

## ABSTRACT

**Riana, Denik.** 2015. An Analysis of Moral Values Found in “Frozen” Movie. Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah Faculty, State Islamic College of Ponorogo. Advisor, Wiwin Widyawati, M. HUM.

**Key words:** moral value, movie, Frozen.

This research is about moral value in “Frozen” movie. Moral value is related to human behavior and personality. The moral values are also associated with human nature. In society, people will judge in a good value when they have good behavior, personality, and nature. In addition they also always obey to the rules of that society. Frozen movie is chosen because Frozen movie is one of movie that has many moral lessons. The movie tells us about family love. Audiences can get many lessons from this movie. The second powerful lesson found in Frozen is that of familial, sisterly love and how far family will go to protect one another

The purpose of this research is to analyze the moral values in “Frozen” movie. In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative research. It is library research to describe, discuss, and analyze the problem of the study. The primary data source was taken from the “Frozen” screenplay. The secondary data sources were taken from many kinds of books and relevant materials such as books of literature theory, moral and value.

The result of this study found that there are some of moral values in this movie. From the analysis, it can be concluded that moral values found in this movie are: hard working, cooperation, carefulness, love and affection, humanity, self control, cheerfulness, share, sorry and apologizing, confidence, respectfulness, not easy to believe, kind and friendly, bravery, not selfish, responsibility, loyalty, helping other, patience, honesty, and peacefulness.

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **A. Background of The Study**

Human life in the world is related to the society. In society there are many rules. It always has moral rule. Moral theory is a branch of ethics that is primarily concerned with investigating the nature of the right and the good.<sup>1</sup> The moral in society always related to the goodness. Human always has good moral in society if they always do goodness.

Moral value (worth) is value or worth that has to do with the goodness and badness of person.<sup>2</sup> Moral actions reflect moral judgments. In other words, moral agents do what they judge to be right. Moral judgments are evaluative judgments, that is, they convey the agent's view concerning the value of doing a thing rather than another.<sup>3</sup> Person judge the other person from their action in the society. They will get good value if they do the goodness and they will get bad value if they do the badness.

Values are translated into actions by the practical choices that agents make. But doing the morally right thing seems to go against the self-interest of agents when doing so requires the sacrifice of personal interests for the benefit of

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<sup>1</sup>Mark Timmons, Moral Theory: An Introduction (America: Rowman & Littlefield Publisher, 1951), 345.

<sup>2</sup>Ibid.,

<sup>3</sup>David K. Chan, Moral Psychology Today Essays on Values, Rational Choice, and the Will (USA: SPRINGER, 2008), 4.

others or for the sake of duty.<sup>4</sup> The person judge the other person has good moral value if they always obey the rules in the society. Human in the world should have good moral value. To learn about moral value for example, we can use media.

Media are the plural of medium, a means of communication. It comes from the Latin medium; this term refers to anything that carries information between a source and a receiver. Six basic categories of media are text, audio, visual, video, manipulative, and people. The purpose of the media is to facilitate communication and learning.<sup>5</sup>

We can say that media are part of communication. The use of media is needed to ensure effective communication in order to improve the effect of instruction. So we can conclude that media refers of any device that brings information from the source of message to the receiver. Video is one kind of media.

Video is a form of multimedia that conveys information through two simultaneous sensory channels: aural and visual. It often uses multiple presentation modes, such as verbal and pictorial representations in the case of on-screen print and closed-captioning.<sup>6</sup>

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn).<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup>David K. Chan, Moral Psychology Today , 12

<sup>5</sup>Sharon E. Smaldino, Deborah L. Lowther and James D Russell, Instructional Technology & Media For Learning, terj. Arif Rahman (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2011), 7.

<sup>6</sup> Mayer in Emily Cruse, Using Educational Video in the Classroom: Theory, Research and Practice, M.Ed., Curriculum Director, Library Video Company, 6.

<sup>7</sup>Wikipedia, Movie, (Online), (<http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>), accessed in 7 December 2014.

Movie as educative media is necessary because the movie, which can move and have voice, looks real. This makes easy for students to learn the main story of the movie. Although the movie is unreal story, but story of the movie is still in logics. In addition, the audiences also spontaneously learn something from the messages contained in the movie. There are many moral values found in the movie. It's not only entertaining but also having a moral teaching. The movie is good if it has lots of educative messages. The purpose of the educative message is an example of good behavior which reflects a religious message, education and morality.

Video and film demonstrate communicative language within a language environment and cultural context.<sup>8</sup>. Video, especially film, provides a social context for English language learners; it can be played either with the sound on, so that students hear the language being spoken, or alternatively, with the sound off, so that learners can use their own language skills to provide the dialog or narrative.<sup>9</sup>

Frozen Movie is one of movie that has many moral lessons. The movie tells us about family love. Audiences can get many lessons from this movie. The first lesson is about how we can control our power. The second powerful lesson found in Frozen is that of familial love, how far family will go to protect one another. The main characters in this movie are Elsa and Ana. They make great sacrifices for the other, sometimes to devastating effect, showing the power of love for one's family.

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<sup>8</sup> Wood in Emily Cruse, Using Educational Video in the Classroom: Theory, Research and Practice, M.Ed., Curriculum Director, Library Video Company, 11

<sup>9</sup> Emily Cruse, Using Educational Video in the Classroom: Theory, Research and Practice, M.Ed., Curriculum Director, Library Video Company, 11

According to those explanations the purpose of this research is to analyze the moral values found in “Frozen” movie. It is expected that this research can give new knowledge to the reader about moral values from the movie.

## **B. Statement of The Problem**

In this research, the writer will focus on the following problems:

1. What moral values are found in ”Frozen” movie?
2. How the moral values are acted to the actors in ”Frozen” movie?

## **C. Objectives of The Study**

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as the following:

1. To analyze the moral values found in “Frozen” movie.
2. To describe the moral values are acted to the actors in ”Frozen” movie.

## **D. Significance of The Study**

This study is expected to give significances presented as follows:

1. Theoretically:

This research is expected to be able to give information to the reader about the education of moral value found in “Frozen” movie and give new knowledge especially literature in study the movie.

2. Practically:

This study is hoped to be able to contribute the development of the literature study. The writer also expects that people can take the moral value found in “Frozen” movie and apply it in daily life.

## **E. Review of Related Theories**

### **1. Moral**

Moral involves the goodness. Moral actually contains two distinct aspects in terms of the inner and outer side. A good person is one who has a good mental attitude and does good deeds anyway.<sup>10</sup> Moral is about the goodness and the badness of person. Person has good moral if they do the badness and has bad moral if they do the badness.

Moral come from Latin word *mores*, it means habit, and tradition. Morality is about relationship of people in good or right. And the key to understanding morality is about definitions of good (or bad), and Right.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> Al. Purwa Hadi Wardoyo, *Moral dan Masalahnya*, ( Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1990), 13

<sup>11</sup> Hurlock in Ahmad Hadil Amin, “The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the “War Horse” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013), 7.

Moral is related to principles or considerations of right and wrong action or good or bad character; teaching a conception of right behavior. Morality is moral discourse, statement or lesson.<sup>12</sup> Moral is related to the human behavior in the society. It is related to the good and bad character of a person.

Based on those explanations, it can be conclude that moral is about the human goodness and badness. It is related the human character or behavior. Human has good moral if they do goodness and has bad moral if they do badness.

## 2. Value

Value is something that is interesting, searched, please, wanted and liked in good definition. Value is relative worth, utility, or importance, liking or regard for person or thing. Value may sometimes suggest an evaluation made from an individual or specific point of view or in individual or social situation.<sup>13</sup> Based on this explanation, value is about the judgment of the human in the society. It is the judgment of human behavior in the society.

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<sup>12</sup>Webster in Ahmad Hadil Amin, “The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the “War Horse” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013), 7.

<sup>13</sup> Mark Timmons, Moral Theory: An Introduction, 348.

### 3. Moral Value

Moral value is a term in logic that a principle or action or character of human is true or false, right or wrong and good or bad.<sup>14</sup> Moral value is the measure of the society judgment to the human behavior. It is related the rule of the society, norms and the goodness.

Moral value (worth) is value or worth that has to do with the goodness and badness of persons (as responsible agents) and, in particular, with the goodness and badness of those character traits and associated motives in virtue of which persons are morally good or bad.<sup>15</sup> Moral value is the value of the goodness or badness of human behavior in the society. It is related to the human morality. If they have good moral it means that they have good moral value and if they have bad moral it means that they have bad moral value in the society.

We all have a duty to respect these moral rights. These rights appear to agents as a ‘side-constraint’ on what we are allowed to do.<sup>16</sup> The conclusion of those explanations is that moral value is related to the measure of the rule and norms in the society. Human has good moral value if they always obey the rule and norms in the society their life.

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<sup>14</sup>Dewi Titisari, “The Analysis of Moral Values in “King’s Speech” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2012), 4.

<sup>15</sup>Mark Timmons, Moral Theory: An Introduction, 345.

<sup>16</sup>Torbjörn Tännsjö, Understanding EthicsAn Introduction to Moral Theory (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2008), 73.

#### 4. Movie

Movie is motion picture includes photographs, picture and audio visual.

A Movie or motion picture includes Photographs, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in a screen by a projector for process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement.<sup>17</sup>

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn)<sup>18</sup>

Films furthermore presuppose a cinematic space that is both physical and discursive, one where film and spectator, cinema and body encounter one another. Each type of cinema (as well as every film theory) imagines an ideal spectator, which means it postulates a certain relation between the (body of the) spectator and the (properties of the) image on the screen, however much at first sight the highlighted terms are "understanding" and "making sense", "interpretation" and "comprehension". What is called classical narrative cinema, for instance, can be defined by the way a given film engages addresses and envelops the spectatorial body.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>17</sup>Sharon and Weldon in Ahmad Hadil Amin, "The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the "War Horse" movie," (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013), 6.

<sup>18</sup>Wikipedia, Movie, (Online), (<http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie>), accessed in 7 December 2014.

<sup>19</sup>Thomas Elsaesser and Malte Hagener, Film Theory An introduction through the Senses (London: Routledge, 2010), 4.

## 5. Frozen Movie

Frozen is a 2013 American 3D animated musical fantasy comedy-drama film, created and produced at Walt Disney Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. The film uses the same style as Tangled. It is the 53rd animated feature in the Disney Animated Canon. It also features the 12th and 13th members of the Disney Princess line-up, Anna and Elsa. It is the fifth film in, what is generally considered, the Disney Revival Era.

Frozen underwent numerous story treatments for several years, before finally being commissioned in 2011, with screenplay written by Jennifer Lee, and both Chris Buck and she serving as directors. The film features the voices of Kristen Bell as Anna and Idina Menzel as her older sister Elsa the Snow Queen, in both speaking and singing roles, along with Jonathan Groff playing the role of mountain man Kristoff, Josh Gad as Olaf the Snowman, and Santino Fontana as Prince Hans of the Southern Isles. Christophe Beck, who had worked on Walt Disney Animation Studios' award-winning short Paperman, was hired to compose the film's score, while husband-and-wife songwriting team Robert Lopez and Kristen Anderson-Lopez wrote the original songs<sup>20</sup>

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<sup>20</sup>Disney wiki, Frozen Movie, (Online), (<http://disney.wikia.com/wiki/Frozen>), accessed in 6 December 2014.

This film is inspired by Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale The Snow Queen. "Frozen" is a great big snowy pleasure with an emotionally gripping core, brilliant Broadway-style songs and a crafty plot.<sup>21</sup> It tells the story of a brave princess who has a stranger sister. The stranger sister has magic power she can produce ice from her hands. But if she can't control her power, it can make a big problem for herself.

Frozen is a fairy tale about true love. But this time, the prime love in play is between sisters, not a young and blushing couple. In Frozen, love not only makes everything better, it makes us better, too. As we're told by a passel of singing trolls: "We're only saying that love, of course, is powerful and strange/People make bad choices if they're mad, or scared, or stressed/Throw a little love their way and you'll bring out their best/True love brings out their best!".<sup>22</sup>

Directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee, Frozen has grossed almost \$1.2bn worldwide. It has won Oscars for best song and best animated feature, Disney Animation's first since the category was introduced in 2002. Disney's official You Tube clip of Let It Go has racked up more than 223m views; cover versions, mash-ups and parodies amount to hundreds of millions more. The soundtrack has topped the Billboard charts for 13 weeks and

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<sup>21</sup>Keyle Smith, *Dysney's 'Frozen' Will Melt Your Heart*, (Online), ([http://nypost.com/2013/11/20/disneys-frozen-will-melt-your-heart/?utm\\_source=googlekp&utm\\_medium=moviereview&utm\\_content=Frozen&utm\\_campaign=Movie%20Reviews](http://nypost.com/2013/11/20/disneys-frozen-will-melt-your-heart/?utm_source=googlekp&utm_medium=moviereview&utm_content=Frozen&utm_campaign=Movie%20Reviews)), accessed in 29 May 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Paul Asay, "Frozen" Movie Review, (Online), (<http://www.pluggedin.com/movie-reviews/frozen-2013>), accessed in 29 May 2015.

counting. Disney's second-quarter net profit is up 27%. A stage musical is in the works. A sequel is yet to be confirmed, but is as inevitable as the sunrise.<sup>23</sup>

## F. Previous Research Finding

In doing this research, the writer has found the previous research finding that give inspiration to the writer to write about the moral value found in "Frozen" movie. These researches are as follows.

The first is the research by Paramita Dewi Anggraeni, titled "The Analysis of Moral Value of The "Dangerous Minds" Movie. The result of this research are: 1) Moral values in this movie are: Love and affection, Respectful, Bravely, Kind and Friendly, Sensitive and Not selfish, Honesty, Hard work, Patriotism, Responsibility; 2) Moral values and the Implications for education: Teacher should always teach honesty to their students, Parents should understand the desire and the ability of their children so that, they don't take wrong steps in educating their children, The students should know that their teacher love them, The students are more able to peace and ability.<sup>24</sup>

The second previous research finding is by Ahmad Hadil Amin, titled "The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the "War Horse" movie. The result of

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<sup>23</sup> Dorian Lynskey, "Frozen Mania: how Elsa, Anna, and Olaf conquered the world, (<http://www.theguardian.com/film/2014/may/13/frozen-mania-elsa-anna-olaf-disney-emo-princess-let-it-go>), accessed in 29 June 03.00.

<sup>24</sup> Paramita Dewi Anggraeni, "The Analysis of Moral Value of The "Dangerous Minds" Movie," (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2012).

this research are: 1) Moral Values of this movie are: bravery, enthusiasm, honesty, kindhearted, love and affection, loyalty, peace-loving, perseverance, sacrificing for others, sincerity, self-confidence, strong belief; 2) The movie have many values which can applied to give language teaching to the students in school with many kinds of values how should can get good behavior in the life with practice it. We can use movie especially “War Horse” movie as a media in class. Certainly many vocabularies we can found, we can take the movie to reviews movie; learn many expressions of it.<sup>25</sup>

The third is the research by Dewi Titisari, titled “The Analysis of Moral Values in the “King’s Speech” movie. The result of this study are: 1) The moral values are found in the movie; religiosity, Responsibility, Optimism, Honesty, Bravery, Altruism, Happiness, Love and Affection, Helping others, Humbleness; 2) Moral Education in this movie:the moral education presented in the movie includes somemoral values such as religiosity, responsibility, optimism,honesty, bravery, altruism, happiness, love and affection,helping others, and humbleness; the movie uses Method of drama and acting to deliver themessage of moral values; the movie can be a media of moral education thateducations/ teachers can use it for their learners; the movie gives no model or way of how evaluation isdone in the educational process.<sup>26</sup>

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<sup>25</sup>Ahmad Hadil Amin, “The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the “War Horse” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013).

<sup>26</sup> Dewi Titisari, “The Analysis of Moral Values in “King’s Speech” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2012).

As a result all of those researches give contribution to the education research. The writer got inspiration from those previous researches. Then the writer wanted to analyze the moral value found in “Frozen” movie.

## **G. Research Methodology**

### **1. Research Method**

In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative research. It is library research to describe, discuss, and analyze the problem of the study.

It goes beyond mere fact and surface appearances. It presents detail, context, emotion and the webs of social relationships that join persons to one another. Thick description evokes emotionality and self-feelings. It inserts history into experience. It establishes the significance of an experience, or the sequence of events, for the person or persons in question. In thick description, the voices, feelings, actions, and meanings of interacting individuals are heard.<sup>27</sup>

Qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study. This is based on the belief that knowledge is derived from the social setting and that understanding social knowledge is a legitimate scientific process.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>27</sup>Denzin in Research Method in Education Handbook, (Open University, 2001), 46.

<sup>28</sup> Marguerite G. Lodico, Dean T. Spaulding, Katherine H. Voegtle, Methods In Educational Research From Theory to Practice (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass, 2006), 264.

## **2. Research Object**

The research object from this movie is the characters in Frozen that is directed by Chris Buck and Lee.

## **3. Data Sources**

### a. Primary Data Source

The primary data source is taken from the Frozen screen play that is written by Jennifer Lee.

### b. Secondary Data Source

The secondary data source is taken from many kinds of books and relevant materials such as books of literature theory, moral and value. Most of them are found in Electronic Library ([en.bookfi.org.](http://en.bookfi.org/)) and Google book. Some of them are found in Stain Library, Universitas Muhammadiyah Library, and IKIP PGRI Madiun Library. The data is also taken from internet website.

## **4. Technique of Data Collection**

This research used two ways in collecting data. Those are documentation and observation. Those ways are used because the data are taken from “Frozen” movie. Those ways are suitable in order to get and collect the data from “Frozen” movie.

Documentation in this data collection technique means taking the data obtained through the documents which have important relation to the research object. So, in this research, the writer takes the screen play of “Frozen” movie to complete the data.

What people do may differ from what they say they do, and observation provides a reality check; observation also enables a researcher to look afresh at every-day behavior that otherwise might be taken for granted, expected or go unnoticed and the approach with its carefully prepared recording schedules avoids problems caused when there is a time gap between the act of observation and the recording of the event.<sup>29</sup>

In this research, the writer observes the Frozen movie to find out the moral value from this movie.

## 5. Data Analysis

Qualitative data analysis involves organizing, accounting for and explaining the data; in short, making sense of data in terms of the participants' definitions of the situation, noting patterns, themes, categories and regularities.<sup>30</sup> In this research the writer does the following steps to analyze the data source: 1) Watch the movie for several times; 2) Collect the data source; 3) Collect the books concerned with the key words of this title; 4) Select the suitable book with the subject and object of this research; 5) Analyze the movie and comparing with the referential books.

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<sup>29</sup>Robson in Louis Cohen, Lawrence Manion and Keith Morrison, Research Method in Education (London: Taylor & Francis e-Library , 2007), 396.

<sup>30</sup>Ibid., 461.

## H. Organization of The Thesis

This thesis is composed of five chapters. The sequence of the chapters is as follows:

Chapter I is introduction which is composed of background of the study, identification of the problem, problem statement, objective of the study, and significant of the study.

Chapter two is the review of related theories of moral values, and types of moral value.

Chapter three is the data presentation of the movie that explain about the information and the story plot of the movie.

Chapter four is the analysis of the moral values found in frozen movie.

Chapter five is closing which consists of conclusion and recommendation.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer would like to present sub chapter of moral values, definition of moral, definition of value, description of moral value and types of moral value.

#### A. Moral

Moral is important in the society. Moral is about the good and bad human behavior. A Good behavior will carry into a good life. The morality is one of the human's characteristic. Every people has different moral in the daily life. So, to keep the peace in the society, it can be attained by respecting another with their morality. People could live in peace together in the world if they could control their morality.

Moral code is a product of gradual social evolution, like language, or manners, or the common law, and that, like them, it has grown and evolved to meet the need for peace and order and social cooperation.<sup>31</sup> Moral is a law in the society to get reconciliation in the society. It consists of language, manners and law.

Each moral rule must be judged, of course, in accordance with its utility. But some moral rules have this utility simply because they are already accepted.

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<sup>31</sup> Henry Hazlitt, *The Foundation of Morality*, (New York: The Foundation for Economic Education, 1994), 9.

In any case, this established acceptance adds to the utility of rules that have utility on other grounds.<sup>32</sup> The judgment of the moral rule in the society has been accepted by its community, so inevitably they must abide by the rules that exist in the community.

Moral development is growth of behavioral and affective conformity to moral rules rather than cognitive-structural change. The basic motivation for morality at every point of moral development is rooted in biological needs or the pursuit of social reward and avoidance of social punishment. Moral development or morality is culturally relative. Basic moral norms are internalization of external cultural rules.<sup>33</sup>

Every society has rules respectively. The rules of society depend on their judgments. Sometimes, the rules of a society are different with the other society. Judgment of the society to a person morality depends on its rules.

Morality is the quality of the human actions that indicate that the action was right or wrong, good or bad. Morality includes understanding of the good or bad of human actions.<sup>34</sup>

All human action is undertaken in order to substitute a more satisfactory state of affairs for a less satisfactory state. The conduct we call moral is the conduct we consider likely to lead to the most satisfactory situation in the long

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<sup>32</sup>Ibid., 71.

<sup>33</sup>Thomas Lickona, Moral Development and Behavior, (USA: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976), 48.

<sup>34</sup> W Poespoprodjo, Filsafat Moral, Bandung: Pustaka Grafika, 1999), 118.

run.<sup>35</sup> Morals that we have is not for ourselves. We live in a society must abide by the rules that exist in the community. It is intended that we considered having good morals. It was not for our own benefit, but to obtain peace in a society.

But an established morality is as necessary as good government to the welfare of society. Societies disintegrate from within more frequently than they are broken up by external pressures. There is disintegration when no common morality is observed and history shows that the loosening of moral bonds is often the first stage of disintegration, so that society is justified in taking the same steps to preserve its moral code as it does to preserve its government and other essential institutions.<sup>36</sup>

Besides related to the society, moral also related to the religion. Religion has good relation with moral. In our day life, the strongest motivation to the moral behavior is religion. Every religion contains a moral guide to get good behavior of its adherents.<sup>37</sup>

Morals also been taught in religion, where God has affirmed that we had been forbidden to kill, harm and even deceive others. It is proven with the Santayana's statement.

It is a curious assumption of religious moralists that their precepts would never be adopted unless people were persuaded by external evidence that God had positively established them. Were it not for divine injunction and threats everyone would like nothing better than to kill and to steal and to bear false witness.<sup>38</sup>

Morality is autonomous. While religion often serves as a force that strengthens adherence to moral rules, the appropriate moral rules themselves, and

<sup>35</sup> Henry Hazlitt, *The Foundation of Morality*, (New York: The Foundation for Economic Education, 354).

<sup>36</sup> Devlin in Jennifer Trusted, *Moral Principles and Social Values*, (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd, 1987), 129.

<sup>37</sup> K. Bertens, *Etika*, (Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1997), 35

<sup>38</sup> Santaya in Henry Hazlitt, *The Foundation of Morality*, 342.

the nature of our duties and obligations, have no necessary dependence on any theological doctrine or religious belief.<sup>39</sup> Religion serves to make our obedience to the moral in a society become strong.

## B. Value

Value means the standard of our action and the attitude of our hearts and minds that shape that we are, how we live and how we treat other people. Value is one that produces behavior that is beneficial both to the practitioner and to those on whom it is practiced. It is a principle that either accomplishes well being or prevents harms. It is something that helps or something that prevents hurt.<sup>40</sup>

Value is related to the human judgment. It is the worth of human behavior in the society.

Value means the worth of the thing. Value in the singular is sometimes used as an abstract noun. In a narrower sense to cover that to which such terms as “good” or “worthwhile” are properly applied and in the wider sense to cover, in addition all kinds of rightness, obligation, virtue, beauty, truth, and holiness.<sup>41</sup>

Values are related to the norms of a culture, but they are more general and abstract than norms. Norms are rules for behavior in specific situation, while values identify what should be judged as good or evil. Values are the rules by which we make decisions about right and wrong, should and shouldn't, good and

<sup>39</sup> Henry Hazlitt, *The Foundation of Morality*, 358.

<sup>40</sup> Linda and Richard Eyre, *Teaching Your Children Value*, (New York: Fireside Rockfeller Center, 1993).

<sup>41</sup> Edwards in Paramita Dewi Anggraeni, “The Analysis of Moral Value of The “Dangerous Minds” Movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2012).

bad. Indeed, it is difficult to defined value, because that is abstract. In a society value is often used to judge the positive or good things. These things relate to human behavior in everyday life. They will be judge have a positive value if they have good courtesy, manners in society, in addition they also adhere to the norms of society.

The term “values” may suggest that judgments of right and wrong, lofty and base, just and unjust, and more personal preferences, that thing are useful as individuals happen to value them.<sup>42</sup>

Values are, by definition, the only things worthwhile! There need be no apology for them, no uneasy effort to "justify" them.<sup>43</sup> In short definition value is not importance. But in terminology, Value is the principle of perspective in science, no less than of Tightness in life. The hierarchy of goods, the architecture of values, is the subject that concerns man most. Wisdom is the first philosophy, both in time and in authority; and to collect facts or to chop logic would be idle and would add no dignity to the mind, unless that mind possessed a clear humanity and could discern what facts and logic are good for and what not. The facts would remain facts and the truths; for of course values, accruing on account of animal souls and their affections, cannot possibly create the universe those animals inhabit. But both facts and truths would remain trivial, fit to awaken no pang, no interest, and no rapture. The first philosophers were accordingly sages. They were statesmen and poets who knew the world and cast a speculative

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<sup>42</sup>Benninga in Ahmad Hadil Amin, “The Analysis of Moral Values seen on the “War Horse” movie,” (Thesis, STAIN Salatiga, Salatiga, 2013).

<sup>43</sup> Henry Hazlitt, The Foundation of Morality, 160.

glance at the heavens, the better to understand the conditions and limits of human happiness. Before their day, too, wisdom had spoken in proverbs. It is better, every adage began: Better this than that. Images or symbols, mythical or homely events, of course furnished subjects and provocations for these judgments; but the residuum of all observation was a settled estimation of things, a direction chosen in thought and in life because it was better. Such was philosophy in the beginning and such is philosophy still.<sup>44</sup> In conclusion, for human being value not only "exists"; it is all important. It is the very standard by which we judge importance. We judge people in society with value. We consider them to be good when they have a good value in the community and we consider them to be bad when they have bad value. Human in society would to get their success

All men act. All men seek to substitute a more satisfactory state of affairs for a less satisfactory state. All men strive for definite ends. They wish to choose the most effective or appropriate means to achieve their ends. This is why they need knowledge—knowledge of factual truth, knowledge of physical cause and effect, knowledge of science. All such knowledge helps them to choose the most effective or appropriate means for achieving their ends. Science, knowledge, logic, reason, are means to the achievement of ends. The value of science is primarily instrumental(though knowledge and the pursuit of knowledge are also valued "intrinsically" and for their own sake). But men's ultimate ends need not be justified by science; the pursuit of scientific knowledge

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<sup>44</sup>Ibid, 161.

is justified, for the greater part, as a means for the pursuit of ends beyond itself. Science must be justified by value, not value by science.<sup>45</sup>

### C. Moral Value

Judgments are verbally embodied in statements, sentences that assert that something is or is not the case and can therefore be true or false.<sup>46</sup> As we shall see there are different kinds of judgments; moral (and aesthetic) judgments are commonly called value judgments. There are diverse opinions as to the nature of value judgments and many philosophers would deny that value judgments are genuine judgments, in that they would deny that judgments of moral (and aesthetic) content are assertions.<sup>47</sup> Moral values related to the people's judgment to the other. They judge based on existing regulations in the community itself. People who have good morals that means they abide by the rules that exist in the community. In addition, they also have good behavior

Moral values related to human behavior and personality. Besides that, the moral values are also associated with human nature. In society, people will judge in a good value when they have good behavior, personality, and nature. In addition they also always obey to the rules of that society. In order that children can have a good moral behavior, parents should teach good things to their

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<sup>45</sup> Henry Hazlitt, *The Foundation of Morality*, 162.

<sup>46</sup> Jennifer Trusted Moral Principles and Social Values, (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul Ltd, 1987).

<sup>47</sup> Jennifer Trusted Moral Principles and Social Values, 7.

children. Parents should set a good example to their children. Moral value is evaluation of action believed by members of a given society to be right.<sup>48</sup>

Then, there are four characteristic of moral value. There are as following:<sup>49</sup>

1. Moral value is related with responsibility

Moral value is related with human personality, but beside moral value we also automatically can say other values. Moral value makes people wrong or not, because he/she has responsibility. Especially moral value is related with human personality of responsibility. Moral value just can be real in action wholly if it became responsibility of the involved person.

2. Moral value is related with pure heart

All values need to make it real. Because it has persuasive power, it should be practice. For example, aesthetic value, it should be practiced, play music composition or others. After that the result of it, painting want to be showed, and music want to be listened. To make moral value to be real, it can be appealed from pure heart. One of special characteristics of moral values is this value will effect voice of pure heart to accuse us if oppose moral value and praise us if make moral value.

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<sup>48</sup>Thomas Lickona, *Moral Development and Behavior*, (USA: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1976), 3.

<sup>49</sup> K. Bertens, *Etika*, 143-147).

### 3. Obligation

Moral value obligates us absolutely and it can't be compromised.

Other values need to be real and admitted, for example, aesthetic value. Educative and cultural person will admit and enjoying aesthetic value. But indifferent people can't we blame. Moral value obligates us as such, without requirement. For example, honesty orders us to return thing that borrowed, like or not, because moral value contains an imperative category. In other value for example, if badminton player want to be champion, he/she must try hard. It's a must to be champion, but there is a limitation.

### 4. Formality

Moral value is not stand-alone without other value. Although moral value is top value that we must appreciate, but it is not in top without other value. Moral values did not separate with other values. For example, a seller applies moral values all at once with apply economic values. Moral values are nothing without other values. It is form of formality.

If we take rights (and laws) as the embodiment of obligations and duties then we can appreciate that they are determined by our moral principles and social values. They also help to mould those principles and values; there is interdependence as with morality and the law. The problem of rights is the

problem of deciding where our social obligations lie and this will depend on our social values.<sup>50</sup>

#### **D. Types of Moral value**

There are two kinds of value. They are value of being and value of giving. Both of them have each kind of moral value, they are as following:<sup>51</sup>

##### 1. Value of being

Value of being begun with the development of a quality or an attitude within ourselves that determines how we behave and how we treat of others. It includes:

###### a. Honesty

Honestly with other individuals, with institutions, with society, with self. The inner strength and confidence that is bred by exacting truthfulness, trustworthiness and integrity.

###### b. Bravery/ Courage

Daring to attempt difficult things that are good. Strength not to follow the crowd, to say no and mean it and influence others by it. Being true to convictions and following good impulses even when they are unpopular or inconvenient. Boldness to be outgoing and friendly.

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<sup>50</sup> J. Trusted, 157

<sup>51</sup> Linda and Richard Eyre, Teaching Your Children Value

c. Peace ability

Calmness. Peacefulness. Serenity. The tendency to try to accommodate rather than argue. The understanding that differences are seldom resolved through conflict and that meanness in others is an indication of their problem or insecurity and thus of their need for your understanding. The ability to understand how others feel rather than simply reacting to them. Control of temper.

d. Self Reliance (Confidence) and potential

Individuality. Awareness and development of gifts and uniqueness. Taking responsibility for own actions. Overcoming the tendency to blame others for difficulties. Commitment to personal excellence.

e. Self-discipline and moderation

Self discipline in physical, mental, and financial self-discipline. Moderation in speaking, in eating, in exercising. The controlling and bridling of one's own appetites. Understanding the limits of body and mind. Avoiding the dangers of extreme, unbalanced viewpoints. The ability to balance self-discipline with spontaneity.

f. Fidelity (Purity) and Chastity (Puriness)

The value and security of fidelity within marriage and of restraint and limits before marriage. The commitments that go with marriage and that should go with sex. A grasp of the long-range (and

widespread) consequences that can result from sexual amorality and infidelity.

## 2. Value of giving

The values of giving is that values need to be practiced or provided which would then be accepted as a given. It originates as gift to others and then goes on to influence who we are. Values of giving include:<sup>52</sup>

### a. Loyalty and Dependability (Trustworthy)

Loyalty to family, to employers, to country, church, schools, and other organizations in which commitments are made. Support, service, contribution. Reliability and consistency in doing what you say you will do.

### b. Respect

Respect for life, for property, for parents, for elders, for nature, and for the beliefs and rights of others; courtesy, politeness, and manners; self-respect and the avoidance of self-criticism.

### c. Love and affection

Individual and personal caring that goes both beneath and beyond loyalty and respect. Love for friends, neighbors, even adversaries. And a prioritized, lifelong commitment of love for family.

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.,

d. Sensitive and Unselfishness

Becoming more extra-centered and less self-centered. Learning to feel with and for others. Empathy, tolerance, brotherhood. Sensitivity to needs in people and situations.

e. Kind and Friendly

Awareness that being kind and considerate is more admirable than being tough or strong. The tendency to understand rather than confront. Gentleness, particularly toward those who are younger or weaker. The ability to make and keep friends. Helpfulness. Cheerfulness.

f. Justice (Fair) and Mercy (Humane)

Obedience to law, fairness in work and play. An understanding of natural consequences and the law of the harvest. A grasp of mercy and forgiveness and understanding of the futility (and bitter poison) of carrying a grudge.<sup>53</sup>

On the otherhand, Harun said in his book there are 44 moral values. They are: 1) Just estimation of Allah, 2)Fearing Allah as much as one can, 3)Destiny, 4) Putting trust in Allah, 5) Pondering, 6) Being Careful, 7) Goodness in all, 8) Death is near, 9) The Never ending attempts of Satan, 10) The Soul is Prone to evil, 11) Being chosen by Allah, 12) Prayer, 13)Repentance and seeking forgiveness, 14)Patience till death, 15) Support by Allah, 16) No Desperation for

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<sup>53</sup> Ibid.,

the believers, 17) Evaluating everything from the point of view of the Qur'ān, 18) Allah knows the secrets of all hearts, 19) The Temporary Life in this World, 20) The Real Owner of All Possessions 21) Being grateful to Allah, 22) Our ongoing test , 23) Allah does not place a burden greater than one can bear, 24) No love for the unbelievers, 25) Regarding nothing dearer than Allah, His Messenger and striving in His cause, 26) Neither weakening, Nor despair, nor sorrow, 27) Humbling One's Self in Prayer, 28) Celebrating the Praises of Allah, 29) Remembering Allah in adversity, 30) Reciting the Revelations of Allah, 31) Avoiding profane talk, 32) Being moderate, 33) The angels are witness, 34) Writing down transactions, 35) Saying something which one will not do, 36) No dispute among the believers, 37) Seeking Allah's protection from Satan while reading the Qur'ān, 38) Being Considerate, 39) Turning away from the ignorant, 40) Not arguing about things about which one knows nothing, 41) No Mocking, 42) Not calling believers by nicknames , 43) Being worthy of Trust, 44) The Illusive Universe<sup>54</sup>

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<sup>54</sup>Harun Yahya, The Moral Values of The Quran, (New Delhi: Goodword, 1999)

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH FINDING**

#### **A. The Biography of the Writer of Frozen Movie**

Jennifer Michelle Lee (born 1971) is the co-director and one of the screenwriters for Disney's New Animated Movie, Frozen. She was also a screenwriter for Disney's Wreck-It Ralph. Lee contributed to the script of Wreck-It Ralph in 2012. She also wrote and co-directed (with Chris Buck) Disney's Animated Feature, Frozen. Lee is the first woman in the direction of a Disney feature film. It is also her first time directing a movie. She voiced Iduna in Frozen

##### **1. Early life**

Lee was born in 1971 and was raised in East Providence, Rhode Island. Her parents are Linda Lee and Saverio Rebecchi. Later on, she went to the University of New Hampshire and graduated from an English course. After graduating, she went to work in New York as a graphic artist in publishing.

When Lee was affected by the loss of a close person, she was motivated to tell her own stories. Around ten years later, she attended Columbia University School of the Arts and earned a Master of Fine Arts in

Film degree. During her time there, she met her writing partner in Wreck-It Ralph, Phil Johnston.

## **2. Career**

When Lee attended Columbia University School of the Arts, she met Phil Johnston, who became her writing partner in Wreck-It Ralph. She won an Annie Award, "Writing in an Animated Feature Production" with Phil Johnston. The movie won several awards, and it was the largest opening for a Walt Disney Animation Studios film until 2013, when it was surpassed by Frozen.

In 2013, Lee and Chris Buck co-directed Disney's Animated Feature, Frozen. She also voiced the Queen of Arendelle. She and her co-director, Chris Buck won the "BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film". In 2013, Lee, Chris Buck, and Peter Del Vecho (the film producer) won the "Academy Award for Best Animated Feature" for Frozen. Lee currently has an adaptation of Steinbeck's The Acts of King Arthur and His Noble Knights in production and an original screenplay in development.

## **3. Personal Life**

Lee lives in San Fernando Valley. She married Robert Joseph Monn on May 30, 1999, but they have divorced. They had one daughter, Agatha Lee Monn, who sings in "Do You Want to Build a Snowman?".

Jennifer Lee wrote the screenplay for the animated film “Frozen” and also co-directed the movie. The University of New Hampshire alumna was on stage to accept the Golden Globe when “Frozen” won best animated feature.

Lee said she and the 600-person crew were still celebrating what she called a dream come true. Lee sent a thank-you back to UNH from Disney Studios in California. She became the first woman ever to direct a feature for Disney Animation Studios.

Her storytelling hit the big screen in a big way. “Frozen” is the tale of a girl on an epic journey to free a kingdom from eternal winter.<sup>55</sup>

## B. Characters of Frozen Movie

The word character has several meaning. We say some one is “a character” when we mean that person is unusual, peculiar, or unique in some way. In drama, however, character is not static, but in motion. Character is background who wants/does action.<sup>56</sup>

In a story, there are major and minor characters. Major character is the most important character in a story. Then, the minor character is the main person that supports the major characters.<sup>57</sup> The characters in “Frozen” movie are as following:

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<sup>55</sup>Jean Mackin, Film Director, (Online), (<http://www.wmur.com/entertainment/frozen-writer-director-says-unh-helped-pave-her-way/23914756>) access in 6 March 2015.

<sup>56</sup>David Scanlan, Reading Drama, (California: Msyfield Publishing Company), 41

<sup>57</sup>Robert Diyani, Literature, (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2004), 54

## 1. Major Characters

The major characters in “Frozen” movie are as follows:

a. Elsa

Elsa is the major character in “Frozen” movie. She is one of the princesses of the Arendelle. She is the older sister of Princess Anna, and the ruler of Arendelle. She has the power of magic since childhood. She is able to make ice from his hands. But when she can't control her power, it would be dangerous powers for her and other. She is voiced by Idina Menzel.

From the outside, Elsa looked poised, wise and reserved, but in reality, she lived in fear because of her power. She was born with the power to create ice and snow. It was a beautiful ability, but also extremely dangerous.

When Elsa was younger, she injured Anna. After witnessing her magic nearly caused her sister's death, Elsa had lived in fear and trauma in her life; she became too terrified to let her powers become stronger. She consequently chose isolation from everyone she cared about, including Anna. She did it years of loneliness.

Elsa came out from her isolation when her parents (King and Queen of Arendelle) were died, and she was crown to be the queen of Arendelle. As the queen of Arendelle, Elsa appeared calm, reserved, and

wise. In her coronation, Elsa was angry. She couldn't control her power. Finally she decided to go away from Arendelle and got freedom.

At the end of the story, Elsa could control her power. She could bring back summer and make Arendelle be normal.

b. Ana

Anna is one of Princess in Arendelle. She is the main protagonist in "Frozen" movie. She is the younger sister of the powerful Elsa. She is voiced by Kristen Bell.

Anna is unlike Elsa. She is not as strength as her sister. She doesn't have power like her sister. She is a brave girl and always cheerful. She really likes for making snowmen.

Unlike her older sister Elsa, Anna is very optimist, cheerful, and far from elegant. She is also a pure and hopeless romantic, dreaming of romance the moment the gates are finally opened for Elsa's coronation ceremony. There can also be a little naivete to her, as she believes in marrying someone immediately.

In the end, despite her numerous flaws, Anna is an extremely sweet, selfless and loving character. During the film, she puts the safety and well being of others before her own, showing great loyalty and amazement for her friends and family, which was especially seen with Elsa.

c. Kristoff

Kristoff Bjorgman is the full name of Kristoff. He is the protagonist of animated feature film Frozen. He is a courageous mountain man. He is voiced by Jonathan Groff.

He is a rugged individualist and a kind of a loner. He is his own man and the guy who feels he doesn't need anyone in his life. Sven is his best friend along his live. He was an ice harvester.

Kristoff is a bit of an individualist and acts as a loner. He can also be rather grumpy and selfish at times, as well as a bit lazy. But with all these flaws comes a heart of gold as well, as the ice harvester has shown multiple times throughout the film that he has a loving heart and deeply cares for those who treat him with love and sympathy in return, such as Sven, the trolls and later Anna.

d. Olaf

Olaf is a snowman made by Elsa when he fled from the kingdom. Previously, Elsa and Anna like to make snowman and they naming Olaf, up to the time Elsa isolated from the kingdom, and he made a snowman with his magic. The snowman is alive with the named Olaf. He is voiced by Josh Gad.

Olaf is based on a snowman Anna and Elsa created when they were young and has a powerful connection with Elsa. He is not only her living creation, but also the physical representation of Elsa's happiness

and desire to be with her sister again like they were when they were children. Olaf very likes summer.

e. Hans

Hans is the Prince of the Southern Isles, a trade partner of Arendelle. He is the main antagonist in “Frozen” movie. He is voiced by Santino Fontana. Not much was known about the prince's past; however, he is the youngest of the thirteen brothers, and felt somewhat neglected amongst his brothers.

Knowing he would never rule the throne of the Southern Isles, Hans planed a scheme to marry into monarchy elsewhere, eventually setting his sights on the kingdom of Arendelle. Unlike Elsa, Hans promises he'll never shut Anna out; he just might be the connection she's been waiting for all these years. Hans' plans changed after realizing that the queen is like to be alone and less mature younger sister Anna. He has plans to kill Queen Elsa after their marriage, which would result in him becoming king. In the end, Anna and Elsa know about Han's plans and finally he being jailed for his crimes.

f. Sven

Sven is the Reindeer. He is one of the primary characters in Frozen movie. Sven is the loyal pet reindeer and companion of Kristoff. Together, the duo run an ice harvesting business and reside outside the

city of Arendelle in the Valley of the Living Rock, where a community of trolls thrive.

Sven is Kristoff's loyal friend, sleigh puller and conscience. He is a large, tan reindeer with brown eyes. He wears a red harness around his body. He had tufts of white fur in a dusty pattern around his neck, back and hooves. The top of his head is a copper-brown color, unlike the rest of his body.

Sven is goofy, loyal and rather childish. He spends most of the film by Kristoff's side. And while Sven may not seem incredibly intelligent, he does have a strong moral character. Throughout the film, he constantly convinces Kristoff to do the right thing, including assisting Anna in her journey to find Elsa, and later returning to Arendelle to express his love for the princess.

## **2. Minor Characters**

The minor characters in “Frozen” movie are as follows:

a. Father/ King and Mother/ Queen

King and Queen of Arendelle named King Agdar and Queen Idun are Elsa and Anna's Parents. They are the minor characters in the “Frozen” movie. They were the rulers of Arendelle until their deaths. King Agdar is voiced by Maurice La Marche and Queen Idun is voiced by Jennifer Lee.

Judging by how he presents himself, Agdar is learned, kind, powerful and diligent. Idun appears to be far more passive than her husband, though given the obvious motherly nature needed to raise Anna and Elsa. With that, it was clear that the rulers' primary priority is their daughters, willing to make large sacrifices to ensure their safety due to Elsa's unique abilities. And despite Elsa's powers, they don't fear her in the least, giving her just as much affection as Anna, and are even willing to make physical contact with her, but eventually decided against doing so, as Elsa prefers it that way, fearful that she might hurt them. And although they have faith in Elsa that she'll one day completely control her abilities.

One day, the king and queen are to set off on a two-week sea voyage (their intended destination is unknown). During a storm, they presumably drowned at sea by monstrous waves. Anna and all the people of Arendelle mourn their deaths (a portrait of the couple is draped over with a black sheet of fabric), but Elsa doesn't attend the funeral out of fear of her powers being revealed and someone getting hurt as a result, even though as the eldest sister, she's the heir to the throne.

#### b. Trolls

The Trolls are a group of characters in film Frozen. Baby Troll is voiced by Annie Lopez and Gothi the Troll Priest voiced by Jack Whitehall. Some notable troll characters include Pabbie (the troll king),

Bulda and Cliff. They can transform into rocks at will. Most of the trolls appear to be loving and family-oriented, such as when Bulda adopts Kristoff and Sven, and when she and the other trolls try to convince Anna to marry him. They consider Kristoff and Sven to be part of their family, and they treat them as such.

c. Grand Pabbie

Grand Pabbie, also known simply as Pabbie, is a supporting character from the film Frozen. He is the wise and elderly ruler of the trolls, residing in the Valley of the Living Rock. Pabbie is voiced by Ciarán Hinds.

Pabbie is also the only troll shown to have magical abilities. He's shown being able to conjure up images through rays of light, but more importantly shown to have healing abilities, which is demonstrated when he uses the powers on young Anna after Elsa accidentally struck her with magic, revealing Pabbie to be a shaman. Though powerful, Pabbie is unable to heal and/or undo every magic spell or curse. He does, however, have knowledge of a source that can.

d. Bulda

Bulda is a female troll with special powers featured in the film Frozen. She is the adoptive mother of Kristoff and Sven. She is voiced by Maia Wilson.

Bulda is shown towards the beginning of the film, when The King and Queen of Arendelle are rushing to save Anna, after she is struck by Elsa's ice powers. A young Kristoff and Sven arrive at the scene, where Bulda adopts them.

Bulda appears later in the film, during the second meeting with the trolls and the "Fixer Upper" song sequence. Bulda takes Anna for Kristoff's girlfriend, along with the other female trolls, assist in dressing Anna in her troll wedding outfit.

e. The Duke of Weselton

The Duke of Weselton is the secondary antagonist in film Frozen. He is voiced by Alan Tudyk. The Duke of Weselton is a dignitary from Arendelle's neighboring kingdom Weselton. The Duke also has two burly bodyguards at his disposal, though they rarely speak and usually stand by the diminutive royal's side to protect from any and all harm. Even so, they do find their boss' character rather odd, considering their facial expressions during their introduction on Elsa's coronation day.

In relation to Arendelle, the Duke of Weselton controls the trading business between the two kingdoms, and notes that he's Arendelle's closest partner in trade.

The Duke of Weselton is in no way heartless or evil. He is, however, heavily pompous, ignorant, and greedy, though it's portrayed in

a humorous manner throughout the film. Though invited to Arendelle for the coronation of Queen Elsa, the Duke was far more interested in exploiting Arendelle's tradable goods, as he's the representative of Weselton, Arendelle's former trade partner. He's also extremely interested in Arendelle's history, wanting to know why the castle gates were locked for so many years, and why castle grounds were off limits to outsiders, showing a nosy side of the dignitary. The Duke is a very greedy, a bold faced person who mostly wants for himself and could care less about others.

f. The Duke of Weselton's Bodyguards

The Duke of Weselton's Bodyguards are supporting antagonists in the film Frozen. They are a pair of bodyguards hired by the scheming Duke of Weselton to protect and serve him at all costs.

g. Oaken

Oaken is a minor character film Frozen. He is voiced by Chris Williams. He is the owner of Wandering Oaken's Trading Post and Sauna and Oaken's Cloakens. He lives in His trading post in the forest outside of Arendelle. His physicalis is strong. He dislikes bad customers and being called a crook. Oaken won't hesitate to throw you out if you cross him.

h. Marshmallow

Marshmallow is a character in “Frozen” movie. He is the personal bodyguard of Elsa the Snow Queen and acts as a security guard to the North mountain. He is voiced by Paul Briggs.

Marshmallow is an enormous icy snowman born from Elsa's powers. He serves as a brute bodyguard charged with keeping intruders away from her ice palace. The menacing white beast doesn't say much, but he packs a powerful punch.

Marshmallow appears to represent Elsa's powerful desire to be left alone. Because of this, he is extremely aggressive and territorial to intruders or others who try to enter the castle except Elsa, whom he was made to protect. He is incredibly devoted to her in this role, and continued this even when he was injured.

i. Kai and Gerda

Kai and Gerda are two minor characters featured in the film Frozen. Both are servants to the royal family of Arendelle. Kai and Gerda are both featured very briefly in the film. Kai is voiced by Stephen J. Anderson and Gerda is voiced by Edie Mc Clurg.

At the beginning, they are seen as members of the few servants who remain within the castle by orders of the King and Queen of Arendelle when the castle is locked away from the rest of the kingdom. Kai can be seen aiding the couple prior to their ill-fated sea voyage. When

the King and Queen perish in a storm, Gerda and Kai are seen veiling the royal portrait.

### C. Setting

Most stories are set in a particular place at a particular time. The actions of the characters take place at some time, in some place, amid some things; these temporal and spatial surroundings are the setting.<sup>58</sup>

a. Frozen Lake in the Scandinavian Mountains

The story begins with the singing of the ice harvesters who were harvesting ice. Where, there is little Kristoff and Sven also harvest the ice.  
 (00:01:38 - 00:03:19)

b. Arendelle (Anna and Elsa Room)

Little Anna wake little Elsa. She asked her to play with the Elsa's power. Anna asked Elsa to build a snowman. (00:03:45 – 00:04:13)

c. Arendelle (Great Hall)

Elsa does the magic and play ice with Anna. They make a snowman. Elsa makes a mound of ice Anna jump quickly. Elsa can't control his power and hurt Anna. Elsa called the King and the Queen. (00:04:17 – 00:05:50)

It is time for the coronation day, everyone attending the coronation. Finally Elsa and Anna can stand side by side in a long time they were not met.

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<sup>58</sup>Robert W. Boynton, Introduction to the short Story, New Jersey: Hayden Book Company, 1972), 58

Everyone celebrated the coronation. Anna danced with Hans. (00:18:24 – 00:22:58)

Anna and Hans met Elsa; they ask the blessing for their marriage. Elsa did not approve it. Anna continued to persuade Elsa. Anna pulled Elsa gloves. She asked to Elsa why she always ignored her. It made Elsa angry. Elsa's power appears and almost injuring many people. (00:25:41 – 00:27:48)

d. Arendelle (Library)

The King went to library to find the guide book where they have to go to heal Anna. (00:05:51 – 00:06:00)

e. The road to the Valley of the Living Rock

When the Anna's carriage pass the path to the trolls, Kristoff saw the trace of ice on the trail of the carriage passed. He curious and follow the carriage. (00:06:07 – 00:06:20)

f. Valley of the Living Rock

King called trolls and ask them to cure Anna. Pabbie erase Anna's memory about Elsa power. He suggested Elsa to control their power because that power can be dangerous to her and others.

While Kristoff and Sven hide behind a rock. Here, they met with Bulda. And become trolls' family, because they adopt Kristoff and Sven. (00:06:18 – 00:07:54)

Kristoff brings Anna to the trolls to heal. When they came, trolls think that Anna is Kristoff girlfriend and ask them to get married. Anna

condition gets worse. Her hair is white and his body is getting increasingly cold. Pabbie advised Anna to meet his true love. Because only true love can heal frozen heart. (01:03:07 -01:09:37)

g. Arendelle

All the gates are closed. King restricted workers. He hides Elsa from others in order that he does not hurt anyone else, including Anna.  
(00:07:55 – 00:08:21)

Anna sings the song "Do you Want to Build a Snowman". She surrounds all the rooms in Arendelle. Anna knocking Elsa's door and invite her to play outside, but Elsa does not come out. Anna felt alone at home.  
(00:09:30 – 00:09:37)

Kai and Gerda cover the King and Queen painting. (00:10:22 – 00:10:25)

Three years later. Now is the time for Elsa coronation as queen. Many guests came because the gates will be opened soon. Kristoff and Sven also came in this coronation. (00:11:40 – 00:12:48)

Anna sings the song "For the first time in forever" around the entire room in Arendelle. (00:13:26 – 00:14:17)

Everyone was amazed because there is snow in summer. Duke accused Elsa the causes of this accident. He accused Elsa is a monster. Anna will find Elsa and entrust Arendelle to Hans. (00:29:32 – 00:30:55)

Anna's horse returns home to Arendelle without Anna. Finally Hans and the guards went to find of Anna.(00:49:31 – 00:50:51)

Elsa was locked in a room of Arendelle with hands bound iron. Hans asks Elsa to bring back summer.

Anna came with Kristoff. She met Hans and asked him to kiss her. But Hans refused it. He said that he did not love Anna. He said his rotten plan to Anna and let Anna wounded. (01:12:15 – 01:18:38)

Anna the cold alone in the room is helped by Olaf. Olaf tells Anna that her true love is Kristoff. Finally Anna and Olaf went out of the palace to find Kristoff. (01:19:52 – 01:22:35)

h. Arendele (Elsa's door Room)

The winter arrives, Anna knocked Elsa room and invite Elsa to play together and make a snowman. (00:08:23 – 00:08:57)

Anna tried to knock Elsa's door. She took Elsa out because their parents had died and everyone asked her existence. Anna sits in front of the door and Elsa sit behind the door in his room, where all the things in her room has frozen. (00:10:37 – 00:11:35)

i. Arendelle (Elsa Room)

Elsa's power was greater strength. All things her held are be frozen. The king gave her gloves. (00:08:58 – 00:09:09)

Elsa's power was greater strength. All the things in her room have been frozen. The king and queen tried to calm Elsa.(00:09:38 – 00:09:48)

Elsa sang and rehearsed for her coronation so that he can control her power. Actually she did not want to meet anyone, but she must do it. That's all for the sake of Arendelle. (00:15:39 – 00:16:17)

j. Arendelle King's Room

Anna has grown be adult girl. King and Queen have to go for two weeks. Anna hugged them. (00:09:56 – 00:10:00)

k. Arrendele (Underr the Stairs)

The king and queen said goodbye to Elsa. (00:10:01 – 00:10:02)

l. Arendelle (Side the Lake)

King and Queen prepare to go sailing. (00:10:03 – 00:10:05)

m. Sea

The king and queen sank because curled waves in a sea. (00:10:06 – 00:10:20)

n. Graveyard

The king and queen were buried. Everyone attended their funeral. (00:10:27 – 00:10:33)

o. Arendelle (Anna Room)

The assistant called Anna to prepare herself in the coronation day, the gates will be opened. (00:12:50 – 00:13:25)

p. Arendelle (Garden)

Anna sing the song "for The First Time in Forever " at the park. (00:14:18 – 00:14:37)

q. Side the Lake

Anna fell because collided with a horse ridden by Hans. She almost fell into the lake, fortunately Hans save her. (00:17:02 – 00:18:32)

r. Outside the Arendelle

Hans and Anna Talked and sang together "Life is like the Open Door.  
(00:22:59 – 00:25:40)

Elsa left the coronation party and will go away leaving Arendelle.  
(00:22:49 – 00:28:42)

After delivering Anna, Kristoff left Arendelle, but Sven convince Kristoff to go back to Anna. Finally, Kristoff returned to Arendelle to meet Anna. (01:19:52 – 01:22:35)

Elsa escaped from Arendele in great blizzard. Anna and Olaf tried to get out of Arendelle to find Kristoff. Anna begins to freeze, Kristoff tried to meet Anna.

Hans chasing and trying to kill Elsa Elsa. He said that Anna had died because of her actions. When Elsa run down, the blizzard stops and Hans tried to kill Elsa. Anna knows it and hinder Hans, until he was absolutely freezing. Elsa hugged Anna. Anna find out her true love. She is Elsa. Elsa's hugs can melt Anna. That instantly, Arendelle back to normal. Elsa can bring back the summer. Hans finally put into prison . (01:22:37 – 00:32:30)

s. Lake

Elsa makes all the places in Arendelle be frozen and went away leaving Arendelle. Anna pursued Elsa. (00:28:43 – 00:29:30)

t. The North Mountain

Elsa went to North Mountain and sang "Let It Go ". She created Olaf, a snowman and magnificent palaces and beautiful ice. (00:31:07 – 00:34:47)

u. The Forest

Anna tries to find Elsa by riding the horse. In their trip, they were hit by the snow from the trees. The horse is very shocked and ran from Anna. Anna fell into the river until her clothes was wet. (00:35:52 – 00:38:40)

Anna, Kristoff and Sven looked for Elsa. On the way they met the wolves. They fight with wolves until Kristoff's train destroyed by falling into the abyss. Kristoff acceded to help Anna. Sven convince Kristoff to keep helping Anna. Finally, Kristoff still help Anna.

They continue their trip. On the way they met with Olaf, a snowman created by Elsa. Finally, they jointly go to the south mountain to find Elsa and ask her to bring back summer. (00:40:16 – 00:49:30)

v. Wandering Oaken's Trading Post and Sauna

Anna buys clothes, shoes and jackets. Here she met with Kristoff. (00:35:52 – 00:38:40)

Anna met Kristoff and asked for helping to find Elsa Krostoff Southern Mountain. (00:38:47 – 00:40:15)

### w. Ice Palace

Anna, Kristoff, Sven and Olaf arrived in the Southern mountains. They arrived in Elsa Ice palace. Anna met Elsa and invited her to returns to Arendelle and bring back summer, but she won't do it. She chased Anna away by creating Marshmallow, big and strong snowmen. Until make Anna's hair being white. (00:52:30 – 01:00:03)

Hans looked for Anna in the Elsa's ice palace. They fought with Marshmallow and Elsa. They can bring back Elsa to Arendelle. (01:09:39 – 01:12:13).

## D. Plot

Plot is the arrangement of events that make up a story. Plot tells the events in sequence what happen and what will happen next.<sup>59</sup>

The elements of plot:

1. Exposition, introduction to the story

Typical fictional plot begin with exposition that provides background information we need to make sense of the action, that describes the setting, and that introduces the major characters.<sup>60</sup>

The story begins with the workers harvesting the ice in frozen lake in the Scandinavian mountains. Among them is an 8 - year old boy named

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<sup>59</sup>Robert Diyani, Literature, (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2004), 43

<sup>60</sup>Ibid.,

Kristoff B Jorgman, and his reindeer calf Sven, who try to emulate the harvesters but are always shut out.

The story continues to Arendelle. Ana wake Elsa and invites her to play outside with Elsa's power. Anna invites Elsa to build a snowman. Finally they played together in the ballroom.

## 2. Conflict

The plots develop a series of complication or intensifications of the conflict that lead to a crisis or moment of great tension.<sup>61</sup>

When Elsa and Anna play in ballroom, there is a problem. Anna was injured due to Elsa's ice throw hit Anna hair. Elsa can't control her powers. The king and queen bring Anna and Elsa to the Trolls' place to cure Anna. Pabbie erase Anna's memory about Elsa's power and suggest to control her power.

The king and queen decide to keep Elsa from Anna. Gate never opened for 13 years. Until the gates opened when Elsa is crowned be Queen of Arendelle because The King and Queen had died.

In the coronation day, there was a conflict Anna makes Elsa angry, until Elsa can't control her power. So that, all places in Arendelle been frozen and Elsa went away leaving Arendelle.

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<sup>61</sup> Ibid, 44

### 3. Climax

The conflict may reach a climax or turning point, a moment of greatest tentions tha fixes the outcome.<sup>62</sup>

Elsa has arrived in the northern mountains. She made an ice palace. Anna tried to find Elsa. She asked her to go back to Arendelle and bring back summer. Anna went there with Kristoff. After meeting with Elsa, Anna invites Elsa to return to Arendelle but she won't to do it. Anna forces her, until make Elsa angry and drove Anna. Elsa creates Marshmallow to expel Anna. Finally Anna went. After Anna went, Hans came and success to bring back Elsa to Arendelle.

Anna went with graying hair. Her body is very cold. Kristoff bring Anna to trolls' place. Pabbie suggested Anna to found her true love, because true love can heal a frozen heart.

Kristoff brings Anna to Arendelle to meet Hans. Actually Hans is not her true love. Hans did not love Anna. Hans has an evil plan. He will kill Elsa.

Finally Elsa who confined in the room can go out from Arendelle. It cause big snowstorm. While Anna who has been injured helped by Olaf. He tells Anna that her true love is Kristoff. Finally Anna and Olaf went to find Kristoff.

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<sup>62</sup> Ibid.,

In the big snowstorm, Anna tried to find Kristoff. While Hans, tried to kill Elsa. Hans said that Anna had died because of her power. It makes Elsa run down. Immediately the storm stopped. Anna knows Hans actions. She tries to stop it until make Anna completely freezes.

#### 4. Resolution

The resolution is the rounding-off of the action, the conclusion, one way or the other of the conflict. The action falls off as the plot's complications are sorted out and resolved.<sup>63</sup>

Elsa was very surprised to see Anna froze. He hugged Anna so that Anna melts. Actually Anna's true love is not Hans or Kristoff but Elsa. That instantly, Arendelle back to normal. Elsa can bring back the summer. Everyone is happy summer has returned. Likewise Olaf, because Olaf is a snowman Elsa make snow just above Olaf's head to protect him from the sun. While Hans, put in prison.

#### E. Point of View

In the story with the objective point of view, the writer shows what happen without directly stating more than readers can infer from its action and dialogue. The narrator, in short, does not tell us anything about the characters

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<sup>63</sup> Ibid.,

thinks or feel. He remains a detached observer.<sup>64</sup> Point of view in the story is to identify the narrator. Overall this movie uses third person point of view.

#### F. Theme

Theme is related to the other elements of fiction more as a consequence than as a parallel elementn that can be separately identified.<sup>65</sup> The theme in this movie is about true love in the family.

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<sup>64</sup>Ibid, 71

<sup>65</sup>Ibid., 85

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DISCUSSION**

#### **A. Synopsis of Frozen Movie.**

The story was begun from the ice workers harvest ice at night while singing. Where there were young Kristoff and Sven joined together to harvest ice. Frozen told the story of two sisters of the Arendelle, where Elsa as the older sister had a power since birth and Anna was the younger sister who lives normally like the other people. Elsa can make ice out of his hands. Anna likes Elsa's power very much.

At night Anna waked Elsa and invited her to play used her power. Ana invited Elsa to make a snowman. Because so excited, accidentally Anna was hurt in her head by Elsa's power. Elsa called the King and Queen. They immediately brought Anna to the Trolls.

Arrival the place of trolls, King asked the troll to cure Anna. Troll could cure Anna because the injury was in her head, but if the injury in her heart it would be very dangerous. He erased Anna's memory about Elsa's power. Troll advised Elsa to be able to control his power. Fear was her greatest enemy. If she was afraid, her power would be stronger and it could injure the others.

King and Queen closed the gate and isolated Elsa from others, including Anna. It was done in order that Elsa could control her power and didn't injure others. Elsa shut herself in the room. She never came out of his room, although

Anna tried to ask her to come out and played together. It happened until they are adult.

One day the King and Queen died in the sea journey. Elsa never came out of his room. She was very afraid, her power will be stronger. She tried to learn and control her power.

Three years have passed; it's time to coronate Elsa as queen of Arendelle. She had to go out of the room and met everyone. She was very afraid. She tried to control her power. Different with her sister, Anna was very happy because after a long time finally the gate was opened and she could meet Elsa.

In the coronation day, Anna made Elsa angry because she asked for her blessing to marry someone who have just knew, Hans. Elsa was very angry because Anna accused Elsa that she had ignored her. Elsa couldn't control her power. She shown her power in front of many people and almost injured them. She made Arendelle be frozen. She changed the summer to the winter. She went away to isolate to the north mountains. Elsa built a beautiful ice palace in the north mountain. She wanted to be free, alone, and there was no fear of hurting others.

Anna feel guilty to made Elsa be furious. She wanted to ask and brought Elsa to go back to Arendelle to restore summer. On the way, she met Kristoff. She asked Kristoff to help her in finding Elsa. They went to find Elsa together so that they could bring back summer. They met Olaf, a snowman who was built by Elsa. They went to look for Elsa together.

Finally, they arrived at Elsa's ice palace even though they got many difficulties to go there. Anna asked Elsa to return to Arendelle. However, she refused it, because she wanted to be free and alone in order that she didn't make her and the other injure. Anna forced Elsa so Elsa became very angry. Accidentally, Elsa injured Anna in her heart that made Anna became very cold. She created Marshmallow, a huge snow monster to expel them.

Anna, Kristoff, Olaf and Sven are thrown into the abyss by marshmallow. Anna was very cold her hair became white. Kristoff brought Anna to go to the trolls to cure her. In the trolls' place, trolls thought Anna was Kristoff's girlfriend. They wanted Anna married with Kristoff. Anna was very surprised so his condition was getting worse. Grand pabbie immediately helped her. He couldn't cure Anna, because the injury was in her heart. Her heart was frozen. He advised her to find her true love, because the true love could melt a frozen heart.

Anna thought that Hans was her true love. Kristoff brought Anna to Arendelle to meet Hans in order to melt Anna's heart. However, Hans didn't love Anna. He was not Anna's true love. He betrayed Anna. He just wanted to seize Arendelle and became a king. He let Anna cold and locked inside the room.

Olaf helped Anna to go out from the room and found her true love. He thought Kristoff was Anna's true love. He brought Anna to meet Kristoff. He went out with Anna to meet Kristoff even though there were snow storm outside. While Hans, tried to make Elsa weak and killed her with a sword. Anna saw the

incident. She immediately ran towards Hans and Elsa. She sacrificed herself to save Elsa so she completely froze.

Elsa was very sad. She hugged Anna. Now, Anna knew that her true love was Elsa. Elsa's hug made Anna and Arendelle back to normal. Whereas Hans, he got his punishment because of his deed. He entered into the jail. Finally Anna and Elsa could restore summer and Arendelle back to normal. Anna and Elsa could play together again. Elsa could control herself. Finally, everyone was happily ever after.

## **B. Moral Values Found in Frozen Movie**

There are 21 moral values found in "Frozen" movie. They are as follows:

### **1. Hard Working**

Hard working is always using a lot of effort, time and energy to do work. Hard working People use their effort, time and energy to do their work in order to reach their goal. They do not complain when doing their work.

In a society hard working is needed because if we want to achieve our success we must work hard. If we keep working hard we can achieve the success we want.

There are two scenes in "Frozen" movie shown hard working:

- a. The ice harvesters worked hardly to harvest the ice. They didn't gripe. They worked happily although they were working at night. (00:01:56 – 00:03:20). Screenplay page 1-2.



Picture 4.1 The ice harvesters work hardly

- b. Young Kristoff followed to harvest ice with his friend, Sven.(00:02:17 – 00:03:20). Screenplay page 1-2.



Picture 4.2 Young Kristoff and Sven work hardly

## 2. Cooperation

According to business dictionary cooperation is voluntarily arrangement in which two or more entities engage in a mutually beneficial exchange instead of competing. Cooperation can happen where resources adequate for both parties exist or are created by their interaction.

The role of cooperation in human being life is very important. If we work together, something will be more easily and quickly done. Besides, cooperation also maintains harmony among others. In a society we live with many people. If we always work together and have good intention in collaborated with good deed, our live will be peaceful and harmonious..

There are four scenes/dialogues about cooperation in “Frozen Movie”:

- a. The ice harvesters worked cooperatively in harvesting ice. They worked with mutual cooperation and cohesively. (00:01:56 – 00:03:20).

Screenplay page 1-2.



Picture 4.3 The ice harvesters work cooperatively

- b. People cooperated in preparing the coronation. Screenplay 13-17.



Picture 4.4 Townsmen work cooperatively

- c. Anna, Kristoff, Olaf, and Sven cooperated to go to North Mountain for finding Elsa so that they can bring back summer.

Anna : Olaf, did Elsa build you?

Olaf : Yeah. Why?

Anna : Do you know where she is?

Olaf : Yeah. Why?

Anna : Do you think you could show us the way?

Olaf : Yeah. Why? Stop it, Sven. Trying to focus here.(to Anna)Yeah, why?

*Kristoff : I'll tell you why. We need Elsa to bring back summer.*

*Olaf : Summer? So, come on! Elsa's this way. Let's go bring back summer!*

*Anna : I'm coming!*

d. Hans and the Duke's guards cooperated to fight Marshmallow.

Screenplay page 88.



Picture 4.5 Hans and The Guards cooperate to fight Marshmallow.

### 3. Carefulness

Carefulness is an action to keep our safety. We have to be careful in action. If we are not careful in our daily lives, we will get accident easily. So we must be careful at any time and wherever we are.

There are two dialogues found in “frozen” movie indicated the carefulness. They are as follows:

a. Anna was injured in her head by Elsa's power magic when she was playing with Elsa. (00:05:18 – 00:05:30).

Young Anna : Again! Again!

Young Elsa : Slow down!

Elsa suddenly slips. Her magic accidentally strikes Anna in the head. Anna tumbles down a snow bank and lands, unconscious.

Elsa ought to be more careful when using power. Like wise Anna she also should be more careful.

- b. Anna fell because she was hit by a horse driven by Hans. (00:17:09 - 00:18:33).

Anna : Hey!

Hans : *I'm so sorry. Are you hurt?*

Anna : *I'm great, actually.*

Hans : Oh, thank goodness.

Anna : Hey. I-ya, no. No. I'm okay.

Hans : Are you sure?

Anna : *Yeah, I just wasn't looking where I was going. But I'm okay.*

They should be more careful when they are walking so they didn't collide and fall.

#### **4. Love and Affection**

Individual and personal caring that goes both beneath and beyond loyalty and respect. Love for friends, neighbors, even adversaries. And a prioritized, lifelong commitment of love for family.<sup>66</sup>

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<sup>66</sup> Linda, 1993

In a society, love and affection should be necessary. Human beings should love each other. This is done to avoid dispute and disunion. In addition, love and affection have purpose to maintain harmony in everyday life.

We also should love each other in a family. Love with parents and brothers/sisters. We can show our affection by sacrificing ourselves to the people we care about.

There are 17 dialogues in “Frozen” movie indicated love and affection. They are as follows:

- a. Elsa cried and called the King and Queen. She was worried about Anna’s safety who were injured by her power. (00:05:31 - 00:06:20)

Young Elsa : MAMA! PAPA!

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

Queen : Anna!

Elsa : *it was an accident. I'm sorry, Anna.*

Queen : *She's ice cold.*

- b. King and Queen came and immediately went to the trolls to cure Anna. (00:05:39 – 00:06:20).

King: I know where we have to go. Please, help. My daughter!

- c. The King and Queen shut all the gates and Elsa hide from others, including Anna. They also conceal Elsa’s power of others. It was done to

protect Anna from Elsa's power and in order that Elsa can learn to control her power. (00:07:55 - 00:08:10)

King : *No. We'll protect her. She can learn to control it. I'm sure. Until then, we'll lock the gates. We'll reduce the staff. We will limit her contact with people and keep her powers hidden from everyone. including Anna.*

*The castle shutters close. Anna sits on her bed as Elsa's furniture disappears. Anna rushes to the hall to see Elsa shut the door to her new room. Anna watches, confused and sad. Screenplay page 8*

- d. Anna invited Elsa out of room to play with her.(00:08:21 - 00:08:50).

*Anna knocks on Elsa's door and SINGS. "Do You Want to Build a Snowman?". Screenplay page 8.*

- e. Elsa didn't come out of the room. She was afraid her power can hurt Anna again. (00:08:52 - 00:09:05).

Young Elsa : Go away, Anna

- f. King soothed Elsa and gave the gloves to her. (00:09:03 - 00:09:09).

King : The gloves will help.

King : *See? You're good. Conceal it.*

Young Elsa : *Don't feel it.*

Young Elsa & King : *Don't let it show.*

- g. King and Queen soothed Elsa who was afraid because her power is stronger. (00:09:38 - 00:09:48).

Elsa : *I'm scared. It's getting stronger.*

King : Getting upset only makes it worse.

Elsa : *No. Don't touch me. I don't want to hurt you.*

- h. Anna was very sad when his parents died in a sea voyage. She was very sad because of losing her parents. (00:10:30 - 00:11:20).

Anna looks small, standing before her people, beside burial stones.

Screenplay page 11

- i. Anna and Elsa turned to each other. They were very sad because of losing her parents.(00:11:21 - 00:11:25).

Anna, still in her mourning clothes, approaches and knocks. Anna slides down the door and sits with her head against it. Elsa is sitting in the exact same pose as Anna. Her bedroom is frozen with ice. Snowflakes hang in the air, suspended by grief. Screenplay page 11

- j. Anna never afraid of Elsa. She believed Elsa would not hurt her. She wanted to meet Elsa and bring her back to Arendelle, because she loved Elsa very much. (00:30:20 - 00:30:55).

Anna : *It was an accident. She was scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this.... Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So I'm the one that needs to go after her.*

Duke : Yes. Fine. Do.

Hans : What?

Anna : Bring me my horse, please.

Hans : *Anna, no. It's too dangerous.*

Anna : *Elsa's not dangerous. I'll bring her back, and I'll make this right.*

- k. Anna missed longed moments along with Elsa. (00:55:17 - 00:55:37).

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

1. Elsa kept away from Anna because she wanted to protect Anna. (00:55:37 - 00:56:42).

Elsa : *I'm just trying to protect you.*

Anna: *You don't have to protect me. I'm not afraid. Please don't shut me out again.*

1. Anna wanted to be with Elsa. She wanted to go back to Arendelle with Elsa. She sang the song "For The First Time in Forever". (00:55:55 - 00:57:46).

Elsa : Goodbye, Anna.

Anna: Elsa, wait

Elsa : *I'm just trying to protect you.*

Anna: *You don't have to protect me. I'm not afraid. Please don't shut me out again.*

1. Elsa asked Anna to stay away in order to secure her. (00:56:34 - 00:57:46).

Anna : *I'm so sorry about what happened. If I'd known.*

Elsa : *No, it's okay. You don't have to apologize.... But you should probably go, please.*

Anna : But I just got here.

Elsa : You belong in Arendelle.

Anna : So do you.

1. Anna convinced Elsa that they both can stop this winter and bring back the summer. (00:58:03 to 00:58:17).

Anna : *It's okay, you can just unfreeze it.*

Elsa : *No, I can't. I don't know how.*

Anna : Sure you can. I know you can.

Anna : we can work this out together.

- p. Anna saw Hans wanted to kill Elsa. She immediately came to them even though her body was very cold. She didn't want to see Hans kill Elsa. She sacrificed herself to save Elsa. In that instant, Anna freezes to solid ice. Elsa hugged Anna that has been frozen. Elsa's hugs can melt Anna. That instantly, Arendelle back to normal. Elsa could bring back the summer. Finally Anna found her true love. She was her beloved sister, Elsa. (01:26:11-01:29:06)

Anna : Elsa.

Anna : No!

Elsa : Anna!

*Elsa rushes to Anna and touches her sister's frozen face.*

Elsa : Oh, Anna...no...no, please no.

Olaf walks up and sees Anna, frozen.

Olaf: Anna?

Elsa hugs Anna and cries.

Kristoff watches in shocked despair. Sven steps up to his side. Citizens and dignitaries on the castle walls bow their heads. All of Arendelle is joined in somber silence. But then, Anna warms. She begins to thaw. Olaf looks up and gasps. Kristoff and Sven notice, light up. Anna bends her arm and embraces Elsa.

Elsa : Wha-? Anna?

Anna : Oh, Elsa.

Elsa : You sacrificed yourself for me?

Anna : I love you.

Screenplay Page 106

- q. Finally, Elsa and Anna could play together again. They were very happy.  
 (1:32:07 - 01:32:40).

Anna : I like the open gates.

Elsa : We are never closing them again.

Anna : *hat? Oh, Elsa, they're beautiful, but you know I don't ska-*

## 5. Humanity

Humane is an attitude that having or showing compassion, sympathy, consideration or benevolence to others. In social life humane is also needed because human beings should love each other. Compassionate people will show their awareness by always making people feel happy. They will treat people with kindness and compassion. They love the people sincerely.

There are three dialogues about the example of humane in this movie:

- a. Trolls want to adopt Kristoff and Sven.

Kristoff : Trolls...?

Bulda : *Shush. I'm trying to listen.*

Bulda : *Cuties. I'm gonna keep you*

- b. Anna loved the goose. When she sang “For The First Time in Forever” she meet a family of geese. She hold a goose lovingly. (00:14:22 – 00:14:38)

Screenplay page 15.

c. Since childhood Kristoff and Sven were always together. He cared for Sven. He considered Sven was his best friend.(00:38:48 - 00:39:25).

Kristoff, now unfrozen, relaxes on a bed of hay, playing his lute and singing to (and for) Sven. Screenplay 43

## **6. Self control**

Self Control is the ability to control oneself, in particular one's emotions and desires or the expression of them in one's behavior, especially in difficult situations. We are expected to always be able to control ourselves wherever we are. If we can control our actions and speech, we will not hurt others.

In public life we should be able to control ourselves so that do not make others injured. We can control ourselves by taking the breath and having positive thinking.

There are six scenes/dialogues about self control in this movie:

a. Trolls advised Elsa to control her power. If he couldn't control her power, she could hurt someone else. (00:06:21 - 00:07:54).

Pabbie : Listen to me, Elsa, your power will only grow. There is beauty in your magic, but also great danger. You must learn to control it. Fear will be your enemy.

- b. Elsa was afraid; she finally came out and met a lot of people. She was afraid that people would know about her power. She tried to control her power. (00:15:39 - 00:16:09)

Elsa : don't let them in. Don't let them see. Be the good girl you always have to be.

*Elsa moves to a painting of her father's coronation. She takes off her gloves and mimics the painting by holding a candlestick and ornament in place of an orb and scepter.* Page 16

- c. Elsa couldn't control her emotions; she was angry because Anna acted rashly and hurt her heart. So she couldn't control her power and made Arendelle be frozen. (00:27:00 to 00:29:30).

Screenplay page 31-33.

Elsa supposed to be able to control her emotions so that her power is not stronger and hurt others.

- d. Elsa couldn't control her power so he hurt Anna again. (00:55:45 - 00:57:50).

Elsa : *i can't!*

*Elsa's fear, so strong, sucks the blizzard back into her and then it bursts out, unwittingly, like a sharp snowflake. Anna is STRUCK right in the heart. She grasps her chest in pain and stumbles back. She falls to her knees. Elsa gasps when she sees Anna. Just then, Olaf and Kristoff rush into the room to Anna's side.*

Screenplay page 70

Elsa supposed to listen to the Anna's advice. She does not need to fear that her power is stronger and injured Anna again .

- e. Elsa had been very emotional. She created Marshmallow to expel Anna, Kristoff, and Olaf.

Anna : *No. I'm not leaving without you, Elsa.*

Elsa : Yes, you are.

*Elsa waves her arms and builds a giant, menacing snowman. We'll call him Marshmallow.* Screenplay page 71

Elsa supposed to be able to control her emotions and not create marshmallow to injure others.

- f. Finally Elsa could control her power so she didn't injure others again.

Her power could make other people happy. (00:31:33- 01:32:32).

Elsa : Are you ready?

Villagers cheer. Elsa stops and creates an ice rink. The people, skates at the ready, hope onto it and twirl about. Elsa then freezes the fountain in a beautiful design and adds some snow flurries for atmosphere. Anna comes slipping in. Elsa catches her.

Anna: I like the open gates.

Elsa : We are never closing them again. Screenplay page 111.

## 7. Cheerfulness

Cheerful person always entertain himself. He never made himself sad. He always wants to be happy. He usually amuses himself by singing or kidding. In a society, cheerful people will have many friends and calm when they have a problem. When they have problem, they are still happy and try to amuse their self.

Here are the examples of the scene about cheerfulness in this movie:

- a. Anna still cheerful. She tried to take Elsa out of the room and play together even though Elsa never wanted to come out. She was still trying cheerful and amusing herself by singing "Do You Want to Build A Snowman ". (00:09:10 - 00:09:37).

Screenplay page 9-10

- b. Anna was very happy because after a long time finally the gate was opened and she can meet Elsa. She sang the song "For The First Time in Forever ". (00:13:25 - 00:15:38).

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. Anna slides along the floor of the ballroom in her socks.* Screenplay 14-16

## 8. Share

Sharing is an attitude about providing what the fancy he had for others. In society we are expected to share. If we have something more we can share with other people, because other people may need it. People who like to share called benefactors. While People who do not like to share, they called stingy.

Here are the example of sharing in this movie:

- a. Kristoff and Sven always together from their childhood to adulthood.

They always share. (00:12:13 - 00:12:30).

Kristoff : What do you want, Sven?

Kristoff leans in and speaks for Sven, as if he can.

Kristoff (AS SVEN) : Give me a snack.

Kristoff : *What's the magic word?*

Kristoff (AS SVEN) : Please!

Kristoff pulls a carrot out of his shirt pocket and hands it to Sven. Sven tries to bite the whole thing.

Kristoff : Hey, hey, hey! Share!

- b. Anna gave carrots to Sven so that he had a nose. (00:46:13 – 00:46:30)

Olaf : Woo! Head rush!

Anna : *Oh! Too hard. I'm sorry! I-I, I was just.... Are you okay?*

Olaf : *Are you kidding me? I am wonderful! I've always wanted a nose.*

Olaf : What? Hey! Whoa. Oh, I love it even more! Hah.... All right,  
*let's start this thing over. Hi everyone. I'm Olaf. And I like*  
 warm hugs.

- c. Hans gave blankets to citizen because of their cold. He also offered a soup and warm drinks. (00:49:44 – 00:49:54)

Hans : Cloak. Does anyone need a cloak?

Citizen : Arendelle is indebted to you, Your Highness.

Hans : The castle *is open. There's soup and hot glögg in the Great Hall.*

Hans : Here. Pass these out.

## 9. Sorry and Apologizing

Sorry is defined by Merriam Webster as; “feeling sorrow, regret, or penitence, “mournful, sad”, inspiring sorrow, pity, scorn or ridicule, pitiful. Contemptible, sad, pitiful, contrite and pathetic are synonyms for sorry.<sup>67</sup>

In a society sorry and apologizing are indispensable. If we have faults we should apologize so that we can continue the next life without problems and guilt. We should not be afraid or embarrassed for asking apology. If people are embarrassed or afraid for asking apology they will always be filled with guilt, so they can't continue living in peace.

Here are the examples about sorry and apologizing in this movie:

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<sup>67</sup> Doug Wojcieszak, James W. Saxton and Maggie M. Finkelstein, Sorry Work, (USA: Author House, 2007), 11.

- a. Hans apologized for bumping Anna and making her fall. (00:17:09 - 00:18:33).

Hans : *I'd like to formally apologize for hitting the Princess of Arendelle with my horse...and for every moment after.*

Anna : No. No-no. It's fine.

- b. Anna felt guilty for making Elsa angry. (00:30:05 to 00:30:20).

Anna : *It was an accident. She was scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this.... Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So I'm the one that needs to go after her.*

Duke : Yes. Fine. Do.

Hans : What?

- c. Anna apologized for making Elsa angry and going away from Arendelle. (00:54:34 – 00:54:47)

Anna : *I'm so sorry about what happened. If I'd known-*

Elsa : *No, it's okay. You don't have to apologize. But you should probably go, please.*

Anna : But I just got here.

Elsa : You belong in Arendelle.

Anna : So do you.

## 10. Confidence

Being able to communicate confidently means being able to achieve the desired goals without bothering others. A confident communicator is someone who knows his strengths and weaknesses, has high self-esteem, knows his subject matter, has lots of energy, passion and enthusiasm (this

doesn't mean to say he is hyperactive but communicates enthusiasm for his subject), has a clear voice, is firm and persuasive uses words that his listener can relate to, tailors his message to his audience, has good body language, has good listening skills, has good questioning and summarizing skills, makes you feel valued, appreciated and comfortable has a sense of empathy with his listener, has an open mind and is able to encourage a free flow of ideas, gives a considered response when needed, is able to build rapport and adapt his approach, depending on who he is talking to.<sup>68</sup>If we have strong confidence we will easy to speak publicly without shame and fear.

Here are the dialogues about confidence in "Frozen" movie:

- a. Elsa felt confident in front of a lot of people even though she was terrified that her secret was revealed and injuring many people. (00:18:50 - 00:19:53).

Elsa hesitates. She breathes nervously, removes her gloves, places them on the pillow. Her hands shake. She takes the orb and scepter, then turns to the people. Just in time. Elsa manages to set the orb and scepter back down on the pillow before anyone notices the ice. She picks up her gloves and slips them on. She made it Elsa enters, poised and looking surprisingly content. She stands under a formal awning. Screenplay 19-

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<sup>68</sup> Pauline Rowson, Communicating with more confidence, (England: Rrowmark Limited, 2005), 16-18.

- b. Anna confident when asked for help to Kristoff to bring her to North Mountain even though they had just met. (00:39:27 – 00:40:13)

Anna : Nice duet.

*Kristoff : Oh, it's just you. What do you want?*

Anna : I want you to take me up the North Mountain.

*Kristoff : I don't take people places.*

Anna : Let me rephrase that...

Kristoff : Umph.

Anna : Take me up the North Mountain.... Please.

- c. Anna confident when met Elsa and took her back to Arendelle. (00:54:06 – 00:54:55)

Anna : Elsa ? It's me...Anna?!

Elsa : Anna

*Anna : Elsa, you look different.... It's a good different.... And this place is amazing.*

Elsa : Thank you, I never knew what I was capable of.

*Anna : ...I'm so sorry about what happened. If I'd known—*

*Elsa : No, it's okay. You don't have to apologize.... But you should probably go, please.*

Anna : But I just got here.

Elsa : ...You belong in Arendelle.

Anna : So do you.

## 11. Respectfulness

Respect for others is appreciate others opinion or feeling. We should respect their feeling or opinion so that we don't hurt their feeling. We

can't force our opinion to others. Sometimes if we force our opinion it will make other people angry.

Respectfulness is needed in the society. We will be deserved if we respect to others. In the society we must respect to the rule and law, respect to our parents, respect to elder people, and respect to our neighbor.

Here are the examples of dialogue about respectfulness in this movie:

- a. Anna wanted to dance with the Duke of Weselton even though she couldn't dance. She respected her sister and Duke's invitation. (00:21:30 - 00:22:15).

Duke : Weselton. The Duke of Weselton. Your Majesty, as your closest partner in trade, it seems only fitting that I offer you your firstdance as queen. One, two, three. Jump.

Elsa : *Thank you...only I don't dance*

Duke : Oh...?

Elsa : But my sister does.

Anna : What?

Duke : Lucky you

Anna : *Oh, I don't think*

- b. Anna made Elsa angry. She asked Elsa to approve her marriage with the man who has just met. She also hurt Elsa because she take her gloves and said that Elsa had been ignored her. (00:26:25 to 00:27:26).

Elsa : *Fine. You can't marry a man you just met.*

Anna : *You can if it's true love.*

Elsa : Anna, what do you know about true love?

Anna : More than you. All you know is how to shut people out.

Elsa : You asked for my blessing, but my answer is no. Now,  
excuse me

Elsa : The party is over. Close the gates.

Anna : What? Elsa, no. No, wait!

ELSA: Give me my glove!

Anna : *Elsa, please. Please. I can't live like this anymore.*

Elsa : Then leave.

Anna ought not rashly to marry the new people he knew and did not say  
things that make other people hurt.

- c. Kristoff made Oaken angry. He said that Oaken is a crook. It made  
Oaken hurt. (00:38:04 - 00: 38:15) .

Anna : Okay, just tell me one thing; what was happening on the  
North Mountain? Did it seem magical? Kristoff pulls down  
his scarf and gives Anna a firm answer.

Kristoff : Yes! Now, back up while I deal with this crook here.

Oaken : What did you call me?

Kristoff ought not to say people in vain not to hurt other people.

- d. People attacked Elsa. They accuse Elsa is monster. It made Elsa angrier  
and returned to attack them. (01:11:17-1:12:12).

Elsa : No. Please.

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

Elsa : Stay away!

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

Thug : Get her! Get her!

Elsa fights for her life. Screenplay 89

People should not hurt Elsa's feelings and make her more afraid so they are not attacked by Elsa.

## **12. Good Consideration**

We should not easy to believe to the other people who have just met. We never know their behavior, so we should be more careful to person who has just met. It will be very dangerous if we believe their saying and action before we know their behavior. Everything should be considered deeply we take the decision.

There are two dialogues in this movie indicated not easy to believe:

Here are the examples of dialogue about not easy to believe in this movie:

- a. Anna asked approval to Elsa about her marriage with Hans, man who have just met. (00:25:53 to 00:27:00).

Anna : I mean Queen Me again. Um. May I present Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.

Hans : Your Majesty.

Elsa gives a polite but reserved curtsey.

Anna : We would like—

Hans : --your blessing—

Anna : --of—

Anna/Hans : --our marriage!

- b. Anna entrust Arendelle on Hans. (00:30:27 to 00:30:45).

Anna : No, I need you here to take care of Arendelle.

Hans : ...On my honor.

Anna : I leave Prince Hans in charge!

Anna shouldn't easy to believe with people who have just met, because she never knows his behavior.

### **13. Kind and Friendly**

In society one must be kind and friendly nature. We live with many people in this world, so we have to kind and friendly to the other. We don't allow having bad thinking to the other because it can hurt others. Kind and friendly person will have a lot of friends because he was always friendly and keep the feelings of others.

Here are the dialogues about kind and friendly in “Frozen” movie:

- a. People though Elsa is a monster. (00:27:39 - 00:28:33).

Duke : There she is! Stop her!

Elsa : Please, just stay away from me. Stay away!

Duke : Monster.... Monster!

They should not prejudice the Elsa before they know the truth.

- b. Duke Weselton prejudiced about Anna. He also accused Anna as monster. (00:49:56 - 00:50:19).

Duke : You! Is there sorcery in you, too? Are you a monster, too?

Anna :*No. No. I'm completely ordinary.*

He should not accuse Anna before they know the truth.

- c. Anna didn't want to make Olaf sad. She didn't tell Olaf if summer can make him melt. (00:49:10 - 00:49:30).

*Kristoff : i'm gonna tell him.*

Anna :*don't you dare.*

Olaf : in summer!

- d. Kristoff went back to Arendelle. She was worried about Anna's safety due to a snowstorm in Arendelle. (01:29:20-1:19:36)

Kristoff tries to walk on ahead, but Sven uses his antlers to lift Kristoff off the ground.

Kristoff : Ah! Stop it! Put me down!

*Sven drops him hard then "yells" at him once more.*

*Kristoff : No, Sven! We're not going back!*

Sven shakes his head, angrily.

*Kristoff : She's with her true love.*

Sven makes an “*of-course-she-isn’t*” face. Kristoff gets it; he’s made his point. Just then the wind picks up. Kristoff looks back at the kingdom. Sees a violent winter storm swirling over the castle. Sharp ice claws its way up the castle, encasing it.

Kristoff : Anna.. Screenplay 99

#### **14. Bravery**

Daring to attempt difficult things that are good. Strength not to follow the crowd, to say no and mean it and influence others by it. Being true to convictions and following good impulses even when they are unpopular or inconvenient. Boldness to be outgoing and friendly.<sup>69</sup>

In humanlive being bravery is needed. Brave people are who are not easy to give up. They are never afraid to do. They dare to get the risk of what he did. We have to think positive and believe we can do it to be a brave people.

There are two dialogues in “Frozen” movie indicated bravery. They are as follows:

- a. Elsa was afraid her power will be stronger and can hurt others. (00:28:08 - 00:28:37).

Duke : There she is! Stop her!

Elsa : Please, just stay away from me. Stay away!

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<sup>69</sup> Linda, 1993

Elsa should not fear because fear is her greatest enemy. If she is afraid, her power will be stronger and it can hurt others.

- b. Anna was not afraid to find and ask Elsa to go back to Arendelle. (00:30:21 - 00:30:56).

Anna rides her horse through two feet of snow. She shivers. Screenplay

38

*Anna : Elsa! Elsa! It's me, Anna...your sister who didn't mean to make you freeze the summer. I'm sorry. It's all my fault.*

Anna looked for Elsa alone.

## 15. Not Selfish

Becoming more extra-centered and less self-centered. Learning to feel with and for others. Empathy, tolerance, brotherhood. Sensitivity to needs in people and situations.<sup>70</sup> People who are not selfish do not emphasize their importance, they think togetherness.

Here are the dialogues about the example of not selfish in “Frozen” movie:

- a. Elsa went away from Arendelle to isolate herself so that she didn't injure others. She sang "Let It Go". (00:31:24 - 00:34:47).

*Elsa reaches the far shore. She doesn't look back. She just scrambles into the mountains. Screenplay 33,36-38.*

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<sup>70</sup> Linda, 1993

b. Anna sacrificed herself to save Elsa. (01:26:11-01:29:06)

Anna : Elsa.

Anna : No!

Elsa : Anna!

*Elsa rushes to Anna and touches her sister's frozen face.*

Elsa : Oh, Anna...no...no, please no.

Olaf walks up and sees Anna, frozen.

Olaf : Anna?

Elsa : Wha-? Anna?

Anna : Oh, Elsa.

Elsa : You sacrificed yourself for me?

Anna : I love you.

## 16. Responsibility

Responsibility, like rights, duties, obligations, justice and fairness, is a concept employed by the law in the ordering, regulation and resolution of conflicts in human life. Responsibility is a concept with many different meanings ranging across accountability, answerability, responsibility for, responsible behavior, being made to take responsibility or as a corollary to rights.<sup>71</sup>

The person responsible will do the obligations he should do. He dares to take the risk of what he is doing. In society we have to be responsible, for example; if we have mistakes we must apologize and take

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<sup>71</sup> Jo Bridgeman, Craig Lind and Heather Keating, *Responsibility, Law and Family*, (England: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2008), 1

responsibility for our mistakes and if we are given the responsibility we have to do it with sincerity.

Here are the examples of dialogue about responsibility in this movie:

- a. Anna was responsible for the mistakes that she did. She felt guilty and tried to apologize to Elsa. She asked Elsa to go back to Arendelle and bring back summer. (00:34:48 - 00:57:46).

Anna rides her horse through two feet of snow. She shivers. Screenplay

38

*Anna : Elsa! Elsa! It's me, Anna...your sister who didn't mean to make you freeze the summer. I'm sorry. It's all my fault.*

- b. Elsa was responsible for making Arendelle freeze. She returned Arendelle to normal so that citizens become happy. (01:28:04 – 01:28:47).

Anna : I knew you could do it.

Olaf : Hands down, this is the best day of my life...and quite possibly the last.

Elsa : Oh, Olaf. Hang on, little guy.

Screenplay page 107

## 17. Loyalty

Loyalty to family, to employers, to country, church, schools, and other organizations in which commitments are made. Support, service, contribution. Reliability and consistency in doing what you say you will do.<sup>72</sup>

Here are the examples of dialogue about loyalty in this movie:

- a. Kristoff and Sven always together. Kristoff sang along with Sven. He considered Sven is his best friend. (00:38:48 - 00:39:25).

Kristoff, now unfrozen, relaxes on a bed of hay, playing his lute and singing to (and for) Sven. Screenplay 43

- b. Krisststoff still faithful to help Anna even though she had made him almost hurt and destroyed his sled. (00:43:55 - 00:44:20).

*Anna : And I understand if you don't want to help me anymore.*

*Kristoff : Of course I don't want to help her anymore. In fact, this whole thing has ruined me for helping anyone ever again.*

*Kristoff (as Sven) : But she'll die on her own.*

*Kristoff : I can live with that*

## 18. Helping Other

In the society we must help each other. We live in society not alone, we live with many people. We are social beings who need each other. Here are the examples of helping others in this movie:

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<sup>72</sup> Linda, 1993

- a. Kristoff had helped Anna to go to the north mountain to find Elsa even though there were so many obstacles to go through. (0:40:15 - 1:14:50).

Anna: Take me up the North Mountain. Please. Look, I know how to stop this winter.

Kristoff : We leave at dawn. And you forgot the carrots for Sven.

Ugh!

Anna : Oops. Sorry. Sorry. *I'm sorry. I didn't*--We leave now.

Right now

- b. Kristoff helped Anna after they fell from a cliff. He helped to cure her because her hair has turned white. He brought Anna to the trolls. (1:01:27 - 1:09:35).

Kristoff : Now what?

Anna : Now what? 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*—

*Kristoff : Hey, hey, don't worry about my ice business... Worry about your hair??!*

Anna: What? I just fell off a cliff. You should see your hair.

Kristoff : No, yours is turning white.

Anna : *White? It's what?*

*Kristoff : It's because she struck you; isn't it?*

Anna : Does it look bad?

Kristoff : No.

Olaf : You hesitated.

*Kristoff : No, I didn't. Anna, you need help. Now, come on.*

- c. Olaf saved Anna who was cold. He helped her to find her true love. (01:19:50 - 1:21:33).

## 19. Patience

In the society patience is very important. Patient people are not easy to angry. They face the problems with a smile. Patience is the attitude to control our emotions.

Here are the examples of dialogue about patience in this movie:

- Anna didn't believe to Kristoff. She threw Marshmallow with snowball so it makes Marshmallow be angrier. (00:58:40 to 01:00:59).

Kristoff : All right feisty pants. Calm down. Woaw. Just let the snow man be.

Anna : *Let me at him. I want to get him. I.... Okay. I'm Calm.*

Anna backs down...for a moment. Then she grabs a snowball and throws *it at Marshmallow. The tiny little ball hits Marshmallow's back, not making even the slightest dent. But it's enough to infuriate him. He Roars. Spikes shoot out of his joints.*

Kristoff : Uh-oh. Now you made him mad!. Screenplay 72

Anna should be patient and believe to Kristoff so that Marshmallow isn't angry. She couldn't control her emotion so she threw Marshmallow with snowball. She didn't think that it will make Marshmallow be angrier.

## 20. Honesty

Honesty means being truthful. Honest people do not lie or cheat. Be honest to yourself, your parents, and your friends. People will trust you if you are honest.<sup>73</sup>

The word ‘honesty’ is used as a straightforward synonym for frankness, or for sincerity. The difference is quite simple: to be frank is nothing more than truly to say what you think; and to be sincere is nothing more than truly to mean what you say. But what I would call ‘radical’ honesty means being truly open to what other people may have to say.

It means being truly open even to people with very different viewpoints from your own, shaped by very different cultural traditions and contexts, and very different personal experiences of life – people with, as a result, often quite opposite opinions to your own. It means not lying to them – and not lying to yourself, either, in order to evade their critical judgment of you and of what you represent; in that sense, actually being quite suspicious of yourself.<sup>74</sup>

There are four dialogues/scenes in “Frozen” movie about honesty. They are as follows:

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<sup>73</sup> Lucia Raatma, Character Education Honesty, (Minnesota: Capstone Press, 2000), 5

<sup>74</sup> Andrew Shanks, Faith in Honesty The Essential Nature of Theology, (England: Ashgate Publishing Limited, 2008), 1-2.

- a. Hans betrayed Arendelle. He didn't love Anna. He just wanted to seize Arendelle and become a king. He let Anna cold and locked inside the room. (01:15:28 - 1:17:11).

Hans : Oh, Anna. If only there was someone out there who loved you.

Anna: What? You said you did.

Hans : *As thirteenth in line in my own kingdom, I didn't stand a chance. I knew I'd have to marry into the throne somewhere—*

Anna : What are you talking about?

Hans : As heir, Elsa was preferable, of course. But no one was getting anywhere with her. But you-

Anna : Hans?

Hans : You were so desperate for love you were willing to marry me, just like that. *I figured, after we married, I'd have to stage a little accident for Elsa.*

Anna : Hans. No, stop.

- b. Hans lied to people and says that Anna had died. He accused Elsa who had killed Anna so people convinced that Elsa was very dangerous and should be killed. (01:17:21- 01:18:08).

Duke : What happened to her?

Hans : She was killed by Queen Elsa.

Duke : Her own sister.

Hans : At least we got to say our marriage vows...before she died in my arms.

c. Hans lied to Elsa. He said that Anna had died because of her deed. She killed her own sister. At that time, he took the opportunity to kill her. (01:25:06 - 01:26:28).

Hans : *Elsa. You can't run from this!*

Elsa : Just take care of my sister.

Hans : Your sister? She returned from the mountain weak and cold. She said you froze her heart.

Elsa : What? No.

Hans : I tried to save her, but it was too late. Her skin was ice. Her hair turned white...

Hans : Your sister is dead... because of you.

Hans was dishonest people . Anna betrayed him , then he will be rewarded accordingly .

Finally Hans got the consequence because of his deed. He was beaten by Anna to fall into the lake and put into the jail.

## **21. Peacefulness**

Calmness. Peacefulness. Serenity. The tendency to try to accommodate rather than argue. The understanding that differences are seldom resolved through conflict and that meanness in others is an indication of their problem or insecurity and thus of their need for your understanding.

The ability to understand how others feel rather than simply reacting to them. Control of temper.<sup>75</sup>In a society peaceful is expected to make the

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<sup>75</sup> Linda, 1993

harmony. All people love and respect each other to get the harmony of mankind.

Here is the example of peacefulness in this movie:

- Finally Arendelle lived happily and peaceful. (01:31:33- 01:32:32).

The gates to the castle are wide open. In the courtyard, stands Elsa.

Elsa : Are you ready?

Villagers cheer. Elsa stops and creates an ice rink. The people, skates at the ready, hop onto it and twirl about. Elsa then freezes the fountain in a beautiful design and adds some snow flurries for atmosphere.

Screenplay page 111.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CLOSING**

#### **A. Conclusion**

After analyzing the moral values of “Frozen” movie, it can conclude that:

1. Moral values found in this movie are: hard working, cooperation, carefulness, love and affection, humanity, self control, cheerfulness, share, sorry and apologizing, confidence, respectfulness, good consideration, kind and friendly, bravery, not selfish, responsibility, loyalty, helping other, patience, honesty, and peacefulness.
2. The moral values that acted to the actors are as follows:
  - a. Hard working: the ice harvesters, Kristoff and Sven worked hardly to harvest the ice.
  - b. Cooperation: the ice harvesters worked cooperatively to harvest the ice. Besides that, townsmen cooperated in preparing the coronation day, Anna, Kristoff, Olaf and Sven cooperated to find Elsa, Hans and the guard cooperated in fighting Marshmallow.
  - c. Carefulness: Anna was not careful when doing something. She should be more careful so that she didn't make herself be injured.
  - d. Love and affection: The King, Queen, Elsa and Anna were a family. They loved each other. They will sacrifice their self to keep the other.

- e. Humanity: Troll wanted to adopt Kristoff and Sven. Anna loved the goose. Kristoff loved Sven, he considered Sven was his best friend.
- f. Self control: previously Elsa couldn't control her power because she was afraid it will be stronger, but finally she could control her power and made the other be happy because of his power.
- g. Cheerfulness: Anna is a cheerful person. She still cheerful although she has problem.
- h. Share: Kristoff and Sven share each other. Anna gave carrot to Olaf so he had a nose. Hans gave blankets to the citizens.
- i. Sorry and Apologizing: Hans apologized to Anna when he was made Anna fell down. Anna apologized to Elsa because she made Elsa be angry.
- j. Confidence: Anna and Elsa are confidence person. They confident even though they are afraid something will happen to them.
- k. Respectfulness: Anna respect to the Duke of Weselton, but she made Elsa be angry. She should respect and accept Elsa decision. Kristoff shouldn't make Oaken be angry. He should respect to Oaken and do not say something that make Oaken be angry. People shouldn't accuse Elsa before they know the truth.
- l. Good consideration: Anna should consider goodly before making a decision.

- m. Kind and Friendly: Townsmen shouldn't make Elsa hurt. They should be kind and friendly to the new Queen. Anna didn't want to make Olaf hurt. Kristoff was a kind and friendly person; he was worried about Anna's safety.
- n. Bravery: Elsa shouldn't not be afraid her power be stronger. She should brave that she can control her power. Anna was a bravery person. She was not afraid to find Elsa even though it was very dangerous.
- o. Not Selfish: Elsa and Anna are not selfish person. They sacrificed their shelf to keep the other.
- p. Responsibility: Anna and Elsa are responsible to their fault. They did everything to make all be normal.
- q. Loyalty: Kristoff and Sven always together. They still want to help Anna even though she had made him be injured.
- r. Helping Other: Kristoff, Olaf and Sven helped Anna to find Elsa and make Arendelle be normal.
- s. Patience: Anna wasn't patient. She threw Marshmallow with snowball so it makes Marshmallow be angrier.
- t. Honesty: Hans is dishonest person. He lay to Anna, Elsa and the other people. At the end of the story, he got his punishment and entered to the jail because of his deed.
- u. Peacefulness: Finally Arendelle lived happily and peaceful

## B. Recommendation

In the end of this paper, there are some suggestions to the readers as follow:

1. Watching movies is not only entertaining us, but also give some messages to us. We can get many messages from the movie. Those messages can tell about moral values. We can learn moral values from watching movie.
2. Moral values are very important in the society. They should be introduced to the children early. Parents should give education about moral values as good as possible, because family is the important role to the children. Moral values are not just taught in school, but also in family and society because those are the place for children spend their time. They get first education in the family.
3. In the society all people want that their existences are respected so the human should do positive attitude. If they have good attitude it means that they have good moral values, so it will create harmonious life.

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