


## Findings

In the movie *Frozen* (2013), the sisterly bond between Anna and Elsa is depicted through various deep aspects, such as emotional support and sacrifice. The film effectively explores how the two sisters support each other and sacrifice themselves for each other's well-being. Apart from that, this film also raises the motif of self-acceptance, where Elsa must learn to accept and control her unique powers, and Anna must understand and support her sister in this process. Through analyzing the patterns and motifs that depict sisterly bonds and self-acceptance, we can see how this film depicts the complex dynamics of the sisters' relationship and the emotional journey they go through.

### Patterns that Describe Sisterhood:

#### Emotional Support:

Anna is always looking for Elsa, although Elsa distanced herself due to her powers. Anna shows unconditional love and tries to get close to Elsa, which is a strong form of emotional support. The following scenes can prove that Anna provides strong emotional support to Elsa.

Scene	Dialog	Description
00:11.01-00:11.11 	“We have only each other, it's you and me what are we gonna do?” Anna.	In this scene, the sentence uttered by Anna illustrates that they have each other, which is shown to Elsa who feels that she is alone in facing her powers. Then Anna expressed how important their relationship was, especially when Elsa felt alone in facing her abilities. In this scene, the camera focuses on close-ups of Anna and Elsa's faces to capture deep emotions. The soft light and intimate shooting angles

		enhance the feeling of closeness and warmth
00:57:03-00:57:55 	<p>“I’m such a fool! I can’t be free” Elsa.</p> <p>“You don't have to be afraid,” Anna said.</p> <p>“No, escape from the storm inside of me!” Elsa.</p> <p>“We can work this out together.” Anna.</p> <p>“I can't control the curse!” Elsa.</p> <p>“we’ll reserve the storm you’ve made.” Anna.</p> <p>“Anna please, you’ll only make it worse.” Elsa.</p> <p>“Don't Panic” Anna.</p> <p>“There so much fear!” Elsa.</p> <p>“Well make the shine bright.” Anna.</p> <p>“You’re not safe here!” Elsa.</p> <p>“We can face this thing forever.” Anna</p>	<p>In this scene, the emotional support that Anna gives Elsa is shown in the dialogue "We can work this out together.". This was conveyed to Elsa to ensure that they could go through it together and stop the snowstorm that Elsa had created. Then “We can face this thing forever.” These words were also shown to Elsa so that she would be more confident that they could go through all this together.</p> <p>In this scene, shots often use zoom-in techniques on the characters' faces to emphasize tension and concern. Dynamic camera movements and contrasting lighting between the stormy atmosphere and the warmth of their interactions also add emotional intensity.</p>

In the scene when Anna says, "We have only each other, it's you and me what are we gonna do?" (00:11.01-00:11.11), focalization is centered on Anna. Viewers see from her perspective how important emotional support is in their relationship. The camera uses close-ups to capture deep facial expressions, highlighting Anna and Elsa's feelings. This technique emphasizes the closeness and emotional support that Anna offers Elsa.

The time sequence in the scene where Anna convinces Elsa that they can "work this out together" (00:57:03-00:57:55) displays a narrative structure that

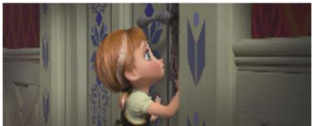

reveals Anna's process of providing emotional support. This scene follows the conflict and tension that caused Elsa to feel isolated, then moves to the moment where Anna offers support and confidence that they can overcome problems together. This sequence shows how emotional support develops over time.


The length of time in the scene extends the emotional intensity as Anna tries to calm Elsa and help her overcome her fears. This technique highlights how long this moment of tension lasts, as well as how this duration affects the audience's emotional experience of the relationship between Anna and Elsa.

The narrator's voice in Anna's dialogues such as "We can face this thing forever" serves to give Elsa a sense of security and confidence. Anna's voice expresses genuine support and hope, and the dynamic camerawork and lighting contrast between the stormy atmosphere and the warmth of their interactions add to the emotional intensity of the narrative.

**Sacrifice:**

Sacrifice The two sisters in the film Frozen are shown in the film following scenes that can prove it.

Scene	Dialog	Description
00:08:45-00:08:55 	“Do you want to build a snowman? It doesn't have to be a snowman.” Young Anna. “Go away, Anna.” Young Elsa. “Okay bye.”	In this scene, Anna invites Elsa to play, but Elsa refuses so that Anna remains fine. In this scene, the camera focuses on the facial expressions of the two characters to show their respective feelings. Shot from different angles helps emphasize Elsa's discomfort and Anna's sadness.
00:54:44-00:55:00 	“I’m so sorry about what happened. If I’d known.” Anna. “No, it’s okay. You don’t have to apologize, but you should probably go, please.” Elsa. “But I just got here.”	In this scene, Elsa asks Anna to leave her alone because she doesn't want to hurt anyone. Elsa chooses to be alone to protect others from her abilities, showing her emotional sacrifice.

	<p>Anna.          “You belong in Arendelle.” Elsa.          “So do you.” Anna.          “No, I belong here. Alone. Where I can be who I am without hurting anybody.” Elsa.</p>	<p>The shot was taken at an angle that shows the emotional distance between Anna and Elsa. Light and shadow are used to emphasize Elsa's feelings of isolation and Anna's sadness.</p>
<p>01:26:29</p> 	-	<p>There is no dialogue that shows Anna's sacrifice, but as the scene progresses, Anna is willing to sacrifice herself to save her sister, who was almost killed by Hans if Anna didn't stop her. The shots focus on Anna's physical actions and dramatic expressions as she tries to save Elsa. The camera often pans close-ups of Anna's face to show her courage and sacrifice.</p>

The scene where Elsa refuses Anna's invitation to play (00:08:45-00:08:55) shows focalization of Elsa and Anna's feelings. The camera focuses on their facial expressions to show Elsa's discomfort and Anna's sadness. This focalization helps the audience understand the emotional sacrifice that Elsa makes even without explicit dialogue about sacrifice.

The narrative sequence in the scene where Elsa asks Anna to leave (00:54:44-00:55:00) and in the final scene where Anna sacrifices herself to save Elsa (01:26:29) depicts development of sacrifice. This film shows the sacrifice of Elsa who chose to live alone to protect others, followed by the sacrifice of Anna who physically risked her life to protect Elsa. This sequence shows how the theme of sacrifice is woven into the story.

The duration of the scene when Elsa isolates herself shows the length of time she spent alone to protect others. Meanwhile, the duration of Anna's moment of


sacrifice, although short, is very intense and highlights the decision Anna made to protect Elsa.


In the scene where Anna sacrifices herself to save Elsa, the sound of Anna's brave physical actions replaces the dialogue. The camera focuses on Anna's dramatic expressions and physical actions emphasizing the sacrifices she makes. This shot reinforces the message that sacrifice often involves concrete actions and is not always expressed through words.

### Patterns that Describe Self-Acceptance:

#### Self-Discovery:

Elsa goes through an emotional journey from suppressing her powers out of fear to accepting and celebrating them as a part of herself, which is seen in the song "Let It Go". Elsa faces the fear of her powers, learns to control it, and eventually accepts it as part of herself. In the film, several scenes depict Elsa's journey of self-acceptance.

Scene	Dialog	Description
00:31:53-00:34:46 	-	In this scene, Elsa sings the song Let It Go explicitly describe that "I'm free, I'm free" and "I won't be afraid anymore". Elsa's process of releasing herself from her fears and doubts, and finally accepting her identity. This scene uses various visual techniques such as dramatic snow and light effects. The camera follows Elsa's movements dynamically to depict the changes within her and the feeling of freedom she feels.
01:31:35-01:32:30	-	In this scene, Elsa has completely accepted herself, and is no longer

		<p>afraid of the power that once caused her to hurt her own sister. The camera highlights Elsa's facial expressions with soft lighting to convey peace and self-acceptance. Subtle camera movements and a serene background add a peaceful feel.</p>
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Focalization in the “Let It Go” song scene (00:31:53-00:34:46) is centered on Elsa, allowing the audience to see her emotional journey from fear to self-acceptance. The camera follows Elsa's movements dynamically, showing the changes in her and the feeling of freedom she feels.

A sequence in the film shows Elsa's journey from restraint to self-acceptance. The first scene where Elsa sings “Let It Go” depicts a key transition in her emotional journey. The next scene where Elsa has completely accepted herself (01:31:35-01:32:30) shows the final achievement of the self-acceptance process. This sequence shows the evolution of the character and the development of the theme of self-acceptance.

The duration of the “Let It Go” scene extends Elsa's moment of self-acceptance, showing how the process frees her from fear and doubt. The shorter duration at the end of the film shows the calm and peace that Elsa achieves after complete self-acceptance.

Elsa's voice in the song “Let It Go” and in the final scene conveys peace and self-acceptance. The camera's soft lighting and serene background highlight Elsa's facial expressions and add a sense of peace to the narrative of self-acceptance. This shot helps emphasize the change in how Elsa sees herself and her abilities.

### **Motifs that Describe Sisterhood:**

**Door:**



At the beginning of the film, Elsa's bedroom door is always closed, symbolizing her isolation and fear of connecting with the outside world. However, at the end of the film, the door to his room is wide open, showing that he has opened up and is ready to have a relationship with someone else, especially Anna.

The door can be interpreted as a symbol of connection between two different worlds, namely Elsa's cold and remote world and Anna's warm and open world. When the door opens, the two worlds come together, showing the unity and reconciliation between the two sisters.

Doors are often used in important scenes showing the development of the relationship between Anna and Elsa. An example is when Anna first enters Elsa's room after many years, and when Elsa finally comes out of her room and meets Anna in the palace courtyard. In the film, the door appears 27 times, emphasizing its significant role in depicting the dynamics of the relationship between the two main characters as well as the central theme of the film

### **Snow and Ice:**



At first, ice and snow were depicted as negative forces that separated Anna and Elsa. However, by the end of the film, ice and snow become symbols of their affection and bond as Elsa learns to control her powers through love. In the film, the word "snow" is mentioned 8 times and the word "ice" is mentioned 10 times. Throughout the film, ice and snow appear repeatedly, almost in every scene, such as when Elsa creates her ice palace or when she accidentally buries Arendelle in snow.

Anna and Elsa use their ice powers to create Olaf, a fun and affectionate snow statue. This shows they can use their strengths to create something beautiful and positive. The transition from eternal winter to warm summer symbolizes the thaw of Elsa's heart and the restoration of her relationship with Anna. Ice and snow, which previously symbolized isolation and fear, have now become symbols of unity and compassion.

### **Song:**

"Do You Want to Build a Snowman?" This song is a song from Anna and Elsa's childhood which shows Anna's longing to have a close relationship with her sister. The song's lyrics are full of hope and optimism, showing that Anna has never given up on her hopes of reuniting with Elsa.

"For the First Time in Forever," This song is sung by Anna and Elsa after they are finally reunited. The lyrics of this song are full of happiness and joy, showing that they are very happy to finally be together again.

### **Motifs that Describe Self-Acceptance:**

#### **The Song "Let It Go":**

Strong and meaningful lyrics on lyrics such as "I'm free, I'm free" and "I will no longer be afraid" explicitly show Elsa's process of releasing herself from her fears and doubts, and finally accepting her true identity.

The use of metaphors in the song uses "ice buildings" and "uncontrollable storms" to describe Elsa's struggle with her powers and her fears, as well as metaphors of "open skies" and "unfathomable power" to describe her self-liberation and self-acceptance.

#### **Winter and Summer:**

The transition from the gloomy and dark eternal winter to the bright and colorful summer symbolically shows Elsa's inner change from fear and depression to happiness and freedom. Elsa's ability to control winter and summer shows that she has mastered her powers and is using them for good, no longer to hide herself. Eternal winter, mentioned five times in the film, can be interpreted as a symbol of self-rejection, while warm summer, mentioned seven times, symbolizes self-acceptance and happiness. These repeated mentions emphasize the contrast between Elsa's initial state of mind and her journey toward embracing her true self.

#### **Frozen Heart and Warm Love:**





Anna's frozen heart symbolically shows the pain and fear she feels due to Elsa's spell. The true love between Anna and Elsa can thaw Anna's frozen heart, showing that love can heal wounds and help individuals to accept themselves. Besides that, changes in Anna's character are depicted at the beginning of the film, Anna is cheerful and impulsive. However, she becomes more mature and affectionate after experiencing tragedy and learning to accept Elsa.