

**AN ANALYSIS OF CONTEXTUAL MEANING ON
IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN MALEFICENT:
MISTRESS OF EVIL MOVIE**

A Thesis

**Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the
Bachelor Degree**

By

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ABSTRACT

In the world of formal education, students do not get lessons about idioms as a whole and specifically, while idioms are one of the important skills needed in communication activities. Therefore, this research is an illustration and alternative direction for studying idioms and their meanings through film media using the theory of Ruth Grain and Stuard Redman and Dash. This research was conducted to find out the types of idioms found in *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* Movie and the contextual meaning of each idiom

The Research Methodology of this research was content analysis quantitative design. In this research, the population were texts about Narrative and dialog *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* Movie. The sample of this research were 29 idioms taken by total sampling. The instrument of this research was the coding sheets.

After analyzing the data, it was found that from a total of 29 idioms with 12 Metaphor in Phrasal Verb, 11 Idiomatic noun phrase, 6 Prepositional idioms, 0 Binomial, 0 simile, 0 proverb. From the discussion above, it was concluded that Metaphor in Phrasal Verb had a highest presentation 37,93%, followed by Idiomatic Noun Phrase 20,68%, then Prepositional Idiom 20,68%, and binomial, simile and proverb 0%. It is inferred from the findings of this study that the meaning of idiom cannot be directly translated. To comprehend the right meanings of idiom, we must first understand the sentence's context, the setting, and the speaker's interactions.

Key words: Contextual meaning, Idiom, Movie

DECLARATION

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ADMISSION

The following thesis entitled: **“An Analysis of Contextual Meaning on Idiomatic Expression in Maleficent Mistress of Evil Movie”** written by **Selvi Restu Andani, NPM: 1811040321, Study Program: English Education**, has been successfully defended at the thesis defense of the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher training, Raden Intan State Islamic University, Lampung. The thesis defense was held on Thursday, October 5th 2023.

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MOTTO

وَمَا تَوْفِيقِي إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ عَلَيْهِ تَوَكَّلْتُ وَإِلَيْهِ أُنِيبُ ﴿٨٨﴾

Dan petunjuk yang aku ikuti hanya dari Allah. Kepada-Nya aku bertawakal dan kepada-Nya (pula) aku kembali.

(Q.S Al Huud: 88)



DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to the followings:

1. My God Allah SWT, whose blessing and mercy have been very crucial to the completion of my thesis
2. My parents who the ones I honor and love the most, Mrs. Melyati and Mr. Mugiyatna. Through the prostration of the two of them, everything that seemed impossible became possible. Thank you for your never-ending prayers, love, affection, support, motivation and extraordinary blessings that always flow every day, and this thesis is absolutely also yours.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Selvi Restu Andani was born on April 11th, 2000 in Liwa. She famously called by her friends, as Selvi. Selvi is first daughter of Mr. Mugiyatna and Ms. Melyati. She has 2 brothers named Wahyu Cahya Yatna and Fahmi Ghany Yatna. In academic background, Selvi Accomplished her formal education at TK Pertiwi Bahari in 2005 , then she continued to higher level in SDN 1 Seloretno in 2006 and she graduated in 2012. In the same year, she continued her study in SMPN 1 Liwa and finished in 2015. Then she accepted at SMA N 1 Liwa and graduated in 2018. Then, in 2018, she continued her study at UIN Raden Intan Lampung as the student of English Education Study Program of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty. During her time as a student, the writer was active in ESA (English Students Association). The author carried out Kuliah Kerja Nyata Dari Rumah (KKN-DR) program in the village of Atar Bawang, Batu Ketulis, Lampung Barat for 40 days in June 2021. The Writer also took part in Praktek Pengalaman Lapangan (PPL) as teaching staff by going directly to the MA Al- Hikmah Bandar Lampung.

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The preparation of this thesis would not have been possible without the help and guidance of all parties. It would not be exaggerated to take this opportunity to express my highest gratitude and appreciation, especially to:

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I am thankful for your supports and for our friendship.

Finally this graduating paper is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers. Moreover, the researcher is placed to accept more suggestion and contribution from readers for the improvement of the graduating paper.

Bandar Lampung September 2023

Writer,



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

The title is main part of both fiction and scientific writing. The title serves as a description of the contents of a written work. Likewise, in this research. As for the title that the researcher gave to this research, namely **“An analysis of contextual meaning on idiomatic expression in Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie”**. In order to avoid misunderstanding the meaning of the title above, the researcher will provide an explanation as follows:

An analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing the data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing them, compiling them into patterns, choosing which ones are important and which ones will be learned, and make conclusions, so that it is easily understood by oneself and others.¹ Or it can be said that, an analysis is an actions to explore in depth about a topic with the aim of unravelling the existing fact.

Contextual meaning is a meaning appropriate to the context of the actual situation.² The meaning of a word or phrase in its context is referred to as contextual meaning. A contextual definition is one that incorporates the term inside a bigger utterance that also includes its explanation. Situational meaning may be considered to be contextual meaning. It develops as a result of how speech and context interact.

¹ Sugiyono, *“Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R&D”*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017) p.30

²Theresia Budi Sucihati, *An analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on Sport News in Jawa Post Newspaper (Linguistic Study)* Vol.4, BRIGHT: A Journal of English Language Teaching, Linguistics and Literature, 2021, p.41

Idioms are collection of words that have distinct meanings that the individual words they contain.³ Idioms are patterns in sentences that have unpredictable meaning that cannot be inferred from the individual words. In both official and casual language, idioms are commonly utilized. Idiomatic expressions frequently take different forms in phrases as opposed to words.

B. Background of the Problem

Language is a tool to interact or tools to communicate in a sense, means to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts, or even a feelings.⁴ In daily conversation, speaker will try to make the other person understand what they are saying either directly or by using idioms. According to Chaer in Immanuel and Mulyadi, idioms have the following functions, 1) as a supporter of language skills 2) as a means of smooth communication or can lead to indirect meanings, 3) as a form of knowing the culture of the community, 4) as a matter of expression in determining the development of community culture. language user.⁵ In a movie we can find idiom in script and also dialog between characters. “Word-by word investigation of these non-literal expression of speech cannot reveal the meaning of idiom. The meaning is contextual rather than literal, and we must examine culture in order to discover what these terms mean”, write Ayers⁶

Idioms are combinations of words or phrases that form new meanings, and cannot be defined word by word. The

³ Gusdi Handayani, “Forms of Idioms in a Movie Script, Pirates of the Carribeean-On Stranger Tide”, (Thesis, English Departement, STIPT PGRI Sumbar, 2016). p.2

⁴ Siti Rabiah “Languange as a Tool for Communication an d Cultural Reality Discloser”, (Thesis, Faculty of Letter Universitas Muslim Makassar, 2020), p.4

⁵ Immanuel, Mulyadi. *Bentuk Makna, dan Fungsi Idiom Dalam Bahasa Batak Toba*, Vol. 8, Jurnal Education and Development Institut Pendidikan Tapanuli, 2020, p 353

⁶ Kathryn Ayers, "A Study of Idioms in Relation to Language Universals", (Thesis, Liberty University, 2015)., p.5

meaning is different from literal meaning of the idioms individual elements. Idiom can have literal meaning but its alternate, figurative meaning must be understood metaphorically.⁷ For example, *over the hill* can mean on the other side of the hill, but the figurative meaning is *to be very old*.

Idioms are aspects of supporting students' language skills, the teachers should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages. In reality, idiom is one of the most difficult, yet interesting parts of the language. Even so, learning idioms still has to be done, because mastering idioms is one of the important skills in communicating. As Eliana said in her journal, that learning idiomatic expressions is a very necessary and important part of the language learning process; likewise, a lot of daily speech is based on idioms; in this way, the learners will become more fluent in English and will be able to communicate better, because many idioms are words and expressions used all over the English speaking world.⁸ It means that, the lack knowledge of idioms will have an impact on the overall performance of students. This is why, it is important to use and integrate this problem in the development of the four language skills in English (listening, speaking, reading, writing)

We can find idiomatic expressions everywhere, such as daily conversations, movie, songs, novels, poems, etc. In this research, the movie was chosen as an object of the research because movie is one of the media that can be used as observation material to study idioms. In the movie we can find a lot of communication activities. Through watching movie activity, the readers see how the function and position

⁷ Thomas C. Cooper, "Teaching Idioms" *Foreign Language Annals* 31, no. 2 (1998): p.255–266.

⁸ Eliana Edith Roberto De Caro, "The Advantages and Importance of Learning and Using Idioms in English," *Cuadernos de Lingüística Hispánica* 14 (2009): p. 134.

of idiom as a supporter of language skills and as an expression that can give indirect meaning, and certainly add diversity in communication activity. They see how idioms have various meanings according to context used. Movie also have intrinsic elements, one of which is a moral message. According to Seuseno in Ali Mursid et al., moral messages are messages that contain teachings, advice standards, a collection of rules and regulations, oral and written. Writing, about how humans must live and act, so that they become human the good one.⁹ Through movies, viewers can get new information, knowledge, and moral message easily and fun. That's why the researcher chose the movie to be an object in this research.

'Maleficent: Mistress of Evil' was chosen as the object of this research. The researcher chosen this movie as an object because 'Maleficent: Mistress of Evil' movie was one of the Disney films that is very popular and liked by many people, evidenced by the title as a first rank popular movie at Box Office for a week.¹⁰ This movie also contains a lot of information and moral message about conflict, love between mother and daughter, tolerance and peace. Most importantly, in this movie researcher found many phrases that were considered of being idioms which will be the data in this research, for the examples "*Open arms!*" (idiomatic noun phrase) , "*Small talk*" (Phrasal verb), "*Her side*" (Prepositional idioms).

The researcher found the meaning of the existing idioms by used the contextual meaning theory. In this research, researcher chosen to explore contextual meaning over to other meanings, because she wants to persuade readers, to boost their understanding of the context in communication activities

⁹ Muhammad Ali Mursid Alfathoni, Rosta Minawati, and Edward Zebua, "*Analisis Unsur Intrinsik Pada Film Karma Karya Bullah Lubis,*" *PROPORSI: Jurnal Desain, Multimedia dan Industri Kreatif*, Vol.3, no. 2 (2018): 150.

¹⁰ ¹⁰ Box Office Mojo by IMDbPro, 18 oct 2019, Maleficent: Mistress of Evil, Accessed January 30, 2023, <https://www.boxofficemojo.com/release/r1939755009/>

using movie. Having an understanding of the context will make it undemanding for us to understand what topics are discussed and how the conversation will take place in a communication activity through the existing clues (context). By considering the context, we can start to get a better understanding of a discussion.

The research about meaning of idioms has also been carried out by other researchers. The research was conducted by Haniah in 2020, Junita in 2020, Febriana in 2018, and Anggia in 2018. However, researcher ensured that the research conduct will be different from previous research studies. She did not find previous research that examined 'Maleficent: mistress of evil movie', with the theoretical basis Redman's and grain's theory and also Dash's theory. She also did not find in the previous research that used quantitative content analysis as the method. Therefore, on this occasion researcher has confirmed that no one has done this research before, and she is determined conduct this research.

Based on background of the problem above, this study was very significant and interesting to be conducted Accordingly, the research of idiomatic expression in Maleficent: Mistress of Evil Movie entitled "**An Analysis of Contextual Meaning on idiomatic expression in Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie.**"

C. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, identification of the problem such as:

1. There were many idiomatic expressions in the Maleficent: Mistress of Evil movie
2. Each idiom had a contextual meaning

D. Limitation of the Problem

Researchers was studied idioms because idioms are unique phrases that are popular in conversational activities, especially in English conversation. Therefore, the researcher

was interested in studying idiom as the knowledge of users. Based on the explanation above, this research was limited to determining the contextual meaning of the idiom. In this research, the researcher was examined the narrative and dialogue of *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie. What was observed is the idioms contained in it. The data was observed in this study were idioms that fall into 6 types according to Grain and Redman. The researcher was used the theory from Sekar Niladri Dash to found its contextual meaning

E. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the identification and analysis of the problem above, the formulation of the problems such as:

1. What kind of idiomatic expression could be found in the *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie?
2. What are the contextual meanings of idioms expressed in narrative and dialog *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil*?

F. Objectives of the Research

Based on formulation of the problem above the objective of this research such as:

1. Was to determine what kinds of idiomatic expression could be found in the *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie.
2. Was to saw how the contextual meaning of idioms in the *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie.

G. Significant of the Research

1. Theoretical benefits

Theoretically, this research can be used to expand knowledge and information about idiomatic expressions and their contextual meanings. In addition, for those who study vocabulary, these findings will be provide valuable information for anyone who studies literary works such as movie

2. Practical benefits

a. For lecturers and teachers

The results of these findings are expected to be used as additional information and source of material for teachers and lecturers to teach language to students, and or to have conversations in class or to interact with other students outside the classroom.

b. For students

The results of this study can be used as an additional knowledge about the same research or task.

c. For future researchers

This research can be used as a reference for future researchers

H. Relevance Study

First research is “An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie” by Siti Haniah, 2020, IAIN Surakarta. This research used idiom that are found in The Freedom Writers Movie as an object of the research. Grand theory that they used was Chitra Fernando’s theory about kinds of idiom, such as; 1) Pure idiom, 2) Semi Idiom, 3) Literal Idiom. The conclusions of this study is 12 (13,5%) pure idiom, 18 (20,2%) semi idiom, 55 (66,2) lexical idiom. Then they used indicator of contextual meaning by Firth in Haliday to interpreted the meaning of pure idiom and semi idiom. While to interpreted the meaning of literal idiom, indicators of contextual meaning are not need ed. There are 59 idioms out of 89 in totally found in The Freedom Writers movie script.¹¹

The second previous research is “Contextual Meaning on The Idiomatic Expression in the Adventures of TinTin Script

¹¹Siti Haniah, “*An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie*”, (Thesis, IAIN Surakarta, 2020), p. xi

movie”, 2018, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The object of this research is idiom that found in TinTin script movie. Grand theory that used was Jenifer Seidl and W. McMordhi about types of idiom such as; 1) Idiom with noun and adjective, 2) idiom pairs, 3) Idiom with preposition, 4) Phrasal verb, 5) Verbal idiom, 6) Idiom from key word from special categories, 7) Key word with idiomatic uses, 8) Idioms with comparison. While to interpreted the contextual meaning used theory from Dash about 4 classification of context. The conclusion in this research is there were totally 55 idioms which contained contextual meaning; phrasal verb 9 times, prepositional phrase 1 times, idioms with verb 14 times, idiom with noun 11 times and idiomatic pairs 20 times.¹²

The third previous research is “An analysis of Idiom on the Moana Movie by Ron Clements, John Musker”, 2021, by Neti Junita. Research object in this research was idiom that found in film script of the Moana movie. Theory that used in this research were, theory from McCharty and O’Dell about 5 kind of idioms. Conclusion in this research was, the most dominant kind of idiom is Whole clause or sentence 34% with 16 idioms, while other kinds such as Preposition phrase 32% with 15 idioms, Verb + object/compliment (and/or adverbial) 17% with 8 idioms, and Compound 17% with 8 idioms, which means this movie prefers to use idioms in the form of clauses or sentences.¹³

The fourth previous research is “Contextual Meaning on the Idiomatic Expression in La La Land Movie Script”, 2018, by Nur Anggia Sari. Research object that used in this research is idiom that find in La La Land movie script. The theories that used in this research is theories from Hocket and Stassler about 6 classification of idiom, such as; substitute, proper

¹² Isna Febrina, “*Contextual Meaning on Idiomatic Expression in the Adventure of Tin Tin Script Movie*”, (Thesis Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018), p. i

¹³ Neti Junita, “*An Analysis of Idiomatic on the Moana Movie by Ron Clements, John Musker*”, (Thesis, UIN Raden Intan Lampung, 2021), p.ii

name, abbreviation/ clipping, English phrasal compound, slang. The finding in this research 4 times abbreviation or clipping, 39 times English phrasal compound, 22 times figure of speech, and 13 times slang. There were 14 meanings based on the context, (Substitute, proper name, abbreviation/clipping, and slang) and 61 idioms with the meaning same with the meaning from the dictionary of idiom 9 (English phrasal compound and figure of speech)¹⁴

The similarities of the 4 researches above in this research was the same as discussed about idiomatic and its contextual meaning. This also shows that in this world it is not the only research that was done discussed about idiom and its contextual meaning. The different in the 4 needs in this research are from the movie, research design, and the grand basis theory.

I. Systematic of Discussion

1. CHAPTER I

Chapter 1 contains, title confirmation, Background of the problem, Identification and limitation of the problem, Formulation of the problem, objective of the research, significant of the research, relevance studies, systematic of the discussion.

2. CHAPTER II

This chapter presents the frame of theory. This course includes, semantic, meaning, conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, lexical meaning, grammatical meaning, contextual meaning, classification context, idioms, definition of idiom, kind of idioms, characteristic of idiom, concept of movie.

¹⁴ Nur Anggia, "Contextual Meaning on the Idiomatic Expression in La La Land Movie Script", (Thesis, Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2018), p. i

3. CHAPTER III

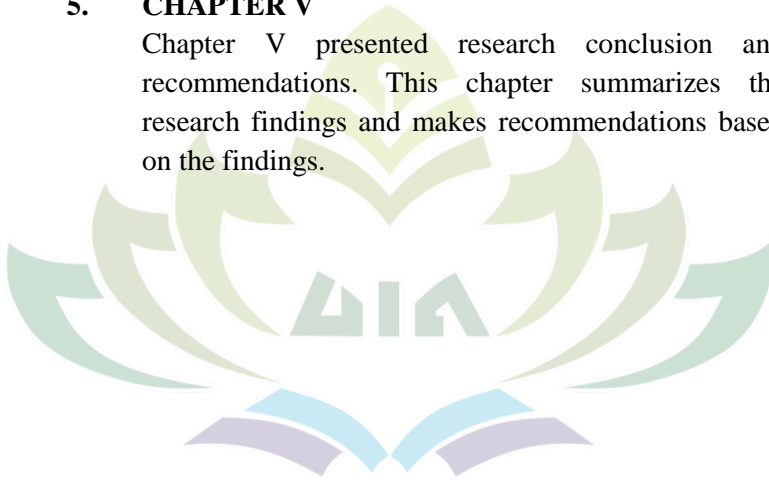
Chapter three contains the research process. This research presents the research design, population and sample, data collecting technique, instrument of the research, validity and reliability test, and data analysis technique.

4. CHAPTER IV

In chapter IV, research and finding are presented. This chapter contains all the data collected as well as the result of the analysis and data interpretation.

5. CHAPTER V

Chapter V presented research conclusion and recommendations. This chapter summarizes the research findings and makes recommendations based on the findings.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Semantics

Semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with meaning¹. Semantics is the study of meaning in language. It deals with the expression of linguistic objects such as words, phrases, and sentences, and does not pay attention to the syntactic structure or pronunciation of the linguistic objects. Dede Irawan in his study stated that semantics has evolved and become a worthy study. Two main factors that make semantics important and worth studying are First, meaning is closely related to communication. A certain meaning can be conveyed through communication which plays an important role in human life. Second, the process of human efforts to understand the nature of meaning involves mental abilities using reasoning and perception.²

According to Palmer argues that semantics is the technical term used to refer to the study of meaning and since meaning a part of language.³ Geoffrey Leech in his book states that Semantics (as the study of meaning) is a central to the study of communication; and as communication becomes more and more a crucial factor in social organization, the need to understand it becomes more and more pressing.⁴ Semantic is a part of linguistic unfortunately meaning covers a variety of aspects of language, and there is no general agreement about nature of meaning, what aspect of it may properly be included in semantics, or the way in which it should be described.

¹ Loebner, Sebastian, *Understanding Semantics*, (Arnold: London: Blackwell, 2022) p. 1

² Irawan, Dede, Semantic Analysis of the Meaning Sontoloyo Politician in The Mr. Joko Widodo Speech. *Faktor Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, (2020) p. 34 - 35

³ F. R Palmer, *Semantics (Second Edition)*. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981) p.1

⁴ Leech, Geoffrey, *Semantics. The Study of Meaning*. (Second Edition-revised and updated. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books, 1981) p. 1

Semantic has long been an object of study within the philosophy. It is said that the term semantics itself was introduced into English at the end of the 19th century. Based on etymology, the word *semantic* originally comes from Greek word *semanticos* means 'significant'; *semainein* means 'to show, sign ify' or 'indicated by sign'; from *sema* means 'sign'. However, the word 'meaning' has a wide range of perceptions and there is no general agreement among expert about the way in which it should be described. There are some term semantics in various definition by some expert, they are: First, Hornby has defined that semantics is a branch of linguistics concerned with studying the meaning of words and sentences.⁵ Then, Charles said that, Semantic is the systematic study of meaning, linguistic semantics is the study of how languages organize and express meanings.⁶ Next definition from Lyons defines that semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning.⁷ And the last definition from Tarigan defines that semantics is discussed about meaning. Semantics examines symbols or sign that express meaning, the relation of meaning from one to another⁸

Based on the definition of semantic by some experts above it can be concluded that semantic is a branch of linguistics which focused on meaning in language. Besides that, semantics can also interpret as a study of meaning used to understand human expressions through language. Semantics is one of the important branches of linguistics, and deals with interpretation and meaning of the words, sentences structure, and symbols. It deals with the reading comprehension of the readers, in how they understand others and their interpretations. In addition, semantics constructs a

⁵ Hornby, A.S, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1972) p.789

⁶ Kreedler, Charles W. *Introducing English Semantics*. (London: Routledge, 1998) p.3

⁷ Lyons, John, *Semantic Vol I*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University, 1977) p.1

⁸ Tarigan, Henry G, *Pengajaran Semantik*. (Bandung: Angkasa, 2009) p. 7

relation between adjoining words and clarifies the sense of a sentence, whether the meanings of words are literal or figurative

B. Meaning

Meaning used to deliver the information which can understood together. Every country has different language, so the meaning related with the language that has been mutually agreed as the meaning of the language

According to Trask, meaning is a characteristic of a linguistic form which allows it to be used to select some aspects of the non-linguistic world.⁹ According to Lyons, studying the meaning of a word or giving the meaning of a word is understanding the word study which is related to the meaning relationship that distinguishes it from other words.¹⁰ Lyons in Satrio etc, asserts that, the term of meaning in the theory of semantics can be described from the mind of speaker to the mind of hearer by embodying them, as it was, in the form of one language or another.¹¹

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that meaning is information conveyed by the speaker and can be understood by the listener.

There are certain kinds of meaning in language. Siti Maimunah stated that there are certain kinds of meaning in language.¹² In this research, the researcher focus on the theory of meaning that related with this study is contextual meaning

⁹ Trask, p.120

¹⁰ John Lyons. (1977) Ibid p.2

¹¹ Satrio, Arining, Tresno, "A Semantic Analysis of Denotative Meaning in *Kidung Doa Song by Sunan Kalijaga*", Vol.3, Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra, 2016. p. 11

¹² Siti Maimunah, *Analysis of Lexical and Contextual Meaning on the Idiomatic Expression Found in Jalaluddin Rumi's Poem*. (Thesis, Universitas Islam Negeri Malang, 2008). p.21

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the meaning in accordance with the concept and its referents. According to Mansoer pateda, the conceptual meaning of each word can be analysed independently and can be analysed after the word is in the context unit.¹³ Often, we ask someone to place a word in a sentence because we want to guess the conceptual meaning of the word by placing it in a sentence.

2. Connotative Meaning (what is communicated by virtue of what language refers to)

It refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. According to Ita Permatasari, connotative meaning relates to the sense of value of people who use language, whether they feel happy, sad, disgusted and angry.¹⁴ The positive or negative value of a word often also occurs due to the use of the word as symbolism. For example, the word "fire" can be a word that has both positive and negative connotations.

3. Social Meaning (what is communicated of the social circumstances of language use)

It refers to the usage of language in and by society which has big proportions in determining the meaning that certain speaker has to use and wants to convey, those factors include social class of the speaker and hearer and the degree of formality. According to Beltrama, the term social meaning identifies the constellation of traits that linguistic forms convey about the social identity of their users - for example,

¹³ Mansoer Pateda, "*Semantic Lexical*", (Jakarta: Rineka cipta, 2010) p.115

¹⁴ Ita Permatasari, "*An Analysis of Connotative Meaning on Justin Bieber's Song Lyrics*", Vol. 10, PIONEER, 2018, p.157

their demographics, personality and ideological orientation.¹⁵ Only part of the social meaning of a conversation is carried by words. Take saying hello or talking about the weather. Often such talk has little dictionary meaning. It is a way of being friendly or polite.

4. Affective Meaning (what is communicated of the feeling and attitudes of the speaker/writer)

Affective meaning arises as a result of the listener's or reader's reaction to the use of words/sentences. According to Susana Widyastuti in her journal she said that, affective meaning is the emotional connotation that is attached to words and utterances.¹⁶ It is important to remember that each individual will have a different affective meaning for a word. Thus, only the person using the word will be aware of the particular affective meaning they hold with the word.

5. Lexical Meaning

Lexical meaning is usually considered as being the meaning of word. Pranawati said that, lexical meaning is the meaning of a word that stands alone, and is usually considered as the meaning of a word. This is what dictionaries usually give.¹⁷

6. Grammatical Meaning

According to Mansoer Pateda grammatical meaning is the result of the function of words in

¹⁵ Andrea Beltrama, "Social Meaning in Semantic and Pragmatic", Wiley, University of Pennsylvania, 2020, p.1

¹⁶ Susana Widyastuti, "Componential Analysis of Meaning: Theory and Applications", Vol. 4, Journal of English and Education, 2010, p. 116

¹⁷ Istri Yudi Pramawati, "Lexical Meaning Analysis of Advertisement in Bali Tourism Magazine", Vol.14, 2019, p.2690

sentences.¹⁸ For example, the word "eyes" contains a lexical meaning, namely the senses in the head that function to see. But after the meaning word is placed there is a sentence, for example, "Hey, where are your eyes!" the word eye no longer refers to "an instrument for seeing" or does not refer to the sense of sight. But referring to work events, to the results of work whose results are not good. In addition, when the word "eye" is combined with other words, it will also form a different meaning, for example, naked eye, eye contact, eye shadow, eye muscle, bar eye etc. the word "eye" in this phrase already has a different meaning from the actual meaning of the word "eye". In other words, the meaning contained has shifted to the real meaning.

7. Contextual meaning

Every utterance must have a meaning to be conveyed, but sometimes the meaning is ambiguous. This because of the influence of the context of the sentence, or what we will call contextual meaning. Contextual meaning according to Pateda is the meaning that arises as a result of the relationship between speech and context. It means that, different situation makes different meanings. However, in certain situation the meaning maybe the same.

Requejo state that contextual meaning is that whenever a linguistic expression cannot be straightforwardly interpreted, we turn into context to find some extra cues in order to get the right meaning.¹⁹ It can be said that, every element surrounds a particular utterance has the potential to influence meaning.

¹⁸ Mansoer Pateda., *ibid* p.103

¹⁹ Maria Dolores Porto Requejo, "The Role of Context in World Meaning Construction: A Case Study," *Universidad de Alcalá* 7, no. 1 (2007): 171.

According to Ilse Depraetere, contextual meaning is a functional meaning that captures the status of information communicated in the context: it captures a range of meaning effect that shared (It can be linguistic context or extra-linguistic context) ²⁰. Linguistic is about the clause or sentence in which words are embedded. This related to the words used and the arrangement of words made. Meanwhile Extra-linguistics is about which utterance are made (the setting including a speaker and potentially her interlocutors, the context of speech and the knowledge that discourse participants have about themselves, each other and the world).

Context is very influential on the meaning of a word. Context refers to the form of a word or utterance. That is related to linguistics and conversational settings. Context also affects the choice of words in a sentence. So it can be concluded that the contextual meaning is the meaning of words that depend on the situation in which they are used. Different situations will convey different meanings in speech or sentences.

a. Classification of Context

Dash in her journal, classifies 4 contexts that must to considered to determine contextual meaning:

1) Local Context

Local context refers to the nearest unit that surrounds it. Covers 1 to 2 the word before and after the word before, the main

²⁰ Ilse Depraetere, "Meaning in Context and Contextual Meaning: A Perspective on the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface Applied to Modal Verbs," *OpenEdition journals* (2019): p.3.

word and the word after is a lexical block, where keyword is the main unit and the words before and after is supporting unit. A lexical block in a local context may be an idiomatic expression that has a certain meaning, that cannot be obtained if it is treated separately.

2) Sentential Context

Sentential context refers to the sentence where the keyword is. It provides syntactic information to find out whether the keyword has an explicit or implicit syntactic relationship with other words used in the sentence. A words set includes 2 or 3 words that are related in implying meaning even though they are far apart in the sentence.

3) Topical Context

Refers to the topic of discussion and focuses on the content of a piece of text. For the example, *Shot*, refers to “shooting”, “drinking”, “hitting the ball with a bat”, “kick the ball into the net”, “distance between players and the whole”, “take a snap”, “inject” etc.

4) Global context

Global context establishes the cognitive relationship between language and reality, we often refer to it to understand; Who said, what was said, to whom it was said, when it was said, where it was said, what it was said, and how it was said. The meaning of keywords is not only related to linguistics as illustrated by the local context, sentential context, and topical context, but also with extra linguistic

consideration which include linguistic action performed by language user. So to understand its meaning we must consider all the elements.²¹

Any information from each context can be used to interpret the meaning of the sentence, this is because each context has an invisible interrelation and interdependence. And since there is no proposition to use them sequentially, we may start from one context followed by another as needed.

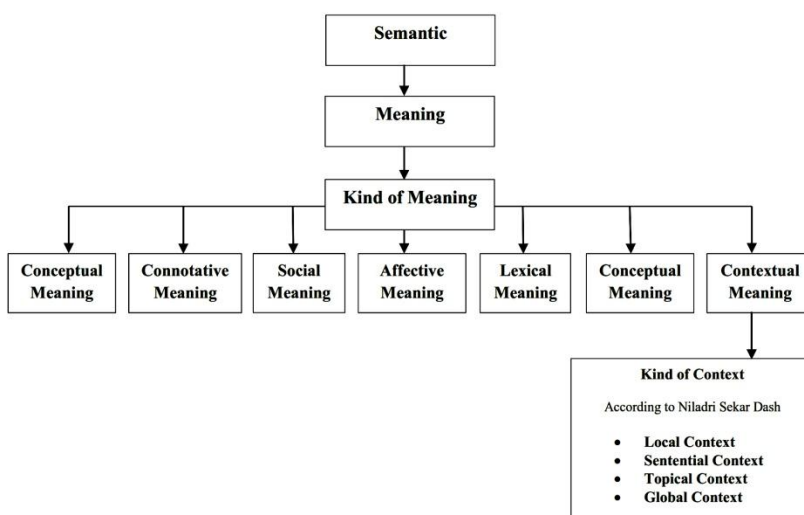


Figure 1.1

C. Idiom

1. Definition of Idiom

It can be said that learning an idiom has a higher level of difficulty than learning a language, because to understand an idiom one cannot simply translate it based on the words that compose it. When we do not know what an idiom

²¹ Niladri Sekhar Dash, "Context and Contextual Meaning" (2014) p.23-29.

means, it is difficult for us to understand it and may be confused about what the speaker means. Every language has its own set of idiom. In English, idioms are used very often. Often found in various occasions, ranging from daily conversations, official conversations, television, radio, magazine, newspaper or literature.

In interpreting an idiom, we cannot get the meaning by interpreting word for word. McCarthy and O'Dell stated that, idiom are combination of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word.²² Example "drive someone round the bend" means "to make someone angry or frustrated". In line with Meryem's opinion, he argues that, an idiom is a kind of complex lexical item, and it is a complex lexical item, and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts.²³ It means, idioms are combinations of words that form a new meaning, which will have a different and undefined meaning when the elements are parsed.

Yusifova state, Idioms are expressions the elements of which cannot be changed or replaced by other elements²⁴ That statement implies that we cannot alter an idiom's constituent parts in order to modify its meaning. We are unable to do it one at a time or piece by piece. The message will change if we translate literally. So that we may understand idioms' genuine meaning, we need to study more about them.

Wyatt said that an idiom is an expressions where the meaning is different from the individual words²⁵. Despite the

²² Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, *English Idioms in Use Advance*, 1st ed. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010). p.6

²³ Mezmaz Meryem, *Problems of Idioms in Translation Case Study: First Year Master* (2010): p.11

²⁴ Yusifova, *Syntactic Features of Idioms*, (Azerbaijan University of Languages, Baku, Azerbaijan: 2013): p.133

²⁵ Raudon Wyatt, *Phrasal Verb and Idioms*, (London: A & C Black Publisher: 2006): p.2

fact that people comprehend the term's meaning in phrase and syntax, it cannot be understood. In addition to having a different meaning in different languages, an idiom may have a different function in various contexts within a text or conversation. In order to fully understand an idiom's meaning and notion, individuals must use caution while understanding it. People do not need to worry about the grammar of idioms since the most essential thing to remember is that it is more necessary to understand how and why communicators create idioms than it is to know their origins.

Palmer state that idioms involve collocation of a special kind.²⁶ To determine the meaning of an idiom, it must first be seen the contents of the phrase and also the context it is bound to. To determine its meaning, we must pay attention to the actual function of an idiom in a sentence to then fully understand the meaning to conveyed.

Because of this, individuals must consider whether idioms are acceptable for our own language, even though they are attractive phrases or expressions to use in conversation. Idioms have been used in communication in a number of different contexts. Idioms' aesthetic attractiveness encourages individuals to utilize them as everyday communication tools. Idioms are a crucial part of English that you must master because the language is insufficient without them. It may also be utilized to develop vibrant conversations that are different from everyday conversation. Idioms are often used in literature because they contribute to the creation of a beautiful phrase or feeling.

2. Kinds of Idiom

There are various opinions regarding various kinds of idioms. There are at least 3 opinions about the types of

²⁶F.R Palmer, "*Semantic*", (New York: Cambridge University, 1976) p. 98

idioms according to some experts that the researchers have found.

According to Ruth Gairns and Stuart Redman in their book classifies idiom into 6 types, such as, phrasal verb, idiomatic noun phrase, prepositional idioms, similes, fix phrase with two keywords, and proverb.

a. Phrasal verb

The phrasal verb is generally defined a verb + particle combination that function as a single verb, both parts giving up meaning in order to form a new lexical item.²⁷

Example from *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie:

- King John: I trust you had no trouble finding the castle.
Maleficent: Why would I have trouble?
Diaval: Shoo! He's making *small talk*. I'll explain it later. No trouble at all
Small talk means, Polite conversation about unimportant matters, especially as engaged in on social occasions.
- Aurora: You put the curse on the king
Queen Ingrith: Oh dear, You may be queen.. but you are very young. Now *lock her up*. A war is coming.
Lock her up means, to lock someone or something within something or some place.
- Philip: My mother curse the king so she could destroy the Moor folk. You men are *paying heavily* for it.

²⁷ Clayton M. Darwin and Loretta S. Gray, "Going after the Phrasal Verb: An Alternative Approach to Classification," *TESOL Quarterly* 33, no. 1 (1999): p.1.

Paying heavily means, punishment or severe consequences that will be received as a result of doing something.

Other Example:

- “Their standards *have gone down* in recent months” = become worse in quality
- “We wandered around, *soaking up* the atmosphere” = Absorbing it into our sense, body, and mind
- “You should *stand back* and consider your future” = Think about it as if you are not involved in it

b. Idiomatic noun phrase

Noun phrases are phrase that have a word class noun as the most important constituent in its structure.²⁸

Example from *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie:

- Philip: If you’re busy, I could always comeback, because..
Aurora: No, I’m not busy. Really. “*All ears*”
All ears means, listen carefully and with full attention to what is to be conveyed.
- Twistlewit: She’s come bearing gifts. The first sap from the warming trees.
Knotgrass: It’s for *the big day!*
Aurora: What big day?
The big day means, The special day that has been awaited and will be a day that will always be remembered for all time, a historic day.

²⁸ Ahmad Danial, “*Fungsi Internal dan Kategori Frase Nomina dalam Juournal of The Poetic and Linguistic Association Vol 11 (Analisis Sintaksis)*” 11 (2017): p.6.

- Philip: I'm glad you finally approve
Queen Ingrith: Much more than that. I'm ready to welcome your fiancée with *open arms*.
Open arms means, Welcome or receive with pleasure and happiness.

Other example:

- "The mayor claims that the row over his financial dealings is *a storm in a teacup*" = A lot of anger and worry about something that is not important
- "He strongly denies any *conflict of interest* between his political role and his business dealing" = a situation in which subject has two different jobs or role, and this may affect their ability to choose or act fairly in either.
- "... And with the current council leader virtually *a lame duck*, this may not be the right time to pursue them" = A person who is no longer successful or effective in a particular role

c. **Prepositional idioms**

Preposition idiom is an idiom form that always begins with a preposition and then is followed by a noun phrase (preposition + object of preposition)

Example from *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie:

- Aurora: It's just a dinner
Maleficent: They don't want me in Ulstead. *Why on earth* would I go?
Why on earth means, Emphasis on interrogative sentences, in order to make the effect really astonished.
- Connal : The Moors are our last true nature on earth. And yet you named a

human as queen. A daughter you cared for.

Maleficent: I have no daughter. She as chosen *her side*.

Her side means, support one person, group, etc compared to others. Her principle, opinion, her choice.

- Borra: *In your hands*, you hold the power of life and death.. destruction and rebirth.
In your hands means Under one's control or influence; in one possession.

Other example:

- “Well, apparently she rang him *out of the blue the* other day, hoping he was free for dinner”. = Unexpectedly; without warning
- “So did she want to meet up *for old time's sake*, do you think?” = So that you can remember a happy time in the past
- “And *in his heart of heart* he knows that” = Used for talking about true or secret feelings

d. Similes

According to Esriyanti, similes are very like metaphors, but there is one important difference: the comparison in metaphor is implicit while in similes are explicit. Similes could be easier to identify because it is introduced by some signalled by words such as like, as, compare.²⁹

²⁹ Esrianty S. Kendenan, “*Simile and Metaphore in Translation: A Study on Students' Translation of Amy Tan's 'Two Kinds' Short Story*” LANGUAGE CIRCLE, 2017. p.108

1) Simile with *as*

A simile is a phrase that compares one thing with another thing, and many are formed with *as* + adjective + *as* + noun. These are used to emphasize the adjective (e.g. if a child is *as bright as* button they are very good). *As* in the beginning maybe used and may not.

Example:

- (as) fit as a fiddle = Fit and in a good health
- (as) quick as a flash = very quickly
- (as) easy as pie = very easy
- (as) hard as nails = very hard and uncomfortable

2) Simile with *like*

These similes can be used for humours or ironic effect.

Example:

- “I know what my wife’s thinking – I can *read her like a book*” = be able to understand easily what subject is thinking or feeling
- “We tried this new pills on the dos and they *work like a dream*” = Work very well
- “Don’t mention the government to my uncle; it’s *like a red leg to a bull*” = be likely to make subject angry

e. Fix phrase with two keywords (Binomial)

Fix phrase with two keywords or we can say binomial. According to Malkiel in

Norrick, binomial is a sequence of two words pertaining to the same form-class place on an identical level of syntactic hierarchy, and ordinarily connected by some kind of lexical link.³⁰ The meaning is sometimes clear, e.g. *scrimp and save*, and sometimes idiomatic, e.g. *bread and butter*. A common feature of fixed phrases joined by *and* is that the first or last sounds in the two words are the same, e.g. *prim and proper*, *doom and gloom*.

- “I noticed a bit of *wear and tear* on the furniture when we were recently.” = small marks and damage that appear over time as a result of normal use
- “But they can’t afford to spend much on the rooms as well as the café, which is their real *bread and butter*.” = a person or company’s main source of income
- “Ciaran *was born and bred* in the west of Ireland” = used to say where subject was born and grew up
- “It was hard for his mother, who was very *prim and proper*,” = very careful about your appearance and behaviour, and easily shocked by what other people do or say

f. Proverb

Proverb is a fixed word order which is a number of common saying that give advice, or say something that is often thought to be true. Zarifa Ochilova said that, “A proverb is a short, well-established, rhythmically organized figurative speech that can be used

³⁰ Neal R Norrick, “*Binomial Meaning in Text*” (1988). p. 72

in many senses according to the principle of alternative speech. The signs and symptoms described in this definition are brevity, stagnation, rhythm, ambiguity, and so on. It is also emphasized that the proverbs summarize the socio-historical and life experiences of the people³¹

Example from *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* movie:

- Thistlewith: Where are all Philip's guests?
- Flittle: Humans are *poor timekeepers*.
- Poor timekeepers*** means, always late for things.

Another example:

- Nothing ventured, nothing gained = You have to take risks if you want to achieve something
- People (who live) in glass houses shouldn't throw stones. = People who have faults should not criticize other people for having the same faults
- A leopard cannot change its spots = people can't change their character, especially a bad character.
- Strike while the iron is hot = Make use of an opportunity immediately³²

³¹ Zarifa Ochilova, "Proverb as an Object of Philological Research", Vol.17, Indonesian Journal of Innovation Studies, 2022, p.8

³² Ruth Gairns and Stuard Redman, "Idioms and Phrasal Verbs Advanced" (New York: Oxford University Press, 2011)p. 144 - 158.

Besides that, McCarthy and O'Dell also classifies idiom in their book such as, simile, binomial, trinomial, proverb, euphemisms, clichés

a. Simile (As + adjective + as/like + a noun)

Similes are idiom which compare two things; his expression always includes the words as/like. The order of the two words is fixed.

Example:

- My brother's as thin as a rake (Extremely thin)
- Pillar is as bright as a button (Extremely clever)
- I need waters, my mouth was as dry as a bone (Extremely dry/thirsty)
- George ran like the wind to get the message to Paula before she left (Ran extremely fast)
- I don't want to ride with Lottie in the car. She drives like a mechanic! (Drive fast and badly)
- My new sweater it's like a glove. I'm so please with it (Fits extremely well)

b. Binomial (word + conjunction + word)

Binomial are type of idiom which form by two word and the conjunction as a linking (that most used *and*)

Example:

- Sara's work is always very neat and tidy (Synonym)
- If you go for cheaper speakers, the sound quality maybe a bit hit and miss (Opposites: Sometime good, sometime bad)

- They finish the race neck and neck (Same word)
- Tables in the canteen take a lot of wear and tear (rhyming)
- After the match, the players' legs were black and blue (Alliterative)
- The traffic was bumper to bumper all the way to the coast. [Very heavy] Little by little, Vera gained the horse's confidence. [gradually] The house must be worth a quarter of a million, give or take a few thousand. [plus or minus (informal)]

c. Trinomial (word + word + and + word)

Almost same with binomial, trinomial are types of idiom which form by word and conjunction, but trinomial use 3 words to form it.

Example:

- I've looked here, there, and everywhere for my glasses.

d. Proverb

Proverb are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings.

Example:

- A: We all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a solution
B: Yes, where there's a will, there's a way (if we really want to achieve something, we can)
- A: My job is different everyday
B: Well, variety is the spice of life. Isn't it?

- A: I was upset when I didn't get into university, but at least it leaves me to go traveling
- B: Yeah. Every cloud has a silver lining. (There is something good in every bad situation)

e. Euphemisms

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

- To talk about subjects which may upset or offend, such as death

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

- To avoid using direct words for body functions.

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

- For humours effect when telling anecdotes.

My boss was effing and blinding because he had lost a confidential report. [swearing (some common English swear words begin with f or b) (informal)]

f. Clichés

Cliché is a type of idiom that is often used in certain common, everyday situations. It is idioms that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original.

Example:

- There are plenty more fish in the sea. (There are plenty more people or possibilities. Often

- use to cheer up someone who has found one person or opportunity)
- Look on the bright side. (Try to see something good in a bad situation)
 - It's easy to be wise after the fat lady sings. (You cannot be sure what will happen until the very end of something, often a sports event)
 - Enough is as good as a feast. (You shouldn't have more of something than you need)
 - Ignorance is bliss (You may be happier sometimes when you do not know the facts about a situation)³³

Then the last, according to Palmer in his book *Semantic: A New Outline* divided idiom into 3 types, such as, Phrasal verb, verb plus preposition, and partial idiom

a. Phrasal verb

Phrasal verb is type of idiom which is a combination of verb plus adverb of the kind *make up, give in, put down*. The meaning of these combinations cannot be predicted from the individual verb and adverb, and in many case there is a single verb with the same or a very close meaning- invent, yield, quell. Not all combinations of this kind are idiomatic. For the example, *take in*, it as *the woman took the homeless children in*.

b. Verb plus preposition

There are also sequence of verb plus preposition, for the example, *look after, go for*.

³³ McCarthy and O'Dell, "*English Idioms in Use Advance*".(2010): p.9-13

c. Partial idiom

Partial idiom is idiom where one of the words has its usual meaning, the other has a meaning that is peculiar to the particular sequence. Thus red hair refers to hair, but not hair that is red in strict colour terms. Other example, an interesting set volves the word white, for white coffee is brown in colour, white wine is usually yellow. Yet, white is perhaps, idiomatic just to some degree, it could be interpreted 'the lightest in colour of that usually to be found'. Then, Black is used as its antonym for coffee and people but not for wine.

From the opinions of the experts above regarding the types of idioms, the researcher will only use the theory from Ruth Grain and Stuard Redman, namely 6 types of idioms, including Phrasal verbs, Prepositional idioms, Simile, Idiomatic noun phrases, Binomial, and Proverb to process the data. researchers will find.

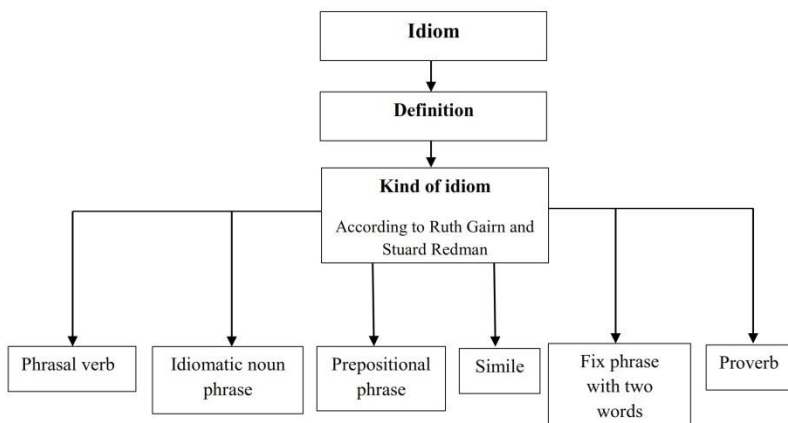


Figure 2.2

3. Characteristics of Idiom

Characteristic of idioms will be used as a determinant of whether a phrase or utterance in a sentence is an idiom or not. The following are the characteristics of idioms, according to Nunberg, Ivan, and Wasow:

a. Conventionality

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

b. Inflexibility

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

c. Figuration

Idiom are metaphors (grab the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand), hyperboles (not worth the paper it's written on), or other kinds of figurative expressions.

d. Proverbiality

Idiom are frequently used to describe – and, implicitly, to explain - a recurring social condition of interest

e. Informality

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

f. Affect

Idioms are commonly used to convey a specific assessment or emotional reaction to the items they donate. Although one may imagine a community in which such behaviours were sufficiently laden with social meaning to require idiomatic allusion, a language does not generally use idioms to express neutral situation – buying tickets, reading book.³⁴

D. Concept of Movie

Film or called cinema comes from the word cinematographie. Cinema means motion, tho or phytos means light, and graphie or graph means writing, image or picture. That way it can be interpreted if the film is to create the motion of light.³⁵

Film is one of the mass communication media that often describes people's social life. With the Audio-Visual technique used, films can not only be used as entertainment media, but films can also be an effective medium in conveying messages to the general public. As Novi Hardita Lastari said, the purpose of film for today's society is only for entertainment. In fact, the film also has a persuasive and educative function.³⁶

Currently, the movie has become a very popular medium of entertainment and information in the community. Everyone loves watching movies as a leisure activity. In addition, movies are also useful for containing messages to be conveyed to the general public. Same like Michael Rabiger about movie, he said that movie is a media in the form of a video that starts or produced with a real

³⁴ Geoffey Nunberg, A. Ivan, Thomas Wasow, “*Idiom in Language*”, Vol.70, No.3. (1994), p.492-493

³⁵ Maressa Anastasya, “*Pengertian Film- Sejarah, Jenis, Genre, Unsur, dan Fngsi*” <https://adammuiz.com/film/>, January, 8th 2022, Accessed August, 10th 2022, 21.40

³⁶ Novi Lastari, “*Pengertian Film dan Jenisnya Menurut Para Ahli*”, <https://www.diadona.id/d-stories/pengertian-film-dan-jenisnya-menurut-para-ahli--200626s.html>, June 26th 2020, Accessed August, 10th 2022, 22.05

idea, then it must contain entertainment and meaning elements.³⁷ In line with the movie according to Baskin, which is a form of mass communication media from various technologies and various elements of art.³⁸ Movie is a communication medium, so it can be said that movie can be a medium for conveying positive messages, information, and ideas, directly or indirectly. So the function of the movie is not only as entertainment or spare time, the movie can also be used to deliver message and information that is quite effective.

Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that, the movie is a mass communication medium that displays a series of motion pictures containing the story contained on a flat screen. Movie is an effective media in conveying information and messages. Movie also can be used as a learning media because in the movie, there are elements plots, characters, dialogue and conflicts which can be used as a media to teach history, science, social, language, art and culture, religion, and so on. *Maleficent: Mistress of Evil* Movie is interesting movie, because this movie is a fantasy genre movie, which is a movie inspired by the story of *Sleeping Beauty*. The storyline was made interesting, at first the character Maleficent had good traits, then turned bad when there were several conflicts that occurred between her and stepdaughter, Princess Aurora. Then at the end she returned to being good again because of her love and affection for her stepdaughter. From here we can learn the lessons of life which teach that not all stepmothers are wicked. This film also teaches that we must still be able to live peacefully in society even though there are many differences.

³⁷ Rabiger in A. Ovaldo Sinambela, Anna Riana S.T, “*Conflict of The Main Character in Pariban – Idola dari Tanah Jawa Movie*”, p.4

³⁸ Barskin in R.Asri “*Analisis Isi Film “Nanti Kita Cerita Tentang Hari Ini (NKCTHI)”* (2020), p.78

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