



AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE SCRIPT OF *THE GOOD DINOSAUR* MOVIE

Final Project

submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan* in English

by

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2024

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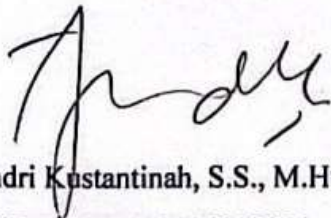
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I certify that this final project is my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this final project. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the final project are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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MOTTO

“Life is a mess - yes, but my god, is it ever a beautiful one”

-Bianca Sparacino (Gentle Reminder)

DEDICATION

This Final Project is dedicated to:

1. My greatest parent
2. Myself, Salma Tsabita Dewi
3. Friends who have supported both physically and mentally in completing this final project

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All praises to Allah SWT for blessing that has been given to the writer. So, the writer can complete the final project entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Script of The Good Dinosaur Movie*”.

This study is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan English Education, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, Universitas PGRI Semarang.

For further, the writer would like to thanks to those who helped the writer carry out all the activities. They are as follows:

On this occasion, the researcher would like to express her sincere gratitude to:

1. Siti Musarokah, S.Pd., M.Hum., the Dean of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of University PGRI Semarang.
2. Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd. The head of English Department of University PGRI Semarang.
3. Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum., as the first advisor, for her advice, insight, valuable time, and support in completing this final project.
4. Rr Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M.Hum., as the second advisor, for her advice, guidance, valuable time, and support in completing this final project.
5. Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M. Pd , as the third advisor who gave her guidance, knowledge and experience.
6. All lecturers of the English Education Study Program of the University of PGRI Semarang who have motivated and guided the researcher

ABSTRACT

Tsabita Salma. 2024. *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Script of The Good Dinosaur*. Final project, English Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Arts Education, University of PGRI Semarang. Advisor I: Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum. Advisor II: Rr Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M.Hum.

Keywords: *Idiomatic Expressions, Idiom in Movie, Movie Script, The Good Dinosaur*

The aims of the study focused on analyzing the types and the meaning of idiomatic expressions in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* Movie proposed by the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell (2010). This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data from this study were taken from the script of The Good Dinosaur movie produced by Pixar Animated studios and released by Walt Disney Picture. The data were analyzed by identifying the idiomatic expression in the movie script into 6 types and classifying the word in each type of idiomatic expression. The researcher classified words into idiomatic expression by reading all the script in detail and watching the movie. Then the researcher analyzing the word by trying to find the correct word or the real meaning, after that the researcher can decide the word was called as an idiomatic expression. In theory, McCarthy and O'Dell divide idiomatic expressions into six types namely fixed statement, proverb, simile, cliché and euphemism. The researcher found four types of idiomatic expressions in this movie, they are 18 (56%) data types of fixed statement, 11 (34%) data types of proverb, 2 (6%) data types of simile, 1 (4%) data types of cliché, and the most dominant type of idiomatic expressions is fixed statement. The researcher suggest to future researchers to analyze the idiomatic expressions in other literary work such as song lyrics, drama, novel, etc.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher presents the background of the study, reason for choosing topic, statements of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, and the definition of key terms. The readers are expected to have the same interpretation and understanding by reading this chapter.

A. Background of the study

Language is communication system that allows people to communicate with each other and to understand messages. Marliana (2023) identifies language as a communication tool that plays a very important role in people's social life in exchanging ideas, expressing intentions and conveying messages to other people. Language also allows us to communicate with the people around us, obtain information through writing, media and the internet, and expand reach and understanding through the exchange of ideas and information.

There are many types and varieties of language, each language has different grammar rules, keywords, and vocabulary, it is important for people to learn a particular language in order to be able to communicate with other speakers. Other types of language are formal and informal language. Formal language is defined as the style of speaking and writing used when speaking to someone we do not know well, or someone we respect, usually used in formal events. Meanwhile, non-formal language is informal language used for everyday conversations. The use of informal language usually with friends to carry out informal interactions,

usually by adding slang words or idiomatic expressions in it (Pohan & Fitria, 2021).

Idioms are expressions that describe something that cannot be interpreted literally. Idioms can be used anytime and anywhere. However, the use of idiomatic expressions must be appropriate to the situation to avoid misinterpretation (Redman, 1997). Idiomatic expressions are expressions or utterances which figurative meaning is often difficult to interpret based on their literal interpretation. Idioms are expressions whose meaning is different from the meaning of each word considered separately. This means that idioms cannot be understood by defining the words separately. They are usually only understood by certain groups. Besides, idioms are part of culture. So when we meet or learn about a new culture, understanding idioms is very important. This is especially true when learning English as more than just a world language spoken almost everywhere. Using idioms can be a way to direct, tease someone, or give advice. They are usually found in various forms of written (novels, stories, letters, poetry, etc.) and spoken language for example in a song or movie (Heacock, 2003).

The problem comes when we are faced with idiomatic expressions in movie. Translators must be very careful, so that there is no ambiguity when the message has been translated. Sometimes we watch movie but we do not know the meaning because the movie used idiom expression. Idiomatic expressions play a big role in both speech and writing and are frequently used by people. So it is difficult for the audience to understand each line of dialogue because the pronunciation is very fast and this can happen because there are differences in the location where the

movies is made, which affects the meaning of an idiomatic expression because it has more than one meaning (Baker, 1998). The use of idiomatic expressions in movies is also seen in *The Good Dinosaur* movie, where many idiomatic expressions are used to convey complex meanings. The meaning of the expression is various depending on the context in which it is used.

The Good Dinosaur 2015 is an American animated drama adventure movies produced by Pixar animation studios and released by Walt Disney pictures. Directed by Peter Sohn in his directorial debut and written by Meg Le Fauve from an original idea by Bob Peterson, the movie is set in an alternate history where dinosaurs never became extinct. The movie follows a young and shy Apatosaurus named Arlo, who meets an unusual human companion while traveling through a harsh, dangerous and mysterious landscape.

The researcher chose this movie because it identifies many language styles that influence the movie script, so it requires contextual explanations to interpret the meaning in it. The difference between this study with both of the studies above is the object of this study where the researcher plan to conduct research entitled Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Script *The Good Dinosaur 2015* movie.

B. Reason for Choosing Topic

The reasons why the writer chooses the topic are as follows:

1. In the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie there are many factual idiomatic expressions can be found.

2. Students need to explore those factual idiomatic expressions in order to have good communication skills.

C. Statement of problem

Based on the background above, the following research problems are proposed:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions found in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* 2015 Movie?
2. What are the meanings of idioms used in the script *The Good Dinosaur* 2015 Movie?

D. Object of the study

In this research, the writer will make every endeavour:

1. To find out the types of idiomatic expressions found in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* 2015 movie.
2. To find out the meanings of idioms used in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* 2015 movie.

E. Significances of the research

This research is expected to provide benefits for readers, namely being able to understand various idiomatic expressions in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie, as well as having other meanings for researchers and readers as follows:

1. Theoretically

Based on the research objectives mentioned above, the findings of this study serve as a source for further research.

2. Practically

- a. For the student, the students will improve their skills and their lexical studies in English through idioms in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie.
- b. For the teacher, to support the English teaching about idiom with a movie that can be used as an additional information and also instrument for teaching and learning process.
- c. For readers, these results can help readers to understand idiomatic expressions and provide an overview of idiomatic expressions in movies, especially English-language movies. In addition, readers can understand the meaning of idioms by identifying the types of idioms.
- d. For future researchers, this research can be used as previous research for further research in understanding idiomatic expressions in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie.

F. Definition of The Key Terms

The researcher defines some of the key terms used in this overview so that the reader won't be misinformed. The following are some important terms that the researcher wants to make clear:

1. Idiomatic expressions

Idiomatic expressions are multi word phrases whose overall meanings are idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meanings

that are not derivable by combining the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language (Huford, 2007).

Idiomatic expressions are expressions whose meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of the words that compose them, likewise idiomatic expressions are a type of informal English that have a different meaning from the meaning of the words in the expression. (Newmark, 1998) notes that an idiom is a group of words whose meaning cannot be predicted from the natural meaning of the words that make up the word for native speakers of that language and that have characteristics of the vocabulary or usage of a society.

2. Movie

A movie is a media or art form that uses moving images and sound to tell stories, convey messages, or entertain audiences. Hornby (2006) states that movie means a series of moving picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/movie. Movie usually consist of a series of fast-moving images in sequence, accompanied by sound, dialogue, music, sound effects, and sometimes text. Movie are also part of popular culture and can influence trends, views, and even give rise to social or political debates. They can highlight important issues, present different points of view or convey moral or social messages to society.

3. Script

Script is the words of a movie, play, broadcast, or speech. The way people are expected to behave the way a situation is expected to be. It is a set of letters used for writing a particular language. The function of script is to write the words of a movie, play, broadcast or speech. In a movie, usually script helps the reader to know word by word from what the artist is saying (Sayekti, 2023).

4. *The Good Dinosaur*

The Good Dinosaur is a 2015 American computer animated drama adventure movie produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. Directed by Peter Sohn in his directorial debut and written by Meg Le Fauve from an original idea by Bob Peterson, the movie is set in an alternate history where dinosaurs never became extinct. The movie follows a young and shy Apatosaurus named Arlo, who meets an unusual human companion while traveling through a harsh, dangerous and mysterious landscape.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides an overview of the previous studies and review of related theories.

A. Previous Study

The previous studies about the analysis of Idiomatic Expressions have been conducted by several researchers. The researcher can take lessons and also their discrepancies on the basis of found gap, the recent study is done.

The last study was carried out by Chakim (2021) on analysis of idiomatic expression found in *Frozen 2 Fantasy Series movie*. The study is based are two research questions, the first is what are the factual idiomatic expression used in *the Frozen 2 Fantasy series*, and the second is which idiomatic expression that frequently used in the *Frozen 2 Fantasy series*. The methodology of this study is the qualitative method. The primary source of data is *The Frozen 2 Fantasy series*.

Another writer Fadhilah, he analyzed the idiomatic expression in the script of *The Beauty and The Beast* movie (2022). The purpose of this study is to identify the types of idiomatic expressions in the script of the movie "*Beauty and the Beast*" and to identify the patterns of idiomatic expressions. The theory for analyzing types and patterns comes from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and Joodi (2012). This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. In collecting data, this

research used the forms of classification, documentation, and monolingual dictionaries.

The third study was described by Nurma Zuhri, she was concerned with the analysis of idiomatic expression in the *Raya and The Last Dragon movie* (2022). This research aimed to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions found in *Raya and The Last Dragon movie*. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method with content analysis. In collecting data, the researcher used documentation because the data were taken from the dialogues in *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie*. The researcher classified the data using Boartner and Gates's theory and explained the meaning based on the context with several dictionaries of idioms.

The next articles is Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Middle School: *The Worst Years of My Life* written by Wahyuni (2023). She analyzed the idiomatic expressions found in *The Worst Year of My Life* movie. This research aimed to identify the types and the meaning of idiomatic expression found in the movie. The Researcher designed this research as descriptive qualitative research, the data were collected through documentation because the data were taken from the dialogues of the transcript in *American Sniper* movie.

The newest analysis of idiomatic expression was done in (2023) by Cornelia who wrote about idiomatic expression in *The Call of the Wild* movie. The aims of this study to identify the different idiomatic that were used in the movie "*The Call of the Wild*". The researchers employed the theory of McCarty and O'Dell and an idiom dictionary to address the set research topics. This study used qualitative

descriptive research techniques. Data analysis was done by reducing and displaying information to conclude.

The study's conclusions are as follows: the six kinds of McCarty and O'Dell idiomatic idioms were discovered in the movie *The Call of the Wild*.

Based on the related studies above, the difference between this study with all of the studies above is those studies already classified the idioms into its categories, they did not discuss about the meaning of those idioms expression in detail. The researcher in this study, classified the type of idiom expressions and analyzed their meaning. Beside that, the researcher chose this movie because no one had done research on idiomatic expressions in this movie. Therefore, result of this study may be useful to get new findings in idiom expressions.

B. Review of Related Theories

1. Idiomatic Expression

a. Definition of Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are everyday expressions used by English speakers. In Larson's definition of an idiom, it is “a series of words whose meaning is different from what the individual words convey” (1984). As Gisborne (2002) said idioms are expressions whose meaning cannot always be easily derived from the ordinary meaning of their basic elements. The word meaning is simply derived from the word mean. By paying attention to the definition above, the word meaning has a number of different notions and varieties since speakers, in expressing their ideas, mind, feeling, use a word to mean something different from what it denotes.

Idioms can add punch to a conversation and add an interesting linguistic dimension. They help convey meaning effectively and efficiently and are often used satirically to depict emotions or situations in a more colourful way. There are several examples of idiomatic expressions. The first is the idiom "feeling blue" in the sentence "he is blue". "He feels blue" does not mean the person thinks the colour is blue. The literal meaning is feeling sick. The term "idiomatic" refers to "an expression that has a meaning different from the literal meaning of the words that make up the expression (Lombardo, 1999).

b. Types of Idiom

In this study, the researcher using the theory by McCarthy and O'Dell, they divided 6 types of idioms: Similes, Binomials, Proverbs, Cliché, Fixed Statements and Other Languages. Following are explanations and examples for each type of idiom:

1) Similes

Simile is a type of idiom that uses a direct comparison between two different things. Similes often use words like "like" or "as" to connect the two things being compared. A simile is like a tool that use to make descriptions more vivid and similes guide readers through the text by creating strong visual images. For example, the word "as far as word can travel" implies the extent to which information or new has spread or reached. It signifies the distance or reach of communication, often

indicating that news or rumors have spread widely or as far as possible (2010).

2) Binomials

Binomials are a type of idiom consisting of two words that are often used together and have a unique meaning distinct from the meaning of the words alone. The aims of binomials are to create expressions that are more impactful and memorable. For example the term “safe and sound” in idioms means being in a secure and unharmed condition. It implies that someone or something has come through a situation without any harm or damage. It's often used to indicate that a person or object has reached a destination or completed a task without any issues or injuries (2010).

3) Proverbs

Proverbs are a type of idiom in the form of short statements containing general advice or truths, proverbs enrich idioms by infusing them with timeless truths and cultural significance. A proverb is a short popular saying that gives advice about how people should behave or that expresses a belief that is generally thought to be true. The example is “A stitch in time saves nine” means that addressing a problem early can prevent it from becoming more significant and harder to solve later (2010).

4) Clichés

This type of idioms are like overused phrases that have lost their originality and impact. This type of idiom is like a phrase that is overused and loses its originality and impact. This idioms phrases like "hit the nail on the head," "barking up the wrong tree," or "caught between a rock and a hard place" that have been used so frequently that they've lost their originality (2010).

5) Fixed Statement

This type of idiom are an immutable statement is an expression that has a specific meaning and cannot be unambiguously replaced by another term. A statement declares a pointer to a relocatable variable, which also prevents the garbage collector from moving that variable. Fixed or embedded address variables remain constant as long as their information is executed. A declared pointer can only be used by the associated persistence statement. For example, the term Hold on a moment that means waiting (2010).

6) Other Languages

Language serves various purposes communication, identity, play, creative expression, and emotional release. English has many terms from multiple languages, as you are already aware . All of the idiomatic phrases in this unit are either Latin or French. In a movie, sometimes we find idioms that are not from English, these idioms are included in the category of other language idioms, for example "Det er

ugler i mosen" that used if you were to say "There is an owl in the bog," in Norwegian, means the subject declaring that they were suspicious or feel that something might be wrong (2010).

c. The use of Idiomatic Expressions in Movie

Idiomatic expressions are often found in novels and movies to create sweet scenes in stories (Artadiyani et al., 2021). Fisara stated that understanding idioms is not only necessary for English students, but also for understanding TV programs, songs, written literary works and movies. The use of idiomatic expressions in movies can enrich dialogue, add cultural nuances or show the characteristics of certain characters (2021). The relationship between idioms in movies is the interaction that occurs between the use of idioms and the means of artistic expression in movies. Movies use idiomatic expressions as linguistic elements that influence dialogue, characterization, humour, and help create the mood and atmosphere of a story (Permatasari et al., 2022).

It is important to remember that the use of idiomatic expressions in movies must be appropriate and relevant to the context of the story. If idioms are used excessively or inappropriately, they can distract or obscure the intended meaning. As a viewer, understanding the correlation of idiomatic expressions in movies can help you understand the meaning and intended impact of the director and screenwriter.

In general, the use of idioms in a movie can add an extra dimension to a story, create funny moments, enrich culture, and strengthen the theme or message conveyed. This makes idioms an important tool in movie making to connect with audiences and enrich the viewing experience.

2. The Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions

The meaning of idiomatic expressions creates a close connection between movie idiomatic expressions and the concept of contextual meaning. It is very important to understand the meaning inside the sentences. Meaning is language that consists of large number of word and each of these words has a direct correlation with something outside language (Kreidler, 1998). People can describe the things, events, characteristics, and opinion by talking to others and writing. Webster Jr states that mastering language is a master of degree and knowing the meaning of the words. The people need to understand the meaning to know the message inside of the script. So, the movie can be understood by the people. Moreover, the people can understand the message inside of the script that conveyed the writer (1988).

In the context of movies, idioms are typical language that cannot be interpreted literally based on individual words. The meaning of a word depends greatly on the context in which it is used. This creates a close connection between idiomatic expressions in movie and the concept of contextual meaning. O'Dell & McCarthy defines that idioms are certain

combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each word. From this statement we know that it is difficult to find out the meaning of an idiom, we need a tool to find the true meaning of an idiom, then researchers use an idiom dictionary to find out the true meaning of an idiom (2010). Therefore, researcher focus on the connotative meaning of idioms, which requires understanding the context of a word or phrase to avoid misunderstandings. This shows that meaning is not always related to the world of language, but its existence can also be seen from outside the world of language. Each meaning is closely related to its context. Contextual meaning arises as a result of the statement and the situation in which it is used (Dijk, 2009).

3. Movie

Movie is a very important medium for conveying the reality of everyday life. One of the interesting realities of this movie relates to the state of society. Movie have the power to inspire, entertain, influence and raise important issues in society. They can be an effective means of conveying messages, depicting human life, and providing entertainment to audiences from diverse cultural and linguistic backgrounds. In a movie there are many aspects, one of the aspect that contains idiomatic expressions is the conversation between the characters. The conversation in a movie comes from a script written by the script writer that is discussed with the movie director. The researcher uses the script of the movie to be the data object in this research. (Ghassani & Nugroho, 2019).

4. Script

Script also called screenplay or movies script, is a written blueprint for a movie or television show. Script can be produced in the form of original preparations or adaptations of existing writing such as literary works. It is a set of letters used for writing a particular language. The function of script is to write the words of a movie, play, broadcast or speech. In a movie, usually script help the reader to know word by word from what the artist saying (Ubul et al., 2017).

A movie script is a written screenplay that describes every aspect of the story and the images in a feature-length or short movie. This page is formatted with extremely precise elements, such as action paragraphs, discussion between characters, and occasionally visual and auditory signals. Throughout the filming process, the director, producers, crew, and actors use movie screenplays as a guide to maintain their unity under a single creative vision (Srimulya & Syahrizal, 2019).

5. *The Good Dinosaur*

As a background to this story, the story writers imagine that dinosaurs never became extinct and were still alive when humans inhabited the earth. The story tells of Arlo, a child of a herbivorous apatosaurus dinosaur, who lives in a family with his father, mother and two brothers. It is depicted

that they are a fairly happy family, helping each other to maintain their lives by farming.

Arlo's character as the youngest is shown as a timid child and weaker than his two siblings, he even often becomes the butt of his brother. Arlo tries hard to overcome his fear and make his father proud. Even though this youngest child is not as brave as his older brother, both parents try to always support him whole heartedly.

The core of the story begins when Arlo gets the task of catching "pests" who often eat up his family's winter food supplies. The "pest" who was caught – who turned out to be a little boy – actually managed to escape because of Arlo's mercy. To make amends, Arlo goes with his father along the river. That's when a flash flood occurred which claimed the life of Arlo's father. Arlo himself was swept away by the river current far from his house. Thrown far from his native environment, Arlo tries to find his way home alone.

On his way back home, Arlo meets a human child, who is eventually called Spot. Even though they do not have the same language, they can finally understand and help each other. Their journey was not easy, because they had to travel long distances and face various other animals that were not friendly to them. Finally, after going through various obstacles on this journey, Arlo's character develops into a brave dinosaur and manages to overcome his fear.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The researcher provides an overview research design, roles of the researcher, object of the study, sources of the data, method of the data collection, and method of the analysis.

A. Research Design

Research is a process of collecting and analysing information that increases our understanding of a topic or problem. This research is a process of collecting information regarding the idiom in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie. The approach used in this research is qualitative which focuses on understanding the phenomena observed. The qualitative approach was chosen because it is flexible and simple in defining concepts and offers opportunities for change when basic evidence is found.

This research is a type of qualitative descriptive research, it means that the information collected is in the form of vocabulary, sentences and images that have meaning. Qualitative data analysis is a systematic process of identifying and reviewing information from various sources such as interviews, field observations and document or literature reviews (Creswell, 2012). The aim of this process is to produce a report on research findings. The fact that the results of this research are presented orally indicates that this research is qualitative in nature. This qualitative research analysis is shaped by the words people write or speak and the actions they observe. Research that produces information summarized in the form of text, images or words is called descriptive research.

In this research, researchers used qualitative descriptive techniques. Researchers used qualitative descriptive analysis to analyse the idioms used in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie. The researcher then felt that the analytical method was the most appropriate approach for this research because it aims to analyse and investigate the various idiomatic expressions presented in the movie script and their meanings.

B. Roles of the Researcher

In this research, the researcher acts as an instruments and data collector from the idioms contained in the movie script of *The Good Dinosaur*.

C. Object of Study

In this research the researcher focused on idioms that have been found in the script of the movie and identified their meaning. The researcher focused on movie scripts as sources for identifying various idiomatic expressions in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie by Meg Lefauve as the script writer and Peter Sohn as the director which was shown in cinemas on November 10, 2015.

D. Sources of the Data

The data sources for this research are divided into two categories:

1. Primary Data

The primary source of this research consists of data is the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie is to be the main data



Title : *The Good Dinosaur* (2015)

Release date : released on November 27, 2015 on Disney+

Director : Peter Sohn

Starring : Raymond Ochoa
Jack Bright

Running Time : 1h 33m

Production Company: Walt Disney Picture

2. Secondary data

Secondary sources consist of existing data from summaries of script *The Good Dinosaur* that can be found in the internet and similar works experienced indirectly as a references.

E. The Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the documentary method is used to obtain information related to the research topic. This method was chosen because the researcher collected information from the film. The data collection steps are as follows:

1. Downloading script *The Good Dinosaur* movie which is transcribed by subscnt.
2. Reading the entire text in the script movies repeatedly, by reading the movie script repeatedly, researchers can better understand the content being analyzed.

3. Identify various idiom expression based on theory O'Dell and McCarthy.

The next step, the writer identifying the idiomatic expression found in the movie script, and match it to the script.

4. Cross-checking in dictionaries. The writer will be cross-checking the idiomatic expression in the dictionary of American idiom and phrasal verbs, Cambridge international dictionary of idiomatic expressions and the Oxford dictionary of idiomatic expressions.
5. Write down the script that contains idiomatic expressions. Writing dialog in a script that contains idiomatic expressions in the data collection method provide a strong foundation for analyzing the use of language in the movie dialogue in the script of *The Good Dinosaur*, uncovering hidden meanings.
6. Divided data into 6 idiomatic expressions types based on theory by McCarthy and O'Dell, writing data from research results into tables.

F. The Method of Analyzing Data

After Collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data by using some steps. In this research, the step of analyzing the data In analyzing the data were as follows:

1. Write down the idiomatic expressions that found from the the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie.
2. Understanding the context of idiomatic expressions in the movie script based on theory by McCarthy and O'Dell.
3. Classifying the idiomatic expressions into each type using theory from McCarthy & O'Dell (2010).

4. Finding the meaning of the idiomatic expressions that have been divided into each type.
5. Write down the conclusion After the data were displaying and interpreting than the writer drawn a conclusion. The conclusion was made clear in order to make the readers easier to know the result of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discussed the result and the discussion of the study. It showed the data finding of the idiomatic expression in *The Good Dinosaur* movie. Then, it is divided into several topics, as follows: finding the types, and finding the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

A. Findings

The purpose of this study is to find out the idiomatic expressions found in the movie. In this part, the researcher presents the findings of the research. The finding contains the types and the meaning of idiomatic expressions revealed in dialogue spoken by the characters in *The Good Dinosaur* script. The researcher used the theory based on McCarthy and O'Dell classification to find the types of idiomatic expression, also analyse the meaning based on the movie's script by the context of a situation and the researcher used idioms in the dictionary as a tool. If the researcher does not find the meaning of idioms in the dictionary, the writer will look for it on a trustworthy tool and reliable sources on the internet such as Cambridge online dictionary, Oxford online dictionary, Collins English online dictionary, or other online dictionaries. The data in these sections are displayed in the form of tables and brief explanations. Then the data can be obtained as follows:

1. Idiomatic expressions types found in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie

Table 4.1

The Distribution of the Use of Idiomatic Expression in Each Type

Idiom Expression Type	Number of Data	percentage
Fixed statement	18	56%
Proverb	11	34%
Simile	2	6%
Cliché	1	4%
Total Data	32	100%

The table above presents the use of idiomatic expressions in the term of the type of idiomatic expression. The researcher classifies the types of idiomatic expressions in *The Good Dinosaur* Movie by using the theory by McCarthy and O'Dell which divided idiomatic expressions into 6 types, namely: simile, binominals, proverb, cliché, fixed statement, Other Language. As described in the table 4.1, fixed statement type dominated the idiomatic expressions type. Therefore, it is written at the top because fixed statement is the most dominant idiomatic expressions used in *The Good Dinosaur* movie. Based on McCarthy and O'Dell theory, this type of idiomatic expressions can be used by speakers easily. The idiomatic expression such as got you, come on are often used in *The Good Dinosaur* movie.

The fixed statement idiom is often used in movies because it can add depth and richness to the dialogue. By using familiar phrases or expressions that have a specific meaning, filmmakers can quickly convey complex emotions or situations to the audience without having to explain them in detail. These idioms can also

help establish character traits, cultural backgrounds, or historical contexts effectively. Overall, using fixed statement idioms in movies can enhance the storytelling and make the dialogue more engaging for viewers.

2. The meaning of idiomatic expression in *The Good Dinosaur* movie

Table 4.2 Meaning of Slang

Script	Type	Meaning
get out there you prickle Bush	fixed statement	Telling someone to leave a place or situation
Come on out	fixed statement	To invite or encourage someone to exit from an enclosed space or to join others who are already outside
And we're all gonna take care of it together.	fixed statement	To convey a sentiment of goodwill and concern for someone's well-being.
Got you back	fixed statement	can imply trickery or deception, as in catching someone off guard or surprising them in some way.
youre all set	fixed statement	A colloquial expression used to indicate readiness, completion, and assurance that someone is fully prepared or equipped for something.
The river is not somethin' to mess around with there, Arlo.	proverb	Advises people to be mindful and respectful of the dangers posed by rivers, emphasizing the importance of safety and awareness.

Put your mark on there, Henry. You earned it.	proverb	Leave a positive impact and contribute something meaningful to the world.
By doin' somethin' big, for somethin' bigger than yourself.	proverb	Encourages actions that are purposeful, impactful, and directed toward making a meaningful difference
You always gotta mess me up	fixed statement	It has a profound emotional effect on them, often in a negative or overwhelming way.
Arlo wake up	fixed statement	A state of sleep to being awake and aware.
Sometimes you gotta get through your fear to see the beauty on the other side.	proverb	Encourages embracing challenges with courage and resilience, recognizing that growth and rewards often await those who push beyond their comfort zones
You gotta get over your fear, Arlo, or you won't survive out here!	proverb	A motivational statement urging someone to confront their fears in order to adapt, grow, and succeed in a challenging environment or situation.
As long as you can find the river, you can find your way home.	Simile	The "river" symbolizes a recognizable and reliable landmark or route
I just want to u get your fear	proverb	Overcome a person's fears or apprehensions.
You're me and more	Simile	Is like saying you are not just like me, but even better or more than me. its a way to express a strong connection and admiration for someone.

You've got some nerve comin'	fixed statement	saying someone being bold or audacious.
I... am still... going to squeeze the life out of you.	fixed statement	It means to put someone under a lot of pressure or stress
we've been watching you	fixed statement	Someone is physically observing you, possibly for security reasons or to monitor your actions.
Spot, watch this!	fixed statement	Asking someone to paying attention to something
you know, and the storm swept me up to a real high point and then left me at a higher revelation.	fixed statement	Bring someone to another place
Nash! Boundaries! This is my personal bubble.	fixed statement	A concept that helps explain how individuals navigate social interactions and maintain a sense of comfort
Take it easy , kid.	Cliché	Refer to relaxing, reducing stress, or not taking things too seriously, but it doesn't provide specific guidance or advice.
We ain't got time for babysittin'. We got longhorns to round up!	fixed statement	Versatile phrase with meanings related to gathering, organizing, increasing,
They just, hm -- they just wandered off	fixed statement	Describes unintentional movement away from a specific location or group, often without a clear purpose
If you pull my leg im gonna eat yours	proverb	It encourages respecting moments of calm or peace and not disrupting them unnecessarily.

I just hootin' and hollerin' to score off them rustlers. We'll cut dirt and get the bulge on 'em.	fixed statement	Describes loud and enthusiastic shouting or cheering, typically in a lively and spirited manner
Don't over think it.	proverb	Advise someone not to dwell too much on something
Hya! Giddyup! Come on now! Giddyup! Hya!	fixed statement	Informal expression used to urge someone or something to move faster
And I was scared doin' it -- if you ain't scared of a croc bitin' ya on the face, you ain't alive.	proverb	fear is a natural and important part of being alive, as it indicates your sense of self-preservation and awareness of danger
Listen kid, you can't get rid of fear. It's like Mother Nature.	proverb	Means that fear is something difficult to completely eliminate. Its like saying fear is natural emotion that can be challenging to get rid of.
But you can get through it. You can find out what you're made of.	proverb	It suggests that facing challenges helps you understand your own strengths and character
We're home, Spot.	fixed statement	It means that they arrived at their final destination

A phrase that can be considered as an idiomatic expression is a phrase that does not have an actual sentence. It can be seen at the table above, if it is interpreted word for word then the sentences will not be connected and if the original meaning is used then it will not be appropriate to the context and situation that is happening to the character. The idiomatic expression obtained above is the result of identifying the good dinosaur movie script which was then written in a

table and searched for its meaning according to the context of the events that are happening.

B. Discussion of The Finding

This section contains a discussion of the findings. The researcher used the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell to analyse idiomatic expression words in *The Good Dinosaur* movie.

Considering the first problem statement about the types of idiomatic expressions used in *The Good Dinosaur* movie, the researcher finds there are three types of idiomatic expressions employed in the movie. They are fixed statements, proverb, and simile. The percentage of fixed statement is 56%, proverb type is 34%, simile type is 6%, and Cliché type is 4%. The occurrence of fixed statement type dominated the idiomatic expressions type used in *The Good Dinosaur* Movie. The fixed statement idiom is often used in movies because it can add depth and richness to the script. By using familiar phrases or expressions that have a specific meaning, filmmakers can quickly convey complex emotions or situations to the audience without having to explain them in detail. These idioms can also help establish character traits, cultural backgrounds, or historical contexts effectively. Overall, using fixed statement idioms in movies can enhance the storytelling and make the dialogue more engaging for viewers.

Actually, we can actually find the use of these idiomatic expressions if we compare them with the social conditions of American families today. Fixed statement idioms are widely used by them, in *The Good Dinosaur* movie the movie director also uses fixed statements type of idiomatic expressions as the

dominant type. A study that examined idiomatic expression in movie also found that the dominant idiomatic expression used was the fixed statements type. This can be seen from the idiomatic expression research *Toy Story 4* movie from Pixar Animation Studios America which has the same industry with *The Good Dinosaur* movie by Galuh Sayekti (2023) who found that most of the idiomatic expression used in the *Toy Story 4* movie was fixed statements. Then, a study was conducted by Clarisa Azzahra (2022) who examined the *Frozen II* movie, that made by Walt Disney America and the result was that the most widely used idiomatic expression was the fixed statement type, which was as much as 48,3%. Therefore, it can be understood that this type of idiomatic expression is often used by movie from America.

However, such idiomatic expressions are not always used. In addition, the topic of conversation plays an important role in the choice of words in conversation. Even in informal conversation, when the subject of the speaker is a serious matter. On the other hand, such a cliché is the least common idiomatic expression in this movie. The percentage for this category is 4%.

The second formulation of the problem is regarding the meaning of idiomatic expression contained in *The Good Dinosaur*. The researcher takes some examples from the data to be explained as follows:

a. Fixed Statement

A fixed statement is a phrase with a specific meaning that cannot be substituted with other terms. This statement declares a pointer to a variable that can be moved and prevents the garbage collector from moving it. In this

analysis, the researcher found 18 examples of idiomatic expressions that classified Fixed Statements types. Below is the data that the researcher found in the movie.

1) You've got some nerve comin'

In everyday language, "nerve" can refer to a person's courage or boldness. The term "coming" generally refers to the act of approaching or arriving. if translated as it is it will not connect because in the scene that occurs Arlo feels hesitant to do what his father ordered. the phrase "nerve comin" here means he starts to feel nauseous because he is nervous about doing something his father asked.

2) Get out there you prickle bush

The word "get" has meaning to reach particular place and "out" can have several meanings depending on the context, it often means being away from home or a specific place. The phrase get out, also can have several meaning in the scene that occurs, Poppa shouts "Get out" to the egg that is about to hatch. so "get out" in here means to exit or go away from a place or to telling someone to leave a place.

3) Come on out

Each usage of "come" conveys the idea of movement, arrival, or transition in various contexts. The word "out" refers to being away from a specific place or not inside a location. This phrase is said when Arlo invites his brother to play outside, the phrase "come on out" is considered a fixed statement or idiom because it functions as a set. A fixed phrase that is used to convey a

particular action or invitation. It's not typically altered or varied in usage. For example, it's commonly used to invite someone to leave a place and join others.

4) And we're all gonna take care of it together

"Take" has meaning to move or transport something from one place to another and the word "care" is to provide for and look after someone or something, ensuring their needs are met. This phrase would have a different meaning if it was interpreted word for word, so in this context it must be combined into one because this phrase is used by Arlo's mother when her son is going to feed his livestock. "Come on out" is a fixed phrase that is used to convey a particular action or invitation. It's not typically altered or varied in usage

5) Got you back

In this scene Libby and Buck are watering the plants then they chase each other, and then Libby says "got you back" which here means sometimes, it can imply seeking revenge or getting back at someone who wronged you. the word "got" is the past tense and past participle of the verb "get," and its means to take or bring something and the word "back" means to move or go in the opposite direction from where one was. the words "Got your back" are considered as fixed statement idioms because they are a standardized phrase used in informal contexts. It is not typically altered or modified in its usage. The phrase is used as a whole unit to convey a particular idea, rather than being interpreted literally word by word.

6) You're all set

"You're all set" momma said to Arlo when Arlo was tasked with putting away the food and going into the chicken coop, momma tidied up Arlo's belongings then said "you're all set", those is a fixed expression used to indicate that everything is prepared, completed, or in order. It conveys that someone is ready or that all necessary arrangements have been made.

7) Spot watch this

The word “watch” has several meanings, depending on the context in this context the term “watch” refers to keep an eye on something to ensure it remains safe or to see what happens. Spot is Arlo's pet, he said "watch this" to spot because he was playing catch and told spot to pay attention to him.

8) Arlo wake up

In this scene, Arlo, who was sleeping, was woken up by his father to take him out. “wake up” is considered a fixed statement because it functions as a set, idiomatic phrase with a specific meaning that is well-established in everyday language. It is used in a consistent manner to express the act of becoming awake or alert. While “wake” and “up” have literal meanings, together in the phrase “wake up,” they form an idiomatic expression. The meaning of “wake up” as a whole is to stop sleeping or become alert, which is understood as a fixed action rather than being derived from the literal meanings of the individual words.

9) We've been watching you

In this scene, there are Arlo and Spot that have been watched over by an animal surrounded by other animals to protect it from existing threats. The phrase "Watching you" is a fixed statement idiom used to convey that someone is observing or paying close attention to another person. It is used as a whole unit and is not typically altered. While "watching" and "you" have literal meanings, the word "watching" means to observe and "you" refers to the person being addressed and together they form an idiomatic expression. The phrase is understood to mean that someone is keeping a close eye on or monitoring the person being addressed, often with a sense of scrutiny or vigilance.

10) You always gotta mess me up

In this scene there is Libby who is mocking Arlo because his body is small then Arlo says "you always gotta mess me up" which means it has a profound emotional effect on them, often in a negative or overwhelming way. the word "mess" can describe a situation that is problematic, confusing, or difficult to manage and the word "up" refers to movement or position towards a higher point or position. if interpreted as a word that matches its meaning a problem in a higher position and has no context with the scene that is happening. then the word is categorized as a fixed statement because it is bound to each other.

11) This is my personal bubble

The term "bubble" is a thin sphere of liquid enclosing air or gas. It forms when a gas is trapped in a liquid or when a liquid is forced to form a thin film

around a gas, and the term "personal" generally refers to anything related to an individual or their private life. This sentence is said by the bird of prey because he tells his friend not to disturb his area, the bubble here is likened to a personal space, the invisible boundary around a person that they expect others to respect. For example, in many cultures, people have an intuitive sense of how close others can stand to them before it feels invasive.

12) They just wandered off

The phrase "wandered off" is often considered a fixed statement because it has a specific, established meaning that is generally understood in the same way by speakers of English. The meaning of "wandered off" is predictable and consistent. When used, it usually implies that someone strayed from a location, often unintentionally or without planning to do so. Over time, "wandered off" has become a standard way to describe the act of moving away from a location in a casual or aimless manner, and this standard usage makes it a fixed statement.

13) Come on! Giddy up

When someone feels "giddy," they might experience a sensation of light headedness or dizziness. This can occur from spinning around, standing up too quickly, or sometimes as a side effect of certain medications. The word "up" indicates an increase or improvement in quantity, quality, or intensity. "Giddy up" is considered a fixed statement because it is a set phrase with a specific meaning and usage that is widely understood and recognized. This sentence

was uttered by Tyrex when leading longhorns away from an area threatened by predators.

14) Just hootin' and hollerin' to score off them rustlers.

In general, "hootin'" adds emphasis or flair to the expression, making it more informal give a colour in conversation. "Hollerin'" or "hollering" refers to making loud vocal sounds to attract attention, express emotions, or communicate over a distance, often in a spirited or enthusiastic manner. In this scene, Arlo is asked by Butch to go to a herd of longhorns to lure out the whereabouts of his enemy who is hiding. Arlo is told to shout, instead of using very loud shouting words they use "hootin and hollerin" where the wording is generally fixed and not easily altered without changing the meaning. Hootin and hollerin is a fixed expression because it has a specific and well-understood meaning in English, describing enthusiastic and loud vocal expressions.

15) We got longhorns to round up

The word "round" describes something that is circular or spherical and the word "up" it can refer to something being in a higher or more elevated state. in the scene that occurs the longhorns herding animals are followed by arlo and spot, then he says "we ain't got no time for baby sittin we got longhorns to round up", the word "round up" in the sentence can mean to collect or gather people or things together. The phrase "round up" is considered an idiomatic fixed statement because its meaning is not always directly derived from the individual word "round" and "up." In idiomatic expressions, the

combined meaning of the phrase often differs from the literal meaning of the words it contains. The phrase is used consistently in certain contexts with a specific meaning, which makes it an idiom. For example, in mathematics, "round up" always refers to increasing a number to the nearest higher value. Similarly, in the context of gathering, "round up" always refers to collecting or assembling.

16) I... am still... going to squeeze the life out of you.

"Squeeze" is a verb that means to press something firmly, typically with your fingers or hands, to compress it or extract something from it. The phrase "life out of you" typically refers to something or someone that drains your energy, vitality, enthusiasm, or happiness. When someone says "squeeze the life out of you," they are not talking about physically squeezing someone until they die. Instead, it metaphorically describes a situation where someone or something drains you emotionally, physically, or mentally to the point where you feel exhausted or overwhelmed. In the movie, Arlo says this dialogue when he is annoyed with Spot and Spot is being kind to him by giving him berries, but Arlo is still annoyed and says he will squeeze Spot live out.

The expression "squeeze the life out of you" is considered a fixed statement or idiom because it conveys a figurative meaning that is different from the literal interpretation of its words. This idiom is fixed because it has a set meaning that is widely understood in English-speaking cultures. It effectively communicates the intensity or severity of a situation where

someone or something is exerting significant pressure or causing considerable distress or exhaustion.

17) And the storm swept me up to a real high

“Swept” has a meaning clean or clear a surface and “up” has a meaning to increase or rise in value. This does not mean the Thunderclap is actually clean upwards. But the word swept here means bring, what is meant by Thunderclap is that the Storm brought him up so that he was no longer afraid. The phrase "swept me up" is considered a fixed expression or idiom because it has a specific, established meaning that is widely recognized and used in a consistent way within the English language.

18) We're home, spot

Arlo said we're home to spot not meaning they have arrived home, but they both have found the way to his house which is getting closer and they already feel that they are home. the word "home" refers to a place or state where one feels comfort, safety, and belonging. It's not necessarily a physical location but rather a feeling of being at ease and secure.

b. Proverb

Proverbs are short words that give advice or warnings and refer to events that most people have experienced. Their structure is fixed, and it is not always easy to derive meaning from words alone. Knowing proverbs is very important because it allows you to expand your vocabulary and improve your social skills. Knowledge of proverbs and their meanings is an important part of your preparation, as proverbs often appear in questions in various competitive exams.

Proverbs are short and well-known proverbs that are often used to describe a certain thing, usually in the form of a phrase. It includes both positive and negative situations. The researchers found Twelve examples of idiomatic expressions that were classified as “proverbs” in this analysis and three of them will be explained as follows:

1) The river is not something to mess around

In this scene, Arlo’s father tells Arlo who is about to fall into the river that the river is very dangerous so he tells Arlo to stay away from it. Proverbs often use metaphors or figurative language to express a broader truth. In this case, “the river” symbolizes something powerful or potentially dangerous, and “not something to mess around with” suggests caution or respect is needed. The river represents any significant or formidable force, situation, or challenge.

2) Put your mark here

The term mark is often interpreted as a visible indication or symbol used to denote something, such as a checkmark or a label. so with arlo and his family he can be said to have succeeded in becoming a good dinosaur is one who can put the mark over the tall building where they store food. but here "mark" is interpreted as a reference point used to measure or compare something.

3) By doin’ somethin’ big, for somethin’ bigger than yourself

The word “doin’ somethin’ big, for something bigger than yourself” does not mean that we do not really do anything as big as our physical body. Poppa said this to Arlo because it was to encourage Arlo who was always

afraid of everything. He encourages actions that are purposeful, impactful, and directed toward making a meaningful difference in the world or for a cause that is greater than one's personal aspirations. the term "by doing something big, something bigger than yourself" qualifies as a proverb or idiom because it conveys a profound message about the importance of pursuing goals or actions that have meaningful impact beyond individual concerns, reflecting broader human values and aspirations.

4) Sometimes you gotta get through your fear to see the beauty on the other side

The phrase "Sometimes you gotta get through your fear to see the beauty on the other side" conveys a message about overcoming obstacles or challenges in order to experience something positive or worthwhile. In this scene, Arlo is invited by his father to go outside in the dark that night. Of course Arlo was scared then his father stomped his foot so that many fireflies flew beautifully. It has meaning encourages embracing challenges with courage and resilience, recognizing that growth and rewards often await those who push beyond their comfort zones. It's a reminder of the potential for positive outcomes and personal fulfilment that come from facing fears and overcoming obstacles.

5) You gotta get over your fear or you won't survive

The phrase "You gotta get over your fear or you won't survive" means that overcoming your fears is essential for facing and succeeding in challenging situations. It suggests that fear can be a significant obstacle, and if you let it control you, it could prevent you from achieving your goals or even coping

with difficult circumstances. The sentences "You gotta get over your fear or you won't survive" could be considered a proverb because they contain a general piece of advice

6) I just want you to get your fear

This sentence was said by Arlo's father because Arlo felt he was not confident if he was not as great as his father, he was born with a different physical condition than his brother. then his father gave him advice "I just want you to get your fear" which means that Arlo must dare to face his fear and make sure that his fear does not limit Arlo from doing something.

7) Don't over think it

"Don't overthink it" carries a figurative meaning beyond the literal interpretation of the words. It advises someone not to analyze or ponder something excessively, which is a concept that isn't immediately obvious from the phrase's individual words. In the scene, Tyrex tells Arlo to attract the attention of birds of prey that will prey on the longhorns. Arlo is told to run into the middle of the herd of longhorns and then shout to attract the attention of the birds of prey. However, Arlo is too anxious and thinks that something bad will happen to him. It is commonly used in everyday language to convey the idea that excessive contemplation can be counterproductive. This makes it an idiomatic expression because it conveys a particular piece of advice or wisdom in a way that is understood culturally and contextually rather than literally. "Don't overthink it" is considered an idiomatic expression because it

uses figurative language to convey advice that is understood contextually, even though it is not as broad or moralistic as traditional proverbs.

8) If you ain't scared of a croc bitin' you on the face, you ain't alive

The phrase "If you ain't scared of a croc bitin' you on the face, you ain't alive" is considered a proverb because it conveys a piece of wisdom or insight through figurative language. The phrase uses vivid and dramatic imagery—a crocodile biting someone on the face—to make a broader point. It doesn't mean literally that one should be afraid of crocodiles, but rather emphasizes that fear and facing dangerous situations are part of being truly alive or experiencing life fully. In the scene that occurs, Arlo is jealous of Tyrex who has no fear and is very different from himself who is afraid of everything, then Tyrex tells that he also has fear because in the past he was bitten by a crocodile until his leg was almost cut off but he fought his fear. So, while this phrase uses a dramatic example for emphasis, its underlying message about fear and engagement with life aligns it with the nature of proverbs, which are designed to communicate wisdom and insight in a memorable way.

9) But you can get through it. You can find out what you made of

"But you can get through it" suggests that despite the difficulties or obstacles you're facing, there is hope and possibility for overcoming them. It implies that perseverance and effort can help you navigate through tough situations. "You can find what you're made of" means that by facing and overcoming challenges, you will discover your own inner strength, resilience, and capabilities. It's about realizing and understanding your true potential and

the qualities that define you when tested by adversity. Similar to many proverbs, this phrase serves to motivate and encourage people facing difficulties. Proverbs frequently aim to provide comfort and encouragement, and this phrase does just that by promoting the idea that personal strength can be discovered through adversity.

10) You can't get rid of your fear, it's mother nature

The phrase "You can't get rid of your fear, it's mother nature" means that fear is an inherent and natural part of human experience that cannot be completely eliminated. This phrase was said by Tyrex's father when he advised Arlo, Arlo felt that he was useless because he was small and often failed and this was because his fear of everything was very big. Then Tyrex's father said "you can't get rid of your fear, it's mother nature" which means rather than trying to eliminate fear completely, it's more realistic to accept it as a natural and inevitable part of life. Fear is a basic emotional response that has evolved as part of our survival mechanism. By referring to "mother nature," the phrase emphasizes that fear is a product of natural processes and human evolution. It's part of the biological and psychological framework that helps us respond to threats and challenges. In essence, the phrase is a reminder that fear is a natural and unavoidable emotion that plays a role in our lives. Rather than trying to completely get rid of it, the focus should be on understanding and managing it.

11) If you pull my leg im gonna eat yours

The word If you pull my leg im gonna eat yours does not mean Arlo is really pulling Butch legs. The meaning of if you pull my leg, I'm gonna eat yours is that Arlo has included Butch in his affairs with the promise of helping him, if Arlo messes around with Butch then Butch will be angry to Arlo. It encourages respecting moments of calm or peace and not disturbing them unnecessarily. This phrase is included in the proverb because it contains the message that don't disturb other living things if you do not want to be disturbed.

c. Simile

Similes are comparative expressions that always contain the words as or like. A simile is a figure of speech in which two completely unrelated things or ideas are directly contrasted using "like" or "as." With the aid of like or as, which are linguistic constructions that show equivalency, a simile is employed as a literary device to assert likeness. A proper simile makes an explicit comparison between two things that are sufficiently dissimilar from one another to make it seem unlikely that they could be compared. In this analysis the researcher found 2 data that find into the simile type which will be explained as follows :

1) As long as you can find the river, you can find your way home

The "river" symbolizes a recognizable and reliable landmark or route. Just as a river typically flows towards larger bodies of water like oceans or seas, finding the river means finding a path that can lead back to a known or safe place, metaphorically representing home. In this scene, Poppa and Arlo are

chasing Critter and Arlo is worried that they won't be able to return home. It is considered a simile because it uses "as" to compare finding the river to finding your way home. This comparison helps convey the idea that the river serves as a guiding path leading you back to your familiar place, similar to how certain truths or elements can guide you through life's challenges.

2) You're me and more

The term you're me and more has a meaning like saying you are not just like me, but even better or more than me. It is a way to express a strong connection and admiration for someone. In this scene, Arlo feels that he is weak, not strong like his Poppa, who looks bright and easy to get his marks. The phrase you are me and more is considered a simile because it directly compares two entities (you and me) using the words "like" or "as." Similes are figures of speech that compare two unlike things, often using the words "like" or "as" to highlight the similarities between them in a vivid or imaginative way.

d. Cliché

A cliché idiomatic expression is a phrase or saying that has been overused to the point where it has lost its originality, impact, and often its meaning. The characteristic of cliché is that cliché have been used so frequently that they have become predictable and lacking in originality. They are often relied upon as convenient phrases rather than crafted expressions. Because of their frequent use, clichés have lost their ability to evoke strong emotions or make a memorable impact on the listener or reader. They can feel stale or worn-out. In

this movie the researcher found 1 data considered as cliché which will explain as follows.

1) Take it easy, kid

"Take" can mean to physically grasp something with your hands and easy. The word "easy" primarily functions as an adjective in English, describing something that is not difficult, complicated, or challenging. In this scene, Arlo is worried about his fear which has not yet happened, he is afraid of running into the middle of a herd of Longhorn, he is afraid of being stepped on and trapped. Butch calms and encourages Arlo instead of using the words "just calm down kid", he says "take it easy kid". The meaning of that phrase is to encourage someone to relax, calm down, or not exert themselves too much. It's typically used in situations where there might be stress, tension, or urgency, and it suggests a need to approach things in a more relaxed or laid-back manner. The term "take it easy" is often considered cliché primarily because it's an overused phrase that lacks specificity and originality in its meaning. Because it's so widely known and used, "take it easy" doesn't offer any fresh or unique insight. It's a go-to phrase people use without much thought, making it predictable and unoriginal.

Each word has its own meaning, but in idiomatic expressions, the entire phrase is needed to find out the meaning in the idiomatic expressions used. As explained in the discussion above, researchers cannot find the message conveyed in a film if they do not know the meaning of the idiomatic expression. Researchers also cannot interpret words because idiomatic expressions are

constructions whose meanings are not the same as the combined meanings of their elements.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION.

In this last chapter, the researcher presented the conclusion based on the analysis and suggestion to the following researchers with the same topics and approach.

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that there are 6 types of idiomatic expression based on the theory of McCarthy and O'Dell (2010). This study revealed that 4 types of idiomatic expression exist: fixed statement, Proverb, simile, and cliché. This study found that fixed statement is the most frequent type of idiomatic expression used the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie. Then, the researcher focused on analyzing idiomatic expressions that appeared in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie to answer the statement of the problems.

The result showed there are 32 data of idiomatic expressions used in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie. The data were classified into 4 types of idiomatic expression. Those are fixed statement with 56%, proverb with 11%, simile with 6%, and cliché with 4%. The most dominant type of idiomatic expression used in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie is fixed statement. The reason the movie director using the fixed statement type as the most types is because fixed statement involves one word and another word are related, which can help to create depth and color to the script. Idiomatic expressions type fixed statement can also help to create a sense of authenticity and relatability, as it reflects the way that people actually speak in everyday conversation. However, it is

important to be mindful of the context in which idiomatic expression type fixed statement is used, as it may not be understood or appreciated by everyone. This is also written by Simone A. Sprenger in his book entitled *Fixed Expressions and the production of idiom*, he said that fixed statement has simple rule that can be understood by everyone (Sprenger, 2003). The fewest idiomatic expression used in the script of *The Good Dinosaur* movie is cliché, because the speaker needs the knowledge to know more words about this type of idiomatic expression, beside that cliché has its own pattern that cannot be changed.

B. Suggestion

Idiomatic expression is interesting to learn and to analyze especially in movies. Idiomatic expression has become a part of daily conversation to help convey messages, especially by students and young people. So, the researcher would like to suggest to the reader especially for students of English Department to analyze the idiomatic expression in other literary work such as song lyrics, drama, novel, poem, etc.

English movie can be media for learning, as stated by Indriyanti & Festi that movie is a media that can be used in the teaching and learning process, besides that movie can also improve the quality of learning media because movie is a media that can increase the student interest in learning the language (2023).

The teacher plays a crucial part in the educational process in assisting students in expanding their vocabulary. Students must not only acquire as many words as they can because learning is actually remembering, but they also need to retain those words in order to have a diverse vocabulary. As a result, comprehending the

traits of idiomatic expression is crucial for helping students learn vocabulary in an efficient manner and for understanding the context in which an idiom appears in a text or statement.

English movies in now play a big part in collegiate English language instruction. Due to the fact that movies gather a range of data, including text, images, animation, etc. From children to adults, most people around the world enjoy watching movies, making them the most popular literary work ever. Watching movies has proven to be a successful approach of teaching languages. A person's capacity to understand and learn more about anything is greatly enhanced when they are passionate about it.

Idiomatic expression is interesting to learn and to analyze especially in movies. Idiomatic expression has become a part of daily conversation to help convey messages, especially by students and young people. So, the researcher would like to suggest to the reader especially for students of English Department to analyze the idiomatic expression in other literary work such as song lyrics, drama, novel, poem, etc.

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APPENDICES

1. Script of The Good Dinosaur

In this appendices shows the contexts that are happening in the script for The Good Dinosaur Movie.

a. **Get out of there, you prickly Bush**

Momma and Poppa wait in excitement. And wait. Nothing. Buck appears out of nowhere, starts hitting the egg with his stick. **POPPA Get out of there, you little prickly bush!** Poppa chases Buck off the nest. ON THE LARGE EGG: A crack grows around the top... **POPPA** Alright, this is gonna be a big one!

b. **Poppa Come on out**

Poppa smiles, tips the egg to see tiny Arlo, clinging in fear to the bottom of the shell. **POPPA Come on out.** Arlo hesitantly steps out of the shell, like a cat stepping in water.

c. **MOMMA And we're all gonna take care of it together.**

That's Clawtooth Mountain. Poppa gestures to the fields. **POPPA** And this is our farm. Libby, Buck, and Momma gather round, looking at the big world outside. **MOMMA And we're all gonna take care of it together.**

d. **YOUNG BUCK Got you back!**

Buck spits water at her as she runs back and forth through the rows, taunting him. The whole field is soaked! Libby runs out of the field, and Buck sprays her with the little water he has left. **YOUNG BUCK Got you back!**

e. You're all set

But -- I -- I -- He groans, rolling his head in frustration. Arlo, also now 5, stands next to Momma by the field. She places freshly shucked corn into a BUCKET around his neck. **MOMMA You're all set.** She gives him a loving nuzzle.

f. The river is not somethin' to mess around with there

Arlo runs past Poppa heading straight toward the river! Poppa stretches out his tail, grabs Arlo, curling him up close. **POPPA Whoa! The river is not somethin' to mess around with there, Arlo. Be careful. What's the problem?**

g. Put your mark on there, Henry

P POPPA Now this will keep them rotten critters from stealin' our food, because I made this silo one hundred percent critter proof. **MOMMA Put your mark on there, Henry.** You earned it. YOUNG BUCK Yeah Poppa, do it! Come on.

h. You always gotta mess me up

He starts pounding Buck in the chest, but Buck is unaffected by the hits. **ARLO You always gotta mess me up!** Buck has had enough. BUCK Me?! He casually kicks his leg, the force throws Arlo to the ground.

i. Arlo. Wake up

The nighttime farm, peaceful. INT. CABIN - CONTINUOUS The family asleep in the cabin. POPPA Arlo. Arlo. Wake up.

j. Sometimes you gotta get through your fear to see the beauty on the other

Poppa walks further out into the field. He looks to Arlo. POPPA Sometimes you gotta get through your fear to see the beauty on the other side.

Poppa swishes his tail in the grass and HUNDREDS OF FIREFLIES fly up into the air! ARLO Wow! Poppa smiles, runs, whooping through the grass, fireflies lifting off all around him, like shimmering stars.

k. You gotta get over your fear, Arlo, or you won't survive out here!

Poppa makes a decision.

POPPA You had a job to do! ON ARLO: He knows he failed. Poppa is angry! We've never seen him like this, he's intense, intimidating. POPPA You gotta get over your fear, Arlo, or you won't survive out here! Poppa makes a decision.

l. As long as you can find the river, you can find your way home.

He stays very close to Poppa, trying to be tough. ARLO But Poppa, what if we get lost? Poppa stays intent on his tracking, still frustrated with Arlo. POPPA As long as you can find the river, you can find your way home.

m. I just wanted you to... get through your fear.

Poppa realizes he's gone too far. He stops. Goes to Arlo. POPPA It's -- it's okay. It's okay Arlo. I'm s -- I'm sorry. I just wanted you to... get through your fear.

n. You're me and more

I know you have it in you. ARLO But I'm not like you. POPPA You're me

and more. Arlo looks up to Poppa.

o. You've got some nerve comin'

He lifts Arlo out of the mud. POPPA Storm's gettin' worse, let's get you home. ARLO You've got some nerve comin' here... The boy stalks toward Arlo. But Arlo is angry, lunges at the critter.

p. We've been watching you

Hello. Arlo turns, startled. He looks around. ARLO Hello? VOICE (O.S.) We've been watching you. Arlo walks toward the voice, sees a COLLECTION OF CREATURES gathered on a tree.

q. Sport, watch this!

A light flickers in front of Arlo, it's a FIREFLY! ARLO Spot, watch this! Arlo brushes his tail through the tall grass.

r. Swept me up

He chases after the fireflies, jumping in the air trying to catch them in flight. Arlo joins him running through the meadow. The storm swept me up...

s. This is my personal bubble

I was at a real low point, you know, and the storm swept me up to a real high point and then left me at a higher RELEVATION. RAMSEY Nash! Boundaries! This is my personal bubble. BUTCH You got no business bein' out here.

t. Take it easy, kid

RAMSEY Take it easy, kid. ARLO Do you know where the river is? BUTCH What river? There's tons of rivers around these parts. ARLO B-By

u. We got longhorns to round up

Come with us, someone there might help you. **BUTCH We ain't got time for babysittin'. We got longhorns to round up!** Butch and Nash go back to their search.

v. They just wandered off

NASH I did not lose 'em, Ramsey! How many times I gotta tell you this? They just, hm -- they just wandered off! **BUTCH** And we still gotta find 'em. We can't help ya kid. Butch starts to move off.

w. If you're pulling my leg, I'm gonna eat yours

Spot lunges to the ground, grabbing a BUG. Eats it. **RAMSEY** Ah, dang. Butch towers over Arlo. **BUTCH Hey kid. If you're pullin' my leg, I'm gonna eat yours.** Suddenly Spot races around excitedly, barking.

x. Hootin and Hollerin'

BUTCH I need you to keep on the dodge and sidle up the lob lolly past them hornheads, just **hootin' and hollerin'** to score off them rustlers. We'll cut dirt and get the bulge on 'em.

y. Don't over think it

You hold your ground. Don't move. **ARLO** Don't move? What if they have claws and big teeth? **BUTCH Don't over think it.** He pushes Arlo out into the field! Arlo, with Spot on his back, goes a few steps, but does not want to do this.

z. Giddy up

RAMSEY Nash! The herd! Hya! Hya! Ramsey and Nash go after the herd,

leaving Arlo behind. **NASH** Hya! Giddyup! Come on now! Giddyup! Hya!

RAMSEY Let's go!

aa. if you ain't scared of a croc bitin' ya on the face, you ain't alive.

Butch clocks this moment, waits. **ARLO** I'm done being scared. **BUTCH** Who said I'm not scared? That surprises Arlo. **ARLO** But you took on a croc.

BUTCH And I was scared doin' it -- if you ain't scared of a croc bitin' ya on the face, you ain't alive.


bb. Listen kid, you can't get rid of fear. It's like Mother Nature. You can't beat her or outrun her. But you can get through it. You can find out what you're made of.

BUTCH Listen kid, you can't get rid of fear. It's like Mother Nature. You can't beat her or outrun her. But you can get through it. You can find out what you're made of.

cc. We're home

ARLO We're home, Spot. **A HOWL GOES UP.** Arlo and Spot turn and see the same human figure in the distance. Then, more figures surround him -- a **MOTHER**, and **TWO CHIL**

2. Lampiran Usulan Tema dan Pembimbing Skripsi


YAYASAN PEMBINA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG
UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI
 JALAN GAJAH RAYA NO. 40 SEMARANG

USULAN TEMA DAN PEMBIMBING SKRIPSI

Yth. Ketua Program Studi *)

1. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris
2. Pend. Bahasa dan Sastra Jawa di Semarang

Dengan hormat,

Yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini,

N a m a : Salma Tsabita Dewi

N P M : 20420015

bermaksud mengajukan tema skripsi dengan judul :

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE SCRIPT OF
THE GOOD DINOSAUR MOVIE

Selanjutnya, dosen pembimbing skripsi kami serahkan sepenuhnya kepada Ketua Progd., dengan keputusan pembimbing :

1. Indri kstantimah, S.S., M. Hum.
2. Rr. Festi Himatu karima, S.S., M. Hum.

Menyetujui,
 Ketua Program Studi,
Dr. Rahmawati. S
 NIP./NPP.

Semarang, 2024
 Yang mengajukan,
Salma Tsabita Dewi

3. Lampiran Approval

APPROVAL

This final project entitled "**An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Script of *The Good Dinosaur* Movie**" written by:

Name : Salma Tsabita Dewi
NPM : 20420015
Study Program : English Education Study Program
Faculty : Faculty of Language and Art Education

Was approved by the advisor of the English Education Study Program of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of Universitas PGRI Semarang on:

Day :

Date :

Advisor I,



Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP.197912222005012004

Advisor II,



Rr. Fest Hirpatu K., S.S., M.Hum.
NPP.088201214

4. Form Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing 1



FORM BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

Nama : Salma Tsabita Dewi
 NPM : 20420015
 FAKULTAS/ PRODI : FPBS / Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
 DOSEN Pembimbing : 1. Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum.
 2. Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M. Hum

NO.	Waktu Bimbingan	Materi yang dikonsultasikan	Tanda Tangan Pembimbing
1.	Senin 15 Januari 2024	Bimbingan Topik	
2.	Senin 21 Mei 2024	Proposal	
3.	Kamis 6 Juni 2024	proposal	
4.	Kamis 4 Juli 2024	proposal : ok	
5.	Kamis 18 Juli 2024	Chap 1, 2, 3 : Revised	
6.	Rabu 31 Juli 2024	Chap 1, 2, 3 : ok	
7.	Rabu 14 Agustus 2024	Chap 4, 5 : Revised	
8.	Jum'at 27 Agustus 2024	Chap 4, 5 : Revised	
9.	Kamis 3 Oktober 2024	Chap 4, 5 : Revised	
10.	Kamis 10 Oktober 2024	Chap 4, 5 Revised	
11.	Selasa 15 Oktober 2024	Chap 4, 5 Revised	
12.	Rabu 20 Oktober 2024	Chap 4, 5 Acc	

5. Form Bimbingan Dosen Pembimbing 2


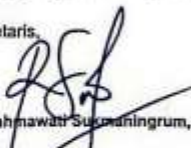
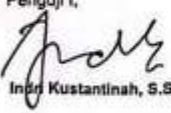
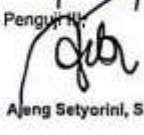



KARTU BIMBINGAN FINAL PROJECT
MAHASISWA UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG

NAMA : Salma Tsabita Dewi
 NPM : 20420015
 FAK/PROGDI : FPBS/PEND. BAHASA INGGRIS
 DOSEN PEMBIMBING II : Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M.Hum.

NO	WAKTU BIMBINGAN	MATERI YANG DIKONSULTASIKAN	TANDA TANGAN
1.	Senin 15 Januari	judul ok	
2.	Kamis 6 Juni 2019	Revisi dlm.	
3.	Selasa 23 Juli 2019	Proposal	
4.	Rabu 31 Juli 2019	Proposal	
5.	Rabu 14 Agustus	Chap 1, 2, 3 Revised	
6.	Kamis 26 Agustus	Chap 1, 2, 3 Revised	
7.	Senin 3 Oktober	Chap 1, 2, 3 Revised	
8.	Senin 15 Oktober	Chap 1, 2, 3 ok	
9.	Jumat 8 Nov 2019	Chap 4, 5 Revised	
10.	Rabu 13 Nov 2019	Chap 4, 5 Revised	
11.	Kamis 14 Nov	Chap 4, 5 ok	
12.			
13.			
14.			
15.			

6. Lampiran Berita Acara

	<p>YAYASAN PEMBINA LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN PERGURUAN TINGGI PGRI SEMARANG FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN BAHASA DAN SENI UNIVERSITAS PGRI SEMARANG Kampus : Jalan Sidedadi Timur Nomor 24 Semarang Indonesia. Telp. (024) 8448217, 8316377 Faks. (024) 8448217 Website: www.upgris.ac.id</p>						
BERITA ACARA UJIAN SKRIPSI							
Pada hari ini Kamis 21 November 2024, berdasarkan susunan tim penguji skripsi :							
1. Nama : Sili Musarokah, S.Pd., M.Hum. Jabatan : Ketua							
2. Nama : Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.Pd. Jabatan : Sekretaris							
3. Nama : Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji I)							
4. Nama : Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M. Hum Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji II)							
5. Nama : Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd Jabatan : Anggota (Penguji III)							
Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah telah diuji skripsinya. <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 40%;">Nama : Salma Tsabita Dewi</td> <td style="width: 60%;">Fakultas : FPBS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N.P.M : 20420015</td> <td>Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Program Pendidikan : Strata 1</td> </tr> </table>		Nama : Salma Tsabita Dewi	Fakultas : FPBS	N.P.M : 20420015	Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris		Program Pendidikan : Strata 1
Nama : Salma Tsabita Dewi	Fakultas : FPBS						
N.P.M : 20420015	Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris						
	Program Pendidikan : Strata 1						
Judul skripsi : AN ANALYSIS IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN THE SCRIPT OF THE GOOD DINOSAUR MOVIE							
Nilai :							
Demikian berita Acara Ujian skripsi dibuat untuk diketahui dan dipergunakan seperlunya oleh pihak-pihak yang berkepentingan.							
Ketua  Sili Musarokah, S.Pd., M.Hum.	Sekretaris  Dr. Rahmawati Sukmaningrum, S.Pd., M.						
Penguji I,  Indri Kustantinah, S.S., M.Hum	Penguji II,  Rr. Festi Himatu Karima, S.S., M. Hum						
Penguji III,  Ajeng Setyorini, S.S., M.Pd							
							

7. Lampiran Approval Ratification

RATIFICATION

This Final Project entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Script of *The Good Dinosaur*" written by Salma Tsabita Dewi (20420015) has been ratified by the team of examiners of the Faculty of Language and Arts Education of Universitas PGRI Semarang:

Chairperson/
Dean of FBS


Ika Siti Masarokah, S. Pd., M.Hum.
NPP. 107801314

Head of English
Education Study Program


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