A SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN *CRUELLA* FILM

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Abstract

The research analyzes the types of idiomatic expressions and how the classification of the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film. The objectives of this research are (1) to find the types of idiomatic expressions, and (2) to explain the classification meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film. The writer used the descriptive qualitative method because this research aimed to describe the meaning of an idiom from utterances on film spoken by characters. The process of analysis used Lim's theory (2004) which explains the six types of idiomatic expressions. The classification of meaning from the idiomatic expressions refers to seven types of meaning supported by Leech (1981).

The result of the research reveals some findings. There are 83 data the writer collects from utterances spoken by characters in *Cruella* film, 37 phrasal verbs with percentage of 44.57%, 4 prepositional phrases with 4.81%, 13 idioms with verbs as keywords with 15.66%, 8 idioms with nouns as keywords with 9.63%, 18 idioms with an adjective as keywords with 21.68%, and 3 idiomatic pairs with 3.61%. The writer also often finds repetition of idiomatic expressions in *Cruella* film, especially phrasal verbs. Moreover, the writer also classify into four from seven types of meaning, conceptual meaning 45.78% with 38 data, connotative meaning 26.50% with 22 data, affective meaning 9.63% with 8 data, and collocative meaning 18% with 15 data. The writer hope that the research can make the readers know more about idioms. By understanding of idiomatic expressions, the writer hopes that readers can improve their language skills like native speakers. The writer suggests future researchers improve the next writer can be able to be deep again in studying idiomatic expressions.

Keywords: *Language, Idiomatic Expression, Semantics, Film*

INTRODUCTION

Bloomfield (1933:3) states that language plays a great part in our life. Therefore, language cannot be separated from our lives as the main tool of communication. The way to absorb language is unique, it can be found in many aspects like the environment, social life, and hobbies, such as listening to music, reading, or watching films. Thompson and Bordwell (1950:1) explained that films provide us with powerful aesthetic experiences, insights into diverse cultures, and glimpses of new ways of thinking. That means films are not only about entertainment but also, we can learn about the cultures of a country and get to know important figures. Besides that, watching films helps capture the language elements, such as pronunciation, new vocabulary, as well as idioms, etc. Then, the film chosen by the writer is *Cruella film*. When we talk about idiomatic expressions, we cannot separate it from talking about meaning and it is what we know in linguistics called semantics. In semantics, there are many divisions, one of which is the seven types of meaning Leech (1981:9) breaks down 'meaning' in its widest sense into seven different ingredients, giving primary importance to logical meaning that is conceptual Meaning, the type of meaning was discussing earlier in connection meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. Lyons (1977:1) states that semantics is generally defined as the study of meaning. The fact is that the noun

'meaning' and the verb 'to mean' themselves have many distinguishable meanings.

In this research, the writer focuses her analysis on the meaning of idiomatic expressions. Idiomatic expressions often use fixed statements with a different meaning than they would find in the dictionary. The idiomatic expression is also interpreted as supposition, which can be realized in words, sentences, or phrases. There are six types of idiomatic expressions, namely phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases, idioms with verbs as keywords, idioms with nouns as keywords, idioms with adjectives as keywords, and idiomatic pairs. This concept of theories was introduced by Lim (2004).Learning idiomatic expressions in English may bring about some benefits for English learners. First, learning the idiomatic expressions of another language will be a guide to understanding the humor and character of that culture as idioms constitute an important cultural element of the language. Second, it helps grasp the peculiarities of the English language. Therefore, learning idiomatic expressions is an indispensable and essential part of the language-learning process. Also, many speeches use idioms, and the readers will become more fluent in English and will be able to communicate better because of the many idiomatic expressions that are used throughout the English-speaking world. Learning English idiomatic expressions through films may be enjoyable and least demanding for readers.

METHOD

The method of the research is one of the important parts of this research. In this research, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method in conducting this literary research. Dörnyei (2007:24) states that qualitative research involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods. It is also strongly supported by Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010:424) qualitative method inquiry deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics. Based on the definition above, the writer used the descriptive qualitative method because this study aimed to describe the meaning of an idiom from utterances on film.

Source of the Data
The source of the data is the origin of the obtained from a study. It means that the source from the data is taken. Sudaryanto (1993:40), states that the source of data is divided into two types:
  a. Substantial Data
     Substantial data is the main core of the research discussion that will be studied by the writer. It includes conversation, script, transcripts, books, newspapers, writings, utterances, etc. In this research, the writer takes the data from the utterances of characters in *Cruella* film.
  b. Locational Data
Locational data is data used as a supplementary source of data that supports the substantial data and as information about a specific location where the data was found by the writer. In this research, the data were obtained from utterances spoken by characters in *Cruella* film. The film can be streamed on the application of Disney+ Hotstar.

Technique of collecting Data

In collecting data for this research, the writer uses observation and documentation. Sudaryanto (1993:133) states that there are some techniques to collect the data; one of them is known as Non-Participant Observation Technique (SBLC). The writer uses the Non-Participant Observation Technique (SBLC) method in this research because the writer uses the utterances in *Cruella* film and that relatively long process of data collection. The writer does not interact directly with this film.The writer started by opening the Disney+ Hotstar application and decided to choose the *Cruella* film that was going to be analyzed in this research. The next activity is for the writer to watch and stream *Cruella* films repeatedly, therefore it is important to understand the story and finding the data, and making documentation that aims to find data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, minutes of meetings, and agendas suggested by Arikunto (2006:231). The writer used the observational method with a non-participant technique to get information and collect data. In this process, the writer observes every utterance by characters in *Cruella* film and selects thesentences specifically relevant to the topic the writer analyzes. After that, the writer wrote data in the form of notes.

Technique of Analyzing the Data

In addition to analyse the data, the writer uses the distributional method proposed by Sudaryanto who stated (1993:101) that the distributional method is a method of analyzing data that the indicator device the language itself. The process of analysis is supported by Lim's theory (2004) which explains the types of idiomatic expressions and their meaning. Then, the analysis of meaning from the idiomatic expressions refers to the types of meaning intended by Leech (1981).

RESULTS

In the first part of the research, the writer found the idiomatic expressions in *Cruella* film that had been observed and studied before. In the second part of the research, the writer explains of the classification the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film based on Leech's theory.This study shows that there are various kinds of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film. The writer has categorized all idiomatic expressions that have been found in this film both using Lim's theory (2004) and classifying them into seven types of meaning using Leech's theory (1981). The writer will also explain the meaning of the idiomatic expressions found in*Cruella* film through a semantics approach. So, that is makes it easier for the readers to understand the literal meaning of idiomatic expressions.

The following table shows the percentages of types of idiomatic expressions based on Lim's theory (2004).

Table 1. The percentage of six types of idiomatic expression

No.	Types of Idiomatic Expression	Frequency	*Percentage
1	Phrasal Verbs	37	44.57%
2	Prepositional Phrases	4	4.81%
3	Idiom with Verbs as Keywords	13	15.66%
4	Idiom with Nouns as Keywords	8	9.63%

5	Idiom with Adjectives as Keywords	18	21.68%
6	Idiomatic Pairs	3	3.61%
Total		**83**	**100%**

*Note: This percentage is only used as a general description, not made part of the research

From the table above, it can be seen that the writer collected 83 data from utterances spoken by characters in *Cruella* film containing the use of idiomatic expressions. The writer also often finds repetition of idiomatic expressions in *Cruella* films. Some words that are not suitable for use in informal conversations can make the conversation inappropriate. It is replaced by using phrasal verbs, replacing words with the same meaning.

After conducting the analysis, the writer explains the literal meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film through a semantic approach. So, that it makes it easier for readers to understand idiomatic expressions. The writer will also classify idiomatic expressions into seven types of meaning introduced by Leech (1981). The seven types of meaning include conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. Hereafter, the writer only found three types of idioms which can be classified

into seven types of meaning. The following table shows the presentations of the use of seven types of meaning by Leech's theory.

Table 2. The percentage of seven types of meaning in semantics

No.	Seven Types of Meaning	Frequency	*Percentage
1	Conceptual Meaning	38	45.78%
2	Connotative Meaning	22	26.50%
3	Social Meaning	0	0.00%
4	Affective Meaning	8	9.63%
5	Reflected Meaning	0	0.00%
6	Collocative Meaning	15	18%
7	Thematic Meaning	0	0.00%
Total		**83**	**100%**

*Note: This percentage is only used as a general description, not made part of the research

As we can see from the description of the seven types of meaning in the table, the writer has 83 data that can be classified into four of seven types of meaning. There are 38 frequencies in conceptual meaning, 22 in connotative meaning, 8 in affective meaning, and 15 in collocative meaning.

CONCLUSION:
After analyzing the data, the writer created some conclusions drawn as follows: there are 83 data of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film, including phrasal verbs which have 37 data, prepositional phrases with 4 data, idioms with verbs as keywords with as many as 13 data, idioms

with nouns as keywords as much as 8 data, idioms with adjectives as keywords there are 18 data and 3 data for idiomatic pairs. From the findings, the authors found that of the six types of idiomatic expressions found in *Cruella* film, phrasal verbs are the most common idiomatic expressions.However,

there are only four types of seven meanings used in *Cruella* film; they are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, and collocative meaning. The writer created some conclusions for the data types from the semantic meaning, there are 83 data types of meaning in idiomatic expressions found by the writer in *Cruella* film. There are 38 data for conceptual meaning, 22 data for connotative meaning and 8 data for affective meaning and there are 15 data for collocative meaning.

After conducting the research, we know that a lot of native speakers use idioms all the time, especially phrasal verbs. Idiomatic expressions are chosen from *Cruella* film, in this study because of their role in enriching the film and also the fact that many non-native speakers of English do not understand when they watch the film on English expressions, especially idioms when their meanings are not easily interpreted and understood. In reality, we can just understand what it means without translating every single word.By understanding idiomatic expressions, the writer hopes that readers can improve their language skills like native speakers. The research that had

been conducted was meant for the general readers to know and understand that there are lots of idiomatic expressions that we unconsciously use when communicating. Therefore, with the writing of this thesis, the writer hopes that readers can recognize and understand idiomatic expressions so that they can be more applied in everyday life.

As English Literature students, especially those who are actually concerned with linguistics, understanding idioms can boost your conversational English skills. You may encounter idioms most often in spoken or written conversations, be it in daily newspapers, television programs, magazines, advertisements, and even when we talk in daily activities. The writer suggests the next research make a deeper analysis of different perspectives about idiomatic, such as the cultural values of meaning. In order to broaden the scope of this study, the writer would also suggest future researchers analyze more theories on idiomatic expressions, so that there will be various kinds of perspectives in conducting the research. Then, the writer suggests future writers inspire others to notice how important idioms are in many aspects of human's life.

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