ANALYZING THE GERUNDS USED IN THE WALT DISNEY FILMS

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Abstract

This paper attempts to analyze the gerunds used in the Walt Disney films. The gerund is known as a part of Corpus Linguistics. Many uses of the gerund can be applied, especially that can be found in conversations of Walt Disney Films. The objective of the study is to reveal the common gerunds for conversations. The analysis is using a qualitative method based on the total of gerunds and the rank of words. The data consists of 2523 gerunds from several Walt Disney films such as Moana, Zootopia, Frozen, Tangled, Lion King, Toy Story, and Ice Ages. This is perhaps the most complex and arguable question that has risen among linguists about corpus linguistics: how many frequencies use gerunds? The gerund is so common. Finally, this paper highlights the gerunds tend to dominate a conversation of Walt Disney Films.

Keywords: Conversations, Corpus Linguistics, Films, Gerunds

Introduction

Language is an essential element in communicating. With language, we can convey our ideas to other people (Tamsar, 2019). There are specific rules in its delivery in language, one of which is by paying attention to the function of linguistics and the application of grammar (Rahayu, 2017). This scope will analyze the role of linguistics and grammar in the conversation of a film. The film to be analyzed is taken from several Walt Disney films, especially in cartoon type. Several people are fond of Walt Disney films from young to adult ever watch one of the films. The exciting films make the viewers enjoy the film product. As we know, that Walt Disney is very famous in the world both in terms of image quality, the moral message conveyed, and the choice of language that is easily understood by everyone (Tamsar, 2019). Remembering if the gerund is part of linguistics, strictly the gerunds are used in the conversation of the cartoon films. Then, the films that are used are Moana, Zootopia, Frozen, Tangled, Lion King, Toy Story, and Ice Ages.

The gerund is a word ending in "-ing" made from a verb and used as a noun. From the state before that, sometimes EFL learners get misconstruction the gerunds as verbs. Whereas gerunds, as a noun, comes from the verb, changed to a noun (Widyawati, 2018). Based on Etymology Dictionary, changing the gerunds occurs from a verbal noun used for all cases of the infinitive. However, the nominative is then applied in English to verbal nouns in -ing. Gerund also types of verbal that act like a different part of speech. Moreover, gerund expresses the doing or the necessity of doing something. Sometimes, EFL learners find it difficult to compare between gerund and infinitive (Febriyanti, 2019). Around in education, it is mainly in grammar class. Conception gerund errors are common to EFL learners that are perceived a gerund as a verb. However, a verb and a gerund are contrast, both the function and use (Akhiliyah, 2009).

The gerund functions are as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and predicate nouns (Raflis, 2018). The functions and example in gerunds are:

a. Gerund as the subject

For examples:
1. *Drawing* in the book is more accessible than on the whiteboard.
2. *Cooking* is my favorite activity.
3. *Traveling* in the world is the biggest dream for all people.

b. Gerund as the direct object
For examples:
1. I really enjoy *swimming*.
2. She appreciates your *struggling*.
3. Dad suggests coming at a party.

List words that followed by gerunds as the direct object (Arifin, 2013):

1. *admit*	12. *deny*	23. *mention*	34. *remember**
2. *advise**	13. *discuss*	24. *mind*	35. *resent*
3. *anticipate*	14. *dislike*	25. *miss*	36. *resist*
4. *appreciate*	15. *enjoy*	26. *postpone*	37. *risk*
5. *avoid*	16. *finish*	27. *practice*	38. *can't stand**
6. *can't bear**	17. *forget**	28. *prefer**	39. *start**
7. *begin**	18. *hate**	29. *quit*	40. *stop**
8. *complete*	19. *can't help*	30. *recall*	41. *suggest*
9. *consider*	20. *keep*	31. *recollect*	42. *tolerate*
10. *continue**	21. *like**	32. *recommend*	43. *try**
11. *delay*	22. *love**	33. *regret**	44. *understand*

*it can be gerund or infinitive
c. Gerund as the indirect object
For examples:
1. Last night, I made *singing* my performance.
2. Ken taught us *writing*.
3. I threw the toys back to the *playing* kids.
d. Gerund as the object of prepositions (for/by/in/since, etc.)
For examples:
1. I help you with *caring* for your cats.
2. By *taking* a picture, we can make some albums.
3. She hasn't come back home since *buying* sugar.
e. Gerund as predicate nouns
For examples:
- My favorite activity is *cooking*.
- Your passions are *swimming* and *painting*.
- Today's material is *reading* comprehension,

Thus, the researcher will be able to determine which nouns are categorized as gerunds. Likewise, this study aims to analyze the gerund in conversation following linguistic and

grammatical rules. So, analyzing the gerunds appear most frequently and dominate conversations in Walt Disney films.

Methodology
This research uses the qualitative method, which analyzes the common gerunds and the function of the gerund. The variable research is applying the independent variable that analyzes the frequency of using gerunds from conversation sentences. The materials used for this research are the script text of each film of Walt Disney films, such as Moana, Frozen, Tangled, Lion King, Iced Ages, Toy Story, Zootopia. Then, the researcher uses the AntCont application to identify the specific words as the data. After that, the data is collected in Microsoft Excel. Next, the researcher identifies the data about the gerunds that appear most frequently and dominate conversations in Walt Disney films. There are many gerunds used in grammar. So, the researcher only focused on gerunds as a direct object.

Findings and Discussion
Based on the research, there are several data in the Walt Disney films analysis, those are:

Table I. The result of common gerunds used

Rank	Freq	Range	Cluster
1	58	7	Going to
2	26	7	Trying to
3	17	6	Looking at

From the table, I analyze that the common gerunds used are divided into three most many ranks, the first word is "**going to**," and the second word is "**trying to**," and the third word is "**looking at**." The researcher found "**going to**" as the predicate nouns following before by auxiliary verb (is/am/ are). For example, is **"I'm finally going to do it."** It means that the word "**going**" here uses the auxiliary verb (am) in the present continuous tense. Then, in the word "**trying to**," and the text is "**I was just trying to be brave like you.**" Also, it is using the present past continuously. Next, for the word "**looking**" from the text of **"I'm looking at him!"** same to use the present continuous tense for gerund as a predicate noun.

Table II. The total gerund used and total words

The name of films	Hits of words	Chars of Words
Moana	167	32734
Lion King	294	39786
Zootopia	607	114349
Toy Story	712	171342
Tangled	238	33776
Ice Age	174	28119
Frozen	331	61109
TOTAL	**2523**	**481215**

Table II shows the total gerund used and the total words in each movie. As a result, there are a total data of 2523 words for gerund used and the total data of 481215 for all characters.

Table III. The results of gerunds used as the direct object

Gerunds Used	Frequency	Percentage
Gerund as the direct object	183	7.2%

From Table III, the researcher focused on analyzing gerund as the direct object. It refers to the list of words followed by gerunds as the direct object above (*).

The evidence of gerund used as direct object:
1. He **loves** braking about our gravious. (Moana)
   Analyze a sentence according to the grammar rules:
   a. **He** as subject
   b. **Loves** as verb
   c. **Braking** as a gerund, and so on.
2. Woody **begins** dragging Buzz towards the bed, but their progress is too slow. (Toy Story)
3. Woody manages to **continue** holding onto RC -- but not for long. (Toy Story)
4. She **finishes** pinning ribbons in her hair. (Frozen)
5. Oh Rapunzel, you know I **hate** leaving you after a fight. (Tangled)
6. Gotcha! Anna **keeps** jumping. Elsa **keeps** casting magic. (Frozen)
7. I **like** trying. (Zootopia)
8. Hopps looks around, her **mind** racing. (Zootopia)
9. Will, you **quit** moving around? (Toy Story)
10. Anna **stands** watching Oaken and all his great height… (Frozen)
11. The hyenas **start** laughing hysterically. (Lion King)
12. **Stop** singing, Sid! (Ice Ages)
13. Hey! If you ever master hygiene, **try** working on sensitivity. (Ice Ages)

The researcher found some evidence that refers to a list of words that gerunds will follow. However, not all of these word lists are included in every Walt Disney Films script. Hence, it can be seen that both the sentence structure is clear and the use of the gerund is correct even though not all of them exist.

Conclusions

A gerund is a part of linguistics that include as the component in grammar. The characteristic of the gerund is a word ending by "-ing" it made from a verb and used as a noun. The gerund functions are as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, objects of prepositions, and predicate nouns. Sometimes, the EFL found it difficult to compare all of them. In that case, the conception gerund errors are common to the EFL learners who perceive a gerund as a verb. However, a verb and a gerund are contrast, both the function and the user.

Based on the cases, the researcher analyzes the gerund used in Walt Disney Films. It aimed to identify the gerund used correctly, the frequency of using gerunds in films and observe the specific gerund used on films. Then, the researcher gets many data by using AntCont, but the researcher classifies again to divide the specific gerund used. The specific gerund is a gerund as a direct object. Thus, the total gerund in all films reached amount to 2523. Then the gerund as direct object, it is just around 183 words in 7.2%.

For the future, the researcher hopefully can be helpful to be as the reference for the next researcher. Then, it can make it better than before and can analyze more widely data. Moreover, the next researcher can find or make the best tools to analyze the corpus quickly.

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