

An Analisis Figurative Language in Frozen 2

Viviana Dhea Indah Vironika
Universitas PGRI Semarang

Nur Hidayat
Universitas PGRI Semarang

Dyah Nugrahani
Universitas PGRI Semarang

Koresponden penulis : vivianaveronica27@email.com

Abstract: This study focuses to figurative found in Frozen 2 movie, Descriptive method is used in this research, the data source of this research is the script of the movie Frozen 2. The researcher finds 36 sentences containing figurative language in the movie Frozen 2. All these terms are divided into nine categories, namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymia, repetition, alliteration, irony, and lithotes. Researchers finds more types of figurative language containing repetition, there are 10 sentences finds in the movie Frozen 2. By reading this research, the researcher hopes that this research can provide readers with a deeper understanding of figurative language analysis. The researcher hopes that this research can provide inspiration for students who want to conduct research in the same field. This research shows readers the types of figurative language found in the movie Frozen 2.

Keywords: Figurative Language, Movie, Frozen 2

Abstrak: Penelitian ini berfokus pada gambar dari film Frozen 2. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif dan sumber data penelitian ini adalah naskah film Frozen 2. Peneliti menemukan 36 kalimat yang mengandung kiasan 2 dalam film Frozen 2, dan semua istilah tersebut meliputi simile, metafora, hiperbola, personifikasi, metonimi, repetisi, aliterasi, ironi, yang diklasifikasikan ke dalam 9 kategori ritote. Peneliti menemukan jenis gambar lain yang mengandung pengulangan: 10 kalimat dari film "Frozen 2". Peneliti berharap dengan membaca penelitian ini, pembaca akan memperoleh pemahaman yang lebih mendalam mengenai analisis bahasa kiasan. Peneliti berharap penelitian ini dapat menginspirasi mahasiswa yang ingin melakukan penelitian di bidang yang sama. Penelitian ini menunjukkan kepada pembaca jenis-jenis gambar yang ditampilkan dalam film Frozen 2.

Kata kunci: Bahasa Kiasan, Film, Frozen 2

A. INTRODUCTION

As social beings, people will find it easier to establish closeness if they understand the language as native speakers. we who live in this world use language as a means of interaction between people. Language is also enriched by the different ways people use it. Nancy (2019: 1) states that "Humans share feelings, ideas, interactions, and aspirations with others by using language". This means that humans are deeply tied to language. Language allows people with different ideas to come together to solve ideas and problems. However, as a foreigner, it is difficult for me to approach the people around me. Moreover, if you want to communicate well in a particular language such as English, you need to improve not only your speaking skills but also your writing skills. There are many different types of written language, including newspapers, advertisements, novels, screenplays, and magazines.

According to Honeck and Hoffman, images are fun. This leads to the discovery of various interesting phenomena. Images also created a certain impact with just one word. It recognizes figurative language by understanding the literal meaning of the words and phrases in a sentence, relating it to the context in which the figurative language is used, and understanding the hidden meanings that the author or speaker wants to convey. It means finding meaning or message. Figurative language is often used in literature, especially in movies.

Cinema is a communication medium that displays moving images and audio that educates people through visual representation and improves their understanding of the subject matter at hand. This can also mean showing movies or recording videos to tell a story. People usually watch it on screens and television, as well as in theaters. Movies have the power to convey information and convey messages to audiences and people. Messages can be positive or negative depending on the audience's perspective. Movies have become a form of entertainment for people. They usually watch movies according to their favorite genre. As you know, there are different types of movies: drama, romance, action, comedy, fantasy, etc. Even if it indirectly influences the way people think, the audience will gain the values implied in the film itself.

On the other hand, demand for movies is extremely high. Many people are bored because of all the activities they do at home, including school and work. For this reason, movies will be the best option for them. Most of the time, people watch movies on TV or in the theater. Nowadays, there are so many platforms that support movies themselves, such as Netflix, Viu, iflix, Wetv, and Disney+ (Imanisa, 2021). Therefore, the researchers believe that the movie is the most attractive thing to be analyzed in this study. Frozen 2 is a animated musical fantasy movie, it is the sequel to Frozen (2013). Directed by Tim Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee in 2019, written by Jennifer Lee, Chris Buck, Marc Smith, Kristen Anderson-Lopez , dan Robert Lopez . And starring Kristen Bell, Idina Menzel, Josh Gad, and Jonathan Groff .

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher formulates the statements of the problem as follow:

1. What types of figurative language uses in “Frozen 2” movie?
2. What are the meanings and messages of figurative language used in “Frozen 2” movie?

B. METHOD

The research design was uses descriptive qualitative. Perreault and McCarthy (2006: 176) qualitative research is a type of research that aims to explore information in depth and is open to a variety of responses. This research tries to get people to express their thoughts on a topic without giving them much guidance or direction. This study explains figurative language by understanding the meaning of figurative language used in the script of the movie Frozen 2. Researchers are also trying to find out what kind of figurative language, meanings, and messages are used in the script of the movie Frozen. The purpose of this study focused on analyzing the types of images included in the script of the movie Frozen.

C. FINDING

After collecting the data from the source, the researcher classifies the data based on Perrine's theory (1992) regarding the types of figurative language used in the movie Frozen 2. After the researcher classifies the data and finds some figurative language used in the script, the researcher concludes that there are several types of figurative language to be analyzed.

1. Types of Figurative Language

In the paragraphs that follow, the researcher would like to present each figurative language uses in the movie.

- a. Simile : In datum (1) *"That's like no Enchanted Forest"* It uses the word "like" to compare Enchanted Forest) as a forest believed to have powers with an ordinary forest that has no powers. Datum (2) *"As north as we can go, stood a very old and very Enchanted Forest"* It uses the word "as" to compare as far north as can be reached with a given location. Datum (3) *"Were the Northuldra magical, like me?"* The researcher compares Northuldra with (Elsa) to illustrate similarity or resemblance in terms of magic or magic power. Datum (4) *"I can't wait till I'm aged like you"* It uses the word "I'm aged like you" to compare the olaf of today with the olaf of old age. Datum (5) *"seemed like Elsa"* It uses the word "seemed like" to compare something with elsa, showing the similarity or resemblance between the two. Datum (6) *"remember our first trip like this when I said you have to be crazy to want marry a man you just met?"* Kristoff tries to remind Anna what she did because she wanted to marry a man she had just met. Datum (7) *"What if I can settle them like I did with the wind and fire?"* the dialog contains an element of simile, where Elsa compares her ability to control the elements. Datum (8) *"It's like you can actually hear*

- what they're thinking*” The dialog compares Ryder and Kristoff's ability to communicate with animals by using the word "like," thus making a comparison between their actions.
- b. Metaphor : Datum (1) *“maturity is making me poetic”* Olaf menggunakan metafora ini untuk menggambarkan bagaimana perubahan dalam hidup kita sering kali terasa seperti sesuatu yang indah, tetapi juga bisa menjadi tantangan atau kesulitan. Datum (2) *“survived a frozen heart”* illustrates that Anna has faced many very difficult obstacles and difficulties, including a curse that almost froze her heart, Anna wants to show Elsa courage and determination in the face of challenges so that Anna can accompany Elsa. Datum (3) *“Honeydew said there was a fifth spirit A bridge between magical nature and us”* The use of "a fifth spirit" is used to describe something more than just a fifth entity in this story is a way to reveal that there is something that has an important role in connecting humans with the magical realm. for "A bridge between magical nature and us" describes an important role in bridging the human world with the magical realm, not just as a physical bridge, but as something that connects the two worlds symbolically. Datum (4) *“I'm flurring? Wait, no, that's not it..I'm flurring, away...The magic in me is fading”* The term "flurring away" describes how she feels that she is disappearing or lost, while "The magic in me is fading" is used to describe how she feels that the magic in her is dimming or lost.
- c. Hyperbole : In datum (1) *“Let's make a big snowman later”* Anna exaggerates the size of the snowman that will be made, because it is impossible to make a snowman with a large size in the real world. Datum (2) *“And Anna freezes to death, forever.”* is clearly an exaggeration used to create dramatic effect or humor.
- d. Personification : In datum (1) *“Those of air, fire, water, and earth”* because air, fire, water, and earth are elements of nature. So, it is impossible for air, fire, water, and earth to have a magic like the human. Datum (2) *“The fighting enraged the spirits”* This is an example of how a human trait (anger) is given to something that does not actually have such a trait (spirits). Datum (3) *“but the forest could wake again”* forests are considered as something that can "wake again" just like humans can wake up from sleep. Datum (4) *“my mother would sing a song about special river, called Ahtohallan”* the Ahtohallan river is given human traits, namely the ability to "hear" or "store" answers about the past. Datum (5) *“I woke the magical spirit of the Enchanted Forest”* gives the impression that the magical spirits have the human-like ability to sleep or wake up, despite the fact that the magical spirits and the forest are non-human entities. Datum (6) *“wind spirit”* is introduced as if it were a figure that could be introduced to others, as if the wind had human characteristics.

Datum (7) *“Water has memory”* and *“The wind's back! I think I'll name you Gale”* when water is considered to have the ability to remember everything, even though water does not actually have cognitive abilities like humans, meanwhile when Olaf gives a name to the wind, which is actually a natural phenomenon and not a living being. Datum (8) *“but I'm sensing some rising anger”*. Because Olaf is a snowman who can't possibly live like a human, snowmen can't feel "sensing some rising anger", such as the human ability to feel anger.

- e. Metonymy : In datum (1) *“The end of the ice age, the river found but lost Magic's source”* This is an example of metonymy as the phrase represents something closely related to Elsa, namely her magic powers, without directly mentioning her name.
- f. Repetition : In datum (1) *“I'm ready, I'm ready”* Olaf repeated "I'm ready" twice to show his enthusiasm and readiness to answer the question. Datum (2) *“No, no, I mean, no, we will make it out of here”* the word "no" is repeated several times to express the character's refusal or assertiveness in rejecting or stating something. Datum (3) *“In case we die..No! No! No”* By repeating the word "No," the author creates a dramatic effect that illustrates Kristoff's disapproval, objection, or fear of the idea. Datum (4) *“What queen? What? What?!What”* The repetition is used to reinforce the character's feelings and draw the audience's attention to his disbelief of the news. Datum (5) *“ You feel what you feel, and those feelings are real”* The words "feel" are used to emphasize the importance of feeling and acknowledging true feelings. Datum (6) *“There's gotta be something here..Wait, wait”* The word "wait, wait" to emphasize the need to pause and pay closer attention to the situation, this repetition can give the impression of increased tension or concern in the conversation. Datum (7) *“And you have every right to to be very, very mad at her”* The word "very, very" is repeated to increase the intensity or level of anger conveyed in the sentence. Datum (8) *“As you have welcomed us, we welcome you”* the word "welcome" is repeated in different forms, namely "welcomed" (past) and "we welcome" (present). This creates a rhetorical effect to emphasize the act of welcoming both in the past and present. Datum (9) *“I know how to free the forest, I know what we have to do”* The word "I know" is repeated twice to emphasize Anna's belief that she knows what to do to free the forest. Datum (10) *“I know, I know,it's okay. My love is not fragile”* Kristoff repeats the phrase "I know, I know" twice in a row. This is a form of repetition used to show that Kristoff is very sure or very aware of what he is saying. By repeating the phrase, he is showing his interlocutor that he really understands or is sure of what he is saying.

- g. Alliteration : In datum (1) *“Elsa's gonna blow, snow, snow, ah run! Magic pulses through my snowflakes”* the "s" sound is repeated in words like "snow," "snow," and "snowflakes," thus creating a distinctive sound effect and drawing the attention of the reader or listener.
- h. Ironi : In datum (1) *“Anna, Elsa Kristoff and Sven You all came back! I love a happy ending! I mean I presume we're done Or is this putting us in more dangerous situation gonna be, a regular thing?”* Irony occurs because of his expression of happiness and his question that contains a concern that contradicts that happiness.
- i. Litotes : In datum (1) *“No, no, no the reindeer! That's a dead end”* because Ryder's character uses "no" three times to express strong disagreement or disapproval of the idea or action mentioned.

2. The Meaning and message of Figurative Language used in “Frozen 2” Movie

- a. Simile : In datum (2) *“As north as we can go, stood a very old and very Enchanted Forest”* the meaning that Agnarr explains that there is an old and very magical forest located in the north, and it is protected by the most powerful spirits of the natural elements, namely the spirits of air, fire, water, and earth. The forest is also home to the Northuldra, a mysterious society. The moral message is about the “importance of accepting and respecting cultural and natural diversity”. Datum (4) *“Really? Wow, I can't wait till I'm aged like you, so I don't have to worry about important things”*. The meaning that Olaf may think that growing old will bring peace or freedom from such worries. And the moral message can also “teach us to appreciate each stage of life and deal with it wisely”. Datum (6) *“remember our first trip like this when I said you have to be crazy to want marry a man you just met?”* the meaning that Kristoff remembers the moment where he criticized Anna's decision to marry someone she just met and now they are in a similar situation again. And The moral message of the “importance of awareness and consideration before making a decision that will affect one's entire life”.
- b. Methapor : In datum (1) *“Forgive me, maturity is making me poetic. Tell me, you're older and thus all knowing. Do you ever worry about the notion that, nothing is permanent?”* the meaning that Olaf asks people older than him if they ever feel worried about the idea that nothing is permanent. the moral message reminds us “not to get too attached to material or physical things, as everything can change or disappear over time”. Datum (4) *“I'm flurring? Wait, no, that's not it..I'm flurring, away...The magic in me is fading”* the meaning that Olaf felt that his magic was fading or that his uniqueness was weakening or

disappearing, and the moral message “importance of taking care of and appreciating someone while they are still around”.

- c. Personification : In datum (4) *“When I was little... my mother would sing a song about special river, called Ahtohallan... that was said to hold all the answers about the past, about what we are apart of”* the meaning that Ms. Iduna sang a song about the Ahtohallan river which is believed to hold all the answers about the past and what we are part of. The moral message “was that we should value and care for our cultural knowledge and heritage, as they can have a deep and important meaning in our lives”. Datum (7) *“Oh, yeah. Water has memory. The water that makes up you and me has passed through at least 4 humans and or animals before us. (The water Sven's drinking after hearing it, gets gagged out) And remembers everything. (The tamed Wind Spirit plays with its new friends) The wind's back! I think I'll name you Gale”*. The meaning that Olaf talks about water having "memories" as it has flowed through various creatures before. This teaches us to respect nature and realize that all elements of nature have an important role in our lives. The moral is that “we can have a deeper connection with nature and create a positive bond with our surroundings”.
- d. Ironi : In datum (2) *“Anna, Elsa Kristoff and Sven You all came back! I love a happy ending! I mean I presume we're done Or is this putting us in more dangerous situation gonna be, a regular thing?”*. The meaning that Olaf expresses his happiness at the return of his friends, but also expresses about what might happen in the future and whether they will continue to face danger. The moral is that “we should cherish the happy moments and be grateful, but also need to be prepared for the challenges that may come”.

D. DISCUSSION

Researchers compare or contrast their results with what current theory says. Figurative language is language whose uses differs from the literal meaning or definition of individual words or phrases. Images are also uses to make words and sentences more beautiful and interesting, and to make images more vivid. Figurative language is a word or expression that has a meaning beyond its literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). There are many types of figurative language. These include simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, metaphor, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition, irony, lithodes, elision, asyndeton, euphuism, synecdoche, pleonism, and paradox.

After analyzing the data and classifying the figurative language in the script of Frozen 2, the researcher discusses the findings of the data analysis. The researcher finds nine types of

figurative language, namely simile 8, metaphor 4, hyperbole 2, personification 8, metonymy 1, repetition 10, alliteration 1, irony 1, and litotes 1. From the results of the analysis above, the researcher finds that repetition is the most frequently occurring figurative language, which is ten times in the script of the movie Frozen 2. Figurative language in movies is used to Repetition of certain words or phrases can increase the intensity of emotions in the scene. Meanwhile, Keraf, Stanford, Boggs and Petrie, Spivey, Perrine, Prasetyono, and Donasari theories states that there are sixteen kinds of figurative language; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, understatement, irony, allegory, symbolism, metonymy, apostrophe, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, enjambment and repetition.

Repetition is the act or process of repeating something, be it a word, phrase, idea, or action, with the aim of reinforcing or emphasizing the message, understanding it better, or achieving a certain effect. for example, when we come home from school in the rain, we say "It keeps raining, it keeps falling without stopping, it makes everything wet". The repetition of the word "falling" is to emphasize the action of the rain constantly falling. This repetition can be used in language to give intensity or dramatic effect to the description of an event. The emphasis on the word "down" shows that the rain did not stop and kept falling, making everything wet. Repetition is therefore a statement repeated more than twice that creates a certain effect in communication such as emphasis or style.

The meaning of figurative language and moral messages, each figurative language has a different meaning according to the context surrounding the sentence containing the figurative language. Meanwhile, according to Kreidler (1998: 42) it is very important to understand the meaning in the sentence. Meaning is a language that consists of a large number of words and each of these words has a direct correlation with something outside the language. meanwhile, moral messages are messages that have positive values or important lessons that can be taken, usually aiming to teach ethical values, good behavior, and learning from experience. researchers found nine meanings and moral messages contained in figurative language in the film Frozen 2, consisting of similes 3, metaphors 2, personification 2, repetition 1, irony 1.

E. CONCLUSIONS

From the finding and analysis that has been done, the researcher finds that there are 36

sentences containing figurative languages in the script Frozen 2 movie. All of these terms are divided into six categories. There are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymia, repetition, irony, and litotes. Repetition is primarily figurative language in this film. This means that this movie wants to reinforce something. Besides, the researcher finds the deeper meaning. Every figurative language has a deeper meaning. Researchers can learn meaning from context, and researchers are finding meaning. A deeper meaning can be found in the most frequent image in the film: repetition. This means that the film likes to intensify statements, expressions, or actions.

Based on the findings of the meaning of figurative language and moral messages, each figurative language has a different meaning according to the context surrounding the sentence containing the figurative language. Meanwhile, according to Kreidler (1998: 42) it is very important to understand the meaning in the sentence. Meaning is a language made up of many words, each of which has a direct relationship to something outside the language. meanwhile, moral messages are messages that have positive values or important lessons that can be taken, usually aiming to teach ethical values, good behavior, and learning from experience. researchers found nine meanings and moral messages contained in figurative language in the film Frozen 2, consisting of similes 3, metaphors 2, personification 2, repetition 1, irony 1.

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