

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

As the researcher used both the intrinsic and extrinsic ways to evaluate the *Power of the Dog* movie script, the researcher discovered a number of elements that were elaborated from each sort of approach. Regarding the intrinsic method, the researcher made use of the components like character and characterization, plot, and setting, which were all connected to the issue raised by this term paper. The extrinsic approach, meantime, is explained by the use of toxic masculinity theory and its varieties, which also includes impact of toxic masculinity and defense mechanisms acts that Phil's character represents throughout the story of the *Power of the Dog* movie script.

The traditional male traits created by the stereotype are categorized as toxic masculinity, which can have negative impacts on men and it explains why males shows those negative traits of masculinity. In this movie script, four toxic masculinity traits—domination, misogyny, homophobia and violence—are portrayed. Depression, loneliness and isolation potrayed for the impact of toxic masculinity. Also, there are denial, displacement, and formation reactions as defense mechanisms.

The domination act is shown by Phil. He leads the ranch which dominating over others with aggressive and rudeness to everyone, for his employee or his cowhands he just commanding them because he feels in line with the herd to show his masculinity. The misogyny act is shown by Phil who hates, humiliates and demeans Rose like calling her a mercenary. The homophobic act is shown by Phil and the cowhands who bully, ridicule and insult Peter's feminine appearance such as burning paper flowers made by Peter, laughing at Peter's appearance which looks less-masculine and perceives him as gay so Phil labels him "Miss Nancy". The violence act is shown by Phil who always acts aggressively by threatening other people, hitting animals and even kicking Peter because Peter entered Phil's secret place. Not only Phil did violence, but Peter also committed violence by killing.

Phil experiences depression, loneliness, and isolation as impact of having masculinity forced onto him. In his private area, away from his cowhands, he is only able to be himself. He uses defense mechanisms, such as denial to deny that he impresses men, displacement to direct his disappointment and rage toward other people or things such as hitting animals, and the last one is reaction formation to cover up his true sexual orientation by acting in a way that contradicts what he feels to be expressing a high-masculinities in him.

According to the term paper's study, which includes elaborations on toxic masculinity, Peter not only suffers the consequences of toxic masculinity but also shows its characteristics. He and his mother were traumatized as a result of Phil's traumatizing acts. By killing Phil, Peter is able to make peace with Rose and George. This movie script isn't only about a repressed gay man who upholds toxic masculinity in order to impress himself. It also has nothing to do with a kid taking revenge. Instead, it tells the story of how patriarchy is a system in which men control other men (and women) through intimidation, murder, and other violent acts.

From the analysis above, hopefully people can realize that toxic masculinity is dangerous and have a huge negative impact for themselves and others. The researcher hope we all can be more sympathetic towards everyone regardless of our gender, status, appearance or sexual orientation because the true manhood is not defined by violence or dominance, but by understanding, kindness, and empathy toward others. The researcher suggests conducting additional research using the same theory, strategy, and object to analyze different aspects. Other viewpoints, sociology, psychology, structuralism, and others can all apply to the aspects. Future researcher can compare the same theory and strategy to evaluate other literary works as well.