied, there is no subjectivism, and there is no mystique." (Cain, 2018, p.11)

As previously mention new criticism deals with the literal meaning of literature. The explanation of certain phenomena could be understood only by looking into the literature themselves. New Criticism concentrate on internal relation of structure and meaning which often called as "Organic Unity", it is used to analyze the syntactic and semantic relation of a text (Aail & Wisal, 2019, p.47). New criticism explores the specialty of literary language and the contextual meaning of literature such as figurative language, paradox, irony, ambiguity,

symbols and other literary devices that frequently used to represent the visual and sensible imagery of life. New Criticism is a philosophy of literary interpretation that stresses the importance of studying literary texts as complete works of art in themselves (Maniyar & Jamadar, 2016, p.129). The essential characteristic of New criticism is its method called “close reading” (Maniyar & Jamadar, 2016, p.130). The close reading method requires the reader to read intensively into the given literary work and examine the context of the literary work itself, its language structure, and its aesthetic unity as an autonomous object, in order to discover the meaningful interpretation of the story.

There has been a lot of research done on the plight of New Criticism. For instance, research relates to the theme, plot, setting or the personality of the characters in the literature. This particular theory formulates no restriction of interpretation. Readers are fully free to interpret the story as they please. The researcher in this study applies the new criticism theory to reveal the personality of a character named Dr. Flint. The researcher employs new criticism theory solely due to its essential justification in analyzing the issue based on the text itself. The researcher deems it crucial to look thoroughly into the literary works rather than explores the aspects outside the text. According to Butler, sufficient justification for the characters' feelings is a fundamental feature of the work itself, rather than a criterion arbitrarily introduced from outside the work (Butler, 2006, p.03). It implies that, characters that are born and exist in a literary work must also be analyzed based on the literature itself.

2.1.1. Character and Characterization

Literatures are widely known as the products of art purposely created to entertain and inform the readers about certain phenomena and controversy. Generally, literary works are divided into two categories, namely prose and poetry. Both have their own distinct characteristics and similarities that shaped their own value and genre. Poetry carries a specific theme such as nature or emotion written beautifully in figurative language that has rhythm and mood embodied in each stanza. On the other hand, prose has more complex elements than poem. Prose has systemic plot and unique character whose aim is to convey a moral message based on the fictional or real events, and packed coherently in the whole output of a story. Prose is synonymous with narratives, novels, and short stories. They adhere to the same customs and share the same characteristics. Story cannot properly be called a short one unless it has a simple plot, a single character and climax, and is free of extraneous matter. (Barrett, 2007, p.8). Plot, character, theme, place, and point of view are all important components to include in a prose. If only one of the elements is missing, the work is considered a failure.

Character and characterization are the vital component of prose. Characters are the heart of literature: they pique our interest and hatred, evoke our enthusiasm and condemnation. (Bennet & Royle, 2004, p.60). Characters are seen to be highly important due to its role as a figure in action that plays the flow of the storyline. A story cannot exist without at least one character inside. Character is an illusion and fictional actors established by the author to satisfy the reader's imagination. Some characters may exist in real life, but the author may exaggerate some of their characteristics and personalities in order to make the story more

fascinating. A person in fiction is the best, but the traits are fuzzy on paper and can only be understood through the author's view; thus, his descriptions, actions, words, and thoughts must be made so unnatural that they stimulate the imagination and produce the effect that actual contact with a real person would have (Barrett, 2007, p.29).

Characterizations are the products of the figure and character exist in the literary works. Character, if compared to a building, is the exterior wall, whereas characterization is the interior of the building. Characterization forms when a character begins to react and performs a certain activity and action. Characterization can be defined as the author's direct or indirect introduction and description of the character. The obvious way to represent the traits reveals through dialogue or other character views. Whereas the indirect method illustrates the traits portrayed through the character's thoughts, actions, or responses to a specific problem. The apparent distinction between characters and characterization is that character simply involves to the attribution of a name or a definite description to an argument of a narrative deep structure proposition. While characterization, invests an identified character with an attribute or set of attributes (also called 'traits', 'qualities', or 'characteristics') which add descriptive material of a particular sort to the argument node. (Garvey, 1978, p.63). While character only gives the specific name and brief impression of certain figure, characterization specifies the detail and the personality embedded in the character.

The interpretation of character may differ of each individual, even between the author and the reader. Narrators and audiences may have different perspectives on the 'inner lives' of the narrative's characters (Garvey, 1978, p.66). While creating a character and character in a story, the author may distinguish between the roles of bad and good characters. However, once the story reaches the reader, their perception may differ from the author's. Readers may feel unfair with the life of the antagonist who is always unlucky and less fortunate and feel that the role of the protagonist is too advantageous in the story. Likewise, readers may consider that the personality of the protagonist is too exaggerated and too good to be true to exist in real life. It does not imply that the author's intended meaning fail to reach the readers, it is natural to has differed opinion regarding such matter.

A fictional character should have a number of different traits - traits or qualities which may be conflicting or contradictory (Bennet & Royle, 2004, p.62). In a story it is necessary for a character to possess more than one characteristic. Apart for the importance of plot development and entertainment value, in reality it is impossible for a person to have only one kind of personality in actual life. The hidden traits are supplied to make the persona appear more real and alive. He or she should be somewhat unexpected, with words and behaviors that stem from multiple impulses. However, noted that these tensions, contradictions, and multiplicities, should still be unified within a single identity (Bennet & Royle, 2004, p.62). The creation of character and characterization should be match into one another. The complete and systematic description of characterization must supply each character with a collection of structural attributes and a set of non-

structural attributions, as well as an identity and a temporal orientation that marks any change in attributes (Garvey, 1978, p.63). The character development of a figure should really be discussed, consider and examine entirely. Apparently, from the very first start the author should explain thoroughly the traits of each character. The sudden changes of personality in certain character would make the reader confuse and upset.

2.2. Masculinity

Prior to the emergence of masculinity study, there was a popular term to address the study of men called, “male sex roles”. Talcott Parsons was a prominent leader in the development of this notion, he wrote the classic formulation of American sex role theory in the early 1950s, started up new perspective and intellectual discipline in the gender-related studies (Carrigan, Connell, & Lee, 2018, p.554). The main point of Parson's argument is the distinction of sex roles in the household. Parsons argues that, the biological features do not establish the exact position between men and women. Instead of focused on the biological aspect, Parsons begins his investigation by using Freudian theory named psychoanalysis to determine the role structure.

Afterwards, Parsons discovers that, men are the instrumental leaders, while women are expressive leaders, and both are required in the maintenance of ideal household (Carrigan, Connell, & Lee, 2018, p.555). By means, men disciplined themselves and worked for a living, while women task are mainly cared, nurtured, and raised the children. Parson’s argument about male sex roles soon bring up the

broader sense of the study of gender-related theory, it also remarkably inspired the other academics to develop the study of masculinity.

The term "masculine" refers to the attributes, actions, and products, as well as inanimate objects that are associated with the male sex due to some essential quality, such as relative superiority or strength. (Cornwall & Lindisfarne, 2003, p.11). Masculinity first popularized by Raewyn Connell in her book entitled *Masculinity*. In her books, she states that the primary reason she conducted the research stems from her discontent with the lack of empirical research on masculinity in the nineteenth century. As a result, she becomes personally engaged and eager to further her research in this field using the life-history method. (Connell, 2005, p. xii). The masculinity study soon begins to reach its fame and expands into a notable theoretical framework about gender as a social structure. Masculinities are practice configurations shaped by gender relations. They are inherently historical, and their creation and rebirth are political processes that influence the balance of interests in society and the direction of social change (Connell, 2005, pp. 44 - 45). It implies that, the reform and remake of masculinity depends on the social and political practices of society. The men could be attains his masculinity title by his economic, inheritance, social, political and profession status not by vigorous method as violence.

Masculinity is set of social norm and gender identity uses to symbolize male privileges in society. The definition of masculinity itself is actually an ambiguous, unsettled and complex. Some places may admit that a man's physical strength is perhaps the most important attribute of masculinity, whereas in another

place, a man's abundance of power and wealth is the most important thing in a man's masculinity. Masculinity constructs differently in the particular cultures and historical periods. Some cultures revere soldiers and regard violence as the ultimate test of masculinity; others despise soldiering and regard violence as detestable. Some cultures consider homosexual sex to be incompatible with true masculinity, while others believe that no man can be a true man without having had homosexual relationships (Connell, 2006, p. 16). The correct definition of masculinity can be traced back into its history, cultural norms, and applicable regulations in the certain place and era.

Masculinity definitions have mostly taken general cultural standpoint for granted, followed by the arrangement of several strategies to characterize the type of masculine men. Connell (2005) in her book entitled *Masculinities* simplified the enormous definition of masculinity into four specific categories namely, essentialist, positivist, normative and semiotic (p. 71). Firstly, essentialist definitions select specific characteristics that fit into the masculinity annotation (risk-taking, aggression, fearlessness, responsibility) and describe men's personas based on those selections. Second, positivist defines masculinity in terms of their psychology, biology, and physiology. Simply put, positivist masculinity deals with the virtues that have been embodied and enacted in male torso. Third, normative definitions provide a standard for what men 'ought to be like' (aspirational standards). Normative masculinity is not universally defined, it shifts and changes over time and space, but the problem with this notion is that in terms of standard certain qualities only exist in a small percentage of men. Fourth,

semiotic approaches to masculinity define masculinity as a system of symbolic distinction between masculinity and femininity. Masculinity defined as not-feminine and always in contrast to femininity (Connell, 2005, pp. 68-71). However, attempts to define masculinity should focus only on the process and relationship by which men and women live gendered lives, rather than address arbitrary objects like personality and behavioral instinct. Briefly, 'masculinity' refers to a man's place in gender relations, the gender practices that men and women engage in, and the effects of these practices on bodily experience, personality, and culture.

Masculinity is not a title abruptly bestowed upon any man. It is an absolute term designs for a man that able to excel perfect qualities of being a remarkable man. The qualities mentions are differ in each era and society, people and member of communities are the judges and appraiser to award this glorious title. However, there are several definite factors that must exist to the formation of a masculine soul in a man. Firstly, masculinity and maleness are defined appositionally as what is not feminine and female. Women are often associated with naive and timidity, whereas for men, maleness is usually shown with macho, bold and strong attitude. Secondly, the acquisition approved by the public is a must. Gendered identities implicitly depend on the social acquisition of appropriate attributes. Thirdly, heterosexual is the only sexual identities that approved universally. Anatomy, learned behavior, and desire are conflated, in result the 'normal' sexual orientation and identity is heterosexual. Lastly, the concept of

masculinity is reified and validated through biological, sexual, and social stigmas (Cornwall & Lindisfarne, 2003, pp. 12-14).

Masculinity appears as a commodity or essence that can be measured, possessed, or lost. Oftentimes, masculinity acquire through the powerful ambiance called patriarchy. The term "Patriarchy" was coined to describe a legal structure in which men hold the highest positions in society and women serve as subordinate characters. Though it is obvious that all men are not equally powerful, in the west, being male is often associated with the power to dominate others (Cornwall & Lindisfarne, 2003, p.3). Patriarchy gets its name, from the frustrated manner of feminists who were annoyed and demanded to rise from the defects of autonomous law. Patriarchy are definitely innate, its maintenance affect the whole perception, moral and behavior of men universally. This present day, the abusive power of masculinity is rarely seen due to the global declaration of feminist and gay movement throughout the world.

Masculinity draws and impinges on a number of different elements, domains, identities, behaviors and even objects, such as cars and clothing. The points that calculate its standard are based on customary rules. Trivial measures such as clothing and car brands are become the determinants of how high a man's degree. Inside men thought they placed other men higher and lower based on their perception and standard. In his books, Connell deliberately divided the hierarchy of a man into several categories as follows.

1. Hegemonic masculinity

Hegemony refers to a society's overall cultural dominance. Within that broader framework, specific gender relations of dominance and subordination exist between groups of men (Connell, 2005, p. 77). In the masculinity category arrangement, hegemonic masculinity is at the highest part and top of the class. Hegemony is achieved through several absolute factors that are favorable to being the ideal man in the given society. Some qualified general factors that must exist in hegemonic masculinity include being born white, powerful, and financially stable. The existence of this masculinity is validated by society and the law at the time. Academics frequently associated hegemonic masculinity with violence to both women and other men. The majority of violent acts occurred in this type of masculinity, but not likely all of them are doing so. There are still plenty of hegemonic men who get a good reputation because they done good deeds.

2. Complicit masculinity

Masculinities constructed in ways that realize the patriarchal dividend, without the tensions or risks of being the front ' line troops of patriarchy, are complicit in this sense. (Connell, 2005, p. 79). It is tempting to treat them simply as slacker versions of hegemonic masculinity. Maleness of this type is a potential figure that could be classified as hegemonic masculinity. Complicit masculinity addresses the normative definition of masculinity, wherein men have the

authority to enforce full authority and attain the hegemonic title but choose not to have it. Men at this level are compared to football spectators. They become observers as well as reserve players in men's fierce competition for the title of hegemonic masculinity. Unlike hegemonic masculinity complicit masculinity value and respect the men and women in their lives. They are the protagonists of hegemonic masculinity.

3. Marginalized masculinity

The dynamics between masculinities may also include marginalized masculinity or race relations. Black masculinities serve as symbolic roles for white gender construction in a white supremacist context. (Connell, 2005, p. 80). Humans cannot choose what they want to be created into or in what form they want to be created in. Humans ought to be grateful for their skin type and body proportions when they are born. However, because of their differences, many people do not accept the existence of certain humans and condemn their presence. The same occurrences happen in the world of masculinity. The presence of blacks in white communities is disastrous for blacks. Because of their skin color, they are treated unfairly and compel to work as slaves and places below the average standard of class justice. Even though some of the black men came from capable and physically strong families, they still became victims of the patriarchy's cruelty at the moment. The whites regarded them as a pest to be eradicated and

unworthy of consideration. They forced to work unpaid and treated worse than animals. The saddest part is that there was no law formulated to protect them. The law only applies to white people and not to black people.

4. Subordinate masculinity

The most important case in contemporary European/ American society is the dominance of heterosexual men and the subordination of homosexual men (Connell, 2005, p. 78). The previous explanation already mentions about the gay and women movement as the opposition of masculinity. The statement are based on the reality in today's world, men are not always possess the masculinity attributes while women are not always feminine. This gender imbalance occurs because they accept the wrong values from their surroundings. People are exposed into different values and unstated law in their surroundings. Plenty of people fail to adopt the good values in communities and adapt the bad ones instead. The phenomena of gay men and women are only slight occurrences of imbalance in humanity. In the given society, the feminine and gay men are placed among the below qualities of the class alongside women. They shared different virtues yet same qualities which is powerless and weak. Besides the lack of maleness in their soul there are also several domains that incline the masculinity in men.

Furthermore, based on the explanation above, this present research decided to employ the masculinity principles specifically hegemonic masculinity proposed by Raewyn Connell's theory as the pioneer. The practical usage of hegemonic masculinity is used to investigate the masculinity of Dr. Flint, the villain character in *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. The researcher found several aspects that fit into the specification of hegemonic masculinity like violence and domination of women and other men. In the novel *Incidents in The Life of a Slave Girl* Dr. Flint indeed performs plenty of violence to assert his dominance in front of his family and public. The researcher specifically uses the hegemonic masculinity framework to analyze the study since this theory is the most suitable to analyze the character.

2.3. Review of Related Studies

Several types of research have been conducted using *Incidents in The Life of a Slave Girl* novel by Harriet Jacobs as a data source. The researchers used a variety of literature reviews as their outlook, by relating the studies to each other in order to determine the gap to prevent the occurrence of the same issue. The first study is from Zainatus Sa'diyah on a thesis entitled "*Black Women Oppression in Harriet Jacobs' Incidents in the life of a slave girl*" (2008) from the state Islamic University of Malang. This thesis aims to discover the oppression endured by the black female slaves in the novel and how they overcome it. By applying the views and ideas of black feminism to analyze the female characters in the novel, the result shows that several kinds of discrimination are indeed faced by black women including racism and violence as presented in the novel. The writer also

noted that the oppression happened due to the lack of awareness that human beings are legally deserved to live respectably.

The second study was conducted by Rhonda Kay Roddy on a thesis entitled *“In Search of Self: An Analysis of Incidents in the life of a slave girl by Harriet Ann Jacobs”* (2001) from California State University, San Bernardino. This research examines the main character, Linda, based on the concept of self in Western Philosophy as well as feminist criticism. This thesis explains about how Linda's logical and emotional transformation from slave to self as she fights patriarchal power that wants to take away her identity and freedom, the search for self that Linda manages to obtain with the help of her family and friends.

The third research held by Kamonwan Chummee and Posatorn Suksen on a journal article entitled *“Masculine Power Presented through Rape in Harriet Jacobs’ Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl”* (2019) from Suratthani Rajabhat University. This study address the masculinity power of Dr. Flint presented through rape and sexual assault. The researchers employ the theory of power proposed by hooks to analyze the data. The result revealed that Jacobs' Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl directly portrays to the world the sexual coercion and injustice that female slaves had to face under slavery. Men's masculinity was expressed through fierce and coercive sexual acts on slave women as a means of expressing their power.

The last previous study is written by Sarah Way Sherman in a journal article entitled *“Motherhood as Resistance in Harriet Jacob’s Incidents in the Life*

of a Slave Girl” (2006) from the University of Rochester. This study analyzes the concept of self-sacrifice of womanhood portrayed in black female characters manages to formulate the resistance to human bondage. The result revealed that the mother characters in this novel have a strong maternal bond that is shown to offer a model of relations that opposes the authority of the slave master and works to liberate their children.

Although several studies have been conducted using *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* as the subject of study, according to the researcher’s knowledge less of them are focused on the personality and masculinity traits performed by Dr. Flint. Several studies also indeed mentions Dr. Flint’s masculinity briefly but none of it happens to explain thoroughly the state of masculinity embodies in Dr. Flint. Many of the studies issue spotlighted only to the female character and the other slaves' families. Thus, in this present study, the writer aims to examine the villain character in the novel *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* namely, Dr. Flint using Masculinity literary criticism profound by Raewyn Connell as the pioneer to analyze the data.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher provides the explanation to answer the objectives of the study. The first analysis explores about the personality of Dr. Flint, and how his personality could leads to his masculinity traits. The second analysis discusses about the hegemonic masculinity embodies in Dr. Flint as a father, husband, master and doctor. Those analyses are explains as follows:

3.1. Dr. Flint's Personality

This subchapter discusses about Dr. Flint's personality and how he portrays in the novel. Dr. Flint personality also presents the key reason behind his hegemonic masculinity traits. The naturally wicked personality enacted in Dr. Flint psyche lead to his abusive behavior as a man. The villainy character does not only oppress his slaves but also his maternal family. There are several types of Dr. Flint's personality including Manipulative/cunning, Cruel, Obsessive, Heartless, Lewd, Image-conscious/ Hypocrite, Educated Person and Revengeful behavior. The discussion regarding Dr. Flint's personality is presented below:

3.1.1. Manipulative and Cunning

Manipulative and cunning traits definitely exist almost in every fictional literature (Potter, 2006, p. 144). The villainy characters of certain literary works are often exhibits the key to manipulative values. Whether it appears through author's description or exist in the form of dialogue within the other character.

Manipulative behavior is defined as one person attempting to influence the emotions of someone else in order to achieve a desired reaction or outcome. Research asserts that, clinicians describes the umbrella term of manipulability everything from the act of bullying, intimidation, physical violence, building special relationships forcefully, conning, lying, using deception for personal gain without concern for victims, to threatening the victim by blackmails them using official complaints if a request was not met (Potter, 2006, p. 145).

Although the range of manipulative traits is broad, one of the key characteristics of manipulative person is they tend to threaten their victim into agreeing to certain terms made by the manipulators. Dr. Flint indeed performs numerous kinds of deception and manipulative talks to the main character, Linda. Dr. Flint often lures Linda with his sweet talks. He says that if Linda agrees on his terms to become his lover, he will treat Linda respectably and will gladly provide her with a good life. Fortunately, Linda knows madly well that his statement is all a lie, and if she does accept his offer, Dr. Flint will take over her life and she would never get a chance to be free from the bond of slavery. Her life will become significantly more miserable than it is now.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

If I wept, he would say, 'Poor child! Don't cry! Don't cry! I will make peace for you with your mistress. Only let me arrange matters in my own way. Poor, foolish girl! You don't know what is for your own good. I would cherish you. I would make a lady of you. Now go, and think of all I have promised you' (p. 36).

Quotation above depicts Dr. Flint's attempt to entice Linda into his trap.

He was successful enough in luring Linda with his sugarcoating words, and

making her slightly hesitant and considering his offers. Throughout the novel, Dr. Flint repeatedly tries to tempt Linda by make use of her dreamt life, a dream of having a normal life as a women and human. Dr. Flint's behavior of repeatedly calling Linda stupid and dumb; these are also traits frequently displayed by manipulators to their victims. The victim's mind gradually enacts the repetition of those lowly names, leading them to believe that they were born foolish. Despite the fact that Linda never receives a formal education, she grows into a strong-willed and bold lady. All of her principles are not easily sways by all of those cheap lies.

However, even after Linda's ongoing refusal Dr. Flint does not seem to give up. Men with immediate power like him do not accept refusals. Dr. Flint assumes that it is just a part of her denial and eventually in the future Linda would surely give up and agrees on his terms. Those kind of man hold onto the principles that men are mean to be the one to command and women's task are simply to obey them. Linda case must be the first for him to handle, his pride and ego tarnished because of a lowly girl as Linda is brave enough to reject him. A girl with strong wit must be fascinates his mind and challenge his masculinity.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

My master met me at every turn, reminding me that I belonged to him, and swearing by heaven and earth that he would compel me to submit to him (p.29).

Dr. Flint tries his utmost to pressure Linda by stating that the only way for her to survive is to obey him, causing her to feel burdened and cornered.

Manipulators like to corners their victims and make them tremble, hoping that the

victim believes they have no choice but to follow the manipulator. Dr. Flint does any sort of action from in an attempt to lure Linda into his desire. Linda states that among his mood she prefers Dr. Flint's stormy mood and terrible act. It is better for her to face Dr. Flint's rudeness because she can easily decide the motive behind rather than have to deal with his gentle persuasion since it sometimes confuses her and shakes her principles.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Sometimes he had stormy, terrific ways that made his victims tremble; sometimes he assumed a gentleness that he thought must surely subdue. Of the two, I preferred his stormy moods, although they left me trembling. He tried his utmost to corrupt the pure principles my grandmother had instilled (p. 28).

Although it is not completely describes how Linda perceive and feel about Dr. Flint's action. Linda might know that Dr. Flint is certainly a mischievous and manipulative person. Manipulative people often trap their victim by showing their "gentleness" side and treating their victim with care, this step is called the "loving stage". Women are weak and emotional creature their most sensitive spot is their heart, by applying this loving method, manipulators like Dr. Flint could easily make the victim obedient and follow their command.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

You have been the plague of my life. I have wanted to make you happy, and I have been repaid with the basest ingratitude; but though you have proved yourself incapable of appreciating my kindness, I will be lenient towards you, Linda. I will give you one more chance to redeem your character. (p. 42)

One of the keys of manipulative traits is that the manipulative person often tries to bring "guilt" into the victim. Dr. Flint keep on reminds Linda about his

good deeds, how she as a slave being impolite towards her master but because she care about her, he forgives her manners. Dr. Flint also clearly points out the ingratitude that Linda shows in order to make Linda aware of his “kindness” and expect Linda to obey his order since she feels guilty. Dr. Flint boasts about his "gentle" treatment of Linda in comparison to other slaves. He refers to Linda as an ungrateful girl because she declined his offer, which Dr. Flint considers to be very beneficial and advantageous for a worthless creature like her.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

On such occasions he would assume the air of a very injured individual, and reproach me for my ingratitude. ‘Did I not take you into the house, and make you the companion of my own children?’ he would say. ‘Have I ever treated you like a negro? I have never allowed you to be punished, not even to please your mistress. And this is the recompense I get, you ungrateful girl!’ (p. 36).

In one of the scene when Benjamin, Linda’s uncle, commit a treason which got him thrown in the prison and meet Dr. Flint. Benjamin, tell a story about how sly Dr. Flint could be. Dr. Flint approached Linda one day and offered to assist her in getting Benjamin out. Dr. Flint certainly does not offer his hand for free, and he must have had an ulterior motive. It already seen in his face that everyone could notice. The reward would be something expected, Linda’s obedience. The cunning Dr. Flint tries to lure Linda in her critical situation. Good thing that, Linda was wise enough to recognize the situation and immediately declines the offer. If it is not then Linda will be indebted for life and in return, she would be forced to submit to Dr. Flint’s command. The portrayal utter by Benjamin is enough for the readers to depicts the wickedness of Dr. Flint.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

She has told me something about it, and I wish old Flint was dead, or a better man. When I was in jail, he asked her if she didn't want him to ask my master to forgive me, and take me home again. She told him, No; that I didn't want to go back. He got mad, and said we were all alike. I never despised my own master half as much as I do that man (p. 26).

Those ongoing refusals perform by Linda eventually drive Dr. Flint mad. However, instead of stopping he grows more sadistic day after day. He planned out numerous tactics to lure Linda into his trap. From the manipulative method which is sudden transmigration into a gentleman by proposing a good protection under his name, showering her with persuasion words, treating her distinctively and never punish her. Sadly, his manipulative tactics do not seem to work out on Linda, and eventually after those useless attempts he gets tired of it and started acting like a true villain. Dr. Flint grows increasingly aggressive and demanding. He threatened Linda, stating that her life, body, and children are his, and that he is the only one who can help Linda break free from slavery, therefore she must follow him.

Linda does longing for help. In the midst of the abuse, she attempts to rebuke using her grandmother as a shield. Upon hearing revolts utters from Linda mouth, that very seconds Dr. Flint becomes more outrage than before. He promised to end Linda life in an instant if she dares to speak up about her condition to her grandmother. Dr. Flint warns Linda to watch her mouth because she is just a slave and he could snap her life in an instant if she continues the rebellion.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

In desperation I told him that I must and would apply to my grandmother for protection. He threatened me with death, and worse than death, if I made any complaint to her (Jacobs, 1861, pp.33).

3.1.2. Cruel.

Cruelty is known as the evil and aggressive behavior of a human toward another living creature, this term is involved in almost all forms of violence and torture. Cruelty includes any act in which cause severe pain or suffering, whether physical or mental, it is designed to inflict on a person for specific and unspecific purpose. People in this state of emotion frequently act inappropriately toward others, even in their personal lives. Human cruelty appears to derive from a lack of empathy and sympathy. The word “cruel” Clause means “unjustly harsh,” not “motivated by cruel intent.” The word refers to the effect of the punishment, not the intent of the punisher. (Stinneford, 2016, p. 445). The focus of this cruel attitude is not on the perpetrator's intention or victim's pain, but rather on how the cruel person kills or punishes the victim.

In the novel, Dr. Flint describes as a cruel person who likes to give harsh punishment to his slaves over a small mistake. Oftentimes, he even starved his slaves and gives them only the leftover of his food. The innocent slaves can only accept Dr. Flint without anyone daring to fight back. This cruel depiction happened for years and nobody even cares to help those poor slaves.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Little attention was paid to the slaves' meals in Dr. Flint's house. If they could catch a bit of food while it was going, well and good” (Jacobs, 1861, p.10)

Dr. Flint's cruelty makes the slaves in his house grows fearful and stiff whenever they met or stand near him. In one scene in the novel, the slaves who work as chefs in Flint's household always deliver food with such deep fear that their entire body trembles. Dr. Flint is a picky eater; any food that enters his mouth must match his taste and emotion at the moment. He once brutally whips a chef and tells him to eat a spoonful until he chokes and vomits because the food he prepared do not appeal to him.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Dr. Flint was an epicure. The cook never sent a dinner to his table without fear and trembling; for if there happened to be a dish not to his liking, he would either order her to be whipped, or compel her to eat every mouthful of it in his presence (p. 12)

In Dr. Flint's eyes, his slave's values are even lower than his pets. He is not even flinched when his slaves get sick or die, but when his pet dies he brutally punishes a slave who brings food to the dog. It does not matter whether they are a man or woman; all get the same equal punishment. The poor woman who accidentally feed the dog half-cooked food causes the dog to die from food poisoning get harsh punishment due to it. The slave then forces to eat the dog food, which causes her to become terminally ill. This woman slave is also once locked in the house's attic, preventing her from breastfeeding her little child.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

When Dr. Flint came in, he said the mush had not been well cooked, and that was the reason the animal would not eat it. He sent for the cook, and compelled her to eat it. He thought that the

woman's stoach was stronger than the dog's; but her sufferings afterwards proved that he was mistaken. This poor woman endured many cruelties from her master and mistress; sometimes she was locked up, away from her nursing baby, for a whole day and night (p. 13)

The cruelties of Dr. Flint are unstoppable, it is like he becomes obsessed with the idea of people screaming and mourning the pain. In one scene, one of his slaves, who has recently given birth, causes a commotion in the household. Because the married slave have black complexion as well as her spouse but the baby turns out to be white. The husband then bravely comes to Dr. Flint and accuses him of impregnating his wife. Upon hearing that accusation Dr. Flint sanity dropped in an instant. His pride tarnished because a worthless creature like him dares to talk back and accuse him and stood stern in front of his face. Without any warns he then drags that man into the work house and ties him up and beat him mercilessly. The beating happens throughout the night and overlaps between the sound of the lash and the man's scream.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Dr. Flint ordered him to be taken to the work house, and tied up to the joist, so that his feet would just escape the ground. In that situation he was to wait till the doctor had taken his tea. I shall never forget that night. Never before, in my life, had I heard hundreds of blows fall; in succession, on a human being. His piteous groans, and his 'O, pray don't, massa', 'rang in my ear for months afterwards' (p.13)

In the beginning of the novel, Dr. Flint indeed never struck Linda as he does to the other slaves, this treatment get Linda wonders. He treats her less harshly compares to other slaves, it is probably it one of his tactics to appeal Linda. However, in the end, as Dr. Flint grew tired of her demeanor, Linda gets

the same treatment as he does to the other slaves. Linda is brutally struck by a blow because she tries to fight for her freedom.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Sometimes I so openly expressed my contempt for him that he would become violently enraged, and I wondered why he did not strike me." (p.33)

Dr. Flint emotion is like weather, it could changes any minutes. As if he possesses two kind of identity. Throughout the novel Dr. Flint could instantly change his mood in front of Linda. From when he act outrageous and beat her up and then instantly becomes normal in the next minutes. The first fight occurs between Linda and Dr. Flint happen due to Linda marriage proposals. Dr. Flint raise his hand immediately and beat her with a strong blow upon hearing Linda's permission to marry a black man in the neighborhood. His action derives from his resentment because Linda who deliberately declines an offer from outstanding man like him but agrees to marry some good-for-nothing man from lower class.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He sprang upon me like a tiger, and gave me a stunning blow. It was the first time he had ever struck me; and fear did not enable me to control my anger. When I had recovered a little from the effects, I exclaimed, 'You have struck me for answering you honestly. How I despise you!' (p. 41)

The tyranny of Dr. Flint even tries to obstructs Linda's freedom and happiness. The timeline advances to Linda's pregnancy. The truth is that despite Linda's numerous refusals and pregnancy, Dr. Flint continues to act recklessly. He still tries his utmost to ask Linda in becoming his mistress. However, along with his lies Dr. Flints also performs numerous acts of violence to Linda during her

pregnancy. At first when he find out the fact that Linda is about to become mother, he meet her all at once and begins mocking, swearing and even cut off some of her hair. The abuses do not stop just there, Dr. Flint even intentionally pushed Linda off the stairs and beats her eighty times amidst Linda's pregnancy

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He rushed from the house, and returned with a pair of shears. He cut every hair close to my head, storming and swearing all the time. I replied to some of his abuse, and he 80 struck me. Some months before, he had pitched me down stairs in a fit of passion; and the injury I received was so serious that I was unable to turn myself in bed for many days (p. 80)

3.1.3. Obsessive.

Obsessive behavior is a condition in which individuals become crazy over one person and believe that person shares the same feelings. The obsessive behavior includes being obsessed with protecting the loved one, or even control them as if they wholly belongs to them. The victims are often being forced to commit into the condition. Two components are found in every obsession. Firstly, is an idea that forces itself upon the patient (character/person). Secondly, obsessive presents in associated emotional state. (Anger, remorse, anxiety) (Hanggarjito, 2018, p. 01). The emotional state of obsession is concerned with a person's mental health. This obsessive behavior is a way for the depressed person to express his or her anger, anxiety, remorse, and doubts about others. Those who have this type of behavior have lost their ability to distinguish between right and wrong. All the things they do to satisfy their obsession desires.

In Dr. Flint's case the core of his obsession derives from his anger towards Linda. Dr. Flint becomes severely obsessed with Linda because he is offended by Linda's ongoing refusals. He mainly thought that Linda is belongs to him and nobody could ever take her away from his until he is fully satisfied with Linda. Unlike other slaves who ultimately agree to any of his commands, Linda bravely rejects all of his offers and stood up on her principles which may hurt Dr. Flint's pride. Several schemes have been performed by Dr. Flint to kept Linda near his sight, yet, Linda tries her best to avoid him.

It all starts that year, when Linda turns fifteen. That's when Dr. Flint begins to whisper seductive words to Linda and attempts to persuade her to sleep with him. Dr. Flint, Linda's master, believes Linda's soul and body are one unity that belongs to him. Dr. Flint's obsession is revealed when he tells Linda that she is his property and that no one else can have her except him. He even swears that he would makes Linda begs for his devotion later on. The fact that Linda strongly opposes his actions he jokingly considers it as part of her shyness and sees it as a challenge.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

My master met me at every turn, reminding me that I belonged to him, and swearing by heaven and earth that he would compel me to submit to him (p.29)

Dr. Flint thinks so highly of himself, he believes that the power he holds is eternal causes him to become increasingly cruel day after day. The arrogance of Dr. Flint's depicts when he downgraded Linda's lover. His arrogance depicts clearly as he stated that Linda is a fool for declines the proposal from honorable

man like him and choose to marry a black man instead. The jealousy of Dr. Flint even try to brainwashed Linda to think that she choose the wrong option all along Linda was not permitted to marry or have intimate relations with other men before Dr. Flint obtained his body and became bored with it.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He thought to mortify me; to make me feel that I had disgraced myself by receiving the honorable addresses of a respectable colored man, in preference to the base proposals of a white man. (p.42)

Dr. Flint's obsession reaches a climax when he learned Linda would marry another man. When Linda's lover asked permission to buy her freedom, Dr. Flint responded loudly that he would not sell Linda on any circumstances. Linda belongs to him, and no one else can have her. Dr. Flint and his wife even get into a fight about it. Dr. Flint immediately built a hut in a remote area for him and Linda to live in after the fight. He assumed Linda had refused his invitation to live together all along because she was afraid of his wife's wrath. Dr. Flint's obsession with Linda has progressed to the point where he goes beyond reason and disregards any norms only to be with Linda.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

After my lover went away, Dr. Flint contrived a new plan. He seemed to have an idea that my fear of my mistress was his greatest obstacle. In the blandest tones, he told me that he was going to build a small house for me, in a secluded place, four miles away from the town. (p.57)

Linda knows madly well of Dr. Flint's obsessive towards her. If Dr. Flint discovers Linda's relationship with another man, he would be incredibly furious. However, this time the man is from the white communities. Linda is even pleased

to see Dr. Flint's irritated and angry expression as a result of his jealousy.

Previously, Dr. Flint could easily destroy his love rival immediately since Linda's lover was of a lower caste but now, Dr. Flint hesitated in action. He felt his current rival was on equal level with him and that he needed to be cautious in his actions. Because he do not wants his good reputation to defame over such matter.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

I knew nothing would enrage Dr. Flint so much as to know that I favored another, and it was something to triumph over my tyrant even in that small way. (p.59)

Dr. Flint is enraged beyond measure when he learns the fact that Linda is about to become a mother. Dr. Flint forces Linda to reveal the identity of the baby's father and inquired whether the man who had her was the same man Linda was planning to marry. Because, if the culprit is indeed that man. Dr. Flint could easily avenge his anger. But fate said otherwise, when Linda announces that the father comes from the white community. Upon hears that statement, driven out of deep resentment, Dr. Flint's immediately grabs Linda's arm and beats her to vent his anger. However, he still maintains his principles to not let any other man take Linda away from him. As a result, Dr. Flint tells Linda to limit all interaction with the baby's father and that he will provide all of the baby's needs.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He sprang upon me like a wolf, and grabbed my arm as if he would have broken it. 'Do you love him?' said he, in a hissing tone. You must henceforth have no communication of any kind with the father of your child. You must not ask anything from him, or receive anything from him. I will take care of you and your child. You had better promise this at once, and not wait till you are deserted by him. This is the last act of mercy I shall show towards you' (p. 63)

Dr. Flint's obsession towards Linda grows stronger day by day. Even after Linda runaway for years, he still refuses to let her go. In fact, he is even willing to lower his ego borrows money, in order to find Linda in New York. Dr. Flint's behavior has gone beyond reasonable limits, he even willing to have a big fight with his wife just to be with Linda. At this point, his crazy obsession with Linda slowly eats his sanity, making him blind to and incapable to distinguish between the good and the bad.

3.1.4. Heartless.

According to Oxford Languages (2022), heartless is a personality trait characterized by a complete lack of feeling or consideration. The term heartless is closely related to the word cruel. The thing that distinguishes the two is that the heartless are more inclined to the lack of empathy of other human beings, but they do not boldly strike or persecute their victims physically. While cruel behavior is someone's act that could results in the physical harm to the victim. Heartless people attack the mentality of somebody and try to put pressure on it. This term also refers to betrayal, cold-heartedness, and any other term that implies a lack of kindness and respect.

Dr. Flint's evil character appears to commit a variety of heinous crimes. The heartless creature even mercilessly sells a poor old woman at an auction, undoubtedly breaking the promise he has in the past. Story begin when Dr. Flint introduces as the son-in-law of Martha's mistress. Martha is Linda's maternal grandmother has become a loyal slave from generation to generation in his family.

Martha's devotion touches the late mistress of hers and in the last breath of Martha's mistress, she said that Martha should be free. The message is already passed down to the Flint's family, but it turns out that Dr. Flint the head of the family chooses to betray that promise. In the appointed day, when Martha asked to grant the promise and set her free, Dr. Flint strongly opposes that statement. Dr. Flint also mentions that Martha is a slave who passes down onto him, so now he is the one who must decide Martha's fate. Martha must be sold like any other slave in his possession.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

My grandmother's mistress had always promised her that, at her death, she should be free; and it was said that in her will she made good the promise. But when the estate was settled, Dr. Flint told the faithful old servant that, under existing circumstances, it was necessary she should be sold (p. 11)

His heartless behavior also manifests itself when he strictly forbids Linda from having an affair with another man and blocks Linda away from reaching her happiness. Linda then explains further the reasons why she chooses not to accept Dr. Flint's offer. It is all because she personally witnessed a woman who has slept with Dr. Flint and has an offspring because of it get sold in the next day. After having an intimate relationship with certain slave, Dr. Flint then grows bored and disgusted when he sees them. He treats them as an eyesore after he is satisfied with their bodies.

Tragically, the mother and child are torn apart because they are going to be sold separately. This is because the greedy man thought that selling two slaves at once earns more profit and money. Dr. Flint does not even get a glimpse of

feeling sorry for the mother who wept bitterly. He does not even care about the child who bears his blood crying because it gets separated with his mother. In contrast, Dr. Flint considers the child's presence a disaster who needs to be removed from his sight immediately. Dr. Flint is the correct depiction of the corruption of human depravity.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

I shuddered to think of being the mother of children that should be owned by my old tyrant. I knew that as soon as a new fancy took him, his victims were sold far off to get rid of them; especially if they had children. I had seen several women sold, with babies at the breast. He never allowed his offspring by slaves to remain long in sight of himself and his wife. (p. 59)

Aside from his heartless behavior, Dr. Flint appears to despise any affectionate interaction performed by those around him. Perhaps his heartless traits developed because he never received such attitudes from his family. The situation being said, is depicts when William, Linda's brother is cried because he sees his sister being oppress by Dr. Flint. After looking into the interaction between those two, Dr. Flint rage grows in an instant. In the next day, Dr. Flint put William in the jail by using his lateness as an excuse.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

The manifestation of feeling irritated the doctor. William could do nothing to please him. One morning he did not arrive at the office so early as usual; and that circumstance afforded his master an opportunity to vent his spleen. He was put in jail. (p. 65)

Almost all of Linda's maternal family has been equally oppresses by Flint's household mentally and physically. In the latter case, Linda's aunt named Nancy also suffers because of the mistreatment performs by Dr. Flint and his

wife. Nancy has been a loyal slave in the Flint's household all of her life, that she even dies there. She informs Linda of the atrocities commits by the master and mistress of the house. Nancy recalls the depressing moments of her life when her pregnancy happens to coincide with Mrs. Flint's pregnancy. Despite her critical conditions, Nancy is forced to sleep by Mrs. Flint's room door until the morning, in case Mrs. Flint and the baby needs her help. This condition keeps on happening day after day. As a result, Nancy's condition deteriorates gradually till she fell ill. However, rather than being concerned about the Nancy's pregnancy, Dr. Flint is more concerns about the possibilities of Nancy dying and makes him losing one of his most valuable and loyal slaves. Due to her conditions, Dr. Flint then let Nancy to sleep in her room, but if anyone needs her assistance, she will be summoned regardless of the situation. In the end, Dr. Flint wish comes true, Nancy is still alive, but in return her baby twin life is taken away.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

My aunt was compelled to lie at her door, until one midnight she was forced to leave, to give premature birth to a child. In a fortnight she was required to resume her place on the entry floor, because Mrs. Flint's babe needed her attentions (p. 150)

3.1.5. Lewd.

A lewd act is defines as any unlawful act commits by certain individual with the intent of arousing sexual interest in himself, herself or the person towards whom the lewd act is aimed. (Legaldictionary, 2022). In brief, lewd behavior refers to the crimes pursued by certain person towards others forcibly, in order to satisfy the criminal's sexual desires. Lewd acts are classified into several

categories, one of which is sexual crimes in the workplace. Sexual harassment in the workplace includes unwanted physical contact, requests for sexual cohabitation, and other offensive verbal or physical actions. or unwelcomes behavior directed at an employee. Sexual offenders in the work circumstances often use their power as superiors to threaten and intimidate their employees, forces them fulfill their sexual thirst.

Dr. Flint as Linda's master exhibits numerous lewd behavior to his female slaves, specifically Linda. 40 years apart, that is the age difference between Linda and Dr. Flint. However, age does not seem to be an obstacle for Dr. Flint to commits his despicable act. In the novel, Linda is harassed at the age of 15 which means Dr. Flint's age at that time is 55. This immoral man keeps on seducing Linda despite her young age. Linda is immensely unhappy with the situation, but she is powerless to confront because the law does not protect slaves in any terms. Although Linda frequently refuses and despises Dr. Flint's sexual attempts on her, Dr. Flint appeared to turn a blind eye into her refusal. As a slave, she could only remain silent when Dr. Flint begins to whispered obscenities into his ear. The man, who has the same age as her father immediately transforms into a sex monster every chance he sees Linda.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

My master began to whisper foul words in my ear. Young as I was, I could not remain ignorant of their import. I tried to treat them with indifference or contempt. The master's age, my extreme youth, and the fear that his conduct would be reported to my grandmother, made him bear this treatment for many months". (p. 28)

Linda, a young and naive girl, is subjected to sexual harassment by own her master. Nothing can help her get out from the pit of sexual crimes she endured. Since at that time, no regulation has ever made to address the protection of slaves. Punishments, treatments are controlled and decided by the hand of the slaveholders. Linda is too ashamed to share her experiences with her relatives and friends, as women she felt rather fail to protect her selves from him. Linda is forced to live with a man who has ruined the chastity that she genuinely protects. Linda's rejection was a refreshing experience for Dr. Flint. During this time, all of the slaves he encounters are mostly willing to obey his commands without revolts. The lewd old men thirst over sexual intercourse is uncontrollable. Instead of loving and affection should be directed only to his wife. But alas, the old man is shamelessly having an affair in front of his own wife and child.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He tried his utmost to corrupt the pure principles my grandmother had instilled. He peopled my young mind with unclean images, such as only a vile monster could think of. I turned from him with disgust and hatred. But he was my master. (p. 28)

Dr. Flint has used a variety of techniques to make it possible for him persecute his misconduct to Linda. Even when he has a fight with his wife and decides to leave the house, he takes advantage of the opportunity to invite Linda to sleep in his apartment. Fortunately, several slaves are also picked up, so Linda is not completely alone with Dr. Flint. in the daytime she manages herself to be busy Dr. Flint is aware of Linda's escape strategies, and one day he gets tired of it and threatens her with a razor pointed directly in front of her neck. This absurd attitude was displayed to Linda until she gave up and took a shortcut,

which was to contact one of the men she knew who came from a respectful background.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He announced his intention to take his youngest daughter, then four years old, to sleep in his apartment. It was necessary that a servant should sleep in the same room, to be on hand if the child stirred. I was selected for that office, and informed for what purpose that arrangement had been made. (p.33)

3.1.6. Hypocrite.

Hypocrites are widely regarded as skeptical egoist decency intended to manipulating the society to enhance their aims (Statman, 1997, p. 60).

Hypocrites want to gain two kinds of benefits from the society. Firstly, the external benefits that comes with a reputation as a respectable, honorable, or religious person, they likes to be placed in a position such as public authority, desirable business associate, and so on. Secondly, the hypocrisy often brings a bunch of joy after being performed. The joy mentions are includes the joy of being accepted, cared for, appreciated, and loved by other people member of society (Statman, 1997, p. 62). A hypocrite holds two distinct personalities simultaneously. It is termed as the evil side and the good side, the evil side is typically only shown to the closest family members, while the good side is shown publicly in order to gain society's compassion.

Apparently, the novel does not describe Dr. Flint's work and education in detail. However, considering his job as a physician indirectly proves him as a well-educated man. Since, the qualification of a doctor surely demands a high degree of education. Hence, being educated does not teach him to become a good

human being. Dr. Flint, an educated man, appears to act indistinctly like an animal does.

Dr. Flint, a physician in the neighborhood, had married the sister of my mistress, and I was now the property of their little daughter (Jacobs, 1861, p.9). Dr. Flint describes as a person who cares so much about his reputation, even in front of his slaves. It depicts when he had a really bad fight with his wife and ended up sleeping in a hotel along with Linda. In the hotel, Linda manages to avoid him in the daytime and when the night comes Linda sleeps with her great aunt, which causes Dr. Flint to feel ashamed in coming to Linda's room at night. It is necessary for him to save his appearances to some degree. It is important for Dr. Flint to maintain his reputation in the neighborhood, a two-faced behavior, his hypocrisy shown when he sold Linda's grandmother.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

At night I slept by the side of my great aunt, where I felt safe. He was too prudent to come into her room. She was an old woman, and had been in the family many years. Moreover, as a married man, and a professional man, he deemed it necessary to save appearances in some degree (p. 33)

Hypocrites like Dr. Flint, can cleverly hide his bad qualities in front of the others making the public believes that he is naturally a good person. As depicted in one scene in the novel, when Dr. Flint is about to sell Martha, Linda's grandmother, in the auction. Martha is a well-respected woman and despite the fact that she is only a slave, she is known as a pious, kind, and loyal servant to the Flint family. Moreover, the public was outraged when Martha was named as one of the candidates for sale. The emergence of Martha as one of the candidates for

sale, of course, was opposed by the public. The general public even assumes that the Flints should be grateful to Martha for assist them from generation to generation, and not degrade her values by selling her.

Therefore, Dr. Flint plans to sell Martha secretly, so that other people will not know of his despicable behavior to Martha. Martha understood that it is one of his hypocrisy so she refuse his advice and choose to be sold publicly. Aware of the public outrage, Dr. Flint then cowardly sent someone to take over his place. Dr. Flint cares deeply about his reputation as good slaveholders and refuses to show up until the auction is over. The selfish man loves money, power as much as he loves his reputation.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Dr. Flint called to tell my grandmother that he was unwilling to wound her feelings by putting her up at auction, and that he would prefer to dispose of her at private sale. My grandmother saw through his hypocrisy; she understood very well that he was ashamed of the job. She was a very spirited woman, and if he was base enough to sell her, when her mistress intended she should be free, she was determined the public should know it (p. 11)

As explained previously, Martha is a well-respected lady in the neighborhood, and due to that fact Dr. Flint has been afraid and reluctant to her. Martha has supporters, which is the elders who wield power in the white community. Thus, Dr. Flint is terrified when Linda threatened him to expose his disgraceful act to her grandmother. Martha along with her benefactor can quickly diffuse Dr. Flint's reputation that he already forms and guards with all his might.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Though she had been a slave, Dr. Flint was afraid of her. He dreaded her scorching rebukes. Moreover, she was known and patronized by many people; and he did not wish to have his villainy made public (p.30)

Dr. Flint's struggle to maintain his reputation is intense. He is even consent to join the church to maintain his status. Even though those activities are performs against his will, he continues to participate in order to be perceived as a religious person and to be respected by those around him. All of his efforts work brilliantly and yields good results. He can easily get a high position in his environment and be well respected by the people. Dr. Flint's inclusion in the group was not intended to instill or apply biblical teachings. Even after returning from church, Dr. Flint still eager to seduce and incite Linda to sleep with him. A demon-like human has recently joined a sacred institution such as a church, indicating that the church is already contaminated by the old sinner.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

It was proper for me to do so. I am getting in years, and my position in society requires it, and it puts an end to all the damned slang. You would do well to join the church, too, Linda (Jacobs, 1861, p.79)

Dr. Flint was grieved when Aunt Nancy died. He even requested that Nancy's body be buried in his estate, which her family turned down. This attracted everyone's attention. Many northern immigrants believe that Dr. Flint was a master who genuinely cares about his slaves. While in reality, the slave's death was generally caused by her master. These incidents boost the reputation of Dr. Flint both as a doctor and as a slaveholder

Jacobs (1861) stated:

It was talked of by the slaves as a mighty grand funeral. Northern travellers, passing through the place, might have described this tribute of respect to the humble dead as a beautiful feature in the "patriarchal institution;" a touching proof of the attachment between slaveholders and their servants; and tender-hearted Mrs. Flint would have confirmed this impression, with handkerchief at her eyes. (p. 153)

3.1.7. Revengeful.

Revenge is a subset of aggression in that it is not solely a hostile reaction (not all aggressive responses are hostile acts are purposefully hurtful), but perhaps most importantly, it is distinguished by an emotional and behavioral intensity that appears excessive to the initial offence. (Strelan, Weick & Vasiljevic, 2014, p.521). Although most revenge is performed brutally and inhumanely, not all vengeance attacks person in physical way. There is also revenge that involves the act of destroying someone's mental state. The desire for revenge is derived mainly because of the hurtful conditions experienced by the perpetrator. In this case, it is also necessary to pay attention to the amount of power of the perpetrator and the victim. The less amount of power that the perpetrator possesses means that the harder it will get for them to avenge their anger.

The disappearance of Linda shows more about Dr. Flint's personality. It is portrayed when Linda's partner tries to buy Benny and Ellen's freedom. Dr. Flint, as expected, refuses the offer. Dr. Flint believes that the only thing that could connect him to Linda was her children, whom she adores. Linda would return someday to pick up her children, so that is why he would not consent to sell them either. Dr. Flint not only uses her children to trap Linda, but also her close relatives. Her brother, aunt, friends, uncle and even her grandma falls into his

suspicion. They are being watched, threatened and imprisoned due to his baseless suspicion.

“The doctor, more exasperated than ever, again tried to revenge himself on my relatives. He arrested uncle Phillip on the charge of having aided my flight.” (Jacobs, 1861, p. 116). Dr. Flint is a correct portrayal of hateful individual. He is not going to give up until his request is fully granted. By violating his position of authority, he tortures Linda's closest relatives. This bait is made for Linda to give up and eventually come out of her concealment. Dr. Flint is selfish since he is already born and serves with immense authority and influence. The old heartless man who craves for money turns down all offers that intended to buy Linda and her children's freedom. This action is done frankly to fulfill his vengeful desire and to keep Linda under his control. He is willing to do anything, even strangled in debt just to fulfill his desire for revenge.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

The doctor would have sold any boy of Benny's age for two hundred dollars; but he could not bear to give up the power of revenge (Jacobs, 1861, p. 111)

3.2. Dr. Flint's Male Dominance as a Master, Husband, Father and Doctor.

Dr. Flint has born with the privileges of being dominant. Having white complexion, a well-established career, a high social status, and are physically perfect, making him possess an absolute power in the society. Sadly, he misused his power and authority. He not only tormented the slaves Linda and Nancy, but he also harms his wife and children. Dr. Flint is a good example of hegemonic

masculinity, especially since Dr. Flint in his practice often using violence. The word hegemony often linked to the men predominant use of force and violence. According to Connell (2005), the term dominate here does not only belong to the domination of men over women. But it also means the way man could dominate and control other man (p. 77). Hegemonic masculinity is the honored forms of masculinity where they are highly respected in the community. In contrast, there is subordinate masculinity where the status of a group of man or individual is less honored or more marginalized and often oppressed by the people from hegemonic status.

In the novel Dr. Flint often asserts his power in front of his slaves and colleagues by using violence. He sexually abuses Linda, tormented Nancy and other slaves in the plantation. In one of the scene he even confronts Martha of the distinction of social status they were on. All happen simply because she dared to raise her voice to him. Dr. Flint does not allow his wife "to have any dignity of character". It can be seen when Mrs. Flint finally learn the truth of her cheating husband. Despite the truth that his intention is discovered by his wife, he does nothing to dispel her fears and continues to pursue Linda. Mrs. Flint takes out her rage on Linda since she has no control over her husband's actions, despite the fact that she knows Linda, like herself, is unable to change the situation.

3.2.1. As a Master

As a master, Dr. Flint is described as a rude and mean person. The vengeful man who enjoys imposing his will, tortures his slaves over minor

mistakes or for his own personal pleasure. Likewise, through Linda's perspectives, she once catches him torturing her brother William because he is upset with Linda. Strangely, he does not strike Linda as often as other slaves. Dr. Flint only beat Linda at certain time when he incredibly outraged by Linda's act. For instance, when she utters that she has a lover or when she strongly refuses Dr. Flint's offer after several persuasions he has performs. Dr. Flint wielded the most power in the household. He could control any matter in his possession without regard for the opinions of others, and everyone had to agree on that command. However, it appears to be different when he deals with Linda. Linda's enigmatic demeanor piques his interest. He is almost never rejected as frequently as Linda does to his commands. From when Linda turns fifteen years old to solid nineteen years old Dr. Flint does not seem to stop seducing Linda to be his woman.

Dr. Flint has done practically every type of crime known to a man, and he believes he could get away with it because he had power. Because the societal conditions of that time favor existence of men in power, he surely thought that his misconduct is surely permit able. Both men and women slaves in his plantation undergoes the same cruel treatment. He is frequently seen sexually harassing female slaves. As a result, many of them get pregnant and the old heartless man partially does nothing about those poor children. He not even sense the feelings of responsibility comes into his mind. Instead, he lightly sells them away from sight. Linda's precious childhood is contaminated by the feeling of worry and fear about the master's actions. Merciless Dr. Flint thought that, because he holds the higher position in the household he could do anything he wants. None of the slaves owns

by Dr. Flint has a happy ending in the story. Dr. Flint secretly enjoys it when the slaves are terrified and unable to look him in the eyes, he feel proud of his wrongdoing

Jacobs (1861) stated:

For my master, whose restless, craving, vicious nature roved about day and night, seeking whom to devour, had just left me, with stinging, scorching words; words that scathed ear and brain like fire (p. 17)

Dr. Flint's hegemonic masculinity mainly seen when he deals with his slaves. Both man and woman have undergone his cruel persecutions. He often abuses his slaves and be the dominant one. He is the total ruler of the household, and anything he ordered has to be fulfilled right away. Dr. Flint treats the female slaves cruelly, but mainly abuses them physically and targeted their mentality causes many of them feel mentally drained. On the other hand, it is different when he deals with the male slaves; Dr. Flint often focuses to oppress them physically and showed up his power through force and violence.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

He thought that the woman's stomach was stronger than the dog's; but her sufferings afterwards proved that he was mistaken. This poor woman *endured many* cruelties from her master and mistress; sometimes she was locked up, away from her nursing baby, for a whole day and night (p. 13)

From the slaves perspectives Flint's household are more dreary than the prison. In fact, his wife is also affected by his egoism and his dominance. She is powerless against him. She is not even allowed to have any pride in her characters. Dr. Flint controls Mrs. Flint life and she ought to obey him, including the permission of her affair. Every matter that comes into the household must be

screened by him. Dr. Flint assumes that in order to become a virtuous wife, women task is simply to be obedient and never argue to their husband.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

The felon's home in a penitentiary is preferable. He may repent, and turn from the error of his ways, and so find peace; but it is not so with a favorite slave. She is not allowed to have any pride of character. It is deemed a crime in her to wish to be virtuous. (p. 32)

Hegemonic masculinity's main concern is how men empowered women and other men. Before Linda, Dr. Flint has been involved in plenty other scandals. He would seduce the female slaves who met his criteria. Even married women are also subjected to his trial. When Dr. Flint takes action, the poor women could only remain silent and objected. Their resistance will be met with even more cruelty, and if they resort to violence, Dr. Flint will file a lawsuit against them. Dr. Flint love to be respected, yet he has never respected anyone in his life. The illegitimate children who are born then sold immediately, because Dr. Flint do not want to see them and if anyone sees them it might tarnish his good reputation. The mother could only keep their mouth shut over what has happened to her. Any protests they made can only lead to their miserable life.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

The secrets of slavery are concealed like those of the Inquisition. My master was, to my knowledge, the father of eleven slaves. But did the mothers dare to tell who was the father of their children? Did the other slaves dare to allude to it, except in whispers among themselves? No, indeed! They knew too well the terrible consequences. (p. 36)

Dr. Flint's power is not always manifested through force and violence. Despite the fact that these two criteria play the major role in the realization of his authority,

Dr. Flint is also frequently seen shouting for his degree to be recognized. Dr. Flint is perhaps best described as snobbish. He believes that since he has the complete authority, he would have been able to command individuals even those who are not in his territory. Oftentimes, Dr. Flint asserts his status to public. Not only in the front of black community but also the white community, it is already in his blood. He is given some sort of privilege to do whatever he likes and obtain whatever he wants

Jacobs (1861) stated:

‘I tell you what, Dr. Flint,’ said she, ‘you ain't got many more years to live, and you'd better be saying your prayers. It will take 'em all and more too, to wash the dirt off your soul.’ ‘Do you know whom you are talking to?’ he exclaimed. She replied, ‘Yes, I know very well who I am talking to’ (p. 86)

Because of Dr. Flint, Linda is subjected to terrible occurrences on a daily basis. She had to bear the terrible experience, and get through the difficult days under Dr. Flint's control. Not even a single day would pass without a word of insults or words of seduction come from his mouth. In front of him, women no longer have their dignity. He would not let them have it, since for him women are merely a companion and source of pleasure for man like Dr. Flint.

Dr. Flint love money, but he values power over it. Power and recognition are more important to him than money. This particular reason is the causal why he does not want to sell Linda under any circumstances. Before she entirely fell to her knees and acknowledges his authority. As a man who has absolute power like him, he thought that there is nothing he cannot get, including lowly slaves like Linda.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Dr. Flint loved money, but he loved power more. After much discussion, my friends resolved on making another trial. There was a slaveholder about to leave for Texas, and he was commissioned to buy me. (p. 85)

3.2.2. As a Husband and Father

Dr. Flint has a poor personality as a father and husband. He is not only bravely cheated on his wife, but he is also exhibited a horrible example for his children. Linda is said to have pitied Mrs. Flint while also despising her. As the family's head, Dr. Flint holds the highest position in the family. This seems reasonable given that he is the family's main source of income, so he should be crowned as the most powerful figure in the house. However, it becomes wrong when he begins to abuse people's feelings with his power. It is shown when he allegedly forbade everyone in the home from punish Linda, because he is interested in her and wanted to give her the impression that he is indeed a "kind master" for her. He announces this regulation it in front of his wife, who later become envious and detested Linda presence instantly. Mrs. Flint suspects Dr. Flint of seducing Linda from the start, but she could not accuse him directly because she has no power over him. Despite the fact that Dr. Flint is the one to blames, Mrs. Flint cannot accuse him openly, so she directs all of her rage onto the victim, Linda.

Healthy relationship consists of both compassionate wife and responsible husband. However, it appears that this is not the situation displayed in the Flint's household. As a woman, Mrs. Flint is obligated to obey whatever her husband

desires, and if there is something she does not like, she ought to understand and accept it. Their relationship is filled with jealousy and anger. Throughout the novel, Dr. Flint is shown as a self-centered individual who acts according to his own desires without regard for the sentiments of others. He is likewise unconcerned with his wife or coworkers comments. His behavior as a slaveholder also has a bad impact on his children.

Because they are used to seeing how their father treats other people, their children grow up to be a bad people and do not know how to respect people. For instance, young Mr. Flint who is already imitated his father's character. He does not hesitate to punish the slaves and work them all day long without estimating the physical condition of the slaves. Besides that, Linda actual mistress named Miss Flint who originally kind to Linda, turns to be cruel because once she acquire the news of her father's and Linda's affair. Dr. Flint does not allow his wife "to have any dignity of character". Despite the truth that his intention is finally discovered by his wife, he does nothing to dispel her fears and continues to pursue Linda. Mrs. Flint takes out her rage on Linda since she has no control over her husband's actions. Despite the fact that she knows very well that Linda, like herself, is unable to change the situation.

Mrs. Flint feels miserable in her marriage. She is well aware that her life is dependent on her spouse because she does not have any stable profession or skill. She is mainly trained to become an obedient wife, thus she lacks the courage to fight back. . Mrs. Flint herself is actually a victim of Dr. Flint's selfishness. Mrs. Flint realizes it that she has no dignity in her marriage, she even unable to protect

her rights as a wife. However she could not do anything, she watches it silently as her husband walked away and no longer have respect in her as his wife. She has no right to disagree and forbid activities that her husband enjoys. Dr. Flint was in charge of everything, he controlled and arranged any matters in their household to the point that she could not intervene. The cold-blooded Dr. Flint would not even consider his wife opinion.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

She felt that her marriage vows were desecrated, her dignity insulted; but she had no compassion for the poor victim of her husband's . She pitied herself as a martyr; but she was incapable of feeling for the condition of shame and misery in which her unfortunate, helpless slave was placed (p. 34)

The sacred vow of marriage is easily broken by Dr. Flint. Mrs. Flint is fully aware of her husband's misconduct, but she unable to bear a grudge against him. Her dignity as a woman has been insulted, yet she lacks the power to rise and confronted him. Every single day is filled with sorrow, Mrs. Flint cries and groans in frustration with her life. The climax of her frustration derives from the Dr. Flint's plan to bring Linda to sleep with him in the same room, amidst their fights. Because of this, her health condition gets worsened. Dr. Flint begins to feel sorry for her at this point, and he subsequently cancels his plans to seduce Linda.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

She felt that her marriage vows were desecrated, her dignity insulted; but she had no compassion for the poor victim of her husband's . She pitied herself as a martyr; but she was incapable of feeling for the condition of shame and misery in which her unfortunate, helpless slave was placed (p. 34)

After Dr. Flint's lewd intentions towards Linda is discovered by Mrs. Flint, they begin to quarrel constantly. The climax happens when Dr. Flint is annoyed and decides to leave the house. This incident proves that Dr. Flint is a self-centered kind of man. His pride as a man prevents him from apologizing and humbling himself in front of the others. Dr. Flint may as well feel that his position as the family head requires him to maintain his honor. He is the one causing the trouble, but instead of apologizing and persuading his wife, he turns angry and runs away from his problem. In fact, he also shamelessly invites Linda to come stay at the apartment with him. He continues to avoid and dismiss his wife's concerns and allegations. The shameless man commits such immoral actions without regret

Jacobs (1861) stated:

After repeated quarrels between the doctor and his wife, he announced his intention to take his youngest daughter, then four years old, to sleep in his apartment. (Jacobs, 1861, p. 33)

Mrs. Flint is fully aware that she is not permitted to publicly accuse her husband, so she uses Linda as bait. In the midst of the quarrel, Dr. Flint responds calmly about Mrs. Flint's rage against his accusing behavior. Linda then realizes that Mrs. Flint herself does not perceive the power to regulate and contest her husband. It's pointless to seek for protection in her because she is always being dependent on Dr. Flint, emotionally and financially.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

It was to show me that I gained nothing by seeking the protection of my mistress; that the power was still all in his own hands (p. 35)

One of Dr. Flint's masculine identities is the way he looked at women while also despising them. Housework, such as washing, cooking, or sewing, is a

woman's and a wife's domain. Women do not require being smart, but they must be dedicating their life in the household management. While men are work for money, when they arrives at home they must be services wholeheartedly. Whereas, according to him man are not required to served women. This kind of underestimates mindset of him that eventually awakens feminist movement around the world.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

I will procure a cottage, where you and the children can live together. Your labor shall be light, such as sewing for my family. Think what is offered you, Linda—a home and freedom! (p. 87)

Being a father entails protecting and fully supports the child's agenda and decisions. Parents are extremely proud of their children's accomplishments. However, the case is not the same with the fathers like Dr. Flint. The absurdity of him which getting jealous of his own child, jealous of their presence due to the absurd reason that his son is much younger than him. In the beginning, Linda might not find any evidence of Dr. Flint harasses his legal children, and thought that at least he is a doting father to his children. Until one day Linda caught Dr. Flint shamelessly gets jealous of his own son. The core of his jealousy derives from the truth that his son is younger and stronger than him. The masculinity in his mind is thicker than blood, to the point that even his child is seen as his potential competitors. Dr. Flint is afraid of the possibilities that Linda might fall for his son and vice versa.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

That I had not been taken to the plantation before this time, was owing to the fact that his son was there. He was jealous of his son;

and jealousy of the overseer had kept him from punishing me by sending me into the fields to work (p. 43)

Dr. Flint's children are not simply the result of his marriage; many slaves have also got pregnant and even given birth to his children. Ironically, none of them are treated fairly as his legal child. That irresponsible dad treats those innocent children solely as his own property that he could sell anytime he wants. He has no feelings of parental attachment to any of them. The mother understands very well about the later consequences, but they have no choice but to accept the situation as it is. They can only obey the master's orders, whether they are sold or forced to do sexual activities

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Southern women often marry a man knowing that he is the father of many little slaves. They regard such children as property, as marketable as the pigs on the plantation; "He not only thinks it no disgrace to be the father of those little niggers, but he is not ashamed to call himself their master (p. 37)

Slavery is contagious, once child born in such abusive circumstances the child is soon also adopted their parent's behaviors. Slavery affects not only the slaves but also the masters of the house. It makes the wives wary; the husband became unfaithful, shaped abusive personality to the son and gave traumatic experience to the daughters.

Slavery is a curse to the whites as well as to the blacks. It makes white fathers cruel and sensual; the sons violent and licentious; it contaminates the daughters, and makes the wives wretched (Jacobs, 1861, p. 55)

3.2.3. As a Doctor

Dr. Flint is a respectable doctor in the neighborhood. He holds enough power in society to act as he please and control the others. Nobody would even dare to challenge him and his family. But he is a hypocrite person, he do not want his reputation to be tarnish due to unnecessary rumor. The white community is incredibly racist. For instance, if a priest is detected having an affair with other white women in a white community, he would be instantly expelled from the church. However, the rule is not applied if the lover was from the blacks. Even if his followers noticed about the sinful affair, he would still be awarded as prestigious person and he could maintain to be a good shepherd. The values of the blacks at that time are only a lowly living human object. Dr. Flint cleverly concealed all of his crimes and effectively silenced anyone who saw him. As a result, the public is not aware of his filthy actions as a slave owner. Instead, he is known for being a good slave-owner and as an honorable doctor.

Dr. Flint's profession as a reputable doctor requires him to participate in various social events to build up and maintain his reputation. Despite the fact that it is against his will. He tries his greatest effort to keep his good reputation. Dr. Flint may have the power over the black community. However in the white community he is not powerful enough to control and command them. It could be seen, when he realizes that Linda's lover coming from white people. All Dr. Flint plan to ruin his rival could not be fulfilled because Linda's current lover coming from respectable community.

Dr. Flint holds enough power to control his peers, using his money and power. In one of the event when Benjamin is imprisoned by his master, Dr. Flint then come and offers Linda his assistance in releasing Benjamin. If he wants he could easily swayed people as long as they coming from the same position as him. This indicates that Dr. Flint has a high status in the community. He is a well-respected individual and all of his requests are usually granted.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

She has told me something about it, and I wish old Flint was dead, or a better man. When I was in jail, he asked her if she didn't want him to ask my master to forgive me, and take me home again. She told him, No; that I didn't want to go back. He got mad, and said we were all alike. (p. 26)

In one particular scene, there is a female doctor, who acquaintance to Dr. Flint. She tells the old man to stop doing those lewd and egoist persecutions to Linda and that he should worry about his wife instead. She also advises to sell her because she pitied her, but he never listened to her. Probably because she is a woman so he considers her advice only as a hassle. From his treatment to his wife and slaves it could be concludes that Dr. Fling highly values his position as a man. He is in charge to every decision needed. The old man is very persistent. Even though one of his colleagues suggests him to stop bothering Linda, he strongly dodged that advice. From this situation onwards could be conclude that Dr. Flint certainly own the power to decide what to do on his own. Nobody could ever challenge him or stops him.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

She went, and was treated as I expected. He coolly listened to what she said, but denied her request. He told her that what he did was

for my good, that my feelings were entirely above my situation, and that on the plantation I would receive treatment that was suitable to my behavior (p. 89)

Dr. Flint is the example of man who advantages from the presence of patriarchal society. The government and regulations at that time allows the white people to treat colored people as they pleased. Due to that particular rule he begins to treat them inhumanely, as if they are only soulless objects. In this type of society, the slaveholder, such as Dr. Flint, benefited the most. They enjoy being respected in their environment because it makes them feel acknowledged. They also enjoy a thrilling sense of satisfaction when they see the fears of others beneath them. Patriarchal society deals with a condition where men dominate women in social life. Linda who is a victim of Dr. Flint has to crawl in misery for years living in the place of concealment full of dust. Meanwhile, Dr. Flint, the perpetrator, lived a free and carefree life. This unfairness happens due to the distinction of power, since Dr. Flint held the prominent power he could do anything he wanted. Even the rules itself were also subject and stand for him.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

Yet the laws allowed him to be out in the free air, while I, guiltless of crime, was pent up here, as the only means of avoiding the cruelties the laws allowed him to inflict upon me! I don't know what kept life within me. (p. 127)

Dr. Flint is no longer young, and his strength will surely worsen in comparison to the youth. When the time comes to announce the nomination of members in the government, Linda's partner, Mr. Sands, is written on the list. Dr. Flint immediately plans retribution. He does not want Mr. Sands to obtain any stable position than he already has. Dr. Flint cannot physically fight Mr. Sands,

and he cannot register as a candidate either because he is way too old. So he plans a cunning way to dragged him down. He begins to conducts an appointment and gathered several men to persuade them not to vote for Mr. Sands. The power-hungry men don't want their rivals to be stronger. In the end, they made every effort to defeats their opponents.

Jacobs (1861) stated:

The doctor had hitherto been a staunch Whig; but now he exerted all his energies for the defeat of Mr. Sands. He invited large parties of men to dine in the shade of his trees, and supplied them with plenty of rum and brandy (p. 131)

3.2.4. The Similarities and Differences

Although it is clear that Dr. Flint evidently engage in violent conduct and misbehave, there are still some distinct features that differ and similar to one another. For instance, as a master Dr. Flint behave more recklessly and barbaric towards his slaves. The act of violence includes insults and the cruel practice of physical abuse causing those slaves to be in such a severe condition or even died. As already stated Dr. Flint assert his dominance in front of his slaves by misusing his power force and strength. The case would be different when he shows his male dominance in front of his family and close relatives as the head of Flint`s family and as a reputable doctor.

Dr. Flint as a respectable man in the neighborhood did not want to risk his reputation by boldly attack their physics, but he abuse their mental instead. Dr. Flint more likely shows his male dominance towards his close relatives in the

form of prestige, control and authority. Dr. Flint claims his dominance through the complete control that he possessed in the household and community. As the head of family he thought that it is necessary for him to stack every matter based only on his judgment. Through the surrender of his family members he then gains the absolute confidence that he has the authority to act as he pleases. Notice how Dr. Flint bravely upholds his relationship in front of his wife. It is part of his male domination in the household which affecting the mentality of his wife and causing her to have trauma and the pain of jealousy.

The act of dominance he shown as a doctor is closely similar to when he presents himself as the head of Flint`s family. However, as a doctor Dr. Flint behaves rather calmly and he more likely claims his dominance through the use of his authority as a doctor. The people and public cannot easily accuse, harm or mess with him. It is depicted in one of the scene when a fellow doctor tries to advise him about his behavior. Dr. Flints then responds with immediate and unshaken rejection. The way Dr. Flint behaves is enough to interpret his position, the attitudes he displays is also the part to claims his dominance. Indirectly he given the idea that he as a man hold the complete judgment over what is right and wrong, he holds enough power to make people shuts their mouth and forcefully submit as his companion.

As a reputable doctor he ought to follows the written and unwritten rule in society. It includes with the necessity to respect people who have higher position than him, financially, politically, and physically. That is the reason why in one of the scene when Mr. Sands is listing to become a politician he tries his best to

prevent him getting elected by blackmailing him, because he obviously cannot publicly attack Mr. Sands. Dr. Flint did not want to tarnish his reputation because being unrespectable means his dominance will no longer be approved by the public so he tries to drag Mr. Sands down through dirty methods. The ambitious man keeps on trying to strengthen his power and become the center of the community by joining several respectable associations in order to fulfill the qualifications. Although he already possesses a firm degree in the society, the greedy old man seems unsatisfied and wants to be placed as the ruler on top of society.

The way Dr. Flint treats his opponent and victim may be different, but there is one apparent similarity of masculinity in every role he performs. The action is the objective of Dr. Flint, which is to gain complete control over his opponent or victim. No matter how different Dr. Flint exhibits his power, either in the form of violence or non-violence, the aim and goal are the same, which is how he manages to maintain and strengthen his title as an honorable man in front of everybody.

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S U R A B A Y A

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl is an autobiography novel published in the 1961 by Harriet Ann Jacobs. This novel is fully written based on the true events of slavery experienced by Harriet, the author. In the novel, Linda the main character of the story endures several forms of oppression and discrimination performs by her master, Dr. Flint. Dr. Flint is the new master of Linda that has obscene and aggressive character. Linda as a slaves objected towards many of his misconduct and she ought to obey him thoroughly. Dr. Flint is described as a human who is lustful and unbothered. All the slaves under his possession are suffered and feared all their life. His own maternal family is no exception, they also being the target of Dr. Flint's abuse. Dr. Flint is too confident of his power and ability that he becomes sadistic and selfish. He is the correct example of the corruption in humanity.

The researcher has found numerous kinds of abuses performed by Dr. Flint in the novel entitled *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*. The core of Dr. Flint's abusive behavior is evolved from his negative personality traits. Several personalities have been found by the researcher. The personality mentions are include, manipulative/cunning, cruel, obsessive, heartless, lewd, hypocrite and revengeful. Those traits are developed because of the tendency where he has been lived and exposed from his close relationship and surrounding. Since he is born Dr. Flint has been seized the throne of power in his self. For this particular reason,

he naturally acquires the ability to control and dominate other people in his community.

Aside from Dr. Flint personality, the researcher also analyzes the male domination enacted in his personality. The male dominance of Dr. Flint is being examined through the lens of masculinity, specifically hegemonic masculinity proposed by R. W. Connell. From the analysis, the researcher found several abuses that distinct in each role he lived in. The roles are includes his position as a master, husband, father and doctor. In the novel, the researcher has found out that Dr. Flint assert his dominance through force and violence. Hence, there are certain similarities and differences shown by Dr. Flint as a master, husband, father and doctor. When he became a slave master, he displayed the dark side of his nature by using heinous violence against his slaves. Meanwhile, as a father and husband, Dr. Flint hasn't ever prosecuted or perpetrated brutality on his wife and children, but rather, he has ignores their existence which hurt their feelings. Lastly, the male dominance of Dr. Flint as a doctor, tries to maintain his good image and reputation in front of patients and local residents by only showing his delicate kindhearted side. Regarding Dr. Flint's position, the similarities that precedes his male dominance side is the fact that in any roles he partakes in, he has tries his utmost to maintain his honorable position as a powerful man.

In conclusion, Dr. Flint the villainous character in *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl* indeed performs numerous abuses to obtain male dominance position in the community. Dr. Flint, the man with inevitable power, gets involved in abusive behavior as a means of venting anguish and for sheer pleasure.

Masculinity as embodied by Dr. Flint represents hegemonic masculinity values. Since, Dr. Flint has used a variety of force and violence. The key feature of hegemony is that the performer utilizes various forms of force and violence to dominate the victim. Dr. Flint's hegemonic masculinity is influenced by his personalities. The various personalities discovered are the actual core of his male dominance act.



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