VERBAL METAPHOR IN THE DISNEY CARTOONS

THESIS



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2020

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ABSTRACT

Lourita, L. (2020). *Verbal Metaphor in The Disney Cartoons*. English
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Keywords: verbal, metaphor, Disney.

This thesis aims to analyze the verbal metaphor in Disney cartoons. This study uses verbal that said by the characters of the cartoon movie, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It means the word, phrase, clause, and sentence that have non-literal meaning based on the context of the cartoon movie. The researcher answers three research questions 1) what is the verbal metaphor in the scenes of the Disney cartoons. 2) what is the literal and metaphorical meaning in the Disney cartoons based on the context. 3) what is the frequency of metaphors in the scenes of Disney cartoons.

This study uses two methods qualitative and quantification. Qualitative method is used for explaining the verbal that said by the characters in the cartoon movie, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The qualitative method also used for interpreting the meaning of verbal metaphor based on the context in the Disney cartoon. This study is also used quantification for counting the metaphor, which contains in every Disney cartoon. This study uses the frequency of the metaphor which contain in the cartoon movie. It proves the cartoon movies that are dominant in the Disney cartoon that were analyzed. The frequency also knows about the effect of the movie that has some metaphor. The data of this research are word, phrase, clause, and sentence that have non-literal meaning based on the context in the Disney cartoon. Then, the data are interpreted based on the context of the cartoon movie. The data is analyzed being the new meaning that called non-literal meaning.

The data present the verbal metaphors which the Disney cartoon movie. The data are presented, including word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The verbal metaphors of words are up, *melon*, *ice*. The verbal metaphors of phrases are *the crazy city, depth emotion, eye in the sky*. The verbal metaphors of sentences are the *sky awake, and you are not off*. The number data of this research are 75, including3 data of *Finding dory*,20 data of *Bolt*,10 data of *Frozen*,15 data of *Toy story, and* 27 data of *Zootopia* data including word, phrase, clause, or sentence. It is presented based on the context of the movie. The whole data were shown that the *Zootopia* movie has most of the metaphorical meaning of this study. It means the characters of that cartoon movie are often use the word, phrase, clause, and sentence that have non-literal meaning based on the context of the Disney cartoon movie.

ABSTRAK

Lourita, L. (2020). *Metafora Verbal di Kartun Disney*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. A.Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Kata kunci: verbal, metafora, Disney

Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis metafora verbal dalam kartun Disney. Penelitian ini menggunakan verbal yang diucapkan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam film kartun termasuk kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat. Artinya kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat yang diucapkan oleh tokoh tokoh dalam kartun Disney memiliki makna non literal berdasarkan konteks film kartun. 1) apa saja metafora verbal dalam adegan kartun Disney. 2) apa arti literal dan metaforis dalam kartun disney berdasarkan konteksnya. 3) berapa frekuensi metafora dalam adegan kartun Disney.

Penelitian ini menggunakan dua metode kualitatif dan kuantifikasi. Metode kualitatif digunakan untuk menjelaskan verbal yang dikatakan oleh tokohtokoh dalam film kartun termasuk kata, frasa, klausa dan kalimat. Metode kualitatif juga digunakan untuk menafsirkan makna metafora verbal berdasarkan konteks dalam kartun Disney. Penelitian ini juga digunakan kuantifikasi untuk menghitung metafora yang terkandung dalam setiap kartun Disney. Penelitian ini menggunakan frekuensi metafora yang terkandung dalam film kartun. Ini membuktikan film-film kartun yang dominan di kartun Disney yang dianalisis. Frekuensi juga tahu tentang efek film yang memiliki beberapa metafora.

Data tersebut menyajikan metafora verbal yang menjadi film kartun Disney. Data disajikan termasuk kata, kalimat kasar, kalimat atau kalimat. Kata metafora verbal *naik,melon, es.* Frasa metafora verbal adalah *mata dilangit,kota gila, emosi yang dala.* klausa metafora verbal atau kalimat *langit terjaga,Anda tidak mati.* Jumlah data dalam penelitian ini adalah 75 data termasuk 3 data Finding dory, 20 data Bolt, 10 data Frozen, 15 data cerita Toy dan 27 data data Zootopia termasuk kata, frasa, klausa atau kalimat. Itu disajikan berdasarkan konteks film. Seluruh data disajikan bahwa film Zootopia memiliki sebagian besar makna metaforis dari penelitian ini. Artinya karakter film kartun itu sering menggunakan kata, frasa, klausa dan

kalimat yang memiliki makna non literal berdasarkan konteks film kartun Disney.

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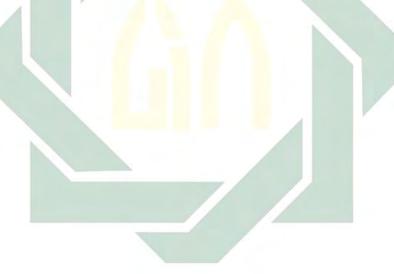
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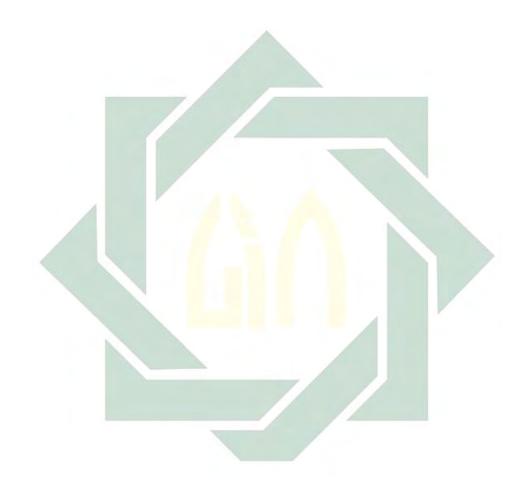
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher focuses on five points. The first point is the background of the study. The second point is the problem of the study. The third point is the significance of the study. The fourth is the scope and limitation. The last point is the key terms of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

There has been growing interest in the analysis of the movie, advertisement, and cartoon. This study uses the Disney cartoon as an object.

Onakpa (2014, p.32) stated that the cartoon is a caricature, pictorial parody that has important elements. The cartoon is a full-size pattern with the color and drawing character. This study uses a verbal metaphor as a theory. This study uses verbal including words, phrases, clauses, sentences in the Disney cartoon. People use the word, phrase, clause, and sentence for communicating the meaning of the message, information.

Carston (2012, p.607) said that people use the word for expressing and communicating. The utterance is often various, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence that has various expressions in the language system. The researcher uses words, phrases, clauses, and sentences for analyzing metaphor through the character's conversation language of the cartoon movie. The verbal appears

throughout the cartoon. The researcher involves the scene of the Disney cartoon for describing the context of the Disney cartoon.

Sabrino (2016, p.1-2) said that multimodal metaphor and metonymy in the advertisement by using the account. The account used for collecting of corpus of metonymy and metaphor. The account is also contributing to the frequency of metonymy and metaphor in the advertisement. The concluded researcher that the series of generalizations of metaphor and metonymy in the advertisement. The frequency of applications based on the marketing and cognitive studies, the multimodal of two tropes, including metaphor-metonymy. This study is also contributing to the study of cognitive linguistic and effective in cross-cultural communication. It means the audience conveys the figurative language in the multimodal.

Kövecses (2015, p.186) stated the relationship between metaphor and culture. That metaphor focuses and describes the cultural interface about how culture shaped based on the metaphorical cultural conceptualization. This study uses cultural, including physical, social, and discourse, that related systematically shape of metaphorically about mind culture and language. The metaphor used based on the relations between the target domain for analyzing the meaning in the setting and particular situation based on the conceptualization of the place. The researcher concluded the varieties of cross-culturally in cultures. The function of the metaphor is in the nation of intertextuality. Intertextuality is the shapes of the conceptual system of the human experience

Forceville (2002, p.15-19) stated that how to analyze the scene of the identification pictorial metaphors based on the target and source. The study shows a pictorial metaphor for explaining the respective targets and sources. This study used visually to suggest the cinematic metaphor. The results of the study are the targets, and sources can depict the pictorial form of the written form or in sonic form as an element of the pictorial. Yu (2008, p.79) said that about the multimodal manifestation of conceptual metaphors in multimedia communications. It focuses on the multimodal manifestation of conceptual metaphor in TV advertising. The analysis is about an educational advertisement on "Chinese Virtues" on four channels TV. This study constructed between visual and aural by correlating the verbal mode. The verbal mode used to find the messages of the advertisement for the visual of water. The result of the study is the combination of verbal, visual, and aural that form the target concept of the metaphor.

Laila (2018, p.11-15) stated that the conceptual metaphor based on political headlines. The researcher uses the types of metaphors to know about the domain of structural Metaphor. This study also focuses on the cognitive semantic approach by correlating between the source domain and the target domain. This study uses qualitative research for analyzing the metaphorical meaning and mapping the conceptualization between target and source of their meaning. The result of the study is that there are relations between word and their concepts. The metaphor interpretation involved the context and literal meaning. The source and target domain of the study shows the kinds of metaphor process.

Forceville (2007, p.15) stated that multimodal metaphors are in ten Dutch TV commercials. The researcher uses multimodal theory. This study focuses on various modes, including language, pictures, and aural of TV commercials. The study uses the multimodal metaphor for analyzing the similarities of the meaning of verbal metaphors, the verbalization of multimodal metaphors, the interpretation of multimodal metaphors. There are three points to the results of the study. The first multimodal verbal Metaphor is the commercials can show the identification of the metaphors by mapping source to target. Second verbalizing multimodal metaphor explains the formulating of A in B format. The third multimodal metaphor interpretation describes the specific characteristics of the multimodal.

Ortiz (2011, p.1568) stated that primary metaphors. This study uses primary metaphors and visuals of the movie. The primary metaphor is part of our cognitive unconscious, inherent to the human being and direct consequence of nature. The study focuses on Grady's Primary Metaphor that uses examples of visual metaphors for supporting the statement. The result of the study shows the correlation between sensory-motor experiences. Second is the relationship between monomodal expression of correlation metaphor and visual monomodal resemblance metaphor. Some images are not particularly because of contrasting in some cases that have still conceptualization metaphorical nation as confusion, importance.

Yus (2009, p.147-148) said that about visual Metaphor versus verbal Metaphor in a unified account that uses the comprehension of verbal and visual to

treat the interpretative strategies toward linguistic decoding, reaching an interpretation to the conceptual of text information and the images by combining between text and picture of multimodal metaphor combination.

This study focuses on the comprehension of verbal, visual by involving similar metaphor procedures. The study delivers information about the conceptual metaphors of type of metaphors. The integration of phrases and sentences shows the way literal and implicated meanings formed. The study focuses on metaphor aims to analyze language such as word, phrase, clause, and sentence through conversation language that said by the characters in the scene of the Disney cartoon. The study involves two methods, such as qualitative and quantification method. The study uses five cartoons from Disney for analyzing the verbal of the cartoon because of new trends in language research. The gaps of the previous research are almost the previous researchers used an object, including a Dutch TV commercial, advertisements, Chinese virtues TV commercial, political headlines. The previous research mostly used the multimodal by comparing two modes. The modes are visual, verbal, audio, as from Kovecses (2015, P.186), Yu (2008, p.79). They use the multimodal theory to analyze the metaphor and the culture and visual and verbal. The previous study mostly uses the qualitative method for interpreting the meaning from Laila (2018, p.11-15), Forceville (2002, p.15-19), Kovecses (2015, p.186) that used the qualitative.

This study focuses on the verbal metaphor in Disney cartoons. It is because the pictorial or picture of the movie can be described through the sentence

in the analysis. It makes the researcher focus on the verbal metaphor. The researcher does not use visual because the researcher needs some pictorial to explain the metaphor. It makes much pictorial in the analysis. Then, it is often ambiguous or absurd if the researcher presents the pictorial of the movie. The researcher focuses on cartoon Disney and its genre. It means the researcher uses Disney production or not random production. It just focuses on the Disney cartoon. The average duration of Disney cartoons has a long duration. It means that every cartoon movie has a long duration conversation. Disney cartoon has many conversations that said by the characters can convey many meanings. It aims the researcher chooses Disney cartoons. The researcher does not select the series of Disney cartoons. It might make the utterances or context of the movie will be the same between one series to the other season.

The aim of the researcher makes a study of verbal metaphors for filling the gap of collections about the monomodal metaphor theory. It also contributes to the previous research by using different objects and different elements. The researcher uses qualitative for explaining the form of description and applying the second statement problem analysis. It explains the context of the Disney cartoon. The researcher also uses a quantification method for counting metaphors meaning percentages. It appears the number of metaphors in each scene of a cartoon. It provides information to the readers or future researchers that in Disney cartoon contains the metaphor. The meaning is represented not only about the languages but also the context of Disney cartoons. So, the study uses two methods. It means

that the researcher can contribute to previous research by adding information about metaphor analysis by using the qualitative and quantification method.

This study aims to fill gaps by analyzing the verbal metaphor in the Disney cartoon. It uses a verbal approach, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence of the scene of the Disney cartoon. The research also answers three research questions; the first is what the verbal metaphor in the scenes of Disney cartoons is, Second, what are the literal and metaphorical meanings in the Disney cartoons based on the context. Last, what is the frequency metaphor in the scenes of the cartoons?

For the first question, the researcher presents the verbal metaphor, which contains in the verbal of Disney cartoons, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. Then the second question the researcher explains the literal and metaphorical meaning in every scene of Disney cartoon based on the context.

Then, the researcher counts the verbal metaphor, which contains in the Disney cartoon. Dillard and Sopory (2006, p.389) concluded that the effect of the number of metaphors makes the more persuasive message.

1.2. Research Problems

- 1. What are the verbal metaphors in the scenes of the Disney cartoons?
- What are the literal and metaphorical meanings in the Disney cartoons based on the context?
- 3. What is the frequency of metaphors in the scenes of the Disney cartoon?

1.3. Significance of the study

This study gives the knowledge about verbal metaphor analysis of the language of the Disney cartoons, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence as a text significance by correlating the visual based on the context of the cartoons. Verbal metaphor analysis gives the knowledge about nonliteral meaning, including the word, phrase, clause, and sentence that spoke by the character of the Disney cartoon. Therefore, this study reveals the meaning metaphor of the utterance that said by a character in the movie. Furthermore, this study supposed to fill the gaps in some research in pragmatic studies, especially metaphor analysis. This research is also maximizing in the cartoon, especially Disney Cartoon. This study shows the analysis way of verbal metaphor by presenting nonliteral meaning through word, phrase, clause, and sentence spoken by the character. This study gives knowledge about the analysis movie verbally (word) by showing the metaphor of the movie.

1.4. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of the study is the conceptual metaphor theory (CMT) dominated metaphor studies by Lakkof and Johnson (1980, p.5). CMT is committed to the view that human cognition organized. The Cognitive model is unconscious. Metaphors can be analyzed through the verbal of a cartoon movie. This study uses the Disney cartoon randomly. This study uses 5 Disney cartoons such as a *bolt, frozen, toy story, finding dory, zootopia,* which divided into some Disney company productions are Pixar, Waltz Disney. This study uses verbal

mode, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence that said the characters in the Disney cartoon. The verbal metaphor must also use cognitive and interpretation through the context of the cartoon.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

1. Metaphor

A metaphor is a word, phrase, clause, and sentence that has the nonliteral meaning.

2. Verbal metaphor

A verbal metaphor is a metaphor that consists of the one mode, which is verbal mode such as word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on the theories used in this research. The theories are based on the key term.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatic is an aspect of the meaning that relates interpretation and expression based on the context of utterances and the interpretation of expression elements. Pragmatic has a subdomain of deixis for applying the properties of shifters, token reflexives, and expressions itself, such as I, you, here, and the other aspects. The meaning of pragmatics is constant but varieties. It relates to the hearer, speakers, style or register, time, and place utterance or purpose of speech act (Levinson 1983, p.1-5). Stalnaker (1972, p.47-48) said that pragmatic is knowledge of linguistic acts and the context in the conversation. The speaker's intention must identify and classify the speech act. It is perhaps explicit and implicit utterance. The speaker registers the massage and does something. Austin (1962, p.19) stated that performatives the culture-specific, language, and gesture perform the theory of meaning in conventional acts.

Crystal (1987, p.120) stated that pragmatics manages the factors of the language chosen within the pool of language. It could satisfy a used social interaction and its effects on others. Moreover, the effects of pragmatic are grammatical selection construction as a sound pattern. The meaning presents the

vocabularies trough the intended procedure as a communication way. Leech (1983 p.6-13) stated that pragmatic is the study about the meaning and the way to relate between the speech such as word, sentence, and the provided situation. Pragmatic determines core principles between pragmatic phenomenon and semantic. It relates to the meaning of speech, including words or sentences that said by people based on the social context and phenomenon. The aspects of pragmatic are important to indicate the speaker's meaning toward the situation. There are some focuses on the pragmatic such as hearer and speaker, the context of utterance, the goals of utterance or the message conveyed, form of utterance, namely act and verbal, identification of the utterance.

2.2 Meaning

Reddy (1979, p.309) said that the word has no meaning, books, and libraries have no idea, and people only can register the meaning of the word, sentence, and book. Meaning is the main concept of translation theory. It means the meaning is something that happened in our mind when the process and accepts the communicative sense. Martin and Lopez (2018, p.3) stated that meaning is a social phenomenon. Human thinks that similar ways with life experiences. Meaning is our mental experiences about the natural language. Meaning can correct the massage of the word or utterance. Meaning can convey past experiences related to them in the information.

Collin and Loftus (1975, p.407-408) stated that our brain has our memory, which uses to connect units of information. It relates to the experience of non-

logic and logic. Ketola (2016, p.23) stated that verbal information shows the translation or meaning of visual information. Verbal information describes the understanding or meaning of the comparison process. Recanati (2004, p.1111-1112) said that the literal meaning of the word, sentence explains the rules of the language. Therefore, in the meaning of the pragmatic deal of the user language by their utterances, including word and sentence. The term literal meaning or nonliteral meaning is a number of the characteristic of semantic and pragmatic.

2.3 Metaphor

A metaphor is a discussion about conventional meaning. The structure of the meaning is based on the system of culture. Metaphors are formed through imagination and creation in our experience. Metaphors can give the new meaning of the object or activity (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, p.128). Reddy (1979, p.286-287) said that the conduit metaphor is a basic analysis process of human communication that makes the problems of the environment, including culture and society. The figurative language as metaphors transfers the thought and feeling of humans.

Ortony (1993, p.3-4) stated that the discipline of humans about the language adopts the meta-language that used to study metaphor. The study of metaphor is the theory used for representing the nonliteral meaning. The theory uses comprehension in cognitive psychology for analyzing the nonliteral meaning of the language based on the culture. The focus of metaphor is a non-literary

perspective. The metaphor is that Dove body lotion is silk (Forceville, 2007, p.21). It means Dove body lotion is mapped as softness as know as silk.

2.4 Monomodal Metaphor

Forceville (2008, p.6) stated that the monomodal metaphor defines as metaphor has two terms, namely predominantly or exclusively represented within a common mode. Monomodal the source domain, the target domain represented within a common mode. In the same mode, monomodal metaphors contain one mode, namely verbal or pictorial. The possibility of monomodal metaphors uses some modes such as a sonic, musical, gestural, soon. (Johnson & Larson 2003, p.78) stated that the monomodal metaphor of a musical variety appears possible as well. The understanding of discourse is music and deep conceptual metaphor. Grady (1999, p. 79-100) said that monomodal metaphors divided into two subdisciplines. These are correlation-based metaphors and resemblance metaphors. They associate between visual or verbal based on the context of physical properties (shape and color).

Forceville (2009, p.7) stated that the monomodal metaphor depicted as one verbal metonymy in visual. These are the symbol of the Eiffel tower, Big Ben. It creates the symbol of London, Paris. Monomodal has one mode to express domain, such as verbal mode, which gives the attention of a metaphor study that has various disciplines. The crucial mode (verbal) created from one mode. Verbal monomodal metaphor is a unit of the correlation metaphor to express verbal mode

involving utterances, including word, phrase clause, and sentence of the characters.

2.5 Verbal Metaphor

Lakoff (1993, p.206) stated that verbal metaphor is surface manifestations of metaphorical thinking that no less and no more. In contrast, a metaphor is fundamentally conceptual, in nature metaphor operates at the level of cognition, language or verbal being secondary to conceptual mapping to the contributions of metaphor theory, so that if create the meaning by correlating the verbal or language and cognition based on the context of the situation. Deignan(2005, p.95-96) stated that a corpus study of the noun denoting animals and their mappings onto human characteristics. This metaphorical theory uses a particular word that leaves some of the information out of the picture these approach centers of expression.

The background of the utterance is usually related to the context, discourse in visual metaphor, which uses media discourse such as newspapers, billboards, magazines to interpret the word or the sentence of the media. Relevant theory of the metaphor declares two clear-cut phases during interpretation, such as decoding and interference. Fodor (1983, p.5-7) stated that comprehending a linguistic sequence and de-contextualized but grammatical "logical form" that is meaningful. Linguistic explains the verbal behavior and reference of context the beliefs that use the ability for detecting syntactic ambiguities from ungrammatical people's responses.

2.6 Subject

Disney cartoon is the animation that comes from Disney company formed early 20th century by writer company Elias Disney has produced steamboat Winnie in 1928 the first full-length animated feature today own a mass of the theme parks, media, and toys. Since the 1980s, Disney has created divisions to market and associated with family-oriented brands. The divisions that include Disney studios are Walt Disney Pictures, Pixar, and others. Cartoon character mickey mouse, as an icon of Walt Disney and mickey mouse, is one of the most recognizable characters. It was created in 1928. Below is the example of Disney cartoons.



Figure 2.6 Disney cartoon movie

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter focuses on three points. The first point is the research design.

The second point is data collection. The last point is data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The data are reliable from linguistic research. The data were obtained through the real data from verbal cartoon movies consist of word, phrase, clause, and sentence in the cartoon movie. The researcher has conducted this research by using the descriptive-qualitative method and quantification method. Qualitative descriptive is the description and characterization of a phenomenon that more concerned with something happening, including why and how, according to observe by gathering data (Gall and Borg, 2007, p.23-24). Qualitative research is conducted with the data collection from diverse sources and deeper understanding, including interpretation, opinion, perspective.

The qualitative descriptive method includes a definite alternative for inquiry and a descriptive interpretative approach. Qualitative descriptive contains highly abstract gathering data to compare other qualitative design (Sandewlowski, 2000, p.76-79). The research uses descriptive qualitative for explaining and applying the description form of the first statement problem and the second statement problem.

This research also used the quantification method. The quantification method was used for counting the numerical or value toward measurement of the data. The procedure of quantification uses the mathematical calculation. Custer (1996, p.3-6) stated that quantification is the method to count the large data. Custer claimed, "anything that exists in a certain quantitative can be measured." This research used quantification to calculate metaphors contains in every cartoon of the Disney cartoon.

3.2. Data collection

This point focuses on three sub-points. The first is research data. The second is the research instrument. The last is data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The researcher collected the data from the transcript of 5 Disney cartoons as data sources by using a link https://www.scripts.com/8194. Every cartoon has a long duration of around an hour and more. The researcher collected Disney cartoons randomly because it shows the diversity of the context of every Disney cartoon. The data sources are used in this research, such as *Bolt, Finding Dory, Frozen, Zootopia, and Toy Story*.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

The instrument of the research is the researcher itself. The role of the researcher is an analyzer of the research involving the skill, experience, expectation, and comprehension to conduct the research (Greenbank, 2003, p.791-

801). The researcher is also considering an instrument for collecting the data (Denzin and Lincoln, 2003, p.189). The researcher used the instruments for collecting data, including the laptop or smart phone, transcripts paper of the movie. The researcher also used an Internet connection and internet data for downloading the transcript of the movie cartoon movies.

3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques

Data is the concept of a representative form of information. The organization of mind representing the construction of the information entities, including in a form suitable for communication interpretation or processing by a human being or automatic system (Sanders, 2016, p.5). The data collection techniques of the research were collected by gathering data from verbal of Disney cartoons, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It is considered the visual of the Disney cartoons for describing the context of Disney cartoons. Below, there are four procedures to collect the data:

- 1. The researcher downloaded the Disney cartoons by using the link at lk21.com.
- 2. The researcher downloaded transcript paper by using the link at https://www.scripts.com/8194.
- 3. The researcher identified the data which contain metaphors by underlining the word, phrase, and sentence on the transcript paper. The researcher was also watching Disney cartoons.

4. The researcher coded the data which contain metaphor by giving codes of metaphor in *Finding Dory* (M1fd), Metaphor in *Bolt* (M1b), metaphor in *Frozen* (M1r), metaphor in *Toy story* (M1ts), Metaphor in *Zootopia* (M1z).

3.3. Data Analysis

The data from the scene or picture of the Disney cartoon were analyzed by following *CMT cognitive metaphor theory* (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, p.5). The verbal metaphor of Disney cartoon was analyzed, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. There are some procedures to analyze data:

1. Classifying

The researcher classified the data of Disney cartoons, which contain metaphors based on their forms of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. It makes her easy to know the forms of the verbal metaphor.

2. Interpreting

The researcher interpreted the data of Disney cartoons, which contain metaphors by analyzing based on the context of visual Disney cartoons. It knows about the meaning of the metaphor, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence.

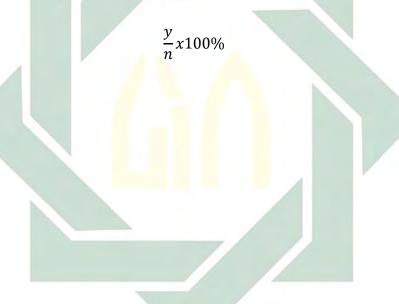
3. Counting

The researcher counted the data of Disney cartoons, which contain metaphors by counting the average of the metaphors based on every Disney cartoon. Dillard and Sopory (2006, p.389) concluded the effect of many metaphors that makes the messages more persuasive. It means that

more metaphor can make the reader or hearer curious about the movie. It is because the audience wants to know the message of the metaphor or imagery. It also based on the context and the interpretation of the researcher. The way of counting the number of metaphors:

Y: The symbol of the number of metaphors is in every Disney cartoon.

N: The symbol of the amount of the whole metaphor data.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter researcher focuses on two points. The first point is the findings of this research. The second is the discussion of this research.

4.2 Finding

This section presents some data on the research. This data was analyzed based on CMT (cognitive metaphor theory). There are some results of the findings. First is the verbal metaphor data, including words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. Second is the representation of the meaning based on the context of Disney cartoons. The third is the number of verbal metaphors which contain in every Disney cartoon.

4.2.1 Verbal metaphor data

The table of the verbal metaphor below presents the result of the first research question. The verbal metaphors data are the following:

Table 4.1.1 Table verbal metaphor data of Disney cartoons

Number	Verbal Metaphors	Words
Data 1	Mitten: I'm starving here, and when the old stomach starts talking,	Up
[B.12]	it ain't talking to me starts talking, it ain't talking to me, but the thing is it's not up to me.	
Data 2	Dove: Oh, buddy! You got your head stucked pretty good, huh	Melon
[B.10]	guy? Hey guys, come here. Check this out! He's got his melon stucked. Yup that is one stucked melon.	
Data 3	Hans: That's right; she is. (realizing how that sounds) in the best	Ice
[R.34]	way.	
	Anna: and my sister's not a monster.	
	Duke: She nearly killed me.	
	Hans: You slipped on ice.	
	Duke: Her ice!	
Data 4	HOPPS: You told that mouse the popsicle sticks were redwood!	Carrot
[Z.25]	NICK: That's right. "Redwood." With a space in the middle. Wood	
	that is red. (then)You can't touch me, Carrots, I been doing this	
	since I was born.	

Number	Verbal Metaphors	Words
Data 5	Elsa: (to the Duke) Please, just stay away from me. Stay away!	Monster
[R.32]	Magic accidentally shoots from her hand and turns the staircase	
	into ice. The thugs and the Duke fall.	
	Duke: Monster Monster!	
Data 6	Anna, Kristoff, and Olaf approach Elsa's elegant ice palace	Ice
[R.64]	Anna: Whoa.	
	Kristoff: (in awe) Now that's ice. I might cry.	
	Anna: Go ahead. I won't judge.	
	Kristoff: All right, take it easy. I gotcha.	
Data 7	Rhino: Penny is the most wonderful person ever.	Monster
[B.20]	She loves Bolt, and he is awesome. And you're a monster! Mitten	
	How dare you disrupt their relationship with your evil!	

Number	Verbal Metaphors	Phrases
Data 8	Gazelle: Zootopia is a unique place. It's a crazy, beautiful, diverse	Crazy city
[Z.85]	city where we celebrate our differences. (gestures to	
	PROTESTERS in the background) This is not the Zootopia I know.	
Data 9	The man: I see an animal that believes with every fiber of his	Depth emotion
[B.4]	being, every fiber that the girl he loves is in mortal danger. I see a depth of emotion on the face	
Data 10	Mittens: It's talking to the claws! Not the claws! Please!I'm holding	Direct line
[B.12]	these bad boys back as best as I can, but the thing is it's not up to	Direct file
[D.12]	me. The stomach got a direct line to these babies.	
	inc. The stomach got a direct line to these baoles.	1
Data 11	BELLWETHER (CONT'D): Ooo, I'm so sorry sir?!	My afternoon
[Z.70]	LIONHEART: Okay. I heard you, Bellwether. Just take care of it!	
	(setting another binder atop her stack) Please. And clear my	
	afternoon, I'm going out.	
	BELLWETHER: No, no! But, sir, you do have a meeting with	
D / 12	Herds and Grazing, sir, if I could just.	C 11 :
Data 12	Mitten: I haven't eating like this in ages. Hey, look! My stomach	Gold mine
[B.19]	distended. How great is that! Yeah, well. Don't get used to it. We gotta keep moving. But this place is a gold mine.	
	gotta keep moving. But this place is a gold milite.	
Data 13	Anna: That's horrible.	Shut me out
[R.25]	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.	
Data 14	OAKEN: Only one crazy enough to be out in this storm is you,	Big summer
[R.39]	dear?	
	OAKEN: You and this fellow Hoo hoo. Big summer blow out.	
	KRISTOFF: (in her face) Carrots. ANNA: Huh?	
	KRISTOFF: Behind you.	
	ANNA: Oh, right. Excuse me	
Data 15	Mitten: Look at you. You're quite a little actor, huh? I haven't	My stomach
[B.18]	eating like this in ages. Hey, look! My stomach distended. How	distended
	great is that! Yeah, well. Don't get used to it.	
Data 16	Woody: Sarge! You got it?	One-shot
[Ts.9]	Sarge: Mission accomplished!	
	Woody: Careful! Careful!!	
	Woody: All right, guys. We got one shot at this. Everyone ready?	
	Jessie: We're ready, Woody! Let's do it!	

Data 17	Woody: Okay, fine! Just wait'll you see what Day Care's like!	Washed up
[Ts.29]	Rex: Why?! What's it like?!	
	Woody: Day Care is a sad, lonely place for washed-up old toys	
	who have no owners.	
Data 18	Lifer: You can unlock doors, sneak past guards, climb the wall.	Take out
[Ts.81]	But if you don't takeout that Monkey, you ain't goin' nowhere.	
	Y'wanna get outta here? Get ridda that Monkey!	
Data 19	Jessie: We haven't seen him!	My dessert
[Ts.99]	Jessie (CONT'D): Buzz	flower
	Spanish Buzz: (My desert flower! I have never seen true beauty	
	till this night!)	
Data 20	Bailey: I got the world's most powerful pair of glasses.	The world's
[Fd.63]	You got the world's most powerful pair of glasses. I will be your	most powerful
_	eyes.	pair of glasses
	Destiny: You're going to be my eye.	
Data 21	Young Judy: You don't scare me, Gideon.	Nose twitch
[Z. 6]	Gideon Grey: You scared now?	
	Travis The Wolf Henchman Kid: Look it her nose twitch. She is	
	scared! GIDEON GREY: Cry little baby bunny. Cry, cry	
Data 22	Mrs. Otterton: Chief Bogo, please five minutes of your time.	Super slippery
[Z.35]	Please.	
1	Clawhauser: I'm sorry, sir, I tried to stop her, she is super slippery.	
	I gotta go sit down.	
	Bogo: Ma'am, as I've told you, we are doing everything we can	
Data 23	STU HOPPS: Oh, cripes, here come the waterworks.	Pull it
[Z.14]	BONNIE HOPPS: Oh, Stu, pull it together.	1
	JUDY: Bye, everybo <mark>dy!</mark>	
	COTTON: Bye, Judy! I love you!	
	CROWD OF BUNNIES: Bye!	
	JUDY: Bye!	
Data 24	Bonnie's mom: Bonnie? There you are. C'mon, honey—time to	Reach for the
[Ts.4]	go home.	sky
	Woody: Oh, no! No, no, no!	
	Woody(CONT'D): (voice box) Reach for the sky!	
Data 25	Woody: That's it?! Doesn't seem so bad.	Eye in the sky
[Ts.80]	Lifer: It's not. Your real problem's The Monkey.	
	Lifer: The Monkey's the Eye in the Sky.	
	Lifer: He sees everything.	
Data 26	Duke: Oh, all right. Hang on. They don't call me the little dipper	Like a chicken
[R.23]	for anything.	with the face of
	He dips Anna back. Elsa peeks through the crowd, can barely hold	a monkey
	in her laughter. Anna shoots Elsa funny, help-me looks.	
	Duke (CONT'D): (groove fully on) Like a chickenwith the face	
	of a monkeyI fly.	

Number	Verbal Metaphors	Sentences/clau
		ses
Data 27	Destiny: Without me, Becky's lost. Dad just trusts her.	Becky's eating
[Fd.38]	Dory: Trust her? So she can forget us altogether?	a cup
	Destiny: I trust Becky.	
	Dory: you trust Becky. Becky's eating a cup. Becky. Beck? Oorroo.	
Data 28	LEOPARD: C'mon! He bared his teeth first.	He bared his
[Z. 16]	We land at the front desk and find CLAWHAUSER, a PUDGY	teeth first.
	CHEETAH COP, happily eating a bowl of Lucky Chomps cereal.	
	HOPPS (O.C.): Scuse me! Down here? Hi.	

Data 29	Dove: I bring you half, you give me protection! That's our deal.	Someone's
[B.12]	Mitten: Yeah, well, the deal just expired. Now, get lost.	gonna teach
' '	Dove: Mark my words, Mittens. One day, someone's gonna stand	you a lesson!
	up to you. Someone's gonna teach you a lesson!	
Data 30	Destiny: I CAN'T! I can't do it!I'll never make it out there! Destiny!	I will be your
[Fd.63]	Bailey: Huh? I got the world's most powerful pair of glasses.You	eyes.
	got the world's most powerful pair of glasses. I will be your eyes.	
	Destiny: You're going to be my eyes. But-But the walls!	
Data 31	The man: Your father's discoveries could be a great use to our	World
[B.8]	organization. I'm sure he will be more commutating now that I've	domination is
	got his "lucky Penny"!Bolt! World domination is waiting my grasp!	waiting my
	How did your focus groups feel about the end of this?	grasp
Data 32	Young Anna: Elsa. Psst. Elsa! Psst.	The sky's
[R.3]	Young Anna (CONT'D): Wake up. Wake up. Wake up.	awake
	Young Elsa (grumbling): Anna, go back to sleep.	
	Young Anna: I just can't. The sky's awake, so I'm awake, so we	
	have to play.	
Data 33	Olaf: Look, Sven. The sky's awake.	The sky's
[R.80]	Kristoff: Are you cold?	awake.
	Anna: .A little. Kristoff: Wait. Come here.	
Data 34		you're not off
	Molly: Three more days, and it's mine! Mom: Molly, you're not off the hook either!	you re not off
[Ts.17]	Mom: You have more toys than you know what to do with. Some	
	of 'em could make other kids really happy.	
Data 35	Penny: Help! Please, help! Help!	I'm on your six.
[B.35]	Man: Hold on!	Till on your six.
[B.03]	Penny: Please!	1
	Man: Oh, my gosh! The stage!	
	Rhino: Yeah, you better run! I'm on your six.	
Data 36	Lifer: You shouldn't come back, Cowboy. They cracked down hard	Keep your
[Ts.78]	since you left. More guards. More patrols. You and your friends	heads down.
	ain't ever gettin' outta here now.WOODY: I made it out once.	
	Lifer: You got lucky once. Want my advice? Keep your heads	
	down. You'll survive.	
Data 37	Mitten: But if you put me down, I'll show you where she is.	Every bone in
[B.13]	Bolt: You know, I hope you appreciate the risk I'm taking here.	my evil cat
	Every bone in my evil cat body is telling me, .not to betray the	body is telling
D	trust.	me.
Data 38	Judy: I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a	Let's see those
	± *	teeth!
	Diomican (CONT D). Okay, Officer hopps. Let's see those teeth!	
Data 30	Manchas (through door gan): He was an animal down on all	He was an
[2.07]	20220 12 1140 4 041450.	
Data 40	Nick: 39 40. There you go. Way to work that diaper, big guv. Hev.	
	no kiss, bye-bye for daddy?	•
` '	Finnick: (super-deep voice)You kiss me tomorrow, I'll bite your	•
	face off. Ciao. HOPPS: Well. I stood up for you, and you lied to	
1	me. You liar!	
Data 38 [Z.11] Data 39 [Z.59] Data 40 [Z.25]	kid. BELLWETHER: Ya know, it's a It's a real proud day for us little guys. LIONHEART: Bellwether, make room, will ya? Come on. Lionheart (CONT'D): Okay, Officer Hopps. Let's see those teeth! Manchas (through door gap): He was an animal down on all fours he was a savage. Nick: 39 40. There you go. Way to work that diaper, big guy. Hey, no kiss, bye-bye for daddy? Finnick: (super-deep voice)You kiss me tomorrow, I'll bite your face off. Ciao. HOPPS: Well. I stood up for you, and you lied to	He was an animal. down on all Fours I stood up for you

Data 41	Nick: I learned two things that day. One, I was never gonna let	World's only
[Z.25]	anyone see that they got to me. HOPPS:And two?	gonna see
	Nick: If the world's only gonna see a fox as shifty and	
	untrustworthy, there's no point in trying to be anything else.	
Data 42	The man: The DVD release junket Let's get going. It's a big push.	Let's give her
[B.9]	I want to go with a modern look. All right, okay. Let's give her	some air.
	some air.	
	Let's not crowd the talent. Let's give her some air.	
Data 43	Mitten: It was a slow week. I mean, that's half of what I got. You	The old
[B.12]	hear this, Louie?I'm starving here. And when the old stomach starts	stomach starts
` '	talking, it ain't talking to me. the old stomach starts talking,	talking,
Data 44	Judy: I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a	Bellwether,
[Z.11]	kid.	make room
` '	Bellwether: Ya know, it's a It's a real proud day for us little	
	guys.	
	Lionheart: Bellwether, make room, will ya? Come on.	
Data 45	The man: Ring, ring. Who is it? Destiny!	Brains you
[B.24]	I've been expecting your call. Oh, would you give it up already?	have left.
	You're	
	liquefying, whatever brains you have left. I can not be contained in	
	any container.	
Data 46	Anna: (shivering): Elsa! Elsa! It's me, Annayour sister who didn't	Make you
[R.38]	mean to make you freeze the summer. I'm sorry. It's all my f-f-f-f-	freeze the
	f-f-fault.	summer
Data 47	Hopps: This is important, sir. I think your ten dollars worth of	Ten dollars
[Z.40]	popsicles can wait.	worth of
	Nick: I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since I was	popsicles can
	12, and time is mone <mark>y, h</mark> op along.	wait.
Data 48	Nick: Well, actually, we were brought here against our will, so,	We broke
[Z. 56]	(Mr. Big is not impressed)The point is, I did not know it was your	bread
	car, and I certainly did not know about your daughter's wedding.	
	Mr. Big: I trusted you, Nicky. I welcomed you into my home we	
	broke bread together. Gram-mama made you her cannoli.	
Data 49	Lotso: Ahh! That's better! Lotso's Henchmen snicker.	You furry air
[Ts.66]	Mr. Potato Head: Hey! No one takes my wife's mouth!!! Except	freshener!
	me! Give it back, you furry air freshener!	
Data 50	Rhino: Don't worry, Bolt! I'll stop her.	The real world
[B.22]	Mitten: I can't hold it.	hurts
	Rhino: Let it go, you monster!	
	Mitten: Bolt! The real world hurts, doesn't it? But you wouldn't	
	know about that, would you?	

The table presents the verbal metaphors that contain in Disney cartoons. The verbal metaphor data above presents, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The forms of verbal metaphor words are "up, melon, ice," and so on. The form of the verbal metaphor phrases is "nature's inspiration, crazy city, depth emotion," and so on. The forms of verbal metaphors sentences, clauses are the sky

awake, you are not off, and so on. The table of verbal metaphor data above contains the same word and phrase, but they are different scenes.

4.2.2 The meanings of verbal metaphors

This point focuses on two meanings. The first is the literal meaning of the word based on the dictionary. The second is metaphor meaning based on the context of the Disney cartoons.

The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above is (data 1 [B.12]) up. The literal meaning of up is toward in higher position or at a higher level (Oxford Learner's Dictionary, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of up is available. It based on the context that "I'm starving here and when the old stomach starts talking, it ain't talking to me starts talking, it ain't talking to me. It's talking to... the claws! Dove: Not the claws! Please! Mitten: I'm holding these bad boys back as best as I can, but the thing is it's not up to me." It means that Mitten is waiting for the food carried by Dove. Mitten is starving because Dove has not come for giving the food for Mitten when he comes to Mitten. Dove is not available with the food for Mitten. It based on the other dictionary that the word of up usually used for something already in such a place (Collins Dictionary, 2012). It is the meaning of the context that the food is not available in such a place.

The second data shows the metaphor word of *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 2 [B.10]) is *melon*. The literal meaning of melon is a large round juicy fruit with hard skin (OLD, 2008). The

metaphorical meaning of melon is *head*. It based on the context that "Dove: Hey, wait! Bolt: Why can't I bend these stupid bars? Dove: Oh, buddy! You got your head stucked pretty good, huh guy? Hey guys, come here. Check this out! He's got his melon stucked. Yup that is one stucked melon." It means when Bolt is finding Penny by looking for the Man that has green eyes, Bolt's head stuck in the bars. Then, Bolt is confused. A few minutes later, Dove found that Bolt's head stuck in the bars accidentally. Then, Dove informs his friends that Bolt's head stuck in bars. It is not melon. It based on the culture that the form of melon and head is a circle. So, the characters said melon for calling head because of the same form.

The third data shows the metaphor word of *Frozen* movies. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 3 [R.34]) is *ice*. The literal meaning of ice is water that has frozen become solid (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of ice is *Elsa's magic*. It based on the context that "You slipped on ice. Her ice!." It means when Elsa ran away, and she attacked the duke accidentally with her power. Then the duke claims that Elsa is a monster. The meaning of ice in that context is Elsa's magic. It is because the form of Elsa's magic is ice. Then, the duke has attacked Elsa's magic accidentally. It based on the culture that the form of Elsa's magic is ice. So, the character called Elsa's magic is ice because of the same form.

The fourth data shows the metaphor word of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 4 [Z.25]) is *carrot*. Its literal meaning is long pointed orange root vegetables(OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical

meaning is Bunny Hopps. It based on the context that "NICK: Permit. Receipt of declared commerce. And I didn't falsely advertise anything. Take care. HOPPS: You told that mouse the popsicle sticks were redwood! NICK: That's right. "Redwood." With a space in the middle. Wood that is red. (then)You can't touch me, Carrots, I been doing this since I was born." It means that Bunny Hopps debates with Nick because of redwood. It implies that Bunny expects that redwood in the natural color of wood, but Nick lies to Bunny that redwood is the wood that given the red color. Then Nick said that Bunny could touch Nick. It based on the culture that Bunny is a rabbit. Rabbit always eats Carrot. So nick called Carrot to Bunny Hopps because Bunny is a rabbit.

The fifth data shows the metaphor word of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 5 [R.32]) is *a monster*. Whereas, its literal meaning is the large ugly, frightening, cruel or evil person, animal, or thing that is large and ugly (OLD, 2008). metaphorical meaning of the monster is *Princess Elsa*. It based on the context that "Elsa: (to the Duke) Please, just stay away from me. Stay away!Magic accidentally shoots from her hand and turns the staircase into ice. The thugs and the Duke fall." It means that Elsa asks Duke to stay away from her, but Elsa strikes Duke out accidentally. It is because Elsa wants to run away to stay away from around the people because of her magic. She is not evil, but it is the way to save the life of the people around Elsa. Elsa hands off the magic accidentally because of angry, but Duke claims that Elsa is a monster. Even she does not want the violence, and the Duke keeps claims that she is a monster. It based on the culture that someone has not to know deeper about

the other people then if they make a little bit of mistake. They usually claim that they are like a monster.

The sixth data shows the metaphor word of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 6 [R.64]) is *ice*. The literal meaning of ice is water that has frozen, pieces of ice used to keep food and drink (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of ice is *Elsa's palace*. It based on the context that" Whoa. (in awe) Now that's ice. I might cry. Go ahead. I won't judge." It means that when Anna and Kristoff arrive at Elsa's palace. Kristoff admires Elsa's palace because built from ice. It makes Kristoff wants to cry. The ice in that context is Elsa's palace. It based on the culture that the castle was build from ice. So, the characters called the palace as the ice because of the same form.

The seventh data shows the metaphor phrase of *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 7[B.20]) is a *monster*. The literal meaning of the monster is the large ugly, frightening, cruel, or evil person, animal, or thing that is large and ugly (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the monster is *Mitten*. It based on the context Rhino: Penny is the most wonderful person ever. She loves Bolt, and he is awesome. And you're a monster! How dare you disrupt their relationship with your evil!" It means that Rhino claims that Mitten is a monster because he disrupts Bolt and Penny. Meanwhile, Mitten is only the foreign animal that Bolt knows after he stuck in the bar. Then Mitten also attempts to look for Penny with Bolt. It based on the context that someone has not

to know deeper about the other people then if they make a little bit of mistake.

They usually claim that they are like a monster.

The eighth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 8 [Z.85]) is a *crazy city*. The literal meaning of crazy is foolish, not sensible, and very angry; the city is an important large town (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of a crazy city is a *bustling city*. It based on the context that "Zootopia is a unique place. It's a crazy, beautiful, diverse city where we celebrate our differences. (gestures to PROTESTERS in the background). This is not the Zootopia. I know," It means Zootopia is happening chaos about the animals that become predator, then Zootopia city was coming to many protesters about the violence of predators in Zootopia city. The citizens feel that Zootopia city is like a bustling city with violence, especially the predator issue. Zootopia city is a bustling city like a crazy city that has some violence. It is based on the culture if the city has many chaoses that can trouble the people. The city is almost like nonsensible that made the city bustling uncontrolled.

The ninth data shows the metaphor phrase of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 9 [B.4]) is a depth of emotion. The literal meaning of depth is the distance from the top to the bottom or front to back, and emotion is a strong feeling (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the depth of emotion is *love*. It based on the context that "the girl he loves is in mortal danger. I see a depth of emotion on the face." It means that Bolt always helps Penny when Penny is in a dangerous situation. It is because Bolt loves Penny (his

Boss). Then Bolt also helps Penny with the full of heart. It seems on Bolt's face that he wonders Penny. It signifies the most profound love of Bolt. It based on the culture that Boss and pet have a strong feeling because everyday pets always are given the service by its Boss. Then the pet has an instinct that if the Boss in trouble. So they will help its Boss with the love feeling because pets always are given good services by its Boss.

The tenth data shows the metaphor phrase of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the data above (data 10 [B.12]) is a *direct line*. The literal meaning of the direct line is long thin on a surface or mark a like a line on the skin (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the direct line is *scratch*. It based on the context that "I'm holding these bad boys back as best as. I can, but the thing is it's not up to me. The stomach got a direct line to these babies" it means that mittens said, "Dove will get the scratch of the stomach if Dove does not collect some foods for the mitten." The meaning of a direct line in that context refers to mitten's scratch. It happened when dove does not collect some foods for the Mitten. Dove will get the scratch on the stomach. It based on the culture that the line from the cat is scratch. So the direct line of the cat is direct scratch.

The eleventh data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 11 [Z.70]) is *clear my afternoon*. The literal meaning of the afternoon is part of the day from 12 midday until about 6 o'clock (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of clear my afternoon is *clear the schedule*. It based on the context that "BELLWETHER (CONT'D): Ooo, I'm

so sorry... sir?! LIONHEART: Okay. I heard you, Bellwether. Just take care of it! (setting another binder atop her stack) Please. And clear my afternoon, I'm going out. BELLWETHER: No, no! But, sir, you do have a meeting with Herds and Grazing... sir, if I could just."It means that Bellwether is a Lionheart's assistant. Bellwether manages all of the affairs as the letter, schedule of Lionheart. Then Lionheart wants Bellwether to clear the schedule in the afternoon because Lionheart wants to go out. It based on the culture in that movie that the afternoon is the schedule in the afternoon.

The twelfth data shows the metaphor phrase of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 12 [B.19]) is a *gold mine*. The literal meaning of gold mine is a place where is dug out of the ground (OLD, 2008). The meaning metaphorical of a gold mine is a *food place*. It based on the context that "How great is that! Yeah, well. Don't get used to it. We gotta keep moving. But this place is a gold mine."It means when Mitten and Bolt visit the food place, and then Mitten claims that that place is a gold mine. It means that a gold mine is a food place for Mitten. It is because there are some foods at the food place. Then, Mitten claimed that the place is a gold mine. This based on the culture that cats always go to where food is available. Cats look for food in a food container. The cat always comes back to that place that provides some food. The place is like a gold mine for cats.

The thirteenth data shows a metaphorical phrase from the *Frozen movie*.

The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 13 [R.25]) is *shut me out*. The

literal meaning of out is away from the inside of a place or things, away from the edge of a place and close (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of shut out is to *stay away*. It based on the context that "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." It means Anna and Elsa were close when they were little. However, after getting older, Anna feels that Elsa Stay away from Anna. It is because Elsa protects Anna from her magic. The meaning of shut out is defined. Stay away. It is because Elsa unwanted hurt her little sister with her magic. After, Anna got damaged because of Elsa's magic. It makes Elsa stay away from Anna. It based on the culture that the people unwanted to hurt their family, including a sister, brother with the power. Therefore, they must stay away from their family to save their life from their magic or power.

The fourteenth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 14 [R.39]) is a big *summer*. The literal meaning of big summer is big large in size importance, and summer is the warmest season of the year. (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of big summer is *Oaken's store*. It based on the context that "Only one crazy enough to be out in this storm is you, dear? You and this fellow... Hoo hoo. Big summer blow out." It means that Oaken is the owner of the place that provides some lighting. Then, Oaken claims that his place blows out summer. It is because out of Oaken's place is a snowstorm. Oaken's claims that his place is like a summer blow out in the middle of a snowstorm. The meaning of blow out is defined come up. It based on the culture place that provides the lighting in the middle of the snow, and

the place is like summer place. It means that the big summer comes up in his place, which is like a big summer. It is because the store is in the middle of the snow.

The fifteenth data shows the metaphor phrase of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 15[B.18]) is my *stomach* distended. The literal meaning of distended is like swell as it becomes greater in size or quantity because of liquid(OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning is *starving*. It based on the context that" Mitten: Look at you. You're quite a little actor, huh? I haven't eating like this in ages. Hey, look! My stomach distended. How great is that! Yeah, well. Don't get used to it." It means mitten feels starving because she hasn't eaten. It is because the food did not make available yet. It based on the culture the stomach usually seems distended when drinking a lot and overeat. It also happens when we are starving because of the air in the stomach. It makes the stomach sounds.

The sixteenth data shows the metaphor phrase of the Toy Story movie.

The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 16 [Ts.9]) is one shot.

The literal meaning of shot is aim and fire from a gun or other weapon (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of one-shot is the last chance. It based on the context that" All right, guys. We got one shot at this. Everyone ready?

JESSIE: We're ready, Woody! Let's do it!" It means Woody and his friends must be careful because one-shot is the last chance for them. Then, they will make this last chance accomplished. They are also ready for this chance. The meaning of

one shot in that context is the *last chance*. It proved that Woody and his friend must be careful of the last chance. Then, Woody and his friends must make the mission accomplished because of the last chance. It is because one shot relates to the last chance at this. So, it proved Woody said carefully.

The seventeenth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Toy story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (Data 17 [Ts.29]) is *washed-up*. The literal meaning of wash-up is the activity of washing the plates, glasses, et cetera. after a meal (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of washed-up is *waste*. It based on the context that "Okay, fine! Just wait'll you see what Day Care's like! Why...?! What's it like?! WOODY: Day Care is a sad, lonely place for washed-up old toys who have no owners."It means Andy's mom brings Andy's old toys to the Daycare. Then, Woody thinks that Daycare is a lonely place, a sad place for wasting old toys. Meanwhile, Daycare is the donation place for the old toys that have no owners. The meaning of wash up in that context is waste. It is because the donation place is like the waste place for the old toys. It based on the culture that if there are some old toys. The people usually donate the old toy in the donation place or waste the old toy in the donation place for washing up the house from old toys.

The eighteenth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Toy story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 18[Ts.81]) is "take out." The literal meaning of the take out is to remove or extract a part of the body, go to the restaurant with someone invited (OLD, 2008). Whereas its metaphorical meaning

is *get rid of*. It based on the context that "You can unlock doors, sneak past guards, climb the wall... But if you don't take out that Monkey, you ain't goin' nowhere. Y'wanna get outta here? Get ridda that Monkey! TEACHER: Okay! Recess!" It means Woody has to get rid of the monkey if Woody take out from that place (Sunnyside). The meaning of underlined words in that context is "*get rid of*." It is because the monkey is the real problem. So Woody has to get rid of the monkey if Woody wants to take out the Sunnyside. It is based on the culture if the people want to help their friends in the trouble place so they must get rid of the people that control that place. Therefore, they can take their friend out of the trouble place.

The nineteenth data shows the metaphor phrase of Toy story movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 19 [Ts.99]) is *my desert* flower. The literal meaning of desert is left without help support, a large area of land without water and trees; something deserves bad (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of my desert flower is *Jessie*. It based on the context that "SPANISH BUZZ: (My desert flower...! I have never seen true beauty till this night!)." It means that Buzz is teasing Jessie, whose girl loved by saying my desert flower to Jessie. Then Buzz tells its reason to Jessie. It is because of Jessie's face always beautiful while at night. It is like a desert flower. The meaning of my desert flower in that context is Jessie. It is because Buzz is teasing Jessie, whose girl loved. That Jessie's face is still beautiful even at night. Jessie is like a desert flower. It based on the culture that the people are usually teasing someone they love by using the imagery language.

The twentieth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Finding dory* movies. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 20[Fd.63]) is *the world's most powerful pair of glasses*. The literal meaning of the world's most powerful pair of glasses is the strong glasses in the world, and glasses are two lenses in a frame worn in front of the eyes to help a person to see better (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the world's most powerful pair of glasses is *Bailey*. It based on the context that "Bailey: I got the world's most powerful pair of glasses. You got the world's most powerful pair of glasses. I will be your eyes. Destiny: You're going to be my eye." It means that Destiny cannot see clear because Destiny suffers nearsighted. Then, Bailey offers to Destiny that he wants to be Destiny's eyes as the navigator for Destiny. Bailey claims that he as the world's most powerful pair of glasses. It based on the context that there is no pair of glasses in the sea used by Destiny. So, Bailey is one of the most powerful pair of glasses as a navigator for Destiny in the sea.

The twenty-first data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 21 [Z.6]) is *nose twitch*. The literal meaning of the nose is the part of the face above the mouth for breathing and smelling. Twitch parts of the body make sudden quickly movement (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of nose twitch is *scary*. It based on the context that" Look it her nose twitch. She is scared!" It means Judy got a bad threat from Grey when Judy is helping her friend. Then, Judy feels scared by twitching her nose because of Grey's attack. The meaning of nose twitch in that context is scary. It is because Judy was twitching her nose when Judy got a bad threat from Grey.

It signifies that Judy was scary. It based on the culture that people feel scared about something, so their nose is usually twitching. It signifies that Judy was scary.

The Twenty-second data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 22 [Z.35]) is *super slippery*. The meaning of slippery is difficult to hold a stand or move on because it is smooth wet or polished (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning expression of slippery is *agile*. It based on the context that" CLAWHAUSER: I'm sorry, sir, I tried to stop her, she is super slippery. I gotta go sit down." It means Clawhauster attempts to stop the women, but she is agile. Then, Clawhauster apologizes to his boss by explaining that she is super agile. The meaning of slippery in that context is *agile*. It is because Clawhauser attempts to stop the women, but he cannot stop her. It is because she is super agile. It based on the culture that someone cannot control the other someone when they want to meet someone. So they are like the floor slippery.

The twenty- third data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 23 [Z.14]) is *Pull it*. The meaning of pull is activity hold and use force in order to move it toward someone self or in a particular direction (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of pull it is *hugging*. It based on the context that" Oh cripes, here come the waterworks. Oh Stu, pull it together. Bye, everybody!" It means that Judy must go the waterworks in charge by leaving her parents. Then they fell sad. Then, Judy hugs her parents

immediately. The meaning of pull it in that context defined as hugging. It is because Judy must go in charge by leaving her parents. Then Judy is hugging her parents by pulling her body to her parents. It based on the culture that if a member of our family wants to leave us, so they always hug by pulling the body and say goodbye before they leave them.

The twenty-fourth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Toy story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 24 [Ts.4]) is *reach for the sky*. Its literal meaning is the way to arrive at a place, stretch out somebody's hand or arm to take something (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of reach for the sky is *arrogant*. It based on the context that "BONNIE'S MOM: Bonnie...?

There you are. C'mon, honey. Time to go home. WOODY: Oh, no! No, no, no...!

WOODY (CONT'D): (voice box) Reach for the sky!"It means that Bonnie's family steals the money by ruining the train without regardless of people on the train. Then Bonnie's family will bring the stealing money at home arrogantly by riding the car. However, Woody breaks their planning by stopping the car. The meaning of reach for the sky in that context is arrogant. It based on the culture; if someone steals the money or something, they never care the someone, even people ruins or falls regardless of people in trouble. Then they will bring the stealing money at home proudly.

The twenty-fifth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Toy story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 25 [Ts.80]) is *eye in the sky*.

The literal meaning of the eye is two organs of sight in a particular way or seeing

(OLD, 2008). The meaning metaphorical of the eye in the sky is the *supervisor*. It based on the context that" The Monkey's the Eye in the Sky."It means Monkey is a supervisor in which the Monkey sees everything and the whole circumstance in that room. The meaning of eye in the sky in that context is a supervisor. It based on the culture that the supervisor is someone that can see everything in the room and the whole circumstance. It is because they can see everything by using the bank of monitors or directly. It makes them know everything in that place.

The twenty-sixth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 26 [R.23]) is like a chicken...with the face of a monkey I fly. The literal meaning of chicken is a large bird often keeps for its eggs, or cowardly, and face is the front part of the head, the monkey is behaving mischievously (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of like a chicken with the face of a monkey is dashing. It based on the context that "Duke: Oh, all right. Hang on. They don't call me the little dipper for nothing. He dips Anna back. Elsa peeks through the crowd, can barely hold in her laughter. Anna shoots Elsa funny, help-me looks. Duke (CONT'D): (groove fully on) Like a chicken...with the face of a monkey...I fly."It means that Duke feels the happiness that no one calls him the little dipper because of the body size. He thinks like dashing in the palace when he met Princess Anna and Elsa. It makes Duke feels like Dashing man in that palace. It based on the culture that someone is insecure about the size of the body so, they feel insecure that the people in there called little dipper. Then if they do not call a little dipper so, someone feels dashing.

The twenty-seventh data shows the metaphor sentence of *Finding Dory* movies. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 27[Fd.38]) is *Becky's eating a cup*. The literal meaning of eat is put food into somebody's mouth and swallow it or have a meal (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of Becky's eating a cup is *Becky stuck in the cup*. It based on the context that "Destiny: Without me, Becky's lost. Dad, just trust her. Dory: Trust her? So she can forget us altogether? Destiny: I trust Becky.Dory: you trust Becky. Becky's eating a cup. Becky. Beck? Oorroo" It means that Becky is a bird that has short memories. Then Marlin follows Becky with a water bucket for going to the open ocean. Becky brings the water bucket by flying. Suddenly, Becky sees the food on the road then Becky goes down to eat the food. Becky forgets that he has to bring Marlin in the open oceans. Then Becky is eating till his head stuck in the cup, but Nemo claims that Becky is eating a cup. It based on the context that Becky stuck in a cup. It seems like he is eating a cup. Therefore the head covered with a cup. It looks like Becky also eats a cup.

The twenty-eighth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 28[Z.16]) is *He bared his teeth first*. The literal meaning of bared his teeth first is without clothing or covering, empty cupboards, uncover (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning is *a challenge first*. It based on the context that "LEOPARD: C'mon! He bared his teeth first. We land at the front desk and find CLAWHAUSER, a PUDGY CHEETAH COP, happily eating a bowl of Lucky Chomps cereal. HOPPS (O.C.): Scuse me! Down here? Hi." It means that the police arrested the fox because of

the fight. The police took the fox in the office, and then fox argued that his evil challenges first by baring the teeth. It based on the culture that fox roars by baring their teeth when they fight each other. It forms of defending themselves.

The twenty-ninth data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 29 [B.12]) is *someone teach a lesson*. The literal meaning of teaching the lesson is given knowledge to someone (OLD, 2008). The meaning metaphorical of "teach a lesson is *punishment*. It based on the context that" One day, someone's gonna stand up to you, someone's gonna teach you a lesson!"It means Dove states Mitten that one-day, Mitten will get the punishment from someone. It is because of Mitten often a bad threat to Dove. The meaning of someone's teaching lesson in that context refers to punishment. It based on the culture that if someone made the mistakes, they would be given the lesson by giving the punishment. Therefore someone got the lesson trough the punishment.

The thirty data shows the metaphor sentence of *Finding Dory* movie.

The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 30[Fd.63]) is *I will be*your eyes. The literal meaning of eyes is either of two organs of sight, a

particular way of seeing something (OLD, 2008). The meaning metaphorical of I

will be your eyes is the *navigator*. It is based on the context that "Destiny: I

CAN'T! I can't do it! I'll never make it out there! Destiny! Bailey: Huh? I got the

world's most powerful pair of glasses. You got the world's most powerful pair of

glasses. I will be your eyes." It means that Destiny suffers the near sight. It

makes Destiny

cannot see things at long sight. It makes Bailey as a Destiny friend offers to be

Destiny navigator. Bailey will be navigator when Destiny out of the ocean. It

based on the culture that people need someone to show something if they suffer

from the nearsighted, and they do not have the glasses. It is like the navigator for
them for the nearsighted person.

The thirty-first data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 31 [B.8]) is *world domination is waiting my grasp*. The literal meaning of grasp is a try to take hold of something in your hands, try to take an opportunity (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of world domination is waiting my grasp is *controlling the world*. It is based on the context that "The man: Your father's discoveries could be a great use to our organization. I'm sure he will be more commutating..... now that I've got his "lucky Penny"! Bolt! World domination is waiting my grasp! How did your focus groups feel about the end of this?" It means the man talks to Bolt that Penny's father's discoveries can be great for his organization. Then, the man knows that with Penny's father's discoveries, he can control the world. Then the man wants to kidnap Penny for threatening penny's father. It aims to get the penny's father's discoveries. Therefore, man can control the world. It based on the culture that people feel arrogant if they have great discoveries, especially in the movie, because they can control the world with their discoveries.

The thirty-second data shows the metaphor sentence of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in verbal data above (data 32 [R.3]) is *the sky is awake*. The

literal meaning of awake is not asleep. It becomes active or aware (OLD, 2008). The meaning metaphorical of the sky is awake is the sunrise. It based on the context that" YOUNG ANNA: I just can't. The sky's awake, so I'm awake, so we have to play. "It means that the day is morning. Meanwhile, Anna wakes up Elsa for playing together. The meaning of the sky is awake in that context is sunrise. It proved that Anna wakes up Elsa for playing together because the day is morning. It means the sun is rising. It based on the culture that the sun is rising, so the sky is awake from the dark of night. Then it is time to awake.

The thirty-third data shows the metaphor sentence of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 33 [R.80]) is *the sky's awake*. The literal meaning of awake is not asleep. It becomes active or aware (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning is the sky's awake is *sunrise*. It is based on the context that "OLAF: Look, Sven. The sky's awake. KRISTOFF: Are you cold? ANNA: ...A little."It means The day is morning. Then the sun has risen, but Anna still feels cold in the morning. It is because she is getting hurt because of Elsa's attack. The meaning of the verbal metaphor in that context is sunrise. It is because the sky is light. It proved that sunrise. It based on the culture that the sun is rising so, the sky changes from the dark to light. Then it is time to awake. The air in the morning usually warm when snowing. It means when snowing feels cool, especially in the night, but if the air feels warm in the morning because of the sunlight.

The thirty-fourth data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Toy Story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 34[Ts.17]) is *you* are not off. The literal meaning of off is away from a place or distance in space or time (OLD, 2008). Whereas its metaphorical meaning is *unsatisfied*. It based on the sentence that" Three more days and it's mine...! Molly, you're not off the hook either!" It means that Molly tells Andy that Molly wants Andy's toys. Then Molly claims that the toy will be her at three more days. Then, Mom said that Molly is unsatisfied with the toys that she has. The meaning of you are not off in that context is unsatisfied. It based on the culture that the children are usually unsatisfied when they see the new toys. It means they still want new toys even though the children have some toys.

The thirty-fifth data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 35[B.35]) is *I'm on your six*. The literal meaning of six is number 6 at sixes and sevens in confusion (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the I'm on your six is I am your back. It based on the context that "Penny: Help! Please, help! Help! Man: Hold on! Penny: Please! Man: Oh, my gosh! The stage! Rhino: Yeah, you better run! I'm on your six" it means that Bolt wants to meet Penny in the shooting building because Bolt wants to come back to Penny, but Bolt knows that Penny has another dog, then Bolt feels sad, whereas the dog only used for shooting. The Bolt goes out to the building. Suddenly, Rhino and Mitten follow Bolt in that place. Then Mitten states Bolt that Penny is Bolt's person. A few minutes, the shooting stages are burning. Then, Penny is still in there. Then Bolt knows that Penny stuck in the

shooting stages, then Bolt helps Penny by coming in the building, then Rhino follows Bolt by saying I am on your back. Meanwhile, it is only Bolt that can come in the building because of the door close automatically. It based on the context that if someone has a friend in trouble. The people are usually on their back for supporting and helping them.

The thirty-sixth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Toy story* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 36[Ts.78]) is *keep your head down*. The literal meaning of the head is to move in the direction that is mentioned (OLD, 2008). Head down is bowhead. The metaphorical meaning of head down is *hiding*. It based on the context that "You got lucky once. Want my advice? Keep your heads down. You'll survive." It means that Woody is a lucky person. It is because Woody gets the whole information from Lifer as the old occupant in Sunnyside about that place. Then, Lifer asks Woody for head down when Woody saves his friend in that place. The meaning of head down is hiding. It is based on the culture that the people must hide to save their friend or family in the confinement place. It is because of the tactic for keeping them. It means that they have to head down for avoiding the stare of the evil.

The thirty-seventh data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 37[B.13]) is *every bone in my evil cat body is telling me*. The literal meaning of the body is the whole physical structure or person and animals, and the literal meaning of telling is known something in word, gives the information about something(OLD, 2008). The

metaphorical meaning is *conscience*. It based on the context that "Mitten: But if you put me down, I'll show you where she is. Bolt: You know, I hope you appreciate the risk I'm taking here. Every bone in my evil cat body is telling me...not to betray the trust" It means that Bolt threatened Mitten because Bolt expects that Mitten kidnapped Penny, whereas Penny kidnapped by the green eyes. Then Bolt wants Mitten to show where is Penny. Then, Mitten tries to look for the information in the trash, and then Mitten found the paper, then she said that based on her conscience that not to betray the truth. It based on the context that every bone is telling about the conscience. It is because the bones are in the body. So, it relates to conscience because of the place of bones in the body.

The thirty-eighth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 38[Z.11]) is *Let's see those teeth*. The literal meaning of teeth is a hard white object in the mouth used for biting and chewing food (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of see teeth is *cheerfulness*. It is based on the context that" I won't let you down. It has been my dream since I was a kid. Okay, Officer Hopps. Let's see those teeth!" It means that Judy achieved her dream. Then, Judy feels cheerful by smiling. It also happened to people when people achieved their dream. The meaning of see teeth in that context is cheerfulness. It based on the culture that someone feels happy when they can reach their desire by smiling. It means when the people are smiling, and they show their teeth that signifies that they are cheerful.

The thirty-ninth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 39[Z.59]) is *he was an animal down on all fours*. The literal meaning of down on all fours is moved slowly along the ground or on the hands and knees (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of he was an animal down on all fours is *savage*. It based on the context that "MANCHAS (THROUGH DOOR GAP)He was an animal... down on all fours... he was a savage" It means that some animals impact the toxic because some people are toxic for abusing animals. It based on the context that the animals that down on all fours are savage. It is because all of the animals walk as a human in that context. If the animal walks the ground or on the hands and knees, it means that they cannot control themselves. It is because of the impact of toxic that can make them as savage animals.

The fortieth data shows the metaphor phrase of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 40 [Z.25]) is *stood up*. The literal meaning stands up is to support or defend something (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of stood up is *belief*. It based on the context that "Well. I stood up for you, and you lied to me. You liar!." It means that Hoops already believes in Nick. But Nick violates Hopps. The meaning of stood up defines as belief. It is because Hoops previously believe in Nick, but Nick violates her belief. It means that Hoops already believed to Nick. It is based on the culture that the person can believe the other people if they can make sure that they are a good person. It means that they believe people by standing up in the whole situation.

The forty-first data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 41 [Z.68]) is world is only gonna see. The literal meaning of the world is the earth, its countries, and people; see is become aware of something by using the eyes (OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical meaning is a people's perception. It based on the context that "NICK: I learned two things that day. One, I was never gonna let anyone see that they got to me. HOPPS: ...And two? NICK: If the world's only gonna see a fox as shifty and untrustworthy, there's no point in trying to be anything else". It means that nick got the learning at that time. First, Nick never accepts anyone underestimates him. Second, a perception fox as a shifty and untrustworthy creature. It means Nick, as a fox wants to be himself. The meaning of the verbal metaphor world is only gonna see in that context is a people's perception. It based on the context that it is a people's perception of the other person. It based on the culture is the world is only human that thinks about the bad and good of the person. So, this metaphor seems like the thought of the person about something in the world.

The forty- second data shows the metaphor sentence of *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 42[B.9]) is *let's give her some* air. Its literal meaning is hand something to somebody they can look at it, and the air is a mixture of the gases that we breathe or earth's atmosphere (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of that italic typed is *give away*. It is based on the context that" The DVD release junket. Let's get going. It's a big push. I want to go with a modern looks. Alright, okay. Let's give her some air. Let's not crowd the

talent. I've been working on my evil laugh. Is there an evil laugh like" It means when Penny finished her shooting, she looks for Bolt. It implies that Penny knows that Bolt kidnapped then Penny tries to get Bolt, but the man stopped her. Then the man asks Penny to calm down that Bolt will be okay when Penny is looking for Bolt; there are some people besides Penny. It makes Penny crowded then the man asks the people to stay away for Penny. It based on the culture that the artist crowded by people such as makeup artists, fans, and managers. Artists and actors feel that crowded when they have to look for the lovely something. So people have to give away freedom.

The forty-third data shows the metaphor sentence of the *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 43 [B.12]) is *the old stomach starts talking*. The literal meaning of talk is the activity of say things, speak to give information; the stomach is an organ in the body where food is digested (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of the old stomach starts talking is *hungry*. It based on the context that "It was a slow week. I mean, that's half of what I got. You hear this, Louie? I'm starving here. And when the old stomach starts talking, it ain't talking to me. It's talking to... the claws!" It means that Mitten is still waiting for Louie, who gives some food for Mitten. Then, Louie has not come to bring the food that Mitten is starving, which makes her stomach make as sound. It signifies that Mitten is hungry. It based on the culture that the stomach sounds when we are starving. It is because the air makes our stomach sounds is like talking.

The forty- fourth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (data 44 [Z.11]) is *Bellwether make room*. The literal meaning of make room is providing the room or construct, produce to prepare something into existence, and the room is part of building with its own walls ceiling and door (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of make room is *speech*. It based on the context that "Judy: I won't let you down. This has been my dream since I was a kid. Bellwether: Ya know, it's a... It's a real proud day for us little guys. Lionheart: Bellwether, make room will ya? Come on." It means that Judy finished the education of the academy of police. It implies that Judy success in achieving her dream. The police officer was the dream when Judy was a child then after he inaugurated to be the police officer. Lionheart asks Judy to give her speech about the achievement. It based on the culture people gave the speech when they got the achievement by making the forum for their speech.

The forty- fifth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 45 [B.24]) is the *brains you have left*. The literal meaning of the brain is mind or organ in the body that controls thought, and left goes away from person or place, allowed to be away from work (OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical meaning is *hurt the head*. It based on the context that "The man: Ring, ring. Who is it? Destiny! I've been expecting your call. Oh, would you give it up already? You're liquefying, whatever brains you have left. I cannot be contained in any container."It means that the man arrests bolt and Mitten by using the truck. Then they are stuck in the truck, and then Bolt attempts to run away by hitting his head to the windows of the truck.

Then Mitten asks to stop him. It is because if he does not stop, it will hurt the head. It based on the culture that people can lose their memories when their head is injuring. It is like a brain concussion.

The forty-sixth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Frozen* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 46 [R.38]) is the *make you freeze the summer*. The literal meaning of freeze is changing into the ice, very cold, summer is the warmest season of the year (OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical meaning is *angry*. It based on the context that "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 f-f-f-f-f-f-f-f-fault."It means that Anna made a mistake by pushing Elsa to agree with Anna's wedding, but Elsa does not agree that marriage because Anna only just met her couple. Then, Elsa feels depressing, which makes Elsa angry then run away the palace. Then Anna regrets made Elsa angry by looking for Elsa for backing home. That is Anna's fault. It based on the culture that people can feel cold when they feel angry. It proved in the frozen movie that Elsa is angry by shutting Anna up.

The forty-seventh data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 47[Z.40]) is *ten dollars* worth of popsicles can wait. The literal meaning of wait is the activity stays the way somebody are delay doing something until it comes, the dollar is the unit of money in the USA, banknote or coin worth one dollar (OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical meaning is *postponed work*. It based on the context that "HOPPS:

This is important, sir. I think your ten dollars worth of popsicles can wait_NICK: I make 200 bucks a day, fluff. 365 days a year, since I was 12, and time is money, hop along." It means that when Nick wants to work, Hoops wants to invite Nick to the important mission. Hopps said that the mission is important than the work. So Nick can postpone his work for helping Hopps in the important mission. It based on the culture that people can postpone the work when they have an important charge. It means that the people who buy the vendible can wait for it.

The forty-eighth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 48 [Z.56]) is we broke bread. The literal meaning of broke is damaged and separated into pieces or the rest-pause, and bread is food made of flavor water (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of we broke bread is *spend time*. It based on the context that "I trusted you, Nicky ... I welcomed you into my home... we broke bread together... Gram-mama made you her cannoli. And how did you repay my generosity? With a rug... made from the butt of a skunk". It means that Nick made a mistake by entering the Mr. Big's car without permission. It makes Mr. Big feels that Nick disrespected Mr. Big. Meanwhile, Mr. big prepared something to spend time with Nick. Instead, Nick entering Mr. Big's car without permission. It based on the culture that the people who seldom meet each other will spend the time eating the bread. It means they spend their time eating bread together.

The forty-ninth data shows the metaphor sentence of *Zootopia* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal above (**Data 49 [Ts.66]**) is the *you furry air*

freshener. The literal meaning of furry is like of covered with fur, and air freshener makes the fresh with air (OLD, 2008). The metaphorical meaning of you furry air freshener is big teddy bear. It based on the context that "Lotso yanks her mouth off. Everyone is shocked. Lotso: Ahh...! That's better! Lotso's Henchmen snicker.Mr. Potato Head: Hey! No one takes my wife's mouth!!! Except me! Give it back, you furry air freshener!" It means that Lotso takes the Mrs. Potato head's mouth out then Mr. Potato wants to get back Mrs. Potato head's mouth. Mr. Potato head said that no one could take Mrs. Potato head's mouth out except him. Mr. Potato's head claims that Lotso as big teddy bears, as know as a furry air freshener. It based on the culture that the teddy bear has thick fur like an air freshener.

The fifty data shows the metaphor sentence of *Bolt* movie. The metaphor that exists in the verbal data above (data 50 [B.22]) is the *real world hurts*. The literal meaning of hurt is injury or pain to ourselves, unhappiness because something has been unkind (OLD, 2008). Its metaphorical meaning is *reality*. It based on the context that" Mitten: Bolt! The real world hurts, doesn't it? "It means Mitten falls to save herself from the truck that brings her. Mitten feels hurt. Then Mitten said that the reality of life is unlike an expectation. It means Mitten expects that fall down does not hurt, but the fact falls rt. Mitten assumes that the world is like cyberspace. It imagines when Mitten falls does not hurt. It based on the culture that when people fall in cyberspace, they do not feel pain because it is just acting, but in the real world, if someone falls, then they will hurt not like in cyberspace because of the reality of the world.

4.1.3 The number of verbal metaphors.

Table 4.1.3 Table of number of metaphors

Title	Number	Percentages	
Finding dory	3	4%	
Bolt	20	15%	
Frozen	10	7.5%	
Toy story	15	11.3%	
Zootopia	27	30%	
Total	75		

The table above presents the number of metaphors that contain in every Disney cartoon. The researcher counted the number of metaphors in every Disney cartoon. *Finding dory* contains three metaphors equal to 4%, the *Bolt* movie contains 20 metaphors equal to 15%, *Frozen* movie contains ten metaphors equal 7.5%, *Toy story* movie contains 15 metaphors equal 11.3%, and *Zooopia* movie contains 27 metaphors equal 30%. The researcher concluded that the most metaphor of Disney cartoon is the *Zootopia* movie. Therefore, Zootopia movie is one of the some Disney cartoons which contain the most of metaphors. Dillard and Sopory (2006 p.389) concluded that the effect of the number of metaphors makes the more persuasive message. It means that more metaphor more is a persuasive message.

Zootopia movie is more persuasive than others. It is because the Zootopia is the movie that contains more metaphors than others that can persuade the audience to know the metaphor messages based on the context in the movie. The Zootopia movie shows the dream of Bunny. Bunny wants to be a police officer. Even though, her dreams always ignored the people around her. It is because of the body size of Bunny, but she always believes that she can reach her dream. Finally, Bunny can reach her dream. Then, Bunny can save the world of

Zootopia city. All the characters of this movie almost use the metaphorical word, phrase, clause, and sentence for expressing the messages to people around her. It proved that the *Zootopia* movie could persuade the people in the world through the movie. Even though the people always ignore our dreams but we must believe that we can reach it. It means never gives up for reaching our dream.

4.3 Discussion

This chapter focuses on the discussion of findings that relates to the previous chapter. The subject of this research is Disney cartoons. Disney cartoon is a famous cartoon that has a lot of interested people in the world until now. The elements of Disney cartoons are visual, audio, and verbal that said by the characters in the cartoon. The researcher uses verbal that contains the metaphor meaning or non-literal meaning by using the context of visual. The verbal of Disney cartoon is also has the different characters in every word, phrase, clause, and sentence that said by the characters. The metaphor defines the verbal, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence that has a non-literal meaning in the context of the movie. The analysis relates to the context of the movie. It is because of the literal meaning and the context literary diverse each other.

Metaphors are almost used in many perspectives, such as political perspective, economic perspective, and religious perspective. The first is from a political perspective. Mio (1997, p.113) stated that metaphor often used in politics. The politicians focus on communication in politics by using address the symbols in the public consciousness. Metaphors are also processed the new information with the model's political knowledge. Metaphors are concluded about

the form of symbolism for representing the political area. Metaphor is designed to the information processing for solving the problem in the political cognition theory advocates. Applications of metaphor in the political arena are the politicians by using the text based on the context, including the speaker conscious. The example is that the Machine is represented as the working parts. It relates because of the balance or the word.

Langer (2015, p.308) Conceptual metaphor in the economic field has represented the area of the economy that is still missing. Metaphors can represent the basic teaching concepts of economic and education empirical research. The metaphor seems like a rhetoric device in figurative language. The metaphor makes the understanding of concepts of economics. The conceptual metaphor is demand and money that has the preconceptions about the economy. The meaning is the demand for money the holding a stock of money is like demanding them. It explains the demand for money. Black (1980, p.1,12) claims to learn something of money have to learn something about demands as well. Economic terminology is the analysis of the problem on words that were taken for the metaphorical meaning. The metaphorical in politics is an implicit representation metaphor in economic understanding.

Metaphors make the religious language in better understanding of the Islam perspective. Charteris (2005, p.125) concluded that the metaphor would explain the prophet Muhammad representing the conceptualization of Islamic doctrine and its experience. Metaphor is used the many different elements such as power, thought, beliefs, and principles according to the system and beliefs.

Metaphor is a form of the schema of "path" and "guidance" that relates to the Islamic doctrine or ideology. It is represented the spiritual circumstance which the different characteristics to help (guide) for explaining the nature of the Islamic perspective.

Metaphors are used the conceptual of "slavery to God," " *brotherhood in Allah*," for explaining the intrinsic and moral act qualities to followers the Islamic doctrine or their beliefs. The last one is that the conceptual metaphor is "*light*" for representing the different stages that follow this doctrine. Conceptual metaphor is used the early Arab society for representing the cognitive or the linguistic about the Islamic doctrine (Elsharif, 2012, p.168). Metaphor analysis is in QS. Al-Baqarah 261:

The example on above who spend their wealth in Allah's way is similar to that of grain which has sprouted even stalks and in each stalk are a hundred grains: and Allah may increase it still more than this, for whomever He wills; Allah is Most capable, All-Knowing. (QS Al-Baqarah; 261). The metaphor is explicit. It is because the target referred to the people spending their wealth in the Allah way, which spend the wealth as a seed sown. It will get the reward for Allah as a single seed sown.

The comparison between the result of this study and the previous study is different. This study focuses on the literal meaning and the metaphor meaning of word, phrase, clause, and sentence based on the context of Disney cartoon. This

study presents the number of metaphors in every Disney cartoon. The study contributes to the previous research by using different objects and different elements. Mostly, the previous study uses the qualitative method, but this study uses qualitative and quantification methods.

The previous studies focus on the scene of the visual of the subject. Lakoff (2001, p.219) said on the metaphor of the power of the image. The analysis of metaphor uses the images, including the features eyes, nose, mouth, and the tall of building as metaphorical. The previous researcher uses political cartoons.

Forceville (2002, p.15,19) focused on how to analyze the scene of the movie or cartoon that has another meaning through the sound effect and lighting in political cartoons. The previous research uses the qualitative method.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of this research and the suggestion for the next researcher.

5.1. CONCLUSIONS

This research is about verbal metaphor. The researcher investigated the verbal metaphors of every Disney cartoon, including the word, phrase, clause, and sentence, which contain metaphors. Metaphor is a non-literal meaning that used for describing another meaning of word, phrase, clause, and sentence based on the context in the movie. The researcher investigated the verbal metaphor in 5 Disney cartoons. The researcher presented 50 data of verbal metaphors, which contains in the 5 Disney cartoons. The 50 data were presented in the analysis based on the context of the movie. The verbal metaphor words are *up*, *melon*, *ice*. Verbal metaphor phrases are *eye in the sky, crazy city, depth emotion*. Verbal metaphor clauses or sentences *the sky is awake, someone gonna teach you lesson, you are not off*, and so on.

Second, the researcher analyzed the verbal metaphor based on the context of Disney Cartoons. The researcher represented the meaning of the verbal metaphor, including word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The verbal metaphor word is *up*. The metaphorical meaning of *up* is *available*. It means that Mitten is waiting for the food carried by Dove. Then, Mitten is starving because Dove has not come for giving the food for Mitten when Dove comes to Mitten, but Dove is not available with the food for Mitten. It makes Mitten starves.

The verbal metaphor phrase is eye in the sky. Its metaphorical meaning is supervising. It means Monkey is a supervisor in which the Monkey sees everything and the whole circumstance in that room. The meaning of eye in the sky in that context is a supervisor. It based on the culture that the supervisor is someone that can see everything in the room and the whole circumstance. It is because they can see everything by using the bank of monitors or directly. It makes them know everything in that place. The verbal metaphor clause or sentence is you are not off. Its metaphorical meaning is unsatisfied. It is because Molly wants Andy's toy even though Molly has some toys. However, Molly still wants Andy's toy. It is because Molly was unsatisfied. The analysis of the context of Disney cartoons is interpreted based on the relation between the mean of the characters in the movie. It also uses the thought of the researcher by correlating the language and context used in the movie.

The last is the number of metaphors that contain in the Disney cartoons. The result of the number of metaphors of Disney cartoons is 75 data metaphors. Those are *Finding dory* 3 data of metaphors equal to 4%, *Bolt* 20 data of metaphors equal to 15%, *Frozen*10 data of metaphor equal to 7.5%, *Toy story* 15 data of metaphors equal to 11.3%, *Zootopia* 27 data of metaphors equal to 30%. The researcher concluded that the most metaphor of Disney cartoon is *Zootopia* movie. It means that *Zootopia* movies can persuade the audiences than others trough the verbal based on the context. It is because the characters convey the massages trough the imagery that can make the reader or hearer curious about the movie.

The researcher concluded from the whole explanation that metaphor is an important point for knowing about the mean and message in the movie based on the context. The verbal metaphor is also used for revealing the hidden message. The researcher concluded the verbal metaphor, including word, phrase, clause, and sentence that have non-literal meaning by interpreting based on the context. Interpreting is used for knowing the metaphorical meaning in the movie.

5.2 SUGGESTION

This thesis has shown a verbal metaphor in the Disney Cartoon by using theory *Cognitive Metaphor Theory* by (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980. p.5) which, related based on the context in the cartoon movie. The researcher showed the metaphor meaning in the Disney cartoon by correlating verbal, visual, and the context in the Cartoon movie. Meanwhile, the researcher suggests that the next researcher uses metaphor analysis with another subject or different theory. Then, they can investigate metaphors with an interesting subject such as magazines, signs. The researcher suggests a clue to the next researcher to do the next research about metaphor and give the contribution of the previous research.

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