FROM FAIRY TALES TO ACTION ADVENTURE MOVIE: THE MAINTENANCE OF WOMEN AS VICTIM OF VIOLENCE IN THE MOVIE *SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN* (2012)

DARI CERITA PERI SAMPAI KE FILM LAGA: PEREMPUAN SEBAGAI KURBAN KEKERASAN DALAM FILM SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN (2012)

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Keywords:	Abstract
Myth, Gender Representation, Fairy Tales, Action Adventure Movie, Heroine	*Gender representation is one of the most prominent subjects of discussion in American society. Fairy tales as one of the first cultural products consumed by the American society are a medium with an influential presence in the issue. They provide gender representations and convey the idea of masculine and feminine- myths of how to be men and women. However, in 20th century, many movies are changing the perspective by presenting women and action and break the traditional myth. In the same year, a movie entitled Snow White and the Huntsman appears as the remake of the written fairy tale Snow White in the form of an action-adventure movie. To move the discussion further, this research examines how the idea of women as victims of violence in the movie is maintained. A number of disciplines in the forms of theory and approach are used to analyze the data. It also applies gender theories and Barthes's semiotic theory in answering the research question. As a result, it is found that the character Snow White and a number of other women characters still become victims of violence. The representations are also still associated with the traditional ideas of women.*
Kata Kunci:	Abstrak
Mitos, Representasi, Dongeng, Film Petualangan Aksi, Pahlawan Perempuan	*Representasi gender adalah salah satu subjek diskusi paling menonjol di masyarakat Amerika. Dongeng sebagai salah satu produk budaya pertama yang dikonsumsi oleh masyarakat Amerika adalah media yang berpengaruh dalam masalah ini. Mereka memberikan representasi gender dan menyampaikan gagasan tentang maskulin dan feminin-*

mitos tentang bagaimana menjadi pria dan wanita. Namun, pada abad ke-20, banyak film mengubah perspektif dengan menghadirkan perempuan dan aksi serta mematahkan mitos tradisional. Pada tahun yang sama, sebuah film berjudul Snow White and the Huntsman muncul sebagai remake dari dongeng tertulis Snow White dalam bentuk film petualangan aksi. Untuk menggerakkan diskusi lebih lanjut, penelitian ini meneliti bagaimana gagasan perempuan sebagai korban kekerasan dalam film dipertahankan. Sejumlah disiplin ilmu dalam bentuk teori dan pendekatan digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Ini juga menerapkan teori gender dan teori semiotik Barthes dalam menjawab pertanyaan penelitian. Hasilnya, ditemukan bahwa karakter Snow White dan sejumlah karakter wanita lainnya masih menjadi korban kekerasan. Representasi mereka juga masih terkait dengan gagasan tradisional tentang perempuan.

INTRODUCTION

In the 20th century, the issue of gender equality becomes one of the big issues in the United States, including the issue of women as second class gender. As an example, 'women in the workplace' is not a debate any longer by American society. Even women can expand their career. The data shows that in 2003, the percentage of women in a number of job field is quite high; secretaries and administrative assistant (96.3%), elementary and middle school teacher (80.6%), registered nurses (90.2%), psychiatric and home health aides (89%), and arc cashiers (75.5%) (Davaki, 2012).

As a matter of fact, American women in the 20th century already obtain their equality in American life, such as military, social and politics. Meanwhile, it is also a truth that women who are contributing to that field also experience a number of discrimination. It shows that women are not totally free yet from the word 'victim'.

The first is women in the field of military services. One of the success points of women in the military was when Colonel Linda McTague became the first female commander in the early 21st century (Norwich.edu). The next is women in the field of social and political. There are two figures that can be used as successful women in politics, Sarah Huckabee and Hillary Clinton. Sarah Huckabee is the third woman who obtain the position as the White House Press Secretary, under the Donald Trump presidential (Biography.com). Meanwhile, the other example, Hilary Clinton, obtain her reputation as the first woman who runs for president (Biography.com).

The American media- as the reflection of the society- represents women in certain negative manners, such as women as victims; passive; subordinate; poor; etc at the very first place. A number of previous researches mention that movies as one of the media products reflect the social condition in a certain place. It also berlaku in American media since it brings the representation of American history; American perspective and American history including American values, ideas, and way of thinking about an issue in movies (Fredrick, 2009; Davis, 2001; Dutt 2014). Meanwhile, since movies are contained of values, Dijk (2006: 116) mentioned that the social values or what he means as *"social belief"* are changes through time. That *social beliefs* were created and controlled by the society itself. This change also happens to gender representation by American media- following what is 'believed' or what is expected by the society.

In the year 20th-century lot of movies produced as the reflection of women's expansion to break the traditional myth of women. In the early 20th century, there are

Buffy and the Vampire Slayer and *Xena: The Warrior Princess.* They are portrayed as women masculinity where they adopt the concept of physical fighting from men to break the myth of women as weak characters (Goodwill, 2009). Disney's Princess also tried to adopt that concept by presenting *Mulan*as as a "woman in a man's world" (Young, 2014). While in 2012, there are *The Hunger Games* and Disney's Princess movie *Brave* to represent women out from their traditional manner in media (Silva, 2016 and Morrison, 2014). They are portrayed as strong independent brave women.

In the same year- 2012, a movie entitled *Snow White and The Huntsman*- rooted from fairy tales-was released as a remake of Disney's princess Snow White in the form of an action-adventure movie. In watching the movie, the researcher saw some aspect that still represents the character Snow White with the traditional myth of women in media representation.

As mentioned in the very first place of this subchapter, the issue toward women's representation in media is quite 'dark'. Previous researches show that the discussions of gender representation in media, especially Hollywood movies are treated differently-men and women. Men's characters are usually represented with positive manners such as successful, wish, loving person, etc. In contrast, women characters are usually represented with negative ones such as weak, victim, bitch, etc (Haskell in Tisell, 2006; Ottosson and Cheng, 2012; Nelmes, 2017).

Furthermore, to understand deeper about those differences, Davis (2001) mentions that fairy tales as one of the movie genre is the strongest movie genre that represents gender in a contradictive way. Women are adopting the same concept of women as victims and it is even stronger. While man is born to be the savior. In fact, it is affected by the brothers Grimms' fairy tales. They represent women as beautiful, weak, and submissive while men are strong, active and violent. Since their narrative became one of the most famous folklores, their influence is quite strong to the American way of thinking and the American media, including American fairy tales movies (Neikirk, 2009). Fredrick (2009) & Dam (2014) states that fairy tales as the first media for the children to learn about the social values, is strongly attached to them and unconsciously they will live with that values. In a study, those gender stereotypes 'build' children' mindset and affects their behavior (Wardetzky, 1990).

In the same year a movie entitled *Snow White and The Huntsman* comes as a remake of the old fairy tales Snow White in the form of an action-adventure movie. As an action-adventure movie with a woman character as the main heroine in the movie, this research tries to find out is the issue whether women can perpetuate violence to take power or still maintains the belief that woman is powerless and becomes the victim of violence. To answer the problem, this research attempts to compare some aspects from Grim, the movie and the concept of women in 20th-century action movies. This research focuses on how a 20th-century action adventure fairy tales movie, still maintains the brothers Grimms' ideology.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research focuses on the representation of women as victims of violence. The source of data is the movie *Snow* White *and The Huntsman*. The movie as it is rooted in fairy tales brings the issue of women in the action-adventure movie. The research purposively chooses the scenes and dialogues that required the criteria and it uses also Barthes semiotic theory to understand better about signs. It put the main focus on the representation of women in the movie- whether it follows the same concept of women and action as the mainstream movies or maintains the concept of women as the victims of violence and the traditional myth of women.

It examines the construction of the character Snow White in the movie, to explore whether the construction if Snow White embodies the 20th century of American women or still maintain the myth and the stereotype of women as narrated on the fairy tales, especially the Brothers Grimms' fairy tales. To understand the signification, the analyzing is focuses on the construction of the characters and the narrative of the story. The data are examined within the context of the production, the American culture, especially the women's role in public.

There are a number of steps that used in obtaining the data based on Wood (2006). (1) Watching the movie repeatedly and closely to find deeper meaning about the movie and the signs in it. (2) Identifying the data regarding the maintaining of women as victims of violence. (3) Processing several scenes by capturing it into still images and write the dialogue into words. (4) Sorting the data and arranging them by selecting the most suitable, proper and strong enough related to the topic of the research.

After the data was collected, there are also a number of steps used to analyze the data. (1) Examining the data that have been categorized into a certain group based on the issue of the research. (2) Identifying the signs in the movie scene regarding the issue of female characters maintains the idea of females as victims of violence from fairy tales to action-adventure movie. (3) Employing Ronald Barthes semiotic theory as a method to analyze the data regarding the myth of women as victims of violence. (4) Analyzing the meaning of the signs which have been collected before through employing gender theory in the case of representation of women in an American movie. And, the last, (5) formulating the conclusion after the research question has been answered.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned before, there are some criteria of traditional myth of women in the brothers Grimms' written fairy tales. The discussion focuses on how the scenes and dialogues are still attached to that stereotype. Even this research focus to the character Snow White, the users of other characters are needed as the comparison and supporting arguments. Then, this research will be divided into two parts, namely: (A) beautiful and feminine: (1) Beauty as valuable aspect for women, (2) Women as weak and passive character, (3) Domestic and warm; (B) Powerless and cannot do violence: (1) Property of the individual, (2) Property of international relationship, (3) property of organization.

Beautiful and Feminine

The word 'beauty' seems to be a strong term when we talk about women- in this case in fairy tales. As mentioned before that Grimm Brothers' fairy tales as the root of written fairy tales bring strong values about how to be men and women- masculine and feminine. One of the points of being feminine is 'beauty'. Beauty becomes the main source of a woman's existence in Grimm Brothers' fairy tales. Almost all of their women characters are depicted with beauty- especially the main character.

According to Vesela theory, (Zipes in Vesela, 2014) to be a good princess, women have to be beautiful, poor, passive, obedient, and weak. As a lot of Grimm Brothers' princess characters, they are all depicted as a beautiful princess, since beauty becomes one of the sources to attract men- prince.

It is often strengthened by Veselas' writing (Moore in Vesela, 2014) "for femininity include expectations to be domestic, warm, pretty, emotional, dependent, physically weak, and passive". Princesses also have to be "passivity, obedience, and submissiveness" (Zipes in Vesela, 2014). They are the victims and they have to be passive. The only way they can do to save their life is to 'look for help' from men- the active characters. Ottosson and Cheng (2012) even mention that women in fairy tales

have to be represented as weak young beautiful women. If they are not beautiful, then why would the prince save them? Moreover, the prince is also looking for their lover.

Beauty is a valuable aspect for women

In the movie, Snow White (name of the character) is depicted as a beautiful girl with the perfection of "*a child as white as snow, lips are red as blood, hair as black as a ravens' wings and all with the strength of that rose.*" (Snow White and The Huntsman) as to what her mother wants. Snow White is also represented as a beautiful girl with a very strong heart in helping others. There is a scene with little Snow White who helps a bird (pic A.1.1.) and followed by the narrative *"And she was adored through the kingdom as much as her defiant spirit as for her beauty."* (*Snow White and The Huntsman*)
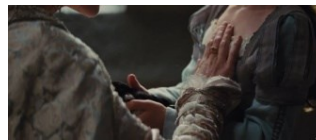
(pic A.1.1)

The use of close-up camera (pic A.1.1.) angle wants to show off the sense of care depicted from Snow Whites' hands holding the bird since according to Heiderich (Heiderich, n.d.) this shot makes the emotions of the character stronger. It is also followed with the scene where her mother says "*"You Possess a rare beauty, my love."* (Snow White and The Huntsman)*. The word 'rare' is used to describe that not all women have a kind heart even they are beautiful. Dworkin (1974) mentions that *"There is a good woman. She is a victim. There is a bad woman. She must be destroyed"*. Based on that concept, Snow White represents with a kind and pure heart to emphasize that she is representing the real beauty of a princess.
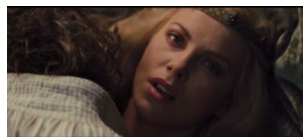
(pic. A.1.2)

In contrast In contrast, beauty is also depicted through the character Ravenna, but not with the 'rare' beauty. She uses her beauty to trick the King and murdered him. She needs to make her body have sexual appeals to achieve her goals which make her a bad woman. (pic. A.1.2). The use of long-shot camera angle in picture A.1.6. helps the audiences to understand the relation of the characters between the environments. (Thompson and Bowen, 2009). In this case, the director tries to give the sense of women as the object of men's fantasy by depicting Ravenna as the object of the King's sexual desire.

Beauty is valuable for women but at the same time it makes the characters as the victims of men's spectatorship. As seen from the narrative perspective, the main problem of the movie is 'how to become the prettiest woman in the kingdom'. The dialogue between the Queen and the magic mirror mentions that *"Yet another kingdom falls to your glory. Is there no end of your power and beauty?" (Snow White and The Huntsman)*.

(pic. A.1.3.)

As mentioned by Barker *"...women's subordination is a matter of social power founded on men's dominance of institutionalized heterosexuality"* (Barker, 2004). They have to obey what the society wants them to be- or more like they have to obey the men. The Ravens' face is reflected in the magic mirror's face. It seems like women are under control of men since the mirror sounds like men; the mirrors' posture is like men; and the mirror thinks like men.

Women as weak and passive characters

Another point of being feminine is by not to take any action- or becomes a weak and passive character. Almost all princesses created by Grimm Brothers' in their fairy tales are always represented as passive characters. As mentioned by England *et.al.* (2011) women are weak characters who never succeed in physical effort.

Through the storyline, this research finds out that *Snow White and The Huntsman* do not really involve the character Snow White in the physical fighting. In almost every fighting scene, Snow White is usually gets protected by the other, especially men characters. According to England (2011) feminine is usually depicted as physically weaker (England et al. p. 561 table 2 & 3 in Ottosson & Cheng, 2012). This movie still represents Snow White as a pathetic character in the case of physical strength.

(pic A.2.1)

As it is seen from the scene when Snow White and the Huntsman have a fight with the Queens' brother and some of her soldiers, Snow White is protected by the Huntsman- men character. While the Huntsman fights the enemies, Snow White runs away to the safe place as it is ordered by the Huntsman. The use of long-shot camera angle, tells the relation of Snow White with the environment (Thompson and Bowen, 2009). In this case, the shot is used to depict the Snow White's fear of being captured. She has no physical power, so she has to run.

The "women village" also represents women as subordinate characters. This idea comes when the village is being attacked by Queens' soldier. The scene when Snow White was captured by the enemy shows that she cannot do any effort to escape or to fight him (pic. A.2.2.). Again, her life is being saved by the Huntsman (pic A.2.3.). This scene shows that women are nothing without men beside her, no matter how her power as the 'pure' one is. Purity cannot defeat physical violence- women cannot fight against men. It is also seen from the scene when the woman wants to help Snow White (pic A.2.4). The use of low-key lighting makes her stronger in the sense of emotion (Villarejo, 2007). Even though women have the desire to fight against men as a form of self-defense or even their effort as a heroine, they still cannot do anything compared to the men, in a physical fight. At the end of the women's village scene, Snow White is forced by the Huntsman to leave the women and go to somewhere save.
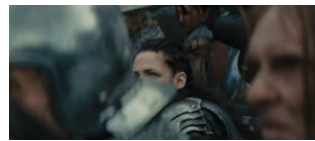
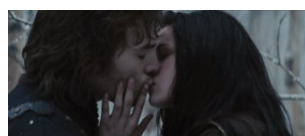(pic A.2.2.)

(pic A.2.3.)

(pic A.2.4.)

(pic A.2.5.)

From the picture A.2.5., the use of close-up to the character Snow White also depicts her desire to help the women villager. As it is mentioned by Heiderich (Heiderich, n.d.) that the use of a close-up camera angle is to deliver the emotion of a character to the audiences and makes them feel what the characters' feelings. She has the desire to help others, but she also has to power to save them. In another fighting scene, Snow White has to take a roll in it. However, she is not in the front line like another heroine. She is surrounded by men who have to protect her, since she is physically weak- like what the princess has to. Her job is to defeat Ravenna, since she is the one who can do that, not to take part in the real war.

(pic A.2.3.)

The use of the over-the-shoulder two-shot in the second picture gives a sense of attention and focus to the character Snow White's facial expression (Thompson and Bowen, 2009). However, Snow White's expression is full of fear of war. In fact, she is not in the front line, like a heroine in other action-adventure movie. Not just like the other action-adventure movie that brings the issue of women expansion, Snow White does not really take a role in the physical fighting, but rather protected by men.

The Snow White's concept of pure heart also represents her as a weak character. Snow White is told to be the representation of purity as the main heroine in the movie. Her purity gives her the power to destroy Ravenna's dark spell. However, as the source of Snow White's power, it also becomes her weakness. As seen from the narrative perspective, the concept of Snow White's pure heart represents through the scene between Snow White and the Prince. As her lovers, the Prince kiss Snow White and hypnotized her, in the name of love. After Snow White trusts the Prince, he gives her an apple which is should be one of their 'love memories'. Snow White, as a pure-hearted woman, trust the Prince and eat the apple without knowing that he is not the real prince, but rather Ravenna who changes her look and pretending to be the prince. As she ate the apple, she almost killed by Ravenna before the men characters save her.
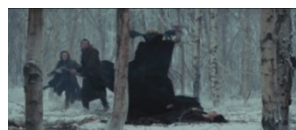

(pic. A.2.6.)

(pic A.2.7.)

(pic A.2.8.)   (pic A.2.9.)

The use of close-up camera angle in the pic. A.2.6. and pic A.2.7.shows the relation between Snow White and the prince. Snow White trusts the prince and let him kiss her. In the pic A.2.7 the close up with over-the-shoulder two-shot shows Snow White's a happy expression after kissing the prince. She is unconsciously being hypnotized by the prince using the concept of love. The prince's shoulder used to represent women as the subject of men, since the prince can take control of Snow White action.

After Snow White ate the poison apple, she represented as a weak character in the pic A.2.8. since the user of long-shot shows the relation between characters and the environment. The blurring of trees tries to lead the audiences into 'fear' since they feel like they are hiding in that place, showing Snow White's death. Snow White is crawling under men's power. The used of long-shot camera angle is still used in the pic A.2.9.to show men's power against Ravenna. Ravenna is not depicted to fight the Huntsman and the real Prince, but rather change herself into ravens and fly. It shows that women are not born to fight, but rather to keep under men's domination.

Domestic and warm

The next concept of being feminine which is depicted in the movie is that women have to be domestic and warm. This Grimms' Brothers concept of women also appears in the "women village" where the job of women is to take care of family. The first comes from the character Snow White who automatically, become close and cares about a little girl (pic A.3.1). The other concept of 'care' also comes from the lady who takes care of the Huntsman injury with a traditional medicine (pic A.3.2.)
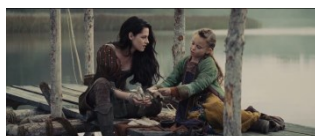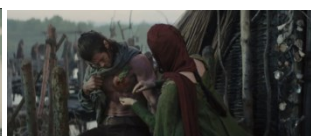
(pic A.3.1.)   (pic A.3.2.)

The concept of Fredrick's female role- which is explained in chapter I as the source of Disney's fairy tales movies becomes the concept of this movie. Snow White represents the sense of a mother, where she has to take care of children, just like the old version of Snow White by Disney as it is mentioned by Dam (2014). It is the first time Snow White meets with that little girl, and naturally, she is connected with her as the depiction of mother and daughter.

On the other hand, the lady is taking care of Huntsman's' injury. The lady brings the concept of a good housewife, where she has to 'serve' men to become a good woman. It is supported with Dams' writing (2014) that mentioned women's job in fairy tales is in the domestic area includes to treat men with *"kindness and sympathy"*.

As mentioned by Dam (2014), as a woman, she has to be feminine and the key points of being feminine are to be a *"sweet and nice"* person. The point of snow-white becomes the figure of mother and the lady as the figure of a good wife who take care of men, is represented women with 'sweet' and 'nice' as the traditional myth of women. The only thing they can do by themselves is 'caring' others.

Powerless and Cannot Do Violence

As mentioned by Ragins and Sundstromthe definition of power regarding the gender issue has four definitions. The first is *"Property of the individual"* that deals with the influence of a person toward others. As long as a person can give influence to others behavior, s/he can be said as a powerful person. The second is *"Property of international relations"*. A person can gain power if he/she has respect for another individual in a specific relationship.

The next is *"Property of the organization"*. It almost the same as the first point which mentions power with 'influences others'. However this third point has a more specific definition of what is meant by 'influence'. People can gain power if they can control other people, have access to all information of organization, and control over resources by their position in an organization.

The last is a *"working definition"*. Basically this concept is the one which unites those three concepts above or it can be said as the realization of the three concepts. (Ragins and Sundstrom, 1989). This subchapter constructs the first three definitions of power into the character Snow White by her behavior.

Property of the individual

The character Snow White uses the strategy of negotiation as her effort to defend herself. *"For us to reject the insistence that a woman's* appearance *is her speech, for us to hear one another out beyond the beauty myth, is itself a political step forward."* (Wolf, 2002). Instead of against the enemies with physical fights, Snow White prefers to negotiate with them. If it is compared with the other movies in the same field of the representation of women in action-adventure movies, we will see that Snow White is still maintaining the old myth of women- women and speech.

The scene when Snow White is captured by the Huntsman shows that Snow White is still using the concept of women and speech. She, then, negotiates with him to let her go by saying *"Will you help me? Please, the Queen is going to kill me."; "She's going to rip out my heart"* (*Snow White and The Huntsman*). She plays with the Huntsman's sympathy by telling him that the Queen will do something really un-human to her.
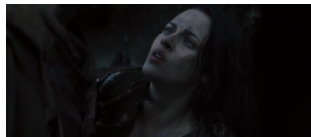
(pic B.1.1.)

The camera uses the high-angle shot to give the sense of powerlessness toward Snow White, since this shot is usually used to represent a figure with a lower position toward other characters *"literally and figuratively."* (Thompson and Bowen, 2009). It gives support that the character Snow White is weak against men, specifically in physical power. As a matter of fact, she has the power to influence others. She uses the sense of pathetic, weak, and mercy to get the Huntsmans' sympathy as what is meant by *"Property of the individual"*.

Property of international relationship

The second is about the *"Property of international relations"*. Based on this concept, a person can gain power when they can build a relationship with others, such as International relationship between nations. This concept is often represented in the movie, especially between the character Snow White and her relation with some villages. Where the words "international relationship" is between nation to nation, Snow White's power seems to be "village relationship".

Based on the narrative perspective, Snow White builds a connection between her and another village outside her area, the women village. Her connection to women village brings power to her. It can be seen from the scene where she gets attack by the Queen's soldier in that village. The women try to give Snow White more time to escape from the Queen's soldier.

Snow White: No! We have to help them!
The Women: You will. Go. Come on! Go!
(Snow White and The Huntsman)

Snow White makes an intense connection between her and the women from that village. Her will to protect them brings the sense of care, trust and courage which affects the women to do the same thing to Snow White. Snow White power is represented through her way influence the woman and gives her courage to protect her.


(pic B.2.1.)

The use of long-shot camera angle gives the relation between Snow White and her environment or specifically, her sense of care to the women of women village. The camera shot Snow White and the Huntsman from behind, tries to show how the care they are to the other women but they have no power to save them. On the other hand, the use of low-key lighting to the woman of women village gives a strong stressing to her facial expression. Her sense of care and courage is delivered through her expression.

Property of the organization

The property of the organization closes with the concept of position in the organization, which is depicted in the movie with the idea of women and speech. The idea of negotiation as Snow Whites' power is also represented when she and the Huntsman are captured by the dwarfs. Snow White, again, plays with the enemy's mind and sympathy by telling them that they are hunted by the Queens' army. *"Gold is worth nothing if to any of you if you're all dead! The Queens' men hunt us! They're very close!"* (*Snow White and The Huntsman*).
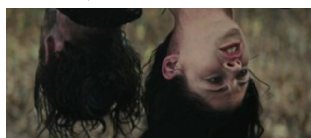
(pic B.3.1.)

She tries to attract sympathy from them and at the same time, makes them afraid of the attack from the enemies, followed by the use of close up camera angles (pic B.3.1.). When it is not working, she reveals that she is King Magnus's daughter to make them help her. Snow White uses her position as a princess of an honorable king to get

the dwarfs' sympathy and trust. Then, at the end of the day, they will protect her with their life.

Still in the concept of her position as a princess, again she uses it to get her power to fight Ravenna (pic B.3.2.). From the narrative perspective, she does her speech to her people like a princess to get their power. She asks them to come with her to fight against the Queen. She is successful to obtain the people's trust and attention. She moves their heart to do a fight. Then, she accepts the concept of *"Property of the organization"* as an influential princess.

(pic B.3.2.)

The camera also uses a close-up camera angle to focus on the Snow Whites' face to show her power through expression. *"Thanks to facial expressions—eyes plus eyebrows plus mouth—actors can develop their characterizations across the film."* (Bordwell& Thompson, 2008). The Snow White's expression is trying to say to her people and to the audiences of the movie that she has the power and spirit to fight against the evil. Her expression is very strong, especially in her eyes that play an important role in this scene.

Then, is it true *that* Snow White is represented as a powerful heroine in the movie? It is not. The only scene that depicts her as a physical fighter is when she has to fight against the Queen- her real enemy (pic B.3.3.).

(pic B.3.3.)

When the other men have to fight the Queens' magical soldier, Snow White as the main hero in the movie with the power of the 'purity', becomes the only one who can defeat the Queen- who men cannot defeat. Snow White almost never has a fight with men, but instead she gets protected by men when the men enemies attacking. The fact that this final fight cannot bring the 'equal' representation between women and men because, Snow White has to fight women too. Even though it is only Snow White who can defeat the Queen, it is because the power of 'purity' brings by her, not because she is powerful but rather 'special' in women's' way. As an influential princess and an important figure, she needs the men's' protection. She is weak and cannot do violent. She obeys the values of femininity. She still maintains the old myth of women- women and speech; women and nature; women as passive characters. And, as a heroine in the movie the character Snow White do not use physical fight. She prefers to influence the other, especially men characters, to fight for her and to protect her.

As a remake of a fairy tales into an action-adventure movie, this movie is expected to have the same concept of women expansion such as the other movie. When women's expansion in other movies tried to tell women with power, this movie seems to represent their female characters based on the concept of femininity such as pretty, weak, passive, domestic and warm. The importance of beauty as the 'attribute' of the female is represented through the storyline, concept and characters' behavior.

This movie does not challenge the traditional myth of female. It makes the movie unique compared with other movies in the same year and the same field of women as the main heroine. When other movies tried to break the traditional myth of female as victims and weak person, the movie *Snow White and The Hunstman* seems to maintain that idea since it is rooted in fairy tales.

Second, Snow White as the main heroine is represented with 'limited power'. She fulfill the concept of accumulated power, but it does not make her really have power. Her power is still limited in the area of the traditional myth of women, such as women and speech; women and nature; and women and the sense of emotion.

Regarding the concept of accumulated power, Snow White fulfills the concept of *property of the individual; the property of international relations;* and *Property of the organization*. However, the character Snow White fulfills all of those three concepts. In fact, in apply those concepts, Snow White still becomes women as the 'second class'. She is represented with those powers, but her position is still under the men characters. Her power is still represented by the traditional myth of women. In the very first place, her position as the main heroine does not bring the equal position between women and men.

Compared to the literature review in chapter II, this analysis shows how Snow White as the representation of a real princess believes that she must not do violence because it supposed to do by men. She gains power in a political way as the princess and the one who can defeat the evil, but she prefers to let the men protect her, because it is the men's job. It shows that Snow White represents women in the twentieth-century that even through power in a political position, she would not do violence. The literature review shows that women with violence consider as a part of questioning gender-female masculinity. Snow White cannot be called female masculinity since she is the 'real princess'. Meanwhile, Queen Ravena uses violence in order to gain power which categorizes her as a 'bad women' and has to be destroyed (Dworkin, 1974).

CONCLUSION

Based on the result and discussion, it can be concluded that the movie *Snow White and The Huntsman* (2012) still represents women as the victim of violence. As the product of American popular culture, specifically postmodern society, this movie tries to maintain the traditional myth of women since it is rooted in fairy tales, rather than support the women's expansion like another heroine in many 20th-century action-adventure movies. The characters are also represented in the old myth of women. The concept of women as victims of violence is seen through the concept of the narrative and characters. Furthermore, the traditional myth of women is seen through the characters' behavior. Snow White used to get protection from men's characters and do not involved in physical fight.

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