AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS

IN TOY STORY 3 FILM SCRIPT

THESIS

By

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2022

ABSTRACT

RAHAYU, TINA PUJI. 2022. *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in Toy Story 3 Film Script.* Thesis, English Education Department, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Institute of Islamic Studies Ponorogo. Advisor: Ahmad Nadhif, M.Pd.

Keywords: *Idiom, Toy Story 3 film, Movie Script.*

Idiom is a phrase where the words together have a meaning that is different from the dictionary definitions of the individual words. Idiomatic expressions are 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. The phenomena of idiomatic expression are not only in real life conversation but also in the movie.

This study aims to identify types of idioms and to describe the meaning of idiom found in "Toy Story 3" film script. The primary source of the data is the movie and secondary source data is the file of the script and also information from internet. The theory used in this research is from Makkai's theory.

The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative design. In collecting the data, the researcher used some steps, they were: downloading the movie, watching the movie, looking for the movie script and identifying the sentences of the movie based on Makkai's theory. Then, in analyzing the data, the researcher used some steps, they were: putting the information in order by gathering all of the information from the script that contains an idiom, analyzing the data which consist six types of idiom, then presenting the data into each types of idiom.

The results of the research show that kinds of idiomatic expressions are found, phrasal verb idiom is 10 utterances or 25%, tournure idiom is 11 utterances or 27%, irreversible binominal idiom is 4 utterances or 10%, phrasal compound idiom is 7 utterances or 18%, and incorporating verb idiom is 8 utterances or 20%. Meanwhile, the meaning of idiomatic expression are found, conceptual meaning is 3 utterances or 27%, affective meaning is 7 utterances or 64%, and reflected meaning is 1 time or 9%.
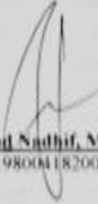
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Date : 11 October 2022

and has been accepted as the requirement for the degree the *sarjana* in English Education on:

Day : Wednesday
Date : 19 October 2022

Ponorogo, 19th October 2022

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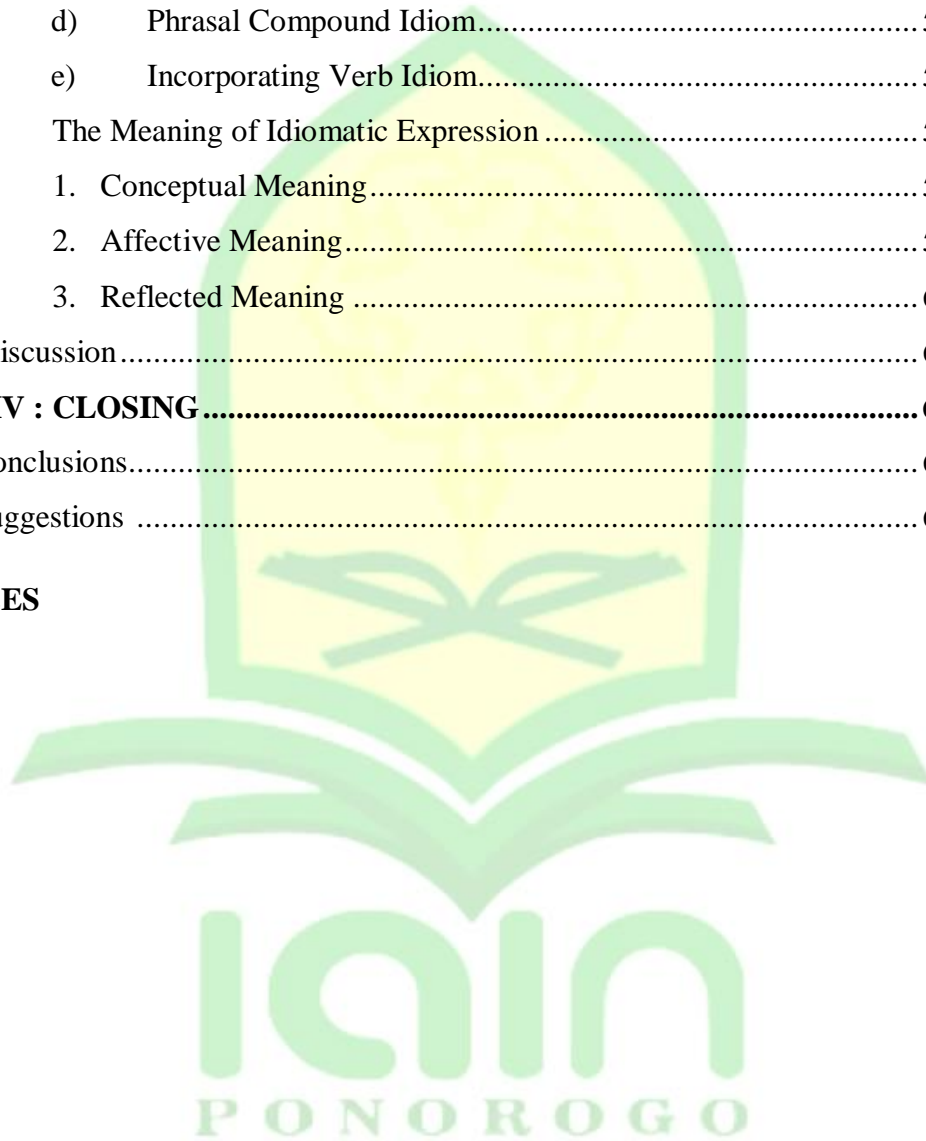# CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes of background of study, statements of the problem, objectives of the research, significances of the research, previous research result, research method consists of research approach and design, data and data source, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis and the last is organization of the research.

A. Background of the Study

Language, today, has become a social commodity inside communities. It roles as intimate part of social identity and also forms the basic of how users identity with each other. Without language, we cannot express the ideas, opinions, thought and feeling simply and need more time to explain by medium non language.

Language is an important part in every communication. People can communicate well if they can deliver their message from their utterance. Language allows people to say things to others and expresses their communicative needs. Language and society may influence each other because as a human being, people cannot be separated with society and environment and they still need another people. Alternatively, we say that language is a mean of communication.[1] The statement means that people have to master English well. But for people who never learn English or who do not know English, they need translated books or dictionary to know the meaning of a foreign word or phrase so that they can understand easily the real meaning of the word, phrase or sentence.

Occasionally, a language's few words contain summary meanings that are dependent on the linguistic habits of its speakers. Semantics in language refers to the study of the intent

behind words, phrases, and sentences.[1] Linguistic semantic offers with the traditional that means conveyed by using the usage of words and sentence of a language. Understanding idioms and other forms of connotation is frequently the most difficult problem people exhibit.

On the basis of many criteria and points of view, the meaning might be differentiated. It can be distinguished into lexical and grammatical meanings only based on semantics. Additionally, it is possible to lexically and contextually define idiomatic meanings. In conclusion, because some idioms have many meanings depending on the situation, it is possible to understand an idiom's meaning through context.

Idiom is an expression which meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up or an idiom is a multiword construction that is a semantic unit which meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituents, and has a non-productive syntactic structure.[2] An idiom is a multiword expression. Individual components of an idiom can often be inflected in the same way individual words in a phrase can be inflected. This inflection usually follows the same pattern of inflection as the idiom's literal counterpart. Shortly, idiom is an expression, a phrase or sentence which meaning is not obvious thought knowledge of an individual meaning of the constituent words but must be lean as whole.

Idioms can be encouraging or degrading. They have the capacity to convey a vast range of feelings, including joy, sadness, love, hate, bravery, cowardice, and all in between. Idioms can also be employed to convey a sense of size, location, or time.[3]

Larson states that idiom is a combination of words that has a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual words themselves.[4] When used in everyday language, they

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[1] Israa Burhanuddin, *Semantics,* (Tikrit University: ResearchGate, 2019), 1.

[2] Farlex, *Academic Journal. Princeton University* (New Jersey USA, 2012), 26

[3] Lien Sipayung, *An Analysis Of Using Idioms In Michael Connely's "The Lincoln Lawyer" Movie*, (The Journal of English Literature and Linguistic, Vol.4 n0.1 August 2017)

have a meaning other than the basic one you would find in the dictionary. Every language has its own idioms which develop according to the culture of the source language. When we are learning a language, we must learn the idioms too because they are part of communication.

Idiomatic expressions are often used by the people when they are communicating. Idiomatic expressions have existed since the beginning of language. An idiom is an expression that is a term or a group of words whose meaning cannot be deduced from literal definitions. It can be phrase or sentence whose meaning is not obvious through knowledge of the individual meanings of the constituent words but must be learned as a whole.[5] In linguistic, an idiom is widely assumed to a figures of speech that contradict the principle of compositionality.[6]

Idiom is integral part from any language. Every country has their own idiom words which depends on their culture in the country itself. In English, there are more than 15.000 idiom words. Idiom also has a really wide variation. It can be tough for ESL (English as a Second Language) students and learners to understand idioms since. According to Fowler, an idiom is a sentence where the words together have a meaning that differs from the dictionary definitions of the individual terms.[7]

Peaty states that an idiom is an expression which can't be understood from the literal meaning of the words which it is composed.[8] Idioms are specific to the language itself and cannot be translated word for word into other language.

An idiom is a collection of words with a preset meaning that deviates from the meaning of each word independently and is put in a particular order. In line with Larson said idiom is an

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[4] Larson, M. 1984. *Meaning based translation*, (New York: University Press of America).
[5] Hornby, AS. 1987. *Oxford Learner's Dictionary of Current English*. (London: Oxford University Press)
[6] Cooper, C.R. Greenbaum. 1998. *Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches.*(London: Sage Publications)
[7] Eliana Edith Roberto, *The Advantages and Importance of Learning and Using Idioms in English*, Universidad Santo Tomas, 2009, p123.
[8] Peaty, D, *Working With English Idiom*. (Singapore: Thomas Nelson and Sons Ltd. 1983)

aggregate of phrases that has a that means that is exclusive from the which means of the character words themselves. Idiom outline a method of expressions peculiar to a language or to a person.[9]

English has idiomatic expressions which English speakers used to express their feeling and conditions using idiomatic expressions. Seidl and McMordie (1980) say that idiomatic expressions are used in formals and informal situations.[10] Idiomatic expressions in formal situations can be found in lectures, academic essays and bussiness reports. Informal idiomatic expressions can be found in literature, music and movies.

Idioms may be complimentary or insulting. They can explicit a huge range of feelings from pleasure to melancholy, like to hate, heroism to cowardice, and anything in between. Idioms are also used to express an experience of time, area or length. Idiom is a collection of phrases which means something unique than the man or woman word it incorporate.[11] Language learners will become more fluent in English and be better able to communicate since many idioms are phrases and expressions that are used throughout the English-speaking world. Idiomatic expressions are a highly crucial and important element of the language learning process.

Additionally, idiom could make an appearance in a movie. Idiomatic expressions are highly effective in movie scripts since they may make the writing more diction. Each phrase that appears in the discussion of films has a clear meaning, without a doubt.

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[9] Eirene C. Katsarou, *Descriptive and Theoretical Aspects of English Idiom*, Edition 1 (Lambert Academic Publishing:no place 2011), p7.

[10] Seidl, J., &W. McMordie. 1998. *English Idioms*. 5th edition. Oxford University Press. New York.

[11]Will Hammond, *A Reference Guide to American English Idioms,* (Washington: Office of English Language Programs, first edition 2010), p1.

Nowadays, movie is not an ordinary factor in society life. Film or movie is a term that encompassed man or woman movement snap shots, the field of movie as an artwork form, and the movement pix enterprise. Movie or film are produced by using recording image from the world with cameras, or via growing photograph the usage of animation techniques or special effect. Once in a while, when watching film, the utterance that added by way of actors is ambiguous in our mind. But, it may be help by means of film script or subtitle to recognize that means and messages of the film.

In line of the description provided above, the study's subject is film. Toy Story 3 was chosen for a study that looked specifically at the definitions and types of idioms employed in the script. Toy story 3 is demonstrated to able to display things which can be incredibly extraordinary. The storyline is very properly organized and given a sense of humor this is very becoming and surprising. The loyalty that Woody suggests to his owner and his pals looks so robust and is capable of set a terrific example. This film is very good to train about mutual admire, agree with, braveness, and others.

Based on the purpose above, the researcher conducted a study which aims to identify and to clarify the meaning of the idiom based on Makkai's theory. Consequently, the studies entitled "*An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions In Toy Story 3 Film Script*" might be performed

.

B. Statements of the Problem

According to the background of knowledge above, the problem in this research is elaborated into some questions, they are:

1. What are the types of idioms in "Toy Story 3" film script ?
2. What are the meanings of the idioms found in "Toy Story 3" film script ?

C. Objectives of the Research

Referring to the statement of research problem above, the researcher presents the objectives of the research below:

1. To identify types of idioms in "Toy Story 3" film script.
2. To clarify the meaning of the idiom in "Toy Story 3" film script.

D. Significances of the Research

The significance of this research is addressed theoretically and practically, as follows:

1. Theoretically

This research can be utilized by others as a reference to get records and to offer expertise approximately idiom in a film mainly Toy story 3 film.

2. Practically

a. For teacher

The result of this studies may be utilized by the teacher to train their college students about semantics especially approximately idiom. English teacher are able to create various getting to know materials which are not only cognizance on grammar but additionally concerning within the which means of the content material.

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b. For students

This study will give a new information to the students about approximately information the context of utterance: by means of expertise who's the speaker or addressee, time show up, in which is the event take place

c. For other researcher

Hopefully, the end result of this studies will give a guided knowledge for destiny researcher. and additionally as a reference of their studies approximately idiom.

E. Previous Research Findings

There are many previous studies about idiom. The first previous research is "Idiomatic Expression Found In Green Day's Songs Lyric Seventh Album American Idiot by 'Ulya Fikrina Rasyada".[12] The purpose of the study was to apply Makkai theory to identify the different types of idiomatic expression, lexical meaning, and substance in the seventh song's lyrics from Green Day's album "American Idiots", and she used descriptive qualitative method. As a result, it may be said that there are 46 different varieties of idiomatic expression, including 13 phrasal compound idioms, 10 phrasal verb idioms, 14 irreversible binominal idioms, 4 tournure idioms, and 1 pseudo idiom.

The second previous is a thesis by the title "An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression In The Indonesian Subtitle Of The Movie *The Parent Trap*".[13] This research was written in 2018, as a graduating paper by Novira Anggraini a student of Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, University Of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. In this study, she was

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[12] Rosyada, 'Ulya (2019), *Idiomatic Expressions found in Green Day's songs lyric seventh album "American Idiot", (*Undergraduated thesis: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim)

[13] Anggraini, Novira, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression In the Indonesian Subtitle of the Movie The Parent Trap*, (Undergraduated thesis: University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara: 2018).

conducted by descriptive qualitative method. Based on the Indonesian subtitle of the movie "The Parent Trap", the findings of her study revealed that there are 8 categories of idiomatic expression. There were five idioms with the key word from specific categories, two idioms with prepositions, fifteen phrasal verbs, eleven phrases, six idiomatic pair, six idioms with adjective and noun, seven idiomatic verbs, and two key words with idiomatic usage.

The third previous is a thesis by the title "An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions Meaning In Frozen Film Script". This research was written by Ridha Ikhva Erviana, S.S and Tutut Sumartini.[14] Due to the fact that the data in this study were in the form of words or written language, descriptive qualitative methodology was used. The data analysis was collected by classified and analysis based on Makkai theory.

There are 81 idiomatic idioms total, which are classified into four categories. There are 57 instances of phrasal verb idiom, 4 instances of tornoure idiom, 3 instances of irreversible binominal idiom, 7 instances of phrasal compound idiom, and 10 instances of integrating verb idiom.

The fourth previous is a thesis by the title "An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions Found In Maroon 5's Song Lyrics Based On Makkai's Theory". This research was written in 2019, as a graduating paper by Rossa Dwi Damayanti a student of Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, Universitas Of Muhammadiyah Malang. The researcher's investigation was carried out utilizing a qualitative methodology and was condensed into a brief essay and paragraph. Utilizing document or content analysis, the data was gathered in order to provide a wide variety of explanations for the phenomenon relevant to the research. The result of the research shows that the idiomatic expression found in Maroon 5's song

lyrics are 18 idioms, consisting of 10 phrasal verbs, 5 tournure, and 3 irreversible binominal.[15]

The fifth previous is a journal by the title "The Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression In Mariah Carey's Songs". This research was written in 2018 by Clara Puspita. The research is aimed to know the meaning of the song by analyzing the idiomatic expression in Mariah Carey's song. She used descriptive research as a research design. According to the study's findings, Mariah Carey's song contains idiomatic expressions in the form of 18 separable phrasal verbs, 2 inseparable phrase verbs, 2 verb figures of speech, 1 idiom with an adjective, 1 to-be + adverb phrase, 2 verb + adjective, 4 verb + preposition combination, 3 adjective + noun, and various prepositions.[16]

The sixth previous is a thesis by the title "An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression Used In Westlife's Songs". The research is aimed to analyze idiomatic expression used in Westlife's songs. The researcher employed a qualitative approach in this study. And the researcher examines the information gleaned from reading and listening to the music lyrics. According to the analysis's findings, 16 phrasal verb idioms and 3 verbal idioms of two different categories were present in Westlife's songs.[17]

There are the similarity and difference between this research and the previous studies above. The similarity of this research and the previous studies focus on the idiomatic expression meaning. Meanwhile, the difference between them is the subject of the research. This research focuses on the script "Toy Story 3" movie.

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[15] Risma Dwi Damayanti, *An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions Found In Maroon 5'S Songs Lyrics Based On Makkai's Theory,* (University Of Muhammadiyah Malang: UMM Institutional Repository, 2019), p2.

[16] Clara Puspita, *The Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression In Mariah Carey's Song*, (Politeknik Bima Prestasi Medan: Majalah Ilmiah Politeknik Bina Prestasi 7, Vol.7 No.1-Mei 2018), p2.

[17] Ni Made Windi Artadiyani, *An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expression Used In Westlife Songs*, (Teacher and Education Training Institute Saraswati: Jurnal Mahasiswa Pendidikan 3 Vol 3 No.1, 2021).

F. Research Method

1. Research Approach and Design

In this research the researcher conducted library research as research design, because the result of this study was to analyze idiom in the script of Toy Story 3 movie.

Additionally, the researcher conducted the study using descriptive qualitative methods. Qualitative research broadly defined, "any kinds of research that produces findings not arrived at by means of statistical procedures or other mean of quantifications". The goal of the qualitative research method is to evaluate attitudes, views, and behavior on a subjective basis. Qualitative research does not need numerical. This research does not restrict by the population, sample, and also hypothesis.

There are five characteristics of qualitative research according to Alwasilah (2002: 107-109) as follows: " (1) understanding the meaning, (2) understanding the particular contexts, (3) identification the phenomena and the effect that unexpected, (4) existing grounded theory, (5) understanding the process". The descriptive qualitative method used because the data are in the form of words or written language rather than number.

2. Data and Data Source

1. Research Data

   Data is an information, evidence and items those can help a researcher to get a depiction of the problem. The object of this study was a movie entitled Toy Story 3. This movie contains idiom.

2. Source Of Data

   In analyzing idiom in Toy Story 3 movie, there were two data sources. The primary source of the data was the movie and secondary source of the data was the file of the script and also information from internet.

3.   Technique of Data Collection

In conducting this research, the researcher used the documentary method to obtain the data for this study by reading the movie script and seeing the film.

According to Suharsimi Arikunto, documentation or documentary is the technique is also able to collect data such as notes, transcript, newspaper, magazine, ancient inscription meeting notes, etc.[18] Actually, a documentary technique is a way to gather data, usually through books, newspapers, magazines, and transcripts. The researcher use some steps in collected the data. They are:

1. The researcher downloaded the movie
2. The researcher watched the movie
3. The researcher looked for the movie script of Toy Story 3 movie
4. The researcher identified the sentences of movie script based on Makkai's theory

3. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis technique is the process of analyzing a set of data. In this study, the researcher use content analysis. A research technique known as content analysis allows for the context of data to be tagged with conclusions that are relevant and repeatable.[19] Below were the steps to analyze the data:

1. Putting the information in order by gathering all of the information from the movie that contains an idiom.

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[18] Arikunto, S, *Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*,(Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013).
[19] Klaus Krippendorff, *Content Analysis*, (University of Pennsylvania: International encyclopedia of Communication, Vol. 1, 1989), p403.

2. Analyzing the data which contains six types of idiom by coding. The researcher used the code bellow:

(D1-P1-TI)

Woody: " Give it up, Bart! You've reached the **end of the line**!

Code information:

D1   : Datum 1

P1   : Page of transcript

TI   : Tournure Idiom

PVI   : Phrasal Verb Idiom

IBI   : Irreversible Binominal Idiom

PCI   : Phrasal Compound Idiom

IVI   : Incorporating Verb Idiom

PS   : Pseudo Idiom

3. Presenting the data into each types of idiom by presents all idioms in a sentence, and give additional information of the meaning, types of idiom and pages of the data.

G. Organization of the Research

A successful thesis must be methodically organized, and this chapter is part of the thesis arrangement.

Chapter I is Introduction. This chapter consists of background of Study, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Research, Significance of the Research, Previous Research Result, Research Method consists of Research Design, Data and Data Source, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis, and the last is Organization of the Research.

Chapter II is Theoretical Review. This chapter consists of a review of some theories related to the movie and idiomatic expressions.

Chapter III is the result and discussion of the research analysis to answer the first statements and second statements of the problem.

Chapter IV is Closing. This chapter consists of Conclusion and Suggestions. In Conclusion, the researcher systematically describes the research summary that represent the answer to the research problem. In Suggestion, the researcher provides suggestion and recommendation to others who are interested in the topic being analyzeD.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this chapter explains theoretical review of the study which discusses semantic, idiom, meaning, and "Toy Story 3" movie. Theoretical review of this research is present and discuss as the following:

A. Semantic

1. Definitions of Semantic

The term semantics was used broadly to refer to the study of meaning. It was also central to the study of communication. Though the 'meaning' or the information one wants to communicate can be conveyed through a number of means like gesture, picture, signal, etc. language was the main tool of communication of the human beings. Semantic as a branch of linguistics was mainly concerned with how the 'meaning' was conveyed by the linguistics system consisting of different unit structures like sentences, phrases, words, morphemes, etc. semantic as a study meaning, which relates language to the various aspect of non-linguistics reality, was also of interest to various disciplines such as philosophy, anthropology, psychology, communication theory, etc.

Semantic is one of the richest and most fascinating parts of linguistics. An important initial task of linguistic semantic is to distinguish between these different types of meaning, and to make it clear exactly what place each of them has within a principled theory of language.[20]

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[20] Riemer N, *Introducing Semantics,* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2010) p.2.

Patrick Grifths argue that semantic is the study meaning and word meaning. Semantics is concerned with the resources (vocabulary and a system for calculating phrase, clause, and sentence-meaning).[21]

Semantic is studying of meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.[22] In semantics analysis there is always an attempt to focus on what the words conventionally mean. Anyone who has reflected on the sentence meaning or speaker's meaning distinction knows that a simple distinction is in fact insufficient.[23] Many theories told the meaning focus on the words or the lexeme. And have to know that the words or the lexemes had concert in the real word.[24] Semantic roughly defined is the study of meaning of words and sentences. In order for meaning to be successfully studied. Of course, it must be made clear just what meaning is. Although most people do not feel confused about the nature of meaning. Very few would find a precise explanation of it must account for a surprisingly wide variety of different facts. In addition, some commonly held ideas about meaning turn out, on careful examination to b false. So that, many experts said that they will found the meaning of words if they have understood about the context of the sentences.

Semantic is the study of meaning. It is more usual within linguistics to interpret the term narrowly, concern on the study of the aspects of meaning which are encoded in linguistic expressions and are independent of their use on particular speech community. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning abstracted away from those aspects

[21] Patrick Griffiths, *An Introduction To English Semantics And Pragmantics*. (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2006)

[22] E-book: Yule, George, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press: 1985)

[23] E-book: Recanati, Francois, *Literal Meaning*, (New York: Cambridge University Press: 2004)

[24] Chaer, Abdul, *Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta: 2007) p.288

that are derived from the intentions of speakers, their psychological states and those the socio-cultural aspects of the context in which their utterances are made.

According to Hurford et al. semantic is the study of meaning in a language.[25] The term study here means is an attempt to set up a theory of meaning, a theory applicable to all languages, dealing with semantic facts and concentrating on similarities in different languages.

Crystal states that semantic is one of the branches of linguistic studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning.[26] While Yule states that semantic is concerned with the aspect of meaning in language. Generally, works of semantics deal with the description of words and sentence meaning.[27]

According to Henry Guntur Tarigan semantic in a broad. Semantics can be divided into three main topics, namely: syntax, semantic, pragmatic.[28] In accordance with the previous Morris formulation there is a distinction as follows: "syntax examines the formal relations between signs and each other".[29] Semantic examines "the relationship of semantic signs to the object which constitute the application of these signs". Pragmatics examines "relation of signs with interpreted".

Independly, semantic is also well defined field in its own right, often with synthetic properties. In the philosophy of language, semantic and reference are closely connected.

[25] Hurford, James R, at al, *Semantics: A Course Book*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 2007)
[26] Crystal David, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1993)
[27] E-book: Yule, George, *The Study of Language*, p.112
[28] Henri Guntur Tarigan, *Pengajaran Semantic*. (Bandung: Angkasa, 1990).
[29] Rudolf, Morris, (1995). *International Encyclopedia of United Science*. (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press)

Further related field include philology, communication, and semiotics. The formal study of semantics can therefore be manifold and complex.

In learning a language, a learner needs to understand the meaning of each word in that language because without understanding the meaning words, it is impossible for them to know and learn about the structure of that language and using the language the learners also can share their thought with other person. No complete explanation of meaning can ignore the phenomenon of references, it clear that the meaning of an expression is not just its real world referent. Despite the problems with this idea. However, it is probably not necessary to give up the key insight it provides that meaning involves a relation between language and world. To see how the apparent problems with this characterization can be avoided, consider for a moment how a sentence relates to the world, rather than just how individual words relate to the world.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concluded that semantics is one of branches of linguistic which is studying, discussing, and explaining about the meaning in a language especially describing meaning in word and sentence.

2. Types of Semantic

Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. It uses the relations of linguistic forms to non-linguistic concept and mental representations explain how sentences are understood by native speakers.[30] Semantic meaning can be studied at several different levels within linguistic. Below are major types of semantics:

1. Formal Semantics

   Formal semantics is the study of the relationship between words and meaning from a philosophical or even mathematical standpoint. This branch of semantics

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[30] Jay Selig (2022), *An Introduction to Semantics and Semantic Technology*

is concerned with the truth of utterances and how that truth is determined. Rather than interpreting real-word examples, formal semantics is concerned with creating models of potential linguistic utterances and examining them to determine their semantic relationship. It is unusual for people to engage in the study of formal semantics outside of the broader study of linguistics.

2. Lexical Semantics

Lexical semantics is what many people are describing when they talk about semantics in general. It is the study of the meaning of individual words, especially in the context of thing like metaphor and other literary devices that can alter the meanings of words and phrases. Lexical semantics takes into account things like context, or the text surrounding a word that gives it a particular meaning, and nuance, or shades of meaning in a word.

3. Conceptual Semantics

Conceptual semantics is all about the dictionary definition of a word before any context is applied. What concept are words connected to? How does meaning get assigned to those words? How do meanings change over time? These are all questions asked in conceptual semantics. In linguistics, a word that represents a concept is usually referred to as a **sign**. The study of sign is most applicable to conceptual semantics.

B. Idiom

English has many ways to express an idea. One of them is by using idiomatic expressions. Below are some explanations about definition of idiom, characteristic of idiom, types of idiom, and functions of idiom.

1. Definition of idiom

Idiom is an interesting phenomenon in languages. A meaning of an idiom is not a sum of its literal parts and often it does not have equivalents in other languages. Idiom it self in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary Of Current English defined as idiom is a phrase of sentence that the meanings of the constituent words but must be learn as a whole.[31] In addition, idiomatic expression can be just one or a group of words, and the meaning is not derived exclusively from detonation of words comprising the expression.

According to Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, an idiom is a phrase whose meaning is different or sometimes impossible to guess by looking at the meaning of the individual word it contains.[32] It means that idiom is not the sum of individual word.

Moreover, McCharty and O'Dell in their book states that idiom are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words.[33] It means the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meaning. The best way to understand idioms are by looking at the contents.

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[31] A.S.Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (Oxford University Press: 1995)pg.627.
[32] Ibid
[33] Mc Charty, M. & O'Dell, F. *English Idiom in Use*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 2003)

According to Lazar, The definition of idioms almotsimiliar to slang. Idiom is a group of words that meaning cannot be derived from the meaning of each word that makes them up.[34] Idiomatic is a term in grammar and lexicology to refer to sequence of word which is semantically restricted, so that they function as a single unit. From a semantic viewpoint, the meaning of individual words cannot be summed to produce the meaning of the idiomatic expression as a whole.

Idiom are typically unique to at least one language and cannot be translated phrase for word (through associated languages may additionally percentage a few idioms).[35] English Idiom Use stated that, —Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. It means that the meaning of idioms is not literal meanings, but they have non literal meanings. The best way to understand idiom are by looking at the content. For example, *drive somebody* is an idiom meaning *make somebody angry or frustated*.

An idiom may be describe as a group of phrases strung together to assume a specific which means exceptional from the which means of every character phrase. Such an idiomatic meaning can commonly be expressed through other method, however additionally it is not executed so with equal pressure and vividness.[36]

Gear J and Gear R states that an idiom is a group of phrases that together have special meaning from the individual words. Remember that, the meaning of idiom can not determine out by setting together the meaning of the character word. As an

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[34] G. Lazar, *Meanings and metaphor: Activities to practise figurative language*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006), 155.

[35] Michael Swan, *Practical English Usage*, Third Edition. (Oxford New York: Oxford University Press, 2005), p231.

[36] TanCheng Lim, *Advanced English Idiom For Effectiveness Communication*, (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004).

alternative, the group of phrases as a whole has a special that means which desires to study.[37]

Burger says that a pure idiom should have constituent element which universal the meaning of the whole isn't always deductible. Whereas some of idiom having both that means can be determined in diverse languages, there also are idioms from the identical semantic field which resist developing a secondary meaning. Idiom is capable of partner it constituent's component with the corresponding parts of its actual which means.[38]

Idiomatic expressions are daily expressions that used by English speakers. As Cooper says, An idiom is an expression whose meaning can not always be readily derived from the usual meaning of its constituent elements.[39] According to Poole, idiomatic expressions are phrases, which have a different meaning with the words in individual meaning.

In addition, Walker explains that an idiom is an expression peculiar to a language, not readily analyzable from its grammatical construction or from the meaning of component parts, as to put up with.[40] The point of these statement is that there is no grammatical rule in idiom. It is such a kind of habit of native speakers. Therefore, it is understandable that foreign learners have problems to understand the meaning of idiom.

Idiom can give beauty to language and headache to language learners. So, even idiom sometimes giving us a little headache, but idiom is an important to be mastered in certain situation. An idiom in a simple definition is a multi-word expression whose

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[37] Nasrul Akbar, *An Analysis Idiomatic Expression In Celine Dion's Songs*,(no place, 2011) p.5-6.

[38] Ibid

[39] Cooper, C. R. Greenbaum. 1998. *Studying Writing: Linguistic Approaches*. (Beverly Hills/London/New Delhi: Sage Publications, 1998), 233.

[40] Walker, Read, *The New International Webster's Comprehensive Dictionary of the English Language*, (Columbia: Trident Press International: 2003)

components are fixed or semi-fixed and whose meaning is different from the sum of its parts.[41] Idiomatic expressions are figurative expressions such as "as cool as cucumber" or "beat around the brush" which as suggested by some are regarded as single lexemic units. They are stored and retrieved similar to other words in the mental lexicon[42].

Ellis suggests that sufficient knowledge and appropriate use of idioms in a second language is an important indicator of the language learners' communicative competence.[43]

Idioms are generally understood to be semantically opaque, conventionalized expressions. Thus, the Biblical Hebrew expression can be considered an idiom, since it is difficult or impossible to understand by analyzing its structure and elements.[44]

Idiom are a type of informal language that have a meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expression.[45] Idiomatic expressions are very difficult to understand if they do not have a large dictionary. According to Lado in Suryanata explain that idioms is word constructions which construct a phrase it cannot a phrase it cannot be translated literally.

From all opinions, it can be concluded that the idiom is a phrase that has a pattern which meaning arises from its constituent elements. Idioms are frequently used in formal and informal language. Variations of idiomatic are often found in the phrase

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[41] Gholamreza Rohani, *The Effect of Context on the EFL Learners' Idiom Processing Strategies,* (University of Isfahan: Canadian Center of Science and Education, 2012 Vol.5 n0.9), p104.

[42] Ibid

[43] Rod Ellis, *Second Language Acquisition,* (Oxford: xford University Press, 1997), preface.

[44] Manie Van den Heever, *Defining "Idiom" in Biblical Hebrew*, (Journal of Northwest Semitic Language, University of Stellenbosch, 40 No.1, 2014) ,p.1-21.

[45] Nguyen Van Thou, *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Ed Sheeran's Selected Lyrics Songs,* (Central Asian Journal Of Literature, Philosophy and Culture, Vol.2 Issue.01, January 2021).

rather than in the word. The meanings of idiomatic expression also very base on the context its usage.

2. Characteristic of Idiom

Idiomatic expression are characterize as an expression whose implications cannot be gathered from the implication of the words that make it up. On other hand, it is additionally characterize as an expression, word, or express that incorporates a metaphorical meaning conventionally caught on by local speaker.

Characteristics of idioms play a vital role on both native and non-native speakers of English, in terms of their understanding, recognition and interpretation. Fernando states three main characteristic of idioms, namely: institutionalization/conventionally, compositeness, and semantic opacity.[46] By *institutionalization,* Fernando refers to the fact that idiomatic expressions are conventionalized, well-establish, and fixed in order to meet the criteria of being an idiom. *Compositeness* in turn refers to the fact that idiom are expressions of a multiword nature with a function similar to that of single word idiomatic expressions. *Semantic opacity* can perhaps be regarded as the most commonly mentioned characteristic of idioms. This feature means that idiomatic expressions are regularly non-literal. This explain the reason why the meaning of the individual constituents of an idiomatic expression can not give meaning of the idiom as a whole.[47]

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[46] Fernando Citra, *Idioms And Idiomaticity,*(USA: Oxford University Press, 1 Nov 1996).
[47] Ibid

Chaer states that there are two categorized based on closeness in structuring the meaning.[48] The first is *pure idiom* and the second is *semi idioms*. *Pure idioms* are idioms in which the elements to construct idioms have lost the lexical meaning, and become non-literal. Semi idioms are idioms in which the elements to construct idiom still have literal meaning in a part of the elements constructing the idioms.

According to Nunberg, Ivan and Wasow, the characteristics of idioms in six ways are as follows:[49]

1. Conventionality: idiom are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, on the basis of a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another.

2. Inflexibility: idioms typically appear only in a limited number of syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions.

3. Figuration: idioms typically involve metaphors, metonymies, hyperboles, or other kinds of figuration.

4. Proverbiality: idioms are typically used to describe and implicity, to explain a recurrent situation of particular social interest.

5. Informality: like other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture.

6. Affect: idioms are typically used to imply a certain evaluation or affective stance toward the things they donate. A language does not ordinarily use idioms to

[48] Chaer, A, *Pengantar Semantic Bahasa Indonesia*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1994).
[49] Nunberg, Geoffey, A. Ivan, Wasow, Thomas, *Idiom*.(In Language, Vol.70 no.3, 1994)

describe situations that are regarded neutrally- buying tickets, reading a book-though of course one could imagine a community in which such activities were sufficiently charged with social meaning to be worthy of idiomatic reference.

In additions, Moon (1996: 21) classifies idioms based on the spectrum of idiomaticity.[50] Those are:

a. Transparent Idioms

Transparent idiom are those idioms which are easy to comprehend and translate and their meaning can be derived from the meanings of their constituent parts.

b. Semi- transparent Idioms

Idioms that usually have metaphorical meaning and their constituent parts have a little role in comprehending the whole meaning of the expression.

c. Semi- opaque Idioms

The group of idioms whose figurative meaning is not related to the meanings of their constituent words. In other words, the idiomatic expression is separated in two parts: a part with literal meaning, and other part with a figurative meaning.

d. Opaque Idioms

Opaque idioms are the most difficult type of idiom because the literal meanings of their parts have little to do with the actual sense of idioms, that is the meaning of an opaque idiom cannot be derived from the meaning of its individual part because there are items which have cultural references.

According to Baker claims the characteristics of idiomatic expression that the more difficult an expression is to understand and the less sense it makes in a given

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[50] Moon, R. *Fixed Expressions and Idioms in English: A Corpus Based Approach* (Oxford: Oxford University Press: 1996)

context, the more likely a translator will recognize it as an idiomatic expression.[51] Based on explanations above, if the translator find some expression containing words which is difficult to be understood by each word because the meaning will not give the same sense, the translator should deeply indicates whether the expression is an idiomatic expression or not. Even, Baker notes that the following grammatical and syntactic of idiomatic expression should be taken into account since they may affect the degree of idiomaticity of lexical items and remove the figurativeness of idiomatic expressions, which is the most important feature of idioms. He explained that there are six factors affected idioms. They are:

1. Addition

   Adding the adverb very to the adjectives *redherring* affects its figurative meaning. For example; it can be seen in *very red herring.*

2. Deletion

   Deleting any words from an idiomatic expression would alter its meaning or idiomatic sense. For example, deleting the adjective sweet from the expression have a sweet tooth will change the meaning.

3. Substitution

   We can not replace any words in idiomatic expression even if those words are synonyms. For example, in the long and short of it, the adjective long can not be substituted by adjective tall despite the fact that they have nearly the same meaning.

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[51] Baker, Mona. *In Other Word*: *A Course on Translation.* (London: Routledge. 2001),162.

4. Modification

   Any change in the grammatical structure of an idiomatic expression will alter its meaning. For intsance, the expression stock, barrel, and lock is not idiomatic because the order of items in the expression lock, stock, and barrel has been altered.

5. Comparative

   Adding the comparative suffix (-er) to the adjectives in idiomatic expressions, such as be in hot water will change the conventional sense of idiom (be in trouble).

6. Passive

   Changing the passive form into active will damage the figurative meaning of many idiomatic expressions. The expression they spilled the beans is idiomatic while its passive form some beans were spilled has completely different meaning.

   Baker too mentions some specific characteristics of an idiom which should be taken into account by translators.[52] According to Baker, idiomatic expressions have the following characteristics:

a) Idiomatic expressions cannot accept change in order of the words they are made of. (e.g. the idiom "*the long and the short of it*" cannot be "*the short and the long of it*")

b) It cannot accept a deletion of a word. For instance, the idiomatic expression "*spill the beans*" cannot be "*spill beans*".

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[52] Baker, M, *Encyclopedia of Translation Studies,* (London: Routledge, 1998).

c) It cannot accept grammatical structure change. For example, the idiom "*face the music*" cannot be *"the music was faced*".

3. **Types of Idiom**

   Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary categorizes the expression of idiom as follow[53]:

1. Some idioms are imaginative expression such as proverbs and saying: *Too many cooks spoil the broth*. (= if too many people are involved in something, it will not be well done).

2. If the expression is well known, part of it may be left out: *Well, I knew everything would go wrong- it's the usual story of too many cooks*.

3. Other idiom is short expressions that are used for particular purpose: *Hang in there!* (used to encourage somebody in a difficult situation), *get lost!* (a rude away of saying 'go away').

   According to Hockett, Idioms are categorized into several types. There are six types of idioms.[54] The types are discussed further in the following sections:

1. **Substitutes**

   A substitute includes anaphoric substitutes and numbers. Anaphoric substitutes are almost by definition of forms which turn up in each new context with a new idiomatic value. There is an example; *he did not eat the foods*. The readers do not know exactly who is he. It can be a human or perhaps

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[53] A.S.Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, (Oxford University Press: 2006)

[54] Charles F. Hockett, *A course in Modern Linguistics. (*New York: The MacmillanCompany, 1958), 310

an animal. For instance, the answer seven can be given to some questions such as *how many pens do you have? and what time is it?*

2. **Proper Names**

Naming is certain recurrent idiom-creating events in all human communities. Everything is named in order to give an identity or label. For example, there is an actor in the movie whose name is Jack. Translator cannot translate his name, Jack, as ―a device for raising heavy objects off the ground. The translation of the name―Jack should still be ―Jack because it is a label.

3. **Abbreviation**

Abbreviation is the use of part of words, there are different patterns of idiom abbreviation. The patterns are replacing the long words or phrasal compounds by its initial, syllable, stressed, whether or not the syllable has been a morpheme previously. For example, the word ―cello is an abbreviation from the world ―violoncello.

4. **English Phrasal Compound**

According to Carstairs-McCarthy, Compounds are words which are formed by combining roots and much smaller category of phrasal words.[55] Although compounds have internal structure of phrases, their function is as words. ―In English, compounds can be found in all the major lexical categories – nouns (dropstop), adjectives (winedark) and verbs (stagemanage) – but nouns are by far the most common types of compounds. It means that compound is an important clustering from a root and another smaller category of phrasal verb which have the own meaning as a word.

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[55] Carstairs-McCarty, A. *An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and their Structure. (*Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2002), 59.

a. Compound nouns

The first one is compounds nouns. Compound nouns can be formed compounding verb-noun (VN), noun-noun (NN), adjective-noun (AN), and preposition-noun (PN).

b. Compound adjectives

The next is compound adjectives. The compound adjectives into three parts such as noun-adjective (NA), adjective-adjective (AA), and preposition-adjective (PA).

c. Phrasal verbs

The last type is compound verbs. Phrasal verb is the combination of simple verb and one of a number of particles. It is called phrasal because it looks like a phrase rather than a single word, but the function is as a single word.

5. **Figure of Speech**

According to Wren & Martin, are a depature from the ordinary form of expression in order to produce a greater effect.[56] Moreover, Hockett figures out that figures of speech deak with idioms and patterns of idiom formation. It means that, figurative speech as an idiom is formed by idiom formation which have a greater effect with following the rules or idiom formation.

In addition, according to Fernando, idioms can be grouped into three sub-classes[57], they are:

1) Pure Idioms

A pure idiom a type of conventionalized, non-literal multiword expression whose meaning cannot be understood by adding up the meaning of the words

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[56] P. C. Wren & Martin. H, *High School English Grammar and Composition*. (NewDelhi: S. Chand, 1981), 488
[57] Fernando,C. *Idiom and Idiomacity*.(London: Penguin Books: 1996)

that make up the phrase. For example the expression '*spill the beans*' is pure idiom, because its real meaning has nothing to do with beans.

2) Semi Idioms

A semi idiom on the other hand, has at least one literal element and one with a non-literal meaning. For example '*foot the bill* (pay)' is one example of a semi-idiom, in which *foot* is the non-literal element, whereas the word *bill* is used literal.

3) Literal Idioms

Literal idiom, such as on foot or on the contrary are semantically less complex than the other two. Therefore easier to understand even if one is not familiar with these expressions.

The other opinions of the types of idioms is from McCarthy and O'Dell, they made a syntactic classification of English Idiom according to their possible combinations[58]:

1. Verb + object/complement: (and or adverbial) '*kill two birds with one stone*' (achieve two aims with a single action or at the same time).

2. Prepositional phrase: '*in the blink of an eye*' (in an extremely short time).

3. Compound: '*a bone of contention*' (a subject about which there is disagreement).

4. Smile: (as + adjective + as or like + a noun): '*as dry as a bone*' (very dry indeed).

5. Binominal: (word + and + word): '*rough and ready*' (crude and lacking sophistication)

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[58] Mc Carthy, M.& O'Dell, F. *English Idioms in Use*, (Cambridge:Cambridge University Press: 2003)

6. Trinominal: (word + word + and + word): *'cool, calm and collected'* (relaxed, incontrol, not nervous).

7. Whole clause or sentence: *'to cut a long story short'* (to get to the point of what one is saying quickly).

Idioms also have been classified from different points of view, syntactically or semantically. Makkai in the book 'Idiom Structure in English' divides idioms into two types, they are[59]:

1. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

   Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meaning involving collocational preferences and restrictions, exemplified by *at* in *'he drove at 70 m.p.h'*.

2. Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable)

   Idioms of decoding refer to those non identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretations could not be comprehend on the basis of only learned linguistic conventions. In other words, the meaning of decoding idioms is not predicable. Expressions such as *'beat about the bush'* and *'fly off the handle'* are examples of this type of idioms.

Makkai also classifies idiom of decoding into two types. Those are lexemic and sememic idioms. [60]

1. Lexemic Idioms

   The lexemic idioms are idioms which collate with the familiar part of speech (verb, nouns, adjective and preposition) and they are composed of more than one

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[59] Makkai, *Idiom Structure in English*, (Mouton: Cambridge University Press, 1972).
[60] Ibid

minimum free form and each lexon of which can occur in other environments as the awareness of a monolexonic lexeme. The lexemic idioms are divided into six types.

As a language form, idiom has its own characteristic and patterns ad some of it has no semantic structure or grammatical rules. An idiom also used in high frequency whether in written language or oral language because idiom can be convey a host of language and cultural information when people chat to each other.

In some sense, idioms are the reflection of the environment, life, historical culture of the native speakers or someone who are closely associated with their inner most spirit and feelings of its language. They are commonly used in all types of languages, informal and formal.

Makkai divide lexemic idiom into six types. There are:

a. Phrasal Verb Idioms

A phrasal verb is a verb that contains of kind of phrases. The primary word is a verb, and the second word is a an adverb or particle. The particle can be an article (a, an, the), preposition/adverb (up, in, out), or affix (un-, in-, -ness, -ly). Most of phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of small number of verb (go, get, sit, come, etc).

Phrasal verb occurs in many idiomatic expression. Phrasal verb has meaning that easy to guess (example: *sit down or get up*). However, in any other cases, phrasal verb can be quite different from it components which formed it. *Hold up*, for example, has really different meaning from the literal meaning of hold (*to hold something in your hands*) no longer used.

b. Tournure Idioms

Tournures idioms are the most important lexemic idioms, typically containing at least three words and are basically verbs. A tournures idiom usually falls into sentences. Based on its structure, tournures idioms are divided into:

1) The form contains the compulsory definite article, for example "to do a guy" means *to disappear secretly*.

2) The form contains an irreversible binominal introduced by preposition, for example "to be at seven and eight" means *to be condition of confusion*.

3) A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb, for example "to build castles in the air" means *to make impossible plan*.

4) The leading verb is not followed by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing, for example "to dance on the air" means *to get hanged*.

c. Irreversible Binominal Idioms

Irreversible binominal idioms include words, that are separated by the conjunction. The words orders on this structure are fixed, for example "Romeo and Juliet" means *institutionalized symbols of ideal love or symbol of true love.*

d. Phrasal Compound Idioms

Phrasal compound idiom consists of mostly nominal made of adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, or adverb plus preposition. For example "black mail" means *any payment forced by intimidation* and "bookworm" means *a person committed to reading or studying.*

e. Incorporating Verb Idioms

Incorporating verb idioms contains of four forms. Those are:

1) Noun – verb, "sight-see" means *visit the famous place in a city, country, etc.*

2) Adjective – noun, "blackmail" means *the crime of demanding money from a person by treating to tell somebody else a secret about them.*

3) Noun – noun, "bootleg" means *made and sold illegally.*

4) Adjective – verb, "whitewash" means *an attempt to hide unpleasant facts about somebody/something.*

f. Pseudo Idioms

Pseudo idioms can mislead or misinform an unwary listener. For example "cranberry". According to oxford "cranberry" is bright red acid berry produced by any plant of genus oxycoccus. In the phrases "make a cranberry face" means *the face become red.*

2. Sememic Idioms

Makkai states, "sememic idioms usually convey pragmatic meanings related to a particular culture" (1972: 128).[61] They include:

a. Proverbs: for example "*a bird in hand is worth two in the bush*".

b. Familiar quotation: for example "*not a mouse stirring*".

c. First base idiom: associated with a national game like baseball, for example "*have two strikes against one*", "*never to get to first job*".

d. Idioms of institutionalized politeness, like "*may I …. ?*".

e. Idioms of institutionalized greeting, like "*how do you do ?*"

f. Idioms of institutionalized understatement, like "*I wasn't too crazy about him*".

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[61] Ibid

g. Idioms of institutionalized hyperbole, like "*he won't even lift a finger*".

Sememic idioms consist of proverb and similar structure of sentence period, and therefore of less interest in this context. The lexemic idioms are composed of multiple minimal free form. They must additionally be able to provide the incorrect impression about an innouncent listener. In this research, the researcher is going to apply the lexemic idioms.

4. Functions of Idiom

Fernando (1996: 1) provides three functional uses of idioms.[62] For him, an idiom can be ideational, interpersonal or relational.

1. Ideational idioms carry specific experiential representation like for example, *'bread and butter'* (a simple bread and butter issue).

2. Interpersonal idioms are those ones that represent an exchange between a speaker and a listener in a particular discourse, as when expressing conviviality in *'bless you'* and disagreement in *'go to hell'*.

3. Relational idioms aim at connecting different parts of discourse to achieve cohesion and like for example, *in sum*, *on the other hand* and *in addition*.

In addition, McCharthy and O'Dell (2010: 8) explain the functions of idiom.[63] There are seven functions, those are:

1. Idioms are used for emphasis, e.g. The singer's second album *'sank like a stone'*. (Failed completely).

2. Idioms are used to agree with a previous speaker, e.g.

    A: Did you notice how Lisa started listening when you said her name?

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[62] Fernando,C. *Idiom and Idiomacity*.(London: Penguin Books: 1996)
[63] McCarthy, M.& O'Dell, F, *English Idioms in Use*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 2010)

B: Yes, that certainly made *'her prick her ears up'*. (start listening carefully)

3.   Idioms are used to comment on people, e.g. Did you hear Tom has been invited for dinner with the prime minister ? He's certainly *'gone up in the world'*. (gained a better social position – or more money – than before).

4.   Idioms are used to comment on a situation, e.g. The new finance minister wants to *'knock the economy into shape'*. (take action to get something into a good situation).

5.   Idioms are used to make anecdote more interesting, e.g. It was just one disaster after another today, a sort of *'domino effect'*. (when something, usually bad, happens and causes a series of other things to happen).

6.   Idioms are used catch the reader's eye. Idioms – particularly those with strong images are often used in headlines, advertising slogans and the names of small business. The writer may play with idiom or make a pun (a joke involving a play on words) in order to create a special effect, e.g. *'a debt of dishonor'* instead of the usual *'debt of honor'* (a debt that you owe someone for moral rather than financial reasons).

7.   Idioms are used to indicate membership of particular group, e.g. *'surfers drop in on someone'*, and meaning to get on a wave another surfer is already on.

C. Meaning

1. Definition of Meaning

Meaning is a word the researcher use in our daily life in different sense. For example: the term color of red may occur in several context in which it gives a quite several different of meaning. The term of "meaning" is a confused term because the limitation is very wide variety; theoretically meaning is considered in linguistic, philosophy, logic, semiotic and etc.

Meaning is the relationship between the sound symbol and its references. Meaning is a form of response to stimuli obtained by actors in communication according to the association and learning outcomes they have. Every word or sentence always has a meaning, therefore meaning is important thing in human life because it can help human to communicate in well structure language. That means, meaning cannot be separated from every communication made by humans so that it is important to understand.

Meaning can be interpreted as the meaning of a word that has a different meaning. Misuse of word is often one of the difficulties in language, therefore it is used must be in accordance with the meaning contained therein, so that it is easy to understand. According to Aminudin (2008) states that meaning is the relationship between language and the world outside the agreed language together by language speakers so they can understand each other.[64]

In The Saussurian perspective, meaning is the product of linguistic conventions, the effect of a system of differences. To account for meaning is to set forth the relations of contrast and the possibilities of combination that constitute a language. However, as many have observed, a theory that derives meaning from linguistic conventions does not account for it completely. If one conceives of meaning as the effect of linguistic relations manifested in an utterance, then one must contend with the fact that, as the writer say, a speaker can mean different things by the same linguistic sequence on different occasions. "Could you move that box?" may be a request, or a question about one's interlocutor's strength, or even, as rhetorical question, the resigned indication of impossibility.[65] This perspective minded on the every meaning of word, sentence or expression has a varieties meaning, each of varieties meaning have a central meaning.

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[64] Aminudin.2008. *Semantic, Pengantar Studi Tentang Makna*, (Bandung: Sinar Baru Algensind)
[65] Jonathan Culler, *Convention and Meaning: Derrida and Austin,* (USA, The JohnHopkins University press), p. 15

2. Types of Meaning

Semantics and pragmatics are the two main branches of the linguistic study of meaning. Meaning as linguistics is what the source of sender expresses, communicates, or convey in their message to the observer or receiver infers from the current context.

Semantics is the study of the "toolkit" for meaning: knowledge encoded in the vocabulary of the language and in its patterns for building more elaborate meanings, up to the level of sentence meanings.[66] According to Geoffrey Leech There are some kinds of meaning in semantics:

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning, it is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. According to Harimurti and Pateda "Denotative meaning is the meaning of plain, objective meaning. The meaning of denotative based on the instruction are straight forward on something outside the language in based on the certain convention".[67] Denotative meaning is also called as primary meaning, that is the meaning suggested by the word when it used alone. It is the first meaning or usage which a word will suggest to most people when the word is said in isolation.

The denotation of word is its agreed-upon sense-what it refers to, stands for, or designates, a part from the feeling it may call up, and this again is able for a good deal on the context the words that appears in.

It is said that the aim of denotative meaning is to provide, for any given interpretation of a sentence, a configuration of abstract symbols, in which shows exactly

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[66] Patrick Griffiths, 2006. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics* (Edinburgh University Press) p.1

[67]Pateda Mansoer,2001. *Semantik Lexical.*(Rineka Cipta,Jakarta)p. 98

what we need to know if we are to distinguish that meaning from all other possible sentence meaning in the language.

2. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is emerged as a result of the association of users of the language of the word hear or said that read. According to Zgust and Pateda "connotations is the meaning of all the components on the word plus some fundamental values which usually serves mark".[68]

Connotative meaning is the communicative value an expression has by virtue of what it refers to, over and above its purely conceptual content. It will be clear if we are talking about connotation, we are in fact talking about the "real word experience". Someone associates with an expression when someone uses and hears it. The fact that if we compared connotative meaning with denotative meaning is that connotations are relatively unstable; that is they vary considerably we have seen, according to culture, historical period, and the experience of the individual. Although all the speaker of particular language speaks the language exactly the same conceptual framework, actually each of them has individual perception of words. Connotative meaning is indeterminate and open in the same way as our knowledge and belief about the universe are opened-ended. Connotations play a major role in the language of literature, of politics, of advertising, and a greeting card.

3. Stylistic Meaning

Stylistic meaning is that which a piece of language conveys about the circumstances of its use. A recent account of English has recognized some main dimensions of stylistic variation. For instance:

1. They chucked a stone at the cops, and then did a bunk with the loot.

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[68]Ibid 112

2.   After casting a stone at the police, they absconded with the money.

Sentence (1) could be said by the two criminals, talking casually about the crime afterwards; sentence (2) might be said by the chief of the police in making the official report; both could describe the same happening.[69]

4.   Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a sort of meaning which an effect the personal feeling of speakers, including his/her attitude to the listener, or his/her attitude to something he/she talking about. In order to get people attention to be quiet, we might say either.[70]

5.   Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language, it is the meaning, which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one senses of word forms part of our response to another sense.[71]

6.   Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning consists of the associations a word acquire s on account of the meanings of the words, which tends to occur in its environment.[72]

7.   Thematic Meaning

This is the final category of meaning, thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way in which the speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of ordering, focus, and emphasis.[73]

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[69] Leech, G.N. 1979, *Semantics*. (Auxland: Pengin Books). P.15
[70] Ibid 15
[71] Ibid 16
[72] Ibid 16

D. Toy Story 3

Toy Story 3 is Pixar's eleventh film and the second sequel to the first film Toy Story. The film is produce by Pixar Animated Studios and release by Walt Disney Picture. Lee Unkrich, who edit the previous film and co-direct the second, take over as director. Toy Story 3 is release in theater and 3D on June 18, 2010 with 103 minutes of durations.

It win dozens of awards, including the Academy Awards for Best Animated Feature Film and Best Original Song, and is the highest grossing animate film of all time, until it is surpass by Walt Disney Animation Studio Frozen in March 2014 and remain the highest grossing Pixar film until it is surpass by Incredibles 2 in August 2018. This is Toy Story production that mark the first appearance of Bonnie Anderson and her toys.

Toy story 3 is a sequel to the Toy Story and Toy Story 2 film series. Toy Story tells the story of Andy, a nine year old boy who loves playing with toys his mother gave him. Woody, became his favorite toy among other toys. The story of Andy and his toys continues in Toy Story 2. In this film, Andy's new toy is called Buzz Light Year, Woody, and Buzz experience a feud and an adventure that ends in their friendship.

Different from the two previous film, in Toy Story 3 Andy has grown up and is about to enter college. He doesn't play with toys anymore. Andy had to pack up before moving into the dorm and tidying up his room. Andy plans to move his toys to the attic and take only Woody. This made Woody, Buzz, and the other toys sad. Moreover, so far they are only stored in a box. Andy put his toys that were going to be moved to the attic into a large plastic bag and placed them near the stairs. Unfortunately, Andy's mom thought the plastic was trash and took it to the trash. Chaos ensued. Fortunately, the toys managed to escape and went with the toys to be donated to Sunnyside, a daycare center. Woody, who follows them, tries to convince Andy that he will keep them and invites his friends to get out of Sunnyside. His friends refuse Woody's invitation and choose to stay on

Sunnyside. At Sunnyside, Woody and his friends experience an adventure that is both fun and entertaining to watch.

Although this film is an animated children's film, Toy Story 3 managed to attract many viewers. In 2010, Toy Story 3 also became the fourth highest- grossing film in the Disney series. Fans of the Toy Story 3 film sequel will not be disappointed as the old characters are retained. The addition of new characters also doesn't change the story drastically, but instead adds to the excitement of the story. Fans of the sequel to Toy Story and new viewers of Toy Story 3 alike can enjoy this film because the storyline is quite fresh and entertaining.

This film is the most emotional film among other Toy Story films. Judging from the storyline, Toy Story 3 is indeed quite exciting for all ages. However, some scenes, such as when the toys have to save themselves from the threat of a garbage crushing machine, are quite scary and traumatic for children. One thing that make this film a people's favorite is the ending. The ending, which is when Andy visits Bonnie to give away his old toys and Woody parted ways with Andy, is the most emotional part of this film. In addition, this ending is the key to the content of the entire film. Even if watched many times though, the ending scene still brings tears to the audience. From the ending we can see that Woody can finally accept farewell to Andy. Even though it is very heavy and sad, he still remember Andy and please his new owner. It's a touching and meaningful thing. This is what makes the Toy Story 3 movie still memorable for the audience for a long time.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the finding and discussion of the research. The researcher will serve about the types and the meaning of idiomatic expression according to Makkai theory.

A. Findings

The goal of this study is to identify the idiomatic expressions, idiom kinds, and meanings used in the Toy Story 3 movie script by John Lasseter, Andrew Stanton, and Lee Unkrich. The data of this research is taken from all text of the script. After reading and analyzing the text of Toy Story 3, the researcher found 40 idiomatic expressions.

After presenting the words attach with idiomatic expressions which found in the text, selecting the type, and the meaning of each type, the researcher presents the tables which going to show the idiomatic expressions found.

1. The Types of Idiomatic Expressions

In this section, the researcher presents the data analysis in accordance with Makkai's theory of the many types of idiom, including phrasal verb, tournure, irreversible, phrasal compound, and incorporating verb idioms that can be discovered in the script for Toy Story 3.

In order to make the idiom is easy to be understood, the researcher presents all idioms in a sentence, and give additional information of the meaning and pages of the data.

a. Phrasal Verb Idiom

A verb that incorporates certain types of phrases is known as a phrasal verb. A verb serves as the main word, and an adverb or particle serves as the secondary word.

The particle can be a preposition or adverb (up, in, out), an article (a, an, the), or an affix (un-, in-, -ness, -ly). Most of phrasal verbs are formed from a combination of small number of verb (go, get, sit, come, etc). Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

(D5-P1-PVI)

> Andy: (as Woody) "You're going to jail, Bart! (as One Eyed Bart) Aah! **Watch out**! Mom".

(D36-P22-PVI)

> Jessie: "It's a magnet! **Watch out**!"

(D38-P25-PVI)

> Rex: "**Watch out***!*"

The phrasal verb **"watch out"** include a verb and an adverb. Because **"watch out"** is a separable verb, it can be put as a direct object between the two word verbs. In this sentence, *watch out* means "be careful".

In expression 1, *watch out* refer to Mom to be careful not to get hit by the laser. In expression 2, the word *watch out* returns to Jessie who tells Woody to be careful because there is a magnet. In expression 3, the word *watch out* in the script returns to Rex who tells his friends to be careful because they are in the dark and tense state.

(D4-P1-PVI)

> One Eyed Bart: I always wanted to **go out** with a bang!

The phrasal verb **"go out"** include a verb and an adverb. Because **"go out"** is a separable verb, it can be put as a direct object between the two word verbs. In this sentence, *go out* means "leave".

(D7-P2-PVI)

> Woody: (sighs) "Guys, hey, **hold up**. We need a staff meeting. Everyone! A staff meeting!"

The phrasal verb **"hold up"** consist of verb and adverb. *Hold up* is a separable verb, therefore a direct object can be placed between the two words verb. In this sentence, *hold up* means "to wait". In this expression Woody asked his friends to wait a while, and assured that Woody and his friends needed a staff meeting.

(D9-P3-PVI)

> Woody:" **Hold on** now. Wait a minute! Quiet! No one's getting thrown out, okay?! We're all still here! I mean, yeah we lost friends along the way. Wheezy and Etch and...".

(D13-P5-PVI)

> Buzz Lightyear: "Wait a minute. Wait, **hold on.** This is no time to be hysterical".

(D39-P25-PVI)

> Trixie: "**Hold on!"**

The phrasal verb "**hold on**" consist of verb and adverb. *Hold on* is a verb that can be separated from other verbs, a direct object may be put between the two word verbs. *Hold on* means "to maintain something".

In expression 5, *hold on* returns to Woody who explains to Rex and others that no one was kicked out and assures that Andy will come pick up and protect. In

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expression 6, Buzz convinces his friends that they will be taken to daycare but they don't believe it and still joking. In expression 7, Trixie made sure that he really saw his friends who had been separated all this time.

(D11-P5-PVI)

Slinky: **"**Andy **threw us out**!"

Both the verb and the adverb are parts of the phrasal verb "*threw us out".* As a direct object, "*threw us out*" is a phrasal verb. *Threw us out* is separable verb that can be separated by a direct object. *Threw us out* means "expel something or someone"

In this sentence, Slinky and his friends thought Andy was going to throw them like trash when they heard the garbage truck is coming.

(D26-P13-PVI)

Mrs Potato Head: "Outta the way! **Get away**!"

Get away consist of verb and adverb. Which "**get**" as verb and "**away**" as adverb*. Get away* can be added direct object between the two word because *get away* is separable phrasal verb. In this sentence *get away* means "runaway".

In this sentence, Mrs. Potato told Jessie to get out of the way because she wanted to see and make sure that Andy was really looking at them.

b. **Tournure Idiom**

The most significant lexemic idioms are tournures, which are essentially verbs and often contain at least three words. The data the researcher discovered in the movie screenplay is shown below:

(D1-P1-TI)

Woody: "Give it up, Bart! You've reached the **end of the line**!".

End of the line is tournure idiom which consist of four words. As a tournure idiom, *end of the line* has "**the**" as definite article. The meaning of *end of the line* is "As far as it goes; nothing left to do; nothing further to try"

In this sentence, Woody asked to Bart to give up because there is no way anymore and nothing to do.

(D2-P1-TI)

Woody: "**Ride like the wind**, Bullseye!".

Ride like the wind is using a four-word phrase known as a "tournure," the direct object of the leading verb is not immediately followed by a noun or other word but rather by the preposition.. As a tournure idiom, *ride like the wind* has "**the**" as definite article. The meaning of *ride like the wind* is "ride or run faster". In this expression, Woody ask to Bart to run faster so he can get on the train.

(D4-P1-TI)

Woody: "**Reach for the sky**".

Reach for the sky is using a four-word phrase known as a "tournure," the direct object of the leading verb is not immediately followed by a noun or other word but rather by the preposition. The meaning of *reach for the sky* is "trying to achieve something that is difficult to achieve"

In this sentence, Woody said that catching criminals is a difficult thing to do and little to get a result.

(D6-P1-TI)

Andy: "No, it's okay, Mom. It's a.. fifty foot baby from outer space! And she's on a rampage! **Run for your lives!.**"

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Run for your life is tournure idiom, which consists of four words, a direct object, and maybe further modifiers after the main verb. *Run for your life* is a word within the idiom that can be used to divide the separable idiom. The meaning of *run for your life* is "save yourself, avoid something or run to stay alive". In this sentence, Andy reassures his mother that there is nothing inside and asks to stay away.

(D8-P2-TI)

Mr Potato Head: "Orderly?! Don't you get it?! We're done! Finished! **Over the hill**!".

Over the hill is tournure idiom which consist of three words and the leading verb is not followed by the direct object but by the preposition plus a noun or nothing. *Over the hill* is a word within the idiom that can be used to separate a separable idiom. In this sentence, *over the hill* means "if someone is over the hill they have reached an age at which they can longer perform as well as they used to: very old: past retirement age: no able to do much useful any more"

In this sentence, Mr.Potato told to Buzz that there is nothing useful to do anymore in that situation.

(D14-P5-TI)

Woody: Daycare?! What, have you all **lost your marbles**?

Lost your marbles is tournure idiom which consist of three words. A direct object and further possible modifiers follow the primary verb. The meaning of *lost your marbles* is "gone crazy; turned mad; lost control of your faculties; become mentally deficient; turned into an idiot or fool"

In this sentence, Woody is shocked and thinks Rex is crazy when Rex says that Andy will take all his toys to daycare.

(D18-P8-TI)

Lotso: Ken? Let's **get a move on**!

Get a move on is verb, indefinite article, and verb are the components of the phrase "tournure". As a tournure idiom, get a move on has *a* as indefinite article. *Get a move on* is a word within the idiom that can be used to separate a separable idiom. In this sentence, *get a move on* means "hurry up, move your butt, get going"

In this sentence, Lotso told Ken to go and play with him, but Ken is still talking with Barbie.

(D27-P13-TI)

Lotso: Go? Why, they just got here, **In the nick of time**, too. We were runnin' low on volunteers for the little ones. They just love new toys, now, don't they?

The structure of *in the nick of time* is preposition, article, verb, and noun. In this sentence, *in the nick of time* means "if you do something in the nick of time, you just manage to do it just in time, with seconds to spare"

In this sentence, Lotso asked to Mr.Potato about reason to leave even though just arrived. Then, Mr.Potato explained that he had been kicked, strangled and thought Andy didn't need toys anymore.

(D28-P14-TI)

Lotso: Listen up, folks. We got a way of doin' things here at Sunnyside. If you start at the bottom, pay your dues, life here can be a dream come true! But if you break our rules, **step out a line,** try to check out early, well, you're just hurtin' yourselves.

Step out a line is tournure idiom which consist of four words. The structure of *step out a line* is noun, adverb, article, and noun. *Step out a line* is separable idiom

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which can be separated by another word. The meaning *step out a line* is "to behave in a way that is unacceptable or not expected"

In this sentence, Buzz explains that following the existing accommodation is better, and if anyone damage or violate the accommodation, it will only harm it self.

(D32-P15-TI)

Chatter Telephone: You got lucky once. Want my advice? **Keep your heads down.** You'll survive.

The structure *keep your heads down* is verb, pronoun, noun, and verb. *Keep your heads down* is a word within the idiom that can be used to separate a separable idiom. In this sentence, *keep your heads down* means "don't want to attract attention; be humble".

In this sentence, Chatter Telephone advises to Woody to remain humble and not arrogant, because of his success in escaping from a hiding place with guards and patrols.

(D33-P17-TI)

Keep your hands off is tournure Hamm: Hey! What do you think you're doing?! I told you! **Keep your hands off** of my stuff!

idiom which consist of four words. It structure is verb, pronoun, noun, and adverb. *Keep your and off* is a word within the idiom that can be used to separate a separable idiom. *Keep your hand off* means "don't touch me; especially in an intimate, friendly manner"

In this sentence, Hamm gets angry and asks Jessie to get his hands off from his stuff but Jessie still taunts Hamm.

c. **Irreversible Binominal Idiom**

Irreversible binominal idioms include words, that are separated by the conjunction. The words orders on this structure are fixed, for example "Romeo and Juliet" means institutionalized representations of the ideal or genuine love. Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

(D3-P1-IBI)

Buzz Lightyear: To **infinity and beyond**!

(D10-P3-IBI)

Woody: For **infinity and beyond.**

Infinity and beyond is irreversible binominal idiom which consist of adverb, conjunction, and preposition. In this sentence, the word *infinity and beyond* are mutually complementary each other. *Infinity and beyond* means "there is no limit where we can go and what we can do"

In expression 1, after successfully getting the train, Buzz gives advice that there is no limit or bond that can bind us, limit us, and break our spirits. There is always hope out there. We never give up easily. While, in expression 2, Woody assures to Buzz, Hamm, and others that no matter what the situation, they will stay together.

(D29-P15-IBI)

Buttercup: The guy may seem **plush and huggable** on the outside, but inside, he's a monster.

Plush and huggable is irreversible binominal idiom which consist of adjective , conjunction, and adverb. In this sentence, *plush and huggable* means "can be interpreted as an expression for something luxurious, soft and friendly"

In this sentence, Buttercup explains that Lotso is a soft and friendly guy from the outside, but from the inside he is a monster.

(D31-P15-IBI)

Mr Potato Head: It was **cold and dark**. Nothing but sand and a couple of Lincoln logs.

Cold and dark is irreversible binominal idiom which consist of adjective, conjunction, and adjective. In this sentence, *cold and dark* means " a phrase that describes a cold, dark and scary atmosphere".

In this sentence, Mr Potato explains that the atmosphere was very cold and dark, nothing but only sand and a couple of Lincoln logs.

d. Phrasal Compound Idiom

Phrasal compound idiom consists of mostly nominal made of adjective plus noun, noun plus noun, or adverb plus preposition. Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

(D16-P7-PCI)

Emperor Zurg: Such a **gentleman.**

Gentleman consist of adjective and noun. *Gentleman* is inseparable phrasal compound which is can not be added an object between the word *gentle* and *man*. *Gentleman* means "a man who is polite and behaves well toward other people".

In this expression, Emperor Zurg and others admires Ken for his good looks and good smell.

(D21-P10-PCI)

Bonnie Anderson: We need a **spaceship** to get away from the witch!

(D22-P10-PCI)

Bonnie Anderson: I found a **spaceship**!

(D34-P19-PCI)

Buzz Lightyear: Anyone seen my **spaceship**?

(D35-P19-PCI)

Buzz Lightyear: [as they run] Excelente! My **spaceship?** You know where it

is? Excellent!

(D37-P25-PCI)

Bonnie Anderson: We need to get in the **spaceship.** The volcano is gonna

erupt. Look! They're being attacked by a real dog!

Spaceship is phrasal compound idiom which consist of noun plus noun. *Spaceship* is intransitive phrasal compound idiom because there is no object. *Spaceship* includes to inseparable phrasal compound. The meaning of *spaceship* is "a vehicle used for travel in space"

In expression 3, when Bonnie and his friends are poisoned, he has an idea to hide and the witch not find them by going with a plane.

In expression 4, Bonnie gets a plane to escape with his friends. He told his friends to get ready because the plane was to fly.

In expression 5 and 6, Buzz had an accident during landing and he lost his memory, therefore Buzz had trouble repairing his plane.

In expression 7, Andy and Bonnie are in a tense situation. Dr.Pork Chop is messing up the bakery, ghosts are arriving, and mountains will erupt, so they need a plane to save themselves.

(D25-P12-PCI)

Lotso: Bring in the **Bookworm**.

The structure of ***bookworm*** is noun plus noun. ***Bookworm*** is a phrasal compound that has an unbreakable component to which an item cannot be added *book* and *worm*. The meaning of ***bookworm*** is "someone who always has his nose in a book".

e. Incorporating Verb Idiom

Incorporating verb idioms contains of four forms. Those are:

5) Noun – verb, "sight-see"

6) Adjective – noun, "blackmail"

7) Noun – noun, "bootleg".

8) Adjective – verb, "whitewash"

Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

(D5-P1-IVI)

One Eyed Bart: **Hate to leave** early. But our ride is here.

Hate to leave is incorporating verb idiom which consist of adjective and verb. The verb ***leave*** attaches to verb ***hate***. In this sentence, ***hate to leave*** can not be separated by another word because it includes into inseparable idiom. ***Hate to leave*** means " lazy or not wanna to go".

(D15-P7-IVI)

Lotso: Well, you're safe now. We're all castoffs here. We been dumped, donated, **yard-saled**, second handed and just plain thrown out. But just you wait, you'll find being donated was the best thing that ever happened to ya.

Yard-saled is incorporating verb idiom which consist of noun and verb. The verb ***saled*** attaches to noun ***yard***. In this sentence, ***yard-saled*** can not be separated by

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another word because it includes into inseparable idiom. *Yard-saled* means "a sale of used household goods held on the seller's own premises".

In this sentence, Lotso explains that he and his friends are now safe, even though they are in the yard, then he explains that they can play all the time.

(D17-P8-IVI)

Lotso: that bell's gonna ring and you'll get the **playtime** that you've been dreamin' of.

(D19-P9-IVI)

Mrs Potato Head: Toys are for **playtime.**

(D20-P9-IVI)

Hamm: [up on a cubby stand] Speaking of **playtime,** they're lining up out there!

(D24-P11-IVI)

Buzz Lightyear: (Opens his Helmet) don't quite recall **playtime** being quite that strenuous.

(D30-P15-IVI)

Chuckles: One day, we took a drive. Hit a rest stop. Had a little **playtime.** After lunch, Daisy fell asleep.

The construction of *playtime* is verb and noun. The noun *time* attaches to verb *play*. In this sentence, *playtime* cannot separated by another word because it includes into inseparable idiom. *Playtime* means "a time when children can play outside during the school day".

In expression 2, Lotso tells to Slinky, Rex, and others that the bell will ring soon and they can play however they want.

In expression 3 and 4, Mr. Potato argues that toys are not placed in college, but something to play with in spare time.

In expression 5, Mr. Potato suggested to his friends to play in a good way, and tells that Andy never played with his toys like that.

In expression 6, Chuckles tell that on the way, they are arrived at the rest area, they have a little time to play, but Daisy is sleepy and sleep after lunch.

(D23-P10-IVI)

Mr Pricklepants: **Showtime!**

Showtime is incorporating idiom which consist of verb and noun. The noun is attaché into verb. *Showtime* because it can be divided by an object, incorporates into separable incorporating verb idiom. The meaning *showtime* is "a declaration that something is about to happen, particularly that the person speaking is about to act".

In this sentence, Bonnie found the plane then Mr. Pricklepants asked to Bonnie when the plane would fly, then Bonnie told to fasten the seat belts and get ready to fly.

2. The Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions

In this section, the researcher presents the data analysis meaning of types of idiomatic expressions that can be discovered in the script for Toy Story 3.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning, it is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication. Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

Expression 1

Andy: (as Woody) You're going to jail, Bart! (as One Eyed Bart) Aah! Watch Out! **Mom**.

In expression above is conceptual meaning because the word "**Mom**" has the meaning: women + have children + have a male partner. The conceptual meaning of this verse is Andy advice to his mom to be careful.

Expression 2

Andy: "No, it's okay, **Mom**. It's a fifty foot **baby** from outer space! And she's on a rampage! Run for your live"

In expression above has two conceptual meanings, they are "**Mom**" and "**Baby**". The word '**mom**' has the meaning: women + have children + have male partner, while the word '**baby**' has the meaning: small child + have mother + have father. The conceptual meaning of this verse is Andy told his mother that it was a doll from outer space and asked his mother to stay away.

Expression 3

Buttercup: "the **guy** may seem plush and huggable on the outside, but inside he's a monster"

In expression above is conceptual meaning because the word **'guy'** has the meaning: human + male + adult. The conceptual meaning of this verse is Buttercup told that Lotso is friendly man but from the inside he's a monster.

2. Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is a sort of meaning which an effect the personal feeling of speakers, including his/her attitude to the listener, or his/her attitude to something he/she talking about. In order to get people attention to be quiet, we might say either. Below is the data that the researcher found in the film script:

Expression 1

Andy: (as Woody) "**You're going to jail**, Bart! Aah! Watch out, Mom!"

In this sentence, Andy expresses his annoyance to Bart and asks his mother to be careful.

Expression 2

Woody: "Hold on now. Wait a minute! Quite! No one's getting thrown out, okay! **We're all still here**. I mean, yeah we lost friends along the way Wheezy and Etch"

In this expression, Woody advice to Rex and others that no one was kicked out and assures that Andy will comes pick up and protect.

Expression 3

Woody: "Give it up, Bart! **You've reached** the end of the line"

In this expression is affective meaning because Woody showed his surrender and asked to Bart to give up because there is no way anymore to do.

Expression 4

Lotso: **Listen up, folks**. We got a way of doin' things here at Sunnyside. If

you start at the bottom, pay your dues, life here can be a dream come

true! But if you break our rules, step out a line**,** try to check out early,

well, you're just hurtin' yourselves.

This expression is affective meaning because Lotso vented his anger by

calling his friends by "folks", and advise that existing accommodation is better, and if

anyone damage or violate the accommodation, it will only harm itself.

Expression 5

Chatter Telephone: "**You got lucky once**. Want my advice? Keep your hands

down. You'll survive"

In this expression, Chatter telephone advices to Woody to remain humble and

not arrogant because of his success in escaping from a hiding places with guards and

patrols.

Expression 6

Buttercup: "The guy may seem plush and huggable on the outside, but inside

he's a monster"

In this expression is affective meaning because, Buttercup gave Lotso the

nickname as a 'monster' which means a scary and evil figure.

Expression 7

Well, **you're safe now**. **We're all castoffs here**. We been dumped, donated,

yard-saled, second handed and just plain thrown out. But just you wait, you'll

find being donated was the best thing that ever happened to ya.

In this expression has two affective meanings. Lotso explains that he and his

friends are now safe, even though they are in the yard, then he explains that they can

play all the time.

3. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language, it is the meaning, which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one senses of word forms part of our response to another sense. Below is the data that the researcher found:

Expression 1

Emperor Zurg: "Such a **gentleman**"

In this expression, Emperor Zurg and others admires Ken for his good looks and good smell.

B. Discussion

1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions

From the result of the research above, the researcher would like to explain the data that have been found in Toy Story 3 film script by using Makkai's theory: there are 40 expressions in whole script text: phrasal verb idiom (10), tournure idiom (11), irreversible idiom (4), phrasal compound idiom (7), incorporating verb idiom (8). Bellow, the researcher present the table for easier to understanding the result of analyzing by using percentage.

No	Type of Idiom	The Number of Expression	Percentage (%)
1	Phrasal Verb Idiom	10	25%
2	Tournure Idiom	11	27%
3	Irreversible Binominal Idiom	4	10%
4	Phrasal Compound Idiom	7	18%
5	Incorporating Verb Idiom	8	20%
	Total data	**40**	**100%**

From the table above, the tournure idiom is the most dominant idiomatic expressions used in the script. The explanation of those findings are clearly described as follows:

1. **Phrasal Verb Idiom**

   From the script, there are 10 idiomatic expressions that fall under the category of phrasal verb idiom. Phrasal verb idioms are sometimes referred to as two-word verbs of multiple verbs that are composed of two or three words. According to Makkai, a phrasal verb idiom is a sort of idiom whose components are a verb plus an adverb or preposition. The adverb or preposition are used after verb are sometimes called adverbial particle, for example *back, down, up, in, out, go, get, come, etc.*

2. **Tournure Idiom**

   There are 11 idiomatic expressions that are categorized as tournure idiom in the script. Tournure idioms are verb phrase idioms that have three or more words, including the definite or indefinite article. There are the example of idiomatic expressions that classified into tournure idiom: *put on a show, fall back a sleep, do me a favour, etc.*

3. **Irreversible Binominal Idiom**

   There are 4 idiomatic expressions in the script that classified into irreversible binominal idiom. Irreversible binominal idiom is a kind of idioms which consist of two words which separated by conjunction. Irreversible has pattern A and B. A and B in this term has each function. A and B are mutually complementary, B become the variation of A, B is opposite of A, and B as a consequence of A.

4. **Phrasal Compound Idiom**

   In the script, there are 8 idiomatic expressions that fall under the category of phrasal compound idiom. Common idioms include phrasal compound idioms. When two or more

words are joined, their meaning is not determined by the individual parts. This kind contains primary nominal which pattern can be adjective + noun, noun + noun, and verb + noun.

5. **Incorporating Verb Idiom**

There are 8 idiomatic expressions in the script that classified into incorporating idiom. The kind contains primary nominal which pattern can be noun – verb, adjective – noun, noun – noun, and adjective – verb.

2. **The Meaning of Idiomatic Expressions**

From the result of the research above, the researcher would like to explain the data that have been found in Toy Story 3 film script, there are 11 expressions meaning in whole script text. Bellow, the researcher present the table for easier to understanding the result of analyzing by using percentage.

No	The meaning of Idiomatic	The Number of Expressions	Percentage
1	Conceptual Meaning	3	27%
2	Affective Meaning	7	64%
3	Reflected Meaning	1	9%
	Total	**11**	**100%**

From the table above, the affective meaning is the most dominant used in the script. The explanations of those findings are clearly described as follows:

1. **Conceptual Meaning**

There are 3 expressions in the script that classified into conceptual meaning. Conceptual meaning is sometimes called denotative meaning or cognitive meaning, it is widely assumed to be the central factor in linguistic communication.

2. **Affective Meaning**

There are 7 expressions in the script that classified into affective meaning. Affective meaning is a sort of meaning which an effect the personal feeling of speakers, including his/her attitude to the listener, or his/her attitude to something he/she talking about. In order to get people attention to be quiet, we might say either.

3. **Reflected Meaning**

There is 1 idiomatic expression in the script that classified into reflected meaning. Reflected meaning involves an interconnection on the lexical level of language, it is the meaning, which arises in case of multiple conceptual meaning, when one senses of word forms part of our response to another sense.
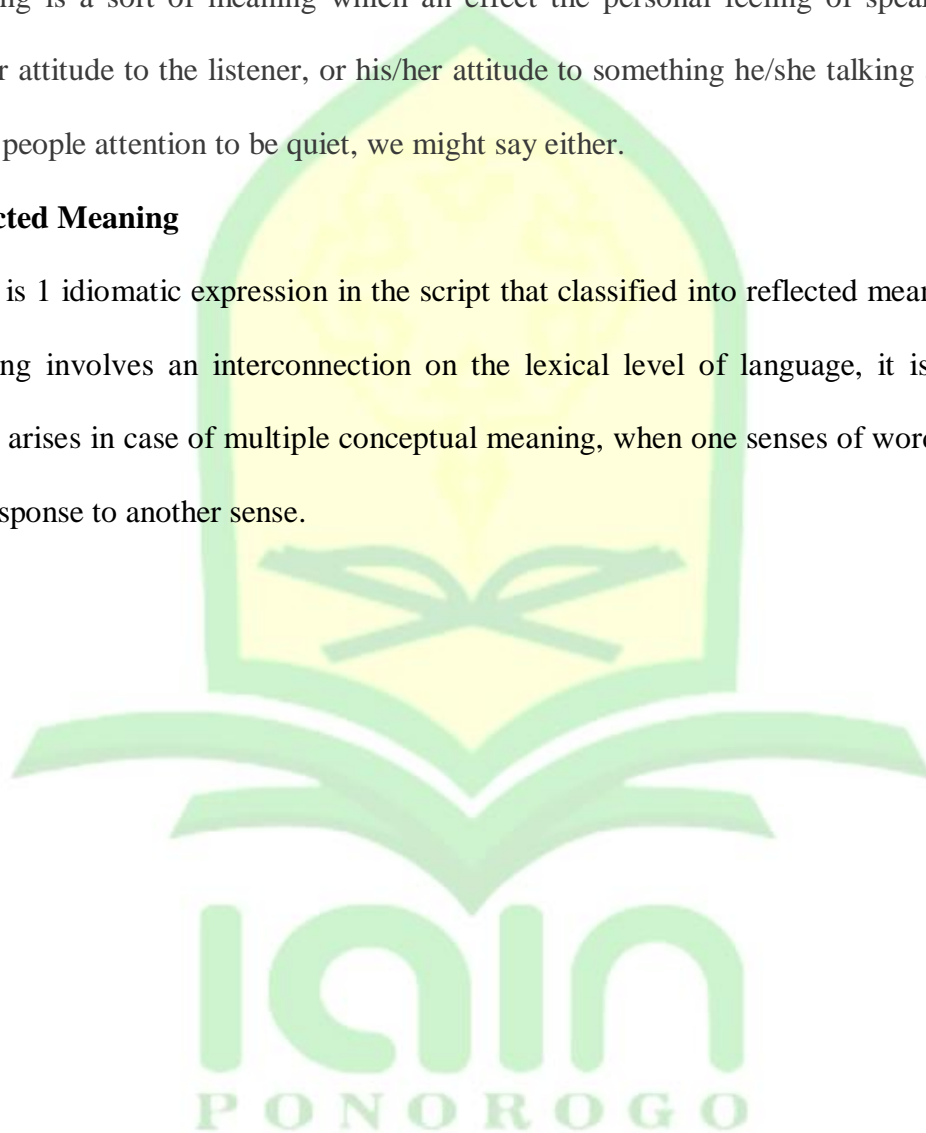
CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

In this chapter, the researcher explains conclusion and suggestion of this study. The conclusion is taken from the finding and discussion that had been analyzed by the researcher and the suggestion related to the study.

A. Conclusion

1. Having analyzed the data, the researcher found conclusions from the film based on Makkai's theory, there were forty idiomatic expressions found in Toy Story 3 film script. These include the phrasal verb idiom, tournure idiom, irreversible binominal idiom, phrasal compound idiom, and incorporating verb idiom. The film script contains idiomatic expressions that were discussed in the previous chapter, 10 times with phrasal verb idiom, 11 times with tournure idiom, 4 times with irreversible binominal idiom, 7 times with phrasal compound idiom, and 8 times with incorporating verb idiom.

2. Meanwhile, the researcher found eleven meanings from Toy Story 3 film script. These include conceptual meaning, affective meaning, and reflected meaning. The film script contains meaning that were discussed in the previous chapter, 3 times with conceptual meaning, 7 times with affective meaning, and 1 time with reflected meaning.

B. Suggestion

From the conclusion above, the researcher recommends some suggestions, as follows:

1. For the institution, it is recommended that teachers encourage students to do research in the domain of idiomatic expression meaning because it is a large and exciting field to study.

2. For the other researcher who want to conduct the same research, it is advised that the analysis be carried out more thoroughly and that the research field be expanded in order to uncover more language situations that have not yet been recognized. Since not all of the idioms in films are accurate, general readers who are unfamiliar with idiomatic language should be cautious while absorbing the linguistic component from idio

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