Citation: Siddique, Z., Pasha, S. A., & Ali, S. (2021). Analyzing Hidden Elements in Disney Movies and Effects on Children. *Global sociological Review*, *V*[II], 76-87.<u>https://doi.org/10.31703/gsr.2021[VI-II].10</u>

Vol. VI, No. II (Spring 2021)



Pages: 76 - 87



Analyzing Hidden Elements in Disney Movies and Effects on Children

Zahra Siddique *

Saadia Anwar Pasha †

Sana Ali ‡

Abstract: Disney characters and themes are inspiring for children. There is much more than an apparent setting of the Disney movies. Children learn to respect and help others; they also absorb some hidden messages. This research also aims to examine the hidden elements in the content produced by Disney as a major entertainment corporation. The researcher analyzed relevant movies and found prominent elements, i.e., escape, sexual content, jealousy, and stereotyping. Notably, parents of Disney movies' viewers do not guide their children or discuss the movies with the children to increase the potential influence of the movies on little minds. The effects of Disney movies include fear, low confidence, egoism, unrealistic expectations, ignorance, daydreaming, and contentment. Further, we have discussed the results and proposed recommendations for future researchers.

Key Words: Disney Movies, Hidden Elements, Themes, Effects, Children

Introduction

Disney animated movies have a huge fan base with a revenue of 69 billion U.S. dollars in 2020 (Watson, 2020). The movies have comedy, fun, romance, love, care, magic, emotions, fantasy, a perfect story, and most of all, "a happy ending" (Hefner, Firchau, Norton & Shevel, 2017). Perfect graphics and color combinations make them more attractive to watch. Some characters like Elsa, Cinderella, and Moana are good, strong, and passionate, from which a viewer can learn to be a hard worker, strong being, and struggle fighter. However, on the other hand, there are some hidden messages delivered through these cartoons. The hidden messages and themes can have a hidden effect (Jackson, 2010). Children unconsciously start adopting dresses, lifestyles, and family setups that they watch in fantasy movies. By watching these Disney fairy tales, kids developed to spend more time alone and like to live in their own world gradually (Villani, 2001). Family values and traditions are slowly vanishing due to the global diffusion of culture through these movies (Belkhyr, 2013). All the stories revolve around a girl or a boy's life who usually live without family, who have struggled hard in their childhood and never went to school. The characters have one unique charm to help their dreams come true. The common characteristics of Disney animated movies characters include similar outfits, being able to communicate with animals fluently, cannot cut hair and do their styling, living alone, there are no female friends, they are always in problem, they never give up, they rely on fairy Godmother or a boy, and there are always happy endings (Putnam, 2013).

The history of Disney's animated movies was started by the world-famous movie called Snow White and Seven Dwarfs (Wills, 2017). The story of the movie was based on a fairytale. This was the pioneer among animated movies that no one could compete with because it brought a new idea to the media industry. After Snow White and Seven Dwarfs, Cinderella, released in 1950, became the favorite movie that brought a strong belief in dreams come accurate quote (Otnes & Pleck, 2003). Disney released more and more movies one after the other in the following years. Children's minds are full of creativity, new thoughts, love, emotions, laughter, learning, and creating dreams (Russ, 2020). Cartoons are the primary source of diversion for the human brain through which kids can learn positive and negative things (Sharma, & Suri, 2020). Children watching Disney movies tend to adopt Disney culture in their early years. It has also been observed that parents arrange the stuff for their newborn babies. Even every year on birthdays, they celebrated their birthdays in Disney cartoon themes like Mickey Mouse cake, Snow White dress, Barbie accessories

[‡] MPhil Scholar, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

p- ISSN: 2708-2091	e-ISSN: 2708-3586	L-ISSN: 2708-2091	DOI: 10.31703/gsr.2021(VI-II).10
		URL: http://d	x.doi.org/10.31703/gsr.2021(VI-II).10

¹ Independent Researcher, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan. Email: <u>zarasiddique1986@gmail.com</u>

[†] Assistant Professor, Department of Mass Communication, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad, Pakistan.

and Frozen Balloons. They also like to carry school bags and geometry boxes of Disney movies printed with their favorite character's photos (<u>Coyne</u>, <u>Rogers</u>, <u>Shawcroft & Hurst</u>, 2021).

The main focus of the study is the factors in Disney movies that can impact children's adoption of fantasy worlds. It finds the family structure presented in movies, the future effects observed by parents, suitable lessons and attractive factors in movies, and hidden messages and themes.

Literature Review

Analyzing the manufacturing of Disney movies, <u>Wasko [2020]</u> has written a book exploring the elements and factors presented in the movies. Disney characters and themes are unexpectedly unmistakable. These stories contain family failure, hilarious jokes, faces, escape from real life, dreamy world and unimagined features, and stereotypical elements related to feminism. Another significant element is loneliness and individualism, where everyone has their own world with no interruption of mother and father and an absence of a human friend. [<u>Wasko, 2020</u>].

Glassman (2016) identified suitable lessons children learn and apply in their practical lives. 'The Lion King' gives a lesson not to run away from your weakness, undoing's, or fears. 'Beauty and the Beast' teaches that beauty is nothing if your heart and soul are not pure. 'Mulan' says that gender is not essential but will power and vital aim. 'Frozen' teaches strong family bonding, saying that independence is nothing without siblings. 'The Princess and frog' teaches hard work. 'Tangled' highlights the importance of mother-daughter relations and tells that every person who shows love and care is not necessarily a well-wisher. In 'Cinderella' the poor girl becomes a princess because she is a pure soul, so she gets everything (Glassman, 2016).

There is love, magic, and music in the movies. The movies bring happy endings to make the children know that everything settles at the end (Oh My Disney, 2014). <u>Ross (2004)</u> explains escape and fantasy in Alice in the wonderland, the little mermaid, and beauty and the beast. The main characters want to escape from their lives and are trapped in an imaginative world. The innocence and romance inspire all children of the 90s because young brains cannot catch the tricky meanings behind those scenes (<u>Garlen, 2019</u>). On the other hand, <u>Sakellariou (2017</u>) completely disagreed with the presence of innocence in children's animations.

Snow White and Cinderella live a typical life with dreams. Mulan, the Little Mermaid, Brave, and

Frozen princesses achieved their dreams and transformed themselves into power outside their comfort zone (Streiff & Dundes, 2017). According to Disney movies, the typical romantic famine feature is to fall in love at first sight, and every curse can be faded with the first kiss (Tanner, Haddock, Zimmerman & Lund, 2003). Disney has respected the characters' individuality, such as Belle from Beauty and the beast is independent, bold, and book lover (Brown, 2015). They also have the lessons of "Be yourself" for women to be strong, independent, intelligent, and different (Leigh, 2014). Disney started reinventing folk tales into live-action movies like beauty and the beast, snow-white; Cinderella is the latest (Hurley, 2018). Frozen was another example (Steinhoff, 2017). There are no rules and regulations of family postures; some Disney princesses have friendly fathers, and some have cruel stepmothers. There are no siblings or other relatives like grandparents (Morris, 2015). Aurora of sleeping beauty has only 18 dialogues in the whole movie. After tangled, the little mermaid had the highest speaking time (Min, 2016). There are fewer dialogues but more musical songs in Disney movies [McLean, 2017]. Disney princesses have become a social symbol for girls. They start adopting their lifestyle and urge to be attractive and intelligent (Azmi, Rashid & Wahab, 2018). In Disney movies, older adults are jealous of youngsters, as they harm princesses by killing, kidnapping, or capturing them. This is hard to understand the message by little minds (Zaki & Abdullah, 2015).

Theoretical Framework: Social Learning Theory

The study is supported by the social learning theory presented by Albert Bandura (1963). This study is directly linked to human behavior and culture, which is inspired by the behavior of others. Children observe and learn through imitation. Albert Bandura explained how children learn in social environments by observing and then imitating the behavior of others. The theory says that children's learning cannot be justified by reinforcement only, but some other factors are present in the environment that influence the behavior. The theory was developed after the observation of the behavior of the students about how they adopted the behavior. The theory was developed after a series of experiments conducted on children. They were observed for behavior after watching an adult attacking Bobo dolls. Children imitated the behavior of attacking the bobo doll. However, when they observed adults acting aggressively and then being punished, Bandura noted that the children were less willing to imitate the aggressive behavior themselves. This theory

provides the foundation to the study as children also learn through observation and then imitate the behavior after watching Disney movies. Social Learning theory is the most appropriate to provide the theoretical foundation to the study as the theory's postulates are compatible.

Methodology

A mixed-method approach (Creswell & Clark, 2007) has been deployed in the study; Disney movies' hidden messages and elements were appropriate to find through qualitative content analysis. From the Disney production. 21 movies have been selected, including Snow White and Seven Dwarfs, Mickey Mouse, Cinderella, Alice in the Wonderland, Peter Pan, Sleeping Beauty, The Jungle Book, The Little Mermaid, Beauty and the Beast, Aladdin, The Lion King, Pocahontas, Hercules, Mulan, Tarzan, The Princess, and the Frog, Tangled, Brave, Wreck-it Ralph, Frozen, and Moana. A survey with 50 selected randomlv parents livina in Rawalpindi/Islamabad, having one or more little ones 5 to 15 years old, has been conducted to find the effects of the movies on children.

It is the study of character (specific features), the storyline (theme around which the story revolves), personality (charm factor), family life (type of families: biological or non-biological), traditions (limitations for the main characters), symbols (hidden messages), economic status (upper, middle, or lower class), time spent on cartoons (by the viewers), Disney products used (by the viewers), and appearance (looks of the princesses).

Analysis and Results

The findings have been summarized after statistical analysis and testing. Total respondents of the study were 45, while the other 5 did not return the questionnaire. Hence, the response rate of the study was 90%.

Among the respondents, 24 [53.5%] fathers and 21 (46.7%) mothers were part of the study. The majority of the participants, 25 (55.6%) of the study, have 5-8 years old young ones who are viewers of Disney movies, 12 (26.7%) participants are having 9-12 years old, and 8 (17.8%) are having 13-15 years old children, viewers of Disney movies.

Most of the parents, who were the study participants, have more than one child as Disney movies viewers. Parents usually allow their children to watch Disney movies, and children like to spend around 3 hours watching them. The most-watched movie by children is Frozen, followed by Tangles, Snow White and Seven Dwarfs, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty.

The most inspiring Disney characters for children are Elsa & Anna, followed by Rapunzel, Aurora, Princess Jasmine and Cinderella. Children become addicted to watching these movies and like to watch them repeatedly. The prominent effect is that they seem happy, but some also show aggression, stubbornness, irritation, and rudeness. The psychological effects include fear, low confidence, egoism, developing unrealistic expectations. ignorance, daydreaming and contended.

Children like to get Disney inspired products, including dresses, jewelry, watches, school bag, and lunch boxes. Most of the children want a new Disney toy every month. Children want to have character figures and puzzles of their favorite Disney characters. Parents usually do not spend time discussing movies with children. They do not elaborate the stories and lessons in it and do not quide their children without good and bad things in the movies. The majority of the children are interested in having Disney-themed parties at their homes with their friends and cousins. There is little evidence that children learn offensive words from these movies where most children do not. However. they learn language, respect and help others from the movies. Children tend to become friendly towards their siblings after watching Disney movies, but a few also get jealous of their siblings. They compare themselves with siblings and guarrel with them.

Content Analysis Themes of Disney Animation

Some common themes are frequently found in Disney movies. These themes are somehow stereotyping to create a specific image in children' minds; includes step relations (such as in Snow White and Seven Dwarfs, Cinderella and Sleeping Beauty), True Love between Disney princesses and a rich, tall, and handsome boy, a Kiss that will break the curse or bless the Princess, Being Perfect, and Magic and Love. The girls are perfect, polite and delicate, and the boys are rich, handsome, tall and authoritative. There are always happy endings, and everything gets perfect at the end.

There are imaginative idols in Disney movies in the characters of heroes who are the savior of the Disney princesses. Princesses depend on their princes for their life, teaching specific gender roles to children (<u>Rönnberg, 2002</u>). There is a difference between real life and Disney life that makes it challenging to manage real life for the children imagining Disney life at their growing age (<u>Tenzek &</u> <u>Nickels, 2019</u>).

Characters' Appearance

Appearance is something that attracts someone first <u>(Todorov, 2017)</u>. Disney characters' personalities and appearance are developed especially to attract the young viewers; they find them ideal and consider them a standard for beauty. Especially young girls find Disney princesses ideal <u>(Nor Jijidiana, Radzuwan & Zanirah, 2017)</u>. The Princess has such a pretty appearance like Snow White is as fairy as snow. Cinderella is witty and tall, sleeping beauty Arora is mature and attractive, Alice is cute with her wavy hairs, Arial of the little mermaid is regular in height, but gutsy portray.

On the other hand, Jasmin is bold and attractive with enormous eyes; Rapunzel is innocent with big, mesmerizing eyes; Elsa is strong and responsible; Anna is cute and innocent; Merida is a strong girl Moana is adventurous. On the contrary, the heroes of Disney movies are strong, prosperous, rough, tough, loyal and intelligent. The presentation of Disney movies' characters makes the children idealize appearances, whereas the reality is different from the movies [Hasanah & Octaviyanti, 2018].

Expression of power and magic shows the strength of the individuals. In some movies like Tiana and Frozen, talent is the power and strength of the characters. The leads use their strength to rule and achieve success. Having power is also a sign of authority. There is the chase for magic and power, for example, Rapunzel and Snow White's mother.

Disney movies also bring some excellent lessons for the children. There is a lesson of protecting others; by Flynn Rider in Tangled, Peter Pan, and Christoff in Frozen. The message of helping others can be learned from the animal friends of Disney movies. The movies also teach to keep the hopes high and trust in good days to come (de Leeuw & van der Laan, 2018).

Most of the Disney leads are princesses. Disney has given women authority and power. Women can do anything to chase their dreams of a happy life even though they can bargain with devils. Disney princesses are ambitious girls with dreams and goals. Each Disney princess has an act of solid courage to fulfill their dreams.

Hidden Elements

Princess appears in more flexible and seductive postures. Huge big eyes, beautiful innocent face, sparkly jewelry, long stylish hairstyles, slim and slender physic attract everyone. They do not cut their hair. They always appear lonely and heart full. They have no female friends and are not allowed to communicate with the outer world and strangers. Princess is trapped in awful situations, but they face it bravely. They are always sassy and singing to communicate with animals. They rely on fairies or a man to protect them. Most of Princess try to get married at the age of 16. Snow white kissed a guy at the age of 14. Disney princess makeup is always fresh, and most of them are enslaved. The princesses' dresses represent the traditions and culture of the area they belong to. The dresses are bold, unique, attractive and eye-catching. Most of the princesses wear gowns or maxi like long flared dresses. Some princesses like Ariel, Pocahontas, and Jasmin wear revealing dresses, but most are elegant. All of them are royal.

Magical Figures and Animals

Fictional creatures are spontaneously described in Disney movies. These are four types; animals, magical objects, human and non-human. Animal includes princesses' friends like Cinderella's mouse Gus, Rapunzel's chameleon Pascal, Jasmine's tiger Rajah etc. (<u>Condis, 2015</u>). Magical objects are usually friendly, like a magic carpet, snowman Olaf, Jennie, but some are villainous, like Jaffar's magic wand. Humans include the leads and supporting characters. Non-human characters are Ariel the little mermaid, Tiana the frog, and fairies like maleficent.

Happily, Ever After

Primarily prince and Princess are teenagers or in their early twenties, the age of love and attraction. Young viewers of fairy tales start believing in princesses and price. When they come to the age, they start perceiving that life will be happy once they fall in love with someone but, it does not happen. This way, they make their lives difficult to compromise with [Hefner, Firchau, Norton & Shevel, 2017]. Even after falling in love and marriage, there are imperfections and hard situations in life. Disney is blurring the reality for children with the happily ever after concept [Hefner, Firchau, Norton & Shevel, 2017].

Family in Disney Movies

Except for Merida in Brave movie, they all have stepmothers or live with fairies. Most of the princesses are not brought up in observation and guidance of their fathers. Mulan and Merida have both parents and siblings, but they are grown up as warriors. The parents of Rapunzel and Aurora are alive, but they do not live with them because a cruel witch cursed them and took them away from their parents. Tarzan lives in the jungle because he lost his family, and the gorilla took him away and fed him. Simba lost his father and ran away. Arial, Bella, and Jasmin are brought up under the guidance of their fathers, so they are confident and bold to have their own opinions about life and stuff. Bella is a responsible child, and she helps his father in everything. Tiana, Anna, and Elsa lost their parents at young ages between 5 to 8, so they became responsible for their dreams.

Hidden Themes and Concepts of Disney Movies

Disney movies have some hidden and dark themes, including violence (Schimmel, 2019), nudity (Frankel,

2019), sexuality (Perlino, 2017), aggression (McClure, 2019), ethnicity (Thomas, Cross & Harrison III, 2018), and stereotyping (Streiff & Dundes, 2017). Children cannot differentiate between truth and lying themselves, and distortion of reality can easily manipulate them.

Table. 1 presents violence, aggression, stereotype, boldness, racism, and escape as hidden themes and concepts. It is mentioned how each theme has been presented in different movies.

Movie	Violence	Aggression	Stereotype	Boldness	Racism	Escape
Snow White and seven dwarfs	Witches want snow white lung n liver Separation from parents	Try to kill Poison Hardship	Jealousy doubts Magic Bargaining Not listen, elder	Reality Dreamworld Kiss Romance	Royal	huntsman Queen Death
Mickey mouse	Double meaning words Fights 99.9% violence Separation	To kill or beat Pluto War zone	Jealousy Fighting Magic Horror Romance Bargaining Not listen, elder	Unrealistic creature Kiss Romance	Rich man	Yen Suk
Cinderella	Cold-hearted stepmother Disrespect of maid Locked the maid Sisters cut their feet to fit in a shoe loss parents	To become a relative with a royal family with a blood child. Jealous from stepdaughter	Jealousy Power Rude Women real place is home and home doings Stepmother never became a mother Bargaining Not listen, elder	Love at first sight but no recognition of face Kiss Romance Dance	Rich family	Stepmother and sister
Alice in the wonderland	Dormouse stab on feet to wake her up. Drowning in tears. Queen of heart saying beheaded Alice. Chasing Destroy n fire up a village, Shouting Trapped Falling in hole Rude attitude Scary monsters Hammer attacks Separation from pagents	Loss of childhood Caterpillar smoke hookah. Mushroom, carrots and drinks convert into size-shifting. Verbal aggressiveness Cigar smoking Birthday celebrations	Life is a puzzle Secret world Bored from school lessons and fell asleep. Curiosity Directions Proud Cloud of smokes Talk to strangers Right is wrong, and good is evil. Bargaining Not listen, elder	Underworld adventure Gueen shows underwear. Curiosity puts everyone on dangerous paths of positive and negative life. Smoking Drinking	Rich Childhood	Risk Threat of death Loss of childhood Queen of heart
Peter pan	parents Falling in love but no response Abounded by mother Crocodile eats captain hook Guns fights Ship sunk Octopus Skulls Killing kidnaping Separation from parents	Decisions made on her desire Tinkers jealousy Flying	Stay child forever Women are always motherly hood. Stealing and treasure hunting is everything Bargaining Not listen, elder	Life without parents Bisexual	Classic	Adult and maturity Responsibility

Table 1. Hidden Themes and Concepts

Movie	Violence	Aggression	Stereotype	Boldness	Racism	Escape
Sleeping	Hide in jungle	Magic	Spinning wheel	Love	Royal	Death
beauty	Dark magic	No friends	Love at first sight	Curse	family	
	Dragon fight	Forest life	Revenge	Kiss		
	Live with fairies	No human	Hate	Romance		
	Separation from	friends	Bargaining			
	parents		Not listen, elder			
The jungle	Live with the wild	No human	Exploring forest	Search human	Forest	Forest
book	animal	friends	Bargaining	Naked child	child	
	Eat animal food	No parents and	Not listen, elder			
	Separation from	family				
	parents					
The little	Dealing voice for leg	Power	Nudity	Dreams	Royal	Run from
mermaid	Black magic	Sinking ships	Shell dress	Love	family	reality and own
	Renting souls	Deaths	Spell game	Power		origin
	Horrible creatures	Hypnosis	Runaway	Dark music		Death
	Separation from	No mother	Never listen to father	Romance		
	parents	Chasing	Bargaining	Kiss		
		creatures	Not listen, elder			
Beauty and	Love with beast	Broke all things	Pride	True love	Royalty	Death
the beast	creature Deals feasat	when you get	Hate	Kiss a beast		
	Dark forest	aggressive	Magic	Bisexual (gay)		
	Abandoned	Jealousy	Humans converted			
	Separation from	Fear	into things and beast			
	parents	Teleporting	Bargaining			
Aladdin	lealauau	Kiss to Jaffar	Not listen, elder	Nuditu	Arabian	Devertry
Alauuin	Jealousy Power abuse	without love	Seen African girls as a dancer	Nudity Adult dresses	Arabian	Poverty Death
	Street rat became		Dreams always	Attractive figure		
		,	come true with lies	Seduction		Magic
	a prince with magic Hypnosis	accepted The struggle is	and magic	Bold words		
	Separation from	not important	Tiger became a	Kiss		
	parents	Money is power	human friend	1133		
	parcino	woney is power	Bargaining			
			Not listen, elder			
The lion king	Father death	Manipulations	Spend life in guilt	Hidden sex symbols	Power	Death
The libit king	Forbidden land	Tricks	Lost the power	Drinking	1 00001	Fear
	Bull race	Hunger fear	Loss of family	Romance		Blame
	Mountain falls	Eating weak	Bargaining	Kiss		Guilt
	Abandoned child	0	Motherlove			Childhood
	Separation from		Not listen, elder			
	parents					
Pocahontas	Ruling land	Romance	Difference between	Bold dress	Royal	Love out of
	Gunfights	Lose the pride	native and white	Romance	tribes	cast
	Money	Follow the	people	Cultural difference		
	Separation from	dreams	Bargaining	Kiss		
	parents		Not listen, elder	Romance		
Hunchback	Cruel personalities		Beauty attracts	Sexuality	Rich class	Reality
of Notre	Difference of rich	Self	Personality is	Dances		Self-
Dame	and poor	-conscious	everything	Dresses		confidence
Barrio	Loss of parents	Lack of love	Bargaining	Love steam		Connactico
	2000 01 paronito		Not listen, elder	Kiss		
Hercules	Satanic society	Greed	Fight of Gods	Seduction	Power	Power
	Lie between truth	Jealousy	Power and	Romance		Fear
	and false	Satanic words	possession	Double meaning bold		Death
	Separation from	Dark magic	Hidden messages	taunts		
	parents	Power abuse	Transgender	Flirt		
			Bargaining	Kiss		
			Not listen, elder			
Mulan	Hidden in men	Killing	Women are not	Bold content	Poor	Reality
	appearance to	Weapons	equal to men	Hide during cleaning	farmer	Being a
	survive	Abandoned live	Women are not	or dress changing		woman
	War is the only way	Hardships	allowed to be strong	Nudity		Early marriage
	of power	Transgender	Fight for self-respect	Kiss		Death
	Men bathing	Disguise	Bargaining			Punishment
	Survival		Not listen, elder			
	Respect					
	Separation from					
	parents					

Movie	Violence	Aggression	Stereotype	Boldness	Racism	Escape
arzan	Live with the wild	Life is not	The animal has no	Bold scene	Power full	Forest
	animal	worthy	right to live	Romance		Reality
	Lost human lifestyle	Do anything to	Money is everything	Kiss		Humanity
	Power	gain power	Sell anything thing	Tarzan first interact		Death
	Animal best friends	Loss of parents	precious	with jane potter		
	Abundant		Bargaining	compare her body		
	Animal killing		Not listen, elder			
	Separation from					
	parents					
The Princess	Kissing a frog	Poverty	Hard work never	Kissing	Poor and	Hard work
and frog	Becoming a frog	Easy soul	fulfills your dream	Nudity	rich	
	Living in dirty	bargaining's	An entire fear life is	Double meaning		
	streams	Personality	everything	word		
	Crocodile and	switching	Soul bargaining			
	snakes	Power abuse	make you a prisoner			
	Fear of losing	Dark magic	of a dream			
	everything's	voodoo	Easy way of success			
	Loss of father	Hypnosis	Not listen, elder			
	Separation of	Teleportation				
	mother	Eating flies and				
		worms				
Tangled	Explorer the world	Kidnapping	Curiosity	Bar	Royal	Death
	Do not listen,	Killing	Stay alone in a tower	Drug addicts		Young age
	mother	Child abuse	without doors	Thieves		Tower priso
	Talk to stranger	Abuse self	No friends	Smoker and drinker		
	Protect and hide	esteem	No parents	Trusting everyone		
	him	Degrade	Women in power	Romance		
	Magic is everything	confidence	Theft is good	Kiss		
	Separation from	Manipulate	Lie is authentic			
	parents	personality	Bargaining			
	Getting old is not	Dishonesty	Not listen, elder			
	allowed					
Brave	Killing	Shooting arrow	Early age weddings	Nudity	Royal	Rebelling
	Animal abuse	Anger	Love for mother but	Use of potion	Medieval	against
	Body transforming	Arrogance	do not want to be like	Drinking	times	parents
	Lose of body parts	Old witch	her mother	5		
	Dark, creepy forest	dealing	Magic			
	Scary scenes and	Curse	Witchcraft			
	creature	Beasty creature	Family conflict			
	Spirits	Abundant	Bargaining			
	Runaway from	Rash decisions	Not listen, elder			
	home					
	War					
	Rope tiding					
	Separation from					
	parents					
Wreck it	He left his game to	Villains want	Dream	Kiss	Power	Reality
ralph	gain respect in	respect	Changing life	Bold sentences		Fieldwork
г	another game	Forgiveness	Felix	Abusing		Hard work
	Wreaking	Ashamed	Teasing	Self-acceptance		
	Self-acceptance	Self-abuse	Ok, to be different			
	Power abuse	Scared	Judgmental			
	Killing	Scary creature	Bargaining			
	Ripping heart	Hate	Not listen, elder			
	Shooting	Manipulation				
	Eating characters					
Frozen	Magic forest	Power abuse	Magic	Kiss	Royal	Powers
Frozen	Death	Injuries	Judgments	Romance	rioyal	Death
	Loss of parents	Pain	Abounding	Flirting		Love
	Ship sinking	Fear	Prison	Bold words		Judgments
	Spell	Frozen land	Runaway	Fitted dress		Fear
			Bargaining			rear
	Wildness Destruction	Anger		Champagne Drinking		
		Hate	Family conflict	Drinking		
	Monsters Wild animal	Cheating	Self-sacrifice	Smoking		
	Wild animal	Dumped	Bravery			
	Assassins	Lies	Not listen, elder			
	Separation from	Isolated				
	parents	Name-calling				

Movie	Violence	Aggression	Stereotype	Boldness	Racism	Escape
Moana	Forest	Mythical	Bargaining	Kiss	Polynesia	
	Death	Personality	Exploring	Romance	n island	
	Separation from	shifting	Family conflict	Sexy figure		
	parents	Pain	Not listen, elder	Flirting		
	Natural disaster	Drowning		Tattoo		
	Monster attack	Abundant				
	Ghost	Bold words				

There is the stereotypical presentation of Disney princesses. Their beauty is their only salvation to attract a man to rescue them. There are many hidden sexual, bold, harsh, and cruelest hidden messages given in Disney movies. Peter pan kills or hides those who want to grow up. In Cinderella, the stepmother and sisters are shown as brutal characters who never love a poor child. In Lion King, there is escape when Simba runs away in guilt, giving a message that if you fail or feel guilty, just run away and do not face reality. There is the negligence of parents' orders and belief in beautiful lies. There is a bargain with Satan to sell the soul, and there is magic and power.

Hidden sexual pictures can be found in movies. There is a secret symbol in the lion king, revealing the mermaid's dress, Tarzan's search for the body of Jane, and kisses and romance. The movies are polluted with such stuff to manipulate little minds. Mostly Princess does not wear pants under their dresses; shoulders and body figures are prominent.

Jealousy is a violated factor where villains are envious of the main characters and are eager to make a deal with Satan. In the little mermaid kissing a frog is the most disgusting scene. Talking to lizards and mouse is horrible. In Peter, the pan crocodile eats Captain Hook. Princesses who fell in love with street rats or thieves are shown as heroes as they have done some good things.

Moreover, children are highly influenced by Disney movies morally, ethically, emotionally, and socially (Zhang, 2017). Children's minds are immature, and they store many data without knowing its meaning or impact on their own life (Apperly, 2012). They start considering cartoons stories and lives as reality and dream of a fairy tale lifestyle. Girls grow up with a dream of prince charming and wait for their first kiss (Sharp, 2015). Indirectly the movies give a message of limited family, having two or only children (Tanner, Haddock, Zimmerman & Lund, 2003). In these fairy tales, animals are shown as best friends. Another noticeable element is that a cruel personality is surrounded by a character who always does some bargaining. There are specific situations to become a princess; that are, must be having magical hairs of Rapunzel of Tangled, magical hands of Elsa of Frozen, animal talk of Cinderella, poison as Snow White, cursed as in Sleeping Beauty, kidnapped or enslaved like Belle of Beauty and the Beast, or making a deal with sea witch-like in the Little Mermaid (England, Descartes & Collier-Meek, 2011).

Discussion on Results

Most children start daydreaming and living in their own world when they face reality. The things they have in their minds and imaginations make it difficult to accept reality. The happy ending is considered a goal by children. It affects the social life of a child. A relationship faces trust issues, and there are no perfect situations in real life. At the same time, children believe in Magic and Miracles. Children dislike their siblings and start hating their stepparents. They do not feel affectionate towards their family. They get familiar with cultures and acquire language fluency.

The survey analysis has found that parents do not pay much attention to what children are watching and trust Disney movies. Parents need to become friendlier and a source of guidance for their kids rather than being authoritative and expressing their differences (Rowe, 2018). Parents who could not have the childhood of their choice like to make their students dress up as Disney characters and look like their favorite characters (Harvey, 2020). This behavior ultimately makes the children believe that their parents are there to fulfill their dreams; that is why they become lazy and dependent but keep nourishing their luxurious dreams (Coyne, Rogers, Shawcroft & Hurst, 2020). Parents feel comfortable about Disney movies rather than giving attention to what children watch. They ignore the content considering watching cartoon movies made for kids (Hurley, 2018).

Parents-child relation is significant for a healthy life (<u>de Leeuw & van der Laan, 2018</u>). The motherchild bond is missing in Disney, and it is, therefore, better to watch such movies together with kids and teach them how they are different from the real world (<u>Meng, Sheng, Zhao, Wang & Su, 2020</u>).

Conclusion

The analysis of Disney movies' content and the survey with parents of young Disney movie viewers have found some objectionable content that needs to be monitored by the parents but neglected. Parents have accepted that their children want and like to watch Disney movies, and they also trust those movies. They do not monitor, watch, or discuss the movies with their children. While on the other hand, children are also affected by watching Disney movies. Children observe a different family structure and friends from animals and other creatures. There are both some good and some wrong lessons in Disney movies. Therefore, parental guidance is essential to make the children pick the proper lesson. The hidden themes and concepts in the Disney movies are stereotyping, sexual content, jealousy and escape.

References

- Azmi, N. J., Rashid, R. A., & Wahab, Z. (2018). Young Girls Perception of Beauty in Disney Princess Movies. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 8(9), 686–693. <u>https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.1.2018.</u> <u>89.686.693</u>
- Apperly, I. A. (2012). What is "theory of mind"? Concepts, cognitive processes and individual differences. *Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology*, *65*(5), 825–839. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/17470218.2012</u> .676055
- Bancroft, T., & Cook, B. (Directors). (1998). Mulan [Motion Picture].
- Barber, M. (2015). Disney's Female Gender Roles: Honors Thesis, 1-28.
- Belkhyr, S. (2013). Disney Animation: Global Diffusion and Local Appropriation of Culture. *Études Caribéennes, 22.* <u>https://doi.org/10.4000/etudescaribeenne</u> <u>s.5863</u>
- Booker, M. K. (2010). Disney, Pixar, and the Hidden Messages of Children's Films. California: Greenwood. <u>https://books.google.com.pk/books?hl=en&l</u> <u>r=&id=jD9_0jxVmqUC&oi=fnd&pg=PR1&dq=</u> <u>hidden+messages+in+disney+princess+movi</u> <u>es&ots=IMcSQNRjAY&sig=I4B34MmZSiVqwl</u>

gh5Fnnp7h5Uuo&redir_esc=y#v=onepage&g
&f=false

- Brown, N. (2015). Individualism and national identity in Disney's early British films. *Journal of Popular Film and Television, 43*(4), 188-200.
- Buck, C., & Lima, K. (Directors). (1999). Tarzan [Motion Picture].
- Chapman, B., & Andrews, M. (Directors). (2012). Brave [Motion Picture].
- Clements, R., & Christian, H. (Directors). (1989). The little mermaid [Motion Picture].
- Clements, R., & Musker, J. (Directors). (1992). Aladdin [Motion Picture].
- Clements, R., & Musker, J. (Directors). (1997). Hercules [Motion Picture].
- Clements, R., & Musker, J. (Directors). (2016). Moana [Motion Picture].
- Condis, M. (2015). She Was a Beautiful Girl, and All the Animals Loved Her. Race, the Disney Princesses, and Their Animal Friends. *In Gender Forum 55*, 39-54.
- Coyne, S. M., Rogers, A., Shawcroft, J., & Hurst, J. L. (2020). Dressing up with Disney and Make-Believe with Marvel: The Impact of Gendered Costumes on Gender Typing, Prosocial Behavior, and Perseverance during Early Childhood. *Sex Roles*, 1-12.

- de Leeuw, R. N. H., & van der Laan, C. A. (2017). Helping behavior in Disney animated movies and children's helping behavior in the Netherlands. *Journal of Children and Media*, *12*(2), 159–174. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/17482798.2017</u> .1409245
- Disney, W. (Producer), Cottrell, W., Hand, D., Jackson, W., Morey, L., Sharpsteen, B., & Pearce, P. (Directors). (1937). snow white and seven dwarfs [Motion Picture].
- Disney, W., Grant, J., & Huemer, D. (1940). Fantasia [Motion Picture].
- Dyce, A., & Kendrick, B. (2015, December 13). The Secret Relations Between Disney Movie Princesses.
- England, D. E., Descartes, L., & Collier-Meek, M. A. (2011). Gender role portrayal and the Disney princesses. *Sex roles, 64*(7), 555-567. <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=t-</u> KP9FoROZc
- Frankel, V. E. (Ed.). (2019). Fourth Wave Feminism in Science Fiction and Fantasy: *1*. Essays on Film Representations, 2012-2019. McFarland.
- Garlen, J. C. (2018). Interrogating innocence: "Childhood" as exclusionary social practice. *Childhood, 26*(1), 54–67. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/090756821881</u> <u>1484</u>
- Geronimi, C. (1959). Sleeping Beauty [Motion Picture].
- Geronimi, C., Jackson, W., & Luske, H. (1950). Cinderella [Motion Picture].
- Geronimi, C., Jackson, W., & Luske, H. (1951). Alice in Wonderland [Motion Picture].

Glassman, S. (2016, July 4). odyssey. https://www.theodysseyonline.com/10great-disney-movies-that-also-teach-importantlife-lessons

- Goldberg, E., & Gabriel, M. (1995). Pocahontas [Motion Picture].
- Gordon, A. C., & Olson, D. R. (1998). The relation between acquisition of a theory of mind and the capacity to hold in mind. *Journal of experimental child psychology*, *68*(1), 70-83.
- Guizerix, J. (2013). From snow white to brave: the evolution of Disney princess. *Boca Raton, Florida*. Florida Atlantic University.
- Hand, D., Jackson, W., Sharpsteen, B., Cottrell, W., Morey, L., & Pearce, P. (1937). Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs [Motion Picture].
- Harvey, K. (2020). Dressing Disney's children in the twenty-first century. *Film, Fashion &*

Consumption, *9*(1), 23-42. https://doi.org/10.1386/ffc_00010_1

Hasanah, U., & Octaviyanti, C. K. (2018). The Effect of Disney Movie in Creating Children Stereotype as Reflected in the Little Mermaid (1989) Movie. *The Educational Review, USA*, 2(3).

https://doi.org/10.26855/er.2018.03.00 5

- Hefner, V., Firchau, R. J., Norton, K., & Shevel, G. (2017). Happily Ever After? A Content Analysis of Romantic Ideals in Disney Princess Films. *Communication Studies, 68*(5), 511–532. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/10510974.2017</u> .1365092
- Howard, B., & Greno, N. (2010). Tangled [Motion Picture].
- Hurley, C. (2018). Princess Power. Princess Power. Durham, North Carolina, United States: Duke University.

https://dukespace.lib.duke.edu/dspace/bitst ream/handle/10161/16601/Hurley,%20C ameron,%20Princess%20Power,%202018.p df?sequence=1

Disney, Pixar, and the hidden messages of children's films. (2010b). *Choice Reviews Online*, 47(11), 47–6144.

https://doi.org/10.5860/choice.47-6144

Lee, J., & Buck, C. (2013). Frozen [Motion Picture].

Leigh, M. (2014, September 12). <u>http://popverse.com/2014/09/12/disney-</u> individuality-for-the-love-of-oddballs-outcastsand-independent-thinkers/

- Luske, H., Geronimi, C., & Jackson, W. (1953). Peter Pan [Motion Picture].
- McClure, E. (2019). Theorizing a Spectrum of Aggression: Microaggressions, Creepiness, and Sexual Assault. *The Pluralist*, *14*(1), 91– 101.

https://doi.org/10.5406/pluralist.14.1.009 1

- McLean, C. (2017, December 11). is Disney sexiest? www.bbc.co.uk: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bbcthree/article/24 e20f4c-5f17-45fa-9179-f8a9fdccbe9a
- Meng, Q., Sheng, X., Zhao, J., Wang, Y., & Su, Z. (2020). Influence of Mothers/Grandmothers Coviewing Cartoons With Children on Children's Viewing Experience. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 11. <u>https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2020.0123</u>
- Min, L. (2016, January 26). Disney princess speaking time. hellogiggles.com: https://hellogiggles.com/lifestyle/disneyprincesses-speaking-time/

Minkoff, R., & Allers, R. (1994). The lion king [Motion Picture].

Moore, R. (2012). Wreck-it Ralph [Motion Picture].

Morris, L. (2015, September 24). hopes and fears. www.hopesandfears.com: http://www.hopesandfears.com/hopes/cult

ure/film/216573-disney-single-parents-deadmothers

- Morris, L. (2015, September 24). why are so many Disney parents missing or dead? <u>http://www.hopesandfears.com/hopes/culture/film/216573-disney-single-parents-dead-mothers#comment-2270303168</u>
- Musker, J., & Clements, R. (2009). The Princess and the frog [Motion Picture].
- Neumeier, P. B., & Condis, M. (2015). she was a beautiful girl, and all animals loved her: race the Disney princess and their animal friend. *Gender forume issue 55*, 39-54. <u>http://genderforum.org/wp-</u>
- Azmi, N. J., Rashid, R. A., & Wahab, Z. (2018b). Young Girls Perception of Beauty in Disney Princess Movies. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, & (9), 686–693. <u>https://doi.org/10.18488/journal.1.2018.</u> 89.686.693
- oh, my Disney contributor. (2014, 10 30). on my Disney.

https://ohmy.disney.com/movies/2014/10 /31/11-things-every-disney-movie-mustinclude/

- Otnes, C. C., & Pleck, E. (2003). *Cinderella dreams The allure of the lavish wedding* (Vol. 2). Univ of California Press.
- Perlino, D. (2017). Interrogating Tales as Old as Time: The Subversive Power of Disney Fan Remixes (Doctoral dissertation, State University of New York at Buffalo).
- Putnam, A. (2013). Mean ladies: Transgender villains in Disney films. *Diversity in Disney films: critical essays on race, ethnicity, gender, sexuality and disability*, 147-62.
- Reitherman, W. (1967). The Jungle Book [Motion Picture].
- Rönnberg, M. (2002). Why is Disney so famous? The animated feature films from a childish perspective.
- Ross, D. (2004). Escape from Wonderland: Disney and the Female Imagination. Marvels & Tales, 53-66.

https://www.jstor.org/stable/41388684?c asa_token=XY2dLkv6A2EAAAAA:KJ0xWYNgz jPu0BhU7bDMo3MePRkwBLsDOMgIHETcDd 4t2mR-6Y3o8fk_Xa4-

Rowe, M. L. (2017). Understanding Socioeconomic Differences in Parents' Speech to Children. *Child Development Perspectives*, *12*(2), 122–127. <u>https://doi.org/10.1111/cdep.12271</u>

- Russ, S. W. (2020). *Mind-wandering, fantasy, and pretend play: a natural combination.* In *Creativity and the Wandering Mind* (pp. 231-248). Academic Press.
- SAKELLARIOU, A. (2017, March 23). the things. https://www.thethings.com/15-times-disneytook-away-our-innocence/
- Schimmel, J. (2019). Violence in Disney: An Examination of Early and Recent Animated Major Motion Picture Films Based on European Fairy Tales.
- Sharma, A., & Suri, C. S. (2020). Effect Of Cartoon Programs On Language And Behaviour Of Children. *PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt/Egyptology*, 17(6), 5853-5875.
- Sharp, M. L. (2015). Merchandise and media effects: Young girls' fantasy play with Disney princess dolls (Doctoral dissertation, The Ohio State University).
- Steinhoff, H. (2017). Reinventing the Disney Fairy Tale in Frozen. Heroes, Heroines, and Everything in Between: Challenging Gender and Sexuality Stereotypes in Children's Entertainment Media. London: Lexington Books, 159-176.
- Streiff, M., & Dundes, L. (2017). Frozen in Time: How Disney Gender-Stereotypes Its Most Powerful Princess. *Social Sciences*, 6(2), 38. <u>https://doi.org/10.3390/socsci6020038</u>
- Tanner, L. R., Haddock, S. A., Zimmerman, T. S., & Lund, L. K. (2003). Images of Couples and Families in Disney Feature-Length Animated Films. *The American Journal of Family Therapy*, *31*(5), 355–373. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/019261803902</u> 23987
- Tenzek, K. E., & Nickels, B. M. (2019). End-of-life in Disney and Pixar films: An opportunity for engaging in a difficult conversation. *OMEGA-Journal of Death and Dying, 80*(1), 49-68.
- Things, T. (2018, October Wednesday, 24). 10 Disney Movie Characters Who Are Related You Never Knew About.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TD8cH GQvZNQ

- Thomas, K. D., Cross, S. N., & Harrison III, R. L. (2018). *Race and ethnicity (pp. 206-10).* London: SAGE Publications.
- Todorov, A. (2017). *Face value: The irresistible influence of first impressions.* Princeton University Press.
- Trousdale, G., & Wise, K. (1991). Beauty and the beast [Motion Picture].
- Tsintziras, A. (2018, Feburary 13). The things. <u>https://www.thethings.com/20-subliminal-</u> <u>messages-hidden-disney-movies/</u>
- VILLANI, S. (2001). Impact of Media on Children and Adolescents: A 10-Year Review of the Research. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, *40*(4), 392– 401. <u>https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-</u> 200104000-00007
- Wasko, J. (2020). Understanding Disney: The manufacture of fantasy. John Wiley & Sons.
- Watson, A. (10 November 2020). Disney -Statistics & Facts. https://www.statista.com/topics/1824/dis ney/
- Wills, J. (2017). *Disney Culture*. Rutgers University Press.
- Xavier, M. (2018). Dreamscapes: The Dream-Worlds of Shopping Malls, McDonald's, and Disneyland. In *Subjectivity, the Unconscious* and Consumerism (pp. 193-206). Palgrave Macmillan, Cham.
- YouTube. (2012, January 20). www.youtube.com: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZG6Nm 2rtib8
- Zaki, N. M., & Abdullah, N. S. (2015). Animation Propaganda: The Hidden Messages in Disney Princess Animation. *Journal of Media and Information Warfare*, Vol 7 (26). <u>https://imiw.uitm.edu.my/images/Journal/v</u> <u>7c2.pdf</u>
- Zhang, S. (2017). Investigating the Possible Effects of Disney Princess Culture on Young Women: Approach, Ideals, and Gender Roles Within Intimate Relationships (Doctoral dissertation, City University of Seattle).