

Female Masculinity of Alanna Trebond in Tamora Pierce's *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*

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Abstract

Masculinity studies have focused almost exclusively on masculinity performed by men. However this study focuses on masculinity produced by Alanna Trebond as the main female character in *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)* novel by Tamora Pierce. The first problem discussed is how masculinity described by Alanna as the main female character in the novel and the second problem concern in what factors that leads in her masculinity. This literary study falls under the umbrella of gender studies, deploys Peter Lehman's concept of Masculinity and theory of female masculinity by Judith Halberstam to bring out the representation of female masculinity in the novel. Based on the analysis, this study shows that Alanna Trebond has more masculine character than feminine in the form of Courageous, Heroism and Leadership skill. This masculine characteristic is formed and caused by several factors, namely family upbringing and social environment.

Keywords: female masculinity, gender study, family upbringing

Abstrak

Studi maskulinitas telah berfokus hampir secara eksklusif pada maskulinitas yang dilakukan oleh pria. Namun studi ini berfokus pada kejantanan yang diproduksi oleh Alanna Trebond sebagai karakter wanita utama dalam novel *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)* oleh Tamora Pierce. Masalah pertama yang dibahas adalah bagaimana maskulinitas digambarkan oleh Alanna sebagai karakter utama wanita dalam novel dan masalah kedua menyangkut faktor apa yang menyebabkan maskulinitasnya. Studi sastra ini berada di bawah payung studi gender, menggunakan konsep Maskulinitas karya Peter Lehman dan teori maskulinitas wanita dari Judith Halberstam untuk menampilkan representasi maskulinitas wanita dalam novel tersebut. Berdasarkan analisis, penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Alanna Trebond memiliki karakter lebih maskulin daripada feminin dalam bentuk keberanian, kepahlawanan dan keterampilan kepemimpinan. Karakteristik maskulin ini terbentuk dan disebabkan oleh beberapa faktor, yaitu pengasuhan keluarga dan lingkungan sosial.

Kata Kunci: perempuan maskulin, studi gender, pengasuhan keluarga

INTRODUCTION

Generally, masculinity is always associated with men and feminine is associated with women. Based on the traditional gender role, masculine always give the idea of handsome face, brave, power, independent, leadership, power, courage, heroism and has strong body. In another hand, feminine identic with characteristics of beautiful woman, emotional, dependent, passive, respective and sensitive character.

The study of masculinity itself has received much attention from literary and historical scientists in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, the interest of most studies is only focused on masculinity performed by men. Halberstam stated in her book *Female Masculinity* that scholars have shown absolutely no interest in masculinity without men (1998: 13). However, she noted in her book that:

“it is crucial that masculinity does not belong to men, has not produced only by men and does not properly, expressed male heterosexuality... what we call ‘masculinity’ has also been produced by masculine women,

gender deviants, and often lesbians” (1998: 241).

In other words, feminine does not always related to woman and masculine is not always refer to man. Masculine characteristics can be owned by a woman and not only produced by man. The description of Masculinity and femininity are not based on sex but it created by society.

Parvanthi P K, PhD entitled “Female Masculinity in Dystopian Adolescent Fiction – Suzanne Collins’ Hunger Games Series (2017), she notes that female masculinity is a phenomenon in which a female do masculine performatives. In this case of traits ascribed as masculine, such as power, aggressiveness and masculinity are transposed in a female body. She also believes that masculinity is always related with power which is a quality that is basically associated as ideal masculine characteristic.

Woman who has female masculinity means that they have man quality or characteristic on their body. There are some of the literary works that contain the issue of female masculinity such as Alanna Character in *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the*

Lioness) by Tamora Pierce. *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)* is a fantasy novel that was written by Tamora Pierce in 1983 and become her first young adult novel. Tamora Pierce was born on December 13, 1954 in South Connelville, Pennsylvania in Fayette County. She is an American writer of fantasy fiction for teenagers and became a bestselling author of young adult fantasy book who break past of traditions of the fantasy genre. The novel tells about a girl who is stubborn and spunky named Alanna Trebond. She has a dream to become a female knight, but in the noble rules, a young girl must learn about magic and learn to become a noble woman whereas a young boy must learn how to become a knight. because of the rules Alanna decided to exchange role with her twin brother Thom to achieve their dreams.

Based on those explanations, this study would like to show the female masculinity of Alanna Trebond in Tamora Pierce's *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*.

METHOD

According to the background of the study, the problems are formulated as (1) How is Alanna's female masculinity depicted in Tamora Pierce's *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*? (2) What factors that cause Alanna's female masculinity in *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*?

The source of the data mainly from Tamora Pierce's *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*. The supporting data are obtained from some journals, websites and other matters that are relevant to this study.

The researcher did close reading to find out the masculinity norm in Alanna character that will be discussed, then the researcher needs to underline the specific quotation as the evidence and put the evidence in the table to make it easy to analyze them. Later on, the researcher will collect the data that suitable to be analyzed. After collecting the data, researcher will find any related sources to strengthen the arguments. Lastly, the thesis will be written based on the data that has been compiled.

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In accordance with statement of the problems, several theories are arranged to support the analysis. The theories presented here are; the concept of masculinity by Peter Lehman, theory of female masculinity by Judith Halberstam and gender identity identity by Henri Tajfel.

The concept of masculinity and female masculinity theory will consist of the definitions, the qualifications, and how female masculinity can grow in Alanna bodies will be discussed in this chapter.

Peter Lehman's Masculinity Concept

Giles and Middleton mention that femininity and masculinity are formed based on the childhood experiences and adulthood in an environment. A

woman is not born naturally to be feminine, as well as a man. Masculinity and femininity are not brought about at birth, but learned through social interaction. Social interaction as a tool for someone to make it feminine or otherwise, but social interaction also become one of the factors of inclusion of the side of the masculinity in women and feminine in men (1999: 39). Masculinity has been defined as characteristics of men and when applied to women, having the same qualities as men (Barber, 1998: 888).

Peter Lehman states in his book *Masculinity: Bodies, Movies, and Culture* that the concept of masculinity itself is a very complex concept and always changing (shifting). This thing happens because masculinity and femininity are so much related to time and culture. Masculinity can be exposed as values that build a personality identity in society. Lehman revealed that the concept of traditional masculinity in society also has some universal features that are identifying building elements. Nevertheless, there are some values that always arise which eventually become the particular characteristic used by Peter Lehman as important elements in the definition of conventional masculinity. In his book *Masculinity: Body, Film, and Culture* (2001: 7-24), Peter Lehman notes some important elements that connected with masculinity, there are:

- a. Power: in masculinity, power always is a major aspect in all cultures, becoming masculine is always related to have power to other people, other sex, other race, and other different things.
- b. Courage: courage is the ability to deal with and eliminated fear, pain, risk or danger, uncertainty and intimidation. It can be said as physical courage/bravery in dealing with pain both physical and feeling, hardship, or treat of death and it can be well portrayed in morality whenever the person acts rightly in the face of popular opposition, shame, scandal, or discouragement. Courage is one of the important construction elements behind masculinity. Thus, it can conclude that the ability to control fear from danger, illness and other uncomfortable feelings is a nation of courage or bravery.
- c. Heroism: this element of masculinity may have in common with the previous masculine element of courage, because the heroism must show his courage that others may not dare to do as he does. However, the difference between courage and heroism is how that courage changes. The public presents a hero label for someone who has merit for him and others. Therefore, being a hero must have some qualities, courage, and help, especially for those who really need help

for a good cause. Strictly speaking, a hero must avoid his selfishness.

- d. Leadership: leadership is the ability to influence human behavior so as to achieve the same goals and influence a group of people to move toward goal setting or achievement of its goals. Leadership is described as the ability to lead, influence, and organize people so that they can achieve the same goals as the leader's orders. This kind of leadership contains a wealth of friendship, trust, respect, and warm relationships between leaders and subordinates.

It can be concluded that as masculine character, someone must have power, courage, heroism, and leadership. Every male and female should have those qualities; it depends on how those qualities develop in their lives. All of those characteristics can be related as the norm of masculinity in society.

Female Masculinity

Femininity and masculinity refers to the way society's perspective in how a man be a man and how woman be a woman. Society will decide in how someone can be called as a man or woman. Females generally see themselves as feminine figure while males will see themselves as masculine figure. But it is also possible for one to be female and choose herself as masculine or to be male and choose himself as feminine (Burke and Stats: 100)

The study of female masculinity tends to examine masculine women only in the context of women. Female masculinity means "the attainment of positions or characteristics of a woman is usually considered a preservation of men" (Lindsay and Miescher, 2003: 5). Female Masculinity becomes an important and timely proposition to enable learning of masculinity without men. Halberstam argues that female masculinity is not only a complement that is not in accordance to dominant configuration of gender, but masculinity itself is not easy to understand unless female masculinity is taken into account. Female masculinity has played a crucial but unrecognized role in the emergence of contemporary formations of the masculine. Empowering models of female masculinity have been neglected or misunderstood because of a cultural intolerance towards the gender ambiguity that the masculine woman represents.

Halberstam states that "both male and female can produce heroic masculinity in their bodies" (1998: 2). In studying masculinity outside the male sphere, she gives examples of female and lesbian masculinity in fiction, film and lived experience. She argues that in female masculinity appearance is very important, though she adds that it is not only about how one looks. Masculine women experience their masculinity as an "internal identity effect." She refutes the notion of reserving masculinity for people with male bodies and

denying it to those with female bodies (Halberstam, 1998: 269). Furthermore, Judith Halberstam noted that:

"it is crucial that masculinity does not belong to men, has not produced only by men and does not properly, expressed male heterosexuality... what we call 'masculinity' has also been produced by masculine women, gender deviants, and often lesbians" (1998: 241).

It means that Masculinity does not always belong to a man, because female also can have them in their self. As the explanation about gender above that masculinity or femininity are constructed by society and supported by environment, culture, family and experiences.

Gender Role and Gender Stereotype

Gender is socially constructed definition of woman and man. It is different with sex - biological characteristic of women and men, male are born to be masculine and female are born to be feminine, these gender qualities are constructed by society (Tyson, 2006: 84). According to Butler, gender is articulated by the individual's performance of gender so that it cannot be defined on the body of male or female. She stressed that we do 'gender'. Gender is performative when gender acts as it should. This means that gender is always taken into account in everyday life, and does not always depend on the subject who should have the gender role itself. (Butler, 1990: 34). Thus, gender is created when we do what we do.

Gender roles are defined as the social and cultural beliefs and prescriptions of male and female emotions (Anselmi and Law. 1998: 195). Gender role consist of different frequencies of activities that women and men are engage in (Williams and Best, 1990: 28). Gender stereotypes focus on beliefs that consist of psychological characteristics, and include men and women activities. Gender stereotypes are very influential men and women conceptions and make social categories for gender. Gender roles and gender stereotypes tend to be related, when the mind patterns of men and women are associated, they can exclude individual variations and exceptions so that they become convinced that the behavior cannot be tied to all sexes but only one. Therefore, gender roles provide material for gender stereotypes. Stereotypes' genders always show that they are always more favored than women and are always considered more masculine, whereas generally women are always considered more feminine. There are some characteristics of feminine and masculine that is constructed by society,

Masculine	Feminine
Independent	Dependent
Dominant	Submissive
Strong	Weak
Aggressive	Passive
Intelligent	Intuitive
Rational	Emotional
Brave	Timid
Sensitive	Insensitive

Gender stereotype theory presents that men are generally more masculine than women, while women are considered more feminine than men. Several scales have been developed to measure the fundamental aspects of gender stereotypes.

Unlike varied sex, gender roles can change like those who want to change. Gender is not as simple as choosing a role to continue to play, but also influenced by parents, experience, peers, culture, and society. In western culture, male stereotypes are active, competent, rational, independent and adventurous, while women are passive, less perceptive, irrational, dependent, and not presumptuous. In this older context, masculinity and femininity are benchmarks for diagnosing what is understood as a basic gender identification problem, such as female-males or females masculine. (Burke and States: 100)

ANALYSIS

This chapter explains broad analysis as the answer of two research questions as stated in the previous chapter. These chapters will analyze Alanna's female masculinity in Tmora Pierce's *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*

1. Alanna Trebond's Female Masculinity

Halberstam believes that feminine does not always related to woman and masculine is not always refer to man. Masculine characteristics can be owned by a woman and not only produced by man. The description of Masculinity and femininity are not based on sex but it created by society and influenced by parent, experiences, family, environment and culture. It is possible for women to have several norms of masculinity such as Courage, Heroism and Leadership skill so she can be called as masculine women. The depiction of Alanna Trebond's masculinity will be discussed in below explanations

Alanna's Courage

Alanna is a young noble girl who decided to exchange roles with her twin brother Thom to learn how to become a female knight, this is because based on noble rules, a girl entering the age of 16 who lives from a noble family is required to study at the monastery until they are adults and can dress themselves to find a husband (Pierce, 1983: 8). But not for Alanna, she was not interested in those things, she was more interested in the men's world. Alanna as the

main character who clearly seems to have a brave character as a man. She is different from her twin brother. It was also highly recognized by their caregivers since childhood, Coram. In the novel, there was an incident while they were on their way to the royal palace,

Coram knew the kind of courage it to calm a large, bucking horse. It was the kind of courage a knight needed in plenty. Even so, Alanna was a girl. . (Pierce, 1983: 7)

The quotation of "It was the kind of courage a knight" shows that Alanna really has a courage as a man, she can eliminate her fear to face peril circumstance. Alanna had a brave soul like a knight because it took great courage to calm down the big horse that was raging. According to Coram Alanna's twin brother Thom will not act as Alanna did in a difficult situation even though Thom is a man while Alanna is able to prove that she has the same strength as men. Moreover, according to her sex as a woman, it is very unlikely that a woman like Alanna has the courage to control a panic horse because in gender stereotypes a men uses more of their physical strength than a women.

Her bravery also can be seen when she successfully changing positions with her twin brother. Inside the palace Alanna really face the rigor's training environment which full with boys. Even though her body is very small and thin, she must endure and fight if anyone tries to oppress and hurt her.

Ralon threw her against the wall, hard. Alanna charged, ramming into his stomach and knocking him to the floor. Ralon yelled and shoved her off him. (Pierce, 1983: 12)

The representation of Alanna's courage also shows on this statement "ramming into his stomach and knocking him to the floor", it is show that shows that even though Alanna has a small body than Ralon, she has the courage to fight anyone who disturbs her. Basically, women do not have the courage to fight men who bother her, but Alanna tries to suppress her fear of replying to the harsh treatment of Ralon. According Lehman, brave person are those who can suppress the fear until they can control and handle the fear, not as the contrary, fear controls them. But it does not mean they are not always free from fear (Lehman, 2001:10).

Alanna's Heroism

In the novel Alanna's character develops into something heroic. She saves people and her friends from the sweating fever that attack people in the city, courtiers, priests, even the Queen. There have been many deaths, because this sweating fever was reportedly caused by magic so many court healers were stricken with the fever until they were too weak to help anyone and many of them died. Alanna remembered Maude's message to use her talent to heal people. Actually Alanna was very confused because she felt

doubtful about her abilities on the other hand she also hated the power of magic but Alanna realized that it was very selfish if she don't use her ability to help others. But because of the message from the magic teacher since childhood in the end Alanna decided to use her abilities when Prince Jonathan had a fever, she didn't want to lose his best friend for the second time after Francis's death.

"How can you help him? You're only a boy, no matter what Baird says."

"Your Majesty, even I know better than to dirty the air with incense and surround Jonathan with wailing people," Alanna told her. "Beside-he called for me. He trust me, and he doesn't even know I have the Gift." (Pierce, 1983: 44)

Alanna uses all her energies to heal Prince Jonathan, from "How can you help him? You're only a boy, no matter what Baird says" we know that Alanna had successfully healed Jonathan from a deadly fever. Even though she was only a child, Alanna knew better about caring for someone who was sick. According to Halberstam "heroic masculinity has been produced not only by male but female can also do it" (1998: 2), this is what happened to Alanna and it can be seen that Alanna really reflects the nature of a man, a man will sacrifice his energy or ability to be able to help others, and a man will also put aside his ego for the benefit of others.

Another heroic actions carried out by Alanna were seen when she and Jonathan was trying to against The Ysandirs, people who claim to be immortal, cannot die or be destroyed by human weapons. (Pierce, 1983: 89)

The fire surrounding him and Alanna blazed, and the girl yelled with triumph..... Alanna slashed at the immortal's linked hands.....They flared up like a giant torch as everything went black. (Pierce, 1983: 94)

When they arrived in the City of Black, Alanna and Jonathan met Ysander. There they fought, Ysander's attack was very strong but all could be opposed by Alanna. On this quote "Alanna slashed at the immortal's linked hands" proved that Alanna succeeded in being able to cut one of Ysander's hands until their bodies break into dust so the battle was won by Alanna and Jonathan. By defeating Ysander, Alanna and Jonathan became legendary heroes for Bazhir, because they freed Bazhir from the curse of death that given by Ysander.

Alanna's Leadership Skill

Leadership skill is a component of masculine character which has meaning into responsible, ability to lead and independence (Burke & Collins, 2001: 224). Alanna was grows up being an independent girls, but it does not mean that she is free to do everything by herself. Being independent means that having ability to not rely other in terms of support, assistance, care or

funds. Part of being a man is taking care of himself and making his own decisions. In the novel, Alanna was determined to become a knight where she had to be independent and not dependent on the help of others in any form. As her statement when she must face problems with one of the training children who does not like her presence.

Alanna felt very uncomfortable. "I have to handle this myself." "I truly love our Code of Chivalry. We are taught that noblemen must take everything and say nothing. Noble men must stand alone. Well, we're men, and men are born to stand alone" (Pierce, 1983: 27)

When her teacher Sir Myles asked if Ralon had harassed Alanna and asked Alanna to speak honestly so that the other children and Prince Jonathan would help her. But Alanna firmly refused with saying "I have to handle this myself." That means Alanna doesn't want anyone to interfere in the problem with the Ralon. From this statement, "Noblemen must stand alone", which means that Alanna strongly applies the code of chivalry in her, she wants to solve and handle all her problems on her own because in the Noble rules that a knight should not depend on others. In short, those explanation prove of Alanna is an independent person. According to Fern, to survive in the world, people must process their ability to be independent. It is important to be able to solve things or problems by themselves and not rely on others. (Fern, 2013).

Beside of being independent woman, Alanna also being a responsible person. The responsibility of Alanna was also proven when Alanna realized that she had been given the ability to heal sick people. Alanna decides to use her ability when her best friend Jonathan was attacked, Alanna tried to cure her best friend and also eradicated the deadly fever.

She knew the gods punished people for ignoring magical abilities. Yet the thought of using sorcery gave her the shakes. (Pierce, 1983: 38)

At the beginning Alanna was hesitant to use her abilities but from the statement "she knew the gods were finished people for ignoring magical abilities" Alanna realized that she had responsibility for the ability that God had given her to cure other people. This is where Alanna has proven that she has taken responsibility for the abilities God has given her and tried to get rid of her ego and fear of magic for the safety of others.

2. The Causes of Alanna's female Masculinity

According to Henri Tajfel in his book entitled *Social Categorization, social identity, and social comparison* clearly stated:

"Gender identity as one of several social identities. Identity emerges from a context of intergroup

relations. One comes to define a member given in group comparison in out-group. Social identification leads to activities that are congruent with identity, support for institutions that embody the identity, stereotypical perceptions of self and others, and outcomes that are associated with group formation, and it reinforces the antecedents of identification "(Tajfel, 1978: 98-117)

In other words, the society identity forms a gender identity. Social identity includes the influence of social influences that lead to the formation of identity, such as activities that support the role of identity. The influence of institutions/group on the formation of the identity of a person or other person and the results of forming group formation associations that directly affect identity. The formation of one's identity cannot be separated from the role of family members and social environment (peers) which is included in several social identities. Thus, family and social environment are the most important factors in forming one's identity.

Family Upbringing: Father Indifference

Family upbringing in this novel is interpreted as the indifference of Alanna and Thom's father to their development. Alanna Trebond was the daughter of the late Alan of Trebond and the late Marinie of Taride. She has a twin brother name Thom. When Alanna and Thom began to mature, their father forced them to follow his wishes without seeing or caring about their true talents and desires.

THAT is my decision. We need not discuss it," said the man at the desk....."He doesn't want us around," the boy muttered. "He doesn't care what we want"

"We know that," was the girl's answer. "He doesn't care about anything, except his book and scrolls." (Pierce, 1983: 1)

In the rules of noble, all girls from noble families studied at the monastery while the oldest sons of noble families sent to the kingdom to learn the skills and duties of a knight. (Pierce, 1983: 4). But in reality Alanna hated something related to magic while Thom did not want to be a knight. From this statement "He doesn't care about anything, except his books and scrolls" it can be concluded that their father did not care about the wishes of his two children. After the death of their mother, Alanna and Thom were cared for by Maude and Coram because her father was very busy with his business. Coram is the royal servant and Alanna's first teacher of fighting and hunting at Trebond while Maude is the village healer of Trebond. In the child development, parents have an important role in guiding and giving direction on how a child should develop as they should.

The indifference of Alanna's father to her growth and desires, causing Alanna to be more familiar with the masculine world from her caregivers, Coram.

Why couldn't Alanna have been the boy? She was a fighter. Coram had taught her at first because to teach one twin was to teach the other, poor motherless things. Then he began to enjoy teaching her. She learned quickly and well—better than her brother. With all his heart Coram Smythesson wished now, as he had in the past, that Alanna were the boy. (Pierce, 1983: 6)

Since childhood Alanna has grown up in a male environment because her twin brother is a man and she was fostered by a royal servant who was a swordsman. Based on this statement "Coram had taught her first because to teach one twin was teach the other" means that besides teaching sword to Thom, Coram also taught it to Alanna. He taught all when Alanna was a child, because at that moment Alanna had aspired to become a warrior woman after she grew up. This has influenced Alanna's personality growth, because the sword is very synonymous with men while Alanna is a woman who should have been taught how to act like a noble woman in general. This thing has encouraged Alanna to have dream of becoming a female knight when she grows up.

"D'you think I want to be a lady?" his sister asked. "Walk slowly, Alanna." she said primly. "Sit still, Alanna. Shoulders back, Alanna.' As if that's all I can do with myself!" She paced the floor. "There has to be another way." (Pierce, 1983: 1)

From the quotation above "D'you think I want to be a lady?" his sis sister asked. "Walk slowly, Alanna." she said primly. "Sit still, Alanna. Shoulders back, Alanna'. Alanna stated she was very hateful when she had to behave like a woman, because since childhood Alanna grown up in the environment that had taught her how to become a knight and without being balanced by any direction of how she should grow and behave as a woman.

Social Environment: Bullying

Alanna's social environment in the palace is very hard and discipline. To be able to become a knight she must learn to master all abilities related to a knight. From her social environment (peers) she got bullying from her friend when she underwent training to become a knight.

When Ralon constantly interfered Alanna even hurt her, Alanna wants to reciprocate and show her abilities that she has learned so far.

He blacked her other eye and split her lip again. Four days later he caught her once more. This time Alanna used a few tricks Coram had taught her. She bloodied Ralon's nose. (Pierce, 1983: 31)

Alanna had been bothered by Ralon for the umpteenth time, he always tried to disturb Alanna when she was alone. From this statement "She bloodied nose's nose" proves that Alanna has managed to avenge Ralon's treatment that has made her eyes bruise, she has proven that even though she is a new student in palace who has a small body but she is not a weak child. She strives to be brave and dares to fight anyone who has bothered her. That reason has made Alanna increasingly masculine because to be able to fight a man who has a larger body, she must to train hard so she can also have as much strength as her opponent.

She lived with Ralon's tormenting and spent her free time wrestling and boxing. (Pierce, 1983: 31)

Alanna felt that she was being target to be disturbed of Ralon because of her small body. Not enough once or twice Ralon bothered her until the last time Ralon managed to punch Alanna's eyes until bruised. This Ralon's action that encourages Alanna to further practice how to wrestle with someone using her bare hands, an ability that is rarely taught in kingdom. Alanna tried to practice with her friend George, who was a former pickpocket who lived in the city. The underestimated treatment obtained by Alanna is what makes Alanna do more masculine trait and behavior than before.

CONCLUSION

Masculinity is a common thing that identic to a man, but Judith Halberstam stated that masculinity not always belongs to a man so this is possible if a woman also produces masculine qualities as a man. it is reflected by Alanna Trebond character in *Alanna: The First Adventure (Song of the Lioness)*, based on the data that has been analyzed, there are two conclusions drawn: first, the character of Alanna in the novel shows that Alanna indicate her as a woman who has three of four important element of masculine character that have been disclosed by Peter Lehman. Second, the causes of Alanna's female masculinity were obtained by the result of family upbringing and the influence of social environment.

In her journey of learning to be a knight, Alanna faced a very hard life that made Alanna increasingly got some qualities of the masculine of man. It proves by her courage; she brave to fight a man who always interferes her, her leadership skill to solve a problem without the help of others as an independent person, her responsibility for the ability that God has given to heal others and her quality as a hero to save others from dangers. Those qualities have fulfilled several elements of masculinity which mentioned by Peter Lehman namely Power, Courage, Heroism and Leadership skill While As stereotype that develop in the society being female means that woman have an elegant figure, soft, weak and timid am the gender role there is being a woman should learn magic and not allowed to became a knight, but all that is not true,

Alanna was able to prove that a woman like her could also be equal to a man especially to become a knight.

However, for the second statement problem is explaining the factors that causing Alanna's masculinity. The first factor derived from the family upbringing which is shown by the result of her father's indifference. since childhood, Alanna's mother has died, so making Alanna lost the feminine figure to guide her how to become a woman should be, while her father was only busy with her studies and indifferent to Alanna's development and never gave guidance or direction to Alanna how she should behave like a woman. all of Alanna's development affairs were left entirely to a royal servant named Coram. Parenting is what makes you know things that are synonymous with masculine. Coram who is a work swordsman has taught him how to walk when Alanna is little. because of that, Alanna has aspired to become a female warrior when she grows up.

The second causes are from outside the family, her peers begins to influence Alanna's character as female masculinity when s he decided to exchange places with her twin brother to be able to practice becoming a knight in the palace environment. From her peers, she got bullying from her friend because her body was so thin and small so she is always felt underestimated. Because of this bullying Alanna prove her abilities that she doesn't deserve to be treated like that, Alanna wants to show that she is as strong as a boy, she is not weak she can attack, she can fight back people who try to disturbed her and she is not weak even though her body looks very thin.

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