

Idiomatic Expression Found in Movie Script of The Beauty and The Beast : A Semantics Study

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to identify the types of idiomatic expressions in the script of the movie "Beauty and the Beast" and to identify the patterns of idiomatic expressions. The theory for analyzing types and patterns comes from O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and Joodi (2012). This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. In collecting data, this research used the forms of classification, documentation, and monolingual dictionaries. After analyzing the data, it is found that there are 30 data divided into 20 data of fixed statements (66,67%), 5 data of slang (16,67%), 3 data of proverbs (10%), and 2 data of clichés (6,66%). It can be identified some idiomatic expression patterns used in The Beauty and The Beast movie script such as noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, verbal phrases, prepositional phrases, word pairs, and pattern sentences. The type of idiomatic expression that is the most dominant and often appears in the script of The Beauty and The Beast is fixed statements.

Keywords: *idiomatic expression, types of idioms, patterns of Idioms, movie script, semantics.*

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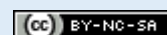
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Introduction

Since ancient times, English has become one of the most important communication tools to be used to socialize with people around the world. One of the countries where people often use English as a language to communicate is Indonesia. With the development of technology, English has become a language that must be mastered by everyone. However, communicating in English is not easy. One of the difficulties in speaking English is vocabulary. Many people often find it difficult to figure out the vocabulary used by native speakers. Many words cannot be interpreted for their meaning. This form of language frequently appears in phrases or sentences and has uncertain meanings. These are special English words called idioms.

Based on Verspoor & Sauter (2009), phrases can be decomposed into components, each with a function and realization. A word is a collection of phrases that stand collectively as a grammatical unit. The lack of a subject and verb in a phrase prevents it from expressing a complete concept. Noun phrases, verb phrases, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases are just a few of the several forms of phrases, according to Kim and Sells (2008). Many English users think that idioms are one of the most difficult and interesting parts to know. Learning idioms can help increase your knowledge of many vocabularies. By studying idioms, we can get to know about the culture and social life of native speakers. Learning idioms has the advantage of making our English sound more natural and closer to a native speaker's pronunciation. According to Joodi (2012), idiom learners encounter several challenges, including Idioms are not literal; what is said is rarely what they mean. Second, idioms have various types to be used in terms of formality or even for the use of slang in daily activities. Third, idioms can either be figurative language with a hidden meaning or semi-transparent language with a meaning that can be read as a metaphor. Lastly, idioms that are rarely used to become difficult and sound very foreign because they are only used a few times.

To help the reader, understand how idioms are used in daily life to communicate, this study examines the structure of idiomatic terms employed in a fictitious film script based on true events. With this in mind, the author is interested in the study of idiomatic expressions. This is because many readers are unfamiliar with idioms, and Beauty and the Beast contains a lot of idioms that can be analyzed. The Beauty and The Beast is one of the stories that many people like, especially young people who like romantic stories. This is what motivated the author to choose the research title "Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in movie script The Beauty and The Beast".

Research Question:

1. What kinds of idioms are found in the movie script The Beauty and The Beast?
2. What are the idiom patterns used in the movie script?

Literature Review

Language

Language is a communication tool used in daily activities. Humans cannot communicate in a clear sense without a language. Language helps humans to socialize with each other to provide some kind of information. Language is used to convey messages when interacting with other people, to express many ideas, and to achieve the desired goal.

Semantics

According to Britannica (2017), one of the fields of study of language learning is semantics, which is the subject of understanding. Additionally, it can be inferred that semantics, which can be applied to both the complete text and individual words, is the study of meaning in a language.

Semantics is the systematic subject of how lingual expressions such as morphemes, words, phrases, sentences and even text are understood.

Idioms

Idioms are expressions that always come up when it comes to English because idioms are an interesting and colorful aspect of English. Idioms come in many forms and are frequently used in spoken language as well as written expression in both casual and formal situations. Therefore, native speakers always use idioms in daily conversations to make it easier for them to communicate to convey meaning. An idiom based on O'Dell and McCarthy (2017), are collections of fixed words whose meanings are frequently difficult to infer from the individual meanings of the words. Likewise, Cisco was quoted in Suryanata (2011) stating that idioms are expressions, composed of words, but the meaning cannot be determined from the words that do it. In addition, according to Seidl and McMordie cited in Syafitri (2019), idiomatic expressions can be utilized depending on the context, such as in official or casual situations. Some idiomatic expressions can be used in formal contexts such as lectures, academic papers, and research writing. Literary works, musical works, and movies all contain informal idiomatic expressions. According to O'Dell and McCarthy (2017), there are six categories of idioms: similes, binomials, proverbs, clichés, fixed statements, and other languages. In addition, Joodi (2012) distinguishes the form of idioms into eight structures; noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, verbal phrases, alliterative comparisons, prepositional phrases, be + prepositional phrases, word pairs, and sentence patterns. In English, idioms are used unconsciously and directly by native speakers to communicate in everyday life. Therefore, non-native English speakers must learn idiom expressions to master all existing idioms and make them easier to use in communication. Furthermore, this study differs from others in that the subject and object are not the same; in fact, other studies have focused on analyzing the definition of idiomatic expressions found in comics, novels, and songs.

The focus of this research has been the subject of several studies; the first is Zaid's Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Used by Characters in the Hotel Transylvania Film (2019). The results of this study, which uses a qualitative methodology, show that all six categories of O'Dell and McCarthy's idiomatic phrases were found.

The second study, carried out by Desmanita (2019), analyzes the use of idioms in Doraemon Comics Volumes 4 and 6. It uses a qualitative descriptive method and identifies 87 different types of idioms. There are 13 different forms of idioms, with slang being the most common type. The verb is followed by a dominant preposition. Third, discussing the study by Gunawan and Erippudin (2019) titled "Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Adele's Song," which used a qualitative research method to produce 56 idiomatic expressions that can be found in three different categories of idioms. Fourth, the meaning of the phrase "Eye(s)" in The Corpus of Contemporary American English: Semantic Research by Ervina CM Simatupang (2020).

This study examines the structure of idioms used in feature films based on real-life experiences, observing how idioms are used in everyday speech and how they are used in communication. The film is also closely connected to social life and can be studied to better understand the culture. Therefore, it is interesting and encourages the author to carry out a study titled "Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in movie script The Beauty and The Beast".

Method

This research uses the descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive qualitative research is research that is obtained from a fact or phenomenon that usually occurs in real life. Additionally, qualitative studies prioritize focusing on particular subjects or activities rather than numbers and emphasize words rather than numbers. The results of this qualitative research are presented in the form of descriptions.

In collecting data, the author uses various steps such as; First, the writer must download the film

by looking for the best film quality. The author then downloads the movie script as well so that the various idioms can be identified. Third, the author watched the movie many times and understood all the words of the characters. Fourth, the writer listens to the film and reads the script simultaneously while finding idiomatic expressions. Fifth, idiomatic expressions are recognized with the aid of using the author. Sixth, the information got entered into a classification form by the author. Finally, the authors concluded the obtained data.

Researchers analyzed the data using descriptive methods. The research process is as follows. First, researchers identify types of idioms, then researchers classify each type of idiom based on its O'Dell and McCarthy (2017) theory, and describe their meanings based on dictionaries. Second, researchers identified and analyzed patterns for each idiom contained in the film. Fourth Researchers describe idiomatic patterns established on Joodi's theory (2012). Researchers then draw conclusions from the results.

Results and Discussion

In this study, researchers found various types of idiom expressions and what patterns were used in The Beauty and The Beast movie script established on the theory of O'Dell & McCarthy (2017) and Joodi (2012).

4.1 Proverb

DATA 1

MRS.POTTS: Be happy, my son. **Things will turn out in the end.** You will feel much better after dinner.

This type of phrase includes proverbs, which are brief statements that connect to common experiences and offer advice or caution. In the sentence above there is a piece of advice spoken by one of the characters that encourage Belle, the main character, to ensure that everything will go well.

DATA 2

LEFOU: Am I **catching you at a bad time?**

In the conversation, one of the characters says a sentence that means that someone has tried to communicate at the wrong time so the sentence is a warning to remind someone not to disturb.

4.2 Cliché

DATA 3

GASTON: No, LeFou. **The ones who play hard to get are always the sweetest prey.**

A cliché is an expression that contains comments or criticisms from someone that is often used in everyday situations. In the sentence above, Gaston, who is one of the characters, reveals that someone difficult to get is someone who is worthiest of getting. This expression was expressed by Gaston, based on his opinion that Belle was a good fit for him.

DATA 4

BELLE: Thanks a lot, Pere Robert. Your library almost made **our small corner of the world feel big.**

Bella's words describe how happy she is because there is a library in her village which is very small and not many people know about it. With the existence of the library, Bella feels like her village is like a big city because she can find out a lot of things through the books she reads in the library.

4.3 Fixed statement

DATA 5

MAURICE: Belle, hear me out. Yes, that's right. **Live your life**. Forget about me.

The above sentence was uttered by Maurice in a desperate state. So he said that phrase to Belle to explain that Belle must continue to live life without him. The sentence is part of a fixed statement that is often used in everyday conversation.

DATA 6

MAURICE: Then I'll bring you another one. **You have my word**. Hurry up, Philippe!

The spoken sentence gives an expression of someone's sincerity to do what he has promised. Maurice made this statement to convince Belle that he would bring her daughter the flowers she wanted.

4.4 Slang

DATA 7

GASTON: I'm especially **good at** expectorating!

The sentence said by Gaston is slang that explains that he is someone who is an expert in expecting everything. The expression arose because Gaston believes in himself. Thus, slang is a very informal type of vocabulary, often used in daily conversation.

DATA 8

NARRATOR: Belle snatched the chip and put it in her mouth. Little Chip found himself **face to face** with the most beautiful girl he had ever seen. He took a sip.

The word is an expression in a condition where a person is involved with each other, the expression exists when two or more people are close together and facing each other.

4.5 Noun Phrases

DATA 9

MAJORDOMO: Master, it's about time.

NARRATOR: With a **haughty wave**, the prince immediately ordered his FOOTMAN to bring more light.

The formula used in the sentence is the word "haughty" which refers to an adjective and the word "wave" which refers to a noun. The phrase implies that the prince looked very arrogant when he ordered his servants.

4.6 Transitive verb phrases

DATA 10

GASTON: It **made my day**!

The formula used in the sentence is the word "made" which is a verb, the word "my" which is a pronoun, and the word "day" which is a noun. "You made my day" and "It made my day" are the same two expressions to use in showing joy and gratitude when someone or people, do something nice for us.

4.7 Verbal phrases

DATA 11

BELLE: I have to **stand up** for his rights.

The formula of the sentence is the word "stand" which is a verb and the word "up" which is an adverb. The meaning of the sentence above is an expression to defend or support a certain idea or someone who is being criticized or attacked.

4.8 Prepositional phrases

DATA 12

BEAST: This castle will kill you **in a heartbeat**.

The formula used is a preposition for the word "in", an article that refers to "a" and a noun for the word "heartbeat". The word is an idiomatic expression that means without hesitation and happens as soon as possible. This expression is often used when describing how quickly something can happen without any warning.

4.9 Pair of words

DATA 13

BELLE: The journey was **thick and thin**.

The formula used in the word is the word "thick" which refers to the adjective, the word "and" which refers to the conjunction, and the word "thin" which refers to the adjective. The expression is spoken when encountering something difficult to deal with or go through.

4.10 Sentence

DATA 14

BELLE: He was furious and **made a big fool** of himself.

The formula used in the expression is the word "made" which is a verb, an article "a", the word "big" which is an adjective, and the word "fool" which is a noun. This expression is used by people who are emotional to do something that makes them feel ashamed of what they have done.

Conclusion

Based on the preceding data analysis and discussion, researchers can draw several conclusions. First, based on the analyzed data, there are only four idioms in the script of the movie Beauty and the Beast. Proverbs, clichés, fixed statements, and slang are among the different categories of idiomatic expressions that are used in this study. The genre of the movie, its goal, and the director's background are all elements that affect the number of idiomatic expressions used in movies. Second, the results of the research found that almost all idiomatic expression patterns were used in several conversations in the film. That includes; noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, verbal phrases, prepositional phrases, word pairs, and sentence patterns.

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