

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDING AND RESEARCH ANALYSIS**

In this chapter, the researcher answers all the problems in the Research Questions in Chapter I. The researcher analysis what figurative language is used by Jennifer Lee as Screenwriter in Frozen and the meaning conveyed on it.

#### **A. Types of Figurative Language**

In this section, the researcher describes the kinds of figurative languages, meanings and messages in this movie. The researcher also concludes the use of figurative language in movie script “Frozen”. After analysing the script, the researcher found the kinds of figurative languages, namely simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition.

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

##### **1. Simile**

Simile is comparison of unlike things using the words “like” or “as”. In the words, simile is an indirect comparison of two things, which are unlike in their sense. See the data bellow:

### Datum 1

In datum 1, it compares Anna in the past and now.

Young Anna : I never see you anymore.

Come out the door.

*It's like you've gone away. (1)*

(Anna's room: Anna plays with two dolls, gives up, sad).

In datum (1), the researcher found a simile because it uses to compare (Elsa) as Anna's sister in the past and now. Elsa cares of Anna very much in the past, but now Elsa has gone away.

### Datum 2

Datum 2 differs with datum 1; in datum 1 compares Anna in the past and now, but in datum 2 compares Duke and peacock.

(Out on the dance floor: the Duke showboats, but he's just awful. Anna tries to make the best of it).

Duke : *Like an agile peacock...* (2) cluck-cluggle-cluck!

In datum (2), the researcher also found a simile. It compares Duke with an agile peacock. It means in his dancing.

### Datum 3

Different from datum 2, datum 3 compares Duke with chicken. In datum 2, it compares Duke and peacock.

Duke : Oh, all right. Hang on. They don't

Call me the little dipper for nothing

(He dips Anna back. Elsa peeks through the crowd, can barely hold in her laughter. Anna shoots Elsa funny, help me looks).

Duke : *Like a chicken ... with the face of a monkey ... I fly. (3)*

In datum (3), the researcher found a simile because it uses to compare duke's dance with the chicken, it is very attractive dance that same with a chicken that has the face like monkey.

#### Datum 4

Datum 3 compares Duke with chicken, but datum 4 compares Elsa and the situation in the mountain.

“Let it go”

Elsa : The snow glows white  
 On the mountain tonight  
 Not a footprint to be seen.  
 A kingdom of isolation  
 And it looks like I'm the queen. (4)

And datum (4) is also a simile. It means comparing how the situation in the mountain with Elsa. Elsa feels that she is a queen in the mountain that no one people who can see her in the mountain.

#### Datum 5

Datum 5 differs with datum 4. In datum 4 compares Elsa and the situation in the mountain. And in datum 5 compares Elsa and the sun.

Elsa : Let it go! Let it go!  
And I'll rise like the break of dawn. (5)  
 Let it go! Let it go!  
 (The sun rises. Elsa struts onto out onto a balcony and into the light. She's free).

In datum (5), the researcher found a simile. It compares Elsa's hope that she will free like sun rises at break of day at dawn time.

#### Datum 6

Different from datum 5, datum 6 compares Anna's answers with true love and datum 5 compares Elsa and the sun.

Anna : Ew. Look it doesn't matter. It's true love.  
 Kristoff : Doesn't sound like true love. (6)  
 Anna : Are you some sort of love expert?  
 Kristoff : No. but I have friends who are.

The statement in datum (6) is a simile. It compares all answers that Anna answered from Kristoff's question with true love. All questions talk about Hans as Anna's fiancé.

### **Datum 7**

Datum 7 differs with datum 6. In datum 6 compares Anna's answers with true love, but in datum 7 compares Olaf with the little baby unicorn.

Olaf : Are you kidding me? I am wonderful!  
 I've always wanted a nose.  
 (Going cross-eyed to look at his tiny nose)  
*So cute, it's like a little baby unicorn. (7)*  
 (Anna reaches behind Olaf to the bulk of the carrot sticking out the back of his head, and pushes it forward).

In datum (7), the researcher also found a simile. It uses to compare Olaf that has always wanted a nose with the little baby unicorn.

### **Datum 8**

Different from datum 7, datum 8 compares Olaf's imagination and the coming of summer. And in datum 7, it compares Olaf with the little baby unicorn.

Kristoff : Really? I'm guessing you don't have much experience with heat.  
 Olaf : Nope. But sometimes I like to close my eyes and imagine what it'd be *like when summer does come. (8)*

Because in datum (8) include a simile. It uses to compare the imagination of Olaf that it really hopes the summer comes.

### Datum 9

Datum 8 differs with datum 9. Datum 8 compares the imagination of Olaf, besides, in datum 9 compares the trust of Kristoff to Anna with a crazy trust exercise.

(Anna drops off the cliff. Kristoff catches her.)

Anna : Thanks! *That was like a crazy trust exercise.* (9)

(She hops down, brushes off her dress, and bounds off. Kristoff watches after her, digging her fearless pluck).

The statement in datum (9) also uses the word “like” to compare the trust of Kristoff to Anna with a crazy trust exercise.

### Datum 10, 11 and 12

There are differences between datum 10, 11, and 12. Datum 10 compares Olaf and the thing that Elsa created. Datum 11 and 12 compare Olaf today and past.

Olaf : You built me. You remember that?

Elsa : And you're alive?

Olaf : Anna kneels down beside Olaf.

Anna : *He's just like the one (10) we built as kids (11)...we were so close. We can be like that again.* (12)

In datum (10), it is a simile because it uses to compare Olaf as a snowman with the one that Elsa created.

Because, in datum (11) and (12), they are also similes, they use to compare Olaf that is today and past when they were child.

### Datum 13

Datum 10 differs with datum 13. In datum 10, it compares Olaf as a snowman with the one that Elsa created, but in datum 13, it compares the twenty feet of powder and the landing on pillow

Anna : (Not trusting) Okay. What if we fall?  
 Kristoff : There's twenty feet of fresh powder down there, it'll be like landing on a pillow (13) ... hopefully.  
 (They hear an angry roar coming closer).

In datum (13), it is a simile. It compares the twenty feet of powder that were down with the landing on pillow.

#### **Datum 14**

Different from datum 13 that compared the twenty feet of powder and the landing on pillow, datum 14 compares the characters of Fella.

“Fixer-Upper”

Trolls : Is it the clumpy way he walks?  
 Or the grumpy way he talks?  
 Or the pear-shaped, squared shaped weirdness of his feet?  
 And though we know he washes well  
 He always ends up sort smelly.  
 But you'll never meet a fella who's as sensitive and sweet. (14)

In datum (14), it includes a simile. It uses to compare fella with who has a sweet and sensitive character.

#### **Datum 15**

Datum 15 differs with datum 14. Datum 14 compares Fella's characters. Besides, datum 15 compares Kristoff and the tinkle.

Kristoff : Can we just stop talking about this?! We've got a real, actual problem here.  
 Bulda : I'll say .... (To Anna)  
 Is it the way that he runs scared?  
 Trolls : Or that he's socially impaired?  
 Kid Troll : Or that he only likes to tinkle in the woods? (15)

The statement in datum (15) uses the word “like”. It compares “he (Kristoff)” with the tinkle in the woods. It means that Kristoff has talkative as much as a tinkle in the woods.

**Datum 16**

Kristoff : *She's as cold as ice* (16)  
 (Just then Grand Pabbie pushes his way through the crowd. Trolls clear the way for Pabbie. He stops at the edge of the pit.)

Grand Pabbie : There's strange magic here!

Kristoff : Grand Pabbie!

Grand Pabbie : Bring her to me, Kristoff.

In datum (16) uses the word “as” to compare “she (Anna)” with ice. It was caused by Elsa. Elsa’s magic was Anna’s heart. So, it made Anna is as cold as ice.

**2. Metaphor**

A metaphor is comparisons of unlike objects. Metaphors is comparison two thing directly that cannot use word ‘like’, or ‘as’. Here is the data:

**Datum 17**

The researcher only found one metaphor in this movie.

Anna : Okay, can I just say something crazy?

Hans : I love crazy.  
*“Love is open door”* (17)

Anna : All my life has been a series of doors in my face.  
 And then suddenly I dump into you.

In datum (17) is called as a metaphor. It means that “love” has the same meaning with the open door. It also does not use the word “like” or “as”.

### 3. Hyperbole

Hyperbole is figure of speech which contains a point statement of exaggeration as it is". Hyperbole is an exaggeration more than the fact.

See the data of hyperbole below:

#### Datum 18

Datum 18 describes about the power of ice.

Ice harvesters : Beautiful! Powerful! Dangerous! Cold!  
Ice has a magic can't be controlled.  
(A sharp ice floe overtakes the workers, threateningly. They fight it back).

Ice harvesters : Stronger than one, stronger than ten, stronger than a hundred men. (18)  
(Massive fjord horses drag heavy ice plows).

In datum (18) includes into hyperbole. It describes that ice has the strength powerfully. So, ice harvesters exaggerate the power of ice. Actually, a man is stronger than ice, because ice is just a thing. So, it is impossible that ice has the power that stronger than a hundred men.

#### Datum 19

Datum 19 differs with datum 18. Datum 18 describes about the power of ice. Besides, datum 19 describes about a dance of Anna.

Anna : For the first time in forever,  
There'll be music, there'll be light  
For the first time in forever,  
I'll be dancing through the night. (19)

The statement in datum (19) includes hyperbole because it exaggerates something. It is impossible that Anna just dances through the night without any other activities.

### Datum 20

Different from datum 19 that describe about the dance of Anna, datum 20 describes about Anna's dream.

Anna : For the first time in forever.  
 Anna : I'm getting what I'm dreaming of  
 Anna : A chance to world (20)  
 A chance to find true love

In datum (20) includes hyperbole. Actually, it is impossible that Anna can change the world based on her dream.

## 4. Personification

Personification is giving an inanimate object the characteristics of a person or animal. Personification is a figure of speech in which a thing or an animal is made by human. Here is the data of personification that used in the movie:

### Datum 21

In this datum, it describes about ice that has a magic.

Ice harvesters : Beautiful! Powerful! Dangerous! Cold!  
Ice has a magic can't be controlled. (21)  
 (A sharp ice floe overtakes the workers, threateningly.  
 They fight it back.  
 Ice harvesters : Stronger than one, stronger than ten  
 Stronger than a hundred men!

The statement in datum (21) is personification, because ice is a thing. So, it is impossible for ice to have a magic like the human.

## Datum 22

Datum 22 differs with datum 21. In datum 21, it describe about the impossibility of ice that has a magic. Besides, datum 22 describes a sky is awake.

Young Anna : Wake up. Wake up. Wake up.  
 Young Elsa : Anna, go back to sleep.  
                   (Anna rolls onto her back and spreads all her weight on  
 Elsa).  
 Young Anna : I just can't. *The sky's awake (22)*, so  
                   I'm awake, so we have to play.  
 Young Elsa : ...Go play by yourself.

In datum (22), the researcher finds a personification. "Awake" is human being. The sky isn't human. It is a thing. So it is impossible for Sky's awake like human being.

## Datum 23

Different from datum 22 that described about the sky is awake. In datum 23, it describes about the gloves that can help the human.

King : (Elsa sits at the window looking out, longingly. Suddenly, her ice hands freeze the windowsill. Later, the king slips leather gloves onto Elsa's hands.)  
           *The gloves will help (23)*  
           (He pats her gloved hand).  
 King : See? You are good...  
           (Starting their mantra)  
           Conceal it.

In datum (23), it is a personification. "Help" is human being. Gloves are kinds of thing. So, it's impossible that gloves help the human.

### Datum 24

Datum 24 differs with datum 23. In datum 23, it describes the impossibility of glove that can help Elsa. Besides, datum 24 describes about the heaven that can know Elsa tried.

Elsa : The wind is howling  
 Like this swirling storm inside  
 Couldn't keep it in,  
Heaven knows I tried (24)

In datum (24), the researcher also found a personification because heaven is a thing. It doesn't have eyes like the people. So, it is impossible for heaven knows like the human being.

### Datum 25

Datum 25 differs with datum 24. In datum 24, it describes about the impossibility of heaven that can know Elsa tried. And in datum 25, it describes the sky is awake.

Olaf : Look, Sven. The sky's awake. (25)  
 (Behind Olaf and Sven, Anna walks with Kristoff. She shivers).

In datum (25), it includes a personification because sky is a thing. So, it is impossible that sky is awake like human being.

## 5. Metonymy

Metonymy is figure of speech that used word closely associated with another word". Metonymy is a close relationship which uses the name of things, a person, or characteristic as something itself. See the data below:

### Datum 26

In datum 26, Arendelle associated with the kingdom.

Hans : I'm coming with you  
 Anna : No, I need you here to take care of Arendelle. (26)  
 (He sees the desperation in her eyes)  
 Hans : ...on my honor.

The statement in datum (26) includes metonymy. It means that Arendelle is the name of palace. Anna does not use the word “palace”, but she directly uses the name of palace. It is Arendelle.

### Datum 27

Datum 27 differs with datum 26. In datum 26, it describes about Arendelle that associated with the kingdom. Besides, datum 27 associated Elsa with the name of girl.

Kristoff : I wouldn't put my foot there.  
 Anna : You're distracting me.  
 Kristoff : Or there.  
How do you know Elsa even wants to see you? (27)  
 Anna : I'm just blocking you out cause I gotta concentrate here.

In datum (27) includes metonymy. It means that Elsa is name of queen of Arendelle. Kristoff does not use the word “queen, but he uses the name of queen.

### Datum 28

Datum 28 differs with datum 27. In datum 27, it associated Elsa with the name of queen. Besides, datum 28 associated Kristoff with the name of man. It is same in describing the name of people.

Bulda : Let me see. Bright eyes, working nose, strong teeth.

Yes, yes, yes, she'll do nicely for our Kristoff. (28)

The statement in datum (28) includes metonymy. Bulda does not use the word “son” to call his child. He uses the name of his son, he is Kristoff.

### Datum 29

Datum 29 differs with datum 28. In datum 28, it associated Kristoff with the name of man. Besides, datum 29 associates Hans with the name of man. It is also same in describing the name of people.

Kristoff : Help us out, Sven!  
 (Kristoff grabs Sven's antlers. Sven pulls them out.  
 Kristoff helps Anna onto Sven and hops up behind her).  
 Kristoff : Come on, Olaf!  
 (Sven takes off. Olaf grabs Sven's tail, rides with them).  
 Olaf : I'm coming! Let's go kiss Hans! Who is this Hans?! (29)

Because in datum (29) includes metonymy. Hans is the name of person (Anna's fiancé). Olaf uses the word “Hans” to call the person.

## 6. Alliteration

Alliteration is the repetition of identical initial sounds in neighbouring words or syllables. It can be the last syllables in poem or poetry. Here is the data of alliteration:

### Datum 30

In datum 30, it identifies the initial sounds in neighbouring first syllables.

Ice harvesters : Cut through the heart, cold and clear. (30)  
 Strike for love and strike for fear.

In datum (30) includes alliteration. It means that the bold words have the same syllables.

### Datum 31

Datum 31 differs with datum 30. In datum 30, it identifies the initial sounds in neighbouring first syllables. Besides, datum 31 identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Ice harvesters : Stronger than one, stronger than **ten**, stronger than a hundred **men** (30)  
(Massive fjord horses drag heavy ice plows)

In datum (30) includes alliteration, because the bold words have the same last syllable.

### Datum 32

Datum 31 and 32 are same in identifying last syllables.

Anna : For years I have roamed these empty **halls**.  
Why have a ballroom with no **balls**? (32)  
Finally, they're opening up the gates!

The statement in datum (32) includes alliteration. It has the same syllable. It locates in the last sentences.

### Datum 33

Datum 33 is also same with datum 32. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Anna : There'll be **real, actual people** (32)  
It'll be totally strange.  
But wow, am I so ready for this change!

In datum (32), the researcher is also an alliteration. The bold words have the same last syllable.

### Datum 33

Datum 33 is also same with datum 32. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Both : *Our mental synchronization*  
*Can have but one explanation.* (33)  
 Hans : You  
 Anna : And I-  
 Hans : Were  
 Anna : Just-  
 Hans : Meant to be

In datum (33), it is also alliteration. It means that the bold words in datum (33) have the same syllable. It is in the last syllable.

### Datum 34

Datum 34 has the same identifying. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Olaf : Yeah. *I bet Elsa's the nicest, gentlest, warmest person ever.* (34)  
 (Olaf backs right into an icicle. It runs through his torso).

In datum (34) includes alliteration. It has the same last syllable.

### Datum 35

Datum 35 is also same with datum 34. It also identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Anna : *Please don't slam the door.*  
*You don't have to keep your distance anymore.* (35)

In datum (35), the researcher found alliteration. It has the same syllable. It locates in the last syllable.

### Datum 36

Datum 36 is same with datum 35. It also identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

“Fixer-Upper”

Trolls : Is it the clumpy way he walks?  
 Or the grumpy way he walks?  
Or the **pear-shaped, square-shaped** (36)  
 Weirdness of his feet?

In datum (36) includes alliteration. The bold words have the same syllable. It is in the last syllable.

### Datum 37, 38, 39, and 40

Data 37, 38, 39, and 40 have the same identifying. They identify initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

Trolls : He's just a bit of a **fixer upper**- (37)  
 He's got a couple a bugs  
 Kristoff : No, I don't  
 Trolls : his **isolation is confirmation of his desperation for healing hugs**. (38)  
 So he's a bit of a fixer-upper, but we know what to do.  
The way to fix up this **fixer upper** (39) is to fix him up with you.  
 (The girl trolls sweep Anna away. The boys take Kristoff)  
 Kristoff : Enough! She's is engaged to someone else. Okay?!  
 (Trolls beat. Blink. Blink. The boy Trolls turn, huddle...  
 Trolls : So she's a bit of a fixer upper,  
 That's a minor thing.  
This quote "**engagement**" is a flex arrangement. (40)

The statement in datum (37), (38), (39), and (40) include alliteration. All data have the same syllable. They locate in the last. All data are showed by the bold words.

**Datum 41**

Datum 41 also has same identifying with datum 40. It identifies initial sounds in neighbouring last syllables.

All Trolls : Everyone's a bit of a fixer upper,  
That's what it's all about  
**Father, sister, brother**  
**We need each other (41)**  
to raise us up and around us out.

In datum (41) includes alliteration. The bold words have the same syllable. It locates in the last syllable.

**7. Idiom**

Idiom is a common expression understood figuratively, as the literal definition makes no sense. See the data below:

**Datum 42**

Datum 42 describes about the unintentional action of Elsa to her sister, Anna.

Young Elsa : Slow down!  
(Elsa suddenly slips. Her magic accidentally strikes Anna in the head. Anna tumbles down a snow bank and lands, unconscious)

Young Elsa : Mama! Papa!  
(The room around them fills with frightening ice spikes. The parents burst through the frozen door. Gasp at the sight of the room).

King : Elsa, what have you done? *This is getting out of hand!*  
(42)

The sentence in datum (42) includes idiom. From the manual meaning we can know that "*This is getting out of hand*" has illogical

meaning. Actually, it has the meaning that Elsa has done something wrong that made her sister in danger. But it was unintentional.

### Datum 43

Datum 42 describe about the unintentional action of Elsa to her sister, Anna. Besides, datum 43 describes about the condition of Elsa.

Elsa : It was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna.  
 Queen : (about Anna)  
           *She's ice cold.* (43)  
 King : I know where we have to go.

In datum (43) includes idiom. It has undiscovered meaning. In the sentence "*She's ice cold*" means that her body is cold like ice, because Elsa's magic strikes her head.

### Datum 44

Datum 44 differs with datum 43. Datum 43 described about the condition of Elsa, but datum 44 describes about the relationship between Anna and Elsa.

Young Anna : (Anna plays with two dolls, gives up, sad)  
                   *We used to be best buddies* (44)  
                   And now we're not.  
                   I wish you would tell me why.  
                   (Anna peeks through the key hole)  
 Young Anna : Do you want to build snowman?  
                   Anna calls through the keyhole.  
 Young Anna : It doesn't have to be a snowman.  
 Young Elsa : Go away, Anna  
 Young Anna : (heartbroken) ... okay bye.

Because in datum (44) includes idiom. It has disappeared meaning. In this sentence "*We used to be best buddies*" has the meaning

that in the past Anna and Elsa had the good relationship and always playing together. Now, they do not play together again.

## 8. Rhetoric

Rhetoric is a figure of speech by question, which actually does not need to be answered because the answer of the questioner is already contained in the question. The data of rhetoric can see below:

### Datum 45

Datum 45 describes about Kristoff who asked to Anna about her parent's warning.

Kristoff : *Didn't your parents ever warn you about strangers?* (45)  
(Anna eyes Kristoff up and down, then slides away from him).  
Anna : Yes, they did... but Hans is not a stranger.

This sentence in datum (45) includes rhetoric. It is a question, but this question does not need answer because the answer contained in the question. It means that Kristoff asked Anna about her parents. It is about parent's warning to the child. Actually, Kristoff knew that every parent always warn their children.

### Datum 46

Datum 46 described that Olaf was created by Elsa. It differs with datum 45 that described about Kristoff who asked to Anna about her parent's warning.

Anna : Olaf, *did Elsa build you?* (46)  
Olaf : Yeah, why?

(Curious, Kristoff takes one of Olaf's twig arms off, studies it. It seems to be moving in sync with his other arm).

In datum (46) includes rhetoric. The answer of questioner is already contained in the question. It means that Olaf was built by Elsa, and Anna had known it.

### **Datum 47**

Datum 47 differs with datum 46. In datum 46, it described that Olaf was created by Elsa. Besides, datum 47 describes that Anna does not believe to Olaf.

Anna : Do you think you could show us the way? (47)  
 Olaf : Yeah, why?  
 Kristoff : How does this work?  
 (Olaf's dismembered arm slaps Kristoff across the face).

In data (47) includes rhetoric. It is a question. The answer is inside the question. It means that Anna does not believe that Olaf can show the way.

### **Datum 48**

Datum 48 describes that Kristoff cares to Anna. It differs with datum 47 that Anna does not believe to Olaf. But it has the same describing. Both of them do not believe to the people.

Kristoff : Or there. How do you know Elsa even wants to see you?  
 (48)  
 Anna : I'm just blocking you out cause gotta concentrate here.  
 Kristoff : You know, most people who disappear into the mountains want to be alone.  
 Anna : Nobody wants to be alone, except maybe you.....

The statement in datum (48) includes rhetoric. The answer is already contained in the question. The mean is Kristoff does not believe that Elsa care to Anna.

#### **Datum 49**

Datum 49 differs with datum 48. Datum 48 described that Kristoff cares to Anna. Besides that, datum 49 describes that Olaf does not believe to Anna.

Olaf : .....knock.... (She doesn't)  
 Just knock.... (She doesn't. To Kristoff)  
 Why isn't knocking...? Do you think she knows how to knock? (49)  
 (Anna finally knocks. The sound echoes inside. The ice doors slide open)

In datum (49) includes rhetoric. There is an answer inside the question. It means that Olaf asked to Kristoff. Olaf does not believe that Anna knew how to knock.

### **9. Onomatopoeia**

Onomatopoeia is naming an action or a thing according to what it sounds like. There are three data of onomatopoeia in this movie:

#### **Datum 50**

Datum 50 is naming the step of feet according to what it sounds likes.

Ice harvesters : See the beauty sharp and sheer.  
 Split the ice apart!  
 And break the frozen heart  
**Hup! Ho! Watch your step! Let it go!** (50)

In datum (50) includes onomatopoeia. Because, the bold words show what the step of feet sound like.

### **Datum 51**

Datum 51 differs with datum 50. In datum 50, it was naming the step of feet according to what it sounds like. Besides that, datum 51 is naming the sound of clock.

Anna : Just watching the hours tick by.  
 (Anna's eyes follow the grandfather clock's pendulum)  
 Anna : Tick tock. Tick tock. Tick tock. (51)

The sentence in datum (51) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the sound of clock that always rotates.

### **Datum 52**

Datum 52 is naming the sound of peacock. It differs with datum 51 that describe about the sound of clock.

(Out on the dance floor: The Duke showboats, but he's just awful. Anna tries to make best of it).

Duke : Like an agile peacock ...cluck cluggle-cluck! (52)  
 (He lands on her feet).  
 Anna : Ow. Ow.

Because in datum (52) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the sound of peacock. Its sound like "cluck cluggle-cluck".

### **Datum 53**

Datum 53 differs with datum 52. In datum 52, it describe about the sound of peacock. But, datum 53 describes about the expression of jumping.

(They slide down the back of the roof out of sight. We next find them strutting on a bridge ledge).

Anna : I've never met someone.....  
 Both : who thinks so much like me?  
 Both : jinx...jinx again. (53)  
 (Are they doing the robot? No, they're imitating the mechanical figures on the clock tower).

In data (53) includes onomatopoeia. It shows the jumping activity between Anna and Hans.

## 10. Repetition

Repetition is repeating sound, words or a whole of word in sentence for intensifying in suitable context. See the data below:

### Datum 54

Datum 54 describes to intensify Elsa to wake up.

(Elsa sleeps in her bed. Her little sister Anna pops up beside her).

Young Anna : Elsa. Psst. Elsa! Psst.

(Elsa doesn't stir. Anna sits on Elsa and bounces).

Young Anna : Wake up. Wake up. Wake up. (54)

Young Elsa : (Grumbling) Anna, go back to sleep.

(Anna rolls onto her back and spreads all her weight on Elsa).

The sentence in datum (54) includes repetition. It means that Anna wished of Elsa very much to wake up, because, Anna will ask Elsa to play.

### Datum 55

Datum 55 differs with datum 54. In datum 54, it was intensifying for Elsa to wake up. And datum 55 intensifies that Elsa never come back.

Elsa : Don't let them in.

Don't let them see. (55)

Be the good girl you always have to be.

(Elsa moves to a painting of her father's coronation. She takes off her gloves and mimics the painting by holding a candlestick and ornament in place of an orb and sceptre)

In datum (55) includes repetition. It means that Elsa doesn't come back to the past. She will leave her bad past very much, and live by herself as a good girl.

### **Datum 56 and 57**

Datum 56 intensifies for Anna and Hans are falling in love. Besides, datum 57 intensifies that Anna only falls in love with Hans, and also Hans.

Both : Love is an open door!  
Love is an open door! (56)  
 (Cut to them sliding across an empty hallway in their socks).  
 Both : Love is open door.  
 Anna : With you!  
 Hans : With you!  
 Anna : With you!  
 Hans : With you! (57)  
 Both : Love is an open door.  
 (They hop up on the castle roof and watch a shooting star).

In datum (56) includes repetition. It means that Anna and Hans express their love like an open door.

The sentence in datum (57) also includes repetition. The meaning is Anna will fall in love only with Hans, and also Hans.

### **Datum 58**

Datum 58 differs with datum 57. In datum 57, it intensified that Anna only falls in love with Hans, and also Hans. And datum 58 intensifies that Elsa forbid Anna to get married.

Elsa : Wait. Slow down. No one's brothers are staying here. No one is getting married. (58)

Anna : wait, what?

Elsa : May I talk to you, please. Alone!  
(Anna sees Han's worried face. Hooks arm with him).

The sentence in data (58) includes repetition. It means that Elsa does not permit Anna to marry with the person who just met.

### Datum 59

Datum 59 also differs with datum 58. Datum 58 intensified that Elsa forbid Anna to get married. But, in datum 59 it intensifies that Elsa will leave her bad past.

Elsa : Let it go. Let it go. (59)  
Turn away and slam the door.  
I don't care what they're going to say.  
Let the storm rage on.  
The cold never bothered me anyway.  
(Elsa lets her cape fly back into the wind)

Because in datum (59) includes repetition. It means that Elsa will leave her bad past very much. She also does not care what the people are going to say.

### Datum 60

Datum 60 intensifies that Elsa never come back. It differs with datum 59. It intensified that Elsa will leave her bad past.

Elsa : (standing firmly in her mighty ice palace, Elsa removes her crown and throws it).  
I'm never going back; the past is in the past. (60)  
(She takes down her hair and creates a new dress made of ice)

The sentence in datum (60) also includes repetition. It means that Elsa is never coming back to the past.

### **Datum 61**

Datum 61 differs with datum 60. In datum 60, it intensified that Elsa never come back. Besides, datum 61 intensifies that Anna feels very cold.

(Anna goes tumbling down the hill. She lands with a crash in an icy stream at the bottom).

Anna : (From inside the snowball) Cold, cold, cold, cold, cold, ... (61)

In datum (61) includes repetition. It means that Anna feels very cold, because she is inside the snowball in the hill.

### **Datum 62**

Datum 62 intensifies that Kristoff does not believe to Anna about her love to Hans. It differs with datum 6. It intensified that Anna feels very cold.

Kristoff : Have you had a meal with him yet?  
What if you hate the way he eats?  
What if you hate the way he picks his nose? (62)

Anna : Picks his nose?

Kristoff : And eats it.

Anna : Excuse me, sir. He's a prince.

Because in datum (62) includes repetition. It means that Kristoff unbelieve that Anna really likes the way of Hans's eating or picking nose.

**Datum 63**

Datum 63 differs with datum 62. In datum 62, it intensified that Kristoff does not believe to Anna about her love to Hans. Besides, datum 63 intensifies for Sven to pull strongly.

Anna : Pull! Sven! Pull!  
(The axe is tied to a rope, than wrapped around Sven. Anna helps Sven pull Kristoff to safety).

The sentence in datum (63) includes repetition. It means that Anna motivate Sven to pull strongly.

**Datum 64**

Datum 64 intensifies that Elsa will alone. It differs with datum 63. In datum 63, it intensified for Sven to pull strongly.

Elsa : Anna, Please go back home! Your life waits. Go enjoy the sun and open the gates.  
Anna : yeah, but...  
Elsa : I know!  
You mean well, but leave me be. Yes, I'm alone but I'm alone and free. (64)  
(Elsa opens up the balcony doors)

In datum (64) includes repetition. It means that Elsa will be alone and free very much, although Anna asked her to go back home.

**Datum 65**

Datum 65 differs with datum 64. In datum 64, it intensified that Elsa will alone. And in datum 65, it intensifies for Elsa that she can unfreeze all.

Anna : You kind of set off an eternal winter ... everywhere.  
Elsa : Everywhere?  
Anna : It is okay, you can just unfreeze it.  
Elsa : No, I can't. I don't know how.

Anna : *Sure you can. I know you can.* (65)

The sentence in datum (65) includes repetition. It means that Anna believes that Elsa can unfreeze all.

### **Datum 66**

Datum 66 intensifies for Kristoff that Anna is fine. It differs with datum 65. In datum 65, it intensified for Elsa that she can unfreeze all.

Kristoff : Anna, are you okay?  
 Anna : *I'm okay...I'm fine.*  
 (Anna gets to her feet, determined to hide the pain).

Because in datum (66) is repetition. It means that Anna convince to Kristoff about her condition. Anna said to Kristoff that she is okay, but actually, she got the pain.

### **Datum 67**

Datum 67 differs with datum 66. In datum 66, it intensified for Kristoff that Anna is fine. And in datum 67, it intensifies that Olaf got in pain.

Reveal : Anna opens her eyes to find herself buried up to her shoulders in the soft thick snow. She laughs.

Anna : Hey, you were right. Just like a pillow.  
 She looks up to see Olaf's upper half hanging onto Kristoff's boots, which are sticking out of the snow.

Olaf : *I can't feel my legs! I can't feel my legs!* (67)

Because in datum (67) includes repetition. It means that Olaf got in pain until he feels that his legs were lost.

### **Datum 68**

Datum 68 intensifies that Elsa does not want to feel her magic. It differs with datum 67 that it intensified that Olaf got in pain.

(Elsa paces, distraught. She talks to herself).

Elsa : Get it together. Control it. Don't feel. Don't feel. Don't feel. (68)  
 (She hears ice cracking. Stop! Looks around! She's left a sharp wake of ice spikes behind her on the floor. They grow up the wall, taking over the castle).

Because in datum (68) includes repetition. It means that Elsa does not want to feel her magic. Finally, she can build the castle.

### Datum 69

Datum 69 differs with datum 68. In datum 68, it intensified that Elsa does not want to feel her magic, but in datum 69, it intensifies for thugs to get Elsa that was commanded by the leader of thugs.

(One of the thugs shoots an arrow right at Elsa. At the last moment she creates an ice wall. It stops the arrow, inches from her face. The thugs reposition to take another shot).

Elsa : Stay away!

(Elsa shoots ice at the thugs. They duck out of the way and continue the attack).

Thug : Get her! Get her! (69)

(Elsa fights for her life)

In datum (69) includes repetition. It means that the thugs wished for Elsa to die. So, the leader of thugs asked to the thugs to catch Elsa.

### Datum 70

Datum 70 intensifies that Anna motivated herself to come close to Kristoff. It differs with datum 69. In datum 69, it intensified for thugs to get Elsa that was commanded by the leader of thugs.

(Anna runs through the crowd, pulling a blindfolded Kristoff along behind her. She's so excited she can't stand it.

Anna : Come on. Come on. Come on. Come on. (70)

(She runs him right into a pole)

Kristoff : Pole.

Anna : Ops. Sorry.

Because in datum (71) includes repetition. It means that Anna motivate by herself to come close to Kristoff.

### **Datum 71**

Datum 71 differs with datum 70. In datum 70, it intensified that Anna motivated herself to come close to Kristoff. Besides, datum 71 intensifies that the guessing of Olaf to Kristoff was wrong.

(Kristoff and Sven are running back down the mountain).

Olaf : It is Kristoff and Sven! They are coming back this way.

Anna : ....They-They are?

Olaf : Wow, he's really moving fast. Huh..... *I guess I was wrong. I guess* (71) Kristoff doesn't love you enough to leave behind.

The sentence in datum (71) includes repetition. It means that Olaf always guesses wrong about Kristoff. Actually, Kristoff loves Anna, and it is unsuited with Olaf's guessing.

## **B. The Roles of Figurative Language in Building The Message of The Play**

There are some figurative languages that can build the messages of the play. The messages in this play are categorized as moral message, because moral message related to interaction between organisms in society. The moral message can be all conflicts in society, like the status and human value. It also conveys the idea or suggestion.

There are sixteen figurative languages that can build the moral message of the play. The message can be built from the data bellow:

### Datum 1

In datum 1, it is a simile. From this figurative language can build the message of the play.

Young Anna : I never see you anymore.  
 Come out the door.  
*It's like you've gone away.* (1)  
 (Anna's room: Anna plays with two dolls, gives up, sad).

From datum 1, the researcher can know the meaning that Anna felt Elsa has gone away. It shows the relationship between Anna and Elsa was broken. So, it is a moral message through the conflict in a family. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“Always keep our relationship with others, especially with our family and always be careful in doing something!”**

### Datum 6

In datum 6, it is also a simile. This figurative language also can build the moral message.

Anna : Ew. Look it doesn't matter. It's true love.  
 Kristoff : *Doesn't sound like true love.* (6)  
 Anna : Are you some sort of love expert?  
 Kristoff : No. but I have friends who are.

Datum 6 has the meaning that Kristoff does not believe to Anna. Kristoff does not believe that Anna really got true love. It shows the interaction between Kristoff and Anna. So, it includes the moral message through the idea. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“As a human social, we have to remind each other's”**.

### Datum 9

Datum 9 includes a simile. This datum also can build the moral message in the play.

(Anna drops off the cliff. Kristoff catches her.)

Anna : Thanks! *That was like a crazy trust exercise.* (9)

(She hops down, brushes off her dress, and bounds off. Kristoff watches after her, digging her fearless pluck).

In datum 6, it has the meaning that Anna praises the effort of them. It shows that there was a good relationship between Anna and Kristoff. So, it is a moral message through the human value. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“Always keep your good relationship with others and never ignore it!”**

### Datum 17

In datum 17, it is a metaphor. This figurative language can build the message of play.

Anna : Okay, can I just say something crazy?

Hans : I love crazy.

*“Love is open door”* (17)

Anna : All my life has been a series of doors in my face.  
And then suddenly I dump into you.

In datum 17, it has the meaning that Anna and Hans are falling in love. They also express their love like open door. So, it also includes a moral message. From this figurative language, the researcher can conclude that **“Control your mind, although you are falling in love!”**

### Datum 26

In datum 26, it is a metonymy. This figurative language can build the message of the play.

Hans : I'm coming with you  
 Anna : No, I need you here to take care of Arendelle. (26)  
 (He sees the desperation in her eyes)  
 Hans : ...on my honor.

Datum 26 has the meaning that Anna asked Hans to take care of Arendelle as the name of Kingdom whereas; Hans is a new people for Anna. It shows that Anna believe Hans very much. From this meaning, it includes the moral message. The message is **“Don't too believe with a new people around you, but don't too think negatively!” Always be careful!”**

### Datum 27

In datum 27, it is a metonymy. From this figurative language, the researcher can build the message of the play.

Kristoff : I wouldn't put my foot there.  
 Anna : You're distracting me.  
 Kristoff : Or there.  
How do you know Elsa even wants to see you? (27)  
 Anna : I'm just blocking you out cause I gotta concentrate here.

In datum 27, it has a meaning that Kristoff care to Anna. He warns Anna that Elsa dislike her sister in the past. It means that there is a good relationship between Kristoff and Anna. From this meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Never feel tired to warn our friends who got in the wrong way.”**

### Datum 28

Datum 28 is also a metonymy. It also can build the message of the play.

Bulda : Let me see. Bright eyes, working nose, strong teeth.  
Yes, yes, yes, she'll do nicely for our Kristoff. (28)

In datum 28, it has the meaning that Bulda suggests that Anna is nice for Kristoff. It shows that Bulda really care with Kristoff. Kristoff is Bulda's foster son. So, it has the moral message. From this meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“We should follow the advice of our family, especially our parent”**

### Datum 34

In datum 34, it is alliteration. This figurative language can build the message of the play.

Olaf : Yeah. I bet Elsa's the nicest, gentlest, warmest person ever. (34)  
(Olaf backs right into an icicle. It runs through his torso).

In datum 34, it has the meaning that Olaf praises Elsa. Olaf said that Elsa is the nicest, gentlest, warmest person ever. It shows that there is the relationship between Elsa and Olaf. So, it gives the moral message through human value. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Give approbation to the people who have done something big and good”**

### Datum 35

In datum 35, it is also alliteration. The figurative language also can build the message of the play.

Anna : Please don't slam the door.  
You don't have to keep your distance anymore. (35)

In datum 35, it has the meaning that Anna hopes that Elsa will open the door and does not keep the distance with her. It shows that Anna feels lonely. So, they have the relationship and it is kind of moral message through the conflict. From the meaning, the researcher concludes that **“As a human social, we always need the others and can't life by myself.”**

### Datum 41

In datum 41, it is also alliteration. From this figurative language, the researcher can build the message of the play.

All Trolls : Everyone's a bit of a fixer upper,  
 That's what it's all about  
Father, sister, brother  
We need each other (41)  
 to raise us up and around us out.

In datum 41, it means that all trolls said that they need their family. From the meaning, it can build the moral message. The message is **“My family is everything. So, don't ignore the attention of our family because we always need them”**

### Datum 42

In datum 42, it is an idiom. This figurative language also can build the message of the play.

- Young Elsa : Slow down!  
 (Elsa suddenly slips. Her magic accidentally strikes Anna in the head. Anna tumbles down a snow bank and lands, unconscious)
- Young Elsa : Mama! Papa!  
 (The room around them fills with frightening ice spikes. The parents burst through the frozen door. Gasp at the sight of the room).
- King : Elsa, what have you done? *This is getting out of hand!*  
 (42)

In datum 42, it has the meaning that King reminds Elsa because Elsa has done something wrong. So, it can give the moral message. The researcher concludes that **“Think seriously first, before something wrong happen”**

### Datum 45

Datum 45 is rhetoric. From this figurative language, it can build the message of the play.

- Kristoff : *Didn't your parents ever warn you about strangers?* (45)  
 (Anna eyes Kristoff up and down, then slides away from him).
- Anna : Yes, they did... but Hans is not a stranger.

In datum 45, it has the meaning that Kristoff asked Anna about her parents. It is about parent's warning to the child. Actually, Kristoff knew that every parent always warn their children.

From the meaning, it can build the moral message that **“Always warns your children to make them more careful!”**

### **Datum 55**

In datum 55, it is a repetition. From this figurative language, it can build the message of the play.

Elsa : *Don't let them in.*

*Don't let them see. (55)*

Be the good girl you always have to be.

(Elsa moves to a painting of her father's coronation. She takes off her gloves and mimics the painting by holding a candlestick and ornament in place of an orb and sceptre).

In datum 55, it has the meaning that Elsa doesn't come back to the past. She will leave her bad past very much, and live by herself as a good girl. From the meaning, it can build the moral message that **“We should move on from the bad past, nut use it as a good teacher in the future”**.

### **Datum 58**

In datum 58, it is also repetition. It is kind of figurative language that can build the message of the play.

Elsa : Wait. Slow down. *No one's brothers are staying here. No one is getting married. (58)*

Anna : wait, what?

Elsa : May I talk to you, please. Alone!

(Anna sees Han's worried face. Hooks arm with him).

In datum 58, it has the meaning that can build the moral message. The meaning is Elsa does not permit Anna to marry with the person who just met. From the meaning, the researcher can conclude that **“Our family always warn us when we are in the wrong way. So, never ignore it!”**

### Datum 63

Datum 63 is also a repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

Anna : *Pull! Sven! Pull!*

(The axe is tied to a rope, than wrapped around Sven. Anna helps Sven pull Kristoff to safety).

In datum 63, it has the meaning that Anna motivates Sven to pull strongly. From the meaning, the researcher can build the moral message. It is **“We always motivate the people around us. So, they can get a good result”**.

### Datum 71

In datum 71, it is also repetition and this figurative language can build the message of the play.

(Kristoff and Sven are running back down the mountain).

Olaf : It is Kristoff and Sven! They are coming back this way.

Anna : ....They-They are?

Olaf : Wow, he’s really moving fast. Huh..... *I guess I was wrong. I guess* (71) Kristoff doesn’t love you enough to leave behind.

In datum (71), it means that Olaf always guesses wrong about Kristoff. Actually, Kristoff loves Anna, and it is unsuited with Olaf’s

guessing. From the meaning, the researcher can build the moral message. It is **“Please think positively! Inshaallah, We will find the good way”**.

The researcher can know the moral message of this movie from the end, it is happy ending. It is about sisterhood, and a true love from Elsa has thawed a frozen heart. From this movie give us information about the true love come from our own family, especially our parent, sisters and brothers. Although the relationship in family has ever broken, but if Allah willing, it will cover soon in the last.

### C. Discussion

In this part, the researcher will compare or contrast the finding and the written with current theories. Figurative language is language that is used in ways that differ from the literal connotations and definitions of individual words or phrases. Figurative language is also used to make the words or phrases be more beautiful, more interesting, and make more clear the image. Figurative language is words or expressions that carry more than their literal meaning (Stanford, 2003: 48). There are many kinds of figurative language: simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom, rhetoric, onomatopoeia, repetition, irony, litotes, ellipsis, asyndeton, euphuism, synecdoche, pleonasm, and paradox.

There are ten kinds of figurative language in the findings; they are simile, metaphor, hyperbole, personification, metonymy, alliteration, idiom,

rhetoric, onomatopoeia, and repetition. 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.

Based on the findings the meanings of figurative language, each figurative language has different meaning according to the context around the sentence that includes figurative language. Meanwhile, according to Kreidler (1998: 42) it is very important to understand the meaning inside the sentences. Meaning is language that consists of large number of word and each of these words has a direct correlation with something outside language.

According to the roles of figurative languages in building the message of the play, the researcher can found sixteen moral messages. The moral message can be built from the roles of figurative language. The moral messages are:

1. **“Always keep our relationship with others, especially with our family and always be careful in doing something!”**
2. **“As a human social, we have to remind each other’s”.**
3. **“Always keep your good relationship with others and never ignore it!”**
4. **“Control your mind, although you are falling in love!”**

5. **“Don’t too believe with a new people around you, but don’t too think negatively!” Always be careful!”**
6. **“Never feel tired to warn our friends who got in the wrong way”**
7. **“We should follow the advice of our family, especially our parent”**
8. **“Give approbation to the people who have done something big and good”**
9. **“As a human social, we always need the others and can’t life by myself”**
10. **“My family is everything. So, don’t ignore the attention of our family because we always need them”**
11. **“Think seriously first, before something wrong happen”**
12. **“Always warns your children to make them more careful!”**
13. **“We should move on from the bad past, but use it as a good teacher in the future”**
14. **“Our family always warn us when we are in the wrong way. So, never ignore it!”**
15. **“We always motivate the people around us. So, they can get a good result”**
16. **“Please think positively! Insyaallah, We will find the good way”**

Meanwhile, moral message related to interaction between organisms in society (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 322). The family includes the society. It was called as the smallest society. The moral message can be all conflicts in

society, like the status and human value. Besides that, the moral value related to the idea or suggestion.