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# Critical Discourse Analysis of Gender Representation of Male and Female Characters in the Animation Movie, *FROZEN*

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## Abstract

Films are means to express ideological stances. This study analyzes gender representation in the film *Frozen* an animation movie using a number of gender theories such as Coates (1986). This study is a qualitative study through a Discourse Analysis approach that makes it a descriptive study. Findings shows the occurrences of a few themes under the verbal, non-verbal and language used based on gender roles namely, hesitation, intonation, interruptions, politeness, talkativeness, self-disclosure, power control and independence and bravery. The equality of a women and man in the movie depends on the power. There are lots of speech styles that differentiate between men and women.

## Keywords

Representation, Gender differences, Femininity, Masculinity, Animation movie

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## 1.1 Introduction

Discourse is a group of sentences that show a unity of thoughts, facts or stories. Discourse is a discussion on a topic either in written or face-to-face form and it also means communication in a speech or writing. The term discourse was first introduced by Zellig Harris in 1952 to analyze the speech and writing relationships of a hair tonic advertisement (Paltridge. B. 2012) aimed at studying language, i.e. the extent to which language exceeds sentence levels and the relationship between linguistic and non-linguistic behavior.

According to Rickett, B (2017), discourse generally means the way a person thinks and communicates about all things. Usually discourse exists from social institutions. Examples are, media and politics. Discourse also gives structure and arrangement to our language and thoughts and it forms the thought of ideas, beliefs, identity values, interactions with others and our behavior.

According to (Paltridge. B. 2012: 2), this discourse not only shares a specific meaning, it also has the character of linguistic features associated with it. What is meant and how it is realized in language is the main purpose in discourse analysis.

The definition of gender is, where both sexes are male and female, especially when considered with reference to social and cultural rather than biological differences. The term is also more widely used to indicate various identities that do not fit the ideas set by men and women. Although the words gender and sex are often used interchangeably, they both have slightly different connotations, namely that sex tends to refer to an individual's biological differences, while gender more often refers to cultural and social differences and sometimes encompasses a wider range of identities of male and female binaries. In short, as discourse can be analyzed in various fields and aspects, it can also be analyzed through gender. Discourse and gender are closely related because both are indeed an aspect that we can see in our daily lives as a group of people.

The picture of a gender differs between men and women, both in terms of sexual organs as well as in terms of physical and masculine and feminine traits. Stereotypically men are described as stronger, bolder, tougher, less emotional and so on. According to Jan (2003), there are several characteristics that describe the gender of men based on the stereotypical characteristics of men that is, men are described as rational, strong, always working, less use of polite language, like to lead, prefer sports and make extreme activities, physical characteristics such as strong, macho, brave, aggressive, authoritative and decision-making. Ungku Maimunah Mohd Tahir (2013) said that women are considered gentle, emotional, motherly, and so on, while men are considered strong, rational and powerful.

While according to Wood (2003), men are described as „study oak“ leaders, „fighter“ brave or competitive and „breadwinner“ more powerful and prominent in the eyes of society. Forisha (1978), on the other hand, describes the gender of men according to traditional stereotypical views as; „...being masculine means being assertive, being interested in things rather than people, being analytical and manipulative, and being able to get things done“.

Coates (1986) in his study of gender differences said that the gender of men and women are indeed different regardless of the biological, physical or language used. Based on his research, he found that language used by men and women are indeed different. Even the words that represent women and men are different because men often use certain words or phrases that are not used by women and vice versa with women. These language differences are not differences brought about by biological or gender factors alone, but the language differences between men and women are shaped primarily by social factors i.e. the influence of their environment. Yet these language differences mentioned by Coates (1986) only cover differences in the linguistic features of male and female speakers. This means that in verbal or spoken language, these language differences between men and women have clearly existed.

Film reflects what is happening in the socio-society in terms of social problems and it also serves as a medium for the spread of culture. Over the past six decades we have often been presented with characters of human beings in films. The use of images displayed through characters and personalities certainly has a role to attract the attention of the audience. The characters created fit the genre or theme of the drama and movie (Jodie Yap S. W, 2018).

According to Coates (2015), folklinguistics refers the belief about different language style by man and woman which has become one of the main interests of many sociolinguistics studies nowadays. Though there are lots of distinct speech patterns to differentiate man and woman, the gender roles on the other hand have become vague in today's world. This is due to the fact that people have started to realize and promote the equality between man and woman. Thus, it somehow has affected the language used. Hence, this paper will examine two linguistic aspects of language between man and woman in few scenes on speech differences taken from Disney movie which are, Frozen: 1) verbal 2) non-verbal communication 3) gender roles differences.

This movie is about gender roles and how men and women are portrayed in the many adjustments of traditional fairytales. Most of the former princess movies, have been highly inspected for depicting women as weak damsels in distress who hang on to knights in shining armor to save them. The main characters of this movie are Anna And Elsa. The obvious difference of this movie with other fairy tales is that the women are actually in control here. Both princesses are clearly independent, strong-willed, capable, and smart especially Anna who is brave and plucky and capable.

## 2.1 Literatures

There are a few scholars who specialised in the subject of gender in various dimensions. These studies are seen so that the researcher's study does not overlap with the research that has been done in addition to providing knowledge and also as a researcher's survey on aspects of language and gender that has been made a scientific study. Among them, Tannen (1990), made a study on the differences in conversation style between men and women, namely the question of who controls or controls the interaction and which party cooperates for the smooth running of the conversation. According to Tannen (1990), the imbalance in conversation these two genders are due to their respective „world“ differences. Intervals, overlapping utterances and silence are evidences of this imbalance i.e. orientation towards power or towards relationships between individuals involved in something interaction. The findings of his study found that men have more control over conversation than women.

In fact, a study by Campbell, Klein and Olson (1992) also found that male students interrupt more often than female students as a result of their study on the conversations of university students. Meanwhile, Manche and Peterson (1993) studied three groups of different ages, namely children, adolescents and adults. The results of their study showed no difference between men and women in terms of conversational style. The difference in conversation style between men and women is only due to gender factors. For example, interruption is not always seen as something aggressive or unwanted behavior or interference. In addition, a study conducted by Chambliss and Feeney (1992) found that men have a more positive attitude towards the interruptions compared to women. Even if their conversation is interrupted, they will usually continue the conversation after being interrupted or continue to talk simultaneously with the interrupting person. Leaper et.al. (2002) and Deaux & Lewis (1978), argue the gender of a speaker and the gender of a partner can influence the pattern of conversation. Men were found to be more likely to avoid using supportive strategies due to their competitive nature and their lack of emotional expressions. Other studies have found that women are more likely to provide feedback and support in conversations than men (Aries, 1987; West & Zimmerman, 1985; Tannen, 1990).

Bing (1997) in his thesis entitled, "Gender In Conversation: Turn-Taking Analysis" used a dimension that is quite different from the study conducted by the researcher but to some extent it can provide knowledge in developing the study. In this study as a whole he looked at intergender as well as intragender interactions. He found that male

participants used words more when chatting with intragender couples. As for the female participants, she found that the results were quite different. The average turn size in intergender conversations is less than the average turn size in intragender conversations which is 9.6 words in intragender conversations compared to 17.3 words in intergender conversations.

Coates (1986) has seen this gender difference through the sociolinguistic variation of male and female speakers that stems from the statement that men are said to use good language, which is dreamy and impressive, while women are said to often use negative language and should be despised. Through his research on the studies that have been done by looking at the differences in language use between gender, Coates (1986) has studied the sociolinguistic variations of male and female speakers in England. Coates (1986) found that women's and men's languages are divided into two groups, namely men's language is said to be a more positive language and the language used by women is a negative language. Through this language classification the gender of men and women is found to use different languages when speaking. Men are said to use language that is more dominant, critical, show power, insensitive and authoritarian. Women, on the other hand, use language that is more geared towards negative ones that have a low status such as persuasion, tentative language and showing a weak nature.

However, the findings of Coates' (1986) study also found that women have changed the traditional perception that women are gentle, loving and sensitive individuals. The changes in time and age have changed the way women think and use language. He found that women had begun to change their speaking strategy when this traditional strategy was said to be the cause of women being considered lower status compared to men. Among them she has categorized some language strategies that have been used by women in the efforts of women in England to change society's perceptions such as;

1. Uses deep voice and emphasizes low tones
2. Use words in the form of promises or forbidden language (taboo language)
3. Use more urgent means in conversation
4. Demonstrates firm facial expressions and high tone of voice such as men
5. Discuss topics that are often discussed by men such as business, politics and economics
6. Use non-standard accents or plates

From this language strategy used, women were found to deny themselves to the point of encroaching the values of men in an effort to

place themselves in a more dominant group. It is found that social change has influenced the change in the pattern of women's language use. The changes that women are trying to bring, however, are slowly being accepted by men because men are incapable of avoiding this change, and in order to maintain their great position, men are seen not to passively accept this change. Therefore, based on the study that has been done by Coates (1986), the researcher will also look at the language differences between men and women in testing the truth of the theory put forward by Coates (1986).

In the meantime, there are also studies that have been done by West & Fenstermaker (1995). They have described the social influences that are agents of gender development. This is because according to West & Fenstermaker (1995), the concept of gender is shaped more by social and cultural. A gender's category does not involve a set of characteristics that must be adhered to in order to identify a person's identity but is more relevant to physical prominence such as behavior, clothing, walking style, sitting style, and language and words used which are indicators of the anatomical arrangement, type of hormones and chromosomes of the individual involved. These characteristics are also formed by the society that forms the normative concept of attitudes and activities that are appropriate to the behavior of a particular gender. Meanwhile, West & Fenstermaker (1995) also say that gender is more than the role or nature of the individual which is the mechanism of social behaviors that contribute to the repetition of social structures. Thus, the mass media is one of the social agents that manipulates the repetitions of individual social structures in their commercial agenda. By looking at the socialization factors mentioned by West & Fenstermaker (1995), it gives the researcher an understanding of the social factors that need to be considered when looking at the gender differences highlighted in the movie studied.

## **2.2 Representations in the movies**

In looking at the representation of women in films, Smith, et al., (2013) have listed gender inequalities in 500 Hollywood films. The women in the film are manipulated in terms of sexy appearance and in terms of appearance are less than men. This is possibly due to stereotypes about women according to Fakhri Mansour (2010) in the study of Asaari & Aziz (2013) women are indeed known for their gentle, beautiful, emotional and motherly nature.

Wen (2018) analysed the gender differences in terms of the characters featured in the police film with aspects of multi-racial and multi gender because the movie not only features police characters

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consisting of men but also female characters play an important role. For example, Inspector Shafikah a female (Special Motion 1, 2002) and Inspector Aliza a female (Special Motion 1, 2001) and also the antagonistic character Suzana a female (Special Motion 1, 2001).

### **3.1 Methodology**

This study analyses the gender differences in the movie entitled 'Frozen'. The research was conducted using descriptive qualitative research method with the structural narrative analysis of Nick Lacey (2000) in analyzing the story. A content analysis is carried out throughout the movie. An interaction analysis was carried out by looking at the way the male and female characters converse in the movies. Interaction analysis is viewed as a complex accomplishment that requires much knowledge on the part of individual communicators and the ability to coordinate behavior with others. According to Frey, L., et al., (1999, p.3), "to describe interaction, researchers focus on a number of characteristics" including "linguistic features namely studies range from the analysis of particular words and sentence components (verbs), to nonverbal features (eye contact & touch), to more interpretive aspects of language (powerful vs. powerless speech), types of topics that people talk about, and the purposes of specific actions and utterances in an interaction."

Each of the transcripts in the movie were analysed and identified for the most common themes. Disney raised the fairy tale The Snow Queen by Hans Christian Andersen into a 2013 film called Frozen. In the movie Frozen, Disney kept some moral messages in the movie. Besides showing the theme of siblings' rivalry, Frozen has also garnered critical acclaim for its gender representation and is often hailed as the most progressive and feminist Disney movie yet. The main theme of the movie was on the relationship between Anna and Kristoff. The next section will discuss the findings from the analysis of the transcripts.

### **4.1 Findings and discussion**

This section will show excerpts indicating the speech differences between man and woman.

#### **4.1.1 Verbal Communication**

##### **a) Hesitation**

Hesitation is a natural part of spontaneous conversation. Hesitation does not mean a complete silence, which may be embarrassing, disturbing and sometimes offensive to others. Below is an example of hesitation taken from the long excerpt:

Kristoff: It's because she struck you, isn't it?  
 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. I'm not THAT Princess. I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, that would be—yeash! Cuz, you know...  
 (patting the horse)Hello. (to Hans)But, lucky you, it's-it's just me.

Here, the term “you know” itself is one of the hesitation phrases. At this moment, Anna feels very nervous in front of the charm and handsome Hans. She is trying to explain to Hans that she is different from her sister, Elsa. However, it is complicated for her to explain to Hans. Hence, at the end she then she just changed her focus to the horse to avoid from explaining it. Besides, Coates (2015) also mentioned that women speech contains more hedges than men.

#### b) Intonation

The melody of language is called intonation. All vocal languages use pitch pragmatically in intonation. Different intonations implicate different meanings. Below are some examples taken from the excerpt to show how intonation reflects meaning while focusing on different intonation used by Anna and Hans:

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. I'm not THAT Princess. I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, that would be-- yeash! But, lucky you, it's-it's just me  
 HANS: Just you?

Here, Anna is using different intonations to show her emotions, as a woman, she easily becomes excited and nervous which all can be shown through her tones. The word ‘THAT’ is stressed on because she wants to emphasize that she is different from Elsa. Hans on the other hand is very calm and he does not use high tone as Anna does.

#### c) Interruptions

Another difference in the form of speech production between man and woman is in term of the amount of interruptions. Coates (2015) has defined interruption as the “violations of the turn-taking rules of

conversation” (p.113). It can be seen from the excerpt below that Kristoff interrupts more than Anna does:

KRISTOFF: So, tell me what made the Queen go all ice-crazy?  
 ANNA : ...Oh well, it was all my fault. I got engaged but then she freaked out because I'd only just met him, you know, that day. And she said she wouldn't bless the marriage-  
 =  
 KRISTOFF: Wait. You got engaged to someone you just met?  
 ANNA : Yeah. Anyway, I got mad and so she got mad and then she tried to walk away, and I grabbed her glove--  
 KRISTOFF: Hang on. You mean to tell me you got engaged to someone you just met?!  
 ANNA: Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she has a thing about dirt.

Coates (2015) mentioned that based on previous studies men were found to interrupt more than woman. This is corresponding with the example above since Kristoff is found to interrupt Anna's sentences. It might be related to the concept of dominance and power in society where men are believed to have stronger power than man in society. However, Coates (2015) also stated that the amount of interruptions by woman becomes higher when the woman has high status than man. Hence, it indicates that power gives main influence towards the tendency to interrupt.

#### d) Politeness

There are a lot of the elements of politeness that can be found in the movie. This is because the setting of the movie itself is during the old days and specifically it uses royal language which is polite. However, there are some differences of politeness style shown by man and woman that can be found in this movie. For instance, below is the conversation between the two sisters, Anna and Elsa in the hall during Elsa's coronation day:

ELSA:...Hi.  
 ANNA: Hi me...? Oh. Um. Hi.  
 ELSA: ...You look beautiful.  
 ANNA: Thank you. You look beautifuller. I mean, not fuller. You don't look fuller, but more beautiful.  
 ELSA: Thank you.

The excerpt shows how women tend to sound more polite when they are complementing each other to the extent that Anna uses wrong word “You look beautifuler..” At the same time, this shows that women tend to exaggerate when they are complimenting the other person compared to men. Herbert (1990) has contrasted solidarity-building with sincere compliments, suggesting that Americans generally and American women in particular, favor the solidarity-building use of compliments (as cited by Eckert & Ginet, 2013). Thus, Anna and Elsa are complimenting each other because they want to build good relationship. Besides, Elsa seems to compliment Anna in order to break the awkward moment and to begin conversation rather than being sincere. Thus, it is related to the concept of positive politeness where its function is to express solidarity and closeness between speakers.

#### e) **Talkativeness**

According to world’s renowned neuropsychiatrist, Dr. Louann Brizendine (2006), she stated that women in general speak roughly about 20,000 words per day, in contrast with men, who normally uttered a total number of 7,000 words a day. By this statement, an analysis of the movie *Frozen* will show how this proclamation is indeed happened in a motion picture. The whole excerpt can be used to show that Anna is being talkative.

ANNA: ((talking nervously)) This is awkward. Not "You're awkward", but just because we're... I'm awkward, you're gorgeous. Wait, what?

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. I'm not that princess. I mean, if you had hit my sister Elsa, it would be... Yeesh! Because, you know... ((patting the horse)) Hello. ((to Hans) But, lucky you, it's just me.

Anna starts to talk gibberish, especially towards the end of the sentence. We can say that Anna is showing a sign of nervousness since she encounters a charming, good looking man. According to Tannen (1986), she categorized women’s talkativeness as a method to build rapport with the person she is speaking to. Anna is indeed trying to put up her new relationship with words, in order to eliminate the uncomfortable feelings between her and Hans.

However, it is arguable that Anna talked a bit more compared to Hans just because she was trying to establish rapport between them. Lakoff (1975) argued that there are a certain number of linguistic characters that are used by women that conveyed the signs of uncertainty and lack of confidence, in this context; it referred to Anna’s uses of

adjectives like *awkward* and *charming*. Anna repeatedly saying those two adjectives and hence it portrayed her behaviour which looks like a talkative person.

Nevertheless, Hans, as a man, does speak to Anna only to express important purposes of the conversation. He speaks to Anna in order to convey apology and also to introduce himself to Anna. This situation is very much dissimilarly contrasted to Anna's purposes in talking to Hans. Other than the fact that she is using unimportant adjectives in the conversation, she is also providing unnecessary information when she said "I mean, if you had hit..."

#### f) Self-disclosure

Self-disclosure can be defined as the method of oneself to share about thoughts, feelings, goals, failures, favourites, and many other things. In this film, there are a number of self-disclosure moments that have been inserted, especially involving the character Anna. As been discussed in the previous topic, Anna seems to be as a person who loves to provide unrelated details of herself in the conversation with Prince Hans. This is because she opens up about herself to Hans. This is referring to the line as shown in the box below, Anna starts to talk about her sister, Elsa, whom Hans does not know personally.

Anna: No! No, no. It's fine. I'm not that princess. I mean, if you had hit my sister Elsa, it would be... Yeesh! Because, you know... ((patting the horse)) Hello. ((to Hans) But, lucky you, it's just me.

Farber (2006) suggested that women self-disclose in order to improve the relationships (Fram et al., 2006). This can be seen when Anna is trying to build up the bond between her and Hans by disclosing something that is really personal. Another example of self-disclosure that occurs in this film is as showed in the box below:

ANNA: Okay wait, wait. So you have how many brothers?  
 HANS: Twelve older brothers. Three of them pretended I was invisible...literally...for two  
 years  
 ANNA: That's horrible.  
 HANS: It's what brothers do.  
 ANNA: ...And sisters. Elsa and I were really close when we were little. But then, one day she  
 just shut me out, and I never knew why.

In this conversation, Anna is prone to open up about her relationship with her sister, as she is trying to share her emotional feelings with Hans. As proposed by Hendrick (1988), women tend to share their emotions when talking to other people. Therefore, this can explain why Anna is expressing her emotion, even though Hans never asked her about it.

#### 4.2.2 Non-verbal communication

Two-thirds of the human communication actually consists of non-verbal communication according to Hogan & Stubbs (2003). Therefore, making it as important as verbal communication does. Hogan and Stubbs further stated that incorrect message will be delivered if one provided the wrong body language when communicating with another person. During the same scene when Anna first encounters Hans, she uses lots of hand gestures compared to Hans while they are talking to each other. This might be because Anna is very nervous thus her emotion is reflected through her gestures and facial expression. This is supported by Abbot (1992) where he agreed that women tend to use more facial expression and gesture to show their emotions.

In this film, taken from the same scene where Anna and Hans are talking to each other, both of them are gazing into each other's eyes, and this can be signaled as a sign of interest and attraction. It is true that both male and female do establish eye contact as the sign of fascination and admiration. However, in this scene, Anna seems to stare at Hans much longer because she is 'too busy drinking in Hans's handsomeness.

((Hans smiles, amused. She smiles back. The bells RING. She doesn't notice at first; she's too busy drinking in Hans's handsomeness.))

ANNA: ...The bells. The coronation. I-I-I better go. I have to...I better go.

((She hurries off, stops, turns back. Gives Hans a little wave.))

#### a) Power control

Firstly, the character of Elsa and her magic powers is a symbol to how women are treated and restricted in our culture especially during the old days. It shows how woman is expected to act or behave in a specified manner. This can be proven by the command of the King of Arandelle, Elsa's father to separate her from the society and her own sister with the worries of her power can cause danger to herself and to others.

KING : 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 command itself is showing that man can control everything and Elsa in the meantime has accepted the command because she believes her father's judgment which at the end brings misfortune to her. The King should have allowed Elsa to practice with her magic powers and help her to control it, and not totally suppress it all in herself. Hence, it shows the male dominance and woman submissiveness which reflects the culture during that time. Brown (1980) relates this finding to the social position of women and men in Tenejapan society "women's relative powerlessness, for instance, their vulnerability in relation to men and their need to protect their reputation" (as cited by Meshtrie et.al, 2009, p.231).

However, after the King and the Queen passed away, the two sisters started to show different sides of them especially Anna who shows her power as a princess to give command and do lots of masculine activities. Hence, it shows that the characters here contradict the typical gender stereotypes of men are always powerful than women. Besides, Holmes (2013) mentioned that Lakoff (2004) has classified woman's language as "subordinate, lack of confidence and full of expression of uncertainty" (p.301), which is entirely different from how this movie has portrayed women and men. Hence, it shows that in today's world, the gender roles are becoming vague since many societies have allowed women to speak out their minds and many women have become leaders.

#### **b) Independence and bravery**

As mentioned earlier, there is a change of power after the previous King and Queen passed away. For instance, when Elsa runs away to the mountains after arguing with her sister, Anna has decided to go after her sister and saves her. She comes up with the solution and takes charge of the situation. Aside from that, Anna ordered Prince Hans to take care of the kingdom until she comes back which is showing her power to handle the situation while Prince Hans is accepting the order.

ANNA : (to the Royal Handler). 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.  
 The Royal Handler brings Anna her horse and a cloak.  
 HANS: I'm coming with you.  
 ANNA: No, I need you here to take care of Arendelle.

Besides, during the trip up the hill in search of Elsa, Anna and Kristoff are chased by a pack of wolves.

ANNA: Wolves. What do we do?  
 KRISTOFF: I've got this. You just...don't fall off and don't get eaten.  
 ANNA: But I wanna help.  
 KRISTOFF: No.  
 ANNA: Why not?  
 KRISTOFF: Because I don't trust your judgement.  
 ANNA: Excuse me?

This shows how brave a woman is, as she is willing to help fight the wolves while the cart is moving fast. She is not afraid as how women are portrayed. As for Kristoff, he undermines a woman's ability and has a conservative thought about how a woman is or should be. But after seeing Anna hitting the wolf Kristoff seemed impressed and surprised by it. According to Lakoff (2004) people tend to "portray women as helpless victims of a patriarchy that forces them to act in passive, irrational, ineffective ways or evaluates their actions as passive, irrational or ineffective" (p. 131). However, in this case, Anna has proved that the old concepts of language used by women must always soft and polite are not applicable in today's world. Anna's bravery is shown when she talks back to Kristoff "Why not?" and "Excuse me?". Thus, here, Anna is violating the folklinguistics belief of woman must talk like a lady.

Elsa, who is seen as a powerful and independent woman who learns to love her power instead of concealing it. Yet, her storyline undermines that message.

## Excerpt 1:

Anna: Oh, it's okay. You can just unfreeze it.

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

Anna: Sure you can. I know you can! Cause for the first time in forever...

Elsa: Oh, I'm such a fool! I can't be free!

Anna: You don't have to be afraid.

Elsa: No escape from the storm inside of me!

Anna: We can work this out together.

Elsa: I can't control the curse!

Anna: We'll reverse the storm with me.

Elsa: Oh, Anna, please. You'll only make it worse!

## Excerpt 2:

Hans: She was killed by Queen Elsa.

Duke: No! Her own sister.

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

Duke: There can be no doubt now, Queen Elsa is a monster and we are all in grave danger. Spanish Dignitary: Prince Hans, Arendelle looks to you.

Hans: With a heavy heart, I charge Queen Elsa of Arendelle with treason and sentence her to death.

Guard #1: Hurry Up! She's dangerous.

From the excerpt can be seen that once Elsa goes into exile, she unleashes her power, which is symbolized by the fantastic ice palace she builds for herself. However, shortly after that her power and independence start to turn her evil. This is evident when she nearly murders two men by almost impaling one, and trying to push another off the mountain, and when she sends a snow monster after Anna. It is only when she returns to her village and uses her powers for people's entertainment (by building an ice rink), that she is in fact accepted by people. This is a version of femininity that is soft, safe and selfless; it is about pleasing and nurturing people, and not about building monuments that celebrate one's power.

The next part is about Anna. Anna is adventurous and brave. The movie portrays her as being adventurous and spontaneous with irrational decisions because she is the younger child, not because she is a capable

young woman and most often comes from her being child-like, and not physically capable.

Excerpt 1:

Anna: Duck!

Kristoff: You almost set me on fire!

Anna: But I didn't. Get ready to jump, Sven!

Kristoff: You don't tell him what to do!

Anna: Hey!

Kristoff: I do! Jump, Sven! Ooh. But I just paid it off. Uh-oh. No, no, no. Ah! No, no, no, no, no!

Anna: Grab on! Pull, Sven! Pull! Woh. I'll replace your sled and everything in it.

Excerpt 2:

Kristoff: Of course I don't wanna help her anymore. In fact, this whole thing has ruined me for helping anyone ever again. But she'll die on her own! I can live with that. Sometimes I really don't like you. Hold up! We're coming.

When the wolves attacked, Anna was saved by Kristoff as he was falling sleigh. Kristoff was shocked by the sudden action, afraid and panicked and started complaining “Uh-oh. No, no, no. Ah! No, no, no, no, no!”. The next part shows Kristoff reacting bravely whereby his dominant nature emerged when Anna once again commanded Sven, the reindeer, “get ready to jump Sven!” and “Grab on! Pull, Sven! Pull!”. Kristoff reacted strongly: “You don't tell him what to do. I do.” After that, Anna was picked up by Kristoff and thrown onto the reindeer. The reindeer listened to Kristoff's bidding and immediately jumps across the ravine. Finally, all the three characters are saved. With this scene the beginning of a more savior and protective nature in Kristoff can be seen emerging. Anna was wandering helplessly in circles as she was trying to climb the mountain and needed Kristoff's help. Kristoff said: “she'll die on her own” and “Hold up! We're coming” when he realised that it was not a trip that Anna can do by herself and decided to help her.

### 5.1 Conclusion

In short, throughout this paper, there are lots of speech styles that differentiate between men and women. For instance, women hesitate a lot, use different intonations to show feelings, more polite between women themselves, talk more than man and always perform self-disclosure while man on the other hand like to interrupt more than woman. However, we still need to consider that language used is always depending on power. For instance, woman who has power can give command to man and they also can use strong language to show her

status. Thus, apart from gender, many other factors such as social status and people upbringings can influence language use.

From the discourse analysis above, it can be seen clearly that each time the female characters Anna and Elsa are portrayed as being an independent, strong woman, Disney immediately shows that the female character as being weak, incapable or evil. The sequence following their scenes shows the stronger effort put by the male character Kristoff highlighting that at the end of the day he is the savior that rescued them. Kristoff's white, powerful, independent, and physically strong rugged and masculine look personifies a dominant common image in a character. He is shown as physically intense, unpolished, shaggy with an understanding, gentler, caring side.

Finally, Frozen tries at showing the power of women. Disney's version of womanhood as personified in Elsa and Anna, is one that does not oppose to the dominant ideals of femininity. The two lead characters, Anna and Elsa retain qualities that are believed to be needed for being the right feminine figure as accepted by the society by being soft; self-sacrifice and selfless. They need to do all this and still need to portray and maintain beautiful appearance or look.

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