

Masculinity Representation in the Movie “Miracle in Cell No. 7” Based on Sociology of Literature Perspective

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Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the representation of a father's masculinity in the movie *Miracle in Cell No. 7* with the causes and impacts on his daughter and the surrounding society. This analysis uses sociology and literature perspective that view literature as a portrait of social reality. This research uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze the sources of information and data from literary works. Based on the analysis found the form, cause and impact masculinity representation of father in movie *Miracle in Cell No. 7*. The represented form is a responsible father, willing to sacrifice and a caring and protective character. The causes of the masculine representation are father's who loves his daughter and his helpful character. While the positive impact toward his daughter and the society are the child who loves her father, forming independent character and maturing his daughter, getting sympathy from the surrounding society and the negative impact is getting scorn and fraud.

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INTRODUCTION

Representation is depiction of an object being means with use of language. Danesi (2004) defines representation as the process recording the idea, knowledge, or message by physical. This definition includes the use of languages, signs, and representative images to represent something. Therefore, representation plays an important role in the formation of a meaning related to the pattern of life and culture of society.

One of the characteristics of which are often is represented in the middle of the community is the nature of masculine. However, masculinity is essentially a cultural value that develops within a society and makes it a standardization in action. So, if the representation and masculinity are linked, it will form a definition of the society masculinity. How the masculinity clashed with the culture that has become a determination in the community it self.

A representation of masculinity often used as a concept that highlighted in the movie business. In the movies, forms of the nature of masculinity that occur in the community later reflected in visual form. So that came figures imaginative described having the nature of masculinity with different way character-building and various forms . A figure by which often burdened masculinity to represent it was the father.

Father is a male figure who often appears in various movies. He is a part of a family group. The figure of a father is representation of a masculinity values. Zanden (in Wibowo, 2011) says that these values of masculinity are values that refer to hard, brave, and independent. Nowadays, people's portrayal of the father figure is heavily influenced by the movies they were watched. Many movie makers have the theme of a father's struggle that is represented by different concepts, ways, and characteristics. One of them is Korean Movie called *Miracle in Cell No. 7*.

The movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*" was released on January 23, 2013. This movie which originated from South Korea is one of the most popular movies since 1st date released. The movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*" is directed by Lee

Hwan Kyung starring actress and famous actor from South Korea like Park Shin Hye. This movie is a drama comedy genre that brings the story of a father's struggle life. The figure of the father in this movie is not in describe as fair as a father in another movie. Contrast to other movies that often depict a father with his strong masculine side, this movie actually tells a father who has mental retardation.

Masculinity can be called as a guideline a man in accordance with what is acceptable in the community. As an example, a man is forbidden to cry because crying is a woman's trait. In the movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*," father's masculinity figure described behind defect mentals and responsibilities as single parent. Sourced from the inappropriateness of a father's masculine form in the movie "*Miracle In Cell No. 7*" can have an impact on the child as well as the surrounding environment. The impacts can be positive or negative. In this research, representation interpreted as a thought laid on objects, or even in the real world and function of language as a mirror to reflect meaning that existing. So if it is associated with the theory of the sociology of literary works, this research will dig out the meanings of the father's masculinity representation that reflected in the movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*."

To find the form of a father's masculinity representation and its effects contained in the movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*" researchers use the theory of sociology of literary works. According to Wellek & Warren in his *Theory of Literature* (1994) the sociology of literature disputes the literary work itself. Review the contents of literary works, objectives, and other things implicit in the literary works itself and related to social problems (Wiyatmi, 2013). The theory that made literary work as the focus, is considered suitable as a foundation because the research object is a literary work in which there are social aspects that are reflected, that is representation of masculinity. Because, in the presence of the masculinity of a father in the movie "*Miracle in Cell No. 7*" can affect the occurrence of social relationships to the environment.

Research on sociology of literature has been done by some researchers before. The first, Margono (2015) has researched woman gender struggle equality at Abidah El Khalieqy's Novels". Margono (2015) talk about the profile of the main character, gender inequality, struggle gender equality and struggle most dominant, ideology, and social context at abidah el khalieqy's novels. This research is qualitative study with content analysis technique. Research approach that used is sociology and literature with genetic strukturalism theory. According to his research the most common gender imbalance is violence. Struggle gender equality most dominant were have higher education. Liberal Islam ideology is the basis of Abidah El Khalieqy's thinking in looking at gender issues. The social context behind the writing of Abidah El Khalieqy's novels is a patriarchal society that positions women as the second sex. The basic motive that drives the story of Abidah El Khalieqy's novels is the contradiction between the patriarchal society and the feminist group (Margono, 2015).

Secondly, Orong (2017) has researched portrait of social life of Flores People in Novel "Ata Mai" (Sang Pendatang). This study aims to express the portrait of Flores social life in the novel Ata Mai (Sang Pendatang) by using literary sociology as an approach. The literary sociology referred to this research is identical side with sociocritics. The method used in this research is a qualitative method that produces descriptive data in the form of written words. From the analysis it is known that through the novel "Ata Mai" (Sang Pendatang) the author observes, documents, and describes the factual reality of Ende-Lio, Flores, East Nusa Tenggara as an expression of his authorship. The intensity of knowledge and experience of authors of the Ende-Lio Flores tribe appears in its findings on social issues such as poverty, oppression of women, education and inadequate health, and self-actualization of people built on self-esteem.

Based on the above exposure, researchers are very interested to examine more about how the form of a father's masculinity in the movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7" with the sociological

perspective of literary works, including its causes and impacts to the society.

METHODS

The approach used in this research is the sociology of literary works. Sociology of literary works is an analysis of the social aspects in literary works to understand and interpret its relationship with the social condition of society outside. Review the contents of literary works, objectives, and other things implicit in the literary works itself and related to social problems (Wiyatmi, 2013). This research is a type of qualitative research because researchers want to describe the form, cause, and impact of a father's masculinity representation in the movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7." Qualitative is a descriptive research and tend to use analysis. Creswell defines it as an approach to exploring and understanding a central phenomenon (Raco, 2010).

The object of this research is a South Korean movie entitled "Miracle in Cell No. 7." The scope of this research is the masculinity represented by Father who became the central figure in this movie. The primary data source of this research is Miracle in Cell. 7 movie which was directed by Lee Hwan Kyung and released on January 20, 2013. While the secondary data source in the form of reviews, journals, articles and internet sites related to the object under study.

The technique of data collection is watching (Danim, 2004) and noting (Kaelan, 2012). The technique of data validation is increasing perseverance, applying triangulation, and discussing with experts (Sugiyono, 2015). The technique of data analysis is Miles & Huberman model (1994), that contains of four steps. They are data collection (Kaelan, 2012), data reduction (Emzir, 2016), data display (Kaelan, 2012), and conclusion (Sugiyono, 2015).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Literary works are a reflection of the reality that occurs in society. The explanation of the link

between literature and the real world, as Teeuw (1984) said that a literary work was born out of an example of reality which also doubles as a model of reality. As a miniature world, literary works serve to inventory a large number of events that have been cultivated in patterns of creativity and imagination. Basically, the whole event in the work, even the works belonging to the most absurd genre is also a prototype of events that was ever and may occur in everyday life (Ratna, 2003). One of the phenomena that is often recorded in literary works is the depiction of different masculinity in every literary work. Below will be researched the form of father's masculinity representation in Movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7" including its causes and impacts to the society.

Forms of Masculinity Representation A father in Movie "Miracle In Cell No. 7"

There is a tendency form of father's masculinity representation in the movie.

A Responsible Father

In general view masculinity is usually associated with physical appearance. Characterally, masculine is usually glued to the competitive and choleric. However, in the context of family relationships, the masculinity of a father is linked with leadership and accountability to the family. There is tends to be a prototype of events that describe social reality in people's lives. That is the legal injustice experienced by Yong Gu figure. In short, the movie tells the story of the struggle of a father who has mental weakness, who struggled to raise his daughter named Yesung. Lee Yong-gu who has mental limitations must be responsible for a 6-year-old daughter and has to be take a care for her lovingly.

Yong Gu is a single parent who has a single daughter named Ye Seung. However, Yong Gu still carries out his duty as a father to earn a living. As depicted in the minutes to 00:11:14, he works as a parking attendant at a supermarket. From his salary, Yong Gu can enroll Yesung to go to school and to support himself. As a father, Yong Gu must have masculine traits. With his

background as a mentally retarded man, the masculinity represented by the father figure here is illustrated by the new man with his responsible characteristic as a father. Having a sense of responsibility is also a man's masculine form, because masculinity as a cultural value that develops in a society not only describes a man with a big muscular body and likes to fight. Masculinity is formed by society, culture, and history. Masculinity is never concrete, it has the capacity to be always modified and changed. For example, when a man increases his age, his sensitivity and expression of masculinity changes as the world revolves around him (Beynon, 2002).

Since Yong Gu is a single father, the duty of a wife is also imposed on him. Yong Gu performs these domestic duties every single day with the help of Ye Seung as John Beynon says masculinity is depicted with men who are more caring, sensitive, expressive, and willing to do domestic work (Beynon, 2002). As a result of patriarchal culture adopted by the society puts the classification of the sector in the household.

Although there are now many women who have entered the public sector to work, but it is still considered that the main breadwinner is a man. Men are placed in the public sector (breadwinner) and women are placed in the domestic sector (taking care of households) (Budiman, 1985). The manifestation of masculinity is depicted in a father who is responsible for his family. With all the physical limitations he experienced, he still fulfilled his responsibility to earn a living while doing the domestic work that should be done by women.

Willing to Sacrifice

Yong Gu's affection for his daughter is enormous because Ye Seung is the only family he has. The masculine traits that Yong Gu represents for his daughter are willing to sacrifice. This is emanated when Ye Seung wants a Sailor Moon bag then Yong Gu goes to great lengths to buy him an expensive bag. Yong Gu is willing to work from morning till night so his money can be collected to buy the only bag left in the store. Because Ye Seung so wanted the bag to wear on

his first day of school. In the minute 00:09:14 describes Yong Gu willingly beaten a police commissioner who first bought a bag that Sailor Moon so the commissioner gave up the bag to buy it.

At 00:15:20 minute When the scene re-enacts, in order to meet his daughter, Yong Gu is forced to obey what the warden ordered. The incident was recorded in the dialogue between Yong Gu and the guards as follows:

"Quickly open your pants," forced the warden.
"I do not want to take it off," Yong Gu said.
"Hurry up!"
"No, that's a shame."
"Quickly open and finish, then you can go home to see your daughter."
"Ye Seung?"
"Yeah Yeah, Ye Seung, you can see her soon after this."

The above dialogue prove that a sacrifice of Yong Gu as father is very big. He is willing to pick up danger just for the sake of being able to meet his daughter. While inside the prison cell, Yong Gu also gives his food allowance to Ye Seung. He felt very guilty because his daughter looked so skinny after he left.

At 00:18:09 pm Yong gu continues to worry about Ye Seung, when at the police station he insists to borrow a phone at the prison office. The incident was recorded in the dialogue between Yong Gu and the police as follows:

"I have to call home."
"You can not!" Reject police/prison's head wander firmly.
"I have to call, Ye Seung."

Finally, he was beaten by the police in order to be able to know the state of his daughter, because he was very worried about her.

At minute 1:33:03 in the session Yong Gu was forced to admit the allegations he did not actually do, he said:

"Thanks, I'm guilty, I'm wrong, please save Ye Seung."

He was doing that because the police commissioner threatened he would kill Ye Seung

if Yong Gu would not confess. Finally Yong Gu did not flinch to acknowledge the allegations during the trial. He is willing to be executed if Ye Seung survived.

In literary texts the comparison of a character or a natural phenomenon with painting or drawing is a very common comparison everywhere (Teeuw, 2015). Fathers in this movie are not judged appropriately on the basis of their resemblance to reality. Not all fathers have a sacrificial nature as Yong Gu represents, but through that representation, real human masculinity can be measured by the masculinity of the father figure in this movie and behavior determined by the conformity to the masculine.

Masculinity is gender concepts of socially constructed behavior and are generally associated with men. There is no single model of masculinity because the model of masculinity is expressed differently in a particular cultural context and a particular time context. Just like women, men who express themselves incompatible with the hegemonic masculine concept of ideal men also experience oppression in a patriarchal society.

Caring and Protective Character

Some image of masculine according to bungin is agility, courage, challenged danger, and resilience (Bungin, 2001). In the movie, central figure-father figure-here has some images above. The masculinity arises when the character of Yong Gu is concerned with the problems experienced by the people around him. Although Yong Gu had a mental retardation, he is a very care and spirited protector. This character was represented at 00:12:20 when the daughter of the police commissioner had an accident, she slipped and hit a hard object until she was unconscious. Yong Gu immediately takes first aid by giving her an artificial breath and loosening the child's clothes. Although his help was actually made in the slander of raping at the same time killing the child, and resulted in him thrown into prison.

Yong Gu's protective character was so visible when it came into his daughter. As depicted in the minutes of 00:16:18 when the re-scene is over, Yong gu sees Ye Seung coming, his

daughter is screaming for him to make Yong Gu worry then he said:

"Ye Seung, come home, I'll see you later!"

"Daddy do not go!"

"Dad will be home soon, come home! You can be cold !, come home! You can catch a cold !, Go home!"

Yong Gu even told his daughter to go home so as not to be cold because it was heavy rain. Yong Gu also tells Ye Seung not to worry about him and assures Ye Seung that he is all right. This reflects that, Yong Gu wants to protect his daughter by choosing to lie about his true state. As a father, surely he would make his daughter's safety as a number one priority.

At 00:26:14 Yong Gu rescues his roommate, Bang Jang, who will be caught by other prisoners. The prisoner will stab Bang Jang with a pen then Yong Gu who knows the movements of the prisoner directly ran blocking Bang Jang and finally he was stabbed the ballpoint pen. Although Yong Gu mentally retarded, but the response is very fast. He also dares to get the disaster to help his friend who does not treat him well. This proves that Yong Gu has a masculine depicted with his helpful and protective character. As said before, Masculinity is defined as protective, independent, mature, and self-confident.

In the minutes of 00:46:07 after being caught that brings Ye Seung into the cell by the wardens's head who caused Yong Gu to get even worse punishment. But again what he feared was her daughter.

"It's a heavy rain, Ye Seung can be cold."

"Cold? Why did you say that?", Asked the head wardens.

"Ye Seung does not have an umbrella, he can be cold, Ye Seung can be scared, Ye Seung !!!"

Because of his behavior, finally he received a physical punishment from the warden's head. The detainee's head beats Yong Gu until he's blackened because he's upset with Yong Gu who is worried about his daughter when he receives the punishment. Yong Gu loves his daughter more than himself. He often does stupid things

that can harm his situation for the happiness of his daughter. Though he is in a pinched state, once, he is worried about remains his daughter, not himself. The masculinity is clearly represented here that the sacrifice of a father who willingly exchanges his salvation for his daughter happiness.

Likewise at 00:51:27, while a fire is going on inside the cell, Yong Gu goes to great lengths to help the warden's head who is trapped in a blaze. He told the prisoners and other guards to help the warden's head, but unfortunately no one cares and chooses to save themselves. Undaunted, Yong Gu enters the room where the warden's head is trapped and helps him out. Heroic help causes Yong Gu being severely injured and hospitalized.

The above analysis describes a man with his masculine that can be used as a benchmark in society. How a man can be said to be masculine is not only depicted with a sturdy body and a good fight, but it also can be described as a caring and protective person.

Causes of A father Masculinity Representation in Miracle In Cell No. 7

Masculinity is as a cultural value that develops in a society not only describes a man with a big muscular body and like to fight. Masculinity is formed by social or society, culture, and history (Beynon, 2002). Masculinity of the father figure in movie "Miracle In Cell No. 7," if collided with the life of the community, it will be found the causes of the masculinity appear. The cause can arise from internal factors, the father himself, and also from external factors from surrounding communities. Based on the data collection, researchers found several causes of a father's masculinity in the movie "Miracle In Cell No. 7" as follows.

Father Who Loves His Daughter

This statement "father who loves his daughter" is proven in the scene depicting Yong Gu will do anything to fulfill Ye Seung's wishes, one of which was to buy Sailor Moon's bag that her daughter had long desired. Then, when Yong Gu repeatedly opposes the police because he

wants to meet Ye Seung soon, Yong Gu is very worried about his only daughter. Yong Gu obeys everything, the commissioner and police tell him to admit to a crime, but he did not commit. This is because the commissioner said if Yong Gu confessed then Ye Seung will survive.

Father Who Loves To Help

In this movie, the father figure do the help several times that is considered quite heroic. Like when Yong Gu gave first aids to police commissioner's daughter, when Yong Gu rescues his cellmate from attempted murder from other prisoners and also while helps the prison guards' heads who were trapped in a burned cell. The reliefs are done by Yong Gu without any strings attached and he also doesn't want any reward. He does that sincerely and only because his instinct to help is very high.

Impact of Fathers Masculinity Representation toward His Daughter and Society in Movie "Miracle In Cell No. 7"

Movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7" also represents the impact of a father's masculinity. The impacts are both positive and negative impacts. These impacts are children and society's reaction to the masculine traits represented by Yong Gu's character. Based on data collection, researchers found some of the impacts of a father's masculinity in movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7" as follows.

A Daughter Who Loves Her Father

The masculinity of Yong Gu in Miracle In Cell. 7 has a major impact on his daughter. Many scenes depict the daughter who loves his father very much. At 00:58:29 due to his fondness for his father, little Ye Seung wants to go to jail in order to meet his father every day. He says to the warden's head who was visiting him.

"I will not go any further, can you arrest me too?"

Then In the minute to 00:12:41 depicts Yesung who is faithfully waiting for her father to come home from work at the bus stop. She is willing to wait until late at night because her

father doesn't come back soon. In the minute 00:23:25 represents Ye Seung who is very worrying and misses her father, he keeps hoping her father will come home, because she does not know if her father is being put into jail. After knowing if her father was imprisoned, Ye Seung still tries to communicate with her father. As portrayed at 01:35:00 Ye Seung continues to visit her father to the prison and keeps sending him letters. Ye Seung's love for her father did not disappear even though her father had died due to false charges over the death penalty. As illustrated in the minutes to 00: 05:44, 12 years later, Ye Seung still insisted on re-trial to prove his father was innocent of the crime.

A daughter who feels emotional closeness with her father, will minimize her chances of being trapped in the now-unfavorable social relationships (Supriyadi & Zulaeha, 2017). As depicted in the above scenes, showing the father figure here gives a positive impact for his daughter. With the masculine characters, he represents a child's love for her father.

Build An Independent Character and Maturing Children

Not in her entire life, a daughter becomes a little princess for her father. Later a child will grow up and see the outside world. she will meet many human beings with a variety of properties brought by humans. A child will turn into a mature woman who will always try to find identity throughout her life. In any circumstances, a father will be the protector of her daughter. He will direct the girl in her maturity phase. As depicted in the movie Miracle in Cell No. 7 follows.

As an only child, Ye Seung does not like to spoil and spend his father's money for useless things. She is very understanding of her father's mental retardation. However, the character of the father who always cares for her, loves her, protects her, and always does anything to fulfill her wishes, makes Ye Seung feel the affection and sacrifice of her father. Her father's character shapes Ye Seung's personality as an independent child. He doesn't want to add to the trouble of her father's life. So she grows up to be a good child

who is devoted to her parents. At 00:09:51 Ye Seung tells his father not to overpower himself to buy the Sailor Moon bag she really wants. When Yong Gu said:

"Dad will buy it, Moon sailor bag, for the first day of your school."
Then Ye Seung replied, "It's okay, do not push yourself".

The characteristics of the father also make Ye Seung more mature than the children her age. Although, she is still 6 years old, her behaviour is like an adult. As in the minutes to 00:10:17 Ye Seung always brings water supplies to his father and reminds him to eat while saying:

"Daddy, do not drink tap water."
"No tap water, you should drink mineral water!"
"Do not eat a piece of bread, eat cereal."

At minute 1:57:34 when Yong Gu will be executed, Ye Seung takes her father's hand and continues to smile. Trying to be steadfast and keep on smiling, Ye Seung has in fact known, that day is the day his father would be put to death. But she does not want his last memories with her father is a cry (sadness). From the above description and analysis can be interpreted that father figure here plays a big role in the psychological growth of children. The role of the father as an active nanny is essential to redefining masculine norms. The father figure is an example for his children.

The masculine characters shows that the child will form a more independent and mature child. If a child has felt the love of his father, he will be able to maximize all his potential and believe that there is a father figure as his place back in any condition. This is one of the children's rights to parents.

Gaining Sympathy From The Society

Sympathy is a process a person feels attracted to the other side, so as to feel what is experienced, done and suffered by others. Sympathy will take place if there is understanding on both sides. Sympathy is more evident in friendships, neighbor relationships, or employment relationships. Someone feels

sympathetic to others because of his attitude, appearance, authority, or deeds. Yong Gu's sincerity in providing help to others and his love for his daughter makes the people around him sympathetic. Most of the characters in the movie shows his sympathy by helping Yong Gu solve his problem. As represented at minutes 00:28:57 after Yong Gu rescues his cellmate from attempted murder from another prisoner, it makes his friend sympathize to him. Those who were at first hostile to Yong Gu, turns out to be his best friends and they help Yong Gu by trying to bring Ye Seung to the cell.

At 1:00:13 cause of feeling indebted after being helped during a fire in prison and seeing how much he loved Yong Gu for his daughter, the warden's head assist Yong Gu to meet Ye Seung. The warden's head secretly takes Ye Seung into the cell and brings him to Yong Gu.

Then at 1:13:28 Yong Gu's cellmate and the prison warden tries to help Yong Gu to straighten out the scene about the daughter of the commissioner's death. Because they doesn't have the heart, people as good as Yong Gu are executed for crimes that he doesn't commit.

The above explanation illustrates that the manifestation of the father's fatherhood in *Miracle In Cell no. 7* really has an impact on the surrounding community. The form of impact in the form of helpers to help the father figure may be considered less realistic. In this modern age, it is very rare that people are willing to sacrifice themselves wholeheartedly for the sake of others.

Watt (in Damono, 1979) has said that the sociology of literary works examines literature as a reflection of society. What is implied in the literary work is considered to reflect or redraw the reality contained in society. It does not necessarily mean that what is in the literature is a real form of social life of society, but the imaginary world of the author also gives a big influence on it. In line with what Ratna says that literature as a miniature world, literary works serve to inventory a large number of events that have been cultivated in patterns of creativity and imagination (Ratna, 2003). These imaginations intend to make a literary work as a motivator towards a more meaningful social action

(Supriyadi & Zulaeha, 2017) as a seeker of truth values, which can elevate and improve the situation and condition of the universe (Ratna, 2003).

So it can be concluded that the representation of Yong Gu's masculinity may indeed be rarely found in the real world. However, from these characters can be found a new motivation that encourages more meaningful social action. Society gets a wider definition and unfettered masculinity with the depiction of old masculinity that is too narrow and subjective. So, the people can feel the positive impact of the masculine characters.

Getting Lots of Scorn and Fraud

In addition to the positive impact, the masculinity of a father in this movie also has a negative impact on himself. The mental backwardness and goodness of Yong Gu make him often get inhumane treatment. Many people scoff at and cheat on him.

As represented in the minutes of 00:15:20, two police guards continue to force Yong Gu to perform the re-scene as they wish, as if Yong Gu was the real suspect. Next at 01:27:00, describing Yong Gu initially confessing and telling him what happened, then Yong Gu was forced to admit his mistake during the trial, the police commissioner beat him and said:

"Confess, otherwise I will do the same things to your daughter." (kill Ye Seung).

Reinforced with a scene at 1:32:03, the police commissioner and his accomplices make use of mental defects and Yong Gu's love for his daughter to force Yong Gu to surrender in everything. Expressed by Ye Seung's statement:

"this investigations are distorted, this investigation is forcibly done to establish a crime. They eliminate the principle of innocent allegation! they used the mental flaw and his love for his daughter to force him to surrender in everything! the defendant's innocence has been sacrificed for their own benefit!"

The scenes above prove how justice is totally impartial to the father figure in this movie.

He is put in jail until sentenced to death without any cause whatsoever. The problems as above often happen in real life. It is revealed by Soekanto that literature displaying the picture of life and life itself is a social reality (Soekanto, 2012). Where affection for children is a weak point of a father is used to gain personal benefits by others.

CONCLUSION

The researchers conclude that the forms of father's masculine representation in movie "Miracle in Cell No. 7" are a responsible father, willing to sacrifice, caring and protective character. The causes of a father's masculinity in the movie are father who loves his daughter and father who loves to help others. And then, the positive impacts of father's masculinity toward his daughter and society are a child's love for his father, build an independent character and maturing children and gaining sympathy from the surrounding society. While the negative impact is getting a lots of scorn and fraud.

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