

## An Analysis of Princess Merida's Masculinity and Femininity Character in the Movie of "Brave"

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Nugraheni. S., Ardyani, A.N., Fasikh, and Resmisari. D., (2025). An Analysis of Princess Merida's Masculinity and Femininity Character in The Movie of "Brave". *Journal of English Language and literature*, 10(2), 419-434. doi: 10.37110/jell.v10i2.307

Received: 08-07-2025

Accepted: 15-08-2025

Published: 02-09-2025

**Abstract:** The former Disney Princess movies mostly represent women as the ones who are helpless and require men to save them. The objectives of this study are to find out the masculinity and femininity characters and the reasons on why the main character has masculinity and femininity. In this research, the writers used the method of qualitative research leads to theory Feminism by Mary Wollstonecraft. The data were collected through the scenes and dialogue in the movie. The data were collected through the scenes and dialogues in the movie. The data were analyzed by sorting, classifying, interpreting and describe a conclusion which is suitable with the concept of Masculinity and Femininity character. From this research, it is found that the main character of the movie has two traits in her behavior. It is happened because of her environment and her parents. The result of analysis showed that the main character has six traits, consist of: Adventurous, Willing to Take a Risk, Independent, Brave, Affection and Elegant. The writers found in the movie analysis experienced by the main character include: Masculinity and Femininity. The writers hoped the readers could learn and understand knowledge about the character of masculinity and femininity in literary works related to their characteristics and struggles in the story of a literary work.

**Keywords:** *Masculine, Feminism, Masculinity and Femininity, Characteristics, Feminist*

### INTRODUCTION

The story of the movie can bring people to the world of dreams and take people away from reality. Genre movie consists of fairy tale, drama, romance, action, and many other things that could also represent our life. The fairy tale storyline is the choice of every child when imagining a beautiful life and happiness ever after.

The life of every princess that girls want when they grow up, is one example of a fairy tale that can affect the perfect desire. Cinderella (1950) and Snow White and The Seven Dwarfs (1937) are examples of a princess who will marry a

handsome prince. Then a similar pattern is also found in the classic fairy tale Sleeping Beauty (1959). Aurora is an obedient, beautiful and helpless princess when it comes to her destiny Berlianti (2021). She is depicted as a princess who despairs when she falls under a curse, and just like Snow White, the curse spell can only be destroyed when she gets a true love's kiss. The reason why fairy tales become girls favorites is because the end of fairy tales usually ends with a happy ending and many moral messages are contained in each story. Fairy tales also have many versions or adaptations. One of the writers' favorite cartoon

fairy tale movies is *Brave*. *Brave* from a Pixar Animation Studio was released by Walt Disney Pictures on 2012, June 10<sup>th</sup>. Unlike other Disney Princesses that are based on and adapted from an existing fairy tale or story, Merida in *Brave* movie is purely a new character.

A princess in a general movie will behave feminine, gracefully, and obediently. However, it is different from one of the Disney movie characters. In the movie, "*Brave*" Merida is the daughter of King Fergus and Queen Elinor from the Scottish kingdom of DunBroch also Merida has 3 younger twin brothers. Merida is a brave, tough, stubborn, and rebellious daughter. On her sixth birthday, Merida received a bow and arrow from her father. Since then archery has become one of Merida's favorite activities to do every day. Another activity she likes is riding her horse, Angus. They explore the forest around where they live, throwing bows at every tree and the available point on each tree trunk. Merida does not like being controlled by her mother, Queen Elinor. Merida is determined to find freedom and live her own life. When Merida was sixteen years old, Queen Elinor said that Merida must continue her Clan's hereditary tradition, which is to marry the Prince from the other kingdoms. Despite Merida's young age, she has not prepared herself for a partner at all. In various ways, she tried to figure out how to get rid of matchmaking. Merida bravely decided to choose the archery competition because Merida knew they would not be able to match her. With full confidence, she shot until she split the arrow that had stuck right in the middle of the target.

After watching the movie "*Brave*", the writers finds that there is masculinity and femininity in Merida's character. From the scene where Merida can behave both masculine and feminine. This character can be analyzed to understand more how women can be masculine and feminine. In female masculinity, Sulistia (2016) stated, "it is crucial that masculinity does not belong to men and has not been produced by masculine women". From that statement, Masculine characters are not only possessed by men but also by women. Sulistia (2016) also stated Masculinity and femininity are images that are constructed by society not based on identity. Merida can be described as a tomboyish woman who likes challenges. Through this research, the writers finds out the reason why the main character of this movie can behave like a man.

The previous related research on masculinity and femininity has been carried out so far. The first previous related research conducted by Fatimah (2019) entitled "*The Masculinity and Femininity Traits of Female Character in Roth's Insurgent Novel*". The result of this research conclude that prior characteristic as the main character in *Insurgent* is masculine women, prior proved that female is also able to have masculine traits in themselves. What traits cannot be limited by gender and this is one of the important issues in a society where gender is not a benchmark for a person's character. Fatimah (2019) stated The masculine traits in the character of Beatrice Prior in *Insurgent* novel based on Bem's Sex Role inventory theory are athletic, masculine, ambitious, analytical, act as a leader, aggressive, assertive, competitive, defends own beliefs, dominant, forceful, has leadership abilities, independent, makes decision easily, self-reliant, strong personality, willing to take a stand and willing to take risks.

The second was conducted by Denisa (2017) researcher used a descriptive analysis method whereas the technique used in this research is library research by using data to analyze the main character in the novel *Moana*. The relationship between stereotype and masculinity is indeed interrelated which is can be seen from the action of Moana's father using subtle violence with the treatment of a father. Although a lot of discrimination and opposition from her father made Moana have limited space, Moana proved with her strong determination to bring out the masculinity of her body that she was capable of carrying out dangerous missions. It made Moana get the recognition that she was a strong and brave woman. The result of the analysis shows the characteristics of masculinity reflected in the novel, such as being brave, strong, resilient, unyielding, and having the spirit of a leader.

The difference between this research to previous research is that the research focuses on analyzing gender equality why a character in a story can have masculinity and femininity, and where the reasons behind it lead to a description of masculine traits in a woman. Men and women must have equal rights in all spheres of life, including family, education, politics, and the workplace, for there to be gender equality. Gender equality is a fascinating topic to examine because, as we know many movies tell about gender equality.

The writers not only describes the characteristics of women who can behave like a man but also tries to figure out the factors that encourage women to behave like a man. Merida as the main character in this movie describes the masculine character in her when she does archery and rides her horse until she chooses an archery competition as a condition for the matchmaking that her parents did for her.

The research questions are (1) What are the traits of masculinity and femininity shown in the movie “Brave”? (2) What makes Merida in the movie “Brave” have masculinity and femininity traits? The objectives of this research are to describe the traits of masculinity and femininity reflected in Merida in the movie “Brave”. and to find out the reasons why Merida’s character in the movie “Brave” has masculinity and femininity traits.

## Character

A character is any person, animal, or figure represented in a literary work. Characters are essential to a good story, and it is the main characters that have the greatest effect on the plot or are the most affected by the events of the story. Characters are used to perform the action and dialogue, moving the story along with a plot. Characters can be shown as a protagonist or an antagonist that can perform and act to achieve the purpose of the story. Most stories have multiple characters interacting with each other, with one of them as the antagonist, causing a conflict for the protagonist to start a storyline.

Henderson (2006) in her book wrote "Character refers to the people authors create to inhabit their stories. The character should be believable and consistent. Being believable means not that all characters be like people we have known but they are believable in the context of the story. Consistently requires not that the characters remain the same, but that any changes in character be sufficiently by what happens to them in the story."

Gill (1995) stated that a character is someone in a literary work that has some sort of identity, it doesn't have to be strong, an identity that is made up of appearance, conversation, action, name, and possibly thoughts going in the head. Thus, the character is someone who stays in the story even though his/her role just supporting the main character. People can disclose or know/her

character through conversation, deeds, and so forth.

Meanwhile according to Hall (1981) character applies to any individual in a movie. For purpose of analysis, characters in fiction are customarily described by their relationship to the plot, by the degree of development they are given by the author, and by whether or not they undergo significant character change.

## Kinds of Character

Bernardo (2015) stated in her book, that there are at least eight kinds of characters. These kinds of characters surely have a different definition. The kinds of characters are in the following points:

### a. Protagonist Character

The protagonist character is usually the main character around which the whole story revolves. The decisions made by this character will be affected by a conflict from within or externally through another character, nature, technology, and society.

### b. Antagonist Character

This character or group of characters causes conflict for the protagonist. However, the antagonist could be the protagonist who is torn by a problem within. Most of the time, something external is caused by the problem. A group of people causing the conflict would be considered as a society, perhaps the members of a team, community, or institution. Additionally, the antagonist could be a part of nature, such as an animal, the weather, a mountain, or a lake.

### c. Round Character

A round character is a character who has a complex personality. He or she is often portrayed as a conflicted and contradictory person.

### d. Flat Character

A flat character is the opposite of a round character. This literary personality is not able for one kind of personality trait or characteristic.

### e. Foil Character

Foil is a character (usually the antagonist or an important supporting character) whose personal qualities are in contrast to another character. By providing this contrast we get to know more about the other character.

## **Masculinity**

Danaher (2005) defines masculinity not as a type or essence of personality but as a place in social relations (masculine position), embodied practices (embodiment masculinity), and a set of idealized value characteristics, which is called hegemonic masculinity.

According to Barker Chris (2007), masculinity is a form of constructed masculinity for men. Men are not born with the nature of masculinity. Naturally, masculinity is formed by culture. The nature of women and men is culturally constructed. Barker Chris (2007) added that, Generally, traditional masculinity considers the values between power, courage, action, control, independence, self-satisfaction, male solidarity highly, and work. Barker Chris (2007) stated Among those who are locked down are interpersonal relationships, abilities, verbal, domestic life, tenderness, communication, women, and children. Bozkurt (2015) also stated that masculinity is a collection of meanings that are always on change about things related to men so it has different definitions for different individuals and times.

Meanwhile, John (2002) defines that masculinity as "*fatherly men, rules in their family, and capable figures in leading women and making significant decisions*". Connell.R.W (2005) defines masculinity as a form of gender practice that constitutes a social construct. Masculinity refers to the symbolic role of males not determined by biological traits.

Denisa (2017) explained the masculine is formed by a culture that is closely stereotyped and attached to men, but its nature is very relative in every culture and also masculine characters can emerge with characteristics such as unyielding, strong, active competitive, brave confident, full of confidence, independent, adventurous, aggressive, decisive, and act as leader.

In line, Fatimah (2019) stated that person who is willing to take risks has no afraid to engage with risk-taking activity or experience for him. Risk-taking is defined as any purposive activity or action that involves challenge or danger sufficient that can create worry to most people. Meanwhile, Garcia (2013) also stated competitive s a character belongs to person who has tendency to compare himself with others whether he is better or not from others.

Based on that statement above, it can be defined that masculinity has various meanings regarding matters related to men and continues to changes therefore masculinity has various definitions following the times. The symbolic role of men, which is not based on biological characteristics, is referred to as masculinity. Masculinity is a cultural construct and men did not have naturally masculinity.

## **Feminism**

Menig (2018) The Vindication of the Rights of Woman, written by Mary Wollstonecraft in 1792, is regarded as the first wave.. The modern feminism movement which calls for the development of a rational side in which women can study in government schools and equality with men. Menig (2018) stated The second wave came marked by The Feminine Mystique, which was more centered on the development of rights in the first statement of feminism such as reproductive, sexual, parenting, and domestic issues that affected women's lives Gillis. Menig (2018) also stated Feminism can be grouped into two groups, namely the first group of feminism tends to be liberal. The second group is more radical or rebellious. And the third wave of feminism is much more developed in detail and focuses on post-feminism, namely post-modern feminism which pays more attention to women's rights to appear in public such as in the political field.

According to Mcrobbie (1991), feminine codes are part of the dominant ideology, which plays a role in defining the life of every woman, from the way they dress, the way they act to the way they talk to each other.

In the book entitled "*Feminist Stylistics*", Mills (1995), says that characters are made of words; they are not representations of human beings they are simply words that the reader has learned to construct a set of ideological messages that draws in her knowledge of how the text was written and continues to be written and the views that circulate in society about how women and men were.

Meanwhile Mas'ud, L., & Mulyaningsih (2021) a movement by women to achieve autonomy or freedom to choose for themselves, as well as complete equality or equality of rights. In line with Ilyas (2017) Feminism tries to eliminate the conflict between a weak group and a group that is considered stronger. Furthermore, Feminism also criticizes the history of philosophy as a male-

centered field and injustice brought about by patriarchal society.

In Barbara Berg's, *The Remembered Gate: Origins of American Feminism*, she defines feminism as a "Broad movement embracing numerous phases of woman's emancipation." However, her emphasis is on women gaining greater individual freedom. Expanding on the above definition, Berg adds: "*It is the freedom to decide her own destiny; freedom sex determined role; freedom from society's oppressive restrictions; freedom to express her thoughts fully and to convert them freely into action. Feminism demands the acceptance of woman's right to individual conscience and judgment. It postulates that woman's essential worth stems from her common humanity and does not depend on the other relationships of her life.*"

Based on the statement above, feminism can be grouped into two groups, namely, the first group of feminism tends to be liberal and the second group is more radical or rebellious. The first wave shows the writing of Mary Wollstonecraft. The second wave came marked by The Feminine Mystique Fidian, and the third wave of feminism is much more developed in detail and focuses on post-feminism.

### **Masculinity and Femininity**

Masculinity is usually closely related to parables for men and feminism is a term that is usually used for women. Masculinity and femininity are the genders that describe the characteristics of men and women. The truth is that men and women are not always identified as feminine or masculine, respectively. Halberstam (1999) writings on his book *Female Masculinity*, femininity and masculinity are classified according to role personality, and other factors. As a result, either a male or a female may possess one or the other, depending on which role is more dominant. It can say that the phenomenon of female masculinity is one in which a female performs a masculine act on her tubular part.

Manasova (2010) mentioned that how people perceive masculinity and femininity is based on a cultural gender belief system. One of the most significant influences of the cultural gender belief system is the existence of gender stereotyping. Manasova (2010) also stated The classification of femininity includes feelings of sensitivity, patience, tenacity, irrationality, loyalty,

succumbing, and weakness. Krissetoningrum (2014) stated that, while masculinity, is shown by courage, rationality, dominant nature, disloyalty, and strength. All these qualities can be obtained from all humans. To a certain extent what is considered masculine in one culture can be considered feminine in another. However, in society, there is a tendency to implicate feminine traits for women and masculine for men. Masculinity in each culture is different. Masculinity certainly indicates for men and femininity for women. Many women are masculine or vice versa because they are triggered by the environment or the tendency to act like men.

Meanwhile, Skerski (2011) stated that in the traditional gender roles, men and women have different expectations about how they should act following their duties-men should be masculine and women should be feminine. The emergence of female masculinity and male femininity for some people is still considered taboo, people judge women and men who are not doing their traditional roles as a rebel. The word rebel is commonly defined as the action of resistance to government regulations. Skerski (2011) stated the term "rebel" refers to an activity that has the "audacity" to defy all preconceptions of what they ought to be. They are not concerned with what other people think about the standards that should apply to them.

Based on the statement above, masculinity and femininity are the genders that describe the characteristics of men and women. Men and women are not always identified as femininity or masculinity, respectively. Masculinity is usually closely related to parables for men and femininity is a term that is usually used for women. Masculinity is shown by courage, rationality, dominant nature, disloyalty, and strength. Masculinity in each culture is different and what is considered masculine in one culture can be considered feminine in another. Many women are masculine or vice versa because they are triggered by the environment or the tendency to act like men.

### **METHOD**

In this study, the writers uses the qualitative method because it is appropriate for the researchers' selected way of data analysis and all of the study's contents are likely to be near to narrative form. . According to (Creswell, 2014)

Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. Sugiyono (2011) stated that qualitative research methods are used to examine certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are generally carried out randomly, data collection uses research instruments, data analysis is qualitative or statistical with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses. The writers also uses the theory of feminism by Wollstonecraft (2019) to analyze the feminism theory is suitable for research conducted by the writers, since the topic of the research is about the masculinity and femininity traits in a character within a story in a movie as a part of literature work.

The writers uses a descriptive technique to assess the facts when analyzing a movie. An analysis is conducted after acquiring the data. The information was gathered from the movie's content by viewing it, comprehending it, and taking notes on all the details. There are two data sources that are part of the writers' collection of data. As follows: Primary sources are facts that are directly relevant to the subject. It acts as a unique source of knowledge. To put it another way, the major source should provide important information about the research's main problem. The "Brave" movie first released in 2012 serves as the primary source of information for this study. Secondary sources are those that have been gathered and examined by another party. Generalization, analysis, interpretation, and evaluation of the primary data are examples of secondary data. The secondary source materials are available online as well as in printed books, electronic books, articles, journals, and websites.

The writers describes the movie by watching and reading the script of the movie carefully and accurately. Then, identifying the traits of masculinity and femininity in the movie by choosing and taking notes, after that explaining how can they emerge in the main character's personality by proving it from dialogue and scenes. The writers begins to analyze data from choosing the movie, then watching and understanding the script from the movie to describe masculinity and femininity traits that occurred in the movie on the personality of the main character.

The writers analyse and processes data by classifying, categorizing and coding themes. Furthermore, the data is interpreted based on the

writers'perspective. The following data processing is analysed through several stages, are:(1). Watching the movie (2). Sorting the data (3). Classifying the data (4). Interpreting the data (5). Drawing conclusions.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

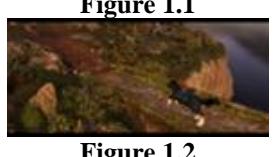
### **Findings**

#### **1. The Masculinity and Femininity Traits of Merida's Character.**

According to the analysis in this research, it is found that there are some masculinity traits in Merida's personality along the storyline in the movie. The examples of masculinity traits particularly found in the "Brave" movie are listed below:

##### **a. Adventurous**

In several scenes in the movie, it is clear that Merida as the main character is playing both archery and horse riding at the same time. She explored the forest with her beloved horse Angus. Merida started shooting her bow at the trees she passed. Examples of this issue are attached in the scenes below.

No	Figure	Significance
1	 <b>Figure 1.1</b>  <b>Figure 1.2</b> (Scene: Merida riding her horse to go to the forest.)	Adventurous Scene <b>00.07.07</b> – <b>00.07.20</b>
2	 <b>Figure 1.3</b>  <b>Figure 1.4</b> (Scene: While Merida riding a horse she threw her bow and hit the target.)	Adventurous Scene 00.07.20 – 00.07-50

3	 <b>Figure 1.5</b>  <b>Figure 1.6</b> (Scene: When Merida fishes using her arrow to give her mother for breakfast)	Adventurous Scene <b>00.54.00 – 00.54.10</b>
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### b. Willing to Take a Risk

Willing to Take a Risk, if seen from the viewpoint of masculinity, some scenes in the movie show Merida climbing the cliff without any protection at all. Examples of this issue are attached in the scenes below.

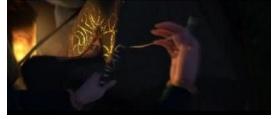
No	Figure	Significance
4	 <b>Figure 1.7</b>  <b>Figure 1.8</b>  <b>Figure 1.9</b> (Scene: Merida climbing the cliff without any protection at all.)	Willing to Take Risk Scene <b>00.08.11 – 00.08.35</b>

### c. Independent

In the movie, it shows Elinor, Merida's mother, giving the news that Merida would be betrothed to several clans she had chosen, but Merida gave a disapproving response. Merida has her own goals in life, and if anyone is against her, Merida will always try to achieve her goals.

No	Figure	Significance
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5	 <b>Figure 1.10</b>  <b>Figure 1.11</b> (Scene: Elinor tells to Merida about the betrothal.)	Independent Scene <b>00.11.30 – 00.12.27</b>
6	 <b>Figure 1.12</b> (Scene: Merida firmly rejects the betrothal arranged by her mother.)	Independent Scene <b>00.12.27 – 00.12.44</b>
7	 <b>Figure 1.13</b>  <b>Figure 1.14</b> (Scene: Merida shows that she tried to show her identity in the same time her existence was shown.)	Independent Scene <b>00.26.04-00.26.10</b>
8	 <b>Figure 1.15</b>  <b>Figure 1.16</b>  <b>Figure 1.17</b> (Scene: Merida shows that she will shoot for her own hand and her mother warns Merida to not do that.)	Independent Scene <b>00.26.20-00.27.22</b>
9	 <b>Figure 1.18</b>	Independent Scene <b>00.27.23 – 00.28.50</b>

	 <p><b>Figure 1.19</b> (Scene: in this scene it shows that Merida will fight for her right to choose her life goal so that her mother can't manage it anymore.)</p>		
	 <p><b>Figure 1.20</b></p>  <p><b>Figure 1.21</b></p>		
10	 <p><b>Figure 1.22</b></p>  <p><b>Figure 1.23</b></p>  <p><b>Figure 1.24</b> (Scene: Merida stopped the debate that existed between the clans who were arguing about who would continue the tradition and become Merida's husband.)</p>	<p>Independent Scene <b>00.64.20 – 00.68.52</b></p>	
12	 <p><b>Figure 1.26</b> (Scene: When Merida follows the wisps, Merida finds a building that has collapsed, while Merida is exploring the building, she is falling into a collapsed building and it turns out that inside the collapsed is a den of Mor'du bears, Merida tries to escape before being pounced on by Mor'du.)</p>		
13	 <p><b>Figure 1.27</b></p>  <p><b>Figure 1.28</b> (Scene: Merida tries to block her father when his father want to kill her mother who has been cursed to become a bear.)</p>	<p><b>Brave Scene 00.77.12 – 00.77.39</b></p>	
	 <p><b>Figure 1.29</b> (Scene: In this scene, when Merida sews the rug she has torn off and tries to break the curse, so that her mother and triplets can return to being human.)</p>	<p><b>Brave Scene 00.76.20 – 00.77.10</b></p>	

#### d. Brave

Brave is great confidence in the face of danger and adversity. In this scene, Merida faces many challenges that endanger her. When Merida tries to escape from the bear Mor'du and when Merida confronts her father who tries to kill her mother because her father, does not know that the queen is cursed, besides that Merida also dares to take responsibility for the mistakes she has made for turning her mother into a bear.

No	Figure	Significance
11	 <p><b>Figure 1.25</b></p>	<p>Brave Scene <b>00.59.13 – 00.62.18</b></p>

No	Figure	Significance
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1		<b>Affection Scene</b> <b>00.09.20 – 00.11.22</b>

**Figure 1.30**  
**Figure 1.31**  
**Figure 1.32**  
 (Scene: Merida brought a plate full of empire biscuits from the kitchen and brought it to the dining table, Merida signaled to her younger brothers to take the biscuits which she would give through under the dining table.)

5		<b>Elegant Scene</b> <b>00.16.45 – 00.17.33</b>

**Figure 1.36**  
**Figure 1.37**  
 (Scene: Merida wears royal attire to welcoming the suitor clans. Elinor dresses Merida in a horribly uncomfortable and tight formal dress)

## 2. The Reason of What makes Merida has Masculinity and Femininity Traits.

According to the analysis in this research, it is found there are some reasons of what makes Merida has masculinity and femininity traits along the storyline in the movie as story goes. The examples of the issues particularly found in “Brave” movie are listed below:

### a. Masculinity

In some scenes in the movie, it is found that Merida as the main character of the movie has masculinity traits inherited from her father and also influences from her environment, which are mostly male., one of which Merida also has 3 younger brothers.

No	Figure	Significance
1		<b>Masculinity Scene</b> <b>00.01.55 – 00.02.26</b>
2		<b>Masculinity Scene</b> <b>00.18.10 – 00.22.55</b>
3		

### f. Elegant

Elegant is the basic nature of a princess, the beauty that radiates in beautiful work clothes is the main attraction for a princess. In this scene, Merida wears royal clothes that her mother help to wears and makes Merida look different from her usual daily life.

No	Figure	Significance

	 <p><b>Figure 2.4</b> (Scene: The clan leaders along with the guards came to Merida's castle, in this scene it shows that Merida's environment is more male.)</p>	
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## b. Femininity

The feminine code is something princesses usually do to follow the rules of royal tradition.

No	Figure	Significance
3	 <p><b>Figure 2.5</b> <b>Figure 2.6</b> (Scene: The Queen gave a lesson to Merida on how to convey it to the people to make it look authoritative and also the Queen taught Merida about geography.)</p>	<p><b>Femininity Scene 00.05.58 – 00.06.18</b></p>
4	 <p><b>Figure 2.7</b> <b>Figure 2.8</b> (Scene: The Queen teaches Merida to play the lyre instrument and the etiquette of eating a princess.)</p>	<p><b>Femininity Scene 00.06.18 – 00.06.34</b></p>

## Discussions

From all the findings above, it can be concluded that there are several masculinity and femininity traits in the movie that the writers found, such as adventurous, willing to take risk, independent, brave, affection and elegant. Environmental influences and genetic factors are the reason why Merida as the main character of the movie has masculinity and femininity traits. The following findings, such as figures and dialogues will be explained below.

### 1. The Masculinity and Femininity Traits of the Merida's Character

According to the findings, it can be seen the description of masculinity traits of Merida in the movie have characteristic such as adventurous, willing to take risk, independent and brave are very attached to Merida herself.

#### a. Adventurous

Scene in figure 1.1 and figure 1.2 is taken when Merida riding her horse into the forest. Merida began to shoot arrows at every point of the tree that Merida had passed. When Merida passed the first tree, Merida released her bow and hit the points until last trees. Merida managed to release all the arrows and ended up hitting the targets as seen in figure 1.3 and 1.4.

Scene in figure 1.5 and figure 1.6 is taken when Merida hunts fish using an arrow to get fish as breakfast for her mother. Merida caught some fish a then burned it and gave it to her mother. She is adventurous while she likes doing something new and challenging.

This scene related to Denisa (2017) explained that The masculine is formed by a culture that is closely stereotyped and attached to men, but its nature is very relative in every culture and also masculine characters can emerge with characteristics such as unyielding, strong, active competitive, brave confident, full of confidence, independent, adventurous, aggressive, decisive, and act as leader.

#### b. Willing to Take Risk

Scene in **figure 1.7** and **figure 1.8** is taken when Merida climbing the cliff to reach the waterfall without using any safety tools. When Merida reach the waterfall, Merida looked around her and shouted happily as seen in **figure 1.9** it is shows that Merida willing to take risk when she climbs the cliff without any safety tools at all.

This scene related to Fatimah (2019) stated that The masculine traits based on Bem's Sex Role inventory theory are athletic, masculine, ambitious, analytical, act as a leader, aggressive, assertive, competitive, defends own beliefs, dominant, forceful, has leadership abilities, independent, makes decision easily, self-reliant, strong personality, willing to take a stand and willing to take risks.

### c. Independent

Scene in **figure 1.10** and **figure 1.11** are taken when the moment Elinor tell that Merida will be an arranged marriage with several clans who had accepted Elinor's an arranged marriage request as seen in **dialogue 1.1**. The dialogue shows that Elinor wants to Merida follow her an arranged marriage that she already making. Merida who knew that she would be betrothed immediately rejected her mother's request, this shows that Merida has her own life choices as seen in **figure 1.12**. The **dialogue 1.2** Merida strictly rejects this a arranged marriage by expressing the opinion what that her mother has done is only for her own self without thinking about Merida's opinion.

Scene in **figure 1.13** and **figure 1.14** shows when Merida tried to show her identity in the same time her existence was shown. The **dialogue 1.3** Merida introduce herself in front of the candidates and will dedicated the shoot arrow for her own hand. From this scene it can be concluded that Merida want to show her existence and rejected the betrothal.

Scene in **figure 1.15** Merida start to shoot the arrow to the target while her mother trying to stop her. In this scene show that Merida ignoring her mother she still shooting the arrow until the last target, she managed shooting three target into the center mark. In **figure 1.16** it shown that Elinor trying to stop Merida because her went against gender rules. Scene in **figure 1.17** after Merida finish she looked at to her mother, she gives a face that clearly refuses to an arranged marriage. The **dialogue 1.4** shows that Elinor pressed her sentence to stop Merida from shooting arrows at the target, Merida tore a very thigh dress to give herself space when she is about to throw an arrow into the center mark. From the scene it can be concluded that Merida against this an arranged marriage because Merida has her own purpose in life.

The scene in **figure 1.18** and **figure 1.19** are taken that Elinor argues with Merida who has tried to oppose this betrothal. Elinor was of the opinion that Merida embarrassed the candidates for beating the candidates by a landslide and embarrassed her because Elinor could not control Merida who had acted out of bounds. The **dialogue 1.5** shows that Elinor could not believe what Merida had done in front of the candidates and peoples. Merida felt that this situation was unfair because it only took place following the

scenario that had been made by her mother and did not want to see it from Merida's point of view. Merida said that her mother could not make Merida into what she wanted and Merida did not want to be like her mother. Elinor judge that Merida had acted like a child and Merida was so upset that she tore the rug with a picture of Merida and her mother on it. After Merida tore the rug, Elinor tried to burn her arrow but after Elinor realize and she tried to save Merida's arrow. From this scene Merida expresses her opinion about what Elinor has done to her, Merida tries to fight for her rights for herself.

In **figure 1.20** and **figure 1.21** Merida try to stop the debate that existed between the clans. Merida tells the clans about the ancient kingdom, the clans had heard of *the lost kingdom* tale and Merida explained that "*legends are lessons*" that means legends are lessons for their successors. The **dialogue 1.6** their kingdom is still young and not yet a legend, clans that were once enemies, after the invaders came from the sea, the clans united to defend the land they occupied, in this scene Merida explains the beginning of peace between clans. After that Merida expressed her opinion about the tradition and Merida is responsible for it. Merida argues that she chooses to make her own choices, in this scene Merida decides that to do what is right and break existing traditions. According to Merida, Elinor as The Queen feels in her heart, Merida can make her choice and write her life story for herself by following her heart and finding love within ourselves. The scene in **figure 1.22**, **figure 1.23** and **figure 1.24** shows that the clan representative agrees with Merida's opinion, this betrothal tradition can be canceled because we can determine our own destiny according to Young Macintosh, Wee Dingwall also agrees with that opinion, why we do not choose our fate, and the last is Young MacGuffin also showed his agreement with each clan's opinion. Independent, courage and wisdom are shown by Merida when she breaks the traditions and to be free to write their own story. Cordova (2018).

### d. Brave

The scenes in **figure 1.25** and **figure 1.26** are taken when Merida follows the wisps, she finds a building that has collapsed while Merida exploring the building, she is falling into a collapsed building and it can be seen in the figures she turns out that inside the collapsed is a den of

Mor'du bears. Merida tries to escape before being pounced on by Mor'du. Merida managed to escape from the Mor'du bear by jumping and grabbing her mother's hand. The **dialogue 1.7** described Merida after falling into the rubble of a building reassuring her mother that she is fine. In this scene Merida bravely runs away from the Mor'du bear who is trying to chase her.

**Figure 1.27** and **figure 1.28** are shown Merida gets in the way of her father trying to kill the bear. Merida warns that she will not allow her father to kill a bear, Merida says that the bear is his wife, King Fergus who does not believe and does not listen to Merida asking her to get out of the way. The **dialogue 1.8** Merida tell her father to stay away and asks if her mother is fine after the clans and his father have managed to tie her up and will kill her. King Fergus asks if Merida has out of her mind defending the bear. Merida says that she will not let her father and clans kill her mother. In this scene show that Merida brave to die to protect her mother from her father's desire to kill.

Scene **Figure 1.29** is taken when Merida rides her horse along with the triplets to stop her father and the clans from trying to kill her mother. Merida sews the rug while she's rides her horse, she has torn earlier and tries to break the spell that turned her mother and triplets brother into bears. **Dialogue 1.9** it shown that Merida warns her horse, Angus to calm down and asks Hubbert and Haris to help Hamish when he want to fall because Angus is running so fast. In this scene Merida shown her responsibility to break the spell and make her family back.

#### e. Affection

In figure 1.30 after Merida doing archery and horse riding, she returned to the palace through the back door that connected the kitchen. Merida quietly took a large plate full of empire biscuits and brought it to the dining table. Figure 1.31 and figure 1.32 are shown that Merida tells her triplets brother to receive a large plate full of empire biscuits. The dialogue 1.10 Merida gave a sign to triplets brother to going to under the table. This scene shows that Merida had affection traits, to her brothers and she will give whatever her brothers like.

In it scene figure 1.32 Merida asks the triplets for help to escape from the palace with her mother. The triplets make a plan to divert the clans and her father so that Merida and her mother can get out of the palace safely. Merida's two brothers outwit

her father and the clans to lock them on the roof, then one of Merida's brothers guides their way out through the kitchen. Figure 1.33 and figure 1.34 are shows when Merida made it to the kitchen and then she went out with her mother. The dialogue 1.11 before she leaves, Merida tells her brothers that they can get and eat everything as a gift from her. The triplets are very happy after Merida says that. They look around the kitchen until they see some cake on the table. Courage, strength, affection discipline, (Wollstonecraft, 2019)

#### f. Elegant

It can be seen from **figure 1.35** and **figure 1.36** before Merida meet with the candidates who will follow an arrange marriage, she wear a beautiful royal dress. Dressed by Elinor, Merida wear a corset and royal dress that made her an authoritative princess. In this scenes are shows that Merida can be elegant when she wearing dresses a royal princess. The **dialogue 1.12** when Elinor expressed her feelings, she saw a different Merida after dressing like a princess. Elinor tries to hide her feeling how proud her to Merida.

### 2. The Reason of Why the Main Character has Masculinity and Femininity Traits.

There are some reasons how a person can have masculinity and femininity traits. In the case of Merida, the issues that make her had masculinity and femininity traits are her parent habit and her environment. Masculinity and femininity are genders that describe the characteristics of men and women. Men and women are not always identified as masculinity and femininity is a term that is usually used for women. Masculinity is shown by courage, rationality, dominant nature, disloyalty and strength. Masculinity in each culture is different and it is considered masculine in one culture can be considered feminine in another. It can also make many women are masculine or vice versa because they are triggered by the environment or the tendency to act like men.

#### a. Masculinity

Barker (2007) masculinity is a form of constructed masculinity for men. Men are not born with nature of masculinity. Naturally, masculinity is formed by culture. The nature of women and men is culturally constructed. Generally, tradition masculinity considers the values between power, courage, action, control, independence, self-satisfaction, male solidarity highly, and works.

Among those who are locked down are interpersonal relationships, abilities, verbal, domestic life, tenderness, communication, women, and children. The **figure 2.1** and **figure 2.2** show King Fergus give an arrow to young Merida as birthday present. King Fergus teach young Merida how to shoot arrow to the target. Young Merida trying to shoot arrow but she did not yet ready and the arrow are missing the target. The **dialogue 2.1** it can be seen from the figures and dialogue how excited young Merida when she has first bow and arrow.

Scenes in **figure 2.3** and **figure 2.4** are taken when the clans visiting Merida's castle. The clans come to her palace to follow a betrothal that has been told before. The three clans enter the castle which has been welcomed by King Fergus, Queen, Merida and the Triplets. It is also shown that Merida's environment mostly men then Merida has masculinity traits. The **dialogue 2.2** shows on how King Fergus welcomed the suitors coming to his palace.

#### b. Femininity

According to McRobbie (1991) feminine codes are parts of the dominant ideology, which plays a role in defining the life of every woman, from the way they dress, the way they act to, the way talks to each other. **Figure 2.5** and **figure 2.6** are taken when Elinor teach Merida to become a princess. In this scene Merida follows lessons given by her mother. Merida follows geography lessons and how to give a good speech in front of the people with confidence and authority. The **dialogue 2.3** Merida recited the sentence irregularly and then Elinor confirmed it, in a lesson on geography Elinor taught that every princess must have knowledge about her kingdom.

The scenes in **figure 2.7** and **figure 2.8** show another lesson that Elinor give to Merida are how to play lyre instrument and also teach how to have etiquette while eating. Merida plays the instrument irregularly until Elinor tells the truth and when Merida eats she puts all the food in her mouth without chewing it slowly, Elinor noticed it then she told Merida a princess doesn't stuff her gob as seen in the **dialogue 3.4**. In this scene, the lesson that Elinor given to Merida makes her have femininity traits.

## CONCLUSIONS

The research has two main focuses: first to describe masculinity and femininity in Merida in the movie of "*Brave*" and second to find out the reasons why Merida's in the movie "*Brave*" has masculinity and femininity traits. This research has answered and discussed all the research questions. The questions are: What are the traits of masculinity and femininity shown in the movie "*Brave*"? and What makes Merida in the movie "*Brave*" has masculinity and femininity traits? The masculinity and femininity traits shown by Merida in the movie *Brave* include: adventurous, willing to take a risk, independent, brave, affection, and elegant. Masculinity from her environment and femininity from her mother are the reasons why Merida has masculinity and femininity traits in the movie of "*Brave*". Merida's masculinity traits are shown in the movie when she gives an arrow to her father as a present on her birthday and when the clans are visiting Merida's house, it shows that her environment can affect her traits. Femininity in Merida's traits is shows in the movie when her mother gives her many lessons to make her how to be an educated and authoritative princess. Merida's masculinity is more dominant because this movie shows more of Merida's character, who tends to choose bold and challenging activities. Merida has a strong personality that goes against the patriarchal idea of a weak, submissive young woman. Masculinity and femininity characters cannot be limited by gender, and this is one of the important issues in a society where gender is not a benchmark for a person's character.

There are some benefits and suggestion for the next researched, it can be concluded as follows: (1) to students who are interested in conducting research on the same topic of study, the students should emphasize research on aspects of audience research on how they accept and respond to movie. (2) to the moviemaker to produce movie that can be learned from the movie. Hopefully it will always provide a moral message that can educate and open the minds of movie lovers. (3) for movie lovers must be smart as audience. The attitude from the movie audiences should have to be critical of the phenomena presented in the movie. If this critical attitude is possessed, then the audience will not easily fall into what they have just seen, but it can also be studied with at least a better and more useful understanding. (4) the writers also suggest future researchers to analyze

the impact of Merida masculinity toward her social life including her personal life, her career and her relation with her personal and relationship.

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**Susari Nugraheni, Aulia Nanda Ardyani, Mukhlasul Fasikh & Diah Resmisari**

*An Analysis of Princess Merida's Masculinity and Femininity Character in The Movie of "Brave"*