

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Most people spend time talking, listening and responding to socialize with others. Using language is an inseparable part of human life. Children around the world begin to get to know words around the same age and follow the same process in language development. Therefore language is very important in human life. And linguistic is one part that explained about language.

According to Sipayung and Pangaribuan (2019:27) English is rapidly gaining status as a global language, because using English the easiest way to communicate with people from other countries about any aspect of human life such as education, science, business, technology, culture and also another aspect that used in Indonesian people. In response to this, therefore, in Indonesia, English very important to mastering. English is the most important means of International communication. People from all over the world speak English when they meet each other in every international meeting, workshop, conference, or commerce. In every products' leaflet we could see some sentences or words of English. It is because English is the biggest language in the world. English becomes the most essential language in the world.

Almost all people from many different countries use it to communicate. For that reason, it is important for people to master English orally and written, in order to be able to communicate and socialize with the world community. As the consequence, all countries in the world use English as one of the subjects studied at school. The purpose is to make the young generation competent in English even though passive or active English, whether to speak fluency or just to

understand what people say or to write their opinion to express their idea. Accordingly, people need a language which is understood by the two sides, the speaker and his or her counterpart.

This fact will occur when the speakers are from different backgrounds of nations, races, and languages. In this case, the international languages are very badly needed, especially the international ones that are most widely spoken in the world. One of the languages, which are the most widely spoken in the world, is the English language. This is in line with the Ramelan's statement: Out of the following foreign languages like, Russian, French, German, and Chinese we have opted for English since it is the most widely used language in politics, business, trade, and the diplomatic circle (Ramelan, 1992:3) Languages differ from each other in such a way that the members of one speech community usually do not understand the speakers of other speech communities.

According to Sitorus (2015:132) To be good in English, we have to know the grammar because it is one of the basic elements in English some terms included in grammar are part of speech, sentence, elliptical construction (Elliptical English Sentence), gerund, to infinitive, voice and etc. According to Wierzbicka (2006:3) English is the language of international air traffic control and the chief language of world publishing, science, and technology. If we search of work, we must know English language such as active or passive English. In Indonesian English is not as a second language but English is a foreign language.

Linguistic is the science of language or the science of being make language the object of study. Linguistic is to describe language in all aspects, but not to show or make rules of speaking truth. To understand the meaning of language, we must have knowledge of semantics. According to Richard and Schmidt (2002: 283) define linguistics is the study of language is a system of human communication. According to Odgen (2009:1), Linguistics is the formal study of

language. Its main sub-disciplines are, syntax, the study of sentence structure; semantics, the study of meaning; pragmatics, the study of word structure, sociolinguistics, the study of language in its social context; phonology, the study of sounds systems; phonetics, the study of the sounds of speech.

Semantics is a science that studies about the meaning of a word. Semantics have important role for linguistics particularly pertaining with meaning. Semantics science, there are some things to review lay mainly on the meaning of a word. Assume that the meaning becomes part of the language, then semantics a part of the linguistics that studying about linguistic signs with marked things. Siregar (1992: 2) stated that “Semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, or sentences in the language or semantics is the study of meaning in language.”

An idioms is a group of words established by usage as having a meaning not deducible from those of the individuals words. A characteristic mode off of expression in music or art. Expressions is someone’s opinion that can be conveyed through many things such as facial expressions, body language, and phrases. This is used by someone to convey a message so that it is easier for the listener. An idioms or commonly known as the idiomatic expressions can be found in every language. Especially in English, so many idioms have been found. The idiomatic expressions are an informal form of English that has a different meaning from the true meaning. Learning about the idiomatic expressions enables people to understand the meaning of the speaker, besides being able to make people who use English as a second language look like native speakers. Hurford (2007: 328) argues that idiomatic expressions are multi-words phrases which that combines the literal senses of the individual words in each phrase.

People can express language in many aspects such as in daily conversation, movie, poetry, and music. In this study, movie becomes an object of the study. In our life, we are often

watching film. Film is one of the literary works where the function is to entertain and to gain information. As with books or other printed works, photographs, sound recordings, paintings or other artwork, film is a conductor of information to the society. The information presented in a film providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre or the theme, film always leaves moral message to people that can be absorbed easily. Also, understanding a film can be easier than reading a written text like a book. So film is strategically used for communication tools for many people. Film is also a conductor of information to the society. In all these aspects there are so many sentences that contain idiomatic expressions. In movie, many people like watching movie but there are also many people do not understand or misinterpret the meaning of the sentences sent up by the cast in the movie. In the movie the writer focuses on the idiomatic expressions found because the idiomatic expression used in everyday English conversation and the natural part of language and used by native speaker not only on special occasions but in every each occasion. The writer chose the movie because the movie is suitable for everyone, especially children. Besides, there are many idiomatic expressions found in the movie. Therefore, the idiomatic expressions of the movie must be translated correctly so as not to make people confused about it.

Based on the writer's experiences so the writer interested in conducting study entitled "*The Analysis of Translation Idiomatic Expression in Movie Script Onward*"

1.2. The Problems of the Study

The problem of the study in this research in formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions are found in the movie script Onward?
2. 'What type of Idiomatic expressions is the most dominant used in Onward movie?

1.3. The Objective of the Study

From the background of the study above the objectives of the study is: To find out types of idiomatic expressions are used in *Onward* movie and idiomatic expressions that is the most dominant used on *Onward* movie

1.4. The Scope of the Study

In this study, the writer use semantics theory that focuses on idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions can be found in novel, movie, song and poetry. But in this study, the writer only focuses on the movie with the title *Onward* movie by using of Lim (2004: 15) proposed six types of idioms, phrasal verb, prepositional verb, idioms with verbs as keywords, idioms with adjectives as keywords, idioms with noun as keywords and idiomatic expressions.

1.5. The Significances of the Study

1. Theoretically

The result of this study can give a description about types of Lim's idiomatic expressions found in the *Onward* movie of English education Department University of HKBP Nommensen.

2. Practically

- 1) For the writer who analysing this study knowing all about idiomatic expression.
- 2) For the students, can be useful as a piece of basic information to learn idiomatic expressions.
- 3) For the university, As the reference for the other writer who will examine "movie" from the other side like the study about the values and language styles. And also the reference for other writer who wishes to conduct the study related to idiomatic expression.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting this research, the writer will explain the related material to this study in order to strengthen this study. The theories used in this context are aimed to give clear concept how to reach the goals of the research. It is very important to discuss and clarify the concept and theories, so that the readers can get point clearly. Theoretical framework of this thesis is present and discuss as the following:

2.2 Language

Language is a tool of communication in daily activities. People cannot communicate in any real sense without language. Because language help the people to socialize with each other and can give some kind of information. Language is used to convey the messages, to interact with others, to express a lot of ideas as well as to achieve desired intention.

According to Mullany (2010: 114) stated that is the material to be observed that gives insight into how language works, and almost only access to linguistics workings the mind is through that same medium.

According to Brown (2000: 5) “language is system which includes spoken or written symbols that can be used as a tool to communicate with each other I people community. Therefore, without language, people cannot express the feeling and sharing with other people around the world”.

According to Richard and Schmidh (2010: 311) language uses for many purposes and the system of human communication which consist of the structured arrangement of sounds into larger units, examples morphemes, words, sentences, utterances.

Based on the definition above, the writer can conclude that language is a system of sounds and words that is combined by meaningless into meaningful structure used by human thoughts and feelings in communication.

2.3 Linguistics

Linguistics is the scientific study of language concerned with the nature of language and communication and its structure, including phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.

According to Abrams (1999: 140) “Linguistics is the systematic study of the elements of language and principles governing the combination and organization.” According to Chrystal (1997: 18) “human language are usually referred to as natural languages, and the science studying is linguistics”, linguistics is about language the major works in linguistic theory have seldom been analysed and synthesized as language.

According to Richard and Schmidt (2002: 343) define linguistics as the study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics includes many different areas approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation such as sound systems (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics). Meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics)

According to Chomsky (2005:2-3) stated that linguistics is concerned primarily with an idea speaker-listener, in a completely homogeneous speech purposes and the system of human perfectly an is unaffected by such grammatically, irrelevant conditions memory limitations, distractions, shifts of attention and interest, and error (random characteristic) in knowledge of the language in actual performance

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that linguistics is the scientific study of language and systematic study of the elements language system of human communication.

2.4 Semantics

Semantic is one of the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of the words, sentence structure and symbols.

According to Griffiths (2006: 1), “semantics is one of the two main branches of linguistics studies. Basically, it is the study of meaning. Semantics as the study of word meaning and sentence meaning.” According to Kreidler (1998: 2) states that semantics is concerned with the comprehension of individual speakers of a language that enable people to communicate with one another”

Webster (1992: 164) stated that “semantics is scientific study of the ration between sign, symbols and the meaning, or denote and of behaviour in it psychological and sociological aspect

as it is influenced by sign. Chaer (2002: 2) stated that “semantics is one of field of study in linguistics which learn about meaning. It means that the meaning of unities of language such as word, phrase, clause, sentence and speech.”

Based on the definition above, the writer concluded that semantics is scientific study of between sign, symbol, and the meaning or denote and of behaviour in it psychological and sociological aspect as linguistics meaning.

Yule (2006:112), states that semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases and sentences. In Yule semantic analysis, there are phrases or expressions consisting of more than one word or sentence, whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meanings of the individual words. For these expressions, the usual semantic rules for combining meanings do not apply. Such expressions are called idioms. Idiom is a phrase or a sentence whose meaning cannot be literally translated. Idiom is one aspect of semantics that is sometimes difficult for people, especially students to understand. According to Fromkin and Rodman(2007:185), idiom is often difficult to translate because the meanings of idiom cannot be inferred.

2.5 Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic expressions are a type of informal language that has a meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expressions, the phrase or expressions whose meaning can't be understood from the ordinary meanings of words in it. McCarthy and O'Dell (2003:6) state that idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words, example: the idiom “drive somebody round the bend” means “make somebody angry or frustrated”, but we cannot know this just by looking at their words.

Lazar (2006: 3) says that idiomatic expression is a group of words that the meaning cannot be translated word by word. If it is translated literally, the sense of the meaning cannot be

transferred into the target language correctly. According to (Lim, 2004) idioms is also defined as a group of words strung together to assume a specific meaning of different from the meaning each individual word. Based on all definitions of idiom above, the writer concludes that idiom is an expression, a word, phrase, or sentence whose meanings cannot be understood by individual word but must be learned as a whole.

2.5.1 Types of Idiomatic Expression

Idioms have been categorized by many scholars with different classes, Lim (2004: 15) proposed six types of idiom, they are:

1. Phrasal Verb

Brown (2002:45) stated that Phrasal Verb is a phrase which contains of a verb and other elements such as adverb or preposition and the meaning itself cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part (the original meaning of the elements), but its meaning retract a statement. Phrasal Verbs are mostly used in formal and informal; spoken and written language. The examples of phrasal verbs can be found in call on, put off, do away with.

2. Prepositional phrases

Downing and Locke (2006: 532) stated that prepositional phrase has definition that a phrase marked with a preposition and followed by its complements, particularly a noun phrase represented by a noun, a pronoun, an adverb, an adjective a prepositional phrase.

3. Idioms with verbs as keywords

Types of idiom uses verb to emphasize the idiom. Verb is a word or phrase that describes an action, condition, or experience. The examples of this type of idiom can be found in come in handy, fight shy of, leave much to be desired.

4. Idioms with nouns as keywords

Types of idiom uses noun as the keyword. Noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or quality. The example of this idiom can be found in a blessing disguise and child's play.

5. Idioms with adjectives as keywords

This type of idioms uses adjectives to emphasize the idiom itself. Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. For example, the idioms in cold comfort, wishful thinking, plan sailing; well manner, empty headed.

6. Idiomatic pairs

Wyatt (2008: 96) mentioned that an idiomatic pairs is an idioms formed by two words which contains of adjectives, nouns, and adverbs that united together to form an idiom sentence. The examples are in safe and sound, aches and pains, sink or swim.

For this study, the writer chooses a theory proposed McCarthy and O'Dell (2010:22-32) divide the idioms into eight types of idioms as

follows:

- a. *Similes* are expressions which compare two things; they always include the words as or like,

example:

1. My brother's **as thin as a rake** (extremely thin)
2. I don't want to go by car with lizzie. She drives **like a maniac** (drives fast and badly)

- b. *Binomials* are type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually "and",

example:

we always say black and white **black and white** (separate and clear)

c. *Trinomials* are a similar type of idiom, in which three words are joined, example: I've looked here, there and everywhere for my glasses but can't find them.

d. *Proverbs* are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which gives or warnings,

example:

1. A: we all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a situation.

B: yes, **where there's a will there's a way** (if we really want to achieve something, we can)

2. A: what a day! My car broke down and my wallet has been stolen.

B: **it never rains but it pours.** (problem always happen together)

e. Euphemisms are type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant,

example:

1) To talk about subjects which may upset or offend, such death.

It was obvious he was **not long for this world**, but he never lost his sense of humor. (going to die soon)

2) To avoid using direct words for body functions.

I'm just going to **spend a penny**. (use the toilet [UK public toilet used to charge a penny.])

3) For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.

My boss was **effing and blinding** because he had lost a confidential

report. (swearing)

4) By the media or political institutions to tone down unpleasant situations.

Many soldiers have made **the supreme / ultimate** sacrifice for their country. (died)

- f. *Cliché* are a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations, example: It's not over until the fat lady sings. (you cannot be sure what will happen until the very end of something, often a sporting event. The expression refers to a long opera which ends with a female singing the final song)
- g. *Fixed statements* are expressions that you can often hear and use fixed statements in everyday conversation, example: Get your skates on!

So, it can be said that the word in an idiom can have literal or idiomatic meaning when its word apply in other sentences. In other word, an idiom can have two meaning that are literal meaning and idiomatic meaning. Mostly, the literal meaning of an idiom refers to denotative meaning whereas the idiomatic meaning refers to connotative meaning.

2.6 Media

Media comes from Latin and is the plural form of the word medium which literally means intermediary or introduction. So it can be understood that the media is an intermediary or introduction from the sender to the recipient of the message.

According to Maimunah (2010: 284), media is a means of storing messages or information to the public by using various graphic communication elements such as text or

images or photos. According to Dewi Immaniar Desrianti (2012:78), media is any form used to transmit information. According to Rossi and Biddle in (Utari, 2014:102), Media consist of physical aids to tell content of teaching material from script films, tape recorder, cassette, films, slides, photographs, pictures, graphics, television and computer. Educational media are those used to support the processes of education, whereby teachers attempt to induce learning in students. Media can be concluded as an intermediary means

Used to convey messages from message senders to message recipients.

2.6.1 Types of Media

1. Print Media

The term 'print media' is used to describe the traditional or "old-fashioned" print-based media that today's parents grew up with, including newspapers, magazines, books, and comics or graphic novels. Historically, only wealthy publishers had access to sophisticated type-setting technologies necessary to create printed material, but this has changed in recent years with the widespread accessibility of desktop publishing software and print-on-demand publication services such as Lulu.com (LINK). More recently, electronic book readers such as the Amazon Kindle which store hundreds of books on a single device and which allow readers to directly download books and newspapers have become popular.

2. Television

Television has been entertaining American families for over fifty years. In the beginning, there were few programs to pick from, but today, there are literally hundreds of general and specialty channels to choose from and thousands upon thousands of programs. Where it was once the case that programs had to be watched at the time they were broadcast on a television, this is no longer the case. Today, viewers can summon a movie or television episode whenever they want, through many cable or satellite services' pay-per-view or free on-demand services.

They may also download or stream episodes from the Internet and watch them on their computers. Viewers may use DVR (digital video recorder) devices, such as a Tivo to record programs at one time and watch them at another time. Viewers with certain cell phones may even watch programs through their cell phones.

3. Movies

Movies (films) are the oldest form of motion picture technology capable of capturing lifelike video-style images. Originally, movies could only be consumed at a neighborhood movie theater, but these days movies are widely available for people to consume in their homes, on their computers, and even in through their telephones. Commercial movies are broadcast on television, and via cable and satellite services which may feature High Definition (HD) video resolution and sound, essentially allowing the movie theater experience to be replicated in a home theater environment. Commercial movies are also distributed on DVD and Blu-Ray disks, which can be rented from stores and through-the-mail services such as Netflix, and through downloadable computer files, which can be legally downloaded from movie rental services such as Amazon and iTunes or streamed through Netflix or on-demand cable services. Home movies produced by amateurs with inexpensive video cameras are now also widely available through video sharing websites such as YouTube.com and Vimeo.com.

4. Video Games

Available since the early 1980s, video games have only grown in popularity among youth. Today's games make use of advanced graphics and processors to enable three dimensional game play featuring highly realistic landscapes and physics simulations, and the ability to compete against other players through a network connection. Modern video games are immersive, exciting and increasingly interactive. Players feel like they really are in the situation

because of the life-like graphics and sounds. Through video games, youth can extend their pretend play, as they become soldiers, aliens, race car drivers, street fighters, and football players

2.6.2 Movie

Film is informal language of Movie. Many experts define Movie in different way. Hornby (2006:950) film means a series of film picture recorded with sound that tells a story, shown at cinema/film. Film is a term that encompassed individual motion pictures, the field of film as an art form, and the motion pictures industry. Films are produced by recording image from the world with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or special effect.

Jack Lonergan (2015: 10) notes that Movie is photographic process, involving the effects of lighting and chemical on sensitive paper. Meanwhile according to American Heritage Dictionary of English Language, Movie also called as motion picture. Motion picture is a series images viewed in sufficiently rapid succession to create the illusion of motion and continuity. According to Cambridge Dictionary movie is a Movie shown in cinema or television. The purpose of movie are giving information, telling story and for other communicating.

2.6.3 Genres of Movie

According to Pratista (2008: 13) stated that There are several genres of movie as follows:

1. Action

Pratista (2008: 13-14), Action films are film shows that deal with exciting, tense, dangerous scenes and have a fast story tempo in the story. Action films mostly have scenes of a race against time, shootouts, fights, races, explosions, chases and other thrilling physical actions.

The action genre is one of the most adaptive genres compared to other genres, it can be seen that this generation is able to combine with all parent genres, such as: adventure, thriller, crime, science fiction, drama, comedy, war, fantasy, and disaster. Action films have a high risk of production costs because they use popular stars and spectacular action scenes.

2. Drama

Drama films are a genre that is widely produced because the range of stories presented is very wide. Drama films generally have a relationship with the setting, story-themes, characters, and atmosphere that frame real life. Conflict can be shaped by the environment, yourself, or nature. The stories are often emotional, dramatic, and able to make viewers cry.

3. Drama

Pratista (2008: 15), Drama films are a genre that is widely produced because of the wide range of stories presented. Drama films generally have a relationship with the setting, story-themes, characters, and atmosphere that frame real life. Conflict can be shaped by the environment, self, or nature. The stories are often emotional, dramatic, and able to make the audience experience

4. History

This genre generally has the theme of the past (history) with the background of a story of a kingdom, major events or figures that have become myths, legends or biblical stories. Large-scale (colossal) films are often shown lavishly and magnificently, and involve hundreds, to thousands of extras, a variety of costumes with unique accessories, as well as variations in war attributes such as swords, shields, spears, helmets, horse-drawn carriages, arrows, and so on.

Historical epic films also present a lot of large-scale fighting action that lasts a long time. The main character is usually a heroic figure who is brave and respected by all his opponents. The biographical genre is a development of the historical epic genre. However, unlike biographies, the level of accuracy of stories in historical epic films is often sacrificed.

5. Horror

Pratista (2008: 16-17)The main purpose of making horror films is to arouse fear, give surprise, and terror that can leave an impression on the hearts of the audience. In general, the plot of a horror film is simple, such as presenting a story about human efforts to fight against evil forces related to the supernatural dimension or the dark side of humans. In general, this horror film uses antagonist (non-human) characters who are physically frightening with terrorists in the form of humans, supernatural beings, monsters, to aliens.

Usually, this horror film is combined with several film genres such as the supernatural genre, which is a film genre which involves supernatural beings (ghosts, vampires, or werewolves), science fiction, which is a film genre in which extraterrestrials (aliens, zombies, or mutants) are involved. and thriller, which is a film genre that involves a psychopath. In general, the atmosphere of horror film settings tends to be in a dark room or place which is also supported by the presence of gripping music illustrations with teenagers and adults as the target audience in this horror film.

6. Comedy

Since long time ago, comedy films have been the most popular genre among all other film genres, because comedy is a type of film that has the aim of provoking laughter in the audience, so that it can provide its own entertainment for the audience. In general, comedy

films contain light dramas with exaggerated actions, situations, language and characters. In addition, comedy films always have a satisfying ending.

7. Criminals and Gangsters

In general, this crime and gangster film deals with several acts or criminal acts such as bank robbery, theft, extortion, gambling, murder, competition between groups, and the actions of underground groups working outside the legal system. These types of films are largely inspired by the true stories of the lives of big criminals who have become the talk of the public. Not only that, these crime and gangster films often emphasize inhuman or sadistic acts of violence, where crime and gangster films are different from action genre films.

8. Musical

Pratista (2008: 18), A film with a musical genre refers to a combination of elements of music, song, dance and choreography that are integrated into the story. In the use of music accompanied by lyrics that blend with the song, it supports the storyline that is presented in the film. Movies with musical genres usually carry more general light stories such as romance, success and popularity that exist in everyday life and are experienced by many people. This musical film has a target audience that is more aimed at family audiences, adolescents, and children.

9. Adventure

Adventure genre films tell stories of travel, exploration of a tourist object or expedition to a place that has never been visited. In this adventure genre film, it presents a panoramic view of exotic nature such as jungle, mountains, savanna, desert, ocean and remote islands.

10. Horror Film

Horror Films are unsettling films designed to frighten and panic, cause dread and alarm, and to invoke our hidden worst fears, often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in a cathartic experience. Horror films effectively center on the dark side of life, the forbidden, and strange and alarming events. They deal with our most primal nature and its fears: our nightmares, our vulnerability, our alienation, our revulsions, our terror of the unknown, our fear of death and dismemberment, loss of identity, or fear of sexuality.

11. Exorcist

Exorcist is a person's ability to clean or exorcise demons or creatures, ghosts by releasing those who possess people, places (houses, buildings and so on), cars and so on where in certain cases, certain expulsion requires prime stamina and patience in its implementation. Exorcist is an action to drive away evil spirits in humans who are controlled by evil forces (Satan / Satan). In this case, charismatic people usually refer to it as spiritual warfare or liberation.

12. Animation

Animated Films are ones in which individual drawings, paintings, or illustrations are photographed frame by frame (stop-frame cinematography). Usually, each frame differs slightly from the one preceding it, giving the illusion of movement when frames are projected in rapid succession at 24 frames per second. The earliest cinema animation was composed of frame-by-frame, hand-drawn images. When combined with movement, the illustrator's two-dimensional static art came alive and created pure and imaginative cinematic images - animals and other inanimate objects could become evil villains or heroes.

2.6.4 Animation Movie

Animation movie is a kind of movie which involves sound, recording a series of drawing or manipulating in animate object, one frame in one time. When projected, the sequences of frames take on the illusion of motion. This movie uses computer graphics in creating animated images. In this study, animation movies were used.. In this study, the writer chooses animation movies that have funny characteristics, so it can make teaching learning process more enjoyable. According to Dirks (2010: 64), he defines that animation movie is a part of types of movies; it is motion picture that has sound in its movie and create the illusion of motion. In animation movie, it can also teach people about history, story, adventure, and any other subject.

Besides some animation movies combine entertainment with instruction, make the learning process more enjoyable. It means that animation movie is type of movie that use motion picture that can be used in teaching process and it can make the students entertain and enjoy in join the class. Furthermore, Collins (2009: 56) gives meaning that animation movie is a film produced by photographing a series of gradually changing drawings, etc. which give illusion of movement when the series is projected rapidly. After being processed and printed, the animation movie is run through a projector, which shines light through the animation so that the images are sparked on screen. Most animation movies have accompanying.

2.6.5 Onward Movie

Onward is a 2020 American computer-animated urban fantasy-adventure film produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. The film is directed by Dan Scanlon, produced by Kori Rae and written by Scanlon, Jason Headley, and Keith Bunin. It is also the first Pixar film without any involvement from John Lasseter, who had departed from Disney following allegations of sexual

misconduct against him. It stars the voices of Chris Pratt, Tom Holland, Julia Louis-Dreyfus, and Octavia Spencer. Set in a suburban fantasy world, the film follows two elf brothers who set out on a quest to find an artifact that will temporarily bring back their deceased father.

Onward premiered at the 70th Berlin International Film Festival on February 21, 2020 and was theatrically released on March 6, 2020. The film received generally positive reviews from critics and has grossed \$114 million worldwide, making it the seventh highest-grossing film of 2020. The film's financial shortcomings have been attributed to the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to widespread closure of movie theaters. Like several other films released in the early months of 2020, it was made available digitally several weeks after its theatrical bow. The actors and actresses who are voice actors in the Onward movie are as follows:

1. Tom Holland as Ian Lightfoot, a teenaged elf who is Barley's brother, and Laurel and Wilden's son.
2. Chris Pratt as Barley Lightfoot, Ian's brother, and Laurel and Wilden's son, who longs for a magical quest
3. Julia Louis-Dreyfus as Laurel Lightfoot, the widowed mother of Ian and Barley
4. Octavia Spencer as Corey, a manticores restaurant owner who Ian and Barley go to for help on their quest
5. Mel Rodriguez as Colt Bronco, a centaur cop and Laurel's new boyfriend
6. Kyle Bornheimer as Wilden Lightfoot, Ian and Barley's late father, and Laurel's late husband
7. Lena Waithe as Specter, a Cyclops cop
8. Ali Wong as Gore, a faun cop
9. Grey Griffin as Dewdrop, the leader of the Pixie Dust

2.7 Previous of study

Some writers have conducted the study which are closely related to this thesis, They are:

The first study was done by Astika Puspasari in English education Bina Darma University of Palembang, with the title *Idiomatic Expressions Used In Westlife's Songs*, the purpose of the study was to find out Idiomatic expressions in Westlife Song. The similarity of both of these study is using qualitative research, the differences is the previous study used Seidl and Mc Mordie theory and this study uses Lim theory.

The second study was done by Rana Abid Thyab in English education of Tikrit University of Iraq. With the *title The Necessity of Idiomatic Expressions to English Language Learners*. The purposes of this study was to discuss the importance of idiomatic expressions to English language learners. The similarity of both of these study is using Qualitative research. The differences is the previous of study was use Laplin theory, while this study uses Lim theory.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

In this study, the writer uses semantics theories that focus on idiomatic expressions. There are some types of idiomatic expressions namely Phrasal verb, prepositional phrases, idiom with verb as keywords, idiom with noun as keywords, idiom with adjective as keywords, idiomatic pairs. Also there are so many movie can the writer use to analyse the types of idiomatic expressions. So, the writer choose onward movie as a media to analyse the types of idiomatic expressions

Semantics

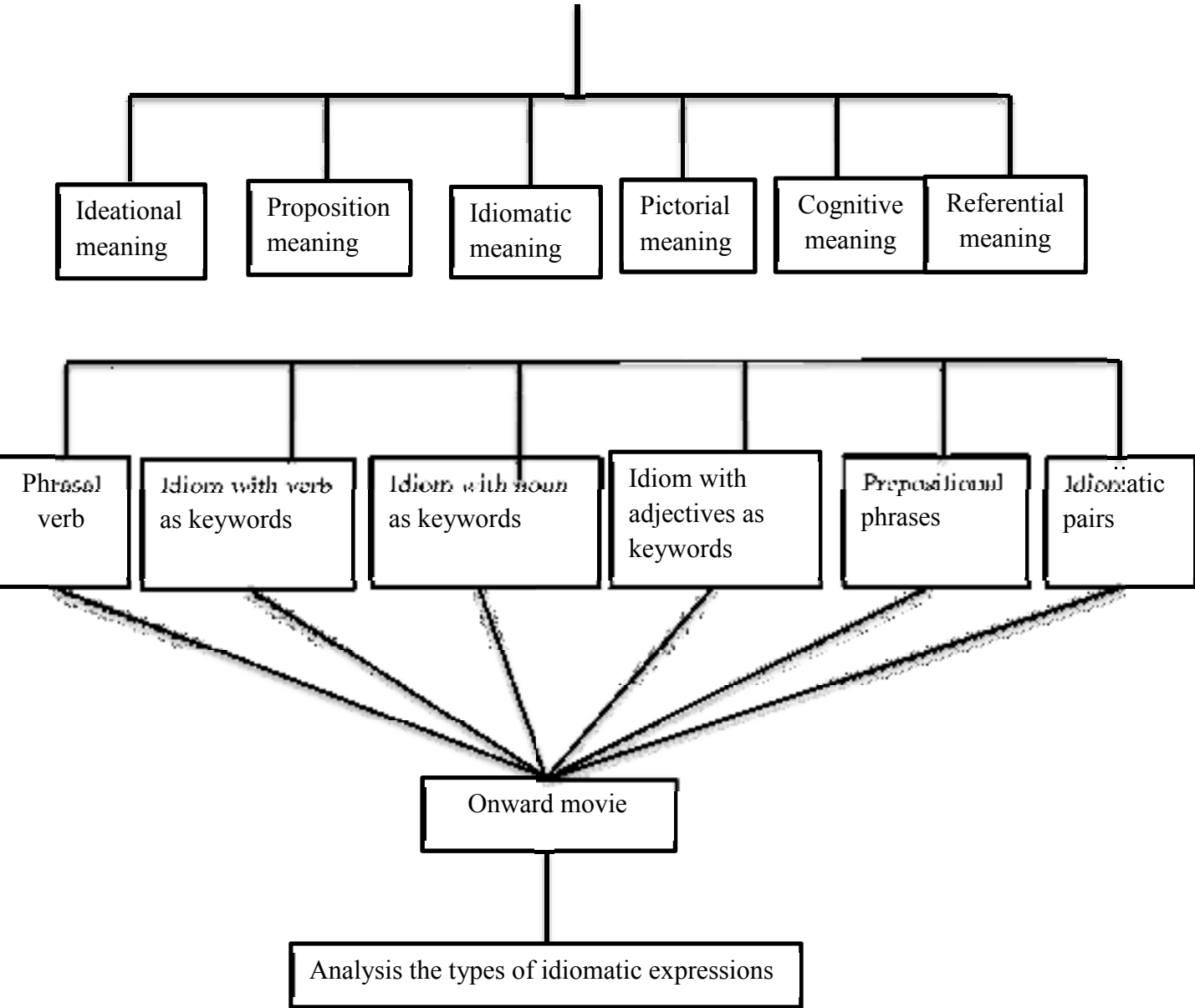


Figure 1.1. Noni Bakkara the analysis of idiomatic expressions in movie script onward

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The set of rules and procedures or an approach to solve the problem systematically is the meaning of research methodology. The methodology in this case is about the research design, subject of the study, instrument of collecting the data, procedure of collecting data, and technique of analysing the data.

3.1 Research Design

The design used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. Descriptive qualitative means this research is from fact or phenomenon that is commonly happened in real life. According to John (2014:32) Qualitative approach is a kind of research approach which is used to explore and understand about ascribe of an individual or a group. It is different from Quantitative approach that used for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables.

3.2 Research Instrument

The instrument in this study was observation. Observation means also observing, watching, paying attention as a method of collecting research data. According to Supriyanti (2011:46) Observation is a method for collecting research data with naturalistic nature that takes place in a natural context.

From the quotations above observation is seeing and listening to events or actions carried out by people observed, then analyse the results of observations with notes or other tools.

3.3 Data and Source Data

Because this study observes idiomatic expressions in the movie script,

Then the data must be script of the movie. In this study the writer uses “Onward” movie script. The movie as the subject matter of discussion because there will be found what types of idiomatic expression and types of idiomatic expression most dominant

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

1. Watching and listening the *Onward* movie
2. Downloading and reading *Onward* Movie script to understand the whole content, especially idiomatic expressions which is by subscenes
3. Underlines idioms found in movie script

3.5 Technique of Analysis the Data

To analyse the data in movie script:

- a. Identifying
 1. The writer identifies the types of idiomatic expressions are used in *Onward script* movie.
 2. The writer identifies which idiomatic expressions are the most dominant in *Onward* movie script.
- b. Classifying

In this study, the writer

- C. Counting of the data

To know the percentage of dominant type of idioms, using the formula bellows:

$$X = \frac{n}{N} \times 100$$

X= the type of dominant idioms

n= the number of idioms for each group

N=the total number of idioms

