

## **Overview of Family Education and Culture: Masculinity Male Dancer**

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### **Abstract**

Gender is a characteristic difference between women and men that are formed from the culture learned and socialized since childhood. Gender characteristics give rise to the notion that men must be masculine and women must be feminine. The existence of stereotypes about gender roles culturally causes someone who has a profession that is opposite to gender to be considered inappropriate. For example, male dancers are considered not masculine because of society's views. This study wants to describe how male dancers maintain their identity as male and masculine by social perception, the type of masculinity of each subject, and the reasons for respondents choosing the profession of being a dancer. The research method used was a qualitative study in the form of interviews and observations of 3 male respondents who work as towing workers. The theory is used based on Tuncay stating that masculinity can be defined socially as a way to become a man who is defeated into 11 elements. The type of masculinity uses four configurations of masculinity in the masculinity hierarchy and a special learning theory approach in career selection by Krumboltz. From research results known that all respondents still show their masculinity without being influenced by the profession they choose. For respondents to be attractive is what they like. It can be interpreted that one's prophesied does not always affect one's level of masculinity or femininity. Therefore, in the concept of family education, introduction to the profession does not only contain achievement in education but also includes the socialization of values for the development of both self-concept and personality. The importance of family education in the introduction about gender identities and roles in children is a way not to be affected by the stereotypes of gender roles that apply in society but to see the needs of children in self-development and personality.

Keywords: Gender, Masculinity, Dancer, Male.

## **INTRODUCTION**

In general, humans, distinguished by sex or sex, namely men and women. Sex simply means sex, if based on a more complex definition, sex means the interpretation or division of two biologically determined sexes attached to a particular gender (Herdiansyah, 2016). The term gender is introduced by social scientists to explain the differences between women and men who are innate as God's creation and culturally learned and socialized since childhood. This distinction is very important, because so far it often mixes the blend of human characteristics that are natural and non-natural or gender (Puspitawati, 2013). If sex has a gender meaning, Gender is a set of sociocultural characteristics and attributes attached to men and women (Herdiansyah, 2016). Gender is a trait inherent in women and men, constructed socially and culturally. This is clearly different from the concept of sex that concentrates more on the anatomy of human biology and indeed has been determined given (given) . The concept of gender is related to 2 things, namely femininity and masculinity. Women are

always portrayed with peace, shade, gentle, emotional, and more rely on instinct. While men are associated with a strong image, males, are protective, and rational. Once again the concept of gender is the result of social and cultural constructions, so it is not the price of death that we can be born of as human beings, so it is not possible for men and women to exchange gender roles (Fakih, 2013) .

Characteristic on gender raises the notion that boys should be masculine and girls should be feminine (Santrock, 2012). Meaning of the word feminine, natural d book Encyclopedia of Feminism, feminism in English feminism, which derives from the Latin femina (woman), literally meaning "having the qualities of females". The term originally used refers to the theory of sexual equality and the women's rights movement, replacing womanism in the 1980s (Tuttle and Brinson, 1986). According to Indonesian language dictionary, feminine is feminine about (like, like) woman; feminine; while feminine-related femininity; feminine properties; woman.

Masculinity becomes very complex and dynamic. Masculinity is not singular, but diverse and closely related to socio-economic status (Connell, 1998). The discussion of masculinity closely related to male dominance because traditional masculinity believes that men should be the dominating figure. Domination is a way for men to find the side his a men (Sulistyaningsih, 2014). The concept of masculinity from time to time and its image in the media explains masculine terminology as well as when it comes to femininity. Masculine is a form of men's construction of maleness. Men are not born with a natural masculine nature, masculinity is shaped by culture (Demartoto, 2010). The thing that determines the nature of women and men is culture (Demartoto, 2010). In general, traditional masculinity assumes high values, including power, fortitude, action, control, independence, self-satisfaction, male solidarity, and work. Among those deemed low are interpersonal relationships, verbal skills, domestic life, tenderness, communication, women, and children (Nasir, 2010).

Masculine is a trait that is believed and shaped by culture as the ideal traits for men, whereas Feminine is a trait that is believed and shaped by culture as ideal for women. Femininity and Masculinity are related to gender role stereotypes . This stereotype of gender roles results from categorization between women and men, which is a social representation that exists in our cognitive structure (Mayes, 2002). Male characters are active, aggressive, rational and unhappy. Men tend to be synonymous with activities that are blessed with outdoor activities such as sports, automotive, adventure in the forest and so forth. The

concept of male thinking is synonymous with active. The issue of masculinity is also rarely raised because people have considered masculinity as fixed and unchanging. In fact, since masculinity is not a biological description but a social construction, it can change at any time (Sondakh, 2014).

The role of gender has begun even when the human has not been born, the most common example in the community, when a pregnant woman is a baby boy, the mother and the nearest person prepare baby equipment of the same color as men like blue or green and also images such as Batman and Superman, whereas if a pregnant woman is a girl, the color selection is identical to a girl like pink, red or orange, as well as pictures of cartoon characters such as Cinderella, Snow White, or Sleeping Princess (Herdiansyah, 2016). Subsequent developments after humans are born, parents have schemes and plans in educating boys or girls with parenting that has been passed on from previous generations, such as many examples in society, parents want boys to become mechanics, pilots, police or jobs identical to the physical strength of men, whereas for girls, parents want to be doctors, nurses, midwives, teachers, and so on that are identical to the work that many do by women. From this case if there is another gender have a profession that is opposite to gender it will be underestimated or considered less feasible. Though the ability and expertise do not recognize the gender limit (Herdiansyah, 2016).

These things then begin to undermine the interrelation between the profession and gender in one's profession. Currently some types of work are no longer shown for a particular gender, for example, designer clothes, obstetricians or soldiers. Men and women today are able to work according to their talents or interests in any field they want. Nowadays it is not unusual for a woman to work as a police officer, a soldier or a minister, while on the other hand many men work as makeup artists or dancers as well as when a man decides to become an androgyny model, becoming a fashion stylist or a job related to side of femininity (Lianawati, 2013)

In the Indonesian language dictionary, the profession in noun is the field of work based on certain skills education (skills, vocational, etc); while profession in a verb that has a meaning to have a profession. In general, a person chooses a particular profession by considering interests, talents, and opportunities. Nevertheless, there are some first variations are Ada that originated from interest, which was accompanied by talent, and supported the opportunity. This is the most common and the simplest path. Interest in a profession can arise

from anywhere. Some of them since childhood have model/idol, for example mother, father, uncle and want to be like them. Others find interest in the information he finds from various sources: magazines, newspapers, movies, television shows, and more. The second is that it can not be interested or do not think, but first find his talent, practice his talent, then become really interested, and the third is that there are also choosing a particular profession not because initially he was interested, but the situation threw him there to do the profession. For example, forced to work in a field that he did not like simply because there is no other work. There are also initially forced parents to pursue a particular profession. For a long time he loved this profession. This is often debated in psychology: an interest in directing a person's profession or profession to direct and even change one's interest (Lianawati, 2013)

One profession that there are dancers described in Indonesian language dictionary man whose job is to dance; dance is to play dance, move-body movements and so on rhythmically and often accompanied by sounds. Dancers are people who can menggal and integrate the three main elements, such as motion, rhythm and taste (Haryono, 2012). One of the dance activities in Indonesia is the celebration of 24 hours dancing in Solo in 2016 has increased the number of dancers around 150 people compared with the previous year that is 4000 dancers (Pradipta, 2016).

An article that discusses one type of dance typical of Indonesia, which makes researchers interested in masculinity dancer that is Reog Dance. Ahead of the warning of one Suro, the new calendar year of Java, Reog was played massively for seven days in a row in the district square. But Reog is not just an ordinary folk art. Behind the fame of Reog turned out to save the dark side of the story of warok and gemblak struggle. The figure of warok can not be separated from the history of the Majapahit Kingdom of the 15th century. At that time, Ki Ageng Kutu who became the ruler of Wengker many established padepokan that teaches kanuragan. The goal is none other than to print the young magic mandraguna. When Ki Ageng Lince was defeated by Majapahit messenger, Raden Bathoro Katong later became the first Regent of Ponorogo. Former students of Ki Ageng Kutu who have surrendered were gathered into manggala (warriors) of the country (Nilan et al., 2014).

They were asked to defend Ponorogo. The manggala of this country is then called warok. The term warok comes from the word wewarah in Javanese language which means able to give guidance and teachings about life. In addition, warok is also known to have the nature of knights such as virtuous, honest, responsible, willing to sacrifice for the benefit of

others, work hard selflessly, just and firmly, and of course sakti mandraguna. In various stories revealed, a warok will undergo tapabrata to achieve supernatural powers. It's no secret, when looking for supernatural powers, a warok would fast a woman, and complete her passion for a handsome boy who deliberately maintained it. This handsome man is called gemblak. Gemblak is a boy aged between 12-15 years. They are handsome and well-groomed. For a warok, maintaining gemblak is a natural thing and accepted by society (Nilan et al., 2014)

It is said that fellow warok also never compete for the power of a fight gemblak dream and also practice borrow borrow gemblak. The cost of a warok to keep a gemblak is not cheap. When gemblak go to school then warok who maintain it must pay for school needs in addition to food and shelter. As for gemblak who do not go to school then every year warok give him a cow. The obligation of every warok to keep gemblak is hereditary believed to preserve the supernatural powers. In addition there is a strong belief among warok, intimate relationship with women even with their own wives, can melunturkan all magic warok. Loving each other, loving and trying to please is characteristic of the special relationship between warok and gemblaknya. The practice of gemblakan among warok, identified ashomosexual practice because warok should not indulge lust to women (Nilan et al., 2014) . Outside of the custom, culture, or ritual associated with the dance performed by male dancers. Their professionalism in presenting a cultural or modern dance deserves to be appreciated despite its stereotypical gender roles.

The profession of the dancers in some views is a feminine profession, which tends to be more involved in women. Men, who are synonymous with the masculine are perceived as a taboo to wrestle this profession. The strong influence of the feminine environment on male self-concept becomes a concern for some people. The results can show that most choose the dance profession as a place to express their hobbies. How male dancers to look masculine is to wear accessories that show kepriaan. Male communication styles mostly tend to be friendly but a little closed about personal things. The conclusion of this study is the meaning of the profession is a profession that must be undertaken with all my heart and accompanied by talent and consistency in pursue this profession, so gain expertise as a professional dancer and meet the economic and personal satisfaction for the perpetrators (Dewi, 2011).

Because of the many views and phenomena that exist in society about the masculinity of a male dancer who is considered not 'male', so the writer feel the need to further analyze how the man works the dancer, still able to show masculinity without affecting his profesion.

## **METHOD**

In accordance with the purpose of research, research approach used in this study is a qualitative approach. What is meant by qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the subject of research holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moleong, 2013). This study wanted to know whether the profession of dancers affect male masculinity, so that required data that describes it. Data on research on Male Masculinity of Dancer Profession and will be translated into a narration and analysis in result of research, hence from mentioned things, this research is included in qualitative research. In this qualitative research using sampling technique as follows:

### **1. Non Random Sampling**

That is a sampling method in which each individual or unit of the population has no probability to select the same. There are certain considerations underlying the selection of samples. Usually these considerations are tailored to the background of the phenomenon raised and the purpose of the study (Herdiansyah, 2015).

### **2. Purposeful sampling**

Is a technique in non probability smpling based on the characteristics possessed by the selected subject, because the characteristics are in accordance with the purpose of research that will be done (Herdiansyah, 2015).

Subjects in this study were men who work dancers. Guidelines used to take samples in this study are sampling based on operational theory, so the subject criteria used in this study are: man, age ranges 18-30 years, and dancer's work.

The method used for data retrieval is the interview can be interpreted as an interaction in which there is an exchange of rules, responsibilities, feelings, beliefs, motives and information. Interviews are not an activity where one person does or initiates a conversation, while the other is just listening. Interviews involve two-way communication between the two camps and the goal to be achieved through the communication (Herdiansyah, 2015 ). And with the observation as a process of data mining conducted directly by the researchers

themselves by doing a detailed observation of the human as the object of observation and its environment in the research arena (Creswell, 2017).

Analyzing data is the most important and the most important core activity in the study. Data analysis is the process of arranging the sequence of data. Organize it in a pattern, category and set of basic descriptions. Analysis of this data is done in a process that its implementation began to be done since data collection done and done intensively after leaving the field (Moelong, 2016).

In the data analysis there are three models, one of which is the fixed preloingan method by Glaser & Straus, called the data comparison method because in data analysis, constantly comparing one datum with another datum. In general the data analysis process includes data reduction, data categorization, and ends with a feeding hypothesis of work (Moleong, 2016).

#### 1. Data Reduction

Identifying satuan Initially identified the unit of the smallest part found in data that has meaning when it is associated with focus and research problem. After the unit is obtained the next step is to make coding. Creating coding means giving code to each unit, so that data can be traced, coming from whichever source.

#### 2. Categorization

Arrange category is the effort to sort out each unit into parts that have similarity.

#### 3. Synthesis

To synthesize means to look for links between one category with another category related to one category with other categories labeled.

#### 4. Preparing a working hypothesis.

This is done by formulating a proportional statement, such as classifying data, finding focus, managing data, reading and annotating, creating categories, separating or cutting data, linking data, creating relationships, relationship patterns, corroborating events, and producing something searched. The first step in a qualitative analysis is to develop a comprehensive and thorough description of the results of the research. Other researchers call it a bold description. Being bold because it includes information about the context of an action, the intensity and meaning that organizes the action and its development by evolution (Moleong, 2016).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Masculinity in Male Dancer

The history of gender differences occurs with a long process, the differences are shaped by many things, among them shaped, socialized, strengthened, even construed through religious teachings, as well as states that are ultimately considered as if they are biologically irreversible, understood as the nature of man and woman's nature. But by using the guideline that any trait normally attached to a particular gender and to the extent that such traits can be exchanged, they are the labeling or construction of society and are by no means natural (Fakih, 2013).

Gender is the different roles, functions, and responsibilities between men and women that are the result of social construction and may change according to the times. Meanwhile sex is a biologically determined sex difference. Sex attaches physically as a means of reproduction. Therefore, sex is the nature or the provisions of God so that it is permanent and universal (Sasongko, 2009). Differences in Men and Women Viewed from Nature, Function, Scope, and Responsibility can be seen in Table 1.

Table 1. Differences man and women

ASPECT	MAN	WOMAN
• Character	• Masculine	• Feminine
• Function	• Production	• Reproduction
• Scope	• Public	• Domestic
• Responsible (role)	• Main Life	• Additional Lives

Masculinity itself can be socially defined as a way to become a man. One element of masculinity itself is reflected through appearance or outward appearance which is mentioned as a male physical appearance. It is this characteristic that becomes an important reference in seeing masculinity (Tuncay, 2006). In general, the preferred values in masculinity are strength, power, action, control, independence, self-satisfaction, and work. In social construction, masculinity is strongly influenced by culture, so the values of masculinity may differ from place to place. In Indonesia, these values are very strong, even implanted when a new boy is born. Various rules and cultural attributes have been received through various media in the form of custom rituals, religious teachings, parenting patterns, types of games, types of television shows, reading books and life philosophy (Demartoto, 2015).

Grouping Masculinity , The Result of Research by Tuncay (2006) Conceptualizations of Masculinity among a "New" Breed of Male Consumers mentions that masculinity can be socially defined as a way to become a man. Tuncay (2006) classifies masculinity into 11 elements, namely:



### 1. Appearance

Appearance or outward appearance is mentioned as a physical appearance that is part of masculinity. Men are often described as being in good condition, stylish and well groomed. It is this characteristic that becomes an important reference in seeing masculinity.

### 2. Love/Family

Love/family, love or family mentioned that this part became the second theme that appears in masculinity. Love is defined as a love expressed to the couple. However, when marriage occurs, couples have children, men immediately change the expression of their love for the child. Men become more likely to care for children.

### 3. Leadership/Respect

Leadership or respect is a characteristic used to see masculinity. This element explains that men should create something, take over, create chaos. Men are also expected to maintain control over all aspects of their lives.

### 4. Money/Success

Money or success becomes the fourth element that arises, including money, wealth, success and ownership of material goods. Career success is also seen as something important and great, and a measure to have material goods, such as cars, gadgets and clothing.

### 5. Women/Sex

This element explains that everything a man does to get a woman. Men dress and become concerned with physical appearance to attract the attention of women and make it a couple. Men drive branded cars and earn money to get women

### 6. Adventure or the outside world

The adventure as part of masculinity, which is a rough masculine cover, is made for adventure and travel.

### 7. Enjoyment

The need for hedonistic pleasure, The need to have fun, enjoy life and have a carefree attitude.

### 8. Knowledge

Describes a broad Theme of knowledge in terms of learning, gaining an understanding of the world, and having intelligence as part of virility.

## 9. Spirituality/Morality

Spirituality is mentioned, religion, or moral values. Often, this theme is the main focus, or the starting point of a person honoring a sense of masculinity.

## 10. Power

That exemplifies the aura of toughness, which is related to the idea of strength.

## 11. Altruism

Altruism is a concern for the welfare of others without reciprocity. Sacrifice for the good and make others happy without thought of self.

The existence of the Configuration of masculinity also affirms the mixing of masculinity and increasingly proves that every masculinity is not the same (Lynch, 2008). There are four configurations of masculinity in the hierarchy of masculinity, namely the hegemonic masculinity, subordinate masculinity, marginal masculinity and complicit masculinity (Price-Robertson, 2012).

### 1. Hegemonic Masculinity

It has the basic purpose of validating male dominance and making it like something reasonable in society. Many men in this configuration are very selfish of the value of masculinity to avoid subordination by others. This configuration is also regarded as one of the most honorable ways one uses to be a real man because this configuration forces many men to position themselves in the relation and configuration of the masculine hegemonic (Price-Robertson, 2012).

### 2. Subordinated Masculinity

It is another form of masculinity that has a relationship with hegemonic masculinity. Subordinated masculinity may apply to homosexual men and homosexual men. A man can experience subordination by other men because they have ideologies related to race, social class as well as sexual preferences. For example, in many cultures, homosexual men suffer a great deal of losses because social construction declares homosexuality as the value closest to femininity (Frank, 2014).

Many people think homosexual men can be easily recognized through the identification of masculine visions that do not match the dominant value of masculinity. This is, in fact, wrong because not all homosexual men have feminine character or character (Frangk, 2014). In fact, homosexual men are able to realize almost all the qualities, characteristics, and properties in the hegemonic masculinity. But the difference is that homosexual men are not exclusively heterosexual men (Frangk, 2014).

### 3. Marginalized Masculinity

Marginalization is defined as the process by which the access of a group or individual to gain an important position in economic, religious, or political power in society is rejected. Some people are marginalized because of some things, often races or social classes. Marginalization in this context is regarded as an exception rather than a rule (Frangk, 2014). Males in this configuration may exclude themselves from such configurations when they acquire and possess great power or high status in society. Examples of groups or men who are often correlated with marginalized masculinity are males with physical limitations or deficiencies (Frangk, 2014).

### 4. Complicit Masculinity

Not all men are under pressure because of race, social class or sexual preference. As mentioned before, hegemonic masculinity induces various symbols to confirm masculinity. However, only a small number of men are capable of having the ability to earn and live with these symbols. Males who do not have these abilities are men who are in a complicit masculinity configuration. Men in this category do have a physical characteristic of the heterosexual standard of hegemonic masculinity idols, but unfortunately have no social power or ability that can make them stand taller in social structure (Frangk, 2014).

According to Connel (1998), men in complicit masculinity often benefit from the presence of hegemonic masculinity. They usually benefit on other masculinity configurations. They benefit from the hegemonic masculinity that has existed today, as an example is teenagers who are members of the sports team at school, but not professionally. They do have a physical representation of the ideal values of hegemonic masculinity. In addition, they also get social status and social privileges that accompany that status. However, at the same time, they realize that they have an inability to achieve ideal standards in hegemonic masculinity and feel that they have no power to change the ideal standard to make it easier for them (Frank, 2014).

Career selection is a business that realizes one's self-concept, meaning that each individual has a self-concept that is then matched or expresses himself with his chosen career. The use of the social-learning theory approach in career selection has been spearheaded by Krumboltz, Mitchell, and Gelatt (1975). In this theory, the process of career development involves four factors:

1. Genetic and special abilities

Genetic inheritance and special abilities include a number of innate qualities that can limit an individual's career opportunities.

2. Environmental events and events

Environmental conditions and events are seen as influential factors that are often beyond the control of the individual. Certain events and circumstances within an individual environment affect the development of career skills, activities, and options.

3. Learning experience

The learning experience includes both instrumental and associative learning experiences. The instrumental learning experience is what the individual learns through reaction to consequences, actions whose results can be directly observed, and through the reactions of others. The consequences of learning activities and their effects on career planning and development are determined primarily by the reinforcement or nonreinforcement of such activities, the genetic heritage of individuals, their particular abilities and skills, and the job task itself. Associative learning experiences include negative and positive reactions to previously neutral situation pairs. For example, the statement "all dishonest politicians" and "all wealthy bankers" has an effect on the individual's perception of occupation. Such associations can also be studied through observation, reading, and film.

4. Approach of the task approach.

Tasks approach skills , covering skills already developed by the individual, such as problem-solving skills , work habits, mental sets, emotional responses, and cognitive responses. These skills determine the outcome of the problem and the tasks faced by the individual. Tasks approach skills are often modified due to good or bad experiences (Tarsidi, 2007).

The meaning of the word Male according to the Big Indonesian Dictionary is the men, Profession is the field of work that is based on expertise, while pari is the person whose job is dancing. Dancers are someone who can master and integrate 3 (three) main elements, among others:

1. *Wiraga* (motion), the point of emphasis lies in the motion of the human body. According to Sukidjo that the body is the main media in humans in performing dance movements, the human body there are two main elements, namely: the first form of "substance" that can only be felt, and the second form of visible (Haryono, 2012).

2. *Wirama* (rhythm), the intention is to concentrate on the ability to interpret the power of rhythm that is closely related to music as its accompaniment. Fast slow and kendho-kenceng in motion settings tailored to the character of the dance presented or the emotional level of the character (Haryono, 2012).
3. *Wirasa* (content/taste), that the ability to express ideas or dance characters that will be presented through physical forms, may only be accomplished through a perfect awareness of the body of the dancer itself (Haryono, 2012).

Based on the description above, can be formulated ways to become a man by showing 11 elements. This is because masculine attitudes are reflected in these 11 elements. Based on the research results can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Summary of Research Results

No	History	Fact	Fact	Fact
1.	Element Masculinity	Subject 1	Subject 2	Subject 2
A	Apparance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Maximally assess the physical</li> <li>- Physical care of origin is not excessive.</li> <li>- Has a dressing style.</li> <li>- With style of speech and behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the physical standart</li> <li>- No physical treatment.</li> <li>- Placing style dressed.</li> <li>- More messy behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assessing the physical average</li> <li>- Physical care of origin is not excessive.</li> <li>- It has a dressing style to adjust the place.</li> <li>- With behavior, mindset and accessories, Sample shoes and watches.</li> </ul>
B	Love / family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A man who values relationships</li> <li>- Communication as a liaison</li> <li>- Family is important</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A committed man</li> <li>- Communication as a liaison</li> <li>- The family is very important</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Men who have a relationship</li> <li>- Communication as a liaison</li> <li>- Friends are important</li> <li>- The lover is more than a friend</li> <li>- Family is important</li> </ul>
C	Leadership / respect	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The man is the leader</li> <li>- Authority included is required in the relationship.</li> <li>- Chaos comes from women.</li> <li>- Men must have a purpose</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The man is not identical as a leader</li> <li>- Authority the same thing with coercion.</li> <li>- Chaos is not synonymous with men.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Whoever is a leader</li> <li>- Authority is something imposed.</li> <li>- Chaos is more or less identical with men.</li> <li>- Men have self-</li> </ul>

No	History	Fact	Fact	Fact
			- Leaders must be fair	control.
D	Money sucsess	/ - Feeling has been quite successful - Men who have investment assets - A brilliant career - Are trying to get financial fredom	- Still far from successful - Financially adequate - Finacial fredom forms of success	- Feeling has been quite successful - Men who have investment assets - A brilliant career - Not ambitious in finance
E	Woman / sex	- Communication as a step approach - Women should be interesting - Physical partner is important - Character is also important - Women should be able to work - Sex needs - Appreciate the opposite sex, form of authority.	- Attention and communication as the approach stage - Beautiful enough - Physical partner is important - Character is also important - Women should be able to work - Sex is a sacred thing - Dress to make it look neat and attractive in front of the opposite sex	- Communication as a step approach - Women should be interesting - Physical couples are just one factor. - Characters are also more important - Sex is a form of feeling when words alone are not enough. - Looks interesting to respect yourself, to be in good view.
F	Adventure The Outer World	/ - Adventurous guy - Men are not easily satisfied - Without adventure will have no experience - Adventure is not synonymous with rough things	- Not an adventurous man - The outside world is too much of a negative thing - Pandagan male community should be a lot of experience / adventure. - Adventure is not synonymous with rough things	- The adventurer was necessary - Liked the campsite - Adventure is not synonymous with matters of masculinity but related
G	Enjoyment	- Associated with financial markets - Positive activities - Do something that suits your capacity.	- Gamers - Positive activities - Watching TV. - Get together with friends.	- Dance - Positive activities - Quality time . - Feelings depend on ability
H	Knowledge	- Power - Men should be smart - Partial Intelligence	- The grip of life - Men do not have to be smart, just quick response	- About anything - Anyone should be smart - How to

No	History	Fact	Fact	Fact
		from Faith	- Explore	communicate
		- Read the book	things visually.	- Very important
I.	Spiritual Morality	/ - Spirit or energy - Rituals or worship - Men are not arrogant - ethical	- Confidence - The grip of life - Have an ethics - Know the courtesy	- Confidence - Something that calms down - Connection with everything - Experience - Inner peace - Alright with all.
J	Power	- Physical must be strong and healthy - Tough - Mental should not easily waver - Stable	- Know how to keep physically - Know how to use power - Men must be tough	- Healthy - Strengths can be various aspects - Aura
K	Altruism	- Sacrifice is love - Humans have a conscience	- Sacrifice is about taste - Relate sacrifices for the family	- Tolerance - Can be on the back again - Still nothing to sacrifice.
2	Factors Affecting Profession Election			
A	Genetic inheritance and special abilities	- Parent entrepreneurs - Has no talent - The originator as a dancer in the family - Try hard	- Parents dancer - Majority members of the dancers - Talented - Generation as a dancer in the family	- The family has an art background - there is talent - Hobby
B	Environmental conditions or events	- Passion - Live only once - Do what you want to do	- Accustomed to seeing family members dancing - Hobby - Parent request	- Passion - Invite friends - Login environment
C	Learning Experience	- Achievement is done when young - Dedicate something special	- Practice from small - Great in neighborhood dancers	- Learning but not deep - More often practice with friends - Consistent
D	Skills approach task.	- Not feeling talented - Try harder - Trying to take a certification degree as an instructor.	- Feeling has talent - Trying to prove - Understand the dance well.	- Following the community.

Masculinity of subjects contained in 11 elements in accordance with the theory that is:  
In the case of Appearance, visible from data obtained if W; Assessing the physical maximum,

Doing physical maintenance of origin is not excessive, and has a dress style. R; Physically assess the average, do not do special physical care, put the dressing style look in terms of events, and have more messy behavior. A; Physical assessments on average, Doing physical maintenance of origin is not excessive, has a dressing style to adjust the place, showing kemaskulinitasan with behavior or accessories. This is in line with the theory that if physical appearance becomes part of masculinity. Men's character is often described as being in good condition, having style and well-maintained being an important reference in seeing masculinity (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of love/family, the data obtained are visible when W, R and A have in common are men who value communication in relationships, have a commitment in relationships, and consider if the family is the most important thing, this is in line with the theory that if love or family is what appears in masculinity, which is defined as a love expressed in a spouse, child or family (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of leadership/respect, according to the data obtained if W says if a man is a leader, a little authority is needed in a relationship, men are not identical to chaos and men should have goals in any case. While R says that men are supposed to be leaders, it's just not synonymous to always lead and leaders must be fair, for R authority is a thing that forces the will of others, just like W, R also assumes that men are not synonymous with chaos. While A assumes that all men and women should be able to lead, just as R, A assumes if authority is something imposed, while men are more or less identical to chaos only men have control over him. These things are in line with existing theory, if leadership or respect is one of the characteristics of masculinity that explains if a man should create something, an acquirer, a decision maker, and have control over all aspects of his life (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of money/success, the results of data obtained by W and A feel quite successful, because at a young age they have been able to have some assets in the can from dancing, while R felt still far from the word success. W and A also had a brilliant career in his profession as a dancer, W who has become a representative of the dance boy break from Indonesia, and A once a dancer in Malaysia. While R, the stage of self-development to be able to dance to abroad. This is in line with the existing theory states if money and career is one of the things that arise in how to become a man. Career success is valued as something important and powerful, and it is a measure to assess material goods such as cars, gadgets or clothing (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of woman/sex, from the data obtained the three subjects say the same thing if communication becomes their way of approaching the women they like, the three subjects



argue if women should be attractive, beautiful and character and the three subjects say the same thing if they want to look attractive, neat, dignified and self-respecting in front of others. In terms of sex, W says if sex is a necessity, R says if sex is a sacred thing, and A expressing sex is action when words alone are not enough to say. This is in line with the theory that if all the things that men do to get women like being concerned with physical appearance, driving a car and earning money (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of adventure or the outside world, based on the data obtained explain if W and A are men who like to try new things and adventurers it is necessary, while R is not very fond of adventure, although R explains if it should live in a society that mendfiniskan if men must many adventurers to understand the rigors of life. This is in line with the theory that if adventure as part of masculinity, which is a rough masculine cover, is made for adventure and travel (Tuncay, 2006).

In the pleasure aspect, W has a finance-related fun, R with games and A with dancing. The three subjects have the same pleasure as doing a positive activity, while in the case of rah-rah, the three subjects also say the same thing if rah-rah is something that is not useful, waste time and energy. This is in line with existing theories, the need for hedonistic pleasure, the need to have fun, enjoy life and have a carefree attitude (Tuncay, 2006).

In terms of knowledge, W says if knowledge is power, R says strength is the grip of life and A says if knowledge is a thing of any kind. A argues that if a man has to be intelligent, because of the partial intelligence of faith, R suggests that men do not have to be smart, just quickly respond or understand, and R says if everyone has to be smart. This is in line with existing theories if knowledgeable in terms of learning, gaining an understanding of the world, and having intelligence are part of masculinity (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of spirituality/morality, for W spirit is energy, while ritual is worship, for R and A spiritual is belief, grip of life, and something calm. It is in line with the theory that the spiritual states are mentioned religion, or morals have values, the starting point of someone who respects a sense of masculinity (Tuncay, 2006).

In terms of strength, W said if the man has a strong physical, R said men know how to keep physically, and A says the man's strength is healthy, resilient, and has an aura of its own. This is in line with the theory that states if power exemplifies the aura of toughness, physical in the idea of muscles (Tuncay, 2006).

In the case of altruism, based on the data obtained, W menagantakan if sacrifice is a form of love, R says sacrifice is a flavor, and A says if sacrifice is a form of tolerance. This is in line with the existing theory, if sacrifice or altruism is a concern for the welfare of others

without reply. Sacrifice for the good and happiness of others without thinking of themselves (Tuncay, 2006).

In the type of masculinity based on the data obtained, W is the man who assesses the physical maximum, appreciate a relationship, komunikasi the main thing, the man is the leader, the authority needed in a relationship, the chaos of rice from non-male women, feel quite successful because it already has assets investing, having an attractive physical appearance and economic stability, arguing that women should be attractive, men are adventurous, men are not easily satisfied, men must be smart, ethical, men must have strong physical and mental health. This is in line with the theory that if W includes men in Hegemonic masculinity type, which states if this configuration has the basic purpose of validating male dominance and making it natural in society (Frank, 2014).

From the data obtained, R is the man, who physically assesses the standards, has a commitment in relationships, does not consider men to lead, is still far from the word success despite having sufficient in terms of finance, the authority is a thing forced, beautiful and physical couple important, in tunjang with characters. This is in line with the theory that if R is a man who is in the Complicit Masculinity type that states if men in this type have the same ideal physical standard as Hegemonic masculinity, it just does not have social power or ability that makes them stand taller in social structure (Frank, 2014).

From the data obtained, A is the man who assesses the physical standard, berpendapat if men and women able to lead, the authority is a forced thing, chaos is more or less identical with men, adventure is not synonymous with masculinity but related. This is in line with the theory that if A is a man who is in the Complicit Masculinity type that states if men in this type have the same ideal physical standard as Hegemonic masculinity, it just does not have the social power or ability that makes them stand taller in social structure (Frank, 2014).

Factors influencing profession selection from the data obtained W chooses the profession as a dancer in due to environmental conditions or events, W chooses the profession when he sees the same dancer being danced in a different country, from then on W feels passionate in the world of dance. This is in line with the theory that states if environmental conditions and events are an influential factor that is often beyond the control of the individual. Certain events and circumstances within an individual environment affect the development of career skills, activities and options (Tarsidi, 2007).

While R has a genetic inheritance and special abilities because it comes from the family dancers. His grandfather, his uncle, his father and his mother were traditional dancers, because R felt that being a dancer was a dedication to R for his family. This is in line with the

teri that says genetic inheritance and special abilities include a number of innate qualities that can limit an individual's career opportunities (Tarsidi 2007).

Based on the data, A chooses dance as his profession in because of certain events that his friends invite to join in an extracurricular school group at high school which makes A feel if by dancing A feel free and able to express himself well. This is in line with the theory that states if environmental conditions and events are an influential factor that is often beyond the control of the individual. Certain events and circumstances within an individual environment affect the development of career skills, activities, and options (Tarsidi, 2007).

Family education ideally contains the introduction or socialization those parents do to their children in building personality values for self-development. To develop of personality, which is necessary to get guidance, training, and social experience, especially in the family environment (Ekawati & Elihami, 2020). One of the values can introduced to children is identity and gender roles. Gender identity is a term within the scope of sexuality. The general view of society is that gender identity is the result of social construction. Gender identity can also interpreted as self-confidence of physical, social, and culturall as a man or woman (Pujiastuti, 2014). Kolhberg argues that the formation of gender identity requires an understanding of gender constancy (Halim & Ruble, 2010). Understanding of gender can be achieved through three stages: first, children must identify themselves and others as boys or girls accurat. Second, children must understand gender stability, that a person's gender remains stable from time to time. Third, children must understand gender consistency boys will still be boys, and girls will still be girls. According to Myers in Naully, gender roles are behaviors that are learned in society and are conditioned so that duties or responsibilities are accepted by both men and women. Gender roles attached to a person determined by a culture that reflects general attitudes and behavior in society as masculine and feminine in certain cultures (Nurohim, 2018). The culture assumes that taking care of children is the mother's duty that the father has less role in this matter (Gunawan et al., 2020). However, gender roles can change through societal actions that affect social systems and influence the development and transformation of gender identities (Bussey, 2011). Gender roles also change because they influenced by race, ethnicity, religion, age, geographical environment, economy, and politics. In addition, gender roles can also changes, influenced by family environmental factors and changing times (Ayuningtyas et al., 2020).

## CONCLUSION

The masculinity of the three subjects as male dancers can still be demonstrated in terms of appearance, walking, speaking, success, worldviews, adventures, or peaceful pleasures that are appropriate to men generally, regardless of their profession. The types of masculinity in the first subject depict men with male ego and male domination as well as in the society hegemonic masculinity. While R and A belonging to the same type of masculinity explain if both subjects have a proper physical appearance men in the Hegemonic Masculinity type just have no social power or ability that can make them stand taller in this social structure so they are in type called Complicit masculinity. In terms of factors affecting the selection of careers, W and A have the same reasons that the conditions and events that make them decide to choose a career as a dancer, while R is genetic from a family of talent dancers and hereditary heritage flowing in the blood that make R choose the profession as a dancer. Those concluded that one's profession does not always affect one's level of masculinity or femininity. Therefore, the concept of family education to introduce the profesy is not only centered on academic values but also includes socialization values for develop both self-concept and personality. The importance of family education in introduction about gender identities and roles in children is a way not to be affected by the stereotypes of gender roles that apply in society but to see the needs of children in self-development and personality.

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