

VISUALIZING LITERATURE: MODES OF ADAPTATION IN SANDER'S *SNOW WHITE AND THE HUNTSMAN* FILM FROM GRIMM'S *SNOW WHITE* FAIRY TALE

Niken Septiorini
English Literature

Niken.septiorini@gmail.com

Abstract

This research focused to analyze how are the modes of adaptation of *Snow White* fairy tale by Brother's Grimm adapted into *Snow White and The Huntsman* film, to know various differences in the intrinsic elements of the film adaptation through its story of the fairy tale. To solve the problem, theory of film adaptation and structuralism approach were applied by the writer. Furthermore, this research is merely limited on modes of adaptation; borrowing and intersecting in intrinsic elements between fairy tale and film as a story and discourse of both fairy tale and film to enable reader comprehension. Eventually, the result could be easy way for the writer to find the aspect of borrowing and intersecting in fairy tale and film which adapted. As the result of this research there are two findings. First, borrowing in the basic idea of *Snow White* by Brother's Grimm still used in *Snow White and The Huntsman* film adaptation. Second, intersecting also used to make the story different with the original source because the director has various reasons to make their film more interesting to be watched. It can be, because of form of target audience or others.

Key words: snow white and the huntsman, film adaptation, borrowing and intersecting

INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, film has become an interesting media in the various form of literature (Kuswoyo et al., 2020), (Heni Sulistiani et al., 2019), (Putri & Ghazali, 2021). Many films have been adapted from other genre especially narrative fiction such as fairy tale, novel, biography, and so forth (Journal & Kiranamita, 2021), (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Nurmala Sari & Aminatun, 2021). Those adaptations from fairy tale or other narrative fictions into film are becoming more interesting to be discussed in literary studies based on play script (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021), (Journal et al., 2021), (Styawati & Mustofa, 2019). Fairy tale and film are two different media which contain the same contents that is narrative (Borman et al., 2018), (Aminatun, 2021), (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021). While fairy tale is a written (verbal) of narrative and use words to tell a story, but film is a visual media of narrative and rely on images to do the telling (Kiswardhani & Ayu, 2021), (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021). Eventually, we can enjoy it based on different way although those literary works and film are structured by different narrative (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Baker & Edwards, 2012).

We make sense of the world through narrative, films in general tells us story and these story are made up via narrative (Pratiwi et al., 2020), (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Rusliyawati et al., 2021). It explains that through films as visual media which use narrative in the story, such as fairy tale also tells us via narrative although all kinds are different in their

technique, method and presentation of narrative (Saputra & Pasha, 2021), (Yao et al., 2021).

There are many films which adapting a story based on fairy tale. One of it could be suggested from oral telling to printed book and even film. In recent years, many fairy tales have been adapted for the screen. Such as Snow White and the Huntsman, 2012, Little Red Riding Hood, 2011, Hansel and Gretel: The Witch Hunters and Maleficent have created a rise in popularity regarding fairy tale adaptation. Those are the example of adaptations based on fairy tale. Many filmmaker adapting fairy tale into film aims to make the curiosity of audience up, because in the fairy tale we only read what the author want us to read and only imagine what the story is, but in the film we can see the actor, the story and the other things that the director has planned to show based on the script.

In addition, film adaptation is the transformation of a written work into visual screenplay. It is recognized as a type of derivative work. Whether the source material of interpreting concepts derived from the original work, adaptations are necessary to be interpreted from the original story. These interpretations can be added or reduced from the original work. In the other hand, Adaptation is characterized by different and leads to purpose a method of reading or viewing mediated by different (Sari & Wahyudin, 2019), (A. Fitri et al., 2019). From the statement above, it means that adaptation have their own characters or way to present the story, because film as cinematic so that the viewer or audience can see the characters image including mode of expression which is draws of the character based on sound and music effect (Amelia, 2021), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019), (Gulö, 2014). Meanwhile, the fairy tale as textual that the viewer or reader only need read the narration text and imagine based on the reader's perspective.

On the other hand, adaptation films and literary work are different media in delivering technique of narrative. Adaptation is the matching of the cinematic sign to a prior achievement in some other system (Aguss, 2021), (Nani & Safitri, 2021), (Science, 2019). Based on this statement the process of adaptation is a process of matching of some aspect to another one with different system and different way to achieve something (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). To make fairy tale matching with film system, which is we know that if fairy tale only have a few pages but the duration of film system is for about one until two hours, it makes the director needs to added some aspect in the film as matching with the fairy tale or even reduced it.

Even though, fairy tales have shorter pages than novel, but it is not a big problem when filmmaker wants to adapt film based on fairy tale (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Sasalia & Sari, 2020), (E. Fitri & Qodriani, 2016), (Pajar & Putra, 2021). It's still possible when they use fairy tale to make a good film adaptation. So that's why, many producer use the fairy tale with the same title and adding the word through the title or even the different title but the same story which mean they take the ideas from the previous story. It has attracted many viewers to watch film adaptations. For example, Walt Disney, they frequently adapting fairy tale by Brothers Grimm.

Fairy tale and film are regarded having the same underlying or same ideas that are realized in different intrinsic elements. Many screenwriters adapting a screenplay from literary works not only from novel but also from fairy tale that break the narrative down into what they see as the essential chronological elements of the story. Nonetheless, there is no single

story lying behind or beneath all versions of a text that have different intrinsic elements or plots, depend on the writer.

According to Monaco (2000: 44) in Sari “film and novel stand closed in that they share the same narrative capacities and tell stories from narrator’s perspective”. Based on the quotation, both novel and films share about the same in narrative such as setting, character, plot, and themes. But, in this case the different between fairy tale and film is the media to present the story, novel or fairy tale uses words or texts but in other hand film uses screenplay beside words. Thus, the film taken by literature work called as adaptation.

Furthermore, adaptations are everywhere now and they occupy an important place in the film industry. We can point that the most important reason why filmmakers adapt a written text nowadays is their belief that it will make profits. Thus, the idea of pillaging literary work for source material got underway, a process which has continued to the present time. (McFarlane. 1996:6), and which has extended other types of text such as comic strip, newspaper stories, popular songs, historical text and biographical writing about the famous historical figures (Stam. 2005:45). The process about adaptation also appears in the film *Snow White and The Huntsman* directed by Rupert Sanders that is adapted from a fairy tale entitled *Snow White* by Brothers Grimm, consists of 9 pages English version translated by Margaret Hunt. The duration of *Snow white and The Huntsman* film is around 130 minutes and released in 2012.

The researcher chooses *Snow White* as the fairy tale by Brothers Grimm because of some reasons: first, there are similarities and differences on the intrinsic elements between fairy tale and film. Although, we know the story of *Snow White* is tells about childhood of snow white that very tragic and in the end the story snow white finally marry the prince with seeing her stepmother dancing until she died wearing the red-hot shoes. While, the original story like that, but many of homes production adapting the story of *Snow White* became the greatest film adaptations, such as Walt Disney and universal pictures. Second, *Snow White* is one of fairy tale that has been adopted into many films, such as *Mirror Mirror*, *Snow White and Seven Dwarf*, *Snow White and The Huntsman* and so forth.

So, seeing the phenomenon of film adaptation above, the writer choose one of film adaptation for this research is *Snow White and The Huntsman* film to be analyze because interesting to be discuss this film that adapting from a legend story is *Snow White* by Brother’s Grimm. That we know if the original story tells the violence and tragic ending and about snow white is an innocence character but it’s very different in film. In fact, in film shows different character of snow white that she is strong and brave at the war. And in film has different ending or extended ending version.

Namely, *Snow White and The Huntsman* is one of film inspired by Brothers Grimm’s fairy tales or fairy tale of *Snow White*. It is American dark fantasy film production by universal pictures. In the film’s retelling of the tale, snow white grows up imprisoned by her evil stepmother, Queen Ravenna, a powerful sorceress. After *Snow White* escapes into the forest, Ravenna tells the Huntsman, which she will bring back his dead wife if he captures *Snow White*; Ravenna disguises her as William and tempts *Snow White* into eating a poisoned apple. The film is directed by Rupert Sanders, his first feature film, and written by Evan Daugherty, John Lee, Hancock and Hossein Amini. Even tough, this is the first feature film of Rupert Sanders but this film make the curiosity of viewers up, because people already know about the snow white’s story that its very legendary and this film gain

millions of viewer. Then, to matching the film adaptation of *Snow White and The Huntsman* with the original source *Snow White* the director makes some similarities and differences in the intrinsic elements in film adaptations.

Finally, this research focuses on the modes adaptation in the fairy tale with the title *Snow White* by Brothers Grimm translated by Margaret Hunt adapted into film entitle *Snow White and The Huntsman* directed by Rupert Sanders. The analysis process of system of literature and the system of film are focused on borrowing, intersecting and fidelity of transformation in intrinsic elements of fairy tale and film.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Structuralism Approach

In Literary, Structuralism is a mode of interpretation of texts is in taking a functional view of meaning. Structuralism has tried and is trying to establish for literary studies a basis that is as scientific as possible and structuralism is the idea of system: a complete, self-regulating entity that adapts to new conditions by transforming its features while retaining its systematic structure. (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2021). It means that structuralism is to complete and determine a something that exists into new condition likes literary work which is transformed into new media that is film systematically (Suryono, 2021).

Intrinsic Elements

Theme

Theme in a novel, according to Jones is its underlying idea or “wisdom” that the author is presenting. Some authors stated the theme of the story explicitly, but some others not. Often the theme can be easily seen from the title (Gulö, n.d.), (KUSWOYO et al., 2013), (Arniza Fitri et al., 2011). Yet, there also story that requires us to read the whole story to get what the theme is. It brings the story more alive and has a means. In addition, theme is the main idea that the writer expresses. Theme can also be defined as the underlying meaning of the story (Study & Main, 2013). Theme is another prime element of literature, which contains the central idea of all literary forms such as a novel, drama and short story (Suryono et al., 2020). It reflects innocence, experience, live, death, reality, fate, madness, sanity, love, society, individual, etc. In brief, the theme giving meaning of story which especially explains a big part of its elements in the simple way (Robertson, 2020). It is more or less synonymous the central idea and central purpose.

Characters and Characterizations

Character is the attitude or personality that rolled by the actor or actress in a story. According to Webster’s New Dictionary and Thesaurus, “Character is a personality as created in a play or novel.” A character that has a strength and clearness will help to understand the theme or message in that story. The character of every actor and actress has to be consistent from the starting up to the end of the story. The characters described in three dimensions (dimensional characters), (Ahluwalia, 2020), (H. Sulistiani et al., 2021). The description can be based on the physics (tall or short, face, thin or fat, gender, age, etc.), psychical (hobby, the mentality, morality, ambition, so forth), and social (occupation, religion, nationality, so forth). There are many ways to describe the characters. First is by describing directly. We can choose the proper words to describe it well and interesting.

Second is by describing them in the dialogues with another figure. From the dialogues, we can see the characters whether they are patient, kind, friendly, avenger, and so on. When the actor or actress speaks loudly with anger, it means that he/she is rude or cruel. Third, by showing their characters when they face has some problems.

Characterization can be defined as any action by as any action by the author or taking place within a work that is used to give description of a character (Khasanah et al., 2017), (Arniza Fitri et al., 2021). Taking it one step further, characterization can be conveniently separated into five primary categories: physical description, action, reactions, though, and speech (Chen, 2004), (Lorandel et al., 2016).

Setting

Setting is a set surroundings; the place at which something happens (Rittenberry, 2005). Setting is very important toward the development of the story. And it is one of elements which reveals to reader where and when some events happened in the story.

Theory of Film Adaptation

In literary, film adaptation from literary work is a changing aspect from words system in the work to visual system to catch same story or same idea based on it. The process of matching action in literary work in one medium into another medium with different media is known as adaptation.

Borrowing

Borrowing is the most frequent mode of adaptation and encompasses more or less extensively, the material, idea, or form of an earlier, generally successful text (Setiawansyah et al., 2021). By this notion, it is believed that borrowing one of the step that be taken in the process of adaptation. Borrowing is the parts action that uses intrinsic elements of the stories that apply in the film adaptation. Borrowing can be applied in some of to the literary elements such as story, plot, characters, setting and atmosphere and so forth.

Intersecting

Intersecting is the opposite of mode borrowing. According to Andrew, "uniqueness of the original text is preserved to such an extent that it is intentionally left assimilated in adaptation". The film in this case is meant to serve as a "refraction of the original". This is what most people in the general public not expect an adaptation film to be, and it is why many people are disappointed with a film adaptation because the literary work and the film which adapted is different.

Fidelity of Transformation

The third mode of narrative film is fidelity. In this mode of adaptation, there is a "reproduction in cinema of something essential about an original text" (Braudy and Cohen, 455). It can focus on a variety of similarities aspects of the film such as the characters and their relationship to one another, the geographic and cultural setting, or the fundamental aspects of the narrative story text.

METHOD

In this analysis, the researcher will use library research and descriptive qualitative methods to apply since the data based on theories and common sense comprehensions without using

any measurement, and statistical analysis. Library research as the method of the research by collecting, read, watching and analyzing the data that relate to this research (Baker & Edwards, 2012). The researcher uses this method to find the data and information from some books, journals, articles and many other that are related to the research. In arranging the data that have been gotten, the researcher use descriptive qualitative research (Pahdi et al., 2020).

In this analysis, the data is text from *Snow White* fairy tale and image, dialogue from *Snow White and The Huntsman* film. The data sources are from the text *Snow White* by Brother's Grimm translated by Margaret Hunt in 1994 and dialogue in film *Snow White and The Huntsman* published in 2012.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Borrowing in *Snow White and The Huntsman* Film from *Snow White*

Based on Andrew (2007:98) "borrowing is the most frequent mode of adaptation and encompasses more or less extensively, the material, idea, or form of an earlier, generally successful text." Means, borrowing is thing most frequent used in film adaptation when filmmaker make an adaptation. The borrowing of mode adaptation in the film and fairy tale is shown in the table form that aims to see what the similarities aspects between fairy tale and film. Table below describe the events in fairy tale is adapted into film. Table are consists of two columns that contain the discourse of the story and film.

Borrowing in Characters and Characterizations

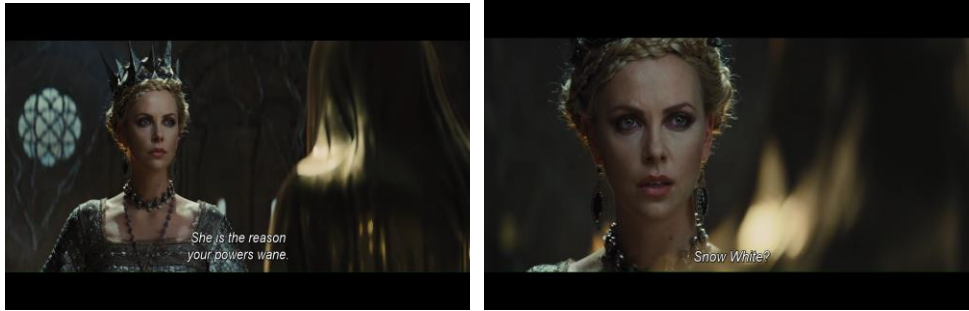
1. Stepmother of Snow White is evil queen.

Fairy Tale	Film
When queen know if snow white did not dead, yet. She is very angry, jealous, envy and has no rest to think something and she thought to kill snow white. But, in film also describe she is a beautiful woman and proud also evil queen that want to kill snow white.	Queen describes as woman that very bad tempered person and jealousy if she knows there is beautiful woman in her land than she. Especially, when she know snow white is fairest than she. But, she is a beautiful woman seen from her physic. Also, she is evil queen who always want kill snow white. This scene show the borrowing mode used is characterization of snow white's stepmother has bad characteristics and beautiful.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

After a year had passed the king took to himself another wife. She was a beautiful woman, but proud and haughty, and she could not bear that anyone else could surpass her in beauty.....It answered, "Thou art fairer than all who are here, lady queen. But more beautiful still is Snow White, as I ween."Then the queen was shocked, and turned yellow and green with envy. (Hunt, 1994:4)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Queen: “mirror, mirror on the wall, who is the fairest of them all?” Magic mirror: “my queen, on this day one has come of age fairer than you, she is the reason your power wane...she is Snow White”)

**(Queen angry knowing Snow White more beautiful than she)
(0:23:15)**

2. Huntsman is brave man

Fairy Tale	Film
In fairy tale seen when huntsman let snow white go and still alive because of him. It means, he is kind when he helped snow white and brave man seen from he deceive snow white's stepmother with gave the bear heart to her not snow white's heart.	Huntsman appear when he called by queen and its same as in fairy tale, he is protagonist. It seen he is kind man, when he shall help snow white. Also brave man when he can follow good path for him to help snow white until the end of the story and when he can resist evil queen.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

and took her away but when he had drawn his knife, and was about to pierce Snow White's innocent heart, she began to weep, and said, "Ah dear huntsman, leave me my life. I will run away into the wild forest, and never come home again." And as she was so beautiful the huntsman had pity on her and said, "Run away, then, you poor child." "The wild beasts will soon have devoured you," thought he, and yet it seemed as if a stone had been rolled from his heart since it was no longer needful for him to kill her.

And as a young bear just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its lung and liver and took them to the queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt them, and the wicked queen ate them, and thought she had eaten the lung and liver of Snow White. (Hunt, 1994:2)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Snow White: “will you help me?, queen is going to kill me”
Huntsman: “I don’t trust you...but you have a deal”)

(Huntsman helping Snow White)
(0:48:12)

3. Prince William is a lover to Snow White

Fairy Tale	Film
In the fairy tale William has a kind and lovely to snow white because he is a lover to Snow White. It seen from he take care of snow white’s corpse and when snow white awake he asked snow white to marry with him.	In the film also same, William is a good man and care to snow white. It seen when he knows if snow white still alive and he go after her until he meet snow white. This scene shows borrowing used is the characterization of William is a good man who love snow white.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

The king's son, full of joy, said, "You are with me." And he told her what had happened, and said, "I love you more than everything in the world, come with me to my father's palace, you shall be my wife." (Hunt, 1994:8)

The Picture below describes the intersecting on the film:



(william: “I am going after her...I will not abandon her a second time”
William’s father: “I will not lose my only son, you don know dark forest”)

(William would find snow white)
(0:46:03)

4. Snow white is beautiful woman

Fairy tale	Film

<p>Snow white is queen’s child; she had the characteristics that queen want. That are as white as snow, as red as blood, hair as black as ebony.</p>	<p>Soon after queen though having a child, with same characteristics like in fairy tale, a little daughter was born and named Snow White. She has a white skin as white as snow, brave as red as blood, hair as black as raven’s wings.</p> <p>This scene show the borrowing mode used is the character of Snow White is beautiful same with fairy tale and she is a major character both in fairy tale and film.</p>
--	---

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

Soon after that she had a little daughter, who was as white as snow, and as red as blood, and her hair was as black as ebony, and she was therefore called little Snow White. (Hunt, 1994:1)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Skin as white as snow, brave as red as blood, hair as black as raven’s wings)
(1:59:32)

Borrowing in Setting

1. Undefined period

Fairy Tale	Film
<p>In the fairy tale described the undefine time and it seen from the opening, narrator said “once upon a time in the middle of winter”, means it is in unspecified when this story is.</p>	<p>In film also tells in unspecified time same as in fairy tale that seen from the beginning of story. The narrator also say “once upon a time” means it’s same as in fairy tale’s told.</p> <p>This scene show the borrowing mode used is setting of time is undefined time.</p>

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

Once upon a time in the middle of winter, when the flakes of snow were falling like feathers from the sky, a queen sat at window sewing, and the frame of the window was made of black ebony. (Hunt, 1994:1)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Narrator: “once upon a time, in deep winter”)

(Unspecific time in deep winter)
(0:01:03)

2. Setting of environment in winter

Fairy Tale	Film
In beginning of the fairy tale was opened by the narrator describe the condition of environment that in the middle of winter.	In the opening of film also describes the condition is in the deep of winter. This scene show the borrowing mode used is in the setting of environment where both fairy tale and film is in winter.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

Once upon a time in the middle of winter, when the flakes of snow were falling like feathers from the sky, (Hunt, 1994:1)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Narrator: “once upon a time, in deep winter”)

(In the deep of winter)
(0:01:03-0:01:07)

3. Setting in forest

Fairy tale	Film
Queen called a huntsman to take away little snow	In film shows a huntsman threatens his axe to snow white and behind them there is a big tree and it seems

white into the forest.	fearing tree with black background. This scene show the borrowing mode used is setting of place is in the dark forest when huntsman want kill snow white.
------------------------	---

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

She called a huntsman, and said, "Take the child away into the forest. I will no longer have her in my sight. Kill her, and bring me back her lung and liver as a token." (Hunt, 1994:2)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Huntsman, drawn his axe and seen the big tree behind)
(0:40:33-0:40:50)

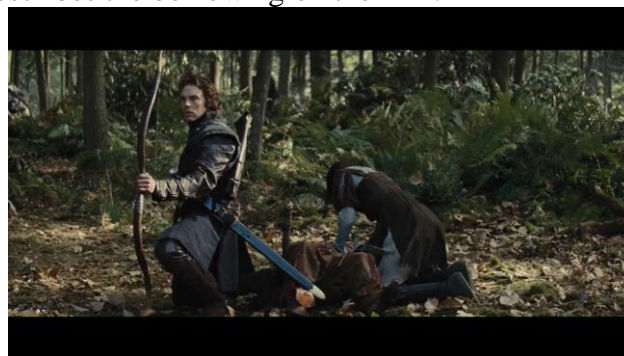
4. Prince William meet dwarves in forest

Fairy Tales	Film
In fairy tale prince met dwarves and snow white in the forest but prince want spend the night in dwarves' house but he saw snow white in the mountain from dwarves' house.	In film William meet snow white and dwarves in the forest when one of dwarves died. It seen from the scene under. This scene shows borrowing used is the setting of place same in fairy tale.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

It happened, however, that a king's son (royal neighbor) came into the forest, and went to the dwarfs, house to spend the night. He saw the coffin on the mountain, and the beautiful Snow White within it, and read what was written upon it in golden letters. (Hunt, 1994:8)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(William meets Snow white and dwarves in the forest)
(1:22:15)

4.1.3 Borrowing in Theme

1. The betrayal of huntsman to queen

Fairy Tale	Film
In fairy tale, explain the betrayal of huntsman, when queen asked him to take away into forest, kill and bring snow white's heart, instead huntsman let her go and he cut bear lung and heart and gave to queen.	In film, the betrayal of huntsman also seen when he hunt snow white in dark forest and queen asked him to bring snow white alive, contrarily he run of with snow white from queen. He forced to follow queen's summon but in the middle of story he help snow white. This scene shows borrowing used in both fairy tale and film there is the idea of betray between huntsman to queen.

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

And as a young bear just then came running by he stabbed it, and cut out its lung and liver and took them to the queen as proof that the child was dead. The cook had to salt them, and the wicked queen ate them, and thought she had eaten the lung and liver of Snow White. (Hunt, 1994:2)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Queen: "you will do this for me, huntsman!"
And huntsman forced to follow queen's summon)

(Huntsman help Snow White)
(0:48:12)

2. The dwarves loyalty to Snow White

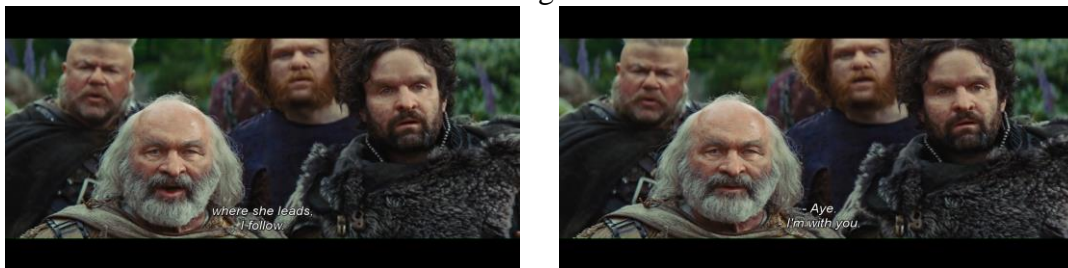
Fairy tale	Film
In fairy tale when snow white was dead, the dwarves are good mans because they not bear to buried snow white in ground. So they stayed by snow white's corpse and watched her.	The dwarves help snow white and huntsman to bring them to duke Hammond's castle (William's castle). The dwarves' loyalties prove in scenes below when they would help snow white until the end of story. Even though, in fairy tale dwarves only ask snow white to take care of their house and snow white does it. But, in film the

	dwarves' loyalty also same as in fairy tale. Like, they follow where snow white leads.
--	--

Data on the fairy tale can be seen from the quote below:

They said, "We could not bury her in the dark ground," and they had a transparent coffin of glass made, so that she could be seen from all sides, and they laid her in it, and wrote her name upon it in golden letters, and that she was a king's daughter. Then they put the coffin out upon the mountain, and one of them always stayed by it and watched it. And birds came too, and wept for Snow White, first an owl, then a raven, and last a dove. (Hunt, 1994:7)

The Picture below describes the borrowing on the film:



(Dwarf 1: "where she leads, I follow"
Dwarf 2: "aye, I'm with you")

**(The dwarves will do everything for snow white)
(1:17:40-1:17:44)**

CONCLUSION

In this final chapter, the researcher holistically examines all aspect regarding to the research in order to create a deeper understanding of the research issue. This study is aimed to analyze the modes of adaptation process from *Snow White* fairy tale to *Snow White and The Huntsman* film. It mainly focuses on the differences and similarities that found between the fairy tale and the film and the reason behind those processes, there are two kinds method used, such borrowing and intersecting.

The borrowing and intersecting affect all intrinsic elements of work; this film has only few commons motifs with the original text and mostly has a different main storyline. Besides, the writer did not use plot because plot between fairy tale and film is really different. It's hard to correlate plot between fairy tale and film. Meanwhile, the writer can find some of plot's fairy tale in film. But, variations occurred on the film are caused by different medium used by the adapted fairy tale and the film resulted. Medium difference also causes the changing of function, especially in the character and characterization, setting, and theme in which on the film.

The researcher find borrowing in the basic idea of *Snow White* by Brother's Grimm still used in *Snow White and The Huntsman* film adaptation. And, intersecting also used to make the story different with the original source because the director has various reasons to make their film more interesting to be watched. It can be because of form of target audience or others.

By doing analysis about the adaptation of fairy tale into film's Snow White and The Huntsman, the most important things can be gotten through the explanation in the analysis is after we know that there are several reasons are considered by the filmmakers to adapt a fairy tale into a film using modes of adaptation that is the filmmaker can doing anything related to the story in the film such borrowing or intersecting in certain scene in fairy tale to film. Additionally, many theme or ideas are borrowed from fairy tale into film. But, it dispersed in many part of scenes in film, as a result it cause the story seem like a new story. Apparently, the differences also much appears in film as other purpose done by the director.

Therefore, there are several steps that must be done by director likes a borrowing, intersection of very significant change. So whatever the result of film adaptation that has been successfully created in a process of adaptation we should still give high appreciation to the filmmaker even the viewer sometimes feel disappointed because of that result not like what we expect.

REFERENCES

- Aguss, R. M. (2021). ANALYSIS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY CHILDREN AGED 7-8 YEARS IN THE TIME OF ADAPTATION TO NEW HABITS. *The 1st International Conference on Language Linguistic Literature and Education (ICLLLE)*.
- Ahluwalia, L. (2020). EMPOWERMENT LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE: ANTECEDENTS. *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 6(11), 951–952., 7(1), 283.
[http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo de Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL](http://www.nostarch.com/javascriptforkids%0Ahttp://www.investopedia.com/terms/i/in_specie.asp%0Ahttp://dspace.ucuenca.edu.ec/bitstream/123456789/35612/1/Trabajo%20de%20Titulacion.pdf%0Ahttps://educacion.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/downloads/2019/01/GUIA-METODOL)
- Al Falaq, J. S., & Puspita, D. (2021). CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: REVEALING MASCULINITY THROUGH L-MEN ADVERTISEMENT. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 62–68.
- Amelia, D. (2021). Antigone's Phallus Envy and Its Comparison to Indonesian Dramas' Characters: A Freudian Perspective. *Vivid: Journal of Language and Literature*, 10(1), 23–30.
- Amelia, D., & Dintasi, F. D. (2019). Ephebophilia suffered by the main character. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 81–86.
- Aminatun, D. (2021). *STUDENTS ' PERSPECTIVE TOWARD THE USE OF DIGITAL COMIC*. 2(2), 90–94.
- Baker, S. E., & Edwards, R. (2012). How many qualitative interviews is enough ? *National Centre for Research Methods Review Paper*, 1–42.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/1525822X05279903>
- Borman, R. I., Putra, Y. P., Fernando, Y., Kurniawan, D. E., Prasetyawan, P., & Ahmad, I. (2018). Designing an Android-based Space Travel Application Trough Virtual Reality for Teaching Media. *2018 International Conference on Applied Engineering (ICAE)*, 1–5.
- Chen, J. (2004). *Flavones and Cytotoxic Constituents from the Stem Bark of Muntingia calabura*. 665–670.
- Fitri, A., Yao, L., & Sofawi, B. (2019). Evaluation of mangrove rehabilitation project at Carey Island coast, Peninsular Malaysia based on long-term geochemical changes. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 365(1).
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/365/1/012055>

- Fitri, Arniza, Chen, H., Yao, L., Zheng, K., Susarman, Rossi, F., & Yin, Y. (2021). Evaluation of the Groundsill's stability at downstream of "Citorek" Bridge in Cimadur River, Banten Province. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 880(1), 012029. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/880/1/012029>
- Fitri, Arniza, Hasan, Z. A., & Ghani, A. A. (2011). *Determining the Effectiveness of Harapan Lake as Flood Retention Pond in Flood Mitigation Effort Determining the Effectiveness of Harapan Lake as Flood Retention Pond in Flood Mitigation Effort. November 2014.*
- Fitri, E., & Qodriani, L. U. (2016). A study on flouting maxims in Divergent novel. *Teknosastik*, 14(1), 32–40.
- Gulö, I. (n.d.). *IMPLEMENTATION OF ENGLISH THEME AND RHEME TO NIAS LANGUAGE.*
- Gulö, I. (2014). Unique characteristics of Nias language. *International Journal of English and Education*, 3(3), 26–32.
- Journal, L., & Kiranamita, S. (2021). *THE PORTRAYAL OF MALIGNANT NARCISSM IN THE VILLAIN.* 2(1), 33–40.
- Journal, L., Ranti, D. V., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). *RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE TILLMAN ' S MOVIE THE HATE U.* 2(2), 93–97.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2021). Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study. *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 135–139.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English. *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 413–418.
- Khasanah, L. U., Kawiji, Prasetyawan, P., Utami, R., Atmaka, W., Manuhara, G. J., & Sanjaya, A. P. (2017). Optimization and Characterization of Cinnamon Leaves (*Cinnamomum burmannii*) Oleoresin. *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, 193(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1757-899X/193/1/012021>
- Kiswardhani, A. M., & Ayu, M. (2021). *MEMORIZATION STRATEGY DURING LEARNING PROCESS : STUDENTS ' REVIEW.* 2(2), 68–73.
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Rido, A., & Indrayani, L. M. (2020). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education*, 1–10.
- KUSWOYO, H., SUJATNA, E. V. A. T. S., & CITRARESMANA, E. (2013). Theme of imperative clause in political advertising slogan. *Research Journal of English Language and Literature*, 1(4), 162–168.
- Lorandel, J., Prévotet, J., & Héliard, M. (2016). *Fast Power and Performance Evaluation of FPGA-Based Wireless Communication Systems.* 4, 2005–2018. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS.2016.2559781>
- Nababan, R. M., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). *THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE.* 2(1), 25–32.
- Nani, D. A., & Safitri, V. A. D. (2021). Exploring the relationship between formal management control systems, organisational performance and innovation: The role of leadership characteristics. *Asian Journal of Business and Accounting*, 14(1), 207–224. <https://doi.org/10.22452/ajba.vol14no1.8>
- Nurmala Sari, S., & Aminatun, D. (2021). Students' Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery. *Journal of English Language Teaching and*

- Learning*, 2(1), 16–22. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- Pahdi, R., Mailizar, & Abidin, Z. (2020). Indonesian junior high school students' higher order thinking skills in solving mathematics problems. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1460(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1460/1/012031>
- Pajar, M., & Putra, K. (2021). A Novel Method for Handling Partial Occlusion on Person Re-identification using Partial Siamese Network. 12(7), 313–321.
- Pratiwi, D. I., Putri, J., & Suhadi, A. (2020). SHORT STORY AS A MEDIA FOR MOTIVATING STUDENTS'IMPROVEMENT IN READING. *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 9(1), 30–41.
- Puspita, D., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study. *Studies in English Language and Education*, 8(2), 796–817.
- Putri, A. D., & Ghazali, A. (2021). ANALYSIS OF COMPANY CAPABILITY USING 7S MCKINSEY FRAMEWORK TO SUPPORT CORPORATE SUCCESSION (CASE STUDY : PT X INDONESIA). 11(1), 45–53. <https://doi.org/10.22219/mb.v11i1>.
- Rittenberry, R. (2005). Hands-On Technology. *Occupational Health & Safety*, 74(2), 24.
- Robertson, P. (2020). *The Asian EFL Journal April 2020 Volume 27, Issue 2.1 Senior Editor*. 27(2). <http://www.asian-efl-journal.com>
- Rusliyawati, R., Muludi, K., Wantoro, A., & Saputra, D. A. (2021). Implementasi Metode International Prostate Symptom Score (IPSS) Untuk E-Screening Penentuan Gejala Benign Prostate Hyperplasia (BPH). *Jurnal Sains Dan Informatika*, 7(1), 28–37.
- Saputra, V. H., & Pasha, D. (2021). Comics as Learning Medium During the Covid-19 Pandemic. *Proceeding International Conference on Science and Engineering*, 4, 330–334.
- Sari, F. M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2019). Undergraduate students' perceptions toward blended learning through instagram in english for business class. *International Journal of Language Education*, 3(1), 64–73. <https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v1i1.7064>
- Sartika, L. A., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study*. 2(1), 1–7.
- Sasalia, O. A., & Sari, F. M. (2020). UTILIZING NOVEL IN THE READING CLASS TO EXPLORE STUDENTS'VIEWPOINT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 56–61.
- Science, E. (2019). *Evaluation of mangrove rehabilitation project at Carey Island coast , Peninsular Malaysia based on long-term geochemical changes Evaluation of mangrove rehabilitation project at Carey Island coast , Peninsular Malaysia based on long-term geochemical chang*. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/365/1/012055>
- Setiawansyah, S., Adrian, Q. J., & Devija, R. N. (2021). Penerapan Sistem Informasi Administrasi Perpustakaan Menggunakan Model Desain User Experience. *Jurnal Manajemen Informatika (JAMIKA)*, 11(1), 24–36. <https://doi.org/10.34010/jamika.v11i1.3710>
- Simamora, M. W. B., & Oktaviani, L. (2020). WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOVIE?: A STRATEGY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDENTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 1(2), 44–49.
- Study, E., & Main, U. S. M. (2013). *Effectiveness of Aman Lake as Flood Retention Ponds in Flood Mitigation Effectiveness of Aman Lake as flood retention ponds in flood mitigation effort : study case at USM Main Campus , Malaysia*. December.
- Styawati, S., & Mustofa, K. (2019). A Support Vector Machine-Firefly Algorithm for Movie Opinion Data Classification. *IJCCS (Indonesian Journal of Computing and*

- Cybernetics Systems*), 13(3), 219–230.
- Sulistiani, H., Muludi, K., & Syarif, A. (2021). Implementation of Various Artificial Intelligence Approach for Prediction and Recommendation of Personality Disorder Patient. *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, 1751(1). <https://doi.org/10.1088/1742-6596/1751/1/012040>
- Sulistiani, Heni, Wardani, F., & Sulistyawati, A. (2019). Application of Best First Search Method to Search Nearest Business Partner Location (Case Study: PT Coca Cola Amatil Indonesia, Bandar Lampung). *2019 International Conference on Computer Science, Information Technology, and Electrical Engineering (ICOMITEE)*, 102–106.
- Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S.-, Novanti, E. A., & Ardesis, Y.-. (2021). EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, 21(1), 2. <http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871>
- Suryono, R. R. (2021). *Moodle Implementation for E-Learning : A Systematic Review*. September. <https://doi.org/10.1145/3479645.3479646>
- Suryono, R. R., Budi, I., & Purwandari, B. (2020). Challenges and trends of financial technology (Fintech): a systematic literature review. *Information*, 11(12), 590.
- Yao, L., Ye, X., Huang, X., Zheng, K., Fitri, A., & Lestari, F. (2021). Numerical simulation of hydraulic performance with free overfall flow. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 880(1), 012028. <https://doi.org/10.1088/1755-1315/880/1/012028>
- Yulianti, T., & Sulistyawati, A. (2020). The Blended Learning for Student's Character Building. *International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE 2019)*, 56–60.