

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM ON THE “MOANA” MOVIE BY
RON CLEMENTS, JOHN MUSKER.**

A Thesis

**Submitted as a Partial Fullfilment of
The Requirements for S1-Degree**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to find out the kinds of idioms and to analyze the meaning of each idiom in the subtitle of Moana movie written by Ron Clements and John Musker. This research method is a qualitative research. In analyzing the data used textual analysis, because the data in form of a text or subtitle of Moana movie. The data is the kinds of idioms found in the subtitle of Moana movie written by Ron Clements and John Musker.

The results of this study show that there are 47 idioms in the subtitle of "Moana" movie by Ron Clements and John Musker. Then, the most dominant kind of idiom is Whole clause or sentence 34% with 16 idioms, while other kinds such as Prepositional phrase 32% with 15 idioms, Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial) 17% with 8 idioms, and Compound 17% with 8 idioms, which means that this movie prefers to use idioms in the form of clauses or sentences. Based on the results of this study, it is concluded that the meaning of idioms cannot be translated directly. To understand the correct meaning of idioms, we must know the context of the sentence, the situation, and also the actions of the speaker in interacting.

Keyword: Analysis, Idiom, Movie

FREE PLAGIARISM LETTER

I hereby declare that this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Idiom on the Moana Movie by Ron Clements, and John Musker” is entirely my own work and is based on research. I also declare that all materials and sources consulted in the preparation of this thesis, be they books, articles, and any other kinds of document, are properly acknowledged in the footnotes and bibliography.

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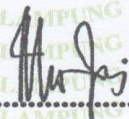
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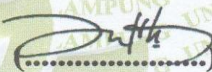
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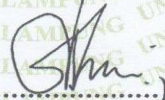
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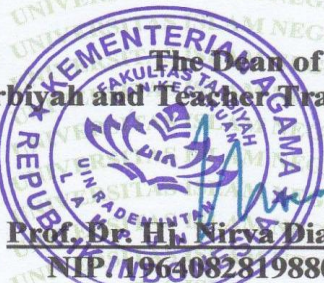
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MOTTO



And there is no success for me, except by (help) Allah.
(Q.S Huud: 88)



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the followings:

1. My God Allah SWT, whose blessing and mercy have been very crucial to the completion of my thesis.
2. My beloved parents, Mr. Johan and Mrs. Mistama, who have provided me with unconditional loves and never-ending supports, not only for the completion of my study but also for my success of my life. I am thankful for having you by my side, and this thesis is absolutely also yours.
3. My beloved brother and sister, Zar'i Disomad, Adriansyah, Deska Emiana Amd.Keb., and Winda Ariyani who have been very supportive, caring, and generous during many difficult stages of my study in the University.
4. All beloved lecturers, fellow classmates, and graduates of the Department of English Education, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung who has invaluable contributed to the development of my personality and academic skill and knowledge over the years of my study in the university.

CURRICULUM VITAE

The writer of this thesis is Neti Junita, or famously called by his friends, Neti. She was born on January 9nd in 2000 in the city of Waykanan. She is the fourth child of Mr. Johan and Mrs. Mistama. She has two brother and two sister, they are Zar'i Disomad, Adriansyah, Deska Emiana Amd.Keb., and Winda Ariyani.

She began her study at SD N 02 Kayu Batu on 2005 and graduated in 2011. Then, she continued her study at SMP N 02 Gunung Labuhan and graduated in 2014. After that, she continued her study in SMA N 01 Baradatu and graduated in 2017. In the same year, she was registrated as a student of English Departement of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

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Firstly, I would like to express my sincerest praise to the God Allah Ta'ala, who has lent me His blessing and mercy for the completion of my study at the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung. I also would like to send my best prayer and salutation to the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), the best lover of the God Allah, who was sent to us to enlighten the path humanity and divine salvation.

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3. Dewi Kurniawati, S.S., M.Pd., the advisor who has contributed and guided the researcher in the accomplishments of the thesis.
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Finally, since nothing is perfect, and despite all the meaningful names I have mentioned above, every mistakes in this bachelor thesis remains exclusively mine, and thus, I am welcome to any form of critical feedback for the betterment of this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, Agust 2021

Writer,



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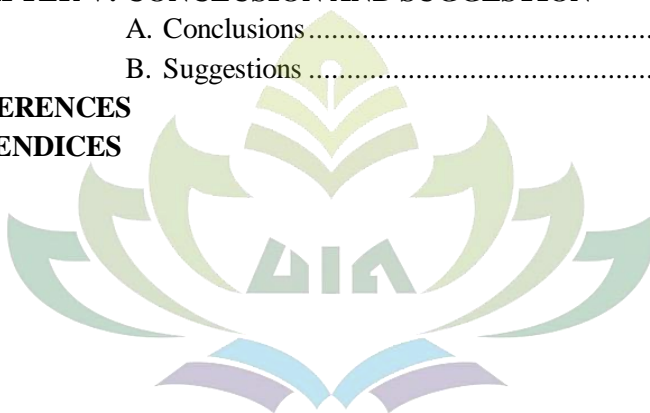
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

To help people comprehend the title of this proposal and avoid misunderstanding. This research feels compelled to explain a few words that make up the title. **AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM ON THE “MOANA” MOVIE BY RON CLEMENT, JOHN MUSKER.** Is the title of the proposition in disput. The following are descriptions of the meaning of the terms used in the title of this proposal:

Analysis is a detailed examination of anything complex in order to understand its nature or to determine its essential features: a thorough study.¹

Idiom is a collection of words in a specific order that have a distinct meaning from the meaning of each word on its own.²

Movie is a sequence of consecutive still images recorded in a series to be viewed on a screen in such rapid succession as to give the illusion of natural movement: motion picture.³

So, what does **AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOM ON THE “MOANA” MOVIE BY RON CLEMENTS, JOHN MUSKER** mean in this research is to examine different kinds of idioms and describe the context meaning of idioms found in the —Moanal movie subtitle.

B. Background of the Problem

One of the most fundamental aspects for individuals to communicate with one another is language. In communication, the speaker must explain what she or he is saying. Some people prefer to use a brief sentence or phrase to convey the precise sense of

¹ Meriam webster dictionary

² Cambridge dictionary

³ Dictionary.com

what they are saying. People like to state —I am give up|| rather than —I don't want to do it anymore|| to make it simple and easy to be understood.

Many words in the English language are not found in dictionaries. There are also statements or phrase that cannot be theoretically described in grammar. Idiom is a term used in English to describe a characteristic.

Words, phrases, and expressions that cannot be translated literally are known as idioms. In other words, they have different meanings than each word's individual meaning. Idioms, according to McCarthy and O'Dell, are fixed combinations of words with meanings that are difficult to deduce from the meanings of the individual words.⁴ Because each word may have a different meaning, the meaning of idioms cannot be translated word for word; instead, it must be translated from a sentence or phrase. The usage of idioms in movie subtitles has become commonplace in order to convey the dialog's message. —Word-by-word investigation of these non-literal expression of speech cannot reveal the meaning of idioms,|| writes Ayers. The meaning is cultural rather than literal, and we must examine culture in order to understand what these terms mean||.⁵ To understand the meaning of an idiom-containing statement or phrase, we must first examine and understand the context of the sentence, ensuring that the speaker and the audience do not misinterpret each other.

The research will focus on idiom because they are an important aspect of communication that must be understood. We must understand and learn about idiom in order to communicate clearly. If someone lacks idiom knowledge, he or she will be unable to comprehend what others are saying, and as a result, there will be misunderstandings in communication. When someone say —lift me up||, for example, we can't interpret word for word . —pick|| refers to the act of removing a flower from its

⁴ Michael Mc Carthy & O'Dell, *English Idoms in Use*, (Cambrige University Press : 2003), p.6

⁵ Kathryn Ayers, *A Study of Idioms in Relation to Language Universals*, (Liberty University : 2015), p.11

stem, whereas —up↓ is the antonym of —down↓. If we interpret each word one at a time, we cannot pick someone like a flower, hence it has no logical significance. The genuine meaning of —lift me up↓ is to carry her or him with us, go to her or his destination with her or him, and return with her or him. The word —pick up↓ has a different meaning in the sentence —whoever has the birthday picks up the tab↓. As previously explained, —picking up↓ indicates —carrying a person with us↓, while —taking up the tab↓ does not mean —carrying the bill↓. In the statement —whoever has the birthday picks up the tab↓, —whoever has the birthday picks up the tab↓ meaninh —whoever has the birthday picks up the tab↓. As a result, we cannot translate each idiom word or phrase word for word since we risk producing a misunderstanding with the speaker. Because the context of a statement determines the meaning of an idiom, we must first study the sentence as well as the scenario before appropriately interpreting it.

Unfortunately, idiom is not expressly addressed in school or college courses, despite the fact that it is critical for students to understand the idiom. They must learn more about it in order to communicate effectively with others in the future. Some students find it challenging to converse in English with others because they lack sufficient idiom knowledge. If they wish to learn about idioms, they should observe people's interactions in their conversation.

A movie is one of the forms of media in which a large number of people interact. According to Barsam and Monahan, a movie is a tale that is captured in a collection of celluloid strips on which the images that make up motion pictures were captured, edited, and projected in the first place .⁶ According to the preceding explanation, a motion picture is a story or event that is caught by a camera as a series of moving images and aired on television. Learners can see it for themselves: when viewing a movie, many individuals struggle to understand the meaning of the idioms since their meaning is unpredictably determined by grammatical rules.

⁶ Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies : An Introduction to Film 3rd edition* (NewYork: W. W. Norton and Company : 2010), p.2-3

Furthermore, the movie's idioms can only achieve their goal because words have a certain meaning. Idioms have a variety of meanings, which can be deduced from the context in which they are used. They can learn about the idiom and its meaning through studying the significance of idiom in communication. Furthermore, the movie —Moanal provides a fantastic tale and good visualization, this keeps students interested in learning and ensures that they are never bored when studying idioms.

—Moanal movie that have conversational dialogues between characters that contain idioms and can be used as objects of the research. Some of the idioms found in the subtitle of —Moanal movie include:

1. Head on back, means: Go back.

When Moana first saw her, her grandmother told her that she wishes to return to the village after she sails and has a minor mishap. But she had no intention of forcing Moana to return. She believes that by repeating those things, Moana will come to her and not return to the village.

2. Chasing away our fish, means: Making our fish go away.

Moana grandmother teaches numerous children about the mythology of Maui stealing Te Fi Ti heart and causing nature to become unbalance, causing the fish to flee the region where they are sailing, and making it difficult for the inhabitants to find the fish..

3. I ke way ... make way, means: Give a way for.

That is a song that Moana's father will sing. He ask citizenship to make room for Moana, the village's next chief.

The kinds of idioms and their contextual meanings found in the subtitle of the movie —Moanal are the topic of this study. McCarthy and O'Dell theories will be used to determine the kinds of idioms, and Lyons theory will be used to describe the contextual meaning of the idioms found in the subtitle of the movie —Moanal.

The effect in education especially in teaching and learning process is to increase the ability of people in communication. And inform them the important of idiom in interaction between people in communication.

Based on the explanation, the researcher believes that idiom is an important feature to explore. The purpose of this research is to look at different kinds of idioms and describe the meanings of idioms found in the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moana. Understanding the many kinds and meanings of idiom in a film will help you better comprehend it and improve your communication abilities.

C. Focus and sub-Focus of the Research

The researcher analyzed the kinds of idioms and their contextual meanings contained in the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker movie —Moana. This study's sub-focus is on the different kinds of idioms, which are classified according to McCarthy and O'Dell hypothesis of seven kinds of idioms. Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial), Preposition phrase, Compound, Simile, Binomial, Trinomial, and Whole clause/sentence are the ones to look out for. Based on that premise, the study assumes that several idioms can be discovered in the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moana. Meanwhile, Lyons theory was used to determine the contextual meaning of idioms based on the context of dialogues and narratives in the subtitle of the movie —Moana.

D. Formulation of the Problem

The research formulated the problem as follows:

1. What idioms can be found in the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moana?
2. How are the contextual meanings of idioms expressed in subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moana?

E. Objective of the Research

The following is the research's goal:

1. To determine what kinds of idioms can be found in the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moanal.
2. To discover the contextual meanings of idioms, look at the subtitle of Ron Clements and John Musker's movie —Moanal.

F. Benefits of the Research

The benefit of this research as follows:

1. Theoretical benefits

The outcome may serve as a source of idiom knowledge, enhancing people's communication abilities.

2. Practical benefits

They would have a better understanding of kinds and the meanings of many idioms. Also, educate them on the relevance of idiom in interpersonal communication.

G. Relevance Studies

This research seeks out and accumulates a variety of research for use as a reference before beginning. There are some relevant studies that explore idiom, however they focus on different aspect of the subject. The following studies are relevant:

1. Risky Listyantono's —The Use of Idioms in The Dark Knight Rises Movie Script (Pragmatics Approach).|| In that study, he describe the speech act classification, linguistic form, and contextual relevance of idiom in the movie.⁷
2. Ryan Andhika Pratama's "Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in the School of Rock Movie." Sanata Dharma University student in Yogyakarta. He examined the methods

⁷ Rizky Listyantono, *The Use of Idioms In the Dark Knight Rises' Movie Script (Pragmatics Approach)*, (Surakarta: School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta : 2014), p.6

for translating the idiom in the movie based on Larson's strategies and counted the percentage of accuracy of translating the idiom in the movie based on Larson's approaches.⁸

3. Thyab Rana Abid —Idiomatic Expressions and Their Importance for English Language Learners. Tirkit University student from Iraq. The purpose of this research is to talk about how important idiomatic expression for English language learners. Understanding idioms and how to utilize them more effectively are critical.⁹

There are a few discrepancies between this research and earlier studies in this section. The pragmatic approach is the focus of Listyantono's first research titled —The Use of Idioms in The Dark Knight Rises Movie Script (Pragmatics Approach). Pratama's prior study, "Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in the School of Rock Film," looks at different techniques to translate idiom in a movie.. Thyab's most recent study, —The Necessity of Idiomatic Expression to English Language Learners, focuses on the significance of learning idioms and how to apply them more effectively.

H. Research Methodology

It is vital to have formulae to act and think according to scientific norms in order for research and thesis writing to be carried out objectively and scientifically and with the best possible result. This is known as research methodology.

According Leedy and Ormrod in Williams, research is the process of collecting analyzing, and interpreting data in order to understand a phenomenon.¹⁰ While definition of methodology according Indonesia Dictionary is an orderly way used to carry out

⁸ Ryan Andhika Pratama, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Translation in School of Rock Movie*, (SANATA Dharma Yogyakarta : 2016), p.3

⁹ Rana Abid Thyab, *The Necessity of Idiomatic Expressions to English Language Learners*, (Tirkit University, Iraq : 2016), p.1

¹⁰ Carrie Williams, *Research Methods*: (Grand Canyon University: 2007) p.1

a job in order to achieve something that is desired, or a systemized of working to facilitate the implementation of an activity in order to achieve specified goals.¹¹ So from this definition research methodology is a process of principles and procedures for solving problems faced and conducting research.

1. Research Design

Because the data was collected, analyzed, and a conclusion was reached in this study, descriptive qualitative research was used. According to Moleong, descriptive qualitative research is a type of research that uses phrases or descriptions to describe a research item but does not show the intricacies of arithmetic or statistical calculations.¹² In other words, descriptive qualitative research

In analyzing the data will use textual analysis, because the data in form of a text or subtitle of Moana movie which contains many kinds of idioms language in writing. According to Jack Caulfield, textual analysis is a broad term for various research methods used to describe, interpret and understand texts.¹³ From that statement, the researcher describe and interpret characteristics related to the text to be analyze, in the form of the contents of the things contained in the text. The focus in this research is not only on collect data, but also emphasize the meaning of the data that has been stated and taken.

2. Data Sources

In this research, the data obtain from subtitle of —Moana movie, the main analysis is about the kinds and contextual meanings of idioms use in subtitle Moana movie which its subtitle directed by Ron Clements, Walt Disney Animation Studios created the film, which was released in

¹¹ Pendidikan Nasional RI, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia*, p.740

¹² Muhammad, *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*, (Yogyakarta : Ar-Ruzz Media, 2014), p.30

¹³ Jack Caulfield, A Quick Guide to Textual Analysis, <http://www.scribbr.com/methodology/textual-analysis/> (Accessed on 09 april 2021, 22.15 p.m)

2016. The Moana movie's subtitle is thirty-four pages long. Data is gathered from idiom-containing sentences or words on each page.

3. Instrument of the Research

Human research is used in qualitative research, according to Djunaidi and Almanshur. It simply means that the researcher is the research tool.¹⁴ So, in this study, the researcher was the major instrument; nevertheless, to make the researcher's job simpler, he or she required supporting instruments such as a book, a cell phone, an idiom dictionary, and a laptop. In analyzing process, the researcher needed the tables to make groups of kinds and contextual meaning of idiom in the subtitle of —Moana movie.

4. Data Collection Techniques

According to Sugiono, data collection techniques are a strategic stage in research because they have the main goal of obtaining data. When performing a study, qualitative data gathering techniques are used to explore current data and relate to the emphasis.¹⁵

In this study, the data will use collected using the documentation method. Arikunto stated that documentation is a number of data that present verbal data such as correspondence, journals, memories, and other accountable written text.¹⁶ This means documentation can be in the form of written data, e.g. book, diary, biographies and others. In order to collect the data, the techniques are used:

- a. Choosing movie
- b. It is necessary to see the movie numerous times in order to fully appreciate the plot

¹⁴ M. Djunaidi Ghony and Fauzan Almanshur, *Metodelogi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta : Ar-Ruzz Media, 2009), p.95

¹⁵ Sugiono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*, Bandung : Alfabeta. 2013. p.306

¹⁶ Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, Jakarta : Rineka Cipta. 2006. P.203

- c. Reading the entire subtitle of the movie "Moana," which is a transcript by Ron Clements
- d. Analyze the idiom used in the subtitle of —Moanal movie
- e. Identifying idiom-related statements, phrases, or words
- f. Use dictionary of idioms to make sure the idioms
- g. Analyzing the kinds of idioms by using McCarthy and O'Dell theory
- h. Using Lyons theory to find the meaning or message based on the context as well as the scenario in the subtitle of the movie "Moana".

The kind of documentation is in the form of a movie by looking for a kinds and the contextual meaning in the subtitle of —Moanal movie.

5. Data Analysis Techniques

According to Miles & Huberman the analysis consist of three activity lines that occur simultaneously, namely: data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion or verification. The explanations are as follow:¹⁷

a. Data Reduction

Miles stated data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstraction, and transformation of raw data arising from written notes in the field.¹⁸ The researcher will select only the important data or the data that are relevant to the research from the field note and the subtitle of —Moanal movie data. The data that has been reduced will be identified by the kinds of idiom based on theory, then put into the table:

¹⁷ Miles, Matthew and Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis : An Expanded Sourcebook*, United States : 1994. Library of Congress Cataloging, p.94

¹⁸ *Ibid*,p.8

Table 1.1**Kinds of Idioms in the Subtitle of “Moana” movie**

No.	Idioms	Kinds of Idioms						
		V	P	C	S	B	T	W
1.								
2.								
3.								
Total								

After being put into the table, the data will be analyze into the contextual meaning of idioms, then put into the table as follow:

Table 1.2**Contextual meaning of Idioms Found in the Subtitle of “Moana” movie.**

No.	Idioms	Contextual Meaning of Idioms
1.		
2.		
3.		

After finding idioms in the data source, the first step in the analysis is to identify kinds of idioms such as Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial), Prepositional phrase, Compound, Simile, Binomial, Trinomial, and Whole clause/sentence based on McCarthy and O'Dell theory. This study also use the theory Lyons to describe a contextual meaning of the idioms.

b. Data Display

In this step, the study explains what kinds of idioms and also describe the contextual meaning of idioms in the narrative form to make the reader easier to understand.

c. Data Conclusions Drawing or Verifications

After performing data reduction and data display, the researcher will conclude the result of the data analysis. In this step, the researcher will percentage of each kinds of idioms is collected. From that we will know which kinds of idioms has the highest and lowest percentage. The final step is to draw conclusions based on the analysis that has been done

6. Trustworthiness of the Data

According to Lisa, trustworthiness has become an important notion in qualitative research since it allows researchers to describe qualitative words outside of the limits that are generally used in quantitative research.¹⁹ The research is stated to be legitimate when it properly measures what it is designed to measure and is credible, transferrable, confirmable, and trustworthy. The researcher employs triangulation to determine whether or not this research has good validity. Based on Creswell, it can be interpreted that triangulation is a method to check the validity of the data from various sources in various ways, in the same time.²⁰ According to Patton there are four types of triangulation, namely:

a. Data Triangulation

Researchers must use a range of various data sources when gathering data, which is known as data triangulation.

¹⁹ Lisa M. Given, *The SAGE Encyclopedia of Qualitative Research Methods* (London : SAGE Publication, 2008), p.895

²⁰ J. W Creswell, *Op. Cit.* p.259

b. Triangulation Method (methodological triangulation)

Is a process by which researchers test the data's validity by gathering similar data but utilizing alternative data collection methods.

c. Researcher Triangulation (investigator triangulation)

That is, the validity of study findings, whether data or conclusions concerning specific sections or the entire, may be checked by a number of researchers.

d. Triangulation of Theory

Specifically, to evaluate the validity of the facts by discussing the problems addressed from the perspective of more than one theory, so that they may be analyzed and more thorough and comprehensive conclusions can be reached.²¹

The researcher uses one sort of triangulation in this study, namely theory of triangulation. Because this study theory of expert as a reference to analyze the data. The researcher reads the subtitle of Moana movie many times. Furthermore, to make sure that the kinds of idioms in the subtitle of Moana movie, the researcher used the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell in analyze the data.

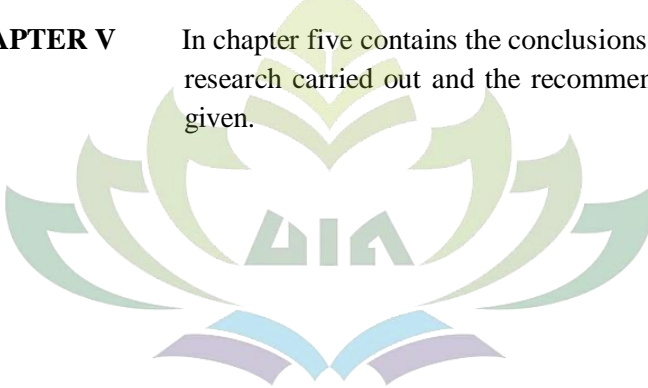
I. Systematic Discussion

The following is a list of the steps in the research process in a methodical manner:

CHAPTER I Introduction, background of the topic, focus and sub-focus of the study, formulation of the problem, purpose of the research, benefit of the research, relevance studies, research technique, systematic discussion are all included in chapter one.

²¹ Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, 3 ed, *Qualitative Data Analysis* (Thousand Oaks : Sage Publication, 1994), p.17

- CHAPTER II** In chapter two contains review of related literature, namely theoretical basis there are definition of idiom, kinds of idioms, contextual meaning, concept of movie, synopsis of Moana movie subtitle.
- CHAPTER III** In chapter three contains description of the research object there are general description of the object, namely about the historical, cultural, as a general description research that underlies the research findings. The presentation of research fact and data.
- CHAPTER IV** In chapter four discusses the analysis of data obtained from research in detail.
- CHAPTER V** In chapter five contains the conclusions of the research carried out and the recommendation given.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Idiom

1. Definition of Idiom

Because the meaning of an idiom is frequently different from the meaning of the phrases that are translated one by one, learning about idiom is the most challenging part of learning about language. When we don't know what an idiom means, we may misunderstand it or find it difficult to understand. Idioms are commonly employed in a range of scenarios, ranging from casual chats to more official talks and written contexts. Every language has its own set of idiom. Idiom are commonly employed in a range of scenarios, ranging from casual chats to more official talks and written contexts. Every language has its own set of idioms. Idioms play a major role in everyday life in English; people frequently hear idioms in regular conversation, on television, radio, magazines, and newspapers, among other place.

Idiom is a phrase made up of two or more words that all have the same meaning. Idiom, according to Curry in Handayani, are a collection of words that have distinct meanings than the individual words they contain.²² It's usually not the case with common words or phrases that carry significance across the entire phrases. Furthermore, idiom cannot be translated word for word because all of the words that make up the idiom have the same meaning. Furthermore, in order to fully comprehend idioms, people must learn the entire word that is contained within the idiom. People must

²² Gusdi Handayani, *Forms of Idioms in a Movie Script, Pirates of the Carribeean-On Stranger Tide*, (English Department, SKIPT PGRI Sumbar : 2016), p.2

not only study the words of idioms, but also where and why they are created.

—Idioms are expressions of elements that cannot be modified or substituted by other elements, Yusifova explains.²³ We can deduce from that assertion that we cannot change an idiom's ingredient to obtain a certain meaning. We can't do it one at a time or element by element. If we translate literally, the message will be different. As a result, we must learn more about idioms in order to comprehend their true meaning. Furthermore, idiom according to Wyatt, are expression whose meaning differs from that of individual words.²⁴ Even though individuals understand the meaning of the term in phrase and grammar, it cannot be understood. One idiom may have a varied meaning in different languages, as well as a different purpose in different parts of a text or interaction. As a result, people must be cautious when comprehending idioms in order to completely comprehend the idiom's entire meaning and concept. People do not need to be concerned about idiom grammar since the most important thing to remember is that understanding why and how idioms are developed by people or communicators is more important than knowing where they come from.

Idioms according to Palmer, are the outcome of words whose meaning can't be guessed only based on their meaning.²⁵ This makes it impossible to understand the meaning of an idiom without first looking at the phrases' content. We must carefully examine the idiom in each sentence's substance to fully appreciate its meaning.

As a result, while idioms are lovely words or expressions to use in communication, people must examine

²³ Yusifova, *Syntactic Features of English Idioms*, (Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku, Azerbaijan : 2013), p.9

²⁴ Rawdon Wyatt, *Phrasal Verb and Idioms*, (London : A & C Black Publisher : 2006), p.2

²⁵ F.R Palmer, *Semantics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Express : 1990), p.98

which idioms are appropriate for our own language. idioms have been utilized in a variety of ways in communication. The visual appeal of idioms attracts people to use them as communication tools in their daily lives. Idioms are an essential aspect of English that must be learned because the language would be incomplete without them. It can also be used to create a lively dialogue that is distinct from ordinary talk. Idioms are frequently employed in literature because they help to create a lovely phrase or sentiment.

2. Kinds of Idiom

Based on their forms, there are many different kinds of idioms. The study uses McCarthy and O'Dell taxonomy of idiom kinds, It categorizes English idiom kinds based on their most common combinations:

1) Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial)

Killing two birds with a single stone is an example. (With just one action, you can get two useful results)

2) Prepositional phrase

For example, in the blink of an eye. (Within a very brief amount of time)

3) Compound

A bone of contention, for example. (An issue on which people dispute and differ)

4) Simile (as + adjective + as or like + a noun)

Similes are comparisons between two items that always involve the words as or like. Simile must be utilized in their entirety, which means that their individual words cannot be modified without changing their meaning. You can use similes to make your spoken and written English, as well as your comparisons, more vivid and compelling.

For example:

As dry as a bone. (Very dry indeed)

My younger brother is as frail **as a rake.** (Extremely slender)

The baby's skin is **as smooth as silk.** (Extremely smooth)

Pilar is **as bright as a button.** (Extremely clever)

I slept really well, so I feel **as fresh as a daisy** this morning. (Extremely fresh and full of energy)

George **ran like the wind** to get the message to Paula before she left. (Ran extremely fast)

I don't want to ride with Lottie in the car. She **drives like a maniac!** (Drives fast and badly)

My new sweater **fits like a glove.** Im so pleased with it. (Fits extremely well)

Despite the fact that the two men were in the next room, I could hear all they said **as clear as crystal.** (Very clearly)

Ben claimed to be **as poor as a church mouse,** but we knew he was rich. (Very poor)

As Beth walked in, the house was **as silent as the grave.** (Totally silent)

Because it is frequently impossible to change the individual words in a simile, you should study it as a full phrase (For example, we don't say "thin as a stick" or "thin as a pole"). The meaning of similes frequently varies when individual words can be changed, for example:

I needed a drink of water. My mount was **as dry as a bone.** (Extremely dry/thirsty)

His lecture was **as dry as dust,** and everyone was bored. (Extremely boring)

5) Binomial (word + and + word)

Binomials are idioms in which two words are linked by a conjunction (linking word), most often and. The two words are arranged in a particular order. For example, we always say black and white, not white and black. Management of climate change isn't a black-and-white issue. (different and separate)

It's possible that the words will be something like this:

- Sara's work is always **neat and tidy**. Synonyms (words that mean the same thing).
- Opposites: Sound quality may be **hit or miss** if you pick less priced speakers. (informal) Sometimes it's good, and sometimes it's horrible.
- The same word: At the finish line, they were **neck and neck**. (equal)
- Rhyming: Tables in the canteen are subjected to a lot of **wear and tear**. (Damage caused by normal use)
- Alliterative: After the game, the players' legs were **black and blue**, which was ironic. (bruised severely)
- Then, all the way to the ocean, traffic was bumper to bumper, with words other than and connecting them. Vera gradually gained the horse's trust. (very heavy) The house has to be worth around a quarter million dollars, **give or take** a few thousand dollars. [plus or minus] (informal)

6) Trinomial (word + word + and +word)

Cool, calm, and collected is an example. (Calm, collected, and unnerved)

7) Whole clause or sentence

To make a long story shorter, for example. (To convey the essential points but not all of the finer points)²⁶

3. Characteristics of Idiom

The features of idioms are as follows, according to Nunberg, Ivan, and Wasow:

1) Conventionality

Idioms have become standardized. Their meaning or application cannot be predicted, at least not totally, based on an understanding of the distinct principles that govern the application of their constituents when they appear separately.

2) Inflexibility

Unlike freely created sentences, idioms usually only arise in a small number of syntactic frames or structures. (*There was a strong breeze*)

3) Figuration

In idioms, metaphors (*grab the bull by the horns*), metonymies (*lend a hand*), hyperboles (*not worth the paper it's written on*), and other sorts of figuration abound.

4) Proverbiality

Idioms are frequently used to describe – and, implicitly, to explain – a recurring social condition of interest. (*I'm becoming antsy*)

5) Informality

Idioms, like other proverbial expressions, are frequently connected with informal or colloquial registers, as well as popular speech and oral culture.

²⁶ Michael Carthy & O'Dell, *English Idioms in Use*, (Cambridge University Press : 2003), p.6

6) Affect

Idioms are commonly used to convey a specific assessment or emotional reaction to the items they donate. Although one may imagine a community in which such behaviors were sufficiently laden with social meaning to require idiomatis allusion, a language does not generally use idioms to express neutral situations—buying tickets, reading a book.²⁷

These are the characteristics of idioms, according to linguists. These idiomatic features aid us in determining if a phrase or statement in a sentence is idiomatic or not. Understanding the features of idioms should make it easier for readers to identify idioms based on those traits.

4. Indicator of Idiom

Makkai separates idioms into two groups in his work *'Idiom in Structure in English'*:

1) Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are discrete lexical combinations with obvious meaning, such as "he drove at 70 mph," which includes collocational preferences and restrictions.

2) Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

Idioms of decoding are non-identifiable and deceptive lexical expressions whose meanings cannot be understood only on the basis of acquired linguistic rules. To put it another way, the meaning of decoding idioms

²⁷Geoffey Nunberg, A. Ivan, Thomas Wasow, *Idiom in Language*, Vol. 70, No.3. Available, <http://lingo.stanford.edu/sag/papers/idioms.html> (accessed on 09 june 2021, 09.44 a.m)

cannot be predicted. "*Beat about the bush*" and "*fly off the handle*" are examples of this type of idiom."²⁸

Idioms of encoding have easily recognized meanings, but idioms of decoding are more difficult. Decoding idioms can't be understood only by each portion alone, hence they don't have a clear meaning. Understanding idiom indicators will aid us in determining the meaning of idioms for this study.

B. Contextual Meaning

Context is one of the many aspects that influence how individuals use language. According to Asher, context is one of those linguistic words that is frequently used but seldom explained in various contexts.²⁹ It has a connection to meaning, which is crucial in pragmatics. According to Finegan et al, the context in which a speech is delivered is the most crucial aspect in its interpretation.³⁰ The context may influence the speaker's choice of words. According to Yule, context merely refers to the physical setting in which a word is spoken.³¹ The role of context in interpretation, according to Hymes (in Brown and Yule), is to limit the range of plausible interpretations while also supporting the preferred interpretation:

—Linguistic form is used to distinguish between several meanings. A context can be utilized to support a wide range of interpretations. When a form is used in a context, it removes from consideration all meanings that the context

²⁸ Khofiana Mabruroh, *An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in the Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Msrk Twain*, (Universitas Negri Semarang : Indonesia : 2015), p.2

²⁹ Amin Karimnia, *Society and Discourse: How Social Contexts Influence Text and Talk (review)*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press : 2011), p.2

³⁰ Indah Rukmanasari, *A Pragmatic Analysis of the Main Character's Speech Act in Date Night Movie*, (Yogyakarta: State University : 2012), p.11

³¹ Zamhaji Bhrenasj Rayhana, *An Analysis of Directive Speech Act Used by Tutor in Saturday Class for Junior High School at Elti Gramedia Solo*, (IAIN: Surakarta : 2020), p.36

might have that are not signaled by the form: Any meanings that the form might have that aren't supported by the context are excluded from consideration.³²

Furthermore, according to Mey, Context is more than just a reference point for figuring out what's going on.³³ It gives utterances a deeper meaning. When uttered by a husband and wife in front of the zoo's hippopotamus enclosure, the phrase "It's been a long time since we visited your mother" has a completely different meaning than when uttered by a husband and wife in front of the zoo's hippopotamus enclosure, where it can be interpreted as a joke.

1) Context of situation

When expressing the background of a scenario, Wardhaugh employs Hymes' concept of SPEAKING as an abbreviation for the several variables he deems to be relevant.

a. S (Setting and Scene)

The time and place of the speech event, or the precise physical circumstances in which it occurs, are referred to as setting. The scene refers to the abstract psychological background or cultural description of the event.

b. P (Participants)

Different combinations of participants include speaker and listener, addressor and addressee, sender and receiver. They usually fill specific socially defined roles, such as the gender, status, age, or profession of the participants.

c. E (Ends)

The term "ends" refers to the widely accepted and expected outcomes of a transaction, as well as the particular goals that participants attempt to achieve on

³² Ulyatul Hamida, *Illocutionary Act Use by Characters in Now You See Me 2 Movie*, (UIN: Malang : 2019), p.12

³³ J Mey, *Pragmatics: An Introduction*, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publisherp, 1993), p.39-40

certain occasions. To put it another way, it is the objective or goal of the participants in a speaking event.

d. A (Act Sequence)

The actual form and content of what is spoken is referred to as act sequence: the specific words used, how they are utilized, and the connection between what is stated and the subject at hand.

e. K (Key)

The key refers to the tone, manner, or attitude in which a message is delivered: humorous, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sardonic, and so on. Nonverbal cues, such as gestures, posture, and even deportment, can also reveal the secret.

f. I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentalities include the choice of channel, such as oral, written, or telegraphic, as well as the actual forms of speech utilized, such as language, dialect, code, or register. One instrument is legal language, which is formal and written.

g. N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)

Interaction and interpretation norms pertain to the specific actions and features associated with speaking, as well as how these, such as volume, quiet, and gaze return, may be viewed by someone who does not share them. In other words, norms are the social standards that govern the event as well as the actions and reactions of participants.

h. G (Genre)

Poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials are all instances of precisely defined utterances.³⁴

³⁴ Ronald. Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Third Edition*, (United Kingdom: Blackwell Publisher Hymes in Wardhaugh : 1998), p.243-244

2) Cultural or social context

Malinowski defines context of situation, according to Halliday and Hasan, as the text's environment, which encompasses the verbal and situational environment in which the text is uttered. The verbal engagement includes not just the immediate sight and sound of the event, but also the participants' complete cultural background and the activities they are participating in.

People want to be delivered when they express words or sentences. They want others to grasp what they've stated. That goal has a deeper significance; they wish to communicate what they believe to others. That is why humans require language to communicate their ideas. —Meaning is the message transmitted by words, sentences, and symbols in a context, says Richard Nordquist.³⁵ People must organize words in such a way that their meaning is clearly expressed, so that the speaker and the listener do not misinterpret each other.

Because the meaning of idioms is unpredictable from grammatical rules, people rarely grasp them in written or spoken form. Idioms have a variety of meanings depending on their context. The meaning of an idiom can be determined lexically and contextually, according to Copper.³⁶ It refers to the ability to lexically or contextually translate the meaning of words or sentences. We translate a word or a sentence literally because we have studied language since we were children and its meaning is recorded in a dictionary that can be examined at any time. However, understanding the meaning of a word or statement in context is difficult because certain idioms have different meanings depending on the situation.

³⁵ Richard Nordquist, *Definition and Example of Meaning in Semantics Term*, <http://www.thoughtco.com/meaning-semantics-term-1691373> (Accessed on 25 march 2021, 23.37 p.m)

³⁶ C. R. Greenbaum and Copper, *Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches*. (London/New Delhi : 1998), p.59

To comprehend the meaning of a word or statement in its context. —Context meaning is defined by Lyons as —the meaning of a word in relation to the situation in which it is employed; different situations may give a sentence a varied meaning.³⁷ (Choerunnisa) According to that remark, we cannot just read a word or sentence and translate it straight to understand the true context meaning.³⁸ To fully comprehend it, we must first understand the context of its phrase or statement, as well as the circumstance. Understanding the context and scenario allows us to reach a conclusion about the statement and discover the genuine meaning of its words or sentences.

C. Concept of Movie

In this era, movies have grown so common. When individuals are watching television, it can make them happy. The movie is the most well-known form of entertainment in the world. According to Barsam and Monahan, a movie is a tale that is captured in a collection of celluloid strips on which the images that make up motion pictures were captured, edited, and projected in the first place.³⁹ People can gain inspiration, ideas, and information by viewing movies, as well as learn something new. We can observe several interesting aspects of the movie. As a result, many individuals are interested in watching movies to fill their leisure time or simply because they enjoy watching movies.

According to Bordwell and Thompson in Rosalia et al., movie is a method of communication that is used to communicate ideas and information, as well as to show us locations and ways of life that we may not otherwise see.⁴⁰ They also noted that watching a

³⁷ John Lyons, *Language and Linguistics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press : 1984), p.8

³⁸ Putri Destyani Choerunnisa, *An Analysis of Contextual Meaning on Idiomatic Expression in The Trap Film Script*, (Bandung : Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia : 2013), p.17

³⁹ Richard Barsam and Dave Monahan, *Looking at Movies : An Introduction to Film 3rd edition*, (Newyork: W. W. Norton and Company, 2010), p.2-3

⁴⁰ Sasa Rosalia, Siti Noerazizah and Anita Anggraeni, *An Analysis of Idioms in "Guardian of the Galaxy Vol.2" Movie*, (Ikip Siliwangi : 2018), p.333

movie is not the same as seeing a painting, a stage play, or a slide show.

Definition of a movie, according to Hornby in Anggraeni et al, is a story delivered by a series of moving images that can be watched on television or in a theater.⁴¹ Television shows use terms like film, cinema, and movie to refer to movies. They appeared to be the same at first glance, yet they were fact completely different. A movie is one that critics and scholars believe to be more serious or challenging, according to Barsam and Monahan. A movie is a simple motion picture with more interesting and humorous sequences than a film. On the other hand, cinema is a collection of films that are more focused on certain works of art.⁴²

Aside from being entertaining, a film can also be used as a teaching tool. Because each scene typically includes a message or a sentence. In the teaching and learning process, movies can be used as a visual aid. On the other hand, movies and films can be used to teach people about history, science, human behavior, and a variety of other topics. Several films combine pleasure and facts to make studying more enjoyable.

According to the above definition, a movie is a tale or event captured by a camera as a series of moving images and broadcast on television as a motion picture. The film not only entertains the audience, but it also contains idiom.

D. Synopsis of Subtitle Moana Movie

The movie Moana's subtitle describes Moana's experience. She was the princess of an island's citizenship. Because their jobs included farming, gardening, and other jobs that were related to nature, the citizens were extremely close to nature, and their lives were a drag on the environment. But, at the time nature was

⁴¹ Putri Anggraeni, Januarius Mujiyanto, and Ahmad Sofwan, *The Implementation of Transposition Translation Procedures in English-Indonesian Translation of Epic Movie Subtitle*, (English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts, University Negri Semarang, Indonesia : 2018), p.3

⁴² Ibid

out of balance because Te Fi Ti the goddess who formed the earth's island, lost the hearth, causing nature to be out of balance. Maui stole her hearth, which was made of stone. A wind and sea demigod. Her grandmother charged Moana with finding Maui, and she returned the stone to Te Fi Ti to restore nature's balance. Te Ka, a monster of fire and earth, must be confronted by Moana, on her quest to return the stone to Te Fi Ti. Maui aided her, and Moana eventually met Te Fi Ti and returned the stone to her, restoring nature's equilibrium.



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