

CHAPTER III

EXTRINSIC THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1. Extrinsic Aspects

3.1.1. Masculinity Theory

Masculinity according to Raewyn Connell (2005:67) all societies have cultural accounts of gender but not all have the concept masculinity. In this modern usage the term assumes that one's behaviour results from the type of person one is. That it to say an unmasculine person would behave differently, being peaceable rather than violent, conciliatory rather than dominating. Masculinity have mostly taken our cultural stand point for granted, but have followed different strategies to characterize the type of person who is masculine (Connell, 2005: 68). According to Connell, 2005:69 , to avoid the use in which describe to certain women as masculine and some men as feminine regardless of who exhibits them, masculinity is defined as what males are empirically. Masculinity is simultaneously a place in gender relations, the practices through which men and women engage that place in gender and the effects of these practices in bodily experience, personality, and culture (Connell, 2005:71).

Masculinity with growing recognition of interplay between gender, race and class it has become common to recognize multiple masculinity, black as well as white, working class as well as middle class. This is welcome, but it risks another kind of oversimplification. It is easy in this framework to think that there is a black masculinity