

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION
FOUND IN FROZEN II**

A Thesis

By

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Study Program: English Education

**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG
1443 H / 2022 M**

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Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for S1- Degree

By

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ABSTRACT

As a second language learner it became difficult to learn and interpret idioms because they were different from people who grew up using English as their first language and had recognized the meaning of idioms. A second language learner who did not learn idioms had difficulty understanding the meaning of idioms when other people used it even though they could speak English. It was because the meaning of idioms was unpredictable by grammatical rules. The objective of the research was to know the types of idiomatic expressions and the dominant type found in Frozen II Movie.

This research was qualitative descriptive research that used documentation in collecting the data. The instruments of this research were documents and the theory of idiomatic expression by McCarthy and O'Dell. Five steps used to analyze the data were organized and prepared, read through, analyze with the coding process, categorized and themed, and interpret the meaning. This research focused on analyzing the types of idiomatic expressions found in Frozen II.

The results of the analysis showed that: first, 5 types of idiomatic expressions were found based on McCarthy and O'Dell's theory: simile, cliché, fixed statement, euphemism, and proverb. The data showed that there were 31 idiomatic expressions found in the movie, 2 simile type idioms, 4 cliché type idioms, 15 fixed statement type idioms, 4 euphemism type idioms, and 6 proverb type idioms. Second, the data showed that 31 idiomatic expressions had different percentages on the number of idioms that appeared in the movie. Simile idiom had 6,4% frequently used, cliché idiom had 12,9% frequently used, fixed statement idiom had 48,3% frequently used, euphemism idiom had 12,9% frequently used, and proverb idiom had 19,5% frequently used. It was made fixed statement and proverb were the dominant types of idiomatic expressions used in Frozen 2 Movie.

Keywords: *Descriptive Qualitative Research, Frozen II Movie, Idiomatic Expression,*

DECLARATION

Hereby, I state that this thesis entitled: “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II” is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements, references, and ideas from various sources and those are properly acknowledge in the text.

Bandar Lampung, March 17th 2022

Declared by



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ADMISSION

A thesis entitled: **“AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION FOUND IN FROZEN II”**, by: **CLARISA AZZAHRA, NPM: 1811040451**, Study Program: **English Education**, has been successfully defended as Thesis Defense of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis defense was held on: **Tuesday, June, 28th 2022.**

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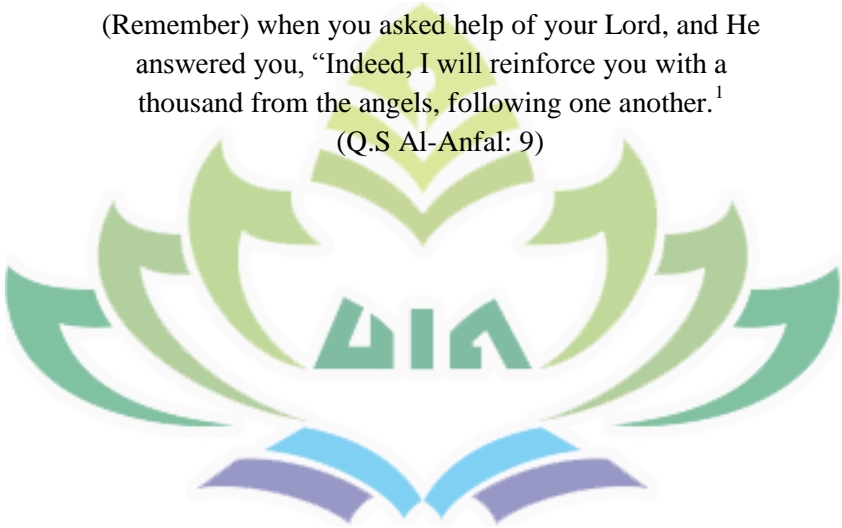
MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

إِذْ تَسْتَغِيثُونَ رَبَّكُمْ فَاسْتَجَابَ لَكُمْ أَنِّي مُمِدُّكُمْ بِأَلْفٍ مِّنَ

الْمَلَائِكَةِ مُرَدِّفِينَ ﴿٩﴾

(Remember) when you asked help of your Lord, and He answered you, “Indeed, I will reinforce you with a thousand from the angels, following one another.¹
(Q.S Al-Anfal: 9)

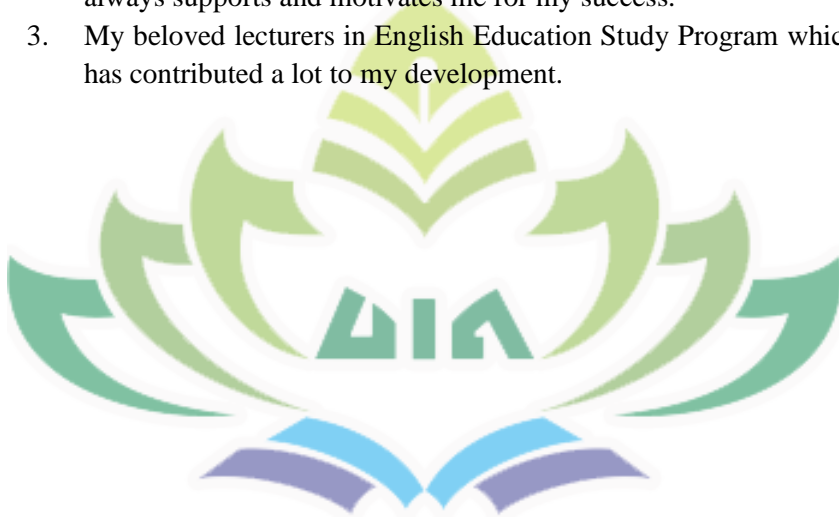


¹ Sher’Ali, Maulawi. *The Holy Qur’an: Arabic Text and English Translation*, (United Kingdom: Islam International Publications Ltd., 2015), page 194.

DEDICATION

Praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for an abundant blessing to me, and from the deepest of my heart, I would like to dedicate this thesis to:

1. My beloved parents, Mr. Andri Pramono, S.E and Ms. Lita Anggraeni, Amd.Kep who always loves, supports and keeps praying for my life and success. Thank you for all the support, may Allah bless your life.
2. My beloved young brother, Muhammad Fachry Pramana who always supports and motivates me for my success.
3. My beloved lecturers in English Education Study Program which has contributed a lot to my development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

Clarisa Azzahra was born on October 22nd, 1999, in Metro City. Clarisa is the first child of Mr. Andri Pramono, S.E and Ms. Lita Anggraeni, Amd.Kep. She has one younger brother named Muhammad Fachry Pramana.

In academic background, she graduated from kindergarten at TK 'Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal, Metro Pusat and finished in 2006. Then, she continued her study at SD N 1 Metro Pusat and graduated in 2012. Next, she entered SMP N 2 Metro and finished in 2015. After that, she continued to SMA N 5 Metro and completed her study in 2018. Then, in 2018, she continued his study in the State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung as the student of English Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty.



The Researcher

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all, praise to Allah Subhanahu Wata'ala, the Most merciful, the Most Beneficent, for His blessing and mercy given to the researcher during her study and in completing this thesis. Then, sholawat and salam be our the great messenger prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم peace be upon Him, with His family and followers.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II” is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.

When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so many helps, assistance, aid, or support, and many valuable things from various sides.

Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
2. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum as the Chairperson of English Education Study Program of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.
3. Meisuri, M.Pd as the Academic Advisor and the First Advisor of the researcher, for her guidance and countless times given to the researcher to finish this thesis.
4. Dr. Nur Syamsiah, M.Pd as the Second Advisor, for her guidance and help in correcting this thesis to be better until the researcher completed of this thesis.
5. Satria Adi Pradana, M.Pd as the Primary Examiner, who has kindly given suggestion, support and also motivation during the process of finishing the thesis.
6. All lecturers of English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, who taught the researcher since the first year of her study.

7. Pradito Aryo Wandiro, who always pray and support me for my success.
8. All beloved best friends from Junior High School, Mayang Salma Suryajaya, S.H, Mitha Clarita Rani, S. Pd, and Resa Renjani, S. Sos. Thank you for all friendship, laughs, pray, happiness, and support on my success.
9. All beloved best friends from Senior High School, Ilda Rilnanda, S.Pd and Rhamadyanti Adaninggar. Thank you for all friendship, laughs, pray, happiness, and support on my success.
10. All beloved best friends in college, Anjani Putri, Dewi Widya Sari, Khairunnisa Az'zahra, and Richa Tamara, who always gives support and spirit on completing this thesis.
11. PBI C Class, who always support and learned together as study at English Education Study Program.
12. All people who cannot be mentioned one by one, for your concern and contribution to finish this thesis.

Finally, none or nothing is perfect and neither is this thesis. It is fully aware that there are still many weaknesses in this thesis. For this, any corrections and suggestions for this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, March 17th 2022
The Researcher

CLARISA AZZAHRA
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Affirmation

As a first step to understanding the title of this research and avoiding misunderstanding, the researcher feels the need to explain the title. The research entitles “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on Frozen II Movie by Jennifer Lee, and Chris Buck” As for the descriptions of some terminologies in the title of this research, they are:

An analysis is a process of considering something cautiously or employing structural methods to classify and organize according to the relationship and interpret its meaning. Analysis of this research defined a way to know the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions found in Frozen II movies. The activities in this data analysis include sorting the data, classifying the data based on the theory utilized in this research and elaborating the data found by describing the meaning.

The movie is a type of visual communication that uses moving visuals and audio to tell stories or inform something. The information in a movie provides new knowledge to society and can be strategically used as a communication tool for many people. In this research, the movie's position was an object that would be investigated.

Frozen II movie is a 2019 animated musical fantasy film directed by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee and produced by Peter Del Vecho. The movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. *Frozen II* is the sequel to the 2013 film's *Frozen*. This movie has a running time about 103 minutes long.

Furthermore, this research focused on the idiomatic expression contained in the movie. Idiomatic expressions are expressions, words, or phrases that have a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speakers. On the other hand, it

is also defined as an expression whose meaning cannot be inferred from the meanings of words that make it up. To know the types and its meaning of idiomatic expression people have to know the situations or context which they are used. In the other words, idiomatic expressions don't mean exactly what the words say. It has hidden meanings.¹ This research aimed to describe the types of idiomatic expressions found in the movie. Descriptions and data mining were obtained from the scripts of Frozen II movie.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that this research was to know the types and their real meaning of idiomatic expression found in the Frozen II movie. Therefore, the title of this thesis is about **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II.**

B. Background of the Problem

Since English has become an international language, it has been more accessible for all countries to communicate with others. In the globalization era, people should learn English as a second language because communication is important in everyday life. For example, English as a media of communication. In today's social media, many news forums provide information using English. It shows that the English language has a big role in the communication process. The vocabulary used is simple, communicative, and fascinating to create a good and engaging conversation. Idiom must be added to the conversation to make it better and more interesting.

In linguistics, idiom or idiomatic expression is part of every language. Idioms are all around us. They're employed in formal and informal speech, conversation, and writing. Idioms are common in English. Some categories are; food, hobbies, music, and even movie. An idiom is the most engaging and unique vocabulary or expression that cannot be derived from the meaning

¹ Rana Abid Thyab, 2016, *The Need for Idiomatic Expressions for English Learners*, (*International Journal of English and Literature*, Vol. 7 (7)), 2016, p. 107.

of each word but has its own unique meaning.² For example, Denver's father would go *to see red* if he failed his tomorrow's final exam. He was *burning the midnight oil* because he had not been taking her school work seriously. To get the meaning of each idiomatic expressions, people must looking at a whole text so the meaning of each idiomatic expression can be identified to which figurative meaning and the level of interpretations are better mapped in a conventional way. According to Moon (1998) idioms are units of formulaic character which is happening between 2 people in conversation, and the meaning of it cannot be defined literally.³ Moreover, English language has a large number of lexicon and vocabulary. Without doubt, idioms play a great role as part of the shared knowledge among English speakers. They're used in business, entertainment, and even education.

Although idiom has becomes a unique expression in the English language, it can be difficult to learn by students as a second and foreign language. But however, idioms must be applied in the teaching and learning process because idiom influences communicative skill, so learners should learn them. Besides, if a second student language doesn't learn idiom they will found difficulties in understanding the meaning of many idioms when other person uses it even they were able to speak in English. Therefore, the use of idioms will be more engaging because of beautiful to hear and they should be included in the teaching and learning process of second language learner.

However, learning idiom is not as difficult as learning vocabulary that is commonly used in daily conversation. The researcher understands the difficulty of learning and interpreting idioms as a second language learner. It differs from people who grew up speaking English as their first language and must have recognized the idiom's meaning. So it will be difficult for those who study or use English as a second language to comprehend the

² Musyaifi Abdillah, *EFL Learners's Preceptions on The Use of Idioms in Daily Conversation*, (RETAIN, Vol.08 (04), p. 74.

³ Roberta Corrigan, *Formulaic Language: Distribution and Historical Change*, (Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 2009), p.172.

meaning of idioms. Idioms are more complex because they have their own meaning. Idioms are different from learning daily vocabulary, so there are problems which are usually faced by second and foreign student language. First problem is the students are not familiar with idioms in a daily conversation. Secondly, most of the teachers did not teach idioms because they usually only use grammar and vocabulary in teaching and learning process. Thirdly, the teachers did not encourage students to practice using idioms in daily conversations. Meryem (2010) stated that student who learned idioms find difficulties in recognizing the appropriate meaning of idiomatic expression.⁴ It can be said that the difficulty in understanding idioms for students who learned idioms is due to the fact that they are people who speak English as a second language. Eventually, after recognizing that learned idioms are always used in English, the student will be encouraged not only in improving communication but also learn about the culture and society in the target language.

Therefore, the idiom was chosen as an object in this research because it is the unique part in English language where the meaning of an idiom can change at any time. Because idioms are always unique to a language, they play a role of distinctive features that differ one language from another. English has idiomatic expressions which English speakers use to communicate their feelings and conditions. An idiomatic expression has become one of the unique aspects of the English language, and it can present a unique challenge to students who learn English vocabulary. *Frozen II* movie is used as the source of the data to analyze idioms. This research focuses on the idiomatic expressions found in the spoken dialogue in the movie script. *Frozen II* movie was chosen as the source of the data because this movie was the highest-grossing animated film of all time. *Frozen II* movie can be enjoyed by people of all ages. So, if a learner or a teacher wants to use this film as a learning media, they can. This film can be given or

⁴ Mezma Meryem, *Problems of Idioms in Translation*, (Republic of Algeria: Mentouri University of Constantine, 2010), p. 25.

analyzed for all ages. Furthermore, the *Frozen II* movie contains many idiomatic expressions in the dialogues.

According to O'Dell, stated that idioms are frequently found in English fiction, newspapers, and tabloids, as well as in TV shows, song, and even movies.⁵ The movie is one of the literary works that uses virtual communication in order to entertain and gain the information. The information presented in a movie providing new knowledge to whomever after they watched it, or even to society. The movie's language plays an important role and function. That is why, movie is effectively used as a communication tools by many people. The majority of the movie comprises expressions that directly show the use of idioms, and it can be used as a learning tool to learning idiomatic expression. Using movies as a learning tool can be helpful for students. Movies combine audio and visual aspect, it making them extremely beneficial to students in their learning process. Using movies as an engaging activity can make the students more engaged while learning idioms. The students would be able to understand the meaning of the idiom while watching the movie. It also can make the students not boring while learn about idiom.

Idioms abound in movies that are representations of actual life. Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are quite useful in movie script since they can enrich diction. Idioms are utilized in a variety of ways in language, notably in movies where speakers must convey messages that can only be expressed through idiomatic expression. It is interesting to analyze *Frozen II* since it not only provides information about idiomatic expression in their real-life version or forms, but it also provides the best practical media to understand the idiomatic expressions itself.

There are some previous studies conducted the use of idiom terms. Khofiana Mubruroh (2015), has studied about An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in The Novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain. The result of the study shows that

⁵ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, (German: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.6.

there were found 796 idioms in the novel and in understanding the meaning of idiom, there are 4 problems existed. Those; understand the closest meaning of idiom, the translation of idiom, the distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom, and there were no grammatical rule of forming idiom. Another researcher, Rossa Dwi Damayanti (2019), has studied about An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Maroon 5's Song Lyrics Based on Makkai's Theory. The result of the study shows that the researcher was found 18 idioms that consist of 10 phrasal verbs, 3 irreversible binominal, and 5 tournure. The researcher said that to make us more understanding with the purpose of the songs, so that each idiomatic expression has been described more than the literal meaning. Evelina Tambunan (2013), has studied about Idiomatic Word Used in Reader's Digest Magazine. The result of the study shows that the researcher was found 90 idioms from Reader Digest's magazine February edition 2013. The type of idioms that dominantly used is the Semi Opaque meaning, that is, the meaning of idiom related to the meaning of the individual words.

Overall, there are similarity and difference between the previous studies and this research. The topic about idiom analysis is the similarity of this study. The differences comes from the source of data to analyze idiom, the previous studies used novel, song, and magazine. But this research used movie as a source of data. Frozen II movie were selected for analysis focusing on the types of idiomatic expressions found in the script. According to McCarthy and O'dell, there are seven types of idiomatic expressions, namely similes, binomials, proverbs, clichés, euphemisms, fixed statements, and other language. As a result of the background of the problem above, this research was very significant and interesting to be conducted. Therefore, the research of idiomatic expression in Frozen II Movie entitled **“An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Frozen II”**.

C. Focus and Sub-Focus of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem, this research focused on analyze the types of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie directed by Jennifer Lee, and Chris Buck based on McCarthy and O'Dell's theory. Meanwhile, the sub-focus of this research was about what is the dominant type of idiomatic expressions that found in the movie.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus and sub-focus, this research formulated the following questions as follows:

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck?
2. What is the dominant type of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II Movie by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck?

E. Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are aimed to:

1. To identify the types of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck.
2. To identify the dominant type of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck

F. Significance of the Research

The result expected of this research can be useful as follows:

1. Theoretically
 - a. The result of the research gives information and beneficial to the readers about the idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie.
 - b. The result of the research is expected to be used as an analysis research of idiomatic expressions in literature.

- c. The idiomatic expressions that is being described can be useful for the readers to learn an idiom and apply it in daily life.

2. Practically

- a. For the student, the research can introduce the student that learning idiomatic expressions is not only through book but also in dialogues movies that are based in a real-life situation.
- 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 other researcher, to add insight about idiom in movie, and also can be inspiration and secondary data to the others researcher who interest to conduct study about idiomatic expressions in movie.

G. Relevance Studies

There are several previous researches that are relevant to the research. First, the research by Khofiana Muburoh (2015)⁶, she has studied about “An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in The Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain”. The result of the study shows that there were found 796 idioms in the novel and in understanding the meaning of idiom, there are 4 problems existed. Those; understand the closest meaning of idiom, the translation of idiom, the distinction between phrasal verbs that is idiom or not idiom, and there were no grammatical rule of forming idiom.

Second researcher is entitled “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Maroon 5’s Song Lyrics Based on Makkai’s

⁶ Khofiana Muburoh, *An Analysis of Idioms and Their Problems Found in The Novel the Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain*, (Semarang States Univesity, 2013).

Theory” by Rossa Dwi Damayanti (2019)⁷. She was found 18 idioms in Maroon 5’s song lyrics that consist of 10 phrasal verbs, 3 irreversible binominal, and 5 tournure. The researcher said that to make us more understanding with the purpose of the songs, so that each idiomatic expression has been described more than the literal meaning.

Third is from Evelina Tambunan (2013)⁸, she analyzed “Idiomatic Word Used in Reader’s Digest Magazine. After he analyzed, he was found 90 idioms from Reader Digest’s magazine February edition 2013. The type of idioms that dominantly used is the Semi Opaque meaning, that is, the meaning of idiom related to the meaning of the individual words.

From previous researches above, this research conducted the types of idiomatic expressions found in the *Frozen II* movie. To make it different from previous research, the theory used was from McCarthy and O’Dell for the types of idiomatic expressions. So it made the title of this research as “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in *Frozen II*”.

H. Research Method

1. Research Design

This research was a qualitative descriptive research since the researcher described a certain object which is the case is the idiomatic expressions found on *Frozen II* movie. According to Uwe Flick (2014), the classification and interpretation of linguistic material in order to make statements about implicit and explicit dimensions and structures of meaning in the material and what is represented in it is defined as qualitative

⁷ Rossa Dwi Damayanti, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Maroon 5’s Song Lyrics Based on Makkai’s Theory*, (University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2019).

⁸ Evalina Tambunan, *Idiomatic Word Used in Reader’s Digest Magazine*, (University of Sumatera Utara, 2013).

data analysis.⁹ It means that qualitative data analysis is described, emphasizing the transition from data to meanings or representations. Qualitative data does not include counts or measures, but it does include about and kind of human communication (written, audio, or visual) as well as behavior, symbolism, and cultural artifacts.¹⁰ In addition, Manicas & Secord says the aims of qualitative research is to understand the nature of phenomenon in a specific, static context while viewing it from a certain, fixed viewpoint.¹¹ It means that qualitative research is a kind of research that focuses on the subject's phenomenon about the current situation in order to clarify it.

In order to give a detail explanation or describe the idiomatic expressions that found on *Frozen II* movie, the descriptive research design used in this research. According to Moleong, descriptive design is a research method that involves attempting to visualize and comprehend an object as in the fact.¹² In other words, descriptive research design suits the focuses of the research that described the idiomatic expressions of the subject.

2. Research Procedure

The research procedure is the procedure that should know and follow in conducting this research. The procedure of this research as followed:

1) Pre-Field Stage

This stage was an activity that the researcher does before collecting the data, namely:

⁹ Uwe Flick, *The SAGE Handbook of Qualitative Data Analysis*, (London: SAGE, 2014), p. 5.

¹⁰ Graham R. Gibbs, *Analyzing Qualitative Data*, (London: SAGE, 2018), p. 3.

¹¹ Jeane W. Anastas, *Research Design for Social Work and the Human Services*, (New York: Columbia University Press, 2000), p. 123.

¹² Lexy J. Moelong, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosdakarya, 2014), p.5.

- a. Arrange the research.
- b. Determine the focus of the research.
- c. Prepare for the theory and the method in conducting the research.
- d. Seminar proposal.

2) Field Work Stage

At this stage, the researcher does the research, by:

- a. Watch and read the script from the movie.
- b. Collect the data.

3) Data Analysis Stage

All of the data which already found during the research would be analyzed and the data of the research would be validated. The steps of this stage, namely:

- a. Categorize the data based on the theory.
- b. Describe and interprets the idiomatic expressions.
- c. Make a conclusion of the research.

3. Research Instrument

Instrument is a tool that is used to gather the data in the research. In this research, the document and the researcher herself were used as the key instrument for analyzing a movie. As Lincoln and Guba presents a point out concept of human as an instrument due in qualitative research, it was the only instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity, subtlety, and ever-changing situation which is the human experience.¹³ It means that human as an instrument that has the characteristics necessary to cope with a situation.

Meanwhile, the term ‘document’ refers to a variety of textual and visual items. The document used in this research is

¹³ Karin Klenke, *Qualitative Research in the Study of Leadership*, (U.S.A: Emerlad Group Publishing Limited, 2016), p. 140.

Frozen II movie. As a human instrument collected the data, identifying the data, classified the data, and the data is calculated to find out which types of idiomatic expressions found on Frozen II movie. McCarthy and O'Dell's theory of types of idiomatic expressions used as another instrument to answer the research question.

Moreover, a form has been provided in collecting the data to make it easier to display the data collecting result:

Table 1.1 Form of Data Collecting Result

| No. | Time in Script Movie | Data | Types of Idiomatic Expression | Indicator of Idiom |
|------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | | | | |
| 2. | | | | |
| 3. | | | | |
| 4. | | | | |

Table 1.2 Table of Data Analysis Result

| No. | Types of Idiomatic Expression | Frequency | Count of Percentage |
|------------|--------------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | | | |

| | | | |
|----|--|--|--|
| 2. | | | |
| 3. | | | |
| 4. | | | |

4. Data Source

Data is information that can be analyzed, usually in the form of a fact or statistic. The research requires precise data from reliable sources. The data source refers to the sources from which the data is obtained. The source of the data can be divided into two types, primary and secondary data. The primary data are data acquired by a researcher for a certain reason, whereas secondary data have already been collected by another researcher for another purpose.¹⁴ The primary data for the analysis was collected from the dialogue script of *Frozen II* movie. While, secondary data obtained from other sources, such as books, journals, the internet, and other materials that can support the primary data.

5. Data Collecting Technique

Data collecting method is a way in collecting the data through one or more methods. Based on Donald Ary, observation, interviews, and documents are the three most common qualitative data collection methods.¹⁵ In this research, the method in collecting the data was documentation. Documentation refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual items.¹⁶ Documentation used to get data that would be analyzed later. The data collected from *Frozen II* movie to find

¹⁴ Erik Mooi and Marko Sarstedt, *A Concise Guide to Market Research*, (Springer Berlin Heidelberg, 2011), p. 29.

¹⁵ Donald Ary, et al. *Introduction Research in Education 8th ed*, (Belmont: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2009), p. 476

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, p. 442.

out the types and the dominant types that are match with the research object. In gathering the data, it had followed some steps:

1. The theory from McCarthy and O'Dell about idiomatic expressions, it should be understood about the classification of the types of idiomatic expression which will be used in this research.
2. The movie of *Frozen II* by Jennifer Lee and Chris Buck should be watched. It might watch more than one time in order to get an accurate and complete data. The researcher also downloading and reading the whole text in *Frozen II* movie script which is Tran scripted by subscene.
3. Noted and identified the idiom employed in the movie that contains an idiomatic expression.
4. Analyzed the movie script by using a qualitative method to understand idiomatic expression in the film script.

6. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the process of reviewing, categorizing, and grouping data in order to clearly explain the data and generate inductive theories based on the data. Based on Leavy, Data analysis describes the process we will take to analyze and interpret the data, employing the collaborative concept and the application of theoretical frameworks.¹⁷ The Leavy's theory used to examine the data. To analyze data, Leavy recommends five steps: data preparation and organization, initial immersion, coding, categorizing and theming, and interpretation.¹⁸ It had followed some steps in order to analyze the data, namely:

¹⁷ Patricia Leavy, *Research Design: Quantitative, Qualitative, Mixed Methods, Arts-Based, and Community-Based Participatory Research Approaches*, (Great Britain: The Guilford Press, 2017), p. 251.

¹⁸ *Ibid*, p.150.

1. Data preparation and organization

Sorted and arranged the data into different types depends on the theory that the researcher uses to categorize the idiomatic expression.

2. Initial immersion

Watched and read the data in order to get a general sense of the data as a whole before beginning a systematic analysis process.

3. Coding process

Analyzed the data with coding process. The process of assigning a word or phrase to data segments is known as coding.¹⁹ It involves segmenting sentences or paragraphs into groups and identifying those categories with a term using text data or pictures obtained during data collecting. The researcher would be cross-checking the idiomatic expression in the Oxford dictionary of idioms and the electronic dictionary, Idiom.thefreedictionary.com. Thus, the researcher defined and classified the data which already gathered by using McCarthy and O'Dell's theory of the types of idiomatic expression.

4. Categorizing and theming

The description is made in the form of the types of idiomatic expressions to convey the analysis findings. Description involves thinking and systematically writing about data that have been coded and categorized.

5. Interpretation

In the last step, an interpretation or meaning is made from the data which has been analyzed.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

7. Trustworthiness of the Data

Trustworthiness of the data is evidence of the data's quality and the methodology's rigor. Validity in qualitative research refers to the data's reliability and trustworthiness, as well as any assertions or findings. In conducting the trustworthiness test of the data, data triangulation was used in this research. Triangulation is a frequent strategy for addressing the same subject by combining several methods or data sources. Leavy stated, there are multiple types of triangulation, namely:

1. Data triangulation

Data triangulation is the process of examining a claim utilizing various sources of data. This kind of triangulation makes explicit use of literature or theory to extract meaning from the data and place it inside a framework for comprehension.

2. Theoretical triangulation

The term "theoretical triangulation" refers to looking at facts through multiple theoretical lenses in order to allow for multiple interpretations.

3. Investigator triangulation

The use of two or more researchers study with the same topic and compare their findings, which is known as investigator triangulation.²⁰

However, the researcher only used the investigator triangulation. To check whether data valid or not, the validation would be checked by the expert to the study related to this research. Moreover, the researcher provides a validation form to make it easier for the validator to validate the data results.

²⁰ *Ibid*, p. 153.

Table 1.3 Validation Form for Data Analysis Results

| No | Data | Types of Idiomatic Expression | Indicator | Comments | |
|----|------|-------------------------------|-----------|----------|-------|
| | | | | True | False |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |

I. Systematic of the Discussion

The discussion of this research would be systemized into five chapters which are related to one another. The structure of the discussion as below:

1. Chapter I : Introduction

This chapter is an introduction which consists of title affirmation, background and limitation of the problem, identification of the problem, formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, relevant studies, research method, and systematic discussion.

2. Chapter II : Frame of Theory, Review of Literature

This chapter presents theories from experts to support this research study which consists of theory about Idiom, Types of Idiom, Idiomatic Expression meaning, Movie, Genres of Movie, Benefit of Movie in Language Teaching, and Relevant of Literature to English Language Teaching.

3. Chapter III : Description of Research Object

This chapter consists of general description of the object in the research which in this case is “Frozen II” movie and

there is data and fact presentation of the research to show how the result of data analysis will be presented.

4. Chapter IV : Research Findings

This chapter consists of the finding about the type of Idiomatic Expression. Furthermore, the findings talk about the type and the dominant type of idiomatic expression found in frozen II Movie script.

5. Chapter V : Conclusion and Recommendation

This chapter consists of research conclusion to draw the point of the research. It also consists of suggestion which may useful for the readers.



CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Idiomatic Expression

1. Definition of Idiom

Idiom or can be thought as a form of an expression. Idioms are used to express something that cannot be expressed in clearly or cleverly using other words. Based on Rakoczy, an idiom is a word or phrase constructed to mean something other than what the words themselves mean.²¹ It means that, an idiom is a group of words that when used together has a different meaning than the individual words. People commonly use an image or symbol to explain something as simply and as efficiently as possible. They are often used in formal and informal, spoken and written language.²² For example, *age your age*, means *behave in a manner appropriate to your age and not to someone much younger*.

According to McCarthy and O'Dell stated that are fixed expressions with meanings that are difficult to deduce from meanings of the individual words.²³ It means that idiom is a number of word which when it taken together; it has a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word, it also depends on their context. For example "*I put my foot in it*" means '*mistakenly say something that bothers or embarrasses someone*' but, we can't tell just by looking at the words. Seeing an idiom in context is the best way to understand it.

Moreover, Fraser says an idiom is commonly described as a constituent or a group of constituents for which the semantic interpretation is not compositional function of the formatives

²¹ Violeta Polikarenko, *British and American Idioms*, (German: GRIN Verlag, 2011), p. 4.

²² Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, (Great Britain: Cambridge University Press, 1988), p. 6.

²³ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, p. 6.

that make it up.²⁴ It's usually taken to mean that the same semantic result should occur in all syntactically identical situations. For example, '*spill the tea*' could be taken as compositional if it assumes that *spill* means '*divulge*' in the context of *the tea* and *the tea* means '*information*' in the context of *spill*. Because a semantic rule refers to a single lexical item, the interpretation function would be sensitive to specific syntactic settings. Idioms have a semantics that differs from what would be produced if standard semantic interpretation rules were used.²⁵

From all of the opinions, it can be concluded that the idioms are the expressions that are part of a phrase and have individual meaning whether or not, they are part of the idiom as a whole. There is a relationship between the meaning of the idiom as a whole and the meaning of the parts. Idioms are frequently used in formal and informal language. Idiomatic expression is frequently found in the phrase rather than the word. Idiomatic expressions have different meanings depending on the situation in which they are used. The meaning of an idiomatic expression has its fixed meaning.

2. Types of Idiomatic

In this section the units deal with specific individual types of idiom based on McCarthy and O'dell define:²⁶

1) Similes

Similes are comparisons between two items that always involve the words *as* or *like*. A simile is made up of two parts; one that is literally and the other that is taken more or less non-literally.²⁷ Similes are used in

²⁴ Martin Everaert, et al, *Idioms: Structural and Psychological Perspectives*, (USA: Psychology Press, 2014), p. 5.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ Felicity O'Dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced*, p. 22.

²⁷ Jackson Howard, *Words and Their Meaning*, (Great Britain: Taylor & Francis, 2014) p.108.

ommunication and writing to make comparisons more forceful and colorful. For example:

- The office was **as silent as the grave**. (It means that the office totally silent).
- You **drive like a maniac!** (It means that she/he drives very fast and badly).

2) Binomials

Binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are connected usually by a *and*. Binomials frequently combine words that are connected in several ways. The words can be synonyms, opposites, rhyming, or alliterative, and which are joined by means of conjunctions other than *and*; it can be *by*, *to*, and *or*. For Example:

- I want to leave this **hustle and bustle** city at the weekend. (It means that the city is crowds and noise).
- We can do this **little by little**. (It means that doing something gradually).

3) Trinomials

Trinomials are the type of idiom that is similar to binomials, but it has three words connected together. For Example:

- He took a lot of **sweat, blood, and tears** to get the tender going. (it means that he doing a hard work)
- I've looked at **left, right, and center** to find my glasses but can't find them.

4) Proverbs

Proverbs is something that most people have encountered and that offer advice or warnings. Their form is fixed, same like idiomatic. It's also not always possible to deduce the meaning from the individual words. For Example:

- You know, **where there's a will, there's a way**. (It means that if we want to achieve something, we can).
- If you didn't get what you want, believe me that **every cloud has a silver lining**. (It means there is always something good in every bad situation).

5) Clichés

Clichés are phrases or expression that are frequently employed in everyday situations that has been overused, and it has become largely meaningless and lost their original significance in expressing meaning due to repetition in writing or speaking. Clichés are widely used in everyday discourse and are frequently utilized in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines. For example:

- **Enough is as good as feast**. (It means we shouldn't have more than we need of anything).

6) Euphemisms

Euphemisms are idioms that are used to avoid using things that may offend or be unpleasant. The use of euphemism is an example of sociolinguistics applications as it makes words more polite. For Example:

- She was **not long for this world**, but she never lost her spirits. (It means going to die soon).
- I'm just going to **spend a change**. (It means use the toilet. Usually in public toilets, if you want to use it you have to pay).

7) Fixed Statements

These fixed statements are frequently heard and used in everyday conversations. For Example:

- Come on! **Get your skates on!** (It means hurry up!).

- **Take it easy!** (It means you must calm down and relax).

8) Other Languages

English includes many words from other language, so do idioms. For Example:

- Sarah is the **de facto** head of this organization. (It means to something than exists but isn't formally recognized).

B. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

A movie is one of the literary works that people frequently watch to be entertained and educated. According to David and Kristin, the movie takes us on journey, providing a patterned experience that stimulates both our thoughts and our emotions.²⁸ It means that movies offer us ways of seeing and feeling the experiences driven by stories, the characters, and even places. Movies are designed to an effect on the viewers. That's why moviemakers developed skills in making a movie and it became the basis of movie as an art form. Movies are normally shown in theaters, but now they can also be seen at home, at offices, or even on airplanes. Hornby states that a movie is a story told through a series of moving images that can be viewed on television or in a theater.²⁹ The movie is a form of entertainment designed to provide the viewers with unique experience and imagination. Movie are cultural reflections made through fictional stories, recording real events, animating objects or photos, and playing with pure form in order to provide viewers with sensations they wouldn't get from other media. Movies are regarded as a significant kind of art, a popular source of

²⁸ David Bordwell and Kristin Thompson, *Film art: An Introduction 8th ed.* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008) p. 2.

²⁹ Hornby AS, *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary of Current English*, (London: Oxford University Press, 2010) p. 434.

entertainment, and a significant tool for educating or indoctrinating individuals.

To analyze a movie one has to understand with movie is its elements. Proposes some elements of movie based on Parista.³⁰ They are classified into five elements. Those are scene, plot, character, point of view, and conflict. Scene are segments of a movie that is usually composed of a number of shots and is linked together by time, setting, character, and so on. In movie or film, the plot is the cohesive organization of events. A character is a fictional person, people acting in different roles as though they are truly representative of what we see in the movie. Point of view refers to the perspective from which a story is told. And conflict is a battle between opposing forces that is usually resolved by the end of the plot. Genre or type of movie is also a part of its elements.

The type of movie we usually hear is called genre. In terms of subject matter, theme, mood or motif genre is described as various types, categories, or groupings of movies that are repeating and have common and clearly recognizable patterns.³¹ It means that the term of “genre” refers the grouping of movies based on their plot and style. Based on Robert, there are several popular movie genres that can be found in variety of movies. They are; action, adventure, animation, comedy, drama, horror, romance and science fiction.³²

From many types of movies, the researcher chooses an animation movie because many of the learners like and interest in watching animation movies. It is also can be a media for teaching and learning especially in English. This movie is one kinds of animation movie that familiar name is *Frozen II* movie

³⁰ Parista, *Memahami Film*, (Yogyakarta: Homerian Pustaka, 2008) p. 29.

³¹ Dal Yong Jin, *Transnational Korean Cinema: Cultural Politics, Film Genres, and Digital Technologies*, (Amerika Serikat: Rutgers University Press, 2019) p. 1956.

³² Robert G. Barnwell, *Guerrilla Film Marketing: The Ultimate Guide to the Branding, Marketing and Promotion of Independent Films & Filmmakers*, (Britain: Taylor & Francis, 2018), p.

that released on 2019 is one of example from action movie that have released and be a highest-grossing movie in that era.

2. Concept of Animation Movie

According to David and Kristin, animation movie are defined by the type of manufacture, which involves photographing, drawings, models or other subjects frame by frame to generate deceptive movements that did not exist in front of the camera.³³ It means that animation movie is a kind of movie which includes sound, recording of a series of drawings or manipulating inanimate objects. Animation movie are the polar opposite of live-action movies, many scenes that are impossible to achieve in live-action movies but it can be achieved in animation movies. It provide its own distinct style of movie art that might attract the interest of the audience.

Animation movie, according to Paul Wells, offers a different vocabulary of expression than live action and allows for more creative freedoms.³⁴ It means that animation movie may contain some vocabulary of expression, for example, idiomatic expression. Moreover, several animation movies combine entertainment with education, so it making the learning process more engaging. It means that an animation movie is a genre of movie that includes sound, recording a sequence of drawings, or manipulating in motion picture, and it can be used as teaching aids to educate and entertain students, as well as to ensure that the teaching and learning process run well and enjoyable.

In this research, the researcher used animation movie entitled "Frozen II" to conduct this research. The research chose this movie because the movie has a good story and it is containing suitable material for learners because of it used simple language so that the students can understand well.

³³ David Brodwell and Kristin Thomson, *Film Art: An Introduction 8th edition*, p.317.

³⁴ Paul Wells and Samantha Moore, *The Fundamentals of Animation*, (London, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2017), p.8.

Because this movie is animation movie and it can be good media for any level of students. For instance, in simple language that is used in “Frozen II” movie, the students who learn about idiom can see how intonation can match facial expression and it may contain some idiom and idiom contains with an expression.

3. Benefit of Movie in Language Teaching

The movie or especially English movie has become a significant role in college English language teaching. Because movie acquiring a variety of information, such as the picture, text, animation, etc. A movie became the most popular literary work that most people over the world like movies, from children to adults. Using movies have become an effective teaching method in Language Teaching. Based on Xi-Chun and Meng-jie, interest is the best teacher. When a person is interested in something, they have a huge ability to comprehend it and learn more about it.³⁵ It means that when students who have a strong interest in English movies will be interested in the language used in movies, which will encourage them to imitate and pursue their enthusiasm for movie language.

Movies also boost student’s communicative competence by suppressing the typical classroom atmosphere, bringing greater happiness to students, and achieving a combination of language teaching and practical application. Students can expand their vocabulary by watching movies and listening to the dialogue repeatedly, allowing them to remember more practical words. Moreover, movies that replay genuine life, learning, and life scenes in their full application of the plot will not make students feel tired or bored, but will instead boost their morale, giving them more options for oral expression. Bringing movies in language teaching can help students to improve their intercultural communication ability. For example, when the

³⁵ Shi Xi-Chun and Chen Meng-Jie, *The Influence of English Movies on English Listening Teaching in College*, (Sino-US English Teaching, Vol 2. NO. 11, 2015), p. 822.

students using English movie, it can assist students gain a broad understanding of Western culture, social systems, and historical people and also meet their curiosity of Western culture. After all, teaching through movies can increase students' enthusiasm in learning, broaden their knowledge, and improve their English skills, thus all of which help to raise the level of language teaching.





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