

## An Analysis Figure of Speech in the “FROZEN” Disney Movie

Eka Fanti Sulistyaningsih<sup>1)</sup>, Khoirotnun Nisa<sup>2)</sup>

### ABSTRACT

*This research is conducted in order to find out what type and the most dominant of figure of speech that used in “Frozen” movie. This research was applied descriptive qualitative method. The subjects of this research were the transcript of frozen movie. The data of this research was collected by identifying and classifying. the use of figure of speech hyperbole is 34,7%; Simile is 13%; Metaphor is 13%; personification is 17,3%; Irony is 8,6%; and Onomatopoeia is 8,6%. The most frequent used in this movie is hyperbole. It is for about 8 sentences and the percentage is 34,7%.*

### Keywords;

#### Correspondent Authors;

- 1) Lecturer of Universitas An Nuur, [ekafanti@unan.ac.id](mailto:ekafanti@unan.ac.id)
- 2) Student of Universitas An Nuur, [khoirotnun2408@gmail.com](mailto:khoirotnun2408@gmail.com)

### INTRODUCTION

When we do communication we use language to transfer our ideas. We use language to express what we think, what we want, and what we mean. Language can refer to either the distinctively human potential for learning and employing sophisticated communication systems, or to a specific instance of such a complex communication system (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019). So, there are implicit and explicit meaning in every communication.

When we study linguistics, we will learn about semantics, which is the study of meaning. In English, we know that meaning is crucial to study since it influences someone's understanding of what the speaker means or how far particular information can be received by listeners (Wibisono &

Widodo, 2019). So, the speaker should choose the best word to represent their ideas.

Figure of speech is a type of language used by poets to produce an image, association, or other effect in the minds of listeners or readers that goes beyond the actual meaning or intended usage of the words involved (Hutauruk, 2019). A figure of speech is figurative language made up of several words or phrases. Figurative language or words can be a tale, a symbol, a lesson, or even sarcasm.

A figure of speech or figure of speech's principal function is to make a statement or sentence more colorful and attractive.

This means that you can transmit

specific objectives to others via figure of speech rather than expressing the idea explicitly. Rhetorical figures are another name for figures of speech. The reason for this is because a figure of speech can provide a rhetorical effect (emphasis) in a sentence.

Figures of speech are commonly found in literary works such as poetry or rhyme. However, figurative language has been widely employed to a variety of other works over time, including English greeting cards, brand slogans, headlines for publications and films, and many more. Figures of speech basically deal with the vehicles which primarily make the expression of language more beautiful and effective (Regmi, 2015).

There are many types figure of speech:

1. Simile is an expression that compares something to something else or two distinct things by utilizing like or as. for example; My brother's good as gold (Wibisono & Widodo, 2019).
2. Metaphor is a word or phrase used to describe someone, something, or a situation in a way that is different from its normal use without making a comparison (without using like or as) in order to demonstrate that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful, for example; Her teeth are pearl (Hayati, 2016)

3. Illusion something written that refers to a fleeting reference without specific identification, such as a literary or historical person, place, or even another literary work or section for example: May-time and cheerful dawn (Agustini et al., 2016).

4. Personification is an expression that says a non-living thing acting like human abilities or human reaction, for example; About his neck, dead bird is hung (Daniswara, Winaya & Parthama, 2016). Sky and sea were jealous to a human's sky (Kusumawardhani & Doyin, 2019).

5. Hyperbole is a verbal or written word that makes a dramatic overstatement or extravagant exaggeration of fact or potential., for example; .... coz you make my heart race (Fitria, 2018).

6. Litotes is a type of understatement that asserts an affirmative by denying its opposite. Litotes are known for making negative statements in order to accentuate a positive meaning. For example; He is not a brightest man in the world (He is stupid) (Abrams & Harpham, 2012).

7. Litotes is a type of understatement that asserts an affirmative by denying its opposite. Litotes are known for making negative statements in order to accentuate a positive meaning. for example; The love of living death (Daniswara et al., 2016).

8. Metonymy is the literal term for one thing

is applied to another with which it has become closely associated because of a recurrent relation in common experience, for example; The white house for the president of the USA (Fitria, 2018). Good spirit for an angel (Daniswara et al., 2016).

9. Synecdoche is an expression that is a part of something used for a whole (part- whole relationship), for example; Ten hands for ten workers (Abrams & Harpham, 2012) Hired hands for workmen (Fitria, 2018) Australia lost by two goals (Ayu & Maili, 2016).

10. Alliteration Alliteration is the repetition of speech sound in a sequence of alliterative meter (Abrams & Harpham, 2012). The repetition is about the sound at the beginning of the words, for example; When to the sessions of sweet silent thought (Abrams & Harpham, 2012).

11. Onomatopoeia, sometimes called echoism, is used both in a word or a combination of words, whose sound seems to duplicate the sound it denotes: "hiss," "buzz," "rattle," "bang." (Abrams & Harpham, 2012)

Onomatopoeia could be the sound of animals and birds" cry, the natural sounds of rain and wind, the sound of a clock, vehicle machine, etc., for example; boschhhh merges the brand name bosch (Sobrino, 2007).

Movie as "a series of moving images recorded with sound that tell a story and are

shown on television or at cinema/theatre." Furthermore, there are five reasons why a film is utilized as a teaching medium, which include the existence of different types of action, a slice of culture, historical chance, audio-visual element aids, and its intrinsic interest. Languages can be learned through film/movies. (Aramiko et al., 2019). From the explanation above, the researcher wants to analyze slang in the disney movie.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a qualitative design, which provides the data investigation as a qualitative description. Marshall and Rossman (1999) define qualitative data analysis as the quest for general statements concerning relationships between data categories (p.111). As a result, the researcher will employ a qualitative approach to data analysis in this case. The data will then explain itself descriptively. The goal of this research is determined via descriptive analysis. A descriptive analysis, according to Koentjoroningrat (1985), is one that tries to describe actual situations through the activity of data collection (p.29).

There are some steps to collect the data. First, the researcher transcript the dialogue in that movie. Then, the researcher analyze the sentences of the script. Then, grouping those sentences in which type of slang.

The subject of this research is slang word that found in the “FROZEN” Disney movie. The object of this research is the script dialogue in the “FROZEN” Disney movie.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Findings

After the researcher analyzed the data, she found that the use of figure of speech hyperbole is 34,7%; Simile is 13%; Metaphor is 13%; personification is 17,3%; Irony is 8,6%; and Onomatopoeia is 8,6%. The most frequent used in this movie is hyperbole.

#### a). Hyperbole

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- The snow glows white on the mountain tonight (31:24)
- Couldn't keep it in, heaven knows I've tried (31:47)
- It's funny how some distance makes everything seem small (32:42)
- My power flurries through the air to the ground (33:44)
- My soul is spiraling in frozen fractals all around (33:50)
- And one thought crystallizes like an icy blast (33:57)
- That perfect girl is gone (34:22)
- Here I stand in the light of day (34:28)

This type figurative of speech used to make a dramatic overstatement or extravagant

exaggeration of fact or potential.

#### b). Simile

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- The wind is howling like this swirling storm inside (31:39)
- When I'll rise like the break of dawn. (34:16)
- And one thought crystallizes like an icy blast (33:57)

The function of this type figure of speech is to express that compares something to something else or two distinct things by utilizing like or as.

#### c). Metaphor

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- She's ice cold (05:49)
- A kingdom of isolation (31:32)
- I'm one with the wind and sky (33:14)

This type of figure of speech use to describe someone, something, or a situation in a way that is different from its normal use without making a comparison (without using like or as) in order to demonstrate that the two things have the same qualities and to make the description more powerful.

#### d). Personification

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- Let the *storm* rage on (32:30)
- *The cold* never bothered me anyway (32:34)

- And *the fears* that once *controlled* me can't get to me at all (32:48)
- *The sky* is *awake*, so I am awake (03:55)

The function of this type figure of speech is to express that says a non-living thing acting like human abilities or human reaction.

e). Irony

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- Winter is good time to stay in and cuddle but put me in summer and I'll be a... happy snowman (48:40)
- Well know, they know (32:05)

This type figure of speech used to show the opposite of what one means. Irony is a hint that wants to say something with other meaning on what it contains in the words.

f). Onomatopoeia

The researcher found some data related about this type:

- The wind is *howling* like this *swirling* storm inside (31:39)
- Bee's will buzz (47:46)

The type used both in a word or a combination of words, whose sound seems to duplicate the sound it denotes. Onomatopoeia could be the sound of animals and birds" cry, the natural sounds of rain

From the result of this research, the researcher conclude that the conversation in

the "Frozen" movie used figure of speech. This result has supported by the previous that conducted by Nehe in 2022. His research showed that the several types of figurative language contained in the maleficent movie script was found simile 38 data (39,58%), irony 6 data (6,26%), understatement 4 data (4,16%), symbol 4 data (4,16%), allegory 8 data (8,33 %), paradox 15 data (15,62%) hyperbole 15 data (15,62%) , metonymy 3 data (3,12%), synecdoche 3 data (3,12%) (Nehe et al., 2022). The different between this research and that Nehe's research are the subject of the research and the theory used by the researcher.

Beside of that, there is another previous reseach, that conducted by Malik in 2022. The result of his research there were four types of figurative languages, such as 12 metaphors (52,4%), 8 hyperboles (34,7%), 2 ironies (8,6%), and 1 symbol (4,3%) (Mukti & Nugraha, 2022). The different between this research and his research are the subject of the research and the theory used by the researcher.

### CONCLUSION AND IMPLICATION

From the result of this research, the researcher conclude that the conversation in the "Frozen" movie used figure of speech. The result showed that the use of figure of speech hyperbole is 34,7%; Simile is 13%; Metaphor is 13%; personification is 17,3%; Irony is 8,6%; and Onomatopoeia is 8,6%.

The most frequent used in this movie is hyperbole.

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