

# FEMININE & MASCULINE: Psychological Perspectives

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Cirebon, May 19, 2020

# Curriculum Vitae

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**Education** : S1: Tarbiyah IAIN Jakarta

S2: Psikologi UNPAD Bandung

S3: BK UPI Bandung

**Books** :

- *Cara Cepat dan Mudah Belajar Al-Qur'an*. 2019. Cirebon: Confident.
- *Matematika Awal Berbasis Tematik*. 2019. Cirebon: Confident.
- *Sosiodrama Berbasis Karakter*. 2019. Cirebon: Confident.
- *Psikologi Komunikasi Antar Gender*. 2018. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- *Psikologi Perempuan*. 2014. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- *Psikologi Pendidikan Inovatif*. 2012. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- *Bimbingan, Konseling & Psikoterapi Inovatif*. 2012. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
- *Bimbingan Keterampilan dan Kemandirian Belajar*. 2011. Bandung: Batic Press
- *Pembelajaran dalam Berbagai Setting*. 2009. Cirebon: STAIN Press.
- *Kepemimpinan Perempuan Di Arena Publik*. 2008. Bandung: Batic Press
- "Konseling Keluarga yang Sensitif Gender". *Pendidikan dan Konseling di Era Global*. 2008. Bandung: Rizqi Press.

# Gender Biased

(Broverman, et al , 1982)

## Masculine

- Very aggressive
- Very independent
- Not at all emotional
- Almost always hides emotions
- Very objective
- Not at all easily influenced
- Very dominant
- Likes math and science very much
- Very active
- Very competitive
- Very logical

## Feminine

- Not at all aggressive
- Not at all independent
- Very emotional
- Does not hide emotions at all
- Very subjective
- Very easily influenced
- Very submissive
- Dislikes math and science
- Very passive
- Not at all competitive
- Very illogical

# Gender Biased

(Broverman, et al , 1982)

## Masculine

- Very worldly
- Very skilled in business
- Very direct
- Knows the way of the world
- Very adventurous
- Can make decisions easily
- Never cries
- Almost always acts as a leader
- Very self confident
- Very ambitious
- Not at all dependent

## Feminine

- Very home oriented
- Not at all skilled in business
- Very sneaky
- Does not know the way of the world
- Not at all adventurous
- Has difficulty making decisions
- Very cries easily
- Almost never acts as leader
- Not at all self confident
- Not at all ambitious
- Very dependent

# Gender Biased

(Broverman, et al , 1982)

## Masculine

- Talks freely about sex with men
- Uses very harsh language
- Not at all talk active
- Not at all aware of feelings of others
- Not at all religious
- Not at all interested in own appearance
- Very loud
- Very little need for security
- Does not enjoy art and literature at all
- Easily able to separate feelings from ideas

## Feminine

- Does not talk freely about sex with men
- Doesn't use harsh language at all
- Very talk active
- Very aware of feelings of others
- Very religious
- Very interested in own appearance
- Very quiet
- Very strong need for security
- Enjoys art and literature
- Unable to separate feelings from ideas

# Perspectives of Psychology

## 1. Psychoanalysis

- Femininity and masculinity are different, both as given (anatomy is destiny)
- Feminine: passive, masochistic, narcissistic, inferior, penis envy
- Masculine is a norm for human personality, but feminine have a disorder

## 2. Neo-Analysis

Erikson:

- Masculine: active, aggressive, worldly, accordance with external genitalia
- Feminine: passive, submissive, home oriented, accordance with internal genitalia

# Perspectives of Psychology

## 2. Neo-Analysis

### Horney:

- Women's inferiority is caused by biological factors and environmental control
- Women are able to pregnancy, childbirth, breastfeeding, which is the envy of men

### Jung:

- Femininity (Yin or animus) and masculinity (Yang or anima) is human being
- A healthy personality is able to develop both femininity and masculinity proportionally (andro-gyne)

### Nancy Chorodow:

- Femininity of the girl develops with identifies to her mother and masculinity of the son with his father

# Perspectives of Psychology

## 3. Biologism

- Each species biologically gives birth to certain sexes, cannot be manipulated by environment
- Each sex develops different genital characteristics
- The men are more involved in sexual activity, have little energy for reproductive function, have a sperm that will not run out during his life
- The women are more limited in developing their reproductive functions, so they must be selective in choosing their partners, investing more time in reproductive functions and caring for children, so they lack sex
- Testosterone is related and has a direct impact on masculinity
- Testosterone has an impact on aggression, dominance, and achievement



# Perspectives of Psychology

## 4. Traitsism

- Trait: (1) femininity, (2) masculinity, (3) androgyny, (4) un-differentiated
- Femininity or masculinity depend on strengthening the environment

## 5. Cognitivism

- Femininity and masculinity learned in cognition about proper or improper behavior, then internalized
- The individual thinks and makes interpretations of all things that are gender based

## 6. Behaviorism

- Femininity or masculinity learned from parent and their environment by reinforcement, modelling, and conditioning (stimulation, habituation, socialization, interaction)
- Femininity and masculinity learned and can be changed by the environment

# Perspectives of Psychology

## 7. Interactionism

- Femininity & masculinity depend on the response of individuals to the expectations of society
- Each individual adjust to the restrictions on gender roles that are constructed by his environment
- Each individual has intrapersonal and interpersonal characters that must be developed in balance

# Perspectives of Psychology

## 8. Humanism

- Femininity and masculinity are basically the same and equal
- Differences in masculine and feminine characteristics are influenced by factors of norms, education, culture, status, social expectations
- The more society gives equal rights and opportunities to women, the smaller the difference between femininity and masculinity
- A healthy human personality is one that can develop self-actualization

# Theories of Gender Differences

1. **Nature:** anatomy is destiny (Freud, Erikson)
2. **Nurture:** self socialization, imitation (Maccoby & Jacklin, McCandless)
3. **Cognitive:** a cognitive dev of sex-differences (Piaget & Kohlberg)
4. **Social learning:** integrate both cognitive and social learning variables (Bandura)