

GENDER STEREOTYPES IN THE DISNEY MOVIE MOANA

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Abstract

Disney's Moana is a story about the hardships Moana has as the island's new leader to protect it from darkness. Moana is adamant that she can save her island by bringing Te Fiti's heart back to its source. This study aims to identify the phenomenon of gender stereotypes found in the Disney movie Moana on the main character of the Disney movie Moana and describe how gender stereotypes apply through the characteristics in the Disney movie Moana which are represented by the main female character in the movie. The research method that researchers use is a qualitative research method, namely by watching the Disney Moana movie through the website, Disney Hotstar. The findings of this study demonstrate that Moana possesses eight traits, including optimism, high curiosity, daredevilry, independence, stubbornness, smarts, and open-mindedness. Additionally, Moana's actions as the primary character or character in the movie mirror the prejudices that were attributed to her when the Disney movie Moana first came out. The two points in this instance where gender stereotypes are applied to the lead character of the Disney movie Moana are Moana's leadership qualities as a female and main character, which in this case can be proven by how Moana solves all the problems she faces without assistance from others, and Moana's struggle to obtain her freedom, which can be demonstrated by her achieving her desire to save Motunui Island from darkness and disaster.

Keywords: *Gender stereotypes, Movie, Disney*

INTRODUCTION

A movie is one sort of literary work that is based on visuals. Movies are depictions of human social life. Movies have a huge influence on people's lives, especially children's lives. A movie is a literary work because it is based on a narrative interpretation of a text, which is referred to as literary adaptation. People can learn a lot from movies because everything they see in them inspires them to do the same. Because almost everything written can be considered a part of literary works, movies are classified as visual literacy rather than verbal literacy.

Movie is a form of literary work that has a significant impact on the audience. Movies are an excellent medium for conveying certain emotions or thoughts. Many specific purposes emerge from the movies they make, one of which is in Disney movies, which are characterized as a strong effect that is funneled to the majority of children, contributing to a gender-defined upbringing (Lacroix, 2004). Each Disney movie will have a significant impact on Disney's position, making Disney movies a source of inspiration for audiences, particularly children.

Gender stereotypes are beliefs about the characteristics that are linked with and acceptable in male and female activities (Brannon, 2016). In the literature, this concept is frequently contrasted with the term sex. According to the dictionary, sex refers to anatomical differences between men and women, but gender refers to men and women's behavior and cultural customs (Stoller, 1990). Gender performativity is defined as a theory in which the owner of a given gender displays a repeated masculine manner (Butler 1990, p.7).

Gender stereotypes are employed to characterize not only other people, such as in movies, but also oneself. Gender stereotypes are things that limit women's movement and are always thought to be normal for a woman. There are numerous gender stereotypes, as according (Lippa, 2005). Women's movement in personal qualities, family conduct, physical appearance, and job is hampered by gender stereotypes. As a result, these four sorts of gender stereotypes merge into a single entity.

Gender stereotypes abound in every society, as well as in Disney movies, and they cover a wide range of topics, not just femininity but also masculinity. The Disney movie *Moana* is one of many Disney movies that deals with gender stereotypes. Gender stereotypes in the Disney movie *Moana* have their own distinct personalities and traits. *Moana*, a Disney movie, was released in 2016. *Moana*, a Disney movie, provides a gender-representative alternative for both men and women. However, some of the inherent traits of the main character in this Disney movie “*Moana*” have been criticized because they don't seem to fit with traditional Gender stereotypes. This is what makes *Moana*'s character interesting to study.

The story of the Disney movie *Moana* illustrates how the Gender stereotypes role exists in the main character of the movie. Gender stereotypes in the Disney movie *Moana* were in one scene or dialogue that *Moana*'s father forbids *Moana* not to leave the village because only men can leave the village. Men are responsible for sailing, while women just stay at home or in their village, because *Moana*'s father was afraid if *Moana* was out there in trouble or in a dangerous situation. Even though *Moana* really loves the sea and always goes back there every time she sees the sea.

The purpose of this study is to examine how gender stereotypes are depicted in Disney movies. This analysis will focus on how gender stereotypes are depicted in the Disney movie “*Moana*” since this research also considers the roles of feminism and masculinity. Gender stereotypes are used in literature to help readers understand how important gender disparities between men and women are today, not just in movies but also in real life.

From the movie, the researchers then determine two questions in response to issues regarding gender stereotypes that exist in the Disney movie “*Moana*.”

- 1) What are the characterizations of gender stereotypes in the Disney movie “*Moana*”?
- 2) How do the phenomenons of gender stereotypes apply to the main character of the Disney movie “*Moana*”?

Review of literature

Sociology

Sociology investigates the structural and institutional forces that affect our daily lives, behaviors, and societal values, as well as how we contribute to the formation of those social structures and institutions. Although sociology is an academic discipline, this does not imply that it must be studied first (Lemert, 2011). Sociology is not a practice but an endeavor to understand (Peter Beger 1963, p.4). Sociology as a discipline has long grappled with the idea of being considered a science for the sake of convenience. Even (Weber, 1922) notoriously debated the scientific and societal value of sociology. Most has been written regarding the degree to which sociology is a science throughout its history, yet much of it has been influenced by “positivist” versions of science. That is, truth and reality can only be discovered through objectivity, which involves removing researchers' subjective prejudice. Although some sociologists (Coleman, 1990; Gambetta, 1988) use a rational approach, most sociologists find this technique unsatisfactory when dealing with situations involving other people (Bloor, 1995).

Gender

Gender can be defined in two ways: first, as the complex psychological and social structural phenomena inherent in sex, which are frequently used in behavioral and social sciences; and second, as the complex psychological and social structural phenomena inherent in sex, which are frequently used in behavioral and social sciences. Gender is a social construct rather than a biological type, according to (Newmayer 1989, p.76). Krooks and Childs (2010, p.3) therefore argues that the term “sex” refers to biological distinctions between men and women, whereas “gender” refers to societal aspects. Gender is viewed as a technique that may be used to develop

identity in any group. People not only act on the basis of gender, but also actively participate in the construction of their own gender identity, as (Gawile 2011, p.1) reflects (Philip, 2009). Spender (1986, p.45) claims that men who talk like women and women who talk like men face consequences. It can be deduced from this perception that there is a perception in our society that men have distinct speaking qualities from women.

Gender refers to the differences between men and women in terms of characteristics, preferences, duties, and obligations. Gender is an important part of a pre adolescent's identity. Gender specificity is the most important aspect of gender identity since it has been linked to adjustment outcomes like self-esteem and life happiness (Egan & Peryy, 2001, p.455; Khuri, 2015). Gender, according to Judith Butler(1990), is a culture that is generated by each individual's actions. Sugihastuti (2010, p.4-6) argues that gender is not something we are born with or with, but rather something we create. Gender causes biological qualities that were once natural to become redundant and insignificant. Gender development is influenced by societal practices, but gender is also influenced by social practices when it comes to self-awareness.

Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are common beliefs about what women and men should be like or what roles they should perform. Gender stereotypes can be understood from two complementary perspectives, namely, representation in the individual mind of each person (Neil et al, 1996). Every person has a mental image of the world's reality that convinces him that what he feels is true. The second viewpoint sees representation as a social order shared by everyone across cultural barriers. This means that humans can have a certain view of the world's reality. Gender stereotypes affect women not only in terms of psychological traits, but also in terms of physical attributes, social roles, and sexuality jobs (Lippa 2005, p.112). Gender stereotypes, according to Best, assist predict others' conduct but fail to acknowledge individual distinctions between groups, resulting in a lack of forbearance between males and females. Children, adolescents, and adults, married and unmarried, educated and illiterate, all hold these gender preconceptions (Lippa 2005, p.112).

Gender stereotypes can have significant effects for men and women's job advancement and income levels, resulting in significant gender inequities over the course of their lives. This has been proven time and time again, as seen by census data comparing incomes for men and women entering the labor. Equally qualified and employed in the same type of work on the labor market (Buffington et al. 2016). Individuals are subjected to gender stereotypes generated by society. Gender stereotypes have the tendency to limit one's potential and abilities. Men and women's social roles are shaped by gender stereotypes. Expectations and ideas about men's and women's qualities, according to (Heilman, 1997), frequently indicate which forms of job are appropriate for men and women. As a result, society becomes defined by gender orientation, creating an atmosphere that is hostile to both men and women.

Everyone can create gender stereotypes anytime and anywhere. Gender Stereotypes that are not always true persist and are used by society. Stereotypes in society also have several functions for their users. Schneider (2005) divides stereotyped gender functions into two broad classes, namely individual functions and social functions.

Individual functions

Gender stereotypes are applied to others since it advantages them as individuals. Individual functions are classified as some of the benefits of gender stereotypes by users. The cognitive, emotional, and motivational functions are then separated. There are three sub-functions associated

with cognitive components in cognitive function. Gender stereotypes, for starters, can make the social world easier to understand. In This situation, gender stereotypes can assist users in organizing and recalling knowledge about diverse topics by simplifying and qualifying data. Second, gender stereotypes can be beneficial to a person's mental health.

Social or Collective Function

Gender stereotypes exist as a social function as well. Some theorists suggest that people are segregated in the social environment depending on their rank, prestige, and economic privilege (Schneider, 2005). Some disparities show people's skill and motivation, but when it comes to status, people feel the group with higher status did something to earn it. Furthermore, Lerner demonstrates in Schneider that individuals believe that those who are less fortunate are entitled to their fate. As a result, stigmatized group members can be seen as deserving of their fate, and gender stereotypes can be used to explain status discrepancies.

Characterization

Characterization can be defined as the representation of fictional characters in a text, and has been studied more in the literature than in audiovisual contexts. Rimmon-Kenan (1983, p.59) describes character as a “network of character traits”, represented in a text in the form of character indicators. These indicators are elements that build character, and while any element of text has the potential to convey information about a character, certain elements are more often used as indicators of character (Rimmon-Kenan 1983, p.69).

Movie

A movie is a cultural artifact reflecting a specific culture. The movie is regarded as a significant art form, a popular source of entertainment, and an effective educational tool. Cinema's characteristics confer to it the ability to communicate universally. Frames are distinct images that make up a movie. When these images are exhibited in rapid succession, the spectator believes they are moving. The physical elements (photographic visuals), narrative (movie viewing experience), economy, and culture distinguish text in movies from other arts (Kolker, 2002).

METHOD

Research Design

In this study, the researchers used a qualitative method to achieve the research objective, namely to analyze the gender stereotypes in the Disney movie “Moana.” To support this research, several theories have been presented in the review of literature to support this study. Therefore the researchers will collect data then describe and draw conclusions. The researchers use a qualitative method, because according to researchers qualitative methods fit with this research. Qualitative research is a form of interpretive investigation of a phenomenon that occurs in certain individuals or groups. This is in line with Creswell (2009, p.4) who argues that qualitative research is a means to explore and understand the meaning of individuals or groups. Furthermore, case studies are preferred to be used in this study because they describe the intervention and the real-life context in which the phenomena occurs.

Data Collection Instruments

In this study, researchers used data sources, namely written transcripts of dialogue from the Disney movie "Moana" were used to gather the primary data. The secondary data collected by researchers for this study were gathered from existing data sources from the main data, making them less original than the primary data because they were examined based on the classification of the Disney movie "Moana." Secondary data has been gathered by researchers through reading a variety of references, including books, articles, journals, and other sources pertinent to the research issue.

Produce Data Collection

The procedure for collecting data in this study is that the researcher will watch the Disney movie "Moana" carefully in every scene in this film through the official Disney Hotstar website and Youtube, so that the researcher can understand the story and find supporting evidence about what phenomena are happening and the role of the main character in the story. Gender stereotypes in the Disney movie "Moana." Then the researcher will collect some information through several references on the internet.

Data Analysis

1. Data condensation is used into textual data or real data. In this study, after collecting data about the phenomena and characteristics that exist in the Disney movie "Moana", a discussion will be made in the form of a transcript and adapted to the theory needed by researchers in their research.
2. After collecting data on the phenomenon of gender stereotypes and the role of gender stereotypes in the main characteristics of the Disney movie "Moana" this will be explained in more detail and specifically to be able to draw conclusions in accordance with what is expected by the researchers.
3. So that the final conclusions can be justified. In drawing conclusions and verification data related to research on gender stereotypes in the Disney movie "Moana" and its relation to the formulation of the problem, it will be answered at the end of the research and become a final conclusion from all data analysis from the data acquisition process based on theories of gender stereotypes and Rimmon-Kenan theories on characterization.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

The researchers explored two issues based on the issues raised in this study. The first section goes on to explain gender stereotypes that are used to characterize the Disney movie "Moana" lead character. The second section goes on to explain how the phenomenon of gender stereotypes apply to the main character of the Disney movie "Moana." The idea outlined in the preceding chapter will serve as the foundation for this investigation.

1. Moana Characteristics

a. Optimistic

Moana : *"Calm down, Pua. I can."*

Moana : *"There are many fish outside the reef, there are many outside the reef."*

(Moana decides to take a canoe and cross the ocean - Day 18:14-20:00)

Because she thinks and is optimistic that there are more fish outside the reef, Moana chooses to take a canoe and try to cross the ocean in this exchange. Moana aspires to prove to her father that women are equally capable of crossing the ocean as men are in general. She is confident that she can do so on her own. By choosing not to follow the plans made by the tribe's chief in her village, Moana demonstrates her upbeat outlook.

b. High Curiosity

Little Moana went to the sea to see what the ocean was like, until then the sea greeted her. Then Moana's father called Moana.

Chief Tui : *"Here it is. What are you doing? You worried daddy."*

Moana : *"I want to come back."*

Chief Tui : *"I understand, but you can't go there, it's dangerous."*

(Moana's Curiosity About the Sea – Day 04:36-07:35)

As shown in the dialogue above, Moana has had a strong sense of curiosity since she was a little girl. While other kids her age are still terrified of the water, Moana is different because

she is so eager to learn about it that eventually the ocean warmly embraces her. Moana was fascinated by the ocean from the time she was a young child until she was a teenager.

c. Daredevil

Moana : *"We can stop the darkness, save our island!"*

Moana : *"There's a cave full of boats, big canoes."*

Moana : *"We use, find Maui, tell him to return this heart. We used to be sailors, we can go to sea again."*

(Moana's father or Chief Tui is angry with what Moana said).

Moana : *"Dad told me to help our people. Father, what are you doing?"*

Chief Tui : *"I should have burned all those boats a long time ago."*

Moana : *"No, don't!"*

(Moana's Brave Attitude 28:10-28:45)

Based on the conversation above, it is clear that Moana has a bold attitude since she is willing to voice her views in front of her father and the residents of Motunui Island. When Chief Tui disagreed with Moana's viewpoint and attempted to set all the boats on fire in the cave, Moana had a very courageous and daring attitude against her father. In addition to the fact that the Disney movie Moana depicts Moana as the sole woman who talks in front of numerous people without even the slightest fear, Moana's character is disclosed and may be observed through outward acts.

d. Independent

Moana : *"I am Moana of Motunui"*

Moana : *"Take a boat, I will cross the ocean and return Te Fiti's heart."*

(Moana Repairs Her Boat By Herself 01:22:08-01:22:04)

Moana is shown as being courageous in the dialogue above since she can navigate her boat and traverse the ocean by herself. According to Evans and Davies' (2009, p. 17) perspective, the ability to handle or solve problems independently, depending solely on one's own confidence, is what is meant by the term "independent." This is consistent with how Moana handled events, being composed and fearless throughout. When Te Ka, the primary antagonist of the Disney movie Moana, damages his boat. Since Maui abandoned her in the water alone, Moana was able to fix her broken boat on her own, demonstrating her independence. This scenario demonstrates Moana's independence and ambition as a person. Because even after Maui abandoned him at sea, his desire to win Te Fiti's love remained unquenched.

e. Stubborn

Maui: *"What are you doing?"*

Moana : *"Looking for a better entry"*

Maui: *"We're not going to make it"*

Moana : *"It sure works"*

Maui: *"Turn around"*

Moana: *"No"*

(Moana ignores warning from Maui - 01.15.25-01.15.42)

The discourse and the image above make it clear that Moana does not care to hear what Maui has to say. While Maui has repeatedly warned Moana to turn back and stop fighting Te Ka because Te Ka is currently very strong and Maui is still unable to control the power of the magic hook, Moana still refuses to listen and wants to carry on regardless of Maui's warnings. Moana still believes that she will succeed. Maui was enraged with Moana because of her

stubbornness, which caused Maui's hook to break and become useless. Moana regretted her actions as a result of her own stubbornness, which had wrecked everything.

f. Smart

Moana: *"Hey! I have something shiny for you!"*

Tamatoa: *"The heart of Te Fiti! You can't run from me!"*

Tamatoa: *"It turns out you can, you keep surprising me. You can only run so far, with those two little feet."*

(Moana manages to trick Tamatoa - 01.04.30-01.05.35)

As seen by the exchange above, Moana once more displayed her cunning by tricking Tamatoa by handing him a phony Te Fiti's heart. After initially considering how she could draw Tamatoa's attention to herself, Moana eventually discovered a way to deceive Tamatoa. She did this by smearing a sparkling liquid on the stone in question, leading Tamatoa to believe that it was the heart of Te Fiti when, in fact, it was just a regular stone. The justification above demonstrates Moana's intelligence by showing how she can come up with solutions to problems. Moana's intellect demonstrates how gender stereotypes are used to describe the quality of the movie's lead character.

g. Support

Maui: *"Cheese Ohhhhh!!!"*

Maui: *"I'm still diving"*

Moana: *"You can do it"*

(Moana is at the door to Lalotai - 56.56-58.03)

Based on the illustration and the speech above, it took place when Moana and Maui landed at Tamatoa Island, which serves as the gateway to Lalotai. In Lalotai, which is where Maui's hooks are located, there are also many more sparkling objects. A huge snail guards Lalotai, and the snail enjoys gathering glittering objects for its collection. The goal of Moana and Maui is to retrieve the hook. As a dependable friend, Moana complies with Maui's plan to draw Tamatoa's attention. To get Tamatoa's attention so Maui can get the hook without Tamatoa knowing, Moana dons a dazzling outfit. In accordance with the conversation above, Moana supports Maui by helping him use his hook and confront Tamatoa. Since Lalotai is known for being a home of large monsters, it is clear from Maui's actions that he is a supportive buddy who wants to help Maui grab his hook. However, Moana is unconcerned about this. She continues to step forward to assist Maui in taking it back. Where is the magic hook? Ultimately, Moana and Maui were successful in obtaining the magic fishing rod from Tamatoa.

h. Open Minded

Moana: *"What if you go out over the reef?"*

Chief Tui: *"No one is allowed to pass through the reef"*

Moana: *"I know but if there are no fish in the lagoon?"*

Chief Tui: *"Moana"*

Moana: *"The sea is still wide"*

Chief Tui: *"We have one rule"*

Moana: *"Old rule, while there are still fish"*

(Moana giving her opinion - 14.30)

As shown in the image and dialogue above, Moana is a woman with an open mind who does not want to be constrained by the outdated rules established by her tribe because, in her opinion, doing so will only make things more difficult for the fishermen, who, in Moana's view, have other options if the usual places to look for fish are not producing any. However, her father

continued to disregard Moana's counsel. When it comes to this situation, Moana exemplifies the quality of being open-minded since she has the courage to speak her thoughts despite her tribe's traditions prohibiting passing the reef at sea.

2. Phenomenon of gender stereotypes apply to the main character of the Disney movie "Moana"

a. Moana's leadership traits as a female and main character



(Moana's Spirit of Leadership -01.36.01)

Moana has shown to be a strong woman via her acts. Unlike previous Disney princess movies, which are more domestic in style and typically feature married couples and love relationships. Moana and the inhabitants of her island are happy at the movie's conclusion, demonstrating Moana's potential for leadership as her father's heir. Despite the constraints that her own father established, Moana's inherent leadership qualities make her a Disney princess with a high social spirit and a strong leadership spirit. Moana counsels everyone, stating that both men and women have the right to hold positions of leadership and that no one has the right to restrict a woman's freedom of movement, even though she must abide by the laws in place.



(Moana shows her leadership qualities -43.00)

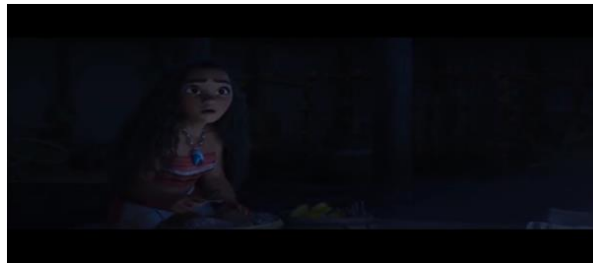
When Moana repeatedly says, "I am Moana from Motunui," and commands Maui to give back the heart of Te Fiti that he took so that his community might be saved from destruction, it is clear that she has self-confidence and believes in her own power and leadership. Moana received no assistance from any men but the water, which led her to Maui. Her main source of support was the water, and she had complete faith in her ability to locate Maui and save her island from annihilation. After rejecting Moana as a woman and realizing that she needs his assistance, Maui finally gives up, accepts his job, and acknowledges that Moana possesses extremely strong leadership qualities.

b. Moana's Struggle to Get Her Freedom



(Moana is planning to cross the reef -18.15)

The theme of the title tune, "How Far I'll Go," might be interpreted as Moana doubting her ability to be the "ideal princess" since she is pulled to "a place I know, someplace I can't go." Despite this, Moana ponders when and how far she will "cross that boundary." Moana came dangerously close to drowning on her first foray into the water beyond the reef, yet she persisted in her search for freedom. Although her father told her that only a man could accomplish something, Moana has a great desire to be the ideal daughter and believes that not all things that men can do are inaccessible to women. Moana has always desired independence and has attempted everything, including crossing the reef.



(Moana will cross the ocean - 30.58)

In order to return Te Fiti's heart and preserve her town, Moana's grandmother instructed her to cross the ocean and search for Maui, as shown in the image above. When Moana decided to travel and rid her island of darkness, Moana's grandmother handed Te Fiti's heart to her. Moana's mother observed Moana packing as she was getting ready. Her father did not know about Moana's travels. Without her father's consent, Moana left in secret, but her mother gave her permission by helping her pack covertly.

Moana's revolt against her father is blatantly apparent; she desires to live in complete independence. When Moana was going to cross a rock without her father's knowledge, her disobedience could be noticed. Moana wants to be free of her father's rules and experience true freedom. One of Moana's greatest ambitions is to cross the reef since she just wants to save her island from the darkness, but her father won't let her because he believes that women are weak animals.

DISCUSSION

Moana has been described as having traits including optimism, great curiosity, bravery, independence, stubbornness, intelligence, support, and open-mindedness, as mentioned in the section above. By relating these traits to the hypothesis put forward by Rimmon-Kenan, it becomes clear that Moana exhibits either one, both, or all of the traits associated with gender stereotypes. In this instance, it is demonstrated that Moana possesses eight traits that are both male and female.

The use of gender stereotypes in the Disney movie Moana is further demonstrated through Moana's leadership qualities as the main character and a woman. The fact that women are the leaders of today means that becoming a leader is not a difficulty. Many individuals agree that women should have the same rights as men to hold leadership positions. Today's society must promote gender equality. There are several explanations for why fewer women than men hold positions of leadership, but the most common one is that women are still unsure of their ability to do so. According to Sandridge (2018), most Disney movies don't show women taking on pressure and responsibility, but Moana does. Moana demonstrates strong leadership skills by taking calculated risks to prevent the destruction of her island, as well as by her fight for independence Moana is portrayed as a young woman who lives on an island where males are only permitted to perform labor-intensive tasks like fishing and other physical labor and women are only permitted to dance and construct nets in the garden. These laws were established by Moana's father, Chief Tui. The Disney movie Moana, in which all of these restrictions are depicted, depicts the stereotypical gender roles that have existed since the time Moana's father ruled. From that point on, society began to restrict women's activities in particular. In this instance, Moana battles against adversity and the rules established by her own father to ensure that she and her island are free.

The researchers demonstrate the traits of Moana, the primary female character in Disney movies, where most of the main female characters are not like Moana and where Moana demonstrates both her femininity and masculinity when necessary. This Disney Moana movie demonstrates how Moana rejects the gender norms that Disney has established.

The role of gender stereotypes in the main character of the Disney movie Moana is also covered in this study. Whereas in this instance, gender preconceptions play a significant part in the development of Moana's character. How Moana resolves her issues while attempting to preserve her island from annihilation in the Disney movie Moana illustrates gender stereotypes. Additionally, Moana disputes Brannon's (2016) claim that women who lack the conventional traits of authentic femininity would have no real purpose in life and will not be granted any form of freedom. In the movie, Moana demonstrates that, despite being constrained by the laws of her island, she has the strength to save her people and save her home from destruction. Moana also demonstrates that, despite being a woman, she has the ability to save people on her island. Moana demonstrated that a woman may be strong and content even if she doesn't fit the stereotype of a genuine lady. Moana demonstrates her ability to protect her people and island.

Research on gender stereotypes in movies is not a recent topic in academia; gender stereotypes theory has been used by various scholars to study movies. The first was titled "Gender stereotypes in fantasy fairy tales: Cinderella by Abir el Shaban (2017)" and was one of numerous sorts of prior study that the researcher discovered in this case that examined gender stereotypes in movies. In this study, Shaban looks at and investigates how gender stereotypes and culture are portrayed in three distinct versions of this Cinderella novel. Based on the discourse analysis results in this instance, it can be shown that the three versions of the Cinderella story all include gender stereotypes and standards for beauty. Because there are three different versions of the Cinderella tale, the western version, the Egyptian version, and the Korean version this study's motivation is that they all have different themes and interpretations. All versions' traits are a representation of many racial and cultural groups. The researcher hopes to dispel some of the potential gender preconceptions that may have been portrayed in three various cultural interpretations of Cinderella. She also hopes to present some insightful conclusions that will help reduce erroneous beliefs about gender stereotypes. The researcher also intends to look at the heroines of the three stories' physical characteristics in light of gender norms that emphasize beauty, hair, complexion, and eye color.

Additionally, "Hegemony, gender stereotypes, and Disney: A content analysis of Frozen and Snow White by Arnold Larisa, Seidl, Mckenna, and Delony Ariel (2015)" The aim of this study is to pinpoint and examine gender stereotypes that recur often in the Disney movies Snow White and Frozen. To examine societal developments and gender stereotypes across other Disney films, this researcher also performed a content study of two Disney movies with an emphasis on the problems with gender stereotypes in these Disney movies. Finally, "Women's Power and Stereotypes Denial in Pocahontas Movie by Afri Aryangga and Ely Nurmaily (2017)" is the last one. The researchers behind this study, Aryangga and Nurmaily, want to dispel the myth that women are more powerful than men and to disprove the notion that men are better at heavy lifting and taking care of the home. In certain societies, males are supposed to be breadwinners, strong, and powerful, which are perceived as masculine features, while women are expected to be caregivers, delicate, and weak, which are considered feminine attributes. In addition to the main character's defense of the family and society, this movie demonstrates the strength of women by showing how she rejects stereotypes through some extreme actions.

Shaban's research examines how gender stereotypes function in many cultures, whereas Arnold examines gender stereotypes' themes and looks at what problems are connected to gender stereotypes in the film, while Aryangga examines how gender stereotypes function in various societies. Finally, Aryangga examines how women's power is comparable to that of males in his research. The focus of this study was on the gender stereotypes in the Disney movie Moana, which were determined through dialogue and from the movements carried out by Moana, because the characteristics of gender stereotypes were based on how Moana behaved. This study's focus was different from the three studies mentioned above and the research that the researcher conducted. Regarding the environment, Moana's attitude and behavior in the movie demonstrate how she differs from the majority of Disney films; typically, in Disney films, these characteristics can be seen from the way she dresses. However, Moana is unique because she has more characteristics that stand out, allowing him to display them regardless of what the people on his island think of him. This research also analyzes how gender stereotypes are applied to Moana, the main character of the Disney movie Moana, where the phenomena that take place in the movie make how the roles of gender stereotypes apply as they should, which is something most Disney movies can't achieve.

CONCLUSION

This research intends to examine the gender stereotypes associated with the movie's main heroine and the way she is depicted in the movie. Additionally, the primary character of Moana has been shown to possess the following eight traits: optimism, high curiosity, bravery, independence, stubbornness, introversion, support, and open-mindedness. The second issue also examines how gender stereotypes are used to describe Moana, the title character in the Disney movie, and how this is mirrored in Moana's behavior. The researcher discovered two things in this paragraph that are connected to how gender stereotypes are used in the Disney movie Moana. The first point is Moana's ability to lead as a woman and the protagonist of the story. When Moana's father assured her that she would carry on his leadership, the essence of Moana's leadership as a woman became profoundly ingrained in her. When Moana starts to be able to adapt and assist the locals on her island, her leadership qualities are on display. The fact that Moana must have a strong feeling of responsibility for her leadership as a woman raises reservations about her leadership as a woman, and there are still enough of them when Moana expresses her opinion. The second principle is illustrated by Moana's fight for independence. On Motunui Island, a number of tragedies have

happened since Maui won Te Fiti's heart. Chief Tui also establishes certain guidelines for Moana and the female villagers.

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