

The Portrayal of Masculinity Traits in Female Character in *Prey* Film

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on the construction of masculinity in the main female character and the challenges of patriarchy in the Comanche tribe's social condition in the *Prey* film (2022). Character theory by Pettrie and Boggs (2012) is used to analyze the main female character. Theory of masculinity BSRI 1974 By Dr. Sandra Lipzits Bem is used as a theory in research to analyze masculinity traits in this film. Therefore, the descriptive qualitative method is used as the research method. The results of this study showed that the social condition in the Comanche tribe is a powerful and prolonged patriarchal life. Where the patriarchal life is very limits the rights of Comanche women, this background makes the main female character have masculine characteristics. In changing the patriarchy condition in her tribe, there are three stages that the main female character goes through to achieve this goal. These stages are the challenge of traditional habits by becoming a female hunter, then proving the abilities possessed by the main female character, and the last, the use of an intelligent and analytical hunting method that is different from the usual hunting method. The masculine character continues to exist until the position of main female character is recognized by the tribe, and she becomes the first female hunter in the tribe. In the end, this recognition signifies a change in social conditions and the existing system, with the appointment of women as hunters and tribal leaders. In conclusion, the masculinity traits in female characters arise because of the patriarchal system in the tribe, which encourages the desire to change the existing system by becoming the first female hunter. This indicates the changing and replacement of the patriarchal system in the Comanche tribe in this film.

Keywords: *BSRI, Female Character, Masculinity, Patriarchy, Prey.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Today's discussion over masculinity and femininity is never-ending. Even though more individuals are embracing gender equality, evaluating someone's masculinity or femininity has become frowned upon in social life. This is due to the fact that a person's evaluation as masculine or feminine is based on the impressions of those who see that person's position in everyday life. Furthermore, masculine and feminine stereotypes are constantly associated with men as masculine figures and women as feminine figures. The masculine and feminine figures also determine the type of work they can undertake. persons with masculine traits are said to be capable of doing professions that take a lot of energy, whilst persons with feminine traits are only capable of doing simple tasks.

According to Stets and Burke, masculinity and femininity are gender identities that everyone possesses. The gender of a person cannot be used to determine if they have a masculine or feminine personality. Typically, masculinity is identical with a man, while femininity is identical with a woman. The position of a person in society might reveal whether they are masculine or feminine. The masculine and feminine traits have been chosen by society, and the degree to which an individual

identifies with these assigned attributes determines his or her gender (Neale et al., 2016). As a result, masculinity is a difficult concept constantly altering because gender is heavily influenced by time and society. Masculinity can be defined as social ideas that shape a person's identity (Lehman, 2001).

Masculinity is typically linked with men, and femininity is strongly associated with women. Masculinity in males is a cultural construct that did not exist when they were born. Because being manly is not determined by one's biological characteristics, anyone, even women, can become masculine (Fatimah et al., 2019). Changes in gender identity trends through time indicate that males are increasingly identifying as feminine, females are increasingly identifying as masculine, and individuals, in general, are increasingly identifying as both masculine and feminine (Donnelly & Twenge, 2017). When cultures are compared, the conception of masculinity varies. Masculinity is widely stereotyped in Western countries such as the United States, Australia, and Turkey, with males exhibiting characteristics such as independence, physical strength, aggressiveness, competition, objectivity, and logic, and showing less emotion than their female counterparts. Women are regarded as more cooperative, physically weak, affectionate, attractive, emotional, neat, reliant, gentle, religious, quiet, strong, irrational, passive, and communicative than men (Bozkurt et al., 2015).

Masculinity also influences the roles of men and women, with men always perceived as undertaking activities or work outside the home, such as manual labor, while women are solely seen as capable of doing housework. In a patriarchal society, women are viewed as mainly caring for children, bearing children, and being obedient while serving their husbands for many years. As a result, women have challenges gaining a higher education, better employment, a decent wage, etc. Women are viewed as unable to accomplish some tasks the same way that males can. Women's feminine characteristics include being unsure, caring, passive, obedient, indecisive, weak, bashful, and a follower. Male characteristics are power, courage, sagacity, decision-making, confidence, outspokenness, persistence, self-reliance, assertiveness, and leadership (Kurniasi et al., 2022). However, because masculinity is not based on gender or biological characteristics, therefore women also have masculine characteristics that men own, so stereotypes about roles between men and women can be broken.

The image of today's women being masculine can be seen in the film. Many films represent women who have masculine characteristics. At first, Disney portrayed a female figure as a princess, a character as fragile young woman who is ideally beautiful and kind, as society expects of a woman. Women in film are also depicted as useless and dependent on males. However, Disney alters the representation of women in their films. From being a beautiful and kind princess to now being a strong female figure from various occupations, Disney is increasingly representing strong female figures from various occupations, including a princess with a tomboyish character, female warriors with skills like a man, and large and masculine body representations like a man. Initially, there was a lot of opposition to the image of masculine women, but as time passed, more people embraced it (Xu, 2021). For example, *Mulan*, *Raya and The Last Dragon*, *The Sea Beast*, and *Enchanto* where these films have female characters that show masculine female figures.

Consequently, this research examines one literature work entitled *Prey*, written by Patrick Aison and directed by Dan Trachtenberg. This movie released in August 2022 on Disney+. This film is a prequel to 5 previously released films with predator themes. In this film, the beginning of the appearance of a predator or monster that hunts its prey is told. In this *Prey* film, it tells about the emergence of a monster with a bird-like shape and made of very strong iron. This monster has technological abilities that contrast sharply with the background of the life time depicted in the film *Prey*, which is in 1719. The main focus of this film is the life of the Comanche tribe who are still traditional but have to fight monsters with advanced technology.

These films have an issue with portraying masculinity in women, which should be in men. Prey describes Naru as the main female character who describes more male masculinity traits. In this case, it happened to Naru. Naru is described as a woman who has her own decisions in the patriarchy that occurs in her tribe. Naru became the first and only female hunter in her tribe. Naru has the agility and courage to face the enemy confronting her without the slightest fear.

Naru is a woman born in the Comanche tribe. Naru grows up amidst the patriarchy that occurs in her tribe, where a woman is forced to become a housewife and study medicine only. Every woman's rights in this film are limited, but Naru can escape the patriarchy even though it is difficult. Naru becomes the first and only woman to become a hunter, which is uncommon in her tribe. In addition to fighting as a hunter, Naru fought against the patriarchy she experienced, where she was always underestimated by a group of male hunters led by her brother, Tabee. In every hunt, Naru always shows masculinity in her; Naru shows that she is active, adventurous, aggressive, and courageous. Naru is also always able to make her own decisions without being influenced by anyone and shows that she can also be a leader, which shows that she has an independent and dominant nature. Naru's journey ends with the success of defeating predators and breaking the stigma of the tribe, where women can also play an important role that men usually do.

The story of this film shows a new perspective on masculinity. Where masculinity in this film is shown by a female character, namely Naru, who lives amid a patriarchal culture in her tribe. Naru is described as a masculine figure compared to a feminine figure. Naru's character breaks the stereotype of weak and passive women; Naru's character in this film has an essential role in society.

Based on this explanation, the researcher was interested and used the Prey film as the research object. This film is fascinating because the theme is about a woman who lives amid patriarchy and wants to show her existence and change the stereotype about a woman. This research aims to show that masculinity that is identical to men can also be owned by women, where this masculinity can change the perspective and stereotypes about women's roles that exist in society. The researcher used masculinity theory and Bem Sex Role Inventory to examine the masculinity traits portrayed in Prey films.

2. METHOD

The researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach in this investigation. Data is gathered directly through screenshots and conversations obtained through in-depth viewing of the film Prey, detecting and determining data analysis. Furthermore, the character theory in the film by Pettrie and Boggs (2012) is employed in assessing the character of Naru as presented in the film Prey. In seeking and determining the masculine features inherent in the primary female character, Dr. Sandra Lipz Bem developed the Bem Sex Role Inventory (1974). The hypothesis includes 20 different categories of masculinity and femininity attributes. According to this hypothesis, the primary female character possesses five masculine traits.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, it will contain the result findings and discussion that have been carried out by researchers by means of in-depth analysis in the form of answers to the three research questions that have been discussed previously. From the research question, the researcher uses several theories that can help the researcher find the answer. Researchers use two main theories, namely masculinity theory and Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) to analyze the masculinity traits contained in Naru.

3.1. NARU CHARACTER DESCRIBE IN *PREY* FILM

In analyzing the character of Naru in the film, the researcher uses the character theory by Pettrie and Boggs (2012). According to Pettrie and Boggs, a character in a film is someone who becomes the

actor and represents the story in the film; a character must look natural so that the story can be conveyed properly to the audience. In analyzing a character in a film, there is a separate method, and this method is called characterization. Based on the analysis through this theory, the researchers divided Naru's characters into several, namely stubborn, brave, curious, careful, and smart.

The first Naru character is stubborn. This is because there is a description that Naru strongly desires to become the first female hunter in her tribe. When a character is represented as someone who does not want to be challenged because they want to preserve their ideas or opinions, they are usually depicted as someone who opposes or does not listen to what other people say (Dewi et al., 2021).

Naru Mother : "Puuhi survived because of your medicine"

Naru : "There's something else out there. Taabe needs my help."

Naru Mother : "If your brother needed you, he wouldn't have brought you back here. You think the reason for kuhtaamia is to prove you can hunt, but there's only one reason. To survive." (Prey, 00:24:26 – 00:24:58).

The dialogue shows a conversation between Naru and her mother. Naru's mother, who from the beginning, did not agree with her daughter's decision to become a female hunter. The dialogue occurred when Naru, who had just woken up from fainting when she returned from the forest after fighting a lion, fell from a tree, hit her head, and fainted. When she woke up, Naru was already in her house. At that time, even though Naru had just woken up, she forced herself to get up and said that she would go out and catch up with Taabe. If seen from what Naru did, Naru is described as a stubborn figure because she does not care about what she feels. Her desires must still be fulfilled so that she can be recognized. Judging from the dialogue, Naru is described as a stubborn figure. This is because she does not care what others say, even though it is for her good. Naru thinks everyone looks down on her because she is a girl. Naru became stubborn because she wanted to maintain her will and prove that she could.

The second Naru character is brave. If usually women, both in normal life and in films, are identical to cowards, the director describes Naru as a brave woman in this film. Brave is the ability to deal with pain without fear. It usually requires people to act impulsively without too much thought (Kinsella. et al., 2019).

Naru : The lion won't think that we're hunting it here. It'll think it's hunting us. We get some bait, then climb up and wait for it.

Taabe Friends : A Hunter doesn't wait. He hunts. We could be here all night.

Naru : we could stalk the forest all night and not find anything too. (Prey, 00:20:40 – 00:21:09)

The dialogue contains a conversation between Naru and her brother Taabe. Naru, who was hunting birds using arrows, was then visited by Taabe. Until, Naru told her wish to Taabe that she was ready to do kuhtaamia. Kuhtaamia is a requirement that must be met by Comanche tribes who want to become a hunter. Kuhtaamia is usually done by hunting and bringing the heads of the animals they hunt. Naru is different from the Comanche women, who are silent and do not dare to do anything dangerous. Naru is described as someone ready to face danger. Therefore, the character Naru is described as brave because of her courage in facing danger and revealing something.

The third Naru character is curious. Curiosity is a potent incentive that can either positively or negatively influence people's behavior (Loewenstein, 1994). Curiosity is defined as a desire for new information or knowledge. It signifies that people are curious because they desire to learn something or obtain information (Dewi et al., 2021). Naru was portrayed as a curious woman since she was curious about everything.

Paaka : "We don't have time to wait for you"

Naru : "Look."

Paaka : "Could be bear tracks."

Naru : "Maybe. But, that's a big bear and why was it on its hind legs? And what skins a snake like that?"

Paaka : "We need to keep moving."

The dialogue depicts Naru arguing with Paaka, a member of the hunters led by Taabe. Naru, who has a curious nature about something, said that there was something strange about the big tracks she encountered. Naru was also curious about the unusual snake carcass. This became a difference between Naru and Paaka, who did not believe Naru's words because she was a woman and thought Naru was talking nonsense. However, in the end, Naru's curiosity was answered, and confirmed that the trail was not a bear. In this dialogue, Naru is characterized as curious because she constantly questions what is around her. If she thinks something is strange, she will learn more about it. The fourth Naru character is careful. If women are usually depicted as careless or insensitive to something, Naru is depicted as a person who is very careful and considers what she will do. Naru considers various aspects before doing something, reflected in her actions in the film.



Picture 1. Naru curious with big monster's track
(*Prey*, 00:30:38 – 00:30:49)

The picture shows the characteristics of Naru, who is careful about what she encounters. When Naru went to the forest to look for monsters, it can be seen that Naru found a large trail and observed the trail. Then she made a comparison between the tracks with a tree branch. Naru measured it and made sure that the tracks were not the tracks of a bear but a monster she had seen. Naru is described as a careful person because of her thoroughness with something. Naru needs to include all details in analyzing things.

The last characteristic of Naru is smartness. Naru is described as an intelligent figure in this *Prey* film. This is illustrated through dialogue or conversations that occur between her and members of the Comanche tribe. Naru is smart because of her thoroughness and ability to analyze things.



Picture 2. Naru eats orange Totsiyaa
(*Prey*, 01:21:31)

The picture shows that Naru has smart characteristics. This was illustrated when Naru was taking revenge against the leader of the white hunter group; Naru used the monster to kill him. Before summoning the monster, Naru ate an orange totsiyaa to hide her presence. Naru analyzes the effect of the orange totsiyaa, which can stop the blood flow for a moment so that the monster cannot see Naru's whereabouts.

From this action, it can be concluded that Naru has smart characteristics. This is because Naru can make the right strategy for her interests. In this case, Naru uses her intelligence to devise a

revenge strategy. Until in the end, Naru was able to defeat the monster and managed to kill the white group leader. This is because Naru's intelligence brought her to that position.

3.2. THE CONSTRUCTION OF NARU'S CHARACTER BY SOCIAL CONDITION.

This *Prey* film focuses on the life of a tribe, namely the Comanche tribe. The Comanche tribe is a tribe that still lives with traditional customs and systems passed down from their ancestors. This traditional life gives rise to a system that continues to exist in their lives, namely patriarchal life, which is considered normal. In the life of the Comanche tribe, men are depicted as figures who take essential roles in everyday life, such as being a leader, while women only do household activities (Baynes et al., 2019). Naru is a woman who has different characteristics from ordinary women, whereas Naru has masculine characteristics. Masculinity in Naru is not seen from the gender she has but the characteristics of her daily life. As stated by Eve Kosofsky Sedgwick says that men are born biologically, but what makes them masculine is the result of social and cultural construction, whereas women can also behave like men called tomboys, and vice versa (vice versa) (Halberstam, 1998; Yunita et al., 2020). In this film, Naru is described as a woman who can use weapons commonly used by men. Naru can use several hunting weapons, including axes, arrows, and daggers used for hunting. In the *Prey* film, Naru uses these weapons to hunt, find food or protect herself from threats in the form of wild animals and.



Picture 3. Naru use an axe
(*Prey*, 00:02:55)

In scenes 02:55, it shows Naru practicing using an axe. Naru did this to sharpen her skills in using items used for hunting, such as axes. Naru, who has a strong desire to become a hunter, learns all the tools commonly used for hunting. Where men usually use these tools, while in this film, women are depicted as figures who do not use tools for hunting. Women in the Comanche tribe only use small knives to carry out household activities such as cooking and making medicines. Naru used this time to hunt animals and look for tubers for food.



Picture 4. Naru use bow
(*Prey*, 00: 06:10)

This scene, depicts Naru using arrows to hunt down flying birds. Apart from the axe, the Comanche tribe uses arrows as another hunting tool. Naru also uses and always carries these arrows wherever she goes. These arrows are used for hunting and protecting herself from attacks by wild animals. Like axes, arrows are only used by hunters and men, whereas in the scene, it is shown that Naru uses arrows even though she is woman.

Based on the scene that researchers have found, Naru shows a masculine figure as a woman. Where the masculine figure is not only related to a large body shape but also with the same skills as

men. Naru shows a masculine figure with her ability to use hunting equipment that men usually use. Apart from that, Naru also has power and fighting skills on par with men, and this shows that Naru is a masculine figure compared to a feminine one.

As a woman women are always seen as weak and unable to do anything for themselves. As stated, women are stereotyped as not independent, concerned with feelings, and constantly needing help. Instead, men are stereotyped as independent, steadfast, and rational. Therefore, stereotypes are negative images of certain groups towards others (Perdana, 2014; Yunita et al., 2020). As a woman who grew up in the Comanche tribe, where the patriarchal system is still closely related because of traditional thinking and the growing view of the position of men that is higher than women, Naru rejects the system where Naru chooses to become a female hunter, where in that tribe only men can become hunters. Because of the rejection and views of the Comanche tribe, Naru has always distrusted her ability to hunt. So when Naru told his tribe about the existence of a predator, they all did not believe Naru. However, she did not give up; she searched for the existence of the predator alone and went into the forest, leaving her tribe to prove the presence of the predator.



Picture 6. Naru looking for her own food by hunting
(*Prey*, 00:33:47 – 00:34:15)

That scene describes Naru going to the forest to look for predators alone. Women are usually always seen as dependent, which differs from Naru. Where Naru is an independent figure, she can meet all her own needs, including food. In the Comanche tribe, food in the form of animals is obtained by hunting, and it is only done by men, so women in the Comanche tribe only have to wait for the results of the hunt made by the men. However, Naru can only get this independently by relying on men for hunting. The scene shows Naru, who has succeeded in hunting an animal as a rabbit alone for herself. Besides that, Naru is also fearless in being in the forest alone.

Women are known as someone full of emotions, which affect them, one of which is making decisions that must be made quickly. According to (Heilman: 2001; Tabassum & Nayak, 2021), women are emotionally unstable, weak, and timid. Men are considered emotionally strong, assertive, and workplace achievers, whereas women are often emotionally unstable, weak, and timid (Heilman, 2001; Tabassum & Nayak, 2021).



Picture 7. Naru cooperating with members of the white hunters

Hunt : "Help me, and i will show you how to use it" (*Prey*. 1:10:30 – 1:10:48)

When Naru was released from the clutches of a group of hunters, she had never met before, making Naru and her brother became bait to summon predators. Naru was trying to find her dog, and while looking for her dog, she met a member of the hunting group who kidnapped her, was injured, and was carrying a gun. The hunter asked Naru to treat her wound. Instead of being emotional towards the hunter for kidnapping her, Naru saw the gun in the hunter's hand and chose to be rational by pointing at the gun, which meant that she wanted the gun. The hunter, who

understood Naru's intentions, said he would teach Naru and give her the gun in exchange for Naru treating himself, then Naru agreed to the decision. In patriarchal life, women often get discrimination in various ways. One of them is that women's rights are always limited, be it the right to express opinions or work. Women who have their own opinion on something will be considered strange because it is different from the stereotypes built-in in society from time to time. Because of this, many women do not express their opinion on a matter, thus building a habit where women will accept every decision. This film, it depicts Naru's attitude that is different from other women, where Naru has an assertive attitude that has the character of a firm stance, as has been found by researchers from several dialogues in the *Prey* film.

Naru Mother : "My girl, you are good at so many things. Why do you want to hunt?"

Naru : "**Because you all think that I can't.**" (*Prey*, 00:09:52 – 00:10:01)

The dialogue is a conversation between Naru and his mother. Naru's mother said that Naru was a woman who was very smart and good at many things. This is because Naru is very good at other things, the thing in question is usually done by women in the Comanche tribe, one of which is making medicines, and Naru is very good at it. Her mother doubts why Naru prefers to be a hunter identical to a man compared to being an apothecary expert practiced by women in the Comanche tribe. Then Naru answered her mother; Naru became a hunter because everyone thought she could never become a hunter. This is because of the existing stereotypes of women because women are seen as weak. Naru has opinions and a firm stand against her wishes; she still wants to be a hunter even though she has to face the stereotypes in her tribe.

Based on the dialogue that researchers have found shows that Naru has an assertive nature because she has a firm founder and believes in herself; she always proves herself to people who belittle her that she is capable of doing it. This makes her different when compared to the woman from the Comanche tribe in the *Prey* film, who usually does not dare to express her opinion and can only accept decisions without proving them first.

The characteristic of masculinity found in Naru is analytical. This characteristic is the character of masculinity that is most attached to Naru. Naru is very conscientious in everything and the environment around her. This makes this characteristic of Naru's ability to prove her ability as a hunter. Analytical in Naru is shown clearly in the movie *Prey*, as has been found by researchers.

Paaka : "We don't have time to wait for you"

Naru : "Look."

Paaka : "Could be bear tracks."

Naru : "**Maybe. But, that's a big bear and why was it on its hind legs? And what skins a snake like that?**"

Paaka : "We need to keep moving."

Naru : "**No! I have to warn my brother.**" (*Prey*, 00:18:41 – 00:18:50)

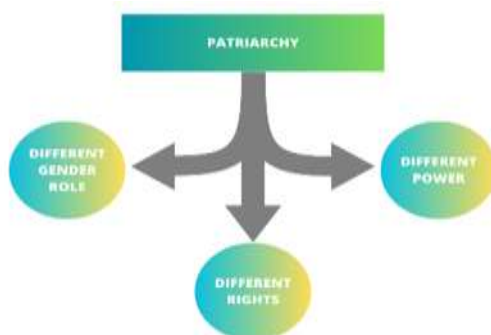
In the scenes from 00:18:00 – 00:18:01 and dialogues from 00:18:41 – 00:18:50, it shows that when Naru and the group of hunters wanted to go home to take Puuhi, on the way, she found an extensive trail and a dead snake. Naru paid attention to the extensive tracks and carcass of the snake; she also paid attention to the trees around the carcass of the snake; she found that the carcass of the snake was different from the carcass of a dead snake if it was killed by wild animals such as tigers or bears. The snake's carcass was still intact; it was just that there was no head, and all the skin was peeled off neatly while the body was still there. Naru suspected this. While observing the dead snake, Paaka, a member of the hunters, came and told Naru to hurry up. Naru then told Paaka about the extensive tracks and the snake's carcass, but he did not care what Naru told him. Naru also told him that the snake carcass was strange and unlike other carcasses. However, Paaka still did not care and

told Naru to hurry home. However, Naru did not want to, and she wanted to tell his older brother Taabe about it and warn him. The dialogue and scene show how Naru is analytical because she pays close attention to what is around her. Naru did not use his intuition or feelings to deduce what she encountered from the extensive tracks and the snake's carcass.

The scenes and dialogues found by the researcher prove that it is true that Naru has an analytical figure in dealing with a situation. Naru can analyze things around him and plan something with detail and confidence. This is certainly different from the stereotype of intuitive women because they deal with things spontaneously or use their feelings without observing and considering further what to do in the future.

Based on the Bem Sex Role Inventory (BSRI) by researchers, of the twenty types masculinity traits, usually found in men, there are six characteristics of masculinity found in Naru: masculine, independent, rational, assertive, analytical, brave, and active. From the data found in terms of masculinity, it can be concluded that the figure of Naru in the Prey film is described as a figure of masculinity, where there are many masculine characteristics contained in Naru compared to her feminine characteristics. This certainly differentiates Naru from other women, where Naru has confidence in herself.

Patriarchy is a hierarchical system of social organization whereby men hold positions of power over women, and it is a powerful ideology because men are conditioned to secure the consent of the women they oppress. As an ideology, patriarchy upholds the view that male has superior control over women and all others under their care (Wood, 2019). This Prey film shows the traditional life of the Comanche tribe, where patriarchal life is still extreme and can be seen from the life of the tribal people, where men are dominant figures compared to women. Hence, women always have limits in doing things. In comparison, men play an essential role as the ones who can only hold full power in political leadership, moral authority, and social rights (Lailawati et al., 2020).



Picture 8. Patriarchy System in Comanche Tribes. (By Researcher, 2023).

Picture 15, is the division of life or the patriarchal system that exists and is felt by Comanche women in the film Prey. After conducting an in-depth and repeated analysis of what patriarchy is, the researchers identified 3 main differences between men and women in the Comanche tribe. Firstly, the different gender roles between men and women, this difference is the essence of the differences. Secondly, different rights where women in the Comanche tribe have felt these differences since they were children. Thirdly, different power, this difference is the last difference found by researchers, where Comanche men have absolute power in the form of words or actions when compared to Comanche women.

The first patriarchal life is the difference in gender roles. In this case, gender role differences occur significantly between Comanche women and men. Where men do work outside the home, such as foraging and hunting in the forest, while women only do work related to the household, such as cooking, making medicine, and caring for their children.



Picture 9 & 10. Men become hunters and leaders, women caring their children

The Comanche tribe men have a role or job as a hunter and look for food in the forest, which is synonymous with dangerous work. Because of that work, the Comanche tribe created the view that men could gain their superior right to be the leaders of their household and tribe, as they performed dangerous jobs that women could not do. Meanwhile, women only do household chores, meaning their position is never above that of men in the tribe.

The second patriarchal life is the difference in rights obtained by men and women in the Comanche tribe. In this case, there is a difference in rights between Naru and his older brother, Taabe. This difference in rights is detrimental to women because they cannot develop and do something according to their will or what they want to do.

*Taabe : "I remember when Father told me I was ready for kuhtamiaa. My big hunt. **You were little. So, Mother took you to gather medicine. But Father and I, we went up into the hills. Tha rain was bad. Everything was wet. We crawled through the mud and my bowstring...**" (Prey, 00:06:05 – 00:06:28)*

The dialogue is a conversation between Naru and Taabe. The dialogue occurs when Naru is practicing using arrows and wants to hunt a bird in the air, and suddenly Taabe comes and tells her about their childhood. Taabe said that when they were kids, they did two different things. Where Naru was brought by his mother to learn about medicines that other female members of the tribe usually do. Meanwhile, Taabe was invited by his father to climb the hill to train his physique and learn to hunt. This shows that boys and girls are treated differently from a young age. Patriarchy had also existed since they were children when their parents consciously carried out the patriarchal culture. Based on this evidence, it can be concluded that the differences in rights between men and women in the Comanche tribe occur from their kids. Their parents give different treatment from their children, be it the learning they receive, treatment, or goods given to them.

The third patriarchal life is the difference in power between women and men. This power difference occurs because of a gender imbalance between men and women in the Comanche tribe. This imbalance occurs because of differences in gender roles because men who do hunting and dangerous work are considered stronger than women who do household chores and are seen as weak.

Taabe Friend : You could get shot sneaking up like that.

Naru : Who's sneaking?

Taabe Friend : Who invite you? We won't be gone long enough to need a cook.

*Taabe : **She should stay. She tracks well, and if we find Puuhi alive, she knows medicine.** (Prey, 00:12:55 – 00:13:14).*

In the dialogue, there is a scene where Naru follows a group of hunters led by his brother Taabe. At that time, Naru was caught by other hunters, which made her stop because she was caught. As is well known, Naru is the first female hunter in her tribe, which is not shared. Women in this tribe are inferior or weak. So, in this case, Naru, a female hunter, has yet to have the opportunity to join the hunter group. When Naru was caught, she could not say anything because she, who should not have been allowed to hunt, had to be caught. However, Taabe, her older brother, was the head of the

hunting group. Taabe said that Naru could participate because she can track well and has knowledge about medicine. Hunter's members finally agreed to join Naru in the group.

In this case, it can be seen that the decision to join Naru was determined by the man who was her brother because without her brother, she would not be allowed to join. From this, it can be concluded that the power possessed by men, is not only in terms of strength. However, in the words of men have a power to determine how the fate of a woman.

Based on this evidence, it is clear that the Comanche live in a patriarchal culture and system. Where patriarchy continues and is passed down from generation to generation from each generation and has even been determined since they were children. In this case, patriarchy is seen in the differences in gender roles, rights, and power differences between men and women in the Comanche tribe. This difference is very detrimental to Comanche women because they have to live under pressure from men.

3.3. THE JOURNEY OF NARU IN CHANGED PATRIARCHY SOCIAL CONDITION IN COMANCHE TRIBE

The patriarchal life in the Prey film is obvious, especially with the background in 1719, where the Comanche tribe still lives with traditional needs and customs. Because of that background, the life of the Comanche tribe is also full of patriarchy. In the patriarchal life of the Comanche tribe, men are shown to be strong and do dangerous work as hunters. Meanwhile, women are shown as weak and only do many household chores, as well as dispensing medicine. The nations that make up the patriarchal belt are those with "patriarchs, arranged marriages, dutiful daughters, and obedient wives" (Williams, 1998; Frederick Littrell & Bertsch, 2013). According to Nilsson (1991), harmony, peace, and a strong sense of belonging to the family unit may result from performing that position to the best of one's ability. Women's masculinity can act as a defense against patriarchal standards. Whereas masculinity is crucial in changing or preserving the arbitrary patriarchal structure of society (Myrntinen, 2019). In this situation, Naru is in step with her goal to become a hunter and also possesses a figure of masculinity within her that enables her to survive adverse conditions for a woman.

Naru wants to show women's existence amid the patriarchal life that the Comanche tribe continues to live. The researcher divides into three stages, how Naru, a woman, can break and change the patriarchal life in her tribe. First, how does Naru go against the traditional Comanche habit? Second, how did Naru prove that a woman could become a hunter? Thirdly, how does Naru utilize his intelligence to hunt, which is different from hunting men, that is Naru's final stage in showing his existence as the first female hunter and breaking patriarchal life in his tribe. In the process, Naru also showed the masculinity that men should have.



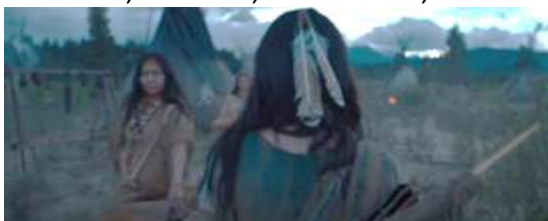
Picture 11. The Journey of Naru in Challenge Patriarchy Social Condition
(By Researcher, 2023).

The first stage is to challenge the traditional habits of the Comanche tribe. As previously known, women and men in the Comanche tribe could not choose their own way of life since they were children. Their parent's force and determine the path of their children's lives by teaching different things to women and men.

Naru : Taabe, this morning in the sky, i saw sign. The Thunder bird. I've been practicing. It's time, I'm ready for my kuhtaamia.

*Taabe : **You really think you ready? You wanna hunt something its hunting you.** (Prey, 00:06:40 – 00:06:59)*

In the dialogue, when Naru and Taabe were together to shoot birds near the river. Taabe spoke several things to Naru but then told Taabe his findings about something. Naru told Taabe that she found an unusual figure, a thunderbird that had never existed. Naru also said that she was ready for his first kuhtaamia. Kuhtaamia is the main requirement to become a hunter, where people who want to become hunters must hunt themselves and give their hunt results to the tribe. Naru, who wanted to be a hunter from the start, wanted to prove herself through the kuhtamiaa process and chose the thunderbird as her first hunting target. Taabe, who heard this, doubted Naru's decision. According to him, Naru was very reckless; Taabe said that Naru was not ready for the kuhtaamia and said that Naru would only hunt those who hunted her. It can be seen here that even though Naru said that she had often practiced hunting, Taabe continued to doubt himself and continued to think that Naru could not hunt because she was a woman, whereas, in that tribe, women were seen as weak.



Picture 12. The comanche tribe woman looked at Naru strangely
(*Prey*. 00:29:39)

As is well known, women becoming hunters was something new and considered strange within the Comanche tribe. This was shown in the scene when Naru wanted to go to the forest alone to show that what she said and met was a reality. Naru left with complete hunting equipment, including hunting equipment. When it was shown by the residents of the Comanche tribe, in this case, it was emphasized to the women of the Comanche tribe; they kept looking at Naru and gave an unpleasant look. In this case, it can be seen that Comanche women are used to living in a traditional habit that has been passed down for generations, which is a patriarchal life that weakens the position of women. They look strangely at a change, which is the main female hunter shown by Naru; they see this change as something unusual and different from their everyday lives.

The second stage is Naru's attempt to prove that women deserve to be hunters. Even though Naru had done different things to the women in the Comanche tribe, either learning to hunt or learning to use hunting equipment. What Naru did was also an attempt to prove herself as a hunter.

Taabe : Why'd you come back?

*Naru : **I found tracks and they were huge***

Taabe : I'm not frightened by a bear

*Naru : **I don't think it was a bear. I don't know what it was. I've never seen anything like it. It skinned and gutted a snake.***

Taabe : Well, whatever it was, we're in the cat's den now. (Prey, 00:20:06 – 00:20:26)

As previously mentioned, one of the characteristics of masculinity in Naru is analytical. When Naru secretly followed a group of hunters who wanted to find and save one of the villagers who was brought by a lion led by his older brother Taabe, she was allowed to join because of his ability to concoct medicine and track traces. While the road hunters were just like that, Naru carefully observed his surroundings, and she carefully looked around the forest. At that time, Naru found a large footprint and an unusual snake carcass. Naru, who had been initially told to return to the camp, bravely caught up with Taabe, who was in the lion's nest. Naru then informed Taabe of his findings. However, Taabe's response could have been better and said that it was not important to discuss at that time and that Naru should focus on hunting lions. At that time, Naru did what Taabe ordered. When the hunt arrived, Naru fainted from falling from a tree, and when he woke up, the group of hunters and Taabe had returned, and a celebration was held. However, Naru was still thinking about the large footprints and dead snake he found and approached Taabe.

The third stage is Naru's use of intelligent and analytical hunting methods. This method is different from the hunting method that has existed and developed in the Comanche tribe, where this method of hunting focuses on strength so that all hunters in the Comanche tribe are men who have great strength to defeat enemies or Prey. The hunting method used by Naru is intelligent and analytical, which is more effectively used by Naru. This method focuses on precise analysis.



Picture 13. Naru used a rope from tree bark for her axe
(*Prey*, 00:33:26)

As is well known, women have never been taught to hunt or learn hunting equipment from children to adults. Like other women in the Comanche tribe, Naru also did not learn the ways and tools for hunting. Naru studied hunting equipment alone by observing other hunters. Even though Naru had tried very hard, his skills in using hunting equipment were no better than male hunters in the Comanche tribe. When Naru was alone in the forest to prove the existence of the monster he had been looking for. Naru thinks of increasing the effectiveness of hunting equipment with her abilities. Naru used a rope made of tree bark and tied it with the axe she used. After that, she tried to hunt animals that moved, and Naru then succeeded in hunting the animals that were her target. This is a clever thought possessed by Naru to cover her ability to use hunting equipment.

From all the evidence provided by the researchers, it can be concluded that Naru's process of proving herself as the first female hunter took work. Naru must go against the traditional life that has long been implemented in life in the Comanche tribe. The life lived by the Comanche tribe is a patriarchal life that is detrimental to women. Naru, who has lived a patriarchal life since she was a child, wants to change the customs of the Comanche tribe by becoming a hunter. Naru's journey to becoming a hunter was difficult; she had to feel humiliation or distrust from her family and tribe. However, Naru did not easily relinquish her desire to become a hunter. In the process, Naru fought strange monsters she had never met. She did everything possible to defeat the monster so that her tribe recognized her as a hunter. Naru's journey and resistance against the monster also show a figure of masculinity in Naru that makes her never give up. Finally, Naru managed to defeat the monster and prove herself worthy of being a hunter.

4. CONCLUSION

As a result, Naru, who was initially considered a strange woman because of her desire to become a hunter, besides that, Naru had to be rejected by both her tribe and her family, but that did not stop her desire to change her life that had long existed in her tribe. Naru managed to defeat a monster that could not be defeated by a large group of hunters or her brother, which could prove that Naru's abilities could be recognized absolutely and accurately because Naru, at the end of the film, brought the monster's head, which indicated that Naru had gone through the *kuhtaamia* process to become a hunter. Both the Comanche tribe and their families recognized Naru's abilities and made Naru the chief of the Comanche tribe because she had defeated monsters and saved the tribe from danger. The appointment of Naru as a hunter and chief of the tribe proves the changes that have taken place within the Comanche tribe, where at first, women were only inferior figures; now, they are superior figures and have power and authority. It can be concluded that this change means destroying the patriarchal system that has existed in the Comanche tribe, which Naru successfully carried out.

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