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Masculinity Failure in The Movie Entitled *A Raisin in The Sun*

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Abstract. Failure of masculinity is the behavior of a man who fails to show the biological side of his masculinity by being irresponsible, not having a leadership spirit, and experiencing homosexuality. Therefore, the embodiment of the failure of masculinity occurs in the four male characters in the movie entitled "*A Raisin in the Sun*". The research aims to analyze the failure of masculinity experienced by four male characters including Walter Lee, George Murchison, Joseph Asagai, and Carl Lindner, and the impact of the failure of masculinity experienced by those male characters on themselves. This research data was collected by watching movies, looking for subtitles or transcripts, observing transcripts that discuss masculinity failures, identifying data on masculinity failures in the form of hegemonic masculinity, subordinate masculinity, complex masculinity, and marginal masculinity, coding data from transcripts, and finally analyzing masculinity failures. In this research, the theory of patriarchy and masculinity are used, and psychological and sociological approaches are also essentially used to analyze the data. This research uses descriptive qualitative methods including phrases, clauses, words, and sentences. The results of the research found a failure of masculinity in four male characters, including Walter Lee, George Murchison, Joseph Asagai, and Carl Lindner. Second, researchers found the effects of failed masculinity on Walter Lee's character, including depression, emotional suppression, feeling lonely, and lying in the film entitled A Raisin in the Sun. Masculinity is usually shown automatically in the male characters, but this research has found that they fail to do what such masculinity characteristics are supposed to do by them.

Keywords: Effects of failure of masculinity, Failure of masculinity, Masculinity Patriarchy

INTRODUCTION

Masculinity is a biological part of birth that is associated with children, adolescents, or parents who are male. It is demonstrated by their ability to perform in a behavioral, cultural, or social way in the family and society. Connell & Messerschmidt (2005) defined the expression of male masculinity as occurring due to variations caused by social factors such as ethnicity, race, sexuality, and individual personality. Expressions of masculinity can be seen when men express their emotions in individual and group roles. According to Connell (2005), the role of male masculinity expression includes characteristics such as strength, leadership, assertiveness, competitiveness, and a mindset that can control

emotions and be responsible in every decision. The characteristics represent the patriarchal phenomenon.

Based on Buchbinder (2012), patriarchal principles in men are naturally superior to women and thus destined to rule over them. Therefore, men have a responsibility in every decision because they hold privileged roles. In some aspects, the role of the patriarchal system is not considered special. This can change depending on social norms. Most men also oppose the existence of social norms that emphasize that men are more powerful, with speculation that the social norms of the patriarchal system have changed to create a more just society by involving women also having these patriarchal rights. The typical role that men have is to be a protector for women or other 'men' and a leader in the social environment. However, if men are incapable of being protectors, they will fail to lose their biological identity as male figures.

Masculinity failure is clearly described in the male characters of the movie entitled *A Raisin in The Sun* This movie is the third release in 2008. Previously the first movie was released in 1961 and the second movie in 1989. The three movie releases "A Raisin in the Sun" were adapted from a play entitled "A Raisin in the Sun" written by Lorraine Hansberry on March 11, 1959. The movie talks about the life of a black family fighting for a better life in Chicago. The characters played by several men in the movie "A Raisin in The Sun" show a failure in their masculinity.

Walter Lee is one of the characters who plays as the head of a family. The failure of masculinity that Walter Lee receives is when he decides to take a risk by using part of the family's insurance money in hopes of investing in a liquor store business. Walter Lee gives the money to his business partner who then disappears and takes all the money Walter has invested. Walter Lee is very disappointed; he cannot take responsibility because he has promised his family that he will be successful with the liquor store business. However, the unexpected deception by his business partner makes him increasingly fail to become the man in the family, and the hope that life will be better and successful collapses.

A Raisin in The Sun is the movie chosen by the author for research on the failure of masculinity because it shows how male characters try to take responsibility for the role of masculinity but they experience failure caused by several social factors, including family factors and the social environment. The characters in the movie have their own stories of experiencing failure in masculinity. The phenomenon of the role of masculinity occurs because of the demands of human social relations. Every person, especially men, gets a story about life in a world that does not have to be met with high expectations because they will experience the reality of failure.

The focus of research is the failure of masculinity. Three research findings were made to support this research. Burrell (2014) has discussed masculinity in the movie "A Raisin in The Sun" in his research entitled "To Be a Man: A Re-Assessment of Black Masculinity in Lorraine Hansberry's A Raisin in the Sun and Les Blancs" to look at masculinity positively. The results found in his research were that masculinity is displayed in political parties which refer to patriarchal politics, and in the research also displayed masculinity played important role because of feminism perspective conducted by the female character, Lena Younger. Nowrouzi & Faghfori (2015) conducted research entitled "Am I an African or an American? Duboisian Double Consciousness in A Raisin in the Sun". This research focused on the problem of identity and lack of a true self-consciousness that was analyzed by using Dubois' theory of double consciousness. Haleem (2021) discussed research entitled "From the "Other" to Matriarch: The Transcending Role of Black

Women in Hansberry's *A Raisin in the Sun*". The research found "Otherness" results related to feminism. It aims to find women's efforts to transcend the role imposed by "The Other", especially in matters of race by proving that the abilities of male and female characters are equal without any differences. Therefore, previous research refers to the topic of feminism which is different from research on the topic of masculinity. Therefore, none of the three previous studies discussed masculinity in a specific and interesting way. This research analyzes four types of masculinity in more detail, that is, hegemonic masculinity, subordinate masculinity, complex masculinity, and marginal masculinity by relating the failure of masculinity experienced by the male characters in the movie entitled "*A Raisin in the Sun*". Studying masculinity is a common topic to discuss when it deals with the male characters, but this research is different from others because it has found out the failure of masculinity experienced by the male characters. Therefore, the problems of the research are to learn the failure of masculinity experienced by four male characters. They are Walter Lee, George Murchison, Joseph Asagai, and Carl Lindner in the movie entitled "*A Raisin in The Sun*". Besides, the effects of the failure of masculinity experienced by the four male characters toward themselves are also affirmed. By using Cornell's theory of masculinity (2015), the research figures out hegemonic failure, subordination failure, complex failure, and marginalized failure. Moreover, it also reveals the effects of masculinity failure experienced by the four male characters, that is, depression, emotional suppression, feeling lonely and lying.

METHOD

Research design is how researchers obtain data, collect, and then analyze data because it is in the form of words, not numbers. It means this research uses a qualitative descriptive method to describe the subtitle data from the movie "A Raisin in The Sun". According to Thorne (2016), qualitative descriptive research is a technique for conducting research utilizing non-numerical data, such as words or images, by gathering, arranging, classifying, evaluating, or interpreting words.

The qualitative descriptive is also related to critical literary analysis in explaining and understanding literary texts. Qualitative descriptive and critical literary analysis complement each other in an in-depth approach to literary works. It is a qualitative, descriptive research which is the beginning of the critical analysis of literature. The basic things analyzed in literary texts are usually characters, plot, and language which are important elements in literary works. From these basic elements, an understanding of critical literary analysis such as the cultural and social aspects of the literary work emerges. The literary critical analysis approach is carried out to analyze, evaluate, and assess literary works critically (Dobie, 2015).

To conduct this research, the researchers need a research approach. Five approaches can be used in studying literature, namely the moral approach, psychological approach, sociological approach, formalistic approach, and archetypal approach (Scott, 2007). To analyze the movie entitled "A Raisin in The Sun" as a data source for this thesis, the writer needs two approaches, namely a psychological approach and a sociological approach.

The psychological approach can be described as an approach that involves the intentions of artists or writers and the motives of fictitious characters (Scott, 2007). The psychological approach influences the author in the understanding seen in four characters including Walter Lee, George Murchison, Joseph Asagai, and Carl Lindner because this approach is suitable for analyzing the behavior, emotions, and motivation of each character.

Furthermore, the sociological approach provides an understanding that art's relations to society are vitally important and that the investigation of these relationships organizes and deepens one's response to a work of art (Scott, 2007). It means the sociological approach influences the context and culture in society, which means that literary works also include the contribution of social structures such as ideology and norms to reflect the influence and power of society, especially those related to economics, politics, rights, race, or ethnicity. Therefore, those can be seen in four characters who stand out, especially in the problem of the failure of black masculinity.

Moreover, the data analysis technique explains the steps to analyze the findings and the answer to the problem from the research. The data collection technique is document analysis. The analyzed documents are the script for an English movie entitled "A Raisin in The Sun". Document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin & Strauss, 2015). Document analysis methods are involved in text collection techniques.

Therefore, the data collection steps are as follows: 1)Watch a movie entitled “A Raisin in the Sun”, 2) Find subtitles or transcripts from the movie entitled “A Raisin in the Sun”, 3) Observe the transcripts that deal with masculinity failures, 4) Identify data on masculinity failures in the form hegemonic masculinity, subordinate masculinity, complex masculinity, marginal masculinity, 5) Code the data from the transcripts, 6) Analyze the failures of masculinity namely hegemonic masculinity, subordinate masculinity, complex masculinity, and marginal masculinity.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

As the results, the researcher found masculinity failure based on four characteristics of masculinity namely hegemonic failure, subordinate failure, complex failure, and marginal failure. Apart from that, the effects of failed masculinity were also found, namely depression, emotional suppression, feeling lonely, and lying. The result of this research, is as follows.

A. Masculinity Failure

A.1 Hegemonic Failure

Hegemonic masculinity is a form of masculine character that is obtained from cultural factors and can change over time due to cultural and environmental changes, especially the continuing dominance of men over women (Connell, 1995). It means hegemonic masculinity is a social status position that is dominated by men without causing resistance in terms of the female gender. Hegemonic masculinity failure is found in Walter Lee’s character.

1WL06:24

Walter Lee : “What is it he want to do?”
Ruth Younger : “Bag groceries after school.”
Travis : “For the poor Negroes in history, Dad.”
Ruth Younger : “Travis.No. School’s raising money for something.”
Travis : “I gotta have fifty cents.”
Walter Lee : “Why don’t you give it to him?”
Ruth Younger : “Cause we don’t have it.”
Walter Lee : “What you going telling the boy things like that for? Come here, Travis.”
Travis : “Thanks, Daddy.”

Walter Lee : "In fact, here's another fifty cents. Why don't you go buy yourself some fruit or take a taxicab to school or something."
Travis : "Hot dog! Thanks, Daddy."
Walter Lee : "Go on to school now. Don't be late."
Travis : "All right."
Walter Lee : "That's my boy."

Walter Lee's failure is that he feels irresponsible as head of the family (father or husband) when he sees Ruth and Travis arguing about money. However, to be more respected in front of his son, he tries to show that he can give money to Travis even though Walter Lee is also having difficulty in getting money. Within his household, Walter struggles to assert himself as the head of the family.

A.2 Subordination Failure

Subordination masculinity can also take the form of abuse through language, for example towards men who are considered different from a series of vocabulary that contains abuse (Connell, 2005). It means subordination shows the violence that is legally carried out against them, such as economic discrimination or a position of being oppressed through cultural legitimacy. Subordination masculinity failure is found in Walter Lee, George Murchison, and Carl Lindner.

2WL07:24

Ruth Younger : "Walter, you didn't have any money."
Walter Lee : "That was true, then. This is now. This is our time, baby."
Ruth Younger : "Walter, if you're gonna talk to me about that check."
Walter Lee : "Me, Willy and Bobo, we got this thing figured out."
Ruth Younger : "Bobo? Walter, I got nothing to do with that check."
Walter Lee : "You're tired, ain't you, baby? Tired of everything. Me, the boy, the way we live. So tired you couldn't do nothing to help us out, could you?"
Ruth Younger : "Walter."
Walter Lee : "Mama will listen to you. You know she listens to anybody else. That's all I need you to do. Tomorrow morning when you're sitting down drinking your coffee, just sip on your coffee, real easy like, and talk to her like what you're saying ain't really that important to you. Then sip on your coffee some more and tell her that you've been thinking about the deal Walter Lee is so interested in. And before you know it, she'll be listening good, asking you questions, and when I come home I can fill her in on all the details."

Walter Lee's failure is that he showed emotional suppression when experiencing economic difficulties. When he had the idea to start a new business with his friends, he tried to change the family's difficult economic situation but he was hindered because Ruth Younger would not help him talk to Lena Younger about his check money. Ruth Younger did not want to help Walter Lee realize his desire to open a liquor business and was opposed by Lena Younger. The check money belonged to Lena Younger and Beneatha to continue her studies to become a doctor. Therefore, Ruth Younger had no control over the check money even though Walter Lee had that right. Apart from that, Walter Lee also asked for help from Ruth Younger who was a woman, this shows that Walter Lee failed to prove his masculinity. In his own home, Walter feels inferior, especially to his mother Lena (Mama), who is in charge of the family's money in the end. His sense of helplessness

is exacerbated by the fact that he is constantly overruled, despite his desire to assume leadership roles and demonstrate his masculinity.

Moreover, here is the conversation between George and Beneatha. George proudly shows how wealthy his father is, but it is still not enough for a black in the white world.

2GM2:11:32

George Murchison : "..."
Beneatha : "What do you plan to do, George?"
George Murchison : "Do? Well, first, I'll put my arm around you, like this."
Beneatha : "I'm serious, George."
George Murchison : "Okay, I will play along, for a minute. I plan to finish college, then get a job at my dad's company, make a lot of money and then get married. Happy?"
Beneatha : "I want to make a difference."
George Murchison : "A difference?"
Beneatha : "Yes. I don't want to be like everybody else, like Mama and Ruth. I want to do something with my life. You know what I mean?"
George Murchison : "No."

George Murchison tries to respond to Beneatha and parallels Beneatha's mindset and direction of conversation. However, George Murchison failed in masculinity when he demonstrated his rich economic or social life by getting an inheritance from his Father easily without working hard. This can influence Beneatha's perspective which is different from George Murchison's. Beneatha just wants her life to be better than her family's poor economy and she wants to try something that can change her life, namely becoming a doctor. In this case, George Murchison also failed because he could not understand Beneatha's future. Instead of expecting Beneatha to be intelligent and independent, George tries to conform her to traditional gender norms by expecting her to be quiet, pretty, and obedient. But Beneatha challenges his ideas about relationships and masculinity by rejecting him and defying his expectations. His intended role as the "ideal" suitor is undermined when he fails to exert control or influence over Beneatha, revealing his incapacity to rule in interpersonal interactions.

1CL2:26:04

Carl Lindner : "I'm sure you're aware some of the incidents which have happened in various parts of the city where colored people have moved in to certain areas. Now, what we have, I feel, is a unique organization in American life, where we're trying to do something about it. I mean, most of the trouble in this world is because people don't sit down with one another and talk to each other."
Carl Lindner : "Yes, as people should talk to one another, and see, you know, if we could work this thing out. Please, believe me when I say race prejudice has absolutely nothing to do with this. It's just that the folks in Clybourne Park feel that, for the happiness of all concerned, our Negro families are better off, they're happier, living in their own communities."
Walter Lee : "Is this what you came all the way over here to tell us?"

Carl Lindner : "Well, in the face of what I've just said, we are prepared to make your family a very generous offer."
Walter Lee : "Yeah?"
Carl Lindner : "Yes, the association, along with the collective efforts of our people, would like to buy your house back from you at a financial gain to your family."
Walter Lee : "All right, you through?"
Carl Lindner : "What? No, I'd like to give you the exact terms of the financial agreement, if I may."
Walter Lee : "Oh, no,no. We don't need no exact terms of no agreement."
Carl Lindner : "Do you really feel.."
Walter Lee : "No, no. Don't worry about how I feel. Come on. Get out of my house."

Carl Lindner has the task of helping relations between the community, especially whites and blacks, in Clybourne Park, which is dominated by white residents. Carl Lindner failed in his role of masculinity because it caused an imbalance in the relationship between white and black society. Carl Lindner also emphasized that he was on the white side, it could be said that Carl Lindner also committed racism against the black race.

A.3 Complex Failure

Complex masculinity is a diverse nature of masculinity and very few men meet the applicable normative standards such as hegemonic masculinity (Connell, 2005). It means that complex masculinity does not dominate women or men, complex masculinity is neutral but receives benefits from the dominant position of patriarchy. Complex masculinity failure is found in Walter Lee, Carl Lindner, and Joseph Asagai's characters.

6WL11:26

Walter Lee : "I was just wondering if you made up your mind and everything. Not too many girls who decide to become a doctor. Have we figured out exactly how much medical school is gonna cost?"
Ruth Younger : "…"
Walter Lee : "You know that check coming tomorrow."
Beneatha : "The money belongs to Mama, Walter. She can do with it whatever she wants or do nothing at all. Maybe just nail the check up on the wall and stare at it all day. It's hers and not ours. Hers."
Walter Lee : "Well, now ain't we just the considerate daughter? You just got your mother's best interest at heart, don't you, girl? But it's okay if to take a few thousand dollars of her money to put you through
Mama want college."
Beneatha : "..."
Walter Lee : "No, but the line between asking and just accepting when the time comes is big and wide, ain't it?"
Beneatha : "What do you want from me, brother? To quit school or just drop dead? Which?"
Walter Lee : "Either one would suit me fine."
Ruth Younger : "…"
Walter Lee : "No, I'm sick of her holiness sashaying around here like she all high and mighty. Me and Ruth, we done made some sacrifices for you. Now it's time you start making some sacrifices for the rest of the family."

Ruth Younger : "...."
Walter Lee : "Oh, no, you are in it. Aren't you the one that's taking in other people's dirty laundry to put clothes on her back?"
Ruth Younger : "..."
Walter Lee : "Oh, but it's fair for Walter not to get anything. No, it's not like anybody expects you to get on your knees and say, "Thank you, Walter. Thank you, Mama. Thank you, Travis", for wearing the same pair of shoes the last two years."
Beneatha : "…"

Walter Lee tries to reflect on himself by accepting the bad economic situation and wanting to start a business with his mother's check money. However, he fails to control his emotions when he finds out that his mother wants to give some of the money for Beneatha's medical school fees. Walter Lee feels that the money is all his to build the business because he is the only mature man in the family who has a very important right. It causes his masculinity to fail because as a man he only relies on his father's pension money. As a man who has masculinity, he should get up and look for a decent job to improve the family economy.

2CL2:31:37

Carl Lindner : "All right, what do you people think you have to gain by moving into a neighborhood where you're not wanted? You know, people get awful worked up when they feel their whole way of life, everything they ever worked for is threatened."
Walter Lee : "Get out."
Carl Lindner : "You can't force people to change their heart, Mr.Younger."
Carl Lindner : "In case you change your mind, you have my card."

Carl Lindner failed in his role to demonstrate masculinity because of the pressure on the social level that white society put on him to overcome the problem of Walter Lee's family moving in their settlement. Carl Lindner also failed in the dominant masculinity of power thereby gaining no equality between the white settlement and the Walter Lee family.

3JA2:41:26

Joseph Asagai : "I never thought I would see you in such a despair. And after such a small defeat."
Beneatha : "Small defeat? Asagai, this family has been wiped out. What's the matter with you? Don't they use money where you come from?"
Joseph Asagai : "Look at me. Look at me, Alaiyo. Was it your money? I asked if it was your money that was lost?"
Beneatha : "It belonged to all of us."
Joseph Asagai : "Says who? Did you earn it? Did anyone earned it?"
Beneatha : "My father earned it."
Joseph Asagai : "Oh, yes, and he died to make it available. But what if he had not died? What then would have happened to all the dreams, the house, the scheme, the doctor dream? There is something very wrong when all the dreams in a house depend on a man dying. Yes, your brother made a stupid, childish mistake, but you know what I think? I think you are grateful to him."
Beneatha : "What are you talking about?"
Joseph Asagai : "I'm talking about how grateful you are, now that you can give up on your dream. Heck, give up on the whole human race. All your big

talk about, "What good is struggle" and "Where we are all going" and "Why are we all bothering.""
Beneatha : "And you cannot answer it."
Joseph Asagai : "I live the answer. I am the exceptional man in my village who can even read a book. America to most of my counrtymen is an abstract, a place on a map. I live and study here. I know extraordinary things can happen because they happen for me every day. So stop your moaning and groaning, Alaiyo, and tell me what you plan to do."
Beneatha : "I don't know. I guess I need to think."
Joseph Asagai : "I will help you. When all this is over, you will come with me."
Beneatha : "You're asking for a date at a time like this?"
Joseph Asagai : "Not to the movies or to dinner. You will come with me, home, to Africa."
Beneatha : "To Nigeria?"
Joseph Asagai : "I will show you the mountains and the stars, and give you cold drinks from the calabash, and teach you the old songs and the ways of the Yoruba people. And, if ever you get homesick, we will pretend you have been away for only a day."
Beneatha : "You're getting me all mixed up."
Joseph Asagai : "How? Why?"
Beneatha : "Too many things. Too much has happened today. I need to think."
Joseph Asagai : "I will leave you to think. So often have I looked at you and said, "So this is what the New World hath finally wrought.""

Joseph Asagai failed in his masculinity when he asked Beneatha to come with him to Africa instead of staying in America. This shows that Joseph Asagai only relied on his hometown to live with a good economy rather than survive in America with a struggling life. Joseph Asagai failed because he could not adapt to the economic and social environment in America as a man who was responsible and brave enough to face challenges. He chooses to return home in order to be respected and appreciated.

A.4 Marginalized Failure

Marginalized masculinity is masculinity that is not in the dominant class and is masculinity marginalized by the dominant hegemonic group (Connell, 2005). It means that marginal masculinity groups often occur in black Americans who do not receive equal social authority. Marginalized masculinity failure is found in Walter Lee, Joseph Asagai, and George Murchison.

3WL09:11

Walter Lee : "Why can't you listen to me?
Ruth Younger : "Walter, don't shout at me."
Walter Lee : "That's the only way I can get through to you."
Ruth Younger : "Walter, please."

Walter Lee always tried to find ideas to achieve a good economic life but his ideas always conflicted with his family, which caused Walter Lee to feel neglected by his family. The family members often feel doubtful with what Walter Lee has done because he often fails to do what man of family is supposed to do. His life is still dependent upon the female characters, Lena Younger and Ruth, her own wife. It happened because the female characters in the family have stronger position in the family, even though he is the

man in the family. Walter feels that his manhood is defined by his role as the breadwinner, but he is in continual conflict with his mother, Lena (Mama), and wife, Ruth, who have different ideas about responsibility and success. His view of male leadership is further challenged by the fact that the women in his life frequently make decisions.

The following quotation shows marginalized failure experienced by Joseph Asagai:

1JA42:16

Joseph Asagai : "From the moment I first saw you at school, and you pranced up to me in the most serious of tones, and said, "Mr. Asagai, I would like very much like to talk to you about Africa, because I am looking for my identity."
Beneatha : "And why is that funny?"
Joseph Asagai : "Well, because I didn't at first believe it."
Beneatha : "And why not?"
Joseph Asagai : "Because assimilationism is so popular, so important in your country among the blacks and whites. Everyone must become one and melt into each other."
Beneatha : "I am not an assimilationist."
Joseph Asagai : "Perhaps not."

Joseph Asagai failed in his role of masculinity. Joseph Asagai did not have the confidence to be a black African in America because he felt that he was a minority. His conversation with Beneatha has shown that he felt marginalized. Having masculine characteristics by being brave to live in the white world does not mean that he is able to conquer America. Implicitly, he figured out that living in America was a struggle for a black man like him. Being African in America, Asagai must deal with being viewed through an American prism that exoticizes or minimizes his cultural identity because he is frequently viewed as an outsider. He embodies a traditional and heritage-based non-Western masculinity that occasionally conflicts with American ideals and viewpoints.

Pay attention to the following conversation among George and two female characters, Beneatha and Ruth:

1GM01:00:06

George M : "My my,my, aren't we the revolutionary tonight? You will lecture me on our great West African heritage. Let's hear it. Expound upon the great Ashanti empires and the Songhay civilizations. Oh, and let's not forget the brilliance of the sculpture of Benin and the poetry of the Bantu. Heritage? Let's face it, baby. Your heritage is nothing but a bunch of raggedy-assed spirituals and foul-smelling chitlins."
Beneatha : "How comfortable we are wallowing in our ignorance. My people were the first people on earth to smelt iron. The Ashanti were performing surgical operations when the English were still tattooing themselves with blue dragons."
Ruth Younger : "She'll be out in a minute, George."

George Murchison fails in his role of masculinity. As an African man living in America, he is proud to be able to tell and make Beneatha proud of his country. This happened because of the discrimination experienced by George Murchison. He can tell this freely because Beneatha is a black American woman, who is the same black race as George Murchison. George is excluded within his own ethnic community as a result of his affluence and integration into white American culture, which distance him from his

African background. He is criticized by Beneatha for being "ashamed of his heritage," emphasizing how his pursuit of Western standards of manhood and prosperity distances him from people like Asagai who cherish traditional authenticity.

B. Effect of Masculinity Failure

Failure of masculinity affects the lives of male characters in the movie entitled "A Raisin in the Sun". Based on the findings examined with four male characters, the effects of masculinity failure that were most frequently found were Walter Lee and Joseph Asagai. The result of the effect of masculinity failure is as follows.

B.4 Depression

Depression is a bad mood due to mental and physical pressure starting with prolonged emotional stress influenced by a person's thought process and behavior without receiving emotional support from other people. This was also experienced by Walter Lee as an effect of failed masculinity.

8WL13:17

Walter Lee : "Nobody in this house is ever gonna understand me."
Beneatha : "Cause you're a nut."
Walter Lee : "Who's a nut?"
Beneatha : "You. The is mad, boy."
Walter Lee : "The world's most backword race of women, and that's a fact."

Walter Lee felt he was under bad pressure because no one in his family supported the business idea of opening a liquor store using his mother's check money. Walter Lee felt under bad pressure because no one in his family supported his business idea of opening a liquor store using his mother's check money. The depression that occurred in Walter Lee was a result of Ruth Younger and Lena Younger opposing this idea because opening a liquor business was an illegal business in America at that time. Walter Lee, who has masculinity and patriarchy because he is a man in the family, should be the leader and responsible for his family in fighting for a bad economy to be better. However, Walter Lee failed in this regard. Walter Lee did not want to try to find a decent job because he was already depressed by the economic situation and the lack of social equality that occurred in America, meaning that blacks would only get work as slaves.

B.2 Emotional Suppression

Emotional suppression is when someone tries to hide signs of emotion by using words, facial expressions, and body gestures to strengthen the response of the interlocutor, but this emotional emphasis is usually unsuccessful. This was also experienced by Walter Lee when he spoke with Ruth Younger to help communicate with Lena Younger. Another discussion about the effects of masculinity is also experienced by the character Joseph Asagai.

3JA2:41:26

Joseph Asagai : "I never thought I would see you in such a despair. And after such a small defeat."
Beneatha : "Small defeat? Asagai, this family has been wiped out. What's the matter with you? Don't they use money where you come from?"
Joseph Asagai : "Look at me. Look at me, Alaiyo. Was it your money? I asked if it was your money that was lost?"
Beneatha : "It belonged to all of us."

Joseph Asagai : "Says who? Did you earn it? Did anyone earned it?"
Beneatha : "My father earned it."
Joseph Asagai : "Oh, yes, and he died to make it available. But what if he had not died? What then would have happened to all the dreams, the house, the scheme, the doctor dream? There is something very wrong when all the dreams in a house depend on a man dying. Yes, your brother made a stupid, childish mistake, but you know what I think? I think you are grateful to him."
Beneatha : "…"
Joseph Asagai : "I'm talking about how grateful you are, now that you can give up on your dream. Heck, give up on the whole human race. All your big talk about, "What good is struggle" and "Where we are all going" and "Why are we all bothering.""
Beneatha : "…"
Joseph Asagai : "I live the answer. I am the exceptional man in my village who can even read a book. America to most of my country men is an abstract, a place on a map. I live and study here. I know extraordinary things can happen because they happen for me every day. So stop your moaning and groaning,Alaiyo, and tell me what you plan to do."
Beneatha : "…"
Joseph Asagai : "I will help you. When all this is over, you will come with me."
Beneatha : "You're asking for a date at a time like this?"
Joseph Asagai : "Not to the movies or to dinner. You will come with me, home, to Africa."
Beneatha : "To Nigeria?"
Joseph Asagai : "I will show you the mountains and the stars, and give you cold drinks from the calabash, and teach you the old songs and the ways of the Yoruba people. And, if ever you get homesick, we will pretend you have been away for only a day."
Beneatha : "You're getting me all mixed up."
Joseph Asagai : "How? Why?"
Beneatha : "Too many things. Too much has happened today. I need to think."
Joseph Asagai : "I will leave you to think. So often have I looked at you and said, "So this is what the New World hath finally wrought.""

Joseph Asagai experienced the effects of failed masculinity. Joseph Asagai has so far had the courage to survive in America alone, but he told Beneatha that when they lived together, Joseph Asagai invited Beneatha to return to Africa. Joseph Asagai's emotional suppression of Beneatha is a good thing, however, it cannot be guaranteed that Beneatha will be comfortable living there. In effect, Joseph Asagai only wanted Beneatha to follow his ego and desires.

B.3 Feeling Lonely

Feeling lonely is an emotional feeling experienced by someone because they do not receive support from family, friends, or society and feel isolated so no one understands this feeling. This is also experienced by Walter Lee's character.

9WL49:58

Walter Lee : "Our lives have changed. Look, Mama. Here's the agreement between me, Willy Harris and Bobo. All in written up. All legal-like"
Lena Younger : "Son, I think you need to talk to your wife. I will leave you two alone."

Walter Lee : "Now, what I need to talk to her for? Mama"
Lena Younger : "Son, talk to your wife."
Walter Lee : "Mama, look. Why can't anybody ever listen to me?"
Lena Younger : "Walter Lee, I don't allow not yelling in this house, and you know that."
Walter Lee : "Okay. Okay, see, Mama, no yelling."

Walter Lee experienced the effects of feeling lonely when he was with his family because no one could support him, or hear him, and he felt neglected. Therefore, Walter Lee got worse when he wanted to try to change his bad economic life but no one from his family was on his side. The loneliness experienced by Walter Lee made him feel uncomfortable. Family is the main thing that should be a support in all things, there is nothing in Walter Lee who is slumped with the complexities in his mind. Walter Lee was lonely when no one wanted to hear about his efforts to build a business that would make him successful and change economic life for the better. When Walter Lee tried to talk about his business, everyone ignored him. The reason behind this was that Walter's family abandoned it because the business was illegal, but Walter still tried to set up his business. This made Walter's family tired of talking to him.

B.4 Lying

Lying is an incorrect act of providing information that is done intentionally to deceive other people. Lying also has several contexts, namely to deceive other people, protect oneself, and keep a secret. This was also experienced by Walter Lee.

15WL01:01:18

Walter Lee : "New York ain't got nothing Chicago ain't got, just a bunch more people all squeezed up together."
George M : "So, you've been?"
Walter Lee : "Plenty of times."
Ruth Younger : "Walter!"
Walter Lee : "Plenty. Why don't you offer this man some refreshments? They don't know how to entertain here, man."
George M : "I don't really care for anything. Thank you."

Walter Lee lied when he spoke to George Murchison. Walter Lee tried to equate his poor economic life with the rich economic life of George Murchison. Walter Lee did this because he wanted to be seen as having similar economic equality so he stated that Walter Lee had visited Chicago, but in fact, he did not. Walter Lee lied to protect himself and his family from being embarrassed and not feeling humiliated by George Murchison who was black but had a rich life.

Discussion

Because he is a Black man living in a segregated society, Walter is unable to access opportunities on an equal basis. His failure to give his family a better life makes him feel emasculated and frustrated. He sees investing in a booze store with the money from his father's life insurance as a means of escaping his lower-class background. However, racism and other outside factors continuously thwart his ambitions, limiting his ability to advance in life. The effect of hegemonic capitalism ideas is evident in Walter's assumption that money can buy respect and authority. In addition to being a personal experience, he feels inadequate because of broader societal influences. He views riches as a sign of achievement, and he cannot obtain the respect and social standing he seeks without it.

Moreover, the concept of subordination failure is experienced by three male characters, Walter Lee, George Murchison and Carl Linder. Walter experiences a type of subordination failure as a result of his inability to acknowledge how outside factors—such as racial discrimination and structural injustices—shape his reality. At first, Walter feels stuck in his submissive role and unable to escape when his investment collapses and his family's ambitions are jeopardized. His unsuccessful attempt to take charge of his life and the destiny of his family illustrates how impossible it is to completely escape subordination in a culture that upholds race and class-based hierarchies. By turning down Karl Lindner's offer to purchase them out of the white neighborhood at the play's conclusion, Walter upholds his family's honor and defies the powers that would subjugate them. Meanwhile, George thinks he can become more accepted and powerful by denying his Black identity and blending in with the upper class. But his internalized subordination is evident in his inability to recognize Beneatha's desires for cultural pride and self-expression. His dedication to the standards of subordination becomes his failure because he interprets Beneatha's refusal to follow his goals as a rejection of advancement and upward mobility. Then, Lindner's subordination failure, however, comes when he underestimates the Younger family's resistance to his overt racial prejudice. Lindner's attempt to uphold racial control is unsuccessful because Walter declines his offer of money in order to avoid integration, which serves to further solidify Black people's servitude. He doesn't see how strong the Younger family's fight for equality and decency is. Lindner's attempt to maintain the social order of subordination finally fails because they reject the subservient role he is attempting to force upon them.

Additionally, Asagai's marginalized failure stems from the challenge of reconciling his identity with the realities of being a Nigerian in a predominantly white, Westernized society. Asagai urges Beneatha to reject the Westernized ideals that have shaped her upbringing and supports her in embracing her African identity. However, a sense of alienation characterizes his own personality. Even if he takes pride in his Nigerian roots, racial and colonial structures in America continue to marginalize him as an African guy in a largely white country. As a result, Asagai's failure has both personal and societal roots in colonialism and the Western devaluing of African cultures. He struggles with the feeling that neither of the two worlds—the one he knows in Nigeria and the one in America—completely welcomes or comprehends him.

CONCLUSION

This research concludes that "A Raisin in the Sun" presents masculinity not as a stable or universally attainable identity, but as a fragile and contested construct shaped by social, economic, racial, and familial pressures. Using Connell's theory of masculinity, the study demonstrates that the four male characters, Walter Lee, George Murchinson, Joseph Asagai, and Carl Linder, experience different forms of masculinity failure, namely hegemonic, subordinate, complex, and marginalized masculinity failure (Connell, 1995).

The findings reveal that Walter Lee is the character most strongly affected by masculinity failure. His inability to fulfill the patriarchal expectations of being a provider, leader, and decision-maker positions him in repeated conflicts with his family and society. His dependence on his mother's money, emotional instability, and repeated economic failures undermine his hegemonic masculinity and place him in subordinate and marginalized positions within both the household and the wider social structure. Similarly, George Murchison's masculinity fails through subordination and marginalization, as his wealth and assimilation into white culture alienate him from his

racial identity and weaken his authority in interpersonal relationships, particularly with Beneatha. Joseph Asagai's masculinity failure emerges through complex and marginalized forms, as his inability to adapt to American social realities leads him to retreat to cultural idealism and emotional pressure rather than confronting structural challenges directly. Carl Linder, although occupying a racially dominant position, also experiences masculinity failure through his inability to negotiate power without reinforcing racism, revealing the instability of dominance-based masculinity.

Furthermore, the study confirms that masculinity failure has significant psychological and emotional consequences for male characters. Depression, emotional suppression, feelings of loneliness, and acts of lying emerge as direct effects of their inability to meet masculine ideals imposed by patriarchy and society. These effects illustrate how masculinity norms not only marginalize women but also burden men, particularly black men, with unrealistic expectations of success, control, and authority.

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