

A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF LEXICAL COHESION IN *FROZEN II* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Objectives of this research are to identify types and functions of lexical cohesion and the most dominant one in *Frozen II* movie. The researcher employs descriptive qualitative method by downloaded movie's script from internet and classified the lexical cohesion in utterances of the main characters in script of *Frozen II* movie. After collecting and selecting the data, the researcher starts to analyze the data by using Miles and Huberman's qualitative data analysis method. The method consists of three steps, namely data reduction, data display, and verification and conclusion drawing. The results show that in *Frozen II* movie there were 151 utterances of lexical cohesion. They are 110 data of reiteration and 41 data of collocation. In reiteration was found 94 repetitions, 9 synonyms, 3 superordinates, and 4 general words. In collocation was found 17 antonyms and 24 unordered lexical sets. The lexical cohesion that often used by authors in *Frozen II* movie was reiterations in order to send implicative meaning which hoped understood by viewers. Furthermore, the researcher finds reiteration as the most dominant type.

Keywords: *Descriptive Study; Lexical Cohesion; Frozen II Movie*

A. Introduction

Semantics is the study of sentence meaning and word meaning which is used to understand the language of human (Kroeger, 2018). Semantics has an important part namely cohesion. Cohesion is way to connect word to the part of text (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Cohesion is divided into two kinds namely grammatical and lexical cohesion (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Rullyanti and Sriwigati, 2018).

Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated grammatical cohesion refers to the structure of content. Baker and Ellece (as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli, 2019) stated lexical cohesion is the way of vocabulary connect to the part of text. It refers to the way of

related words which is chosen to build text. The researcher decides to conduct research in lexical cohesion because it has important reasons of it. The important role of lexical cohesion is to decide the coherence and readability of text (Stotsky as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli,2019). Lexical cohesion also describes the way of words give logical structure in order to create understanding (McCarthy et al as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli,2019). Moreover, the user can improve style of text like as more elegant variation (Schmitt as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli,2019).

Lexical cohesion is divided into two: reiteration and collocation (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Reiteration is the form of lexical cohesion which contains of the repetition of lexical item (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). In addition, reiteration means restate item from later part of text by direct repetition with its meaning which conducted lexical relations (Toolan & McCarthy as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Collocation is the words that doesn't have semantic relation but gather together in same time (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Collocation is also related by the sense of meaning in order to build up and develop the lexical relations (Paltridge as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). *Frozen II* movie is chosen as the data source in this research because it has several benefits like as popular movie, has full moral value, and lot of examples of lexical cohesion especially reiteration and collocation.

Frozen II movie used English which is one of the popular international languages in the world. *Frozen II* is watched not only by kids but also teen and adult. There are several iconic original songs with moral value that sing by the characters in this movie. This movie gives inspiration for women to be strong. There are several examples of lexical cohesion which spread on each parts of movie. For example, in the sentence "I know, just that my magic can feel it. I can feel it". The words "*can feel it*" are categorized as lexical cohesion especially framing repetition. Lexical cohesion functioned to build meaning. When the meaning of those lexical cohesions are wrong, the semantics will be wrong because lexical cohesion influences semantics. Based on the explanations, the researcher conducts a research entitled A Descriptive Study of Lexical Cohesion in *Frozen II* Movie.

There are two objectives of this research. First is to find out the types and functions of lexical cohesion found in *Frozen II* movie and to identify the most dominant one. This research in focused on lexical cohesion in *Frozen II* movie especially in the utterances script of the main characters which consists of Elsa, Anna, Olaf, and Kristof.

Semantics is the one of the sub-field of Linguistics which focused on the text, sentence, phrases, and words level. Semantics is the study of sentence meaning and word meaning which is used to understand the language of human (Kroeger, 2018). Leech as cited in Bagha,(2011) also said that semantics refers to nature of meaning. Language

researcher uses semantics to refer the each parts of language for discussing about meaning.

There are three stages of meaning namely literal meaning, Explicature and Implicature (Griffiths as cited in Zuhdah and Alfain, 2020). Literal meaning is the meaning based on the semantics informations which English knowledge that the readers have (Griffiths as cited in Zuhdah and Alfain, 2020). Explicature is the meaning based on the contextual information and word knowledge to work out what is being referred to and which way to understand ambiguous expression (Griffiths as cited in Zuhdah and Alfain, 2020). Implicature is the meaning based on the contextual hints (Griffiths as cited in Zuhdah and Alfain, 2020).

For example: *“The comedian died on the stage”*

In the sentence, there are three stages of meaning. The literal meaning of the example is that the comedian actually died on the stage, the explicature meaning is that the comedian fail to make audience interested, and the implicature meaning is that someone have to call ambulance.

Semantics has an important part namely cohesion. Cohesion is way to connect word to the part of text (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Cohesion is divided into two kinds, namely grammatical and lexical cohesions (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Rullyanti and Sriwigati, 2018). Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) stated grammatical cohesion refers to the stucture of content. Baker and Ellece as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli, (2019) stated that lexical cohesion is the way of vocabulary connect to the part of text.

Lexical cohesion is the relationship between vocabulary and the parts of the text in order to build the text (Baker and Ellece as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli, 2019). The researcher uses Halliday and Hasan’s theory of lexical cohesion in this research. Lexical cohesion has two aspects namely, reiteration (repetition, synonymy, superordinate, and general word) and collocation (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita. et . al, 2019). Reiteration means restate item from later part of text by direct repetition with its meaning which conducted lexical relations (Toolan & McCarthy as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Collocation is also related by the sense of meaning in order to build up and develop the lexical relations (Paltridge as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Lexical cohesion also plays role to decide the coherence and readability of the text (Stotsky as cited in Al-Ghazalli and Majli,2019). It is the way of words which giving a logical structure that leads to create understanding in text. Lexical cohesion gives stylistic effect like as create elegant variation by substituting one content word for another words and lexical cohesion makes readers knowing the way of the writers build the idea of the text.

Reiteration is the form of lexical cohesion which contains of the repetition of lexical item (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). In addition, reiteration means restate item from later part of text by direct repetition with its meaning which conducted lexical relations (Toolan & McCarthy as cited in Puspita et al, 2019).

Reiteration consists of repetition or same word, synonymy or near stnonym, superordinate, and general word (Halliday and Hasan as cited in Puspita. et . al, 2019).

Collocation is a word which is combined with random another word that go together and reasonable by the speaker (Lewis's,1997). Collocation also related by the sense of meaning to build up the lexical relations (Paltridge as cited in Puspita et al, 2019). Collocation makes the user not only easy for understanding text but also makes the user rich of vocabulary for expressing themselves. Collocation has two kinds namely, antonym and unordered lexical sets.

Frozen II was the English sequel cartoon animation movie which was produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios in 2019 directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee. *Frozen II* had its world premiere at the Dolby Theater in Hollywood on November 7, 2019, and was released widely in the United States by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures on November 22, 2019. The producer was Peter Del Vecho and also composer with the song writer were Cristophe Beck, Kristen Anderson Lopez and Robert Lopez. The characters in this movie were voiced by Idina Menzel, Kristen Bell, Jonathan Groff, Josh Gad, Santino Fontana, Sterling K. Brown, Evan Rachel Wood, Alfred Molina, Martha Plimpton, Rachel Matthews, and Jason Ritter. The film received positive reviews from critics, who praised the animation, visuals, writing, music, and vocal performances. It has earned \$ 1 billion worldwide, has the highest worldwide opening of all time for an animated film, and is the seventh highest grossing animated film of the time and the eighth highest grossing film of 2019, as well as the 37th highest grossing film of all time.

The story of *Frozen II* movie was set three years after the first film. Elsa (voiced by Idina Menzel) is now the queen of Arandelle. She lives happily with her younger sister Anna (Kristen Bell) and their loved ones, Kristoff (Jonathan Groff), Olaf (Josh Gad), and Sven. However, there is a mystery that will take them on a bigger adventure, a journey that will reveal the story behind the characters, especially for Elsa. Among them, the reasons and reasons for the shipwreck of Anna and Elsa's parents, and the origin of Elsa's born with such great magical power. Apart from challenging adventures, *Frozen II* will also present a different nuance from the first film. The nuances of winter will be replaced with autumn, which is more colorful and symbolizes change. The film will also feature several new characters such as Queen Iduna (voiced by Evan Rachel Wood) and Lieutenant Destin Mattias (Sterling K. Brown). *Frozen II* is presented to still be identical with distinctive music and songs ,and the direction of two talented songwriters behind the lineup of fan favorites, Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez will feature seven original songs, supported by a score by Christopher Beck.

There are some previous researches related to this research. The first was a research which is conducted by Puspita. et. al. (2019) entitled " *Lexical Cohesion in News Article on The Jakarta Post Entitled "Why Full Day School Will Not Work In*

Indonesia?". It analyses the type of lexical cohesion. The result of this research is the most dominant lexical cohesion. There are two types of lexical cohesion, namely reiteration and collocation. The dominant is reiteration.

The next research was conducted by Rullyanti and Sriwigati (2018) entitled "An Analysis of Lexical Cohesion Used By Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech" *The United States Will Be The First* (2017). It analysed the type of lexical cohesion and the dominant one. There are two types of lexical cohesion which the first dominant is repetition and the second dominant is collocation.

The last was research conducted by Wahyuni and Oktaviany (2021) entitled "Lexical and Grammatical Cohesion in The Lion King Movie Script ". It analysed lexical cohesion and grammatical cohesion. There are two types of lexical cohesion which the first dominant is repetition and the second dominant is collocation.

Based on the previous researches, the similarities of this research to the previous researches is in the object of the research which is used lexical cohesion. There are three differences between this research and the previous researches. The difference is in the data source. The data source of the previous researches are news article and inauguration speech. Data source in this research is the script of *Frozen II* movie. All in all, the differences of this research are the data source of the research, and more specific the object of the research in this research focuses on the types and functions of lexical cohesion and the dominant one in the main characters of *Frozen II* movie.

B. Research Method

Research design which is used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. Qualitative is discussing about understanding and exploring the meaning group or individual consider to the problems of human or sosial (Creswell, 2014). The data that will be examined are the collections words of reiteration and collocation in the main characters of English movie entitled *Frozen II*. This study provides descriptive research conclusions.

Moleong (2013) stated that there are four kinds of data sources, They are words and actions, written sources, photos, and statistics. In this research, the data source is the collections of lexical cohesion in script of *Frozen II* movie.

In this research, the researcher uses documentation method for collecting the data. According to Moleong (2013), documentation method is searching for the data about variables or things which are in form of note, transcription, book, magazine, newspaper etc. In this research, the researcher collects data by downloaded from internet and classified the lexical cohesion in utterances of main characters in script of *Frozen II* movie.

Data analysis is the process of systematic searching and compiling data which is obtained from the documentation. The data analysis method is used for developing theories which is built from the data that have been obtained in the field. In this

research, the researcher uses Miles and Huberman's qualitative data analysis method as cited in Sugiyono (2014). The method consists of three steps. They are:

Data Reduction

Data reduction consists of processing data by summarizing, examining the main things, focusing on important things, searching of the patterns or themes. Hence, the data gives clear representation and makes the research easier for collecting the next data. In this research, the researcher lists words of repetition and collocation as the data of lexical cohesion. After that, the researcher focuses on the coding of lexical cohesion data into the most specific categories.

Data Display

At this moment, the researcher finds the data of lexical cohesion and its functions. Moreover, the researcher groups the data that is found in *Frozen II* movie and display lexical cohesion of *Frozen II* into the sheets.

3. Verification and Drawing Conclusion

Verification and Drawing Conclusion and verification is the final step of this data analysis method. In this step, the researcher describes the total of the dominant lexical cohesion which is found on the steps of analysis.

There are several steps of analysis lexical cohesion in *Frozen II* movie:

- a. Watching the movie, downloading the script, and reading carefully the script and repeat for the deep understanding of the content contained in *Frozen II* movie.
- b. Selecting the words that contain lexical cohesion and writing them down.
- c. Classifying the data based on types of lexical cohesion
- d. Finding types and functions of lexical cohesion found
- e. Calculating the data mostly found
- f. Describing the data found
- g. Drawing conclusion based on the result of analysis

C. Research Finding and Discussion

The researcher focused in the utterances script of *Frozen II* movie especially in the main characters which consists of Elsa and her sister Anna, and also her friends Olaf and Kristof. The researcher found 151 lexical cohesion in *Frozen II* movie with its functions which divided into two kinds of lexical cohesion in *Frozen II* movie script. They were reiteration and collocation. Reiteration was divided into four kinds namely, repetition, synonym, superordinate, and general word. Collocation separated into two kinds namely, antonym, and unordered lexical sets. The researcher found 110 data of reiteration and 41 data of collocation. In reiteration was found 94 repetitions, 9 synonyms, 3 superordinates, and 4 general words. In collocation was found 17 antonyms and 24 unordered lexical sets.

It can be concluded that the most dominant of lexical cohesion in *Frozen II* movie was reiteration with 110 data and also the least one was collocation with 41 data. The most dominant of reiteration was repetitions with 94 data and the least one was superordinated with 3 data. The most dominant of collocation was unordered lexical sets with 24 data and the least one was antonyms with 17 data. Lexical cohesion influenced the meaning of the content and the understanding of the viewers. However, the lexical cohesion that often used by authors in *Frozen II* movie was reiterations in order to send implicative meaning which hoped understood by viewers.

D. Conclusion

The researcher found two types of lexical cohesions that used in *Frozen II* movie especially focused in the main characters which consists of Elsa, Anna, Olaf, and Kristof. There were 151 Lexical cohesions that found in *Frozen II* movie namely, 110 reiterations and 41 collocations. reiteration consists of 94 repetitions (42 anaphora repetitions, 5 epiphora repetitions, 10 anadiplosis repetitions, 3 root repetition repetitions, and 34 others), 9 synonyms, 3 superordinates, 4 general words. Collocation consists of 17 antonyms, and 24 unordered lexical sets. Lexical cohesion influenced the meaning of the content and the understanding of the viewers. However, the lexical cohesion that often used by authors in *Frozen II* movie was reiterations in order to send implicative meaning which hoped understood by viewers. From explanations above, the most dominant of lexical cohesion was reiterations especially repetitions and the least was superordinates.

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