

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS MEANING IN *FROZEN* FILM SCRIPT

Ridha Ikhva Erviana, S.S
Tutut Sumartini

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to identify types of idioms found in Frozen film script and to describe the meaning of idioms found in Frozen film script. The data were taken from Frozen film script. Qualitative method was used in analyzing the data. To analyze the narratives and dialogues, Makkai's theory was used. As the result, there are 81 idiomatic expressions are found in the Frozen film script. Those idiomatic expressions are divided into four types. Phrasal verb idiom is appeared 57 times, tornoure idiom is four times, irreversible binomial idiom is three times, phrasal compound idiom is seven times, and incorporating verb idiom is ten times. Meanwhile, the meaning of idiomatic expressions was based on the context of the dialogues and the narratives in Frozen film script.

Key Words : *Idiom, Contextual meaning*

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

In Indonesia, many literary works such as films, songs, books, novels, magazines, and newspapers are available in English. English as a language is an important means of written and oral communication for human which extends information and aim. Language as a round element which always develop everytime sometimes is difficult to understand. As a result, it should be analyzed and assesed by using various approaches to study. Linguistics is one approaches that can be used to assesed a language, because linguistics is not only studies about language but also things related to language itself.

Furthermore some words in a language are sometimes abstract meaning based on linguistic behaviour of its users. In linguistic, semantic is often used in language to denote an understanding problem which appeared from connotation. Semantics the subfield of linguistics that studies the nature of the meaning of individual words, and the meaning of words grouped into phrases and sentences. The most difficult problem people often face is understanding the meaning of connotation, such as an idiom

Idiom is a group of words in fixed order that have a particular meaning that is different from the meaning of each word on its own. For example; *'to have bitten off more than you chew'* is an idiom that means you have tried to do something which is too difficult for you, *'John kicked the bucket'* means John died, and *'get rid of'* which means escape from. Idiom can be found both in the written forms and spoken forms.

In this research, film becomes an object of the study. Film is one of the literary works which people often watch to entertain and gain information. As with books or other printed works, film is a conductor of information to the society. The information presented in a film providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre of the theme, film always leaves a

moral message to people that can be absorbed easily. Besides, understanding a film can be easier than reading a written text like a book. That is why, film is strategically used for communication tools for many people. Language in the film has very important role and function. Without language, film will lose its strength because language is an effective element in conveying the information.

Moreover, idiom might appear in a film. Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are very productive in the film script because the idioms can enrich diction in the film script. Absolutely, each idiom that appears in the dialogue of film have a certain meaning.

In watching a film, a lot of people hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms are unpredictable from grammatical rule. Moreover, the aim of the idioms in the film can be accomplished only because words have certain meaning. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning. The meaning discerned from the context of their language.

The meaning can be distinguished based on several criteria and point of view. Based on the semantic, it can be distinguished into lexical and grammatical meaning. On the other hand, there are associative meaning, reflective meaning, and idiomatic meaning. Moreover, the meaning of idiom can be defined lexically and contextually. In short, the meaning of idiom can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meanings depend on the context.

Based on that explanation above, film becomes an object of the study. *Frozen* film was chosen to analyze which is focused on the types and the meaning of the idioms found on the script. This film was chosen because there are many idioms can be found in the film. Due to the reason above, this study is very interesting to be conducted. Therefore, the study entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Meaning in Frozen Film Script*” will be conducted.

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this study, the writer includes some review of literatures and some references that are used to lead comprehensive understanding on the study, such as the definitions of idiom, kinds of idiom, and idiomatic expressions' meaning.

2.2.1 Definitons of Semantic

The study of meaning is normally referred to as semantics. According to Aitchison (2010:104) “The word semantics is derived from the Greek noun *sema* which means ‘sign, signal’ and the verb *semaino* means ‘signal, mean’.” Semantics is considered to be the study of linguistics meaning of word and sentences through language.

Meanwhile, Tarigan (2009) defines semantics is concerned with meaning, and with the relation between the form of particular language and the meaning that forms represents. It includes:

- a. The study of the area of meaning of individual words within the lexical system of specific languages, and of the combinations of words which each language permits.
- b. Meaning is relation to context, whether the linguistic or non linguistic context.
- c. The meaning and relationships signaled by specific grammatical forms and patterns.
- d. The transfer, or translation, of meaning from one language to another.

In short, semantic is a branch of linguistics which focused on the meaning in language or the study of linguistics reference and truth condition in language. Semantic deals with words, phrases, and sentences. It usually encodes in the structure of the language.

2.2.2 Definitions of Idiom

Idiom is a part of connotation. Harimurti Kridalaksana (2008) defines that connotation is particular sense a word or group of word based on the qualities or ideas which arise from speaker (writer) and listener (reader).

The idiomatic expressions are accepted as common usage in everyday speech and writing. While idioms are colorful expressions, people do not understand and neglect them. A less knowledge of idioms will make a language awkward and stilled in usage.

According to Chalker and Weiner (1994:195) Idiom is “a group of (more or less) fixed word having a meaning not deducible from those of the individual words.” Meanwhile Chaer (2007) defines that idiom is an utterance which the meaning is not predicted from its constituent, in lexical and grammatical pattern.

Seidl and Wordie (1978) define idiom as number word combination and have different meaning which the meaning of forming each word of idiom, if the words stay alone, the combination of words frequently is weird and illogical. In fact, they often disobey the grammar even though not all combination of word of idiom illogical and compatible to the role of grammar.

From all of opinions, it can be concluded that the idiom is a phrase that has a pattern which meaning arises from its constituent elements. Idioms are frequently used in formal and informal language. Variations of Idiomatic expressions are often found in the phrase rather than in the word. The meanings of idiomatic expressions also vary base on the context its usage. The idiomatic expression have their fixed meanings. For example, *spill the beans*, the expression means ‘to reveal secret information’ and *bite the dust*, the expression means ‘to fall down dead’. We cannot say *spill the dust* or *bite the beans* because the meaning of the individual words of idioms are usually unpredictable.

2.2.3 Kinds of Idiom

In English, there are approximately 2500 idiomatic expressions that people use in speech and writing. To enable people to understand idioms in language and to make easy learn, it is necessary to classify the idioms into some category. There are some theories of idiom’s classification:

Based on Makkai (1994) in his book entitled *Idiom Structure in English*, an idiom belongs to the first (lexemic) idiomatically area. The following are six types of lexemic idiom:

1. Phrasal Verb Idiom

The constituent of this idiom is verb + adverb, with the understanding that certain adverbs also occurring as ‘preposition’. The ‘object of preposition’ can just as well be regarded as ‘object of a transitive verb’. These particular forms have been known as ‘phrase verb’. For example: *Please turn on the light. This room is dark.* In this context, turn on means to start the lamp.

2. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is a verb phrase idiom which contains at least three lexicons or words and containing the definite article or indefinite article. The tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning. For example: *to blow a fuse* means to get very angry.

3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible Binomial Idiom is a kind of idiom which consist two words which are separated by conjunction. Binomial idiom has the following pattern:

A	And/or	B
rain cats	And	Dog
Sink	Or	Swim

- 1) B is the opposite of A (*sink or swim*)
- 2) A and B are mutually complementary (*brush and palette*)
- 3) B embodies some variation upon A (*bag and baggage*)
- 4) B functions as consequence of A (*to shoot and kill*)

4. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is a common form of idiom. Some words are combined into one, but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. This kind contains primary nominal, it can be showed from the following pattern:

- 1) Adjective + noun (example : *green horn* means an inexperienced person)
- 2) Noun + noun (example : *egghead* means an intellectual)
- 3) Verb + noun (example : *kill-joy* means one who or that which spoils the joy or pleasure of others)

Any kind of words that are combined into one, then it turned be phrasal, it's automatically an idiom.

5. Incorporating Verb Idiom

The first lexicon of these complex lexemes is a noun or an adjective on other environments, and a literal re-encoding of many of them reveals a related structure where the verb leads the construction which is either followed by a direct object and/or an appropriate choice of prepositional phrase. For example *eavesdrop* means surreptitiously

Seidl & McMordie (1980) stated that there are eleven types of idiom; particular words with special idiomatic uses such as adjectives, nouns, and miscellaneous words; idiom with adjectives and nouns in combination; idiom with verbs and nouns that are used together; idiom with prepositions and adverbs; adjectives with prepositions; verbs with prepositions and adverbial particles; idiom with the verb 'to be'; idiom with common verbs; idiom with less common verbs; idiom from special situations and categories; and idiom of comparison.

According to Yayat Suhayat (2008:80) in his book *Makna dalam Wacana*, he explained two forms of idiom. They are:

1. Full idioms: the meaning of idiom is not described fully from its constituent. For example, a bed egg means 'a worthless person'
2. Part idioms: the meaning still described from one of its constituent. For example, wake up means 'awaken'.

To know a form of idiomatic expressions, people have to learn the idiomatic expression's pattern and their meaning as a whole, in order to interpret them clearly.

2.2.4 Idiomatic Expressions' Meaning

In written or spoken form, people sometimes hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms are unpredictable from grammatical rule. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning based on their contextual usage.

Copper (1998) states that meaning of idiomatic expression can be defined by lexically and contextually. From its lexical viewpoint, the meaning of idiomatic expression is the meaning that is conventionally assigned to the common use in dictionary. Meanwhile the meaning of idiomatic expression can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meaning depend on the context.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that contextual meaning is the meaning of a word according to the situations in which they are used; different situation

might give a sentence in a different meaning. In short, the meaning of idiomatic expressions meaning is according to the context which they are used.

From above explanation, to interpret the meaning of idiomatic expression, people have to know the form of idiomatic expression and look up in the dictionary to get accurate meaning then understand the idiomatic expression meaning contextually.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Approach of the Study

This study used descriptive qualitative method because the data were in form of words or written language. Descriptive qualitative method is appropriate for this study as Sugiyono (2007) says that descriptive problems formulation guided the writer in exploring and capturing the social situation to be studied thoroughly, widely, and intensively.

On the other hand, Merriam (1998:5) defines “Qualitative research as an umbrella concept covering several forms of inquiry that helps us understand and explain the meaning of social phenomena with as little disruption of the natural setting as possible.” What Sugiyono and Merriam say are true, as descriptive qualitative approach is needed to analyze and explore a written language form? It can help people to gain the meaning from social phenomena in this term such as idioms which always spread and develop through time to time.

3.2. Data Source

The source of this study was taken from *Frozen*. *Frozen* is a film which its script was directed by Jennifer Lee, produced by Walt Disney Animations Studio and released in 2013. From the film, the study was focused on the dialogue and the narrative forms that were to be analyzed using Makkai’s types of idiom theory.

3.3. Technique of Collecting Data

In order to collect data, the technique used are;

1. Choosing film
2. Watching the film several times to comprehend the whole stories
3. Reading the whole text in *Frozen* film script which is transcribed by Jennifer Lee
4. Identifying the idiom used in the film script
5. Marking the sentences, phrases, or words related to idiomatic expression.
6. Analyzing the film script by using qualitative method to understand idiomatic expression in the film script.
7. Finding the meaning or message based on the context of the film script.

3.4. Method of Data Analysis

All the data which were collected were classified and analyzed based on Makkai Theory. The data is presented in the written form which are divided into dialogues and narratives. Each word, phrase, or sentence in the dialogues and narratives of *Frozen* film script were analyzed using Makkai Theory. The theory could be useful to find the answer of types of idioms in the film script.

IV. FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the problems which are formulated in chapter I are discussed. The discussion related to the idiomatic expressions are found in *Frozen* film script. There are 81 idiomatic expressions to be analyzed. Those number of idiomatic expressions are going to explained according to appropriate theories from Makkai (1994).

4.1. Types of Idiom

4.1.1. Phrasal Verb Idiom

Phrasal verb usually called two-word verb of multiple verb which consist two or three words. Makkai (1994) mentions that phrasal idiom is type of idiom which the constituent is verb + adverb or preposition. These adverb or prepositions are used after verb are sometimes called adverbial particle, example back, down, off, on etc.

1. ELSA (8) sleeps in her bed. Her little sister ANNA (5) **pops up** beside her. (p.2)

The phrasal verb '**pops up**' consist of verb and adverb. **Pops up** can be added direct object between the two word verbs because pops up is separable phrasal verb. In this sentence, **pops up** means 'Appear unexpectedly'.

2. KING

Elsa, what have you done? This is
getting out of hand! (p.5)

The constituent of phrasal verb **getting out of hand** is verb + adverb. **Getting out of hand** includes into transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object. **Getting out of hand**, the object come after the adverb when the object is a phrase. **Getting out of hand** has meaning 'unable to control'.

3. Grand Pabbie **pulls out** a glowing blue energy from Anna's head. We see her memories floating right above her. Grand Pabbie changes all of her magical memories to ordinary memories -- snowy play indoors with the girls in their nightgowns changes to outdoors on the winter fjords with the girls in winter gear. He puts the ordinary memories back in her head. (p.7)

The constituent of phrasal verb **pulls out** is verb and adverb. **Pulls out** includes into transitive phrasal verb which has a direct object. **Pulls out** is separable phrasal verb that the phrasal verb can be separated by a direct object. The object should put after the verb. **Pulls out** has meaning 'remove'.

4. We **look out** on a gentle snowfall.

The phrasal verb '**look out**' consist of verb and adverb. '**Look out**' is unseparable phrasal verb, because it can be added direct object after verb. In this sentence, it means 'go to watch out for something'.

5. -INT. ANNA'S ROOM — Anna plays with two dolls, **gives up**, sad. (p.9)

Gives up is a phrasal verb composed of a verb and an adverbial particle. **Gives up** includes to unseparable phrasal verb which can not be added an object after verb. **Gives up** has meaning 'to stop trying to do something'

6. Ships **pull up** to the docks. Guests pile out. (p.12)

The phrasal verb consists of pull as verb and up as adverbial particle. **Pull up** includes into transitive phrasal verb that can be added a direct object after verb. **Pull up** is a separable phrasal verb. **Pull up** means 'something to drive up close to something'

7. A BOY tries to **get away** as his MOTHER tries to stuff him in his bunad jacket. (p.12)

The constituent structure of phrasal verb **get away** is verb and adverbial particle. **Get away** includes into transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object. The object can be placed either between the verb or the adverb, because it is separable phrasal verb. The meaning of **get away** is 'run away'.

8. -INT. LIBRARY. ELSA, now a very poised 21, **watches out** the window as the coronation guests arrive. (p.16)

Watches out is a phrasal verb that consists of a verb and an adverbial particle. **Watches out** involves to transitive phrasal verb which can be added a direct object. It can be separated by a direct object. In this sentence the object puts after the adverb, because the object forms a phrase. **Watch out** has meaning 'to be on watch for the arrival or approach of someone or something.'

9. 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 scepter. (p.16)

The structure of phrasal verb above is takes as verb and off as adverbial particle. **Takes off** includes into separable phrasal verb because it can be added an object after the verb. The meaning of **takes off** is 'remove'.

10. DUKE
Speaking of, so great to have the gates open. Why did they shut them in the first place? Do you know the reason? Hmm? (p.22)

The phrasal verb consists of **speaking** as verb and **of** as particle. In this sentence, **speaking of** is unseparable phrasal verb because there is no object used in the phrasal verb. **Speaking of** has meaning 'by the way'.

11. But then Elsa catches herself. She stiffens up, **looks away**. (p.23)

Looks away is a phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverbial particle. In that sentence, **looks away** is intransitive phrasal verb because it does not have an object. Actually, **looks away** can be included into transitive verb if an object add after verb. However, **looks away** is separable phrasal verb. Looks away means 'turn away'

12. ANNA

...And sisters. Elsa and I were really close when we were little.
But then, one day she just **shut me out**, and I never knew why. (p.25)

The constituent of **shut out** is verb and adverbial particle. **Shut out** includes into transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object. In this sentence, pronoun *me* as direct object, the direct object puts between the two parts of the verbs because *shut out* is separable phrasal verb. In that sentence, **shut out** means 'keep away from something'.

13. ANNA

(singing)
ALL MY LIFE HAS BEEN A SERIES OF
DOORS IN MY FACE.
AND THEN SUDDENLY I **BUMP INTO** YOU. (p.25)

The phrasal verb **bump into** consists of verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **bump into** is intransitive phrasal verb because it has not an object after the verb, meanwhile the object placed after the particle. It is included into unseparable phrasal verb. **Bump into** has a meaning 'meet by chance'.

14. ANNA

Well, we haven't **worked out** all the details ourselves. We'll need a few days to plan the ceremony. Of course we'll have soup, roast, and ice cream and then—Wait. Would we live here? (p.29)

Worked out is a phrasal verb that has structure a verb and an adverbial particle. **Worked out** has an object, because the phrasal verb involves to transitive phrasal verb. **Worked out** includes into separable phrasal verb which can separate with an object. However, in this sentence, the object puts after the adverbial, because the term of object is a long phrase. **Worked out** means 'to do a program'.

15. Anna grabs Elsa's hand. She **pulls off** Elsa's glove. Elsa gasps, spins around and reaches for the glove in panic. (p.31)

This phrasal verb **pull off** composes **pull** as verb and **off** as adverbial particle. **Pull off** has a direct object, because the phrasal verb involves into transitive phrasal verb. **Pull off** is separable phrasal verb because it can separate with an object after the verb. Meanwhile, in this sentence, the object puts after particle because it in form of phrase. **Pull off** has meaning 'remove'.

16. Elsa sees Anna's hurt face. It's too much. She can't **hold it in**. She turns and rushes away. (p.31)

The structure of **hold in** is verb and adverb. **Hold in** includes into transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object. In this sentence, pronoun *it* as direct object, the direct object puts after verb because *hold in* is separable phrasal verb. **Hold in** has meaning 'restrain something'.

17. Elsa **bursts out** of the castle door. The CITIZENS CHEER! (p.32)

Burst out is a phrasal verb composed of verb and adverbial particle. **Burst out** has no object, because the phrasal verb involves to intransitive phrasal verb. In this sentence, it includes into unseparable phrasal verb. **Burst out** has a meaning 'to break open under force'.

18. ELSA
(to the Duke)
Please, just **stay away** from me.
Stay away! (p.32)

Stay away is a phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **stay away** includes into intransitive object because there is no object between the two parts of the word. **Stay away** has meaning 'Go to away (from someone or something).'

19. DUKE
Look! It's snowing! It's snowing!
The Queen has cursed this land! She must be stopped!
(to his thugs)
You have to **go after** her. (p.34)

This phrasal verb go after composed of verb and adverb. In this sentence, **go after** includes into unseparable phrasal verb which can not separate with an object. It has a meaning 'chase, try to get'

20. The Duke hides behind his thugs and **points out** at Anna. (p.34)

Points out is a phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Point out** has an object, because the phrasal verb involves into transitive phrasal verb. **Point out** includes into separable phrasal verb which can separate with an object. However, the object puts after the adverbial. It has meaning 'make someone aware of something'.

21. She snaps the reins and rides out. Hans **watches after** her. (p.36)

The constituent of **watch after** is verb and adverb. **Watch after** is a phrasal verb which cannot be added an object after verb because it is inseparable phrasal verb. The object places after the adverb and it calls as intransitive phrasal verb. **Watch after** meaning 'Keep an eye on something or someone to check that there's no trouble'

22. Elsa **takes off** her glove and throws it into the air. (p.36)

Take off is phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Take off** includes into direct phrasal verb. In this sentence, the object add after the adverbial particle. In the other hand, **take off** also include into separable phrasal verb because it can be added an object between the two words. It has meaning 'remove'.

23. ANNA
I want you to **take me up** the North Mountain. (p.43)

The constituent of this phrasal verb is verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **take up** includes into separable phrasal verb because an object can be added between verb

and adverbial. In this term, pronoun me is in the middle of verb and adverb. The meaning of **take up** is 'to accompany'.

24. ANNA

Yeah. Anyway, I got mad and so she got mad and then she tried to **walk away**, and I grabbed her glove— (p.45)

Walk away is a phrasal verb that consist of walk as verb and away as adverb. Walk away is intransitive phrasal verb, because it has no object after the phrasal verb. Walk away also cannot be separate because it is inseparable phrasal verb. Walk away has meaning 'Leave something you don't like'

25. Anna eyes Kristoff up and down, then **slides away** from him. (p.46)

The structure of slides away is verb and adverb. Slides away includes into transitive phrasal verb because use pronoun him as an object after the phrasal verb. Actually, the object of this sentence can be put between the verb and the adverb. It shows that slide away also includes into separable phrasal verb. The meaning of slide away is 'keep a distance from someone'

26. KRISTOFF (CONT'D)

(shocked sadness)

...But I just **paid it off**. (p.51)

Paid off is the past form of pay off. Pay off is phrasal verb that the structure formed by a verb and an adverb. Pay off is includes into transitive phrasal verb. In this sentence, the object is pronoun it that placed between the verb and the adverb. It shows that pay off is separable phrasal verb. The meaning of pay off is 'completely repay a debt'

27. Anna **walks off**, sadly. Sven comes over and nuzzles Kristoff. (p.50)

The structure of **walks off** is a verb and an adverb. **Walks off** is one of the inseparable phrasal verb and intransitive phrasal verb. It known from the object which does not exist after the phrasal verb in this sentence. Besides, it can not be added an object between the verb and the adverb. **Walk off** has meaning 'Go for a walk to reduce the effects of an illness or bad feeling'

28. KRISTOFF (AS SELF) (CONT'D)

(to Anna)

Hold up. We're coming?! (p. 51)

Hold up is a phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverb. **Hold up** is includes into intransitive phrasal verb. In this sentence there is no object can be found. **Hold up** also includes into separable phrasal verb because it is possible to add an object between the verb and adverb. The meaning of hold up is 'to wait'.

29. ANNA

(excited)

You are?!

(catching herself)
I mean, sure. I'll let you **tag along**. (p.51)

The constituent of **tag along** is verb and adverb. **Tag along** can be added an object after the verb because it is separable phrasal verb. In this sentence, **tag along** is intransitive phrasal verb because it has no object found. The meaning of **tag along** is 'Accompany someone, especially if they haven't specifically invited'.

30. He stops between Kristoff and Anna. They **look down** at him. How did he get there? He suddenly looks up at Anna. (p. 52)

Look down is phrasal verb consists of verb and adverb. **Look down** is separable phrasal verb because it can be added an object between the verb and an adverb. In this sentence, the object puts after the adverb and it shows that look down includes into transitive phrasal verb. **Look down** means 'have a low opinion of something or someone'.

31. OLAF (O.S.)
All right, we **got off** to a bad start. (p. 54)

The phrasal verb **got off** is formed by verb and adverbial particle. **Got off** is the past form of **get off**. The phrasal verb includes into inseparable that cannot be separated by another word between them. **Got off** has meaning 'Start a journey'.

32. She **looks over** his innocent face, gets an idea. (p. 54)

The constituent of phrasal verb **looks over** consists of verb and adverb. **Looks over** includes into transitive phrasal verb which has an object, but the object cannot put between the two words verb because looks over is inseparable phrasal verb. The object puts after the adverb because the term of object is a phrase. **Looks over** has meaning 'observe'.

33. KRISTOFF
I'll tell you why. We need Elsa to **bring back** summer. (p. 56)

The constituent of phrasal verb **bring back** is verb and adverb. **Bring back** includes into transitive phrasal verb because the object puts after the adverb. In **bring back**, the object can be added in the middle of verb an adverb because it is separable phrasal verb. The meaning of **bring back** is 'return'.

34. -Olaf and the seagull **break out** into a tap-dance. (p.57)

Break out is phrasal verb that consists of **break** as verb and **out** as adverbial particle. **Break out** is separable phrasal which can be added an object after the verb. In this sentence, **break out** includes into transitive phrasal verb which object puts after the adverbial particle. **Break out** means 'start doing something'.

35. OLAF (CONT'D)
WHEN LIFE GETS ROUGH I LIKE TO **HOLD ON** TO MY DREAM / OF RELAXING IN THE SUMMER SUN JUST LETTING OFF STEAM! (p.58)

The structure of phrasal verb **hold on** is verb and adverbial particle. **Hold on** includes into transitive phrasal verb which the object puts after the adverbial particle. In this sentence, **hold on** also includes into inseparable phrasal because it can be added an object between the verb and adverb. The meaning of **hold on** is 'to maintain something'.

36. HANS (CONT'D)
Here. **Pass these out.** (p.60)

Pass out is phrasal verb which consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Pass out** in this terms is includes into separable phrasal because there is word 'these' between the verb and adverb. It also known as transitive phrasal verb which has a direct object in the middle of the phrase. The meaning of **pass out** is 'distribute'.

37. KRISTOFF
That's your plan? My ice business is **riding on** you talking to your sister. (p.61)

Ride on is phrasal verb that formed of verb and adverb. It includes into transitive phrasal verb which has a direct object. The object puts after the adverb. **Ride on** is inseparable phrasal verb that the phrasal verb cannot be separated by an object. **Ride on** in this sentence has meaning 'to deliver someone'.

38. ANNA (O.S.)
I'm just **blocking you out** cause I gotta concentrate here. (p. 62)

Block out is phrasal verb that consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Block out** includes transitive phrasal verb which has a direct object. Pronoun *you* is the object that puts after the verb. It shows that **block out** is separable phrasal verb because the phrasal verb can be separated by add an object in it. The meaning of **block out** is 'Try not think about or feel something because it is upsetting or painful'.

39. KRISTOFF
Hang on.
He pulls the rope from his bag. Just then Olaf steps out from behind a rock and waves to Kristoff. (p. 63)

The structure of **hang on** is verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **hang on** includes intransitive phrasal verb because there is no object found after the phrasal verb. **Hang on** is inseparable phrasal verb that cannot be separated by an object. Hang on has meaning 'hold tightly'.

40. ANNA
But I just **got here.** (p. 66)

The constituent of **got here** is verb and adverb. **Got here** is past form from *get here*. **Get here** is intransitive phrasal verb which has no object. In this sentence, **got here** includes into inseparable phrasal verb which cannot added by an object in the middle of words got and here. The meaning of **get here** is 'arrive'.

41. ANNA (CONT'D)
PLEASE DON'T SLAM THE DOOR.

YOU DON'T HAVE TO KEEP YOUR DISTANCE ANYMORE.
 'CAUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
 I FINALLY UNDERSTAND.
 FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
 WE CAN FIX THIS HAND IN HAND.
 WE CAN **HEAD DOWN** THIS MOUNTAIN TOGETHER.
 YOU DON'T HAVE TO LIVE IN FEAR.
 'CAUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
 I WILL BE RIGHT HERE. (p. 68)

Head down is a phrasal verb which consists of verb and adverb. Head down includes into transitive phrasal verb which use a direct object. The object puts after the adverb because it is in phrase form. The meaning of head down is 'Leave somewhere to go to another place'.

42. ANNA

No, I know we can **figure this out** together— (p. 71)

The constituent of **figure out** is verb and adverbial particle. **Figure out** involves to transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object between the verb and the adverb. It means **figure out** is separable phrasal verb because it can be separated by the object. **Figure out** has a meaning 'Find the answer to a problem'

43. OLAF

Watch out for my butt!

Anna and Kristoff duck as the rest of Olaf slams into the snowbank. (p.72)

Watch out is phrasal verb consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Watch out** is transitive phrasal verb which need an object. In this sentence, the object puts after the adverbial article because the object is in phrase form. **Watch out** is inseparable phrasal verb which can be separated by an object in the middle of *watch* and *out*. The meaning of **watch out** is 'be careful'

44. Marshmallow goes **charging after** Anna and Kristoff as Olaf's head falls and lands face down in snow. (p. 73)

The phrasal verb **charge after** consists of verb and adverb. Charge after includes into transitive verb which has a direct object. The object puts after the adverb because the object is in long phrase. **Charge after** is inseparable phrasal verb which cannot be separated by an object between the word *charge* and *after*. In this sentence, **charge after** means 'to follow'.

45. Anna **whips out** a knife and cuts the rope. Kristoff comes to just as they fall. They both SCREAM! (p. 76)

Whip out is a phrasal verb which structure consists of *whip* as verb and *out* as adverb. **Whip out** is separable phrasal verb which can be added the object in the middle of word *whip* and *out*. In this sentence, **whip out** includes transitive phrasal verb which has a

direct object. The object is *a knife and cuts the rope* which puts after the adverb. **Whip out** has meaning ‘remove quickly’.

46. ANNA

(shy)

Now what? (then...panicking) Now what?! Oh! What am I gonna do? She **threw me out**. I can't go back to Arendelle with the weather like this. And then there's your ice business— (p. 78)

The constituent of **threw out** is verb and adverbial particle. **Threw out** includes into transitive verb which use a direct object. The object is pronoun *me* which puts between the idiom. It also called as separable idiom because there is another word between the words. The meaning of **threw out** is ‘expel something or someone’

47. KRISTOFF

(taking a deep breath)

So, about my friends...well, I say friends, they're more like family.... Anyway, when I was a kid, it was just me and Sven...until they **took me in**. (p.80)

Took in is phrasal verb which structure formed by verb and adverbial particle. **Took in** includes into transitive phrasal verb which has a direct object. Pronoun *me* becomes the direct object which puts after the verb. **Took in** also known as separable idiom. It has meaning ‘Assume care or support’

48. PICK ME UP TROLL

Pick me up.

The kid troll jumps up on Kristoff's arm. Kristoff sinks under the weight of him. (p. 85)

Pick up is phrasal verb which includes into transitive phrasal verb. As a transitive phrasal verb, **pick up** has a direct object. Pronoun *me* is an object of **pick up** which is put in the middle of the words. **Pick up** is separable phrasal verb because the phrasal can be separated by an object. In this sentence, **pick up** means ‘lift something’.

49. TROLLS

HIS ISOLATION

IS CONFIRMATION

OF HIS DESPERATION FOR HEALINGHUGS.

SO HE'S A BIT OF A FIXER UPPER,

BUT WE KNOW WHAT TO DO.

THE WAY TO FIX UP THIS FIXER UPPER

IS TO **FIX HIM UP** WITH YOU. (p.86)

The structure of **fix up** is *fix* as a verb and *up* as an adverb. **Fix up** includes transitive phrasal verb which the object (pronoun *him*) puts in the middle of *fix* and *up*. In this sentence, **fix up** is separable phrasal verb because it can be separated by add an object between verb and adverb. **Fix up** means ‘make an arrangement to date’.

50. ALL TROLLS
 EVERYONE'S A BIT OF A FIXER UPPER,
 THAT'S WHAT IT'S ALL ABOUT
 FATHER, SISTER, BROTHER
 WE NEED EACH OTHER
 TO RAISE US UP AND **ROUND US OUT** (p. 86)

Round out is a phrasal verb consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Round out** is transitive phrasal verb that has a direct object. Pronoun *us* becomes the object that located between the verb and adverb. It is also shows that **round out** in this sentence includes into separable phrasal verb because it can be separated by an object. The meaning of **round out** is 'to complete or make something perfect'.

51. KRISTOFF
Help us out, Sven. (p. 88)

The constituent of **help out** phrasal verb is *help* as a verb and *out* as an adverb. **Help out** includes into transitive phrasal verb which the object (pronoun *us*) puts in the middle of *help* and *out*. It also shows that **help out** is separable phrasal verb because it can be separated by an object. **Help out** has a meaning 'lift something'.

52. HANS
 I'm going back out to **look for** Princess Anna. (p. 93)

Look for is a phrasal verb that consist of verb and adverbial places. **Look for** is transitive phrasal verb, it has an object. The object can not be put between the verb and the adverb, because **look for** includes into inseparable phrasal verb. In this sentece, the object puts after the verb. **Look for** has meaning 'try to find'.

53. GERDA
 We'll give you two some privacy.
 Everyone **shuffles out**, leaving Hans and Anna alone. (p. 94)

Shuffle out is a phrasal verb idiom which consists of verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **shuffle out** is intransitive phrasal because it does not followed by an object. **Shuffle out** includes into separable phrasal verb which can be separated by add an object in the middle of *shuffle* and *out*. The meaning of **shuffle out** is 'move to leave something or someone'.

54. SPANISH DIGNITARY
 Prince Hans, Arendelle **looks to** you. (p. 97)

The constituent of look to is verb and adverb. Look to includes into transitive phrasal verb which an object puts after the adverb. In this sentence, look is inseparable phrasal verb that the phrasal verb cannot be separated by an object. The meaning of look to in this term is 'to trust'.

55. At first there's nothing but the wind and the tumbling icy water. But suddenly, Sven surfaces and claws his way to a floating ice chunk. He **calls out (a)**, signalling for Kristoff to **go on(b)**.(p. 104)

Call out (a) is a phrasal verb that form from verb and adverbial particle. In this sentence, **call out** includes into intransitive phrasal because there no object which follows the phrasal verb. Besides, **call out** is separable phrasal because it can be added an object after the verb. **Call out** means ‘accuse someone of wrongdoing or incompetence’. Meanwhile, **go on** (b) consists of verb and adverbial particle. **Go on** includes to inseparable phrasal verb. It means it cannot be added an object after the verb. **Go on** means ‘to continue’

56. ANNA (CONT'D)

No!

In that instant, Anna freezes to solid ice. The sword hits her instead of Elsa. The sword shatters completely. The force of it sends Hans flying back and **knocks him out**. (p. 106)

The phrasal verb **knock out** consists of verb and adverb. **Knock out** includes to transitive phrasal verb which construed with an object. In this sentence, pronoun *him* become the direct object. **Knock out** is separable phrasal because it can be added an object after the verb. It has meaning ‘defeat someone or something’.

57. KRISTOFF

Look out. Reindeer coming through! (p. 111)

The constituent phrasal verb **look out** is verb and adverbial particle. **Look out** includes into transitive phrasal verb, it does not have a direct object. It also involves to inseparable phrasal verb, look out cannot be added other word in middle of them. The meaning of **look out** is ‘to be careful of caution’.

4.1.2. Tournure Idiom

Tournure idiom is a verb phrase idiom which contains at least three lexicons or words and containing the definite article or indefinite article. The tournure idiom brings metaphorical meaning. For example: *to blow a fuse* means to get very angry.

1. ELSA (CONT'D)

CONCEAL. DON'T FEEL.

PUT ON A SHOW.

MAKE ONE WRONG MOVE AND EVERYONE WILL KNOW. (p. 16)

Put on a show is a tournure idiom which consists of four words. As a tournure idiom, **put on a show** has *a* as indefinite article. The meaning of **put on a show** is ‘show off’

2. She **falls back a sleep** while sitting. She snores. Her head drops, startling her awake. (p. 17)

The structure of **fall back a sleep** is verb, adverb, indefinite article and verb. **Fall back a sleep** has meaning ‘sleep again’

3. OLAF

(to Kristoff)

Ooh. Hey, **do me a favor**, grab my butt. (p. 76)

Do me a favor is a noun phrase idiom which consists of verb, pronoun, indefinite article, and noun. *Do me a favor* is a separable idiom which can be separated by another word within the idiom. The meaning from *do me a favor* is 'to help someone'.

4. The Duke's thugs *exchange a look*. Suddenly, a mass of snow rises from the ground behind Hans. It's Marshmallow, Elsa's snow guard. (p. 88)

The constituent of *exchange a look* is verb, indefinite article, and noun. *Exchange a look* is a separable noun phrase idiom which can be separated by an object after the verb. The meaning of *exchange a look* is 'looked at each other'.

4.1.3. Irreversible Binomial Idiom

Irreversible Binomial Idiom is a kind of idioms consists two words which separated by conjunction. Irreversible has pattern A and/or B. A and B in this term has each function. A and B are mutually complementary, B become the variation of A, B is the opposite of A, and B as a consequence of A.

1. Anna bursts out of her room, wearing her coronation dress. She finishes pinning ribbons in her hair. Seeing the *hustle and bustle* of preparations, she can't help but SING. (p. 14)

Hustle and bustle is irreversible binomial idiom which consists of verb, conjunction and, and verb. In this sentence, the word *hustle and bustle* are mutually complementary each other because they are verb and they have similar meaning. *Hustle and bustle* means 'busy and noisy activity'

2. Elsa is surrounded. It's *do or die*. In two swift moves, Elsa traps one thug in a cage of spikes that threaten his neck. (89)

Do or die is irreversible binomial idiom which consists of verb, conjunction or, and die. In this idiom, the function of *die* is the opposite of *do*. The meaning of *do or die* is 'to try to achieve a goal or fail making the effort'.

3. Back up top, Olaf emerges from the woods. He's a complete mess, all his body parts are in the wrong places. He *huffs and puffs*, struggling to run. (p. 74)

The constituent of *huff and puff* is verb, conjunction and, and verb. The function of *puff* is to embody a variation upon *huff*. The meaning of *huff and puff* is 'to breathe in a noisy manner'.

4.1.4. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal Compound Idiom is a common form of idiom. Some words are combined into one, but its meaning is not based on its constituent elements. This kind contains primary nominal which pattern can be adjective + noun, noun + noun, and verb + noun.

1. He offers her a hand and *their eyes meet*. Chemistry. He helps her to her feet. (p. 18)

The structure of *eyes meet* is verb and noun. *Eyes meet* is phrasal compound that includes into inseparable phrasal compound which is cannot be added an object between the word eye and meet. The meaning of *eyes meet* is 'looked each other'.

2. The Northern Lights shine as Anna struggles, *out of breath*, reaching the top of a hill. (p. 38)

Out of breath is phrasal compound idiom which consists of adverbial particle and noun. In this sentence, noun (*breath*) become the head of phrasal compound. *Out of breath* is intransitive phrasal compound because there is no object after the idiom. The meaning of *out of breath* is 'to become an adult'

3. OLAF (CONT'D)
THE HOT AND THE COLD ARE BOTH SO INTENSE / PUT 'EM TOGETHER, IT JUST *MAKES SENSE!* (p. 57)

The constituent of *makes sense* is verb and noun. *Make sense* is intransitive phrasal compound because there is no object. *Make sense* includes to unseparable phrasal compound. *Make sense* means 'to be reasonable'.

4. ANNA (CONT'D)
PLEASE DON'T SLAM THE DOOR.
YOU DON'T HAVE TO KEEP YOUR DISTANCE ANYMORE.
'CAUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
I FINALLY UNDERSTAND.
FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
WE CAN FIX THIS *HAND IN HAND*.
WE CAN HEAD DOWN THIS MOUNTAIN TOGETHER.
YOU DON'T HAVE TO LIVE IN FEAR.
'CAUSE FOR THE FIRST TIME IN FOREVER,
I WILL BE RIGHT HERE. (p. 68)

Hand in hand is phrasal compound which consists of noun + adverbial particle + noun. *Hand in hand* includes into inseparable phrasal compound. The meaning of *hand in hand* is 'together, one with the other'

5. TROLLS (VARIOUS)
SO SHE'S A BIT OF A FIXER UPPER, THAT'S A *MINOR THING*.
THIS QUOTE "ENGAGEMENT" IS A FLEX ARRANGEMENT. (85)

Minor thing consists of adjective and adverb. *Minor thing* includes into inseparable phrasal compound verb which cannot be added a word within it. *Minor thing* means 'unimportant'.

6. HANS
We are here to find Princess Anna. *Be on guard*, but no harm is to come to the Queen. Do you understand? (p. 88)

The phrasal compound *be on guard* consists of adverbial particle and noun. The phrasal compound is transitive verb because it can be added by an object between the word

on and guard. The meaning of *be on guard* is ‘to be careful to avoid being tricked or getting into a dangerous situation’.

7. MARSHMALLOW

Go away! He slams a fist inches from Hans. Hans deftly dodges out of the way. All of the guards *take up arms* against Marshmallow, who quickly knocks them over. (p. 88)

Take up arms is phrasal compound which consists of verb + adverb + noun. In this sentence, *take up arms* includes into inseparable phrasal compound. *Take up arms* means ‘to prepare to fight against someone or something.’

4.1.5. Incorporating Verb Idiom

Incorporating verb idioms is a kind of idiom which the first element is either a noun or an adjective which is attached to a verb (e.g. *to baby-sit*, *to sight-see*)

1. MOTHER

Because the Queen has *come of age*.
It’s Coronation Day!
Meaning ‘to become an adult’ (p. 12)

The constituent of *come of age* is verb and noun. In this sentence, the word *age* followed by a preposition attached to verb *come*. *Come of age* cannot be separated by another word because it includes into inseparable incorporating verb idiom. The meaning of *come of age* is ‘to become an adult’.

2. ELSA

...Just *take care* of my sister. (p. 105)

Take care is incorporating verb idiom which consists of a verb and adjective. The adjective is attached into verb. *Take care* includes into separable incorporating verb idiom because it can be separated by an object. The meaning of *take care* is ‘to attend or nurse’.

3. -INT. EMPTY LIBRARY — DAY. *Looks like* no one’s around.

ANNA (9) (CONT’D)

IT GETS A LITTLE LONELY ALL THESE EMPTY ROOMS. (p. 10)

The structure of *looks like* is verb and verb. *Looks like* is includes into inseparable idiom which cannot be added another word between the word *looks* and *like*. The meaning of *look like* is ‘to give the appearance of predicting (something).’

4. -EXT. CEMETERY — DAY. Anna *looks small*, standing before her people, beside burial stones. (p. 11)

Looks small is incorporating verb idiom which consists of verb and adjective. The adjective *small* attaches to the verb *look*. In this sentence, *look small* cannot be separated by another word because it includes into inseparable idiom. *Look small* means ‘someone feel weak or helpless’.

5. ANNA

Yes. **Pay attention**. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she has a thing about dirt. (p. 46)

The construction of the idiom **pay attention** is verb and noun. The noun *attention* attaches to verb *pay*. **Pay attention** cannot be separated by another word because it includes into separable idiom. **Pay attention** has meaning ‘to give attention (to someone or something)’.

6. KRISTOFF

You almost **set me on fire!**

Anna reaches out a hand, pulls Kristoff back onto the sled. (p. 49)

The constituent of **set on fire** is verb, adverbial particle, and noun. **Set on fire** is includes into transitive incorporating verb idiom because it has an object which puts after the verb. It shows that **set on fire** is separable idiom which can separated by an object within it. **Set on fire** means ‘make someone in dangerous situation’.

7. As they step out of the thick trees, Anna **catches sight** of something far below. (51)

Catch sight is incorporating verb idiom which consists of verb and noun. The noun attaches into the verb. **Catch sight** includes into unseparable incorporating verb idiom because it can be separated by another word. The meaning of **catch sight** is ‘to get a quick look at someone or something’.

8. KRISTOFF

All right, **take it easy**. I gotcha. (64)

Take easy is incorporating verb idiom which consists of verb and adjective. The adjective ‘easy’ attaches into verb ‘take’. In this sentence, **take easy** includes into transitive idiom which has a direct objet. The pronoun *it* is the object of **take easy**. It shows that **take easy** is separable incorporating verb idiom. **Take easy** means ‘Calm down.; Relax.; Do not get excited’.

9. KRISTOFF

Stay out of sight, Olaf!

OLAF

I will!

He disappears into the village streets. (p. 92)

Stay out of sight is incorporating verb idiom which consits of verb and noun. The noun *sight* attaches into the verb phrase *stay out*. In this sentence, **stay out of sight** is inseparable incorporating verb idiom which cannot be separated by another words. The meaning of **stay out of sight** is ‘not visible’.

10. Anna moves blindly across the fjord. Anna’s hands frost over an icy blue. She stumbles on, determined. But she’s **running out of time**. (p. 104)

The constituent of *run out of time* is verb and noun. The noun *time* attaches to the verb phrase *run out*. It shows that *run out of time* includes into inseparable incorporating verb idiom which cannot be separated by another word. The meaning of *run of time* is ‘to have no time left.’

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the previous analysis on whole script, it is found that Frozen’s film script contains various idiomatic expressions. However, by using Makai’s theory (1994), it is found out that there are five types of idiom found in the film’s script. Those types are phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, phrasal compound idiom, and incorporating verb idiom. The number of idiomatic expressions use in the film script is 80 with phrasal verb idiom is appeared 57 times, tournure idiom is four times, irreversible binomial idiom is three times, phrasal compound idiom is seven times, and incorporating verb idiom is nine times.

The meaning of idiomatic expressions which are found in the Frozen’s film script is commonly assigned in the dictionary of idiom. There are idioms in which the meaning based on context, while the meaning based on the dictionary of idioms. It is indicated that the contextual meaning of idioms could have in common with the meaning of words contain in the dictionary or the real meaning of its idioms.

Furthermore, it can be said that in understanding the meaning of idioms, in addition to see the original meaning, it need to see the context when the idioms is uttered or spoken. So, it is proved that a meaning os having a close relationship with its context.

REFERENCES

- Aitchison, Jean. 2010. *Undestand Linguistics*. Grat Briatain: MPS Limited, A Macmillan Company.
- Chaer, Abdul. 2007. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Chalker, Sylvia and Edmund Weiner. 1994. *Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar*. New York: Oxford University Press).
- Cooper, C. R. Greenbaum. 1998. *Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches*. Beverly Hills/London/New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- Fromkin, Victoria and Robert Rodman. 1983. *An Introduction to Language Third Edition*. New York: CBS College Publishing
- Kridalaksana, Harimurti. 2008. *Kamus Linguistic Edisi Keempat*. Jakarta: CV Gramedia.
- Makkai, Adam. 1994. *Idiom Structure in English*. Netherlands: Mouton & Co. NV Publisher.
- Merriam, Sharan B. 2009. *Qualitative Research: A Guide to Design and Implementation 2nd Edition*. Jossey-Bass.

- McMordie, W & Jennifer Seidl. 1980. *English Idioms and How to Use Them*. Jakarta: PT Intermasa.
- Saeed, John I. 1997. *Semantics*. Malden: Blackwell Published LTd.
- Seidl, J. And W Mc. Mordie. 1978. *English Idiom and How to Use Them*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Sugiyono. 2009. *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif Kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suhayat, Yayat. 2008. *Makna dalam Wacana: Prinsip-prinsip Semantik dan Pragmatik*. Bandung: CV. Yrama Widya.
- Tarigan, Henry G. 2009. *Pengajaran Semantik*. Bandung: Angkasa