

**MARGINALIZATION OF MEN IN LOGELIN'S  
*FATHERHOOD***



*A Thesis*

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University in Partial  
Fulfilment for The Requirement to Obtain Sarjana Degree in English*

**WRITTEN BY**

**DIZA SALSABILA DJUFRI  
F041201046**



**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES  
HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY  
2024**

LEGITIMATION

THESIS

MARGINALIZATION OF MEN IN LOGELIN'S *FATHERHOOD*

BY

**DIZA SALSABILA DJUFRI**

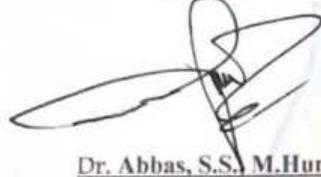
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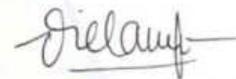
Chairman



Dr. Abbas, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 197507222000121002

Secretary



A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.

NIP. 198612262019032010

Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences  
Hasanudin University



Prof. Dr. Akin Duli, M.A.

NIP. 196407161991031010

Head of English Literature Study Program



Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum, Ph.D

NIP. 196311031988112001



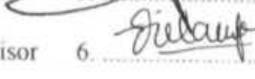
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AGREEMENT

On May 14, 2024, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Diza Salsabila Djufri (F041201046) entitled *Marginalization of Men in Logelin's Fatherhood* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, June 19, 2024

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The thesis by Diza Salsabila Djufri (F041201046) entitled *Marginalization of Men in Logelin's Fatherhood* has been revised as advised during the examination on Friday, 14<sup>th</sup> of June 2024 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

1. Prof. Dr. Fathu Rahman, M.Hum. First Examiner

1. ....

2. Dr. Muhammad Syafri Badaruddin, M.Hum. Second Examiner

2. ....



## STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name : Diza Salsabila Djufri

ID : F041201046

Title of Thesis : Marginalization of Men in Logelin's *Fatherhood*

Department/Faculty : English Literature Study Program/ Cultural Sciences

Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have been published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except quotations and references.

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Diza Salsabila Djufri



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APPROVAL FORM

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Cultural Sciences Number 1255/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the thesis draft by **Diza Salsabila Djufri (F041201046)** to be examined at the English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, May 14, 2024

Approved by

First Supervisor,



**Abbas, S.S., M.Hum.**

NIP 197507222000121002

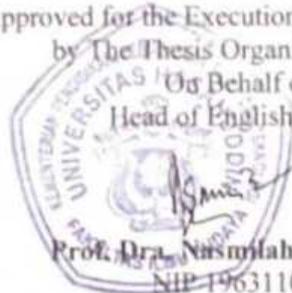
Second Supervisor,



**A. ST. Aldilah Khaerana, S.S., M.Hum.**

NIP 198612262019032010

Approved for the Execution of Thesis Examination  
by The Thesis Organizing Committees  
On Behalf of Dean  
Head of English Department



**Prof. Dra. Nasmilah, M.Hum., Ph.D.**

NIP 196311031988112001



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Makassar, April 2024  
The writer,

**Diza Salsabila Djufri**



## ABSTRAK

**Diza Salsabila Djufri.** 2024. *Marginalization of Men in Logelin's Fatherhood*  
(Dibimbing oleh **Abbas** dan **A. St. Aldilah Khaerana**)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis isu ketidakadilan gender dalam novel *Fatherhood* karya Matthew Logelin. Serangkaian peristiwa dalam cerita akan dikategorikan dan didiskusikan dengan fakta-fakta pendukung yang diambil dari berbagai sumber. Cerita ini menggambarkan ketidaksetaraan gender dan tragedi kehilangan pasangan.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan strukturalisme, yang berfokus pada struktur intrinsik yang membangun cerita. Struktur intrinsik yang dibahas adalah tokoh dan penokohan, alur, latar, dan tema. Penelitian ini membahas tentang marginalisasi laki-laki dalam masyarakat. Latar belakang cerita berlatar belakang di Amerika Serikat yang memiliki data tentang anak-anak yang tumbuh tanpa sosok ayah yang tinggi. Metode penelitian yang digunakan penulis adalah kualitatif dan analisis deskriptif.

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa setiap gender memiliki peluang yang sama untuk mengalami marginalisasi atau bentuk-bentuk ketidaksetaraan gender lainnya dalam masyarakat. Fakta ini berujung pada tindakan pembuktian dari tokoh utama bahwa setiap manusia, apapun jenis kelaminnya, memiliki peluang yang sama untuk bisa membesarkan anak dengan baik.

**Kata kunci:** *ketidaksetaraan gender, marginalisasi, pendekatan strukturalisme, Fatherhood.*



## ABSTRACT

**Diza Salsabila Djufri.** 2024. *Marginalization of Men in Logelin's Fatherhood* (Supervised by **Abbas** and **A. St. Aldilah Khaerana**)

This research aims to analyze the gender inequality issue in the novel *Fatherhood* by Matthew Logelin. The events of the story will be categorized and discussed, with supporting facts drawn from various sources. The story describes the gender inequality and tragedy of losing a spouse.

This research employed the structuralism approach, which focused on the intrinsic structure that builds the story. The intrinsic structure that are discussed namely characters and characterization, plot, setting, and theme. The research addresses the marginalization of men in society. The background of the story is set in the United States of America, which has a high prevalence of fatherless children. The research method uses by the writer is qualitative and descriptive analysis.

The results of this study demonstrate that every gender has an equal chance of experiencing marginalization or other forms of gender inequality in society. This fact leads to an action of proving from the main character that every human being, regardless of gender, have the same opportunity to successfully raising kids well.

**Keywords:** *gender inequality, marginalization, structuralism approach, Fatherhood*



# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains the introduction of the research, consisting of the Background of The Study, Identification of The Study, Research Question, Objective of The Study, and Sequence of The Writing.

### 1.1. Background of The Study

Gender issues in literature are growing quite fast nowadays, but gender comprehension is commonly mistaken by sex comprehension. Sex is a distinct biological and physiological feature of the human body. Sex is the means to differentiate men and women based on the anatomical elements of their appearance that could not be changed or permanently attached that innate since our first day of birth. Gender is defined as a social construction that is determined by society which becomes stereotypes and culture. Therefore, it could be said that gender is something you grew up with or behavior that became your character as the society taught you by your biological sex (Huston, 2019).

Gender is different with sex that is irrefutable, such as women will get pregnant and have birth while men do not, gender roles made by society that are determined by human behaviors that are considered appropriate like men are likely to speak loudly while women are forbidden to do so. The gender role in context is the habit or characteristic of humans based on how society categorized them by their physical appearance (sex). Gender role is behavior that is consciously and

ously constructed between two sex by the environment. Gender roles are that have been expected from society from time to time by human's sex.



Traditionally, from time to time, feminine gender, in this case, women, are the one who are most likely to handle all of the family members. On the other hand, men are the ones who are expected to work outside to provide their family needs financially (Blackstone, 2003).

The orientation of the gender role in the object *Fatherhood* by Matthew Logelin shows the changes of role that is supposed to be played by Matt; the main character (in this case, a father of a new-born baby). The father of the story should be able to provide two types of gender affection for his new-born baby. It pictures in the story that most of the time, the main character tries his best to his baby, he always tries to think from his wife's perspective. One of the cases is when he is wondering about how his wife would do if she dressed up their baby to go out for her first day in daycare, usually, most of the father of new-born baby don't take that part, probably the father just have to drive the kid to the daycare on his way to work, but Matt have to taking both gender roles because of his unpleasant situation.

The other issue that has been facing the main character is the judgmental look by people. When he is going outside to have a little walk with his baby in the stroller, people find it peculiar because that's what a mother does normally. He also gets strange reactions from women in public, the most frequent question is 'where is the mother?', from that, he assumes that people might think he is a kidnapper of his own baby because they do not see the baby's mother around. This shows that women in this story marginalized Matt as a second gender that is less expert than a



raising a kid or nurturing. This caused by the big number of fatherlessness States Based on U.S. Census Bureau, 17.8 million children, nearly 1 in 4

children living without a biological father, stepfather, or adoptive father at home (2023). Most of the mother's reaction after knowing Matt's story is showing extreme sympathy, probably because they are projecting it to themselves and imagining what their partner will do to raise the baby alone scares them. (Logelin, 2021:149)

Many people expecting men to be less than women for raising a kid. One of the facts that could be taken from the real-life reality is there is no such place for a dad to change his baby diaper in public, normally, we just find that the nursery room is accessible for women only. This issue is clearly depicted in *Fatherhood* novel. The story starts with Matthew or Matt who marry his girlfriend, Liz. They have been expecting their baby to be born. At first, the baby was born earlier than the due date. The baby is seven weeks earlier than the estimated day of birth because of Liz's condition. The baby is safer if she gets treatment out of her womb rather than wait until the first estimated date. At the moment, Liz is under anesthesia but she is half awake to realize that within minutes, the baby is already out of her womb. Liz gives birth to their beautiful baby girl, Madeline Elizabeth Logelin or Maddy but everything comes so suddenly, in 27 hours further, Liz has passed away because she had a pulmonary embolism. She passed away right before she could hold her baby. She is planning to go outside of her hospital room to NICU, where Maddy gets treatment. By that, Liz is leaving Matt and her new baby born. By gender perspectives, Matt has so many flaws as he is a man rather than a woman to a new



1. Society finds it weird to see him raise the baby alone, but all he does is ve that he could be able to raise his new baby born.

The writer finds this novel interesting. The issue is different from the other story that includes gender issues in it. Amidst the rise of feminism campaigns and feminist readings, *Fatherhood* brings new color that shows there is a speck of gender problems experienced by men that are not intentionally done by women as the first gender in nurturing a child. Writers at first find a study conducted by Miller (2011) that interviewed and analyzed new father's behavior upon their first baby. This study has shown facts of things that happened opposite of the novel. The result has shown that most men do not really take a big part of the parenthood, they just 'do their job' and give the rest to the mother with the reason that the mother is more connected with the baby by feeling since they were together for 9 months before and breastfeeding. According to Miller (2011:12), "*They (fathers) very quickly realize that paid work is more highly valued than the largely invisible ('feminine') work of child care at home*". It can be assumed that men have their ego to be valued and get respect. It is hard to get respect while you are a full-time father rather than a full-time paid worker outside the house.

Because of the fact of gender roles in parenthood, many people will underestimate a man if they become the only caregiver or parent to a newborn child. It could be seen by the result of Miller's research. If we compare the issues, the struggle of Matthew Logelin as the only parent would be an uncommon issue to be talked about which involved gender inequality upon men. Therefore, the writer had an idea of "Marginalization of Men in Logelin's *Fatherhood*".



## 1.2. Identification of The Study

The writer identifies *Fatherhood* by Matthew Logelin has some problem to be analyzed after read the novel, as follows:

1. Psychological aspect, which is from the behavior and personality of the main character.
2. Sociological aspect about gender differences and inequalities that similarly reflect social class by Karl Marx upon two different sex.
3. Liberal feminism that believes the differences between male and female for several aspects but both sex having the same rights to avoid one gender domination to something like parenthood.
4. Marginalization from community and the impact for the characters in Logelin's *Fatherhood*.

## 1.3. Research Question

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer has formulated the statement of problems as follows:

1. What are the marginalization forms experienced by the main character in the novel *Fatherhood* by Matthew Logelin?
2. How does the main character solve the marginalization in the novel?

## 1.4. Objective of The Study

Dealing with the statements of problems above, the objectives of the study follows:



To find out the marginalization forms experienced by main character in the novel *Fatherhood* by Matthew Logelin.

2. To describe how the main character solved the marginalization in the novel.

### **1.5. Sequence of The Writing**

This research consists of five chapters. Chapter One is an Introduction consisting of Background, Identification of The Problem, Research Questions, Objectives of The Study, and Sequence of The Study. Chapter Two consists of literature review that provides previous study that has been researched about the same object of the study, the structuralism approaches that contains intrinsic elements of the novel such as Character and Characterization, Plot, Setting and Theme, and marginalization of gender in literature as the issue to support this analysis. Chapter Three is Methodology which contains Methodological Design, Method of Collecting Data, Method of Analyzing Data, and Research Procedure. Chapter Four discusses data of collection and the results of research related to the *Fatherhood* novel by Matthew Logelin. Chapter Five is the closing chapter that consists of a conclusion of the research and suggestion from the writer.



## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the writer discusses Literary Preview, which consists of Previous Study, Structuralism Approach, and Marginalization in literary work.

#### 2.1. Previous Studies

This chapter consists of relevant research related to this thesis, Structuralism Approach as an Approach used by the writer in analyzing this novel. Relevant research is used to find out these researches related to the writer's thesis. Some data can be obtained from relevant or close to previous research. There are other writers who have addressed the same problem and approach from what the writer analyzed. The writer finds things related to this thesis such as from gender inequality; in this case marginalization as topic, structuralism as their approaches for analysis, or previous research about the same plot but different medium in this case took the film that adapted from the novel written by Matthew Logelin. There are also explanations about similarities and differences in this study.

The first related study is *An Analysis of Love in Matthew Logelin's Novel "Two Kisses for Maddy"*, written by Muhammad Taufik and Mukarramah. B (2017). The result of this research is to find four kinds of love that contain maternal love, thirteen kinds of love that contain paternal love and nine kinds of love that contain love between husband and wife. The researcher in this writing uses the same object and approaches with this thesis. The difference between this research and

s is the issue, the researcher using Fromm's theory of love for analyzing types of love in the novel.



The second previous related study is a research paper written by Latifah Dwi Ariyani and Farid Khamidan (2021) *Marginalization of Female Character under Patriarchal System in Craig Brewers's Coming 2 America*. The research applied a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing and using three theories for analyzing the movie such as gender study, gender roles, and Walby's patriarchy structures. The research is focused on picturing women as characters who are always marginalized in society because of the dominant roles of men. The result of the research is that the *Coming 2 America* (2021) movie represents marginalization of female characters under five structures of patriarchy. The movie clearly shows how gender inequality works in society. The similarity between the research and this thesis is taking the same topic such as gender inequality in this case; marginalization. Besides that, for the differences, Ariyani and Khamidan's (2021) research pointed out women as gender who get marginalized while this thesis is focused on marginalization of men.

The third previous study is entitled *The Representation of Fatherhood Identity on Netflix Cinema* by Afifulloh (2022). The study investigated how masculinity stereotypes as father and caregiver in the film be analyzed in depth through various approaches since this film is adapted from the same novel as the writer used in this study. The result of the study reveals how masculine things go wrong as the situation of the main character is different from ideal stereotypes of father in parenthood. The differences between this research and this thesis is the

afifulloh (2022) took a film entitled *Fatherhood* while this thesis took the version of the story which is novel. The same thing of Afifulloh (2022)



research with this thesis is talking about gender roles, the object in this research has been adapted from the novel in this thesis so the main characters, settings, and the bigger pictures of the plot are quite similar.

## 2.2. Structuralism Approach

Structuralism was first developed in the early 20th century as a response to Ferdinand de Saussure's linguistic theory, which claimed that language is a system of signs and symbols that functions through the relationships between signifiers and signified. Henceforth, structuralism developed by Roland Barthes, Claude Lévi-Strauss, and other French intellectuals. At first, structuralism in literary theory was categorized as a theoretical framework that saw literary work as a sign and symbol in an extended cultural system. Structuralism theory believes that literary work has a secret meaning by its structure and patterns that are supposed to be discovered (Shaheer, 2023).

Structuralism approach also could be recognized as an intrinsic element. Based on Nurgiyantoro (2018), the basis for the development of literary works is the intrinsic element. The novel is built upon plot, theme, characterization, and the general setting of the story. Endraswara (2003) states that literary works should be evaluated as texts that concentrate on examining their fundamental features. The strong narrative, cohesive concepts, themes, storyline, characters, and other elements are essential components of a well-written literary work. Together, these essential components help the reader to arrive at their own interpretation or of the narrative.

Structuralism approach is an approach that studies literary work based on



its own structure, not relating it either to any historical background or the author's intention and meaning behind their writing. The analysis of the literary work also needs to be apart from the effect on the reader to understand the real meaning (Beardsley in Jabrohim, 2003:54). The Structuralism approach is a method that analyzes one unit as a whole without relating it to things outside of its world, the chosen object is the only world that is waiting to be studied.

In this thesis, the writer has chosen structuralism approach for analyzing the object. Structural Approach also called intrinsic study consists of some parts which are theme, fact of the story, and literary tools. The facts of the story consist of characters, plot, and settings. Literary tools consist of point of view, locution and the atmosphere, symbols, images, and title selection methods (Stanton in Jabrohim, 2013:56)

Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that the Structuralism approach is the best approach to conduct this study because this approach only focuses on the main elements that build the story. The novel itself already contains much proof about the problems that want to be analyzed because all the story is based on the real story of the Author. To apply this approach, the writer examines the intrinsic elements of the novel such as characters, plot, setting, and theme.

### 2.2.1. *Characters and Characterization*

In literary works, characters are individuals who possess moral, al, and emotional qualities that are inferred from their dialogue or directly l. They play a crucial role in the story. (Abrams, 1999). Character is the



person who runs the story. In every story, the author of the story needs to make a character first to support the story. In novels, authors generally explain about the characters of the story by describing their physical appearance, social condition of the story, habits, traits and hobbies, and relationship between the characters (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Bennet and Royle (2004:60) stated, “*Characters are the life of literature: they are the objects of our curiosity and fascination, affection and dislike, admiration and condemnation.*” Based on the quotation, characters could be seen as a representation of human desires or dislikes. It could be argued that characters are used to express disagreement or support with events in the story.

The character could be identified by the name, the dialogues, the gesture and action, and what other characters say about another. Characters are divided by several types which are major or protagonist characters and minor or antagonist characters (Handayani, 2017). According to Koesmobroto in Handayani (2017), character is distinguished by two types, main or major character and minor character. Major character holds the most important character that holds the plot of the story, other than that, most of the story uses the major character's point of view. In most cases, a major character is called the protagonist, becoming a hero of the story, or being an admirable character. The second is minor characters, it is a supported character for the plot that helps the story to reach climax and so on. Sometimes the minor character is an antagonist character that becomes the villain who exists to ruin the main character.



Characters may remain consistent with their characterization in a story, continuing to the end of the work, they still could be recognizable as themselves

such as character Mr. Jones in Orwell's *Animal Farm* (2016). On the other hand, there is also a character who able to do a total change of improvement based of the story Ebenezer Scrooge in Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* (1915) (Abrams, 1999)

Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that the characters are the subject of the story that holds the role for living the story. Each character was made differently to complete one another, for instance protagonist and antagonist in Disney movies called *Tangled*. In *Tangled*, Rapunzel as the major character is the protagonist one, and Mother Gothel is the antagonist one.

### 2.2.2. Plot

Plot is the scene of events in the story that comes in order that connects one event to the other. Plot also helps the audience of the story to gain comprehension during the process of the story. Sometimes, plot is also recognized as a story, in fact, both of the elements are related. Frisella (2017) expresses, “*A story is a series of events, it tells us what happened. A plot, on the other hand, tells us how the events are connected to one another and why the story unfolded in the way that it did.*”

Plot is several actions that build a whole story. The actions of verbal discourse and physical actions in a story meant to show the growth of the characters, also their social relation to build the story. Abrams (1999:224) stated, “*Plot in dramatic or narrative work is constituted by its events and actions, as these are rendered and ordered toward achieving particular artistic and emotional effects.*”

According to Abrams (1999), there are several variety forms of plot, for there is a plot that is intended to reach a conflict for an action type of story,



other than that, there is a plot designed to reach romance genre that will end happily ever after for the main characters.

A plot of a story will increase the audience's expectations by time. If the plot could be guessed by the audience, it is called suspense, but if the growth of the story is unpredictable, it is called surprise or nowadays, the terms changes into plot twist (Abrams, 1999). There are several stages of plot based on Freytag's Pyramid that are known as 'five dramatic elements', these are Exposition, Rising Action, Climax, Falling Action, and Resolution.

### 1. *Exposition*

Exposition is the start point of the story. Generally, in this section, the audience will be served with the introduction of the story, either the setting of the story or the character's introduction (Turner, 2023).

### 2. *Rising Action*

Rising Action is the point when things turn more exciting. Rising action is where the problems found first time or where the conflict is getting tense (Frisella, 2017).

### 3. *Climax*

Climax is the most dramatic event of every story. Climax is the peak of the story. In general, climax is the moment when the situation turns around. Climax is where the tense of the story reaches the highest as the most of the major character's life is flipped in this point (Turner, 2023).



#### 4. *Falling Action*

Falling Action is the moment of realization by the characters. This part of the plot contains important hints that lead to the resolution. In most of the story, the plot twist is revealed in this part. This is the part for neutral moments until the story reaches the end whether it is a happy ending or not (Turner, 2023).

#### 5. *Resolution*

Resolution of the story is where the author provides the last action to complete the story. In resolution, all of the questions during the process of the story are completely answered. The resolution is where the audience gets a big whole picture of the story as it becomes the last stages of plot (Turner, 2023). As explained above, the writer comprehends that the plot is the actions of the characters verbally and physically which happen to build the whole story.

#### 2.2.3. *Setting*

Setting in literary works is where the story is set, when the historical time of the events, and social circumstances happens in the moment (Abrams, 1999). The setting is important to the audience (especially a book reader) to imagine the whole story. To make the story connected one another, readers need a setting of place for analyzing the right thing to do in a certain place. Time is also important for informing readers or the audience what the character normally does in a specific

he day. For the setting of social circumstances, much of the character's  
ns show. The tense of the environment decides the reader's feeling through



the story. These three types of settings hold an important part of a literary work (Handayani, 2017).

Based on the description in previous paragraph, writers get three main points that divided the settings such as places, time, and social condition.

### 1. Places

Places are where the actions happen. Places should be described clearly in the story to help the readers to keep up with the story in the novel. Places should be mentioned because it is one of the components that helps reader or audience to understand what is the reason behind the character's action in a certain time. For example, *“I pulled out of the hospital driveway and headed toward the freeway”* *“I carried Madeline to the front door, and the instant we walked into the house, it felt different”* (Logelin, 2021:121-123).

### 2. Time

Time has to be told for telling the specific event of the day that the story is going. The readers should be having their knowledge to understand the time when the action took as they will be involved into the story by reading the clear description of setting. In some cases, for the reader that lives in the same place as the story, they will be more familiar with the actions in a certain time. Another possibility of setting the time is if the story is having any relations with a real historical event. For example, the story says the time at 2 o'clock, in the middle of World War II, or in the afternoon of October 22nd.



### 3. *Social condition*

Setting of the social condition intends to describe the feelings, the tense, or the society behavior of the story. The social condition should be explained for understanding some cultural events such as traditions, habits, lifestyle, perception, stereotypes, and so on. In social conditions, the author aims to reach the reader's feeling by describing the tense of the moment. In social conditions, the readers also could understand the role of the main character in the society, either they are for good as someone who has an impact on the people around them or they are the one who got impacted by someone else in the society.

Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that setting will help the reader of the story to imagine and connecting the whole story, setting does not have to be written directly, sometimes in the story, setting is implicitly written with signs or symbols such as: the sky is turning blue (morning), the sun is set (evening), when the bell is ringing (break time, usually at 12 pm), others.

#### 2.2.4. *Theme*

Theme is the biggest picture of the story. Theme should be representing the whole literary work. Theme is a strong sign of the story's genre. The aim of the theme is to give a shape for the audience or the reader to make the literary work recognizable (Stanton, 2007). Theme is the real meaning of the story. Based on Nurgiyantoro (1998), the term 'theme' refers to the fundamental message or central concept that a literary work communicates through the use of similarities and



es.

The theme of a literary work can often be implicit and pervasive throughout the entire story. It is not uncommon for the theme to remain undiscovered at the beginning of the story as a form of secrecy about the meaning of the literary work. When a story contains multiple issues and conflicts, it can be sufficient to identify the most prominent recurring problem as the theme (Nurgiyantoro, 1998).

The theme in the novel is supposed to stand for the whole story so the characters easily develop their characterization and plot. The theme of the story is the easiest way to categorize a story based on its own genre. Based on the explanation above, the writer understands that the theme is the main idea or the base of a story that shows a big picture of the story.

### **2.3. Gender Marginalization in Literature**

History of gender inequality suspected starts in 5000-to-8000 years behind. In the article written by Cosmos Magazine (2021), there are slight differences between the graves of men and women. Other than that, in the cave art from time to time, scenes of the art are most likely picturing hunting of the men, if women are included in the picture, sometimes they are depicted to have signs of injury or a violent death (Cosmos Magazine, 2021).

The distinction of gender sometimes leads to bad things such as inequality for both of the genders. Jalastoria (2021) mentioned that there are some types of gender inequality such as marginalization, subordination, and stereotype.

#### *1. Marginalization*



Marginalization is a limitation for one gender to access resources and get rights in society. Most of the cases happen in the work field. Men are

mostly prepared to get higher positions than women, for instance managers should be men and the secretary is women.

## 2. *Subordination*

Subordination is likely to mean that one gender will be lower than the other, or there will be a first gender and a second gender as well. There are many assumptions that label women as a second gender. It can be seen in how society reacts if a husband is out of town for study purposes and leaves his wife and kids, compared to a wife leaving her family for the same purpose. More people will react negatively if the second case happens and normalize the first case because of the attitude of subordination.

## 3. *Stereotypes*

Stereotypes are the labels or markings of people in a group that spread over and became culture. Stereotypes are commonly becoming a problem, in fact, people are not always able to behave based on their gender. Things could get hard and force people to do the opposite of what they believe in society, such as becoming a single parent for a newborn baby.

Gender inequality exists by stereotypes that spread widely by grouping people based on their gender. The stereotypes limit people to do things freely, for instance, there are some job vacancies such as kindergarten teacher's requiring only women to apply for the job. The aim of the restriction is because the stereotypes of

to do better to handle children. In this case, men get marginalized from because they are not capable of handling that kind of job.



Gender inequality is a hot topic issue nowadays. People are easily judged by society if they do something different based on their gender. There are some bad effects of gender marginalization. In the work field, people are commonly unmotivated to do their job if they are marginalized based on their gender. Other than that, the research from Sun (2020) in Maulida and Farisandy (2022) stated that marginalization also caused anxiety and stress.

Based on the previous explanation, marginalization is an act of restricting a person or minority group of people to fully participating in society because they are considered to be different from norm and culture (Maulida and Farisandy, 2022). This is the most suitable term to describe the issue of gender inequality depicted in Logelin's Fatherhood.

