

## CHAPTER IV

### AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN FROZEN MOVIE SCRIPT

This chapter contained data analysis and discussion based on Swan's theory of categories of idiomatic expression. Even more, this discussion also based on Howard's theory about understanding of idiomatic expression. Thus, this chapter consists of two part, the exposure of categories of idiomatic expression in Frozen movie script and those categorized Idiomatic Expression understood. From both of script, there were founded 58 dialogues those content of idiomatic expression.

#### **4.1 categories of Idiomatic Expression are found in Frozen movie script**

In analyzing the categories of idiomatic expression the researcher use both of script, the categories of idiomatic expression based on Swan's theory, they are Opened classes idiom (verb idiom, noun idiom, adjective idiom, adverb idiom), closed classes idiom (idiom with proposition, idiom with conjunction), and idiom with special categories (idiom from metaphor, short idiom, miscellaneous verbal idiom, everyday expression).

##### **4.1.1 Opened Classes Idiom**

The first categories is opened classes idiom, in this categories have four sub-categories, there are Verb idiom have 38 data idiomatic expression and Noun idiom have 10 data idiomatic expression, and Adjective idiom have 6

idiomatic expression and then Adverb idiom have 1 data idiomatic expression

. According to Swan (1995 : 221) open class is one whose membership is in principle unlimited, varying from time and between one speaker to another. The category of open class are noun, verb, adjective, and adverb. Moreover pearly categories the idiom into as follow:

#### 4.1.1.1 Verb Idiom

As explained before that idiom is formed from two or more word that is formed to get a new meaning. Thus, verb idiom has function as verb in the sentence.

##### 1. Transitive verb

This verb has several types, as follow:

##### Data 1

- “Kick us out and says, a little stretchown the road”  
(berkelanjutan) (Scene 5, act 3)

From the data 1 in sentence is “Kick us out and says a little own the road” ( Frozen, Scene 5, act 3), this idiom consist Transitive verb + Part. ‘Stretch’ the meaning is *bekas*, and ‘own the road’ the meaning is *jalan*. In idiom ‘Stretch own the road’ have a meaning *berkelanjutan*.

## Data 2

“Series of doors in my face”.(mengintip) (Scene 3, act 3)

From the data above, in sentence “Series of doors in my face”.,(Frozen, Scene 3, act 3). This idiom consist Transitive verb + Part. “*Doors in*” have meaning *dalam pintu*, and ‘*my face*’ have meaning *muka saya*. In idiomatic expression “Series of doors in my face” have meaning *mengintip*.

## Data 3

- “This is getting out of hand”. (diluar kendali) (Scene 1, act 12)

From the data above, in sentence “This getting out of hand”, (Frozen, Scene 1, act 12) this idiom consist Transitive verb + Prep Type I. “This getting out” have meaning *pergi keluar*, and ‘of hand’ have meaning *tangan*. In idiomatic expression ‘This getting out of hand’ have meaning *diluar kendali*.

## Data 4

- “Cutie, I’m going to keep you”. (menyelamatkan) (Scene 3, act 5)

From the data above, in sentence “Cutie, I’m going to keep you”, (Frozen, Scene 3, act 5). ‘going to’ have meaning *pergi* and ‘keep’ have meaning *tetap*. In idiomatic expression “ I’m going to keep you” have meaning *menyelamatkan*.

**Data 5**

- “I will leave the fun”. ( meninggalkan semuanya) (Scene 4, act 19)

From the data above, in sentence “I will leave the fun”, (Frozen, Scene 4, act 19). ‘leave’ have meaning *meninggalkan*, and ‘the fun’ have meaning *kebahagiaan*. Idiomatic expression “Leave the fun” have meaning *meninggalkan semuanya*.

**Data 6**

- “ We will lock the gates”. ( menutup semua pintu) (Scene 4, act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “ Lock the gates” (Frozen, Scene 4, act 13). ‘lock’ have meaning *mengunci*, and ‘the gates’ have meaning *gerbang*. In idiomatic expression “lock the gates” have meaning *menutup semua pintu*.

**Data 7**

- “Just watching the hours tick by”. ( bosan ) (Scene 4, act 6)

From the data above, in sentence “Just watching the hours tick by”, (Frozen, Scene 4, act 6). ‘ watching’ have meaning *menonton*, and ‘the hours’ have meaning *jam..* in idiomatic expression “Watching the hours tick by” have meaning *bosan*.

**Data 8**

- “Someday we will go get our pay an scream out a here”. ( meninggalkan semua aktifitas yang selama ini dilakukan) ( Scene 10, act 9)

From the data above, in sentence “Someday I will go get our pay an scream out a here”( Frozen, Scene 10,act 9). ‘go get our’ have meaning *kita pergi*. In idiomatic expression ‘go get our’ have meaning *meninggalkan semua aktifitas yang selama in idilakukan*.

**Data 9**

- “I could get you strung up on a tree so easy it even funny”. ( melihat keluar seolah-olah pohon itu menyenangkan) (Scene 3, act 4)

From the data above, in sentence “I could get you strung on a tree so easy it even funny” (Frozen, Scene 3, act 4). ‘strung up on a tree” have meaning *menjangkau sebuah pohon*. In idiomatic expression ‘I could get you strung up on a tree to easy it even funny’ have meaning *melihat keluar seolah-olah pohon itu menyenangkan*.

## b. Intransitive verb

**Data 10**

- “Come on, Elsa”. ( ayo Elsa) ( scene 1, act 3)

From the data above, in sentence “Come on, Elsa” (Frozen, Scene 1, act 3) have meaning *ayo Elsa*, and in idiomatic expression have meaning *ayo, Elsa too*.

#### Data 11

- “Hang in there, Sven”. (tunggu disini) (Scene 1, act 1)

From the data above, in sentence “Hang in there, Sven” (Frozen, Scene 1, act 1) have meaning *tunggu*, and in idiomatic expression have meaning *tunggu too*.

#### Data 12

- “ I’m right out here for you”. ( selalu menunggu untukmu) (Scene 3,act 4)

From the data above, in sentence “I’m right out here for you” (Frozen, Scene 3, act 4). ‘Right’ have meaning *benar*, and ‘ out here’ have meaning *disini*. In idiomatic expression ‘right out here for you’ have meaning *selalu menunggu untukmu*.

#### Data 13

- “Then he set up on the bank and his hat dripped down on his bleu coat and ran down his back”. ( menutupi) (Scene 9, act 8)

From the data above, in sentence “Then he set up on the bank and his hat dripped down on his bleu coat and ran down his back” (Frozen,

Scene 9, act 8). ‘set up on’ have meaning *menyusunrapih*, in idiomatic expression ‘set up on’ have meaning *menutupi*

#### Data 14

- “You drink out of a gutter if you was thirsty” (tanpasisa) (Scene 7, act 21)

From the above, in sentence -“You drink out of a gutter if you was thirsty” (Frozen, Scene 7, act 21) . ‘drink out of’ have meaning *banyakminum*. In idiomatic expression have meaning *tanpasisa*.

#### Data 15

- “And maybe they gang up on the big guy”. ( berkumpul) (Scene 7, act 7)

From the data above, in sentence “ and maybe they gang up on the big guy” (Frozen, Scene 7, act 7). In idiomatic expression ‘gang up on’ have meaning *berkumpul*.

#### Data 16

- “Turn away and slam the door”. ( meninggalkan) (Scene 4, act 15)

From the data above, in sentence “Turn away and slam the door” (Frozen, Scene 4, act 15) , in idiomatic expression ‘turn away’ have meaning *meninggalkan*.

**Data 16**

- “He took a powder and just coming back”. ( pergi) (Scene 9, act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “ he took a powder and just coming back, (Frozen, Scene 9 act 13), in idiomatic expression ‘ took a powder’ have meaning *pergi*.

**Data 17**

- “Open those gates so I may unlock your secrets and exploit your riches”.  
( tidak berbicara apa-apa ) (Scene 4, act 11)

From the data above, in sentence “Open the gates so I may unlock your secrets and exploit your riches” (Frozen, Scene 4, act 11). In idiomatic expression ‘unlock your secrets’ have meaning *tidak berbicara apa-apa*.

**Data 18**

- “Tonight I image me gown and all”. (bersama) (Scene 15 act 9)

From the data above, in sentence “Tonight I image me gown and all” (Frozen, Scene 15 act 9). In idiomatic expression ‘gown and’ have meaning *bersama*.

**Data 19**

- “And I know it is totally crazy to dream I would find romance”.  
(sesuatu yang tak mungkin) (Scene 15 act 6)



From the data above, in sentence “ And I know it is totally crazy to dream I would find romance” (Frozen, Scene 15 act 6 ), ‘ totally crazy’ have meaning *sangat gila*, and in idiomatic expression ‘totally crazy’ have meaning *sesuatu yang tidak mungkin*.

#### Data 20

- “I’m getting what I’m dreaming of”. ( mengejar mimpi) (Scene 15, act 7)

From the data above, in sentence ‘I’m getting what I’m dreaming of’ (Frozen, Scene 15 act 7), in idiomatic expression ‘getting what I’m dreaming’ have meaning *mengejar mimpi*.

#### Data 21

- “I have been searching my whole life to in my own place (Frozen Scene 6 act 11)

From the data above, in sentence “I have been searching my whole life to in my own place “(Frozen, Scene 6 act 11), in idiomatic expression ‘searching my whole’ have meaning *mencari keberadaannya*.

#### Data 22

- “And the fears that once controlled me”. ( takterkendali) (Scene 16, act 5)

From the data above, in sentence “ An the fears that once controlled me” (Frozen, Scene 16 act 5), in idiomatic expression ‘ the fears that once controlled me’ have meaning *takterkendali*.

### Data 23

- “And I will rise like the break of dawn”.(sepertimelayang) (Scene 14 act 12)

From the data above, in sentence “ An I will rise like the break of dawn” (Frozen, Scene 14 act 12), in idiomatic expression ‘will rise like the break of dawn’ have meaning *seperti melayang..*

### Data 24

- “I want you to take me up”. ( membawa) (scene 6, act 17)

From the data above, in sentence “ I want you to take me up” (Frozen, Scene 6 act 17). In idiomatic expression ‘take me up’ have meaning *membawa*.

### Data 25

- “The guys in weed start a party out to dinner, Elsa”. ( bersenang-senang) (Scene 5, act 4)

From the data above, in sentence “The guys in weed start a party out to dinner ,Elsa”. (Frozen, Scene 5act 4). In idiomatic expression have meaning *bersenang-senang*.

From the data above, the first sub-categories is verb idiom, in verb idiom has 25 data analysis idiomatic expression.

#### 4.1.1.2 Noun Idiom

The second sub-categories is noun idiom. in this sub-categories have 8 data idiomatic expression The noun idiom has function as a noun in a sentence, it happened from kinds of word which is combined to get a new meaning.

##### Data 26

- “She is ice cold”. (beku) (Frozen, Scene 17, act 25)

From the data above, in sentence “She’s ice cold” (Frozen, Scene 17 act 25), in idiomatic expression ‘ice cold’ have meaning *beku*.

##### Data 27

- “Are you some sort of love expert?”.( cinta sejati) (Scene 5 act 17)

From the data above, in sentence.” Are you some sort of love expert?” (Frozen, Scene 5act 17). In idiomatic expression ‘Love expert’ have meaning *cintasejati*.

##### Data 28

- “But I just paid it off.” ( berharap) (Scene, 9, act 21)

From the data above, in sentence “But I just paid off (Frozen, Scene 9, act 21). In idiomatic expression ‘paid off’ have meaning *berharap*.

#### **Data 29**

- “Hold up, we are coming”. ( ayo) (Scene 20 act 15)

From the data above, in sentence “Hold up, we are coming” (Frozen, Scene 20 act 15), in idiomatic expression ‘ hold up’ have meaning *ayo*.

#### **Data 30**

- “As quickly as it had come, the wind died, and the clearing was quite again”. ( tidak ada angin) (Scene 19 act 20)

From the data above, in sentence “As quickly as it had come, the wind died, and the clearing was quite again” (Frozen, Scene 19 act 20). In idiomatic expression ‘ the wind died’ have meaning *tidak ada angin*.

#### **Data 31**

- “If she tangles with you, Anna” ( tidak ingin bertengkar) (Scene 13, act 24)

From the data above, in sentence “if she tangles with you, Anna”. (Frozen, Scene 13act 24). In idiomatic expression ‘tangles with you’ have meaning *tidak ingin bertengkar*.

**Data 32**

- “Why are you hanging off the earth like a bat?” ( jatuh) (Scene 13 act 17)

From the data above, in sentence “Why are you hanging off the earth like a bat?” (Frozen, Scene 13act 17). In idiomatic expression ‘hanging off’ have meaning *jatuh*.

**Data 33**

- “That makes things easier for me.” (mudah) (Scene 13 act 11)

From the data above, in sentence “Thank makes things easier for me” (Frozen, Scene 13 act 11). In idiomatic expression ‘ things easier for me’ have meaning *mudah*.

From the data above, the second sub-categories is Noun idiom. in noun idiom has 8 data analysis idiomatic expression.

**4.1.1.2 Adjective Idiom**

This idiom has function as an adjective, idiom happened when it combined two or more kind of kinds of words. In this sub-categories have 6 data idiomatic expression. To get more detail about it, the researcher will describe it below:

**Data 34**

- “You was gonna leave your big flapper shut an leave me do the talking”. (pembohong) (Scene 21 act 18)

From the data above, in sentence “You was gonna leave your big flapper shut an leave me do to talking” (Frozen, Scene 21 act 18). In idiomatic expression ‘leave me do the talking’ have meaning *pembohong*.

**Data 35**

- “We need Elsa bring back summer”. (mngembalikan) (Scene 9 act 21)

From the data above, in sentence “We need Elsa bring back summer” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 21). In idiomatic expression ‘bring back’ have meaning *mengembalikan*.

**Data 36**

- “But sometimes I like to close my eyes, and image what it would be like when summer does come”. (menutup mata) (Scene 9 act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “but sometimes I like to close my eyes, and image it would be like when summer does come”, (Frozen Scene 9 act 13). In idiomatic expression ‘to close my eyes’ have meaning *menutup mata*.

**Data 37**

- “Bees will buzz, kids will blow dandelion fuzz and I will be doing whatever snow does in summer”. ( *berharap*) (Scene 9, act 26)

From the data above, in sentence “ Bess will buzz, kids will blow dandelion fuzz and I will be doing whatever snow does in summer” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 26). In idiomatic expression ‘bees will buzz’ have meaning *berharap*.

**Data 38**

- “Bet’s she would clear out for twenty bucks”. (*pergi untuk kebaikan*) (Scene 10 act 12)

From the data above, in sentence “Bet’s she would clear out for twenty bucks” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 12), in idiomatic expression ‘ clear out for twenty bucks’ have meaning *pergi untuk kebaikan*.

**Data 39**

- “You seen guys like that, and you? Always scrappy”. (*selalu agresif*) (Scene 9 act 21)

From the data above, in sentence “You seen guys like that, and you? Always scrappy” (Frozen Scene 9 act 21), in idiomatic expression ‘ always scrappy’ have meaning *selalu agresif*.

From the data above, the third sub-categories is adjective idiom. in adjective idiom has 6 data analysis idiomatic expression.

#### 4.1.2 Close Class Idiom

The second categories is close class idiom. in this categories have two sub-categories there are idiom as preposition and idiom as conjunction. In this categories have 10 data idiomatic expression.

According to Swan (1995 :222) said that close class contain a fixed and usually small number of member words, which are the same for all of the speakers of the language, or the dialect and which do not lose or add members without a structural alteration in the grammar of the language as a whole. Preposition and conjunction are included to this class.

##### 4.1.2.1 Idiom as Preposition

Idiom as preposition means that the idiom here has function as s preposition in a sentence. In this sub categories have 6 data analysis idiomatic expression.

##### Data 40

- “You kind of set of an eternal winter everywhere”. (mengubah)  
(Frozen, Scene 26, act 4)

From the data above, in sentence “you kind of set an eternal winter everywhere” (Frozen, scene 26 act 4). In idiomatic expression ‘ of set of an eternal’ have meaning *mengubah*.



**Data 41**

- “To escape from the storm inside of me”. ( badai menghampiri)  
(Scene 8 act 17)

From the data above, in sentence “to escape from the storm inside of me” (Frozen, Scene 8 act 17). In idiomatic expression ‘to escape from the storm inside of me’ have meaning *badai menghampiri*.

**Data 42**

- “You keep me in hot water all the time”. (berada dalam masalah)  
(Scene 11 act 22)

From the data above, in sentence “You keep me in hot water all the time” (Frozen Scene 11act 22). In idiomatic expression ‘ in hot water’ have meaning *berada dalam masalah*.

**Data 43**

- “Watch out for my butt” ( tidak perduli) (Scene 11 act 6)

From the data above, in sentence “Watch out for my butt” (frozen, Scene 11 act 6). In idiomatic expression ‘watch out for my butt’ have meaning *tidak perduli*.

**Data 44**

- “It will be like landing on a pillow”. ( pendaratan yang baik) (Frozen ,  
Scene 9 act 9)

From the data above, in sentence “It will be like landing on a pillow” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 9). In idiomatic expression ‘landing on pillow’ have meaning *pendaratan yang baik*.

#### **Data 45**

- “He is a bit of a fixer-upper”. ( pembuat masalah) (Scene 9 act 12)

From the data above, in sentence ‘ He is a bit of a fixer-upper’ (Frozen, Scene 9 act 12). In idiomatic expression‘ he is a bit of a fixer-upper’ have meaning *pembuat masalah*.

From the above, in idiom as preposition has 6 data analysis idiomatic expression.

#### **4.1.2.2 Idiom as Conjunction**

This idiom means that the idiom here has function as a conjunction in the sentence. In this sub-categories have 4 data analysis .

#### **Data 46**

- “ He was sore as hell when you wasn’t here to go out this morning”.(marah sekali) (Scene 9 act 21)

From the data above, in sentence “He was sore as hell when you wasn’t here to go out this morning” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 21). In idiomatic expression ‘ sore as hell’ have meaning *marah sekali*.

**Data 47**

- “The way to fix up this fixer-upper”. ( jalan keluar) (Scene 9 act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “The way to fix up this fixer-upper” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 13). In idiomatic expression ‘ this fixer-upper’ have meaning *jalan keluar*.

**Data 48**

- “You might as well set down”. (segera melarikan diri) (Scene 10, act 12)

From the data above, in sentence “You might as well set down” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 12), in idiomatic expression ‘as well set down’ have meaning *segera melarikan diri*.

**Data 48**

- “We need each other to raise us up and around us out”. ( mengangkat) (Scene 6, act 17)

From the data above, in sentence “We need each other to raise us up and around us out” (Frozen, Scene 6 act 17). In idiomatic expression ‘ raise us up’ have meaning *mengangkat*.

From the data above, the writer explains that the forms of idiom using preposition and conjunction has been formed from the word forms noun and adjective. Furthermore, the forms of idiom can be found in

Frozen Movie Script. As mention above the forms of idiom using preposition and conjunction where beside it has a word group.

#### 4.1.3 Idiom with Special category

The third categories Idiom with special category, this category have four sub-categories. And in this categories have 10 data analysis idiomatic expression.

##### 4.1.3.1 Short Idiom

The idiom are used as ordinary noun. As explained before that this idiom is formed from noun with idiomatic origins. In this sub-categories have 2 data analysis idiomatic expression.

##### Data 49

- “I said what stake you got in this guy”. (tertarik kepada seseorang) (scene 5 act 11)

From the data above, in sentence “I said what stake you got in this guy” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 11). In idiomatic expression ‘stake’ have meaning *tertarik kepada seseorang*.

##### Data 50

- “She is a rattan if I ever seen one”. (situasi menyedihkan) (Scene, 22 act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “She is a rattan if I ever seen one” (Frozen, Scene 22 act 13). In idiomatic expression ‘ a rattan’ have meaning *situasi yang menyedihkan*.

Some part of idiom is included in noun type, because the idiom above is a noun, then it concluded the noun idiom type but because of the idiom is short then it called short idiom because the idiom is also formed from noun.

#### 4.1.3.2 Idiom from Metaphor

There are many idioms derived from metaphor, ranging from single word. It is sometimes possible to guess the origin of these idiom.in this sub-categories have 2 data analysis idiomatic expression.

##### Data 51

- “Especially for a man in heels”. ( seorang bertubuh pendek) (Scene 4 act 13)

From the data above, in sentence “ especially for a man in heels” (frozen, Scene 4 act 13). In idiomatic expression ‘ men in heels’ have meaning *seoran gbertubuh pendek*.

##### Data 52

- “ Like a chicken with the face of a monkey, I fly.” ( tidak punya malu) (Scene 5 act 21)

From the data above, in sentence “Like a chicken with the face of a monkey, I fly” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 21). In idiomatic expression ‘like a chicken with the face of monkey’ have meaning *tidak punya malu*.

#### 4.1.3.3 Miscellaneous Verbal Idiom

As explained before this idiom based on verb. Most of them are very common and we expect to hear them in natural, everyday conversation. In this sub-categories have 2 data analysis idiomatic expression.

##### Data 53

- “It will be like landing on a pillow”. (Scene 9 act 20)

From the data above, in sentence “It will be like landing on a pillow” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 20). In idiomatic expression ‘landing on pillow’ have meaning *pendaratan yang baik*.

##### Data 54

- “Kids will blow dandelion fuzz and I will be doing whatever snow does in summer.”

from the data above, in sentence “Kids will blow dandelion fuzz and I will be doing whatever snow does in summer” (Frozen, scene 10), in idiomatic expression ‘doing whatever now does in summer’ have meaning *melakukan apa saja saat summer tiba*.

#### 4.1.3.4 Everyday Expression

Many idiomatic expression are used in daily conversation these are often polite phrase used in specific situation as a matter of custom. In this sub-categories have 4 data analysis idiomatic expression Everyday expression of idiom consist of:

##### 1. Greeting

###### Data 55

- “ Welcome to coronation day”.

From the data above, in sentence “welcome to coronation day” (Frozen, Scene 4). In idiomatic expression have meaning *hari penobatan telah tiba*.

##### 2. Responding to thanks

###### Data 56

- “ You don’t look fuller, but more beautiful, thanks”.

From the data above, in sentence “ you don’t look fuller, but more beautiful, thanks” (Frozen, Scene 4). In idiomatic expression have meaning *terima kasih*.

##### 3. Giving / refusing permission

###### Data 57

- “ Excuse me, pardon, sorry Elsa. I want to present my friend”.

From the data above, in sentence “Excuse me, pardon, Sorry Elsa” (Frozen, Scene 4), in idiomatic expression have meaning *permisi*

#### 4. Congratulation

##### **Data 58**

- “ Queen Elsa for Arandelle!.

From the data above, in sentence “Queen Elsa for Arandelle!” (Frozen, Scene 4). In idiomatic expression have meaning *Selamat untuk queen Elsa.*

#### **4.2 Categorized Idiomatic Expression Understood**

Based on the data above those English idioms are often found in everyday language, both oral or written. Someone could understand something only by studying it. To understand a story, we must learn it very careful, and so is in Frozen Movie script, there are many idiom will helped in understanding the whole story because of more longer the story, more difficult to understand. According to Howard (1984: 52) that “Short sentence are easier to understand, the longer sentence, the more danger there is of confusion or ambiguity, and the more likely it is that the reader’s attention will be lost”.

It is clear that the reader can be easy to understand the work, while the author can select a language that something idiomatic expression is difficult to be understand by the reader. According to Ilson 1986: 10)



explain that the first fact that idiomatic nature makes them perplexing to a foreign learner. Secondly, that many of them are semantically unpredictable.

From the statement above, that the meaning and form of idiom cannot be changed.

#### **4.2.1 Lexical Meaning**

As explained before that lexical meaning is the meaning that has language elements individually apart from context. Like the meaning of idiom in Frozen Movie script.

Furthermore, Honey (1989: 4) said that “ idiom involves the set of speech which are not subject to generalized are peculiar to one language at any one time”. The statement above, means that the idiom that is used based on the background of the story happened,

#### **4.2.2 Grammatical Meaning**

The grammatical meaning as explained before as the real meaning based on the ordinary depend on the context that used it. Greenbaum and Whitcut (1986: 36) explain that idiom as “ a peculiarity of phraseology approved by usage and often having a meaning other that it logical or grammatical one”.

**Data 4.1**

“Anna, Tickle Bump”

From the data above, in sentence, “Anna, Tickle Bumps” (Frozen, Scene 2, act 7) in Lexical meaning have meaning a small hill made a snow, in can be used to jumps around. But in Grammatical meaning have meaning Tickle Bumps. In this dialogue, tell about Anna and Elsa play snow together, and Elsa show her magic to Anna.

**Data 4.2**

“Hang On”

From the data above, in sentence “Hang on” (Frozen, Scene 5), in lexical meaning have meaning wait and in Grammatical meaning have meaning wait too. In this dialogue tell about Kristoff and Sven waiting Anna.

**Data 4.3**

“Just Can’t”

From the data above, in sentence “I just can’t” (frozen, Scene 2 act 15). In lexical meaning have meaning go back to sleep, but in grammatical meaning have meaning can not. In this dialogue tell about Anna invite Elsa to play together but Elsa instruction to Anna to go back to sleep.

**Data 4.4**

“Getting out of”

From the data above, in sentence, “ This is getting out of hard” (Frozen, Scene 2 act 6). In Lexical meaning have meaning out of control, but in grammatical meaning have meaning close to. In this dialogue tell about Anna is fall, cause magic Elsa out of control.

**Data4.5**

“Ice Cold”

From the data above, in sentence “She’s ice cold” (Frozen, Scene 3), in Lexical meaning have meaning Frozen, but in grammatical meaning have meaning ice cold. In this dialogue tell about Anna almost frozen, cause magic Elsa.

**Data 4.6**

“Going to”

From the data above, in sentence “Cutie, I’m going to keep you” (Frozen, Scene 4 act 6), in lexical meaning have meaning trying to rescue, but in grammatical meaning have meaning going to. In this dialogue tell about Trolls trying to rescue Anna.

**Data 4.7**

“Leave the fun”

From the data above, in sentence “ I will leave the fun” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 15). In lexical meaning have meaning life the pleasure and forget everything that has happened. But in grammatical meaning have meaning lonely. In this dialogue tell about Elsa, leaveArandelle.

**Data 4.8**

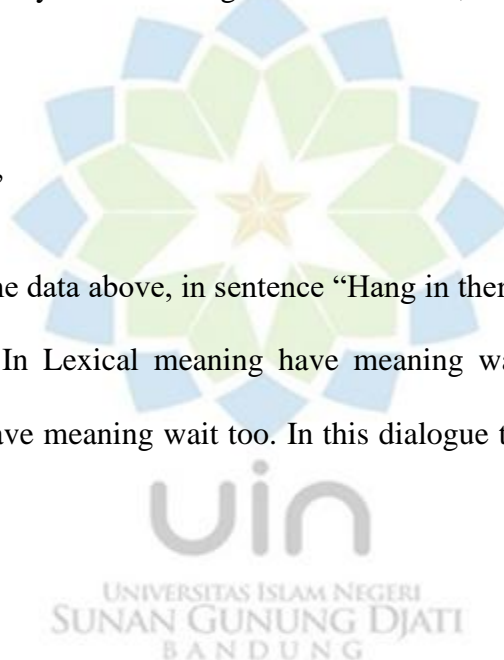
“Hang in”

From the data above, in sentence “Hang in there, Sven” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 11). In Lexical meaning have meaning wait, and in grammatical meaning have meaning wait too. In this dialogue tell about Kristoff tell to Sven.

**Data 4.9**

“Calm down”

From the data above, in sentence “Calm down” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 6). In lexical meaning have meaning take care, but in grammatical meaning have meaning calm down. In this dialogue tell about Kristoff tell to Anna.



**Data 4.10**

“To wake you”

From the data above, in sentence “Oh, Sorry to wake you ma’am”, in lexical meaning have meaning wake up, an in grammatical meaning have meaning wake up too. In this dialogue tell about coronation day.

**Data 4.11**

“Have been up for hours”

From the data above, in sentence “Have been up or hours” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 9). In lexical meaning have meaning wait for hour, an in grammatical meaning have meaning wait for hour too.

**Data 4.12**

“Beautiful stranger”

From the data above, in sentence “ A beautiful stranger” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 12) in lexical meaning have meaning Remote place but has a perfect beauty. But, in grammatical meaning have meaning beautiful stranger.

**Data 4.13**

“Led so far”

From the data above, in sentence “Led so far” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 12). In lexical meaning have meaning Have long and now want to live alone. But in grammatical meaning have meaning led so far.

**Data 4.14**

“Put on a snow”

From the data above, in sentence “put on a snow” (Frozen, Scene 11 act 11). In lexical meaning have meaning put a snow, and in grammatical meaning have meaning put on a snow too.

**Data 4.15**

“If you had”

From the data above, in sentence “I mean, if you had” (Frozen. Scene 12 act 20), in lexical meaning have meaning if you want to led, but in grammatical meaning have meaning if you had.

**Data 4.16**

“A party look like”

From the data above, in sentence “This is what a party look like” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 11). In lexical meaning have meaning party looks fun and in grammatical meaning have meaning happy.

**Data 4.17**

“Little dipper”

From the data above, in sentence “The little dipper is nothing” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 14). In lexical meaning have meaning glass would have no effect what so ever. And in grammatical meaning have meaning one glass.

**Data 4.18**

“Like a chicken with the face”

From the data above, in sentence “Like a chicken with the face of a monkey, I fly” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 11). In lexical meaning have meaning People with a very embarrassing behavior, and in grammatical meaning have meaning chicken in a face.

**Data 4.19**

“Men in heels”

From the data above, in sentence “Especially for a man in heels” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 14). In lexical meaning have meaning a short meaning, and in grammatical meaning have meaning Man in heels.

**Data 4.20**

“Shut me out”

From the data above, in sentence “But then, one day she just shut me out, and I never knew why” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 15). In lexical meaning have meaning Have not been to see me, indifferent to me for no apparent reason. In grammatical meaning have meaning shut me out.

#### **Data 4.21**

“Of doors in my face”

From the data above, in sentence “Series of doors in my face” (Frozen, Scene 2 act 13). In lexical meaning have meaning occasional peek, and in grammatical meaning have meaning doors in my face.

#### **Data 4.22**

“Slipped on ice”

From the data above, in sentence “You slipped on ice” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 7). In lexical meaning have meaning are among the snow hill, but in grammatical meaning have meaning behind on ice.

#### **Data 4.23**

“Turn away”

From the data above, in sentence “Turn away and slam the door” (Frozen, Scene 2 act 15). In lexical meaning have meaning left and in grammatical meaning have meaning have too.



**Data 4.24**

“Frozen fractal”

From the data above, in sentence “My soul is spiraling in frozen fractals” (Frozen, Scene 12 act 5), in lexical meaning have meaning My soul has been like ice, hard freeze. But in grammatical meaning have the reel meaning is Frozen fractal.

**Data 4.25**

“Like an icy blast”

From the data above, in sentence “And one thought crystallizes like an icy blast.” (Frozen, Scene 10act 7). In lexical meaning have meaning like a crystallizes, and in grammatical meaning have meaning ice blast.

**Data 4.26**

“She’s a stinker”

From the data above, in sentence “Of course, none of it would have happened if she had just told me her secret, she’s stinker.” (Frozen, Scene 13act 12). In lexical meaning have meaning never told him what had happened, but in grammatical meaning have meaning She’s stinker.

**Data 4.27**

“Will get you”

From the data above, in sentence “Ten will get you this and no more” (Frozen, Scene 7 act 21). In lexical meaning have meaning if you want. And in grammatical meaning have meaning will get you.

**Data 4.28**

“Smell better”

From the data above, in sentence “But people smell better than reindeers” (Frozen, Scene 7 act 5). In lexical meaning have meaning people very influential, and in grammatical meaning have meaning taste.

**Data 4.29**

“Take me up”

From the data above, in sentence “Hey, take me up the North Mountain” (Frozen, Scene 6 act 5). In lexical meaning have meaning take me up, an in grammatical meaning have meaning take me up too.

**Data 4.30**

“Leave at dawn”

From the data above, in sentence “We leave at dawn, and you forgot the carrots for Sven” (Frozen, Scene 7 act 15). In lexical meaning have meaning lets stay together. And in grammatical meaning have meaning leave.

**Data 4.31**

“I got mad”

From the data above, in sentence “Yeah, anyway, I got mad and she got mad, and then she tried to walk away, and I grabble her glove” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 12). In lexical meaning have meaning if he believe also believe, and in grammatical meaning have meaning I got mad.

**Data 4.32**

“Picks his nose”

From the data above, in sentence “Picks his nose” (Frozen, Scene 11 act 15) , in lexical meaning have meaning good smell, and in grammatical meaning have meaning pick his nose.

**Data 4.34**

“Paid it off”

From the data above, in sentence “just paid it off”(Frozen, Scene 7 act 3). In lexical meaning have meaning repay, and in grammatical meaning have meaning not pay.

**Data 4.35**

“Hold up”

From the data above, in sentence “Hold up, we’re coming” (Frozen, Scene 15 act 5). In lexical meaning have meaning wait, and in grammatical meaning have meaning wait too.

**Data 4.36**

“Little color”

From the data above, in sentence “You know, how about little color?” (Frozen, Scene 17 act 14) in lexical meaning have meaning mistake and in grammatical meaning have meaning little color.

**Data 4.37**

“Back at you”

From the data above, in sentence “Back at you” (Frozen, Scene 15 act 9). In lexical meaning have meaning under the supervision, and in grammatical meaning have meaning back at you.

**Data 4.38**

“Got off”

From the data above, in sentence “We got off to a bad start” (Frozen, Scene 10 act 9) in lexical meaning have meaning get to something dangerous, and in grammatical meaning have meaning got off.

**Data 4.39**

“Hanging off”

From the data above, in sentence “Why are you hanging off the earth like a bat?” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 5) in lexical meaning have meaning fall, and in grammatical meaning have meaning hanging off.

**Data 4.40**

“Wanted a nose”

From the data above, in sentence “I have always wanted a nose” (Frozen, Scene 9 act 11) in lexical meaning have meaning maintaining olfactory and in grammatical meaning have meaning save a nose.

**Data 4.41**

“Funky-Looking”

From the data above, in sentence “And who’s the funky-looking donkey over there” (Frozen, Scene 5 act 11) in lexical meaning have meaning fun, an in grammatical meaning have meaning funky.

**Data 4.42**

“Kids Will”

From the data above, in sentence “Kids will blow dandelion fuzz and I will be doing whatever snow does in summer” (Frozen, Scene 12

act 11). In lexical meaning have meaning Since childhood always longed for summer, so you can plat together, and in grammatical meaning have meaning childhood.

#### **Data 4.43**

“Snow up”

From the data above, in sentence “My snow up against the burning sand” (Frozen, Scene 13 act 12). In lexical meaning have meaning Remove snow an turn it into summer, and in grammatical meaning snow up.

#### **Data 4.44**

“To put an end”

From the data above, in sentence “And you should encounter the queen, you are to put an end to this winter” (Frozen, Scene 15), in lexical Meaning have meaning for the end, an in grammatical meaning for the end.

#### **Data 4.45**

“Ice Business”

From the data above, in sentence “My ice business is riding on you talking to your sister” (Frozen, Scene 7) in lexical meaning have meaning working take on ice, in grammatical meaning have meaning ice business.

**Data 4.46**

“To you up here”

From the data above, in sentence “Does the air seem a bit thin to you up here” (Frozen, Scene 13). In lexical meaning have meaning to you up here and in grammatical meaning have meaning for you.

**Data 4.47**

“Belong down in”

From the data above, in sentence “ You belong down in Arendelle” (Frozen, Scene 14 act 6), in lexical meaning have meaning stay away and in grammatical meaning have meaning down in.

**Data 4.48**

“Enjoy the sun”

From the data above, in sentence “Go enjoy the sun, and open up the gates” (Frozen, 13 act 15) in lexical meaning have meaning Come back with me and fix everything, and in grammatical meaning have meaning enjoy the sun.

**Data 4.49**

“Watch out for”

From the data above, in sentence watch out off my butt (Frozen, Scene 20, act 11) in lexical meaning have meaning don't care what you say about that, and in grammatical meaning have meaning watch out for my butt.

**Data 4.50**

“Landing on the pillow”

From the data above, in sentence “It will be like landing on a pillow” (Frozen, Scene 7 act 21), in lexical meaning have meaning perfect landing. And in grammatical meaning have meaning landing.

**Data 4.51**

“Pick me up”

From the data above, in sentence “Kristoff, pick me up, you're getting big” (frozen, Scene 13 act 12) in lexical meaning have meaning take me up in there, an in grammatical meaning have meaning take me up.

**Data 4.52**

“Working nose”

From the data above, in sentence “Bright eyes, working nose, strong teeth” (frozen, Scene 15 act 6), in lexical meaning have meaning good smell, and in grammatical meaning have meaning working nose.



**Data 4.53**

“Raise us up”

From the data above, in sentence “We need each other to raise us up and around us out” (Frozen, Scene 15 act 21). In lexical meaning have meaning needeach other to raise u up and around us out, and in grammatical meaning have meaning raise up.

**Data 4.54**

“Pull us out”

From the data above, in sentence “Pull us out, Sven” (frozen, scene 13 act 13) in lexical meaning have meaning bring u in there, and in grammatical meaning pull us out.

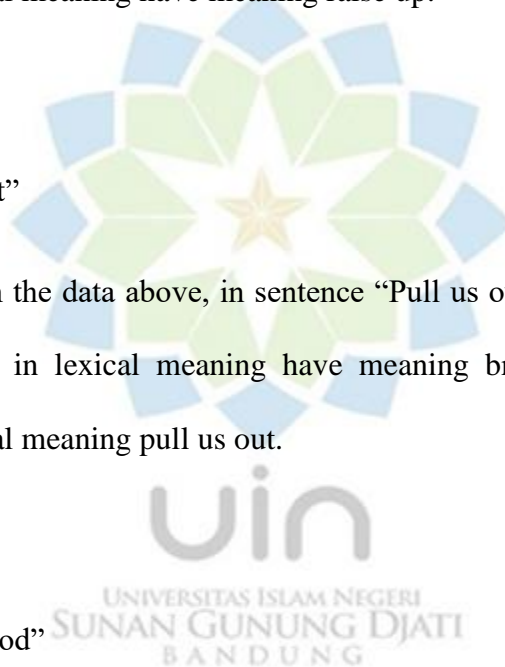
**Data 4.55**

“Honest good”

From the data above, in sentence “That he’ honest goods” (Frozen, Scene 16 act 3), in lexical meaning have meaning good man, and in grammatical meaning have meaning honest good.

**Data 4.56**

“Fell of a cliff”



From the data above, in sentence “I just fell off a cliff” (Frozen, Scene 10). In lexical meaning have meaning bad landing, and in grammatical meaning have meaning fell off a cliff.

**Data 4.57**

“For sore eyes”

From the data above, in sentence “You’re a sight for a sore eyes” (frozen, scene 16). In lexical meaning have meaning a sight for sore eyes, and in grammatical meaning have meaning bright eyes.

**Data 4.58**

“Leave you behind”

From the data above, in sentence “I guess Kristoff doesn’t love you enough to leave you behind” (Frozen, Scene 21) .in lexical meaning have meaning if kristoff not love you, will not bring you to Hans, to kiss, and in grammatical meaning have meaning will not leave you.