POLYSEMY IN FROZEN (2013) MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

Objectives of this study were to analyze types of polysemy in the and to interpret polysemous words realized in the Frozen movie script. A method of this study was qualitative that produced descriptive data. The data were words that contained polysemy. A source of data in the study was Frozen (2013) movie scripts. The data were analyzed using suitable theories, including the type of polysemy proposed by Apresjan (1974) and meaning proposed by Lyons (1981). Based on the analysis, it was found that there are 26 pairs of data of polysemy that consist of two types of polysemy; 20 pairs of data are regular polysemy and six pairs of data were irregular polysemy. In the Frozen movie script, regular polysemy is more dominant than irregular polysemy because regular polysemy has the same systematic word but is different semantically or non-synonymous. Meanwhile, irregular polysemy has the same or true meaning as other words, and even it has no systematic relation. In conclusion, polysemy can arise in spoken or written language, so that the ambiguous word that have more than one meaning are categorized into polysemy.

Keywords: polysemy, meaning, frozen, movie script, semantics

INTRODUCTION

In order to live in society, people need a tool as a way to understand and interact with each other. Language is vital in human life as a way to communicate. People must understand the meaning of the context and the purpose of what is being talked about. With this condition, the study of semantics will be helpful in understanding the purpose or meaning of the talk that occurs because semantics is one part of linguistics that studies meaning,

reference, or truth in language. In learning and understanding language, people do not only understand the form of language, but also the meaning in it (Jaelani and Zabidi, 2020)

There is one linguistics branch that studies the meaning between the elements within the vocabulary system, and it is called semantics. Semantics studies the meaning of communicated language (Saeed, 2016). Meaning is an important aspect in a language. People cannot communicate if they use language that does not have meaning (Dilapanga *et al.*, 2022). In semantics, there is so-called meaning relation. Meaning relation or lexical relation is the meaning of a word or a phrase that refers back to the idea of the word itself that is related to the lexical relation. There are many types of lexical relations, namely synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy (Peterson, 2018).

Polysemy is a phenomenon when a word has a different meaning and has a relation with other words. It comes from poly means 'many' meanwhile sema means 'sign'. Klein and Murphy (2002) defined polysemy as the existence of more than one meaning for a given word that can convey the different information. Thus, polysemy implies a word that has many meanings.

The problem is there are many words in a language which have more than one meaning that make speaker and hearer or audience confused in understanding meaning. Dilapanga *et al.* (2022) stated if words have multiple meanings, it can cause someone to be confused in understanding the meaning of the words. Misinterpretation happens if someone defines the meaning of the polysemy word wrongly. Hence, polysemy is one of the interesting topics to analyze to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between speaker and hearer or script writer and audience.

Polysemy can be found either in spoken or in written language such as in poems, textbooks, novels, song lyrics, movie script, etc. Someone sometimes feels confused in understanding the meaning of the movie script because it contains words with multiple meanings. In this research, the researcher is interested in analyzing polysemy in the Frozen movie script.

In today's era, the development of technology makes humans can interact remotely. The effect of this technology is an opportunity for creators to make their work more known to many people. One of the timeless works is film. The film or so-called movie begins with a theatre that displays a live performance of the players in a room. However, now, it has grown to the existence of movies that the broader community can watch in various parts of the world.

The film is increasingly attracting the attention of the broader community with many diverse genres. This results in all people enjoying movies according to their preference. However, all people can enjoy some films, one of which is Frozen. This film tells the story of a sibling's life, with an

older sister who has the power to control ice and a younger sister who has no strength but has a warm heart that can melt her sister's ice heart. This movie teaches children and reminds adults how important love is. The love in this movie is love in general, not just romantic love. Love is for everyone, such as family, friends, and even strangers. Frozen remind the viewers that, no matter what happens, the answer to a problem is a loved one.

The researcher found that the Frozen movie script contains lexical relations, especially Polysemy. In this study, the researcher used the movie's script as the object, particularly the animated Frozen movie script. The researcher chooses the Frozen movie script as the object because many words are confusing and likely to have more than one meaning or the meaning is different when the researcher thinks about it. This ambiguity can confuse people about the meaning behind the word that contains Polysemy in the Frozen movie script.

The researchers chose the movie script as an object because, in a movie script, many words can be analyzed using the semantics process. The movie is also one of the most famous works that many people like. In this research, the researcher chose the Frozen movie script because of its popularity and have polysemy words that can be analyzed.

LITERATURE REVIEW
Semantics

Semantics is the branch of linguistics that describes and analyzes language's literal meaning, from words to sentences. It discusses the meaning of a sentence and then interprets its meaning. Semantics examines words or sentences to understand the meaning they convey. Semantics is included in linguistics because the study of semantics is a meaning which is part of the language. Palmer said in his book, Semantics (1981: 1), "Semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning, and since meaning is part of language, semantics is linguistic." It is shown that semantics focuses on all things related to meaning.

The arrangement of words in other sentences or other words determines the meaning of words. Kreidler (1998: 3) said that "semantics is the systematic study of meaning, while linguistic semantics studies how language organizes and expresses meaning." Both are interconnected to study the meaning of a word. To understand a word's meaning, we must understand the content of the sentences.

In studying language, the meaning of a word can be understood using semantics. Semantics is one of the wealthiest and most interesting fields in linguistics (Riemer, 2010: 2). This is because we will find many other new meanings in the study of semantics in understanding the explicit and implicit meanings. Semantics also involves the study of the meaning of symbols (McManis, Carolyne, *et al.*, 1987).

Semantics interprets a language structure, whether in words, phrases, and sentences. Such as a reference and denotation, connotation, lexical and grammatical meaning, morphemes, homonymy, polysemy, lexical ambiguity, sentence, and meaning is included as the dimension of meaning (Kreidler: 1998).

Meaning

Linguists define meanings with several definitions. According to Lyons (1981: 136), meaning is an idea or concept that can be transferred from the speaker's mind to the listener's mind and embodied in the forms of one or another language. Therefore, learning a language is learning how individual language users in a community understand each other (Lyons, 1981: 137).

There is also another statement from Lyons that said, "meaning is ideas or concept, which can be transferred from the mind of the hearer by embodying them, as it were, in the forms of one language or another" (Lyons, 1981). In other words, meaning is the result of an idea or concept that can be translated into a complete linguistic form by the person who hears or reads it.

Another theory of meaning comes from Sugono (2009). He stated that meaning is an interpretation. The interpretation meant by Sugono (2009) is meaning as a result of the interpretation of an object or problem. Therefore, meaning and interpretation have a differentiation. Meaning is something learned in semantics that focuses on the meaning of a word or sentence and interpretation. It means that interpretation is part of the meaning.

Lexical Relation

In semantics, there is one branch that deals with the meaning of words, and it is called Lexical. Saeed (2003: 53) defines lexical semantics as a study of word meaning with two descriptive purposes. It is about expressing the meaning between words in a language and studying how the meaning of each word is related. Semantics deals with relations between meanings. Humans are endowed with the ability to recognize that some meanings are more or less similar. Some meanings are opposite to each other. If something is true, then something else is inevitably true. There are ways to characterize these different semantics relations and explicitly explain these relations.

According to Keraf (1994), several types of semantics vocabulary exist. Synonyms (identity of the meaning), antonymy (opposite of meaning), hyponymy (relation between more general terms and specific ones), homonymy (one form with two or more unrelated meanings), and polysemy (there are multiple semantics relations). This theory concludes that there

are five lexical relation types: synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, homonymy, and polysemy. The following is a description of each type of lexical relation.

Polysemy

The polysemy word comes from the Neo-Latin *polysemia*, derived from the word *poly* and *sema*. *Poly* is "many" and *sema* is "sign" from those words' polysemy means many or multiple meanings. When an emblem, word, or phrase means many various things, that's called polysemy (Retnomurti, 2021; Novikov, 2019). It can make the language slippery by changing meaning and making it easier to use.

According to Edelheim (2007), polysemy words are the deliberate opening of the meanings in a text, intending to allow many different interpretations that may be contained in the text, depending on the reader's point of view. Polysemy in cognitive-linguistic includes: (1) meaning is regarded as classification; (2) it is challenging to separate recognizing the importance of context for meaning or sense and the linguistic and encyclopaedic knowledge; and (3) incorporating prototype theory into linguistics.

Many people think each word has only one meaning, except for homonyms with no associated meaning. The phenomenon of polysemy is more widespread but less well known. Take the word "run" as an example. The word run in the verb phrase is the run of a half marathon. It is very different from what it can run, run in the sky, run a store, run a presidential, run late, and run away from responsibility. This phenomenon is called polysemy, and it occurs in natural language. Klein and Murphy (2001) defined polysemy as a phenomenon of words with multiple meanings. The different meanings of each dictionary confirm this. There are various unstable meanings that can be expressed at any time using vocabulary items. Klein and Murphy (2001) state that the meanings of polysemous words are very relevant, and there is a broad consensus that a semantics approach partly created them.

Types of Polysemy

Polysemy can be divided into two types; regular polysemy and irregular polysemy. Based on Apresjan (1974) in Johannes Dölling„s Journal (2018: 1), there are two types of polysemy it is systematic (regular polysemy) which is the relation that takes hold of between the meanings of a set of lexical items, and non-systematic (irregular polysemy) which is the relation with particular or to a single one.

Regular Polysemy

Apresjan defined regular polysemy as a productive, and we call it systematic, as he says in his book (1974: 16) *"Polysemy of a word A with the*

meaning ai and aj is called regular if, in the given language, there exists at least one other word B with the meaning bi and bj, which are semantically distinguished from each other in exactly the same way as ai and aj and if ai and bi, aj and bj are non-synonymous."

For example, the word "back to school". The word back in this sentence is categorized as regular polysemy because it has the same systematic word as other words but is different semantically or not identical. In nouns, the word "back" means body part or the back of the body. Meanwhile, in that sentence, the word "back" is an adverb that means into or towards a previous place or state, or at a precious time.

Irregular Polysemy

Polysemy is called irregular Polysemy (non-systematic) when the difference between ai and aj is not shown, in other words, in the given language. Also, according to Klein and Murphy (2001), Polysemy can be called irregular if the difference between ai and aj in a particular language cannot be exemplified.

For example, "he comes into the classroom at 8 am". The word "come in" in that sentence is categorized as the irregular Polysemy because it has the same meaning as the true meaning in other words, even though the word "come in" has no semantics relation. The word "come in" is similar to the word "enter," which means to come or go into a place.

Based on the theory of types of polysemy above, it can be concluded that regular polysemy or systematic polysemy has the exact relation to take hold of between the meanings of a set of lexical items and irregular polysemy or non-systematic in which is the relation is certain to singular or identical.

Movie

In *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, a movie has two meanings. A movie is a thin membrane made of celluloid for the negative image (which will be made into a portrait) or the positive image (which will be played in the cinema). A movie is also defined as a play (story) of a living picture. According to Siahaan and Sinaga (2020), movies is an educational medium that has a high appeal, because the movie is a story with motion pictures so it can be seen and have a message that can be picked directly after the impression is over. A good movie has the meaning and moral message conveyed in a way that is good, simple,and creative. Effendy (1986) stated that a movie or film is an audio-visual communication that conveys particular messages to another person or group. A movie is an audio-visual communication that influences the audience with the stories and moral messages. The movie is packaged by the director as best as possible according to the target audience's age group.

Movie Script

In terms of stories, movies are divided into two categories, story movies and non-story movies. A feature movie is a film based on a story composed and played by actors and actresses. Non-story movies are a category of movies that take reality as their subject. So, this movie records reality rather than fiction about reality. The movie is one of the mass media that the most interested by the public because, as entertainment, it turns out that movie is also a medium for delivering messages capable of conveying information in the form of knowledge.

In order to have great plotting in a movie, the first thing that should be done was to make the story that would turn out as a movie. It is called a movie script. A script is a work written by a screen researcher for a movie, video game, or television show. Based on the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, "Scripts are written texts of plays, films/movies, broadcasts, lectures, and much more." These scripts may be original works or adaptations of existing texts like a novel or many other literary works. Character movements, actions, expressions, and dialogues are also narrated in a movie script.

METHOD

This research applied a qualitative method that produces descriptive data in words with content analysis techniques. In the descriptive, the conclusion is formulated by collecting, classifying, and interpreting. The core property of qualitative research is that it examines the way people make sense of their own concrete, real-life experiences in their own minds and in their own words (Cropley, 2002).

The researchers used the descriptive qualitative method because this research aims to describe the phenomena of semantics study, especially about the meaning relation, there is polysemy. This method was conducted to relate the answers to the problems. The data of this research are performances according to Apresjan's theory to analyze the type of polysemy and Lyons's theory to describe the interpretation of polysemy words in the Frozen movie script.

The data in this research are words contained in the text of the Frozen movie script. The source of data was taken from the internet movie script database known as the IMSDb website. The researcher chose the first season of the frozen movie as the object of this research from IMSDb.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter provides the findings and discussion. It discusses the analysis of the data. The research questions presented in chapter one will be answered in this chapter. Thus, this chapter is divided into two sections. The first section answers the first question about types of polysemy, and the

second section answers the question about the interpretation of words that contain polysemy.

TYPES OF POLYSEMY
Regular Polysemy
Datum 1
a. "I mean, sure. I'll *let* you tag along."
b. "All right, *let's* start this thing over."

The word "let" belongs to polysemy. It is polysemy because polysemy refers to multiple-meaning as a single lexeme with several meanings. Then the word "let" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in regular polysemy because it has the same systematic word but is different semantically or non-synonymous. It is different with irregular polysemy that has the same meaning or true meaning with other words even if it has no systematic relation.

Datum 2
a. "What if you hate the *way* he eats?"
b. "Now come on. This *way* to the North Mountain?"

The word "way" belongs to polysemy. It is polysemy because polysemy refers to multiple-meaning as a single lexeme with several meanings. Then the word "way" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in regular polysemy because it has the same systematic word but is different semantically or non-synonymous. It is different with irregular polysemy that has the same meaning or true meaning with other words even if it has no systematic relation.

Datum 3
a. "Anna, we've got to get you *back* to Hans."
b. She doesn't look *back*.
c. Sven charges down the mountain with Kristoff and Anna on his *back*.
The word "back" belongs to polysemy. It is polysemy because polysemy refers to multiple-meaning as a single lexeme with several meanings. Then the word "back" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in regular polysemy because it has the same systematic word but is different semantically or non-synonymous. It is different with irregular polysemy that has the same meaning or true meaning with other words even if it has no systematic relation.

Irregular Polysemy
Datum 4
a. They jump to the neighbouring balcony and *enter* a door.

b. Hans *comes in*, putting on his most distraught face.

The word "enter" belongs to polysemy. Then the word "enter" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning as other words, even if it has no systematic relation. The word "enter" has a similar meaning to the word "come in" in the second sentence. It is different from regular polysemy, which has the same systematic word but different semantically or non-synonymous.

Datum 5
a. She *picks up* her gloves and slips them on.
b. Young Kristoff struggles to *get* a block of ice out of the water.

The word "picks up" belongs to polysemy. Then the word "picks up" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning as other words, even if it has no systematic relation. The word "picks up" has a similar meaning to the word "get" in the second sentence. It is different from regular polysemy, which has the same systematic word but different semantically or non-synonymous.

Datum 6
a. "Or the way he *covers up* that he's the honest goods?"
b. He lays back down, *closes* his eyes.

The word "covers up" belongs to polysemy. Then the word "covers up" in the sentences of the Frozen movie script is included in irregular polysemy because it has the same meaning or true meaning as other words, even if it has no systematic relation. The word "covers up" has a similar meaning to the word "closes" in the second sentence. It is different from regular polysemy, which has the same systematic word but different semantically or non-synonymous.

THE INTERPRETATION
Regular Polysemy
Datum 7
a. "I mean, sure. I'll *let* you tag along."
b. "All right, *let's* start this thing over."

Analysis
The word "let" has many meanings because it can be interpreted in various ways based on the online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (1) Let as a form of the verb used in the imperative to formulate various expressions. The word let is to allow something or someone to do something

by not doing anything or stopping action by giving permission; and (2) Let as let's (let us) used to express a suggestion or request that includes you and the other person or people to do something together.

In this research, the word "let" has many meanings. The researchers found that the word "let" can be used to allow something or someone to do something by not doing anything or to stop an action by giving your permission. Meanwhile, the word "let" also can be used to express a suggestion or request that includes you and the other person or people to do something together.

Datum 8
a. "What if you hate the *way* he eats?"
b. "Now come on. This *way* to the North Mountain?"

Analysis

The word "way" has many meanings because it can be interpreted in various ways based on online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (a) Way is a form of a noun that is used to formulate various expressions. The word way in the first sentence means a manner because the context in this sentence is the way he eats. The manner in which someone behaves or thinks; and (b) Way is a form of a noun that is used to formulate various expressions. The word way in this sentence means a route, direction, or path because the context in this sentence is where the way to a place.

In this research, the word "way" has many meanings. The researcher found that the word "way" can be used as a word to express two different meanings. The first sentence uses the word way to express the manner someone behaves or thinking, and the second use the word way to express a direction to a place.

Datum 9
a. "Anna, we've got to get you *back* to Hans."
b. She doesn't look *back*.
c. Sven charges down the mountain with Kristoff and Anna on his *back*.

Analysis

The word "back" has many meanings because it can be interpreted in various ways based on the online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (a) Back, as a form of adverb. The word back in the first sentence means to return because the context in this sentence is to return something or someone to a previous place. The definition of the word back as a return is in, into, or towards a previous place or condition, or an earlier time; (b) Back, as a form of an adjective. The word back in this sentence means a position behind someone because the context in this sentence is the way or

direction to someone behind something. The definition of the word back as a position is a direction at or near the back of something; (c) Back, as a form of a noun. The word back in this sentence means part of the body. In showing someone back, this sentence uses a possessive adjective as a determiner (particular adjective) to express possession of a noun. The definition of the word back as someone back is the part of your body opposite the front, from your neck to the top of your legs.

In this research, the word "back" has many meanings. The researcher found that the word "back" can be used as a word to express three different meanings. The first one is back as a return to a previous place or condition or an earlier time. The second sentence use back as a position at or near the back of something. The last one is back as part of body use a possessive adjective.

Irregular Polysemy
Datum 10
a. They jump to the neighbouring balcony and *enter* a door.
b. Hans *comes in*, putting on his most distraught face.

Analysis
The word "enter" has many meanings because it can be interpreted in various ways based on the online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (a) Enter, as a form of a verb, means to come or go into a particular place. The word enter in this sentence means to go into a particular place because the context in this sentence is Hans and Anna going into a room using a door as a way to go in; (b) Come in as a phrasal verb means to enter a room or building. The word comes in, in this sentence has the same meaning as the word enter. It means to enter or go into a room, building, or particular place. The context in this sentence is Hans entering a room, which is used the word come in.

In this research, the word "enter" has the same meaning as another word, that is, the word "come in", even though it has no systematic relation. The researcher found that the word "enter" in Frozen movie used as a word to come or go into a particular place, and the word "come in" in Frozen movie has the same meaning as the word "enter".

Datum 11
a. She picks up her gloves and slips them on.
b. Young Kristoff struggles to get a block of ice out of the water.

Analysis
The word "pick up" in the first sentence has the same meaning with other words in the second sentence. The meaning can be interpreted based

on the online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (a) Pick up is a form of a noun that means to get or obtain something. The word picks up in this sentence means to get or obtain something because the context in this sentence is Elsa getting or obtaining something that is her gloves so she can put them on; (b) Get is a form of a verb that means to earn something. The word get in this sentence has the same meaning as the word pick up. It means to obtain or to earn something. The context in this sentence is that Young Kristoff is struggling to earn a block of ice out of the water.

In this research, the word "pick up" has the same meaning as another word, that is the word "get", even though it has no systematic relation. The researcher found that the word "pick up" in Frozen movie used as a word to get or to obtain something and the word "get" in Frozen movie has the same meaning as the word "pick up".

Datum 12
a. "Or the way he *covers up* that he's the honest goods?"
b. He lays back down, *closes* his eyes.

Analysis
The word "carrying" in the first sentence has the same meaning with other words in the second sentence. The meaning can be interpreted based on online Cambridge English dictionary. They are: (a) Carrying, as a form of a verb, means to hold something or someone with your hands or arms and transport it from one place to another. The context in this sentence is Anna carrying the glove and running out of the palace; (b) Brought, as the past tense of the verb brings, means to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person. The word brought in this sentence has the same meaning as the word carrying.

In this research, the word "carrying" has same meaning with other word, that is the word "brought (bring)", even it has no systematic relation. The researcher found that the word "carrying" in Frozen movie used as a word to take or carry someone or something to a place or a person and the word "carrying" in Frozen movie has the same meaning as the word "brought".

CONCLUSIONS
From all of the data analysis, two types of polysemy were found, namely regular polysemy (20 data) and irregular polysemy (6 data), in the Frozen movie script. Likewise, the total data amount found there are (26 data). Meanwhile, the polysemy has more than one meaning, and it can create many interpretations of the sentence in the Frozen movie script. The exact meaning of those words was assumed as polysemy by observing them with finding several possible meanings that correlate with the context of the

sentence in the Frozen movie script based on the Cambridge English Dictionary.

From the data analysis, it can be concluded that polysemy can arise in spoken or written language. This is proven by the researcher's analysis, in which the ambiguous word findings that have more than one meaning are categorized into polysemy.

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