

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND
IN RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE**

THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Gaining the Bachelor's Degree of
English Language Education



Organized by:

NURMA ZUHRI ANA AD'HANI

Student Number: 1703046107

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING
WALISONGO STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2022**

THESIS STATEMENT

I am a student with the following identity:

Name : Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani

Student's Number : 1703046107

Department : English Education

State the thesis entitled **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie***. It is my own work. I take full responsibility for the content of this research. As for the opinion of other researchers or the findings included in this research are cited or quoted with the ethical standards.

Semarang, 15th September 2022

The researcher,

Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani

SN. 1703046107

RATIFICATION



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI WALISONGO
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka (Kampus II) Ngaliyen Semarang
Telp. 024-7601295 Fax. 7615387

RATIFICATION

Thesis with following identification:

Title : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Raya
and The Last Dragon Movie
Name : Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani
Student Number : 1703046107
Department : English Education

By the team of thesis examiner of Education and Teacher Training Faculty
Walisongo State Islamic University and has been accepted as a partial
requirement for the degree of Bachelor of Education in English Education
Department.

Semarang, 29 September 2022

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

Chairperson

Dr. H. Muhammad Nafi Annury, M.Pd.
NIP. 197807192005011007

Secretary

Dr. Hj. Siti Mariam, M.Pd.
NIP. 19650727 199203 2 002

Examiner

Agus Mutohar, MA., PhD.
NIP. 19840801 201903 1 007



Examiner 2

Dra. Hj. Ma'rifatul Fadhlilah, M.Ed.
NIP. 19620803198903 2 003

Advisor

Dr. H. Muhammad Nafi Annury, M.Pd
NIP. 197807192005011007

ADVISOR NOTE



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI WALISONGO
FAKULTAS ILMU TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka (Kampus II) Ngaliyan Semarang
Telp. 024-7601295 Fax. 7615387

ADVISOR NOTE

Semarang, 15 September 2022

To:

The Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty
Walisongo Islamic State University Semarang

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

I inform that I have given guidance, briefing, and correction to whatever extent of the following thesis identification:

Name of Student : Nurma Zuhri Ana Adhani
Student Number : 1703046107
Department : English Education
Title : **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in
Raya and The Last Dragon Movie**

I state that the thesis is ready to be submitted to English Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang to be examined at Munaqosyah session.

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Advisor,

Dr. H. M. Nafi Annury, M. Pd.

NIP. 19780719 200501 1 007

ABSTRACT

Title : An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in
Raya and The Last Dragon Movie
Name : Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani
NIM : 1703046107

An idiom is one of the language features that has its uniqueness and also usually has a different meaning from the words in which it is composed. The use of idioms is often ignored by students, and its application is still rare among students. On the other hand, the teacher has not provided enough teaching in idiom learning. This research aimed to analyze the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method with content analysis. In collecting data, the researcher used documentation because the data were taken from the dialogues in *Raya and The Last Dragon* Movie. The researcher classified the data using Boartner and Gates's theory and explained the meaning based on the context with several dictionaries of idioms. The result shows 58 data of idiomatic expressions found in the movie. From four types of idiomatic expressions only, two were found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The most frequently found was lexemic idiom up to 48 data consisting of verbal in nature (24), nominal in nature (12), adverbial in nature (6), adjectival in nature (5), and the phraseological idiom 11 data of idiomatic expressions. The writer did not find the types of proverbs and frozen idioms. Then, there were found 58 data contextual meanings of idiomatic expressions.

Keywords: *English Idiom, Idiomatic Expressions, Movie, Raya and The Last Dragon.*

MOTTO

“Kalau kamu bingung mau mulai dari mana, mulailah untuk memperbaiki sholatmu. Kehidupan kita tidak akan sempurna, kalau kita jauh dari sang maha pencipta – Allah SWT”

-Unknown-

DEDICATION

Praise be upon to the one Almighty God “Allah SWT” for His mercy and blessings so that the writer can fulfill this thesis.

This thesis is dedicated to myself and my deepest love – my parents, Mrs. Mutammimah and Alm. Mr. Solikin always gives me everything, support, motivation, good direction, and also thanks for bringing me into this world.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

Alhamdulillah, In the name of Allah SWT for all his blessings and mercies so that the writer can finish in arrange this thesis as the requirement for the bachelor's degree in English Education Department.

The writer realizes that this thesis would not be finished without help, cooperation, support, and advice from many people. The Writer can only say a lot of thanks to everyone who took part in the process of arranging this thesis. Thus, on this occasion, the writer would like to express gratitude and appreciation to:

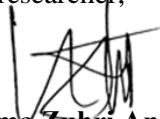
1. Dr. KH. Ahmad Ismail, M.Ag., as the Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of Walisongo State Islamic University.
2. Sayyidatul Fadlilah, M.Pd., as the Head of English Language Education Department.
3. Dra. Nuna Mustika Dewi, M.Pd., as the secretary of English Language Education Department.
4. Dr. H. M. Nafi Annury, M.Pd., as the advisor and also as the guardian lecturer who always accompanies and guides me in every single process of arrangement of this thesis.
5. All of my best lecturers in English Education Department.

6. My self, Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani, thank me for believing in me, especially for being able to complete this thesis during the pandemic Covid-19.
7. My deepest love to my parents (Mrs. Mutammimah and Alm. Mr. M. Solikin) and my family; they have given me anything and always wish me all the best.
8. My best friend Arif Kholillurrohman, S.H., Ana Farida Zukfa, S.Pd., Fiha Sanaya Burhan, Siti Mustianingrum, and Annisa Nuha Nabilah who has helped and supported me in every single way.
9. All of my friends in Walisongo Sport Club (WSC), PBI-C 2017, and the other friends thank for the prayer and support.

The writer realizes that this thesis is still far from perfect. The writer welcomes any criticism and suggestions for this thesis. The writer wishes that this thesis can be useful for students or the next researcher of English Idiom and useful for anyone who reads this thesis.

Semarang, 15 September 2022

The researcher,



Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani

SN: 1703046107

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS FOUND IN RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE	i
THESIS STATEMENT	ii
RATIFICATION	iii
ADVISOR NOTE	iv
ABSTRACT	v
MOTTO	vi
DEDICATION	vii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	viii
CHAPTER I.....	1
INTRODUCTION	1
A. Research Background.....	1
B. Research Question.....	13
C. Research Objectives	14
D. Significances of the Study.....	14
E. Research Design.....	15
F. Source of the Data.....	16
G. The technique of Collecting Data.....	17
H. Method of Analysing Data	18
I. Research Instrument.....	20
J. Scope and Limitation of the Study	20
CHAPTER II.....	22
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE.....	22

A.	Previous Research	22
B.	Literature Review	25
1.	Definition of Idiomatic Expression	25
2.	Characteristics of Idiom	27
3.	Types of Idiom	29
4.	Definition of Movie.....	31
CHAPTER III.....		34
GENERAL OVERVIEW ABOUT RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE		34
A.	General Overview of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.....	34
B.	Synopsis of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.....	35
C.	The character on Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.....	36
CHAPTER IV.....		40
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS		40
A.	Research Findings	40
1.	Finding the types of idiomatic expression revealed on dialogue spoken by the characters of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie’s script.....	41
Table 4.1	an analysis of types of idiomatic expressions	41
2.	Analyse the idiomatic expression to generate the meaning of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie’s	50
B.	Discussion	72
Tabel 4.2	The result of each types of idiomatic expressios.....	73
CHAPTER V.....		79
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION		79

A. Conclusion.....	79
B. Suggestion	80
REFERENCES	1
APPENDIX	5
Table 1. (List of Idiomatic Expressions)	5
Table 2 (Classification of Idiomatic Expressions)	8
Table 3. The result of each types of idiomatic expressions.....	11
RIWAYAT HIDUP	12

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

In this chapter contains the background of the study, research question, aim of the study, significances of the study, limitation of the study, research design, technique collecting and analysing data.

A. Research Background

Language is the most crucial communication, and communication almost always occurs in social life. Language as a communication tool is genuinely appropriate and flexible. It can serve human needs in communication in any situation. For many years, people have always been interested in language, like its origins, properties, and various uses. Humans are social creatures who use language or symbols to communicate with others. Thus, understanding and learning a language become very important for a person to live in society. We cannot separate human life from language because we use language to communicate. Allah SWT, in the Qur'an, says about good communication in Surah An-Nisa 63, which has the following meaning:

“Those men,-Allah knows what is in their hearts; so keep clear of them, but admonish them, and speak to them a word to reach their very souls.” (An-Nisa: 63)¹.

¹ A Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur'an English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary*, (The King Fahd Printing Complex, 1991), p. 230.

This verse told how to warn a community with good communication. The verse can be interpreted as fluent and precise talking, clear inter-operating, and able to inform the message well. Besides that, by domain it touched, it can be called effective communications². When humans need to reach out to others in society anytime and anywhere, they must use language. Without language, people may have difficulty when carrying out their activities with others. Communication with straightforward language can touch the heart and mind, and the listener can understand the words as intended by the speaker.

The identity of any human society is a well-developed language. The ideological stance of the sentences regarding the maintenance of heritage language and culture is made explicit in two dialogues that reflect a meta-discourse as well³. Language is part of social identity and also forms the basis of how users play a role in determining one another. We cannot express our opinions, thoughts, ideas, and feelings in language. It has a significant role in

² Azizah Khusnul Hanifah, *An Analysis of Students' Equivalence in Translating English Idiom Into Bahasa Indonesia of The Fifth Semester of English Education Study Program at Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung in The Academic Year of 2016/2017*, Thesis (Raden Intan State Islamic University, 2018), p. 1.

³ Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Promoting Multilingualism in the Classroom: A Case Study of ELT Program', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, (Vol.6, No.1, tahun 2017), p.98. <https://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/vision/article/view/1587>. Accessed on 16th Jun 2021.) .

society. That is why people learn a language as one of their survival abilities. Without language, people will have more boundaries to communicate with each other. That boundary is a language barrier.

Language acquisition is one of the most impressive and fascinating aspects of human development. This can also be a means to break the language barrier. We listen with pleasure to the sounds made by a three-month-old baby. We laugh and ‘answer’ the conversational ‘ba-ba-ba’ babbling of older babies, and we share in the pride and joy of parents whose one-year-old has uttered the first ‘bye-bye’. Indeed, learning a language is an amazing feat—one that has attracted the attention of linguists and psychologists for generations⁴. As time goes by, humans will speak in their mother tongue. They will also have more knowledge and some ability to master any language. Then they will discover that in this world there is not only one language.

Each country has a different language, for example, Indonesia uses the Indonesian language, Japan uses the Japanese language, Korea uses the Korean language, etc., to overcome the differences in language in communicating between countries, it decided that English becomes an international language. English serves the purpose of a common language and a global language. It is the language mostly used not only by scientists, business organizations,

⁴ Patsy M. Lightbrown and Nina Spada, *How Language Are Learned*, Third Edit (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006), p. 5.

and the internet but also in higher education and tourism sectors. As English plays a dominant role in almost all the fields in the present globalized world, there is a need to discuss its role as a global language⁵.

As English is a lingua franca, most the native and non-native speakers of English are using English. English has become the fastest increasing language in this modern world and it occupies the status of a commercial language by connecting the East and the West and the North and the South⁶. It is one of the most important languages to master because English is a tool for communicating both spoken and written. English also is one language that can help us in all aspects of life, such as means of communication, commerce, socio-cultural, science, education, and technology. Even when we watch movies abroad, we need knowledge of English. Undoubtedly, English occupies a special place because it is so widely spoken and firmly established as the dominant global language.

English as a global language, people use it to make connections or communication between people in different countries around the world and without a doubt or exaggeration, English is the key to communication. We know that almost all the information available

⁵ Parupalli Srinivas Rao, 'The Role of English as a Global Language', *Reserach Journal of English (RJOE)*, (Vol.4, Issue.1, 2019), p.65. <<https://www.rjoe.org.in/vol4iss1.html>>. Accessed on 17th june 2021.

⁶ Rao. P. 65

on the internet written in English. Since the internet has become a global gateway to information, the first language used on the internet is almost certainly English. According to Nishanthi Rajathurai, on the internet, most websites written and created in English. Even sites in other languages often give you the option to translate the site. In fact, because it is so dominant in international communication, you will find more information regarding nearly every subject if you can understand the English language⁷.

For that reason, the learning of English as a foreign language is very important for some countries, especially for developing countries such as Indonesia. Based on Muhammad Nafi Annury statement that many people learn to master it because many aspects of modern life cannot be separated from English. Nowadays we can find everything written in English. As one of the aspects of globalization, English now considered more and more important⁸. This shows that English language skills are a must to be mastered by all levels of Indonesian society. To master English well, the learners need to know the component that develops it, such as grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, speaking and the way of life

⁷ Rajathurai Nishanthi, 'The Importance of Learning English in Today World', *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (IJTSRD)*, Vol.3, Issue.1 (2018), p. 872 <<https://doi.org/10.31142/ijtsrd19061>>.

⁸ Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'The Impact of Structural Competence towards Speaking Competence of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department', *Register Journal Sinta*, (vol.6, issue.2, 2013), p. 200.

of people who communicate in English. By mastering English, people effectively express their ideas and thoughts in written or oral ways in that language.

Vocabulary mastery plays an important role in learning English. Vocabulary is a core component of language proficiency and provides much of the basis for how learners speak, listen, read, and write. Without an extensive vocabulary and strategies for acquiring new vocabulary, learners often achieve their potential and may be discouraged from making use of language learning opportunities around them such as listening to the radio, listening to the native speaker, used language in different contexts, reading or watching television⁹. The other definition of vocabulary states from Hatch and Brown, they say that vocabulary refers to a list or set of words for a particular language or a list or set of words that individual speakers of language might use. They also state that vocabulary is the only system involved in alphabetical order¹⁰.

When learning English for the first time, the pronunciation and meaning of words become the primary activities in the teaching and learning process. In learning vocabulary in English, many teachers

⁹ Jack C Richards and Willy A Renandya, *Methodology in Language Teaching An Anthology of Current Practice*, Cambridge University Press, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002), p. 255. <<https://doi.org/10.2307/416467>>.

¹⁰ Evelyn Hatch and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantics and Language Education by Evelyn Hatch, Cheryl Brown* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995), p. 1.

use media to bridge students' understanding so that vocabulary learning becomes more interesting and students are more active in class activities. According to John Read, vocabulary is a must-have skill that people must learn first in every language. It is necessary in the sense that words are the basic unit of the building block of language, the units of meaning from which larger structures such as sentences; paragraphs and complete text are formed¹¹. Vocabulary plays more roles than any grammar and structure because basically everything we say, read, write or listen to happens because we have vocabulary. If you never know even a single word in Roman, Greek, or Old Javanese (Sanskrit) and so on, you can never speak that language.

The teacher usually uses media images, songs, movies, etc. In learning vocabulary, students look for ways to find out the meaning of each word. Many students often look in dictionaries to find the meaning of words they do not know. Uniquely in English, some words cannot be found in the dictionary. Some phrases or sentences cannot be explained by grammatical theory. This unique feature of English is called an idiom.

In communicating, people often use phrases or idioms to refine the message they want to convey. An idiom is an expression that is

¹¹ John Read, *Assessing Vocabulary (Cambridge Language Assessment)*, first edition (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000), p. 1.

often in question-related to the characteristics of the idiom that is difficult to interpret or understand its meaning as the meaning of the word with the rules of grammar. McCarthy and O'Dell stated that, Idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. It means that idioms are combinations of words that contain a certain meaning. Using idioms is not only popular in everyday communication but also in human creativity. Using idioms can be found in works of art such as movies, poetry, song lyrics, letters, short stories and others¹².

Sometimes language users get idioms wrong because they cannot simply base them on the meaning of the words that make them up. Idioms are language styles that can be words, combinations of words, and even clauses that have sense, and if they are separated, the purpose will change. For example, "Spill the beans" if we mean to spill beans. But as an idiom, it means telling people a secret thing. Idioms are stylistics that cannot be interpreted literally. Idioms are widely used in both spoken and written languages.

Many expressions used idiom. People should know the meaning of the expressions to get information about the expression and to see the purpose of the expressions, and people should

¹² O'dell Felicity and Michael Mccarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced*, first edit (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 6.

understand idioms first. In learning idioms, we need to use great media. It can assist the learners in solving their issue while learning about idioms and can be a problem solver for learners. Learners should use great media while learning idioms to understand them more easily. Discovering the great media to learn the English language, especially idioms, is easy because English has become an international language. The learners only choose the great one that is appropriate to solve their issue. While the problem can be solved, the learners can quickly learn idioms. Thus, they can understand idioms and get information from many expressions in English if they know them well.

Many idioms are quite informal, so use them carefully. You will need to understand a lot of idioms if you want to read English fiction, newspapers or magazines, understand TV shows, movies, or songs. People also often use idioms for humor or to comment on themselves, other people and situations¹³. When you have understood idioms, you have probably noticed idioms help us express the same idea more efficiently and creatively.

Let's not forget that idioms are not just a shorter way to say the same thing, they truly enrich our language knowledge, usually, they add concise precision that alternative wording doesn't have. Sometimes they're the only expression for that exact idea.

¹³ Felicity and McCarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced*, first edit (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p. 6.

According to Eliana, the use of idioms has a great influence in the teaching and learning process of a foreign language, because it could be one of the ways to give students better conditions to improve communicative skill in the daily context. Moreover, the researcher expresses that the common use of idioms in daily speech for English speakers has brought a necessity in the teaching field to implement the use of this tool in and outside the classroom in order to help students be competitive, increase their vocabulary and the informal way to speak in English¹⁴.

When people learn idioms, they can get involved in the real world. Everybody is able to speak natural English, and it is the idioms in the language that give it a natural, conversational, and creative feel. So if people want to speak English fluently, it is necessary to learn idioms in order to improve their communicative skill¹⁵. Learning idiomatic expressions in English may bring about some benefits for English foreign language 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

¹⁴ Eliana Roberto De Caro Edith, 'The Advantages and Importance of Learning and Using Idioms in English', *Cuadernos de Lingüística Hispánica*, 2009, p. 124.

¹⁵ Eliana Roberto De Caro Edith, ... p. 134.

helps them grasp the peculiarities of the English language¹⁶. Therefore, learning idiomatic expressions is an indispensable and essential part of the language learning process. Also, many everyday speeches use idioms. In this way, the learner will become more fluent in English and will be able to communicate better because many idioms are words and expressions that are used throughout the English-speaking world.

An idiom is often found in songs, stories, novels, books, movies, etc. Most people like to watch movies from children to adults, especially English movies. Most English movies contain many expressions and expressions that have Idioms. To understand the movie's dialogues, we must know about the words and idioms in the movie. The audience will be curious about the meaning of idioms. Thus they will learn idioms to understand the conversation in the movie. Students can use movies as a media learning idioms. It combines visual and audio aspects, so it benefits students learning process.

Learning idioms while watching movies makes learners not bored. Research conducted by Jelisaveta shows that watching movies helps students improve listening skills (97%). help practice their listening skills in many ways including: learning vocabulary,

¹⁶ Atiqah Nurul Asri and Dyah Rochmawati, 'Innovative Teaching of English Idiomatic Expressions for EFL Learners', *Journal of English Teaching Adi Buana*, (vol.02, No.01, 2017), p. 48.

slang, idioms (82%), using words through all situations (64%) and understanding English in everyday life (78%)¹⁷. From the statement above, it is known that watching movies can be an effective way for learners to learn about the idiom.

Idiomatic expressions are phrases that carry different meanings than the exact meaning of their part words. Thus, there are a few issues in both processes of understanding and translating them. Idiomatic expressions are problematic for learning English as a Foreign Language (EFL). Idioms are often unpredictable, and the meaning does not always come from word to word.

Learning idioms is not a straightforward thing. It has several difficulties, including the meaning of some idioms that are not predictable from the usual grammatical rules of language. Some idiomatic expressions seem ill-formed because they do not follow the grammatical rules that are observable in the language behavior of native speakers of English. Another difficulty in learning English idioms is the lack of suitable materials for teaching them. Using idioms is avoided in many foreign-language teaching materials; foreign-language learners are exposed to simple, concrete, everyday vocabulary instead. Very little attention is paid to

¹⁷ Jelisaveta Safranji, 'Advancing Listening Comprehension Through Movies', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, (vol. 191, 2015), p. 171.

equipping the student with the ability to absorb and understand idiomatic expressions¹⁸.

According to the reasons mentioned above, the writer chose a movie as an object because it can help increase students' abilities in idioms, mainly English idiomatic expressions, which consider a movie a thing of the research. In movies, the characters often use phrasal verbs, phrases, or conditional sentences while speaking to each other. So, it can be a recommendable tool for learning English idioms. Learning English idiomatic expressions through movies may be enjoyable and least demanding for students. It is proven that movies are one effective way to learn idioms. So, the researcher analyzed the use of English idioms in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The writer chose this movie because it has many idioms. This study will be written in a thesis entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* Movie." Hopefully, this research can provide new ways to learn English idioms from a movie.

B. Research Question

The research problem was planned as follows:

1. What types of idiomatic expressions are found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie?

¹⁸ Abdul Majeed Hameed Joodi, 'A Study of the Problems of Learning and Translating Idioms', *Journal Of College Of Education For Women*, (Vol.23, No.4, 2012), 1222.

2. What is the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie?

C. Research Objectives

In line with the research question, this research has purpose as follow:

1. To analyze types of idiomatic expressions found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie.
2. To analyze the meaning of idiomatic expressions in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie.

D. Significances of the Study

This research was expected to provide significant contribution both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretical Significance

After conducting this research, the researcher hopes readers will receive a lot of knowledge and information related to this research. This research was hopeful to contribute and provide empirical evidence to support the learning of idiomatic expressions in the teaching and learning of English.

2. Practical Significances

This research served three practical significances in teaching and learning idiomatic expressions were for:

- 2.1 For the students, after this research, the researcher expected that all the students could correctly increase their

knowledge about idioms and become more interested in learning them.

2.2 For the teachers, the researcher also hoped that this research could help teachers increase students' achievement, especially on idioms, and become an appropriate method for English teachers in teaching idioms.

2.3 For the researcher and the other researcher, the result can increase our knowledge and give more information to the learning process needs effective media such as movies to be applied to achieve the learning process goals. The researcher hoped that this study could be one reference.

E. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method with content analysis. The data was not collected as numbers, but the data from the manuscript, personal documents like notes, memos, and other formal documents. So the purpose of this qualitative study was to describe the empirical reality behind the phenomenon in depth, detail, and thoroughly. A qualitative approach in this research matches empirical reality with the theory applied to the use of their descriptive method¹⁹. Qualitative research is the research

¹⁹Muhammad Nafi Annury, 'Students' Language Learning Styles: An Ethnographic Case Study At Uin Walisongo Semarang', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 5.1 (2016), p. 139. <<https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv5i1863>>.

that aims to help to understand the phenomenon of the social world that occurs such as opinion, behavior, attitude, and so on²⁰.

In this study, the researcher chose idioms as the object. Researchers analyzed the data using references related to this research. The data analyzed in this research are idioms in the dialogue between characters in the film "Raya and The Last Dragon." The researcher analyzed the types of idiomatic expressions and the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions contained in the film "Raya and The Last Dragon." Furthermore, the researcher classifies the idioms in the film based on their type and then explains the meaning of the idioms based on related references.

F. Source of the Data

1. Primary Data

Primary data of this research taken from movie script entitles *Raya and The Last Dragon by Walt Disney*.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data of this research taken from all the relevant references about the topic such as journals, dictionary, theses, books, scientific articles, and internet.

²⁰ Beverley Hancock, Ockleford Elizabeth, and Windridge Kate, 'An Introduction to Qualitative Research', *The NIHR RDS for the East Midlands*, 2009, p. 7. Accessed on 5 July 2021.

G. The technique of Collecting Data

In this research researcher used audiovisual document. Documentation is a wide range of written materials can produce qualitative information. These can be useful in trying to understand the philosophy of an organization as required in ethnography. They can include policy documents, mission statements, annual reports, minutes of meetings, codes of conduct, web sites, series of letters or emails, case notes, health promotion materials, and so on²¹. In this research, the techniques for collecting the data could be summarized in several steps. Those were:

First, downloading movie of Raya and The Last Dragon from website <https://movies.disney.com/raya-and-the-last-dragon>. It helps the researcher to get accurate transcript.

Second, Watching the Raya and The Last Dragon movie, is necessary to do, because it is important to get background knowledge of this study and understand the attitude and characterization of each character, due to in this study will analyze existing language phenomena in this movie. It is also needed to find out whether the movie contained sufficient data that might help the researcher analyze the problems.

The third step is re-watching the movie and checking the accuracy of the transcript. This step is important to be conducted because it helps the researcher to find dialogue containing idiom

²¹ Hancock, Elizabeth, and Kate, p. 19.

expressions. For further analysis, the dialogues which do not contain idiomatic expressions are omitted.

The last, organizing and transferring the selected dialogues containing expressions language into a datasheet.

H. Method of Analysing Data

Data analysis in qualitative research consists of preparing and organizing the data for analysis, then reducing the data into themes through a process of coding, applying the description, and finally representing and interpretation the data in figures, tables, or a discussion²².

In this research, the researcher chooses the data analyzed based on Creswell's theory. Data analysis techniques used in this research are:

1. The first step, the researcher prepares the data for analysis. The researcher prepare *Raya and The Last Dragon's* movie and the script of *Raya and The Last Dragon's* movie.
2. The second step, the researcher watched the movie till understood about the story of the movie. The researcher also pays attention to the script, especially the dialogue spoken in the film, to understand the idiomatic expressions that occur in the film.

²² John W. Creswell, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, Sage Publications, 2nd editio (United States: Sage Publications, 2007).

3. The third step is a coding process. After reading all the data, the researcher can make several categories from the findings. They were coded on the field note. They can be into symbols, numbers, and word forms.
4. The fourth step is describing the data. In this step, the researcher analyzes the idiom in the dialogues of *Raya and The Last Dragon's* movie based on Boatner and Gates's theory. Those idiom expressions were classified into four types. Those were lexemic, phraseological, proverb, and frozen idiom.
5. In the next step, the researcher conveys and generate descriptive information to find other analysis about the idiom expressions result. The researcher will analyze the *Raya and The Last Dragon* film script and calculate the proportions (frequency and percentage) of the type idiom expressions and how many idiom expressions were found. In this step the researcher will use the formula by Allan G. Bluman, the formula is²³:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

²³Allan G Bluman, *Elementary Statistics A Step by Step Approach*, 7th editio (New York: McGraw Hill, 2009), p.74.

f = Frequency of a type

n = Number of total

6. The last step is the interpretation. The researcher explains the meaning of idiomatic expressions based on the movie's script by the context of a situation and by some dictionaries of idiom such as Oxford dictionary, Cambridge dictionary, Merriam-Webster, Collins English, and Macmillan English dictionary. Interpreting and explaining are needed to analyze the problems in understanding the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

I. Research Instrument

The research instrument in this study is the researcher itself. The data collection technique used in this research is document analysis with the documentation method. Data retrieval is done by looking for data about idiomatic expressions obtained through document searches from *Raya* and *The Last Dragon* movie. Therefore, the researcher, as a research instrument, functions as a planner, data collector, and data analyst and must validate the data that has been collected. If the data is as text, the researcher must collect it directly. Here, the researcher functions as a data collection tool and cannot be delegated.

J. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research is about the analysis of idiomatic expressions found in *Raya* and *The Last Dragon* movie. This research focuses on idiomatic expressions in movies. These limitations study

analyze the types of idiomatic expressions and the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions found in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some previous research about idiomatic expressions, theories, and references related to this study.

A. Previous Research

Many studies have been performed by the researcher related to the use of approaches, strategies, techniques, methods, or media in motivating the learner to learn idioms in English. The researcher mentioned some of them below;

1. Research conducted by Dalilah Fatma, Nurlela, and Muhammad Yusuf (2020) entitled *Analysis of Students' Understanding of Idiomatic Expressions and Its Use in Their Essay: A Case Study*. Their research aims to find out the types of idiomatic expressions used by the students in their English essays and to describe how far their understanding of idiomatic expressions is. This research uses content analysis to observe the types of idioms and do interview sessions to assess their knowledge of idiomatic expressions. The result of this research shows that 6 of 7 students do not understand idiomatic expressions through the interview session, which means that the 4th semester of English department students of University Sumatera Utara are not familiar with idioms²⁴. The difference

²⁴ Dalilah Fathma, Nurlela Nurlela, and Muhammad Yusuf, 'Analysis of Students' Understanding of Idiomatic Expressions and Its Use in Their

between previous research and this writer's research is the research method. They used a case study method, while this writer used the descriptive analysis method. The similarity between their research and this research is about idiomatic expressions.

2. The Journal by Patricia Tyasrinestu and Priyatno Ardi (2020) entitled *Idiomatic Expressions and Their Indonesian Subtitles in The Good Doctor TV Series*. They analyze the types of idiomatic expressions used and analyze Indonesian subtitles. This research used content analysis. The data collection and analysis steps included taking the transcript and identifying the idiomatic expressions, identifying their meanings and validating them, and comparing the purposes of the two idiomatic expressions. The results revealed that The Good Doctor TV series first contained five idiomatic expressions: substitutes, proper names, English phrasal compounds, a figure of speech, and slang, for the abbreviation, was not found in the TV series. Second, six translation strategies existed to translate idiomatic expressions in English into Indonesian²⁵. The similarities between the previous research and this thesis lie in

Essay: A Case Study', *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature)*, (vol.5, no.1 2020), p. 39.

²⁵ Patricia Tyasrinestu and Priyatno Ardi, 'Idiomatic Expressions and Their Indonesian Subtitles in The Good Doctor TV Series', *LLT Journal*, 23.1 (2020), 46–57 <<https://doi.org/doi.org/10.24071/llt.2020.230104>>.

data collection and analysis techniques. The difference lies in the theory used.

3. Journal conducted by Annas Khairul Rozikin, Kasmains, and Azhar Aziz Lubis (2021) entitled *Idiomatic Expressions Analysis in Joker Movie*. This research aims to find out the types of idiomatic expressions and to identify the patterns of idiomatic expressions in the Joker movie. This research employed a descriptive qualitative method. In collecting the data, this research used a classification form, documentation, and monolingual dictionaries. The result showed that there were 4 types of idiomatic expressions found in the Joker movie; proverbs, clichés, fixed statements, and slang. The other types of idiomatic expressions such as simile, binomial, and other language were absent from the Joker movie. Moreover, the researcher identified the patterns of the idiomatic expressions in the Joker movie were; noun phrases, transitive verb phrases, verbal phrases, prepositional phrases, pair of words, and sentence pattern. The other patterns of idiomatic expressions such as be + prepositional phrases and alliterative comparison were not consisted in the Joker movie²⁶. The difference between previous study and this research is the theory used.

²⁶Annas Rozikin, Kasmains, and Azhar Aziz Lubis, 'Idiomatic Expressions Analysis in Joker Movie', *Journal of English Education and Teaching*, 5.4 (2021), 594–608 <<https://doi.org/10.33369/jeeet.5.4.594-608>>.

The similarity is using a film as an object and analyse the idiomatic expressions.

B. Literature Review

1. Definition of Idiomatic Expression

Idioms are a kind of vocabulary analyzed by the writer in this research. An idiom or also called idiomatic expression is a group of words which have a meaning unrelated to the meaning of each individual element. It is an expression that has a hidden meaning and not exactly as what the words say. Idiomatic expressions can be very colorful to the words, and take the words to the next level, which often leaves a deep impression on people²⁷. One of the major difficulties for any person learning English is understanding idiomatic expressions whose meanings are not clear from the meaning of the headword²⁸.

Idioms are a type of formula language. Formulaic language comprises fixed expressions you learn and understand as units rather than as individual words, for example: for a type of formulaic of *prepositional phrases* such as at the moment, in a hurry, from time to time. Idioms are fixed combinations of

²⁷ M Fathi Darmataya, 'Idiomatic Expressions Found in The Web Novel Against The Gods Translated By Alyshcu' (UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG, 2019), p.1.

²⁸ Alan Evison and A. P. Cowie, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, first edit (New York: Oxford University Press, 1983).

words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word. For example, if I say ‘I put my foot in it the other day at Linda’s house—I asked her if she was going to marry Simon’, what does it mean? If you do not know that **put your foot in it** means to *say something accidentally which upsets or embarrasses someone*, it is difficult to know exactly what the sentence means. It has a non-literal or idiomatic meaning²⁹.

Idioms add color and texture to language by creating images that convey meanings beyond those of the individual words that make them up. Idioms are culturally bound, providing insight into the history, culture, and outlook of their users. This is because most idioms have developed over time from practices, beliefs, and other aspects of different cultures. As a culture changes, the words used to describe it also changes: some idioms fall out of use and others develop to replace them. With idioms in particular, the beliefs or practices leading to their use may disappear while the idiom itself continues to be used. Idioms can be so overused that they become clichés; or they can become slang or jargon, expressions used mainly by specific groups or professions. Idioms can be complimentary or insulting. They can express a wide range of emotions, from excitement to depression, love to

²⁹ O’dell Felicity and Michael Mccarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced*, first (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2010), p.1.

hate, heroism to cowardice, and anything in between. Idioms are also used to express a sense of time, place, or size. The range of uses for idioms is complex and widespread³⁰.

From all these statements, it can be said that an idiom is a phrase that has a pattern of meaning that varies from its constituent elements. Idioms are often used in formal and informal language. Variations of idiomatic expressions are found more in phrases than words. The meaning of idiomatic expressions also varies based on the context in which they are used.

2. Characteristics of Idiom

According to Nunberg, Ivan, and Wasow, the characteristics of idioms in six ways are:

- a) **Conventionality:** idioms are conventionalized. Their meaning or use cannot be predicted, or at least entirely predicted, based on a knowledge of the independent conventions that determine the use of their constituents when they appear in isolation from another.
- b) **Inflexibility:** idioms typically appear only in a few syntactic frames or constructions, unlike freely composed expressions. (The breeze was shot).

³⁰ Shelley Vance Laflin, Anna Maria Malkoc, and Frank Smolinski, *IN THE LOOP Guide to American English Idioms*, first edit (Washington, DC: Office of English Language Programs United States, 2010), p.v.

- c) Figuration: idioms typically involve metaphors (take the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand), hyperboles (not worth the paper it's printed on) or other kinds of figuration.
- d) Proverbiality: idioms are typically used to describe and implicitly, to explain-a recurrent situation of particular social interest (becoming restless).
- e) Informality: like the other proverbial expressions, idioms are typically associated with relatively informal or colloquial registers and with popular speech and oral culture.
- f) Affect: idioms are typically used to imply a certain evaluation of affective stance toward the things they denote. A language rarely uses idioms to 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 idiom reference³¹.

³¹ Geoffrey Nunberg, Ivan A Sag, and Thomas Wasow, 'Idioms', *Article Linguistic Society of America*, (Vol.70, No.3, 1994), 492-493.

3. Types of Idiom

Classifications idiom by Adam Makkai, Idioms have been classified from different points of view, semantically or syntactically. He divides idioms into two categories:

a. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable)

Idioms of encoding are those idiosyncratic lexical combinations that have transparent meaning involving collectional preferences and restrictions, exemplified by at in. e.g.: “he drove at 70 m.p.h”.

b. Idioms of decoding (non-identifiable)

Idioms of decoding refer to those non-identifiable and misleading lexical expressions whose interpretations could not be comprehended because of only learn linguistic conventions. 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 idioms³². He also classifies idiom of decoding into two types, those are sememic idioms and lexemic idioms.

Sememic Idioms is a polylexemic construction whose aggregate literal meaning derived from its constituent lexemes functions additionally as the realization of an unpredictable sememic network³³. While, Lexemic idioms

³² Adam Makkai, 'Idiom Structure in English', *Janua Linguarum, The Hague: Mouton*, (Vol. 11, No.1, 1972), p. 25.

³³ Makkai..., p.128.

is a minimal free form is that smallest meaningful form of a spoken or written language which can occur in isolation, thus constituting an utterance by itself³⁴.

The theory that used in this research is one of Boatner and Gates theory. They state that an idiom is a set of phrases of two or more words, which means something different from the literal meaning of each word. Boatner and Gates divide the idiom into four types³⁵:

1) The Lexemic Idiom

A lexemic idiom is an idiom that relates to a class of words, such as:

First, Verbal in nature, this idiom is an idiom that contains and means a verb, for example: “Call up” (telepon).

Second, Nominal in Nature, this idiom is an idiom that contains and means a noun, for example: “A fish story” (kisah yang luar biasa).

Third, adjective in nature, this idiom is an idiom that contains and means adjectives, for example: “born–yesterday” (menjadi baru–tak terduga).

The last, adverbial in nature, this idiom is an idiom that contains and means an adverb, for example: “over and over” (berulang kali).

³⁴ Makkai..., p. 120.

³⁵ Boatner and Gates. “A Dictionary of American Idioms”, *Barron’s Educational Series*, (New York: 1975), p. vii.

2) The Phrase Idiom

Idioms as phrases are better known as turn of phrases. This idiom uses words or phrases in the writing or speech used by certain people or groups. This idiom can be rephrased in another way in the same language without changing its meaning by giving a slightly different emphasis, such as: “have one’s own way” (lakukan apa yang diinginkan).

3) The Frozen Idiom

There are a few frozen idioms that can be said or written in a variety of ways without destroying the meaning of the idiom. The frozenness of this idiom is based on its uniqueness, namely that this idiom cannot be passive, for example: “kick the bucket” (mati, berlalu).

4) Proverb

Proverbs are fragments of sentences that have frozen in form, function, and meaning, for example: “All roads lead to Rome” (ada banyak cara untuk mencapai suatu tujuan).

4. Definition of Movie

A movie is called a movie or motion picture is a story conveyed with moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras creating images using animation techniques or visual effect. Movie records physical reality but sees it differently from ordinary human experiences.

A Movie or film, containing dialogues and actions, is sometimes based on a novel or a story³⁶.

A movie, also called a motion picture or moving picture, is a work of visual art used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. These images are accompanied by sound, and more rarely, other sensory stimulations. The word “cinema”, short for cinematography, is often used to refer to moviemaking and the movie industry, and to the art form that results from it. The moving images of a movie are created by photographing actual scenes with a motion-picture camera, by photographing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques, through CGI and computer animation, or by a combination of some, or these techniques, and other visual effects³⁷.

Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. Movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television a motion picture³⁸. By watching movies,

³⁶ Muhammad Nafi Annury, ‘An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie’S Play “the Old Lady Shows Her Medals” on Efl Literature Class’, *ETERNAL (English Teaching Journal)*, (Vol.5, No.2, 2014), p. 100.

³⁷ Wikipedia, “Movie” <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie> . Retrieved on March 30th, 2021.

³⁸ Evison and Cowie. P. 128.

people can get inspiration, knowledge, learn new things, and get any ideas from the movies. It will be interesting when someone seriously understands the film by looking at the characters, dialogue, setting, and plot of the film. Adventure, musicals, comedy, horror, action, mystery, animation are some examples of films that are often encountered. In this study, the animated film is the film that is used as the subject of this research. This film has the title Raya and the Last Dragon.

CHAPTER III GENERAL OVERVIEW ABOUT RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE

This chapter presents about overview of Raya and The Last Dragon movie. This chapter presents the general overview of Raya and The Last Dragon movie, the plot of Raya and The Last Dragon movie, the character of Raya and The Last Dragon movie, and the profile of the writer Raya and The Last Dragon movie.

A. General Overview of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

Raya and the Last Dragon is one of the animated films in the genre of action-adventure fantasy. This film was produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Walt Disney Animation Studios. It is the 59th film made by Walt Disney and the 23rd animated film. Directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lopez Estrada tells the journey of "Raya" efforts to unite and reconcile the fictional world, namely Kumandra. Kumandra is where humans and dragons with magical powers live together in harmony. Kumandra is inspired by Southeast Asia culture.

Kumandra is a fantasy land inhabited by five tribes. Raya and the Last Dragon was released in United States theaters on March 5, 2021, by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. The film is also available simultaneously on Disney with Premier Access, in response to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, as at the time of its release, many theaters were closed in the United States and other countries. The film grossed \$130.4 million

worldwide (excluding Disney+ Premier Access), making it the seventh highest-grossing film of 2021, and it received positive reviews from any critics.

B. Synopsis of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

Once upon a time, there was a fantasy world called Kumandra, where humans and dragons lived together peacefully. However, once an evil force came and threatened Kumandra's life, the dragons sacrificed themselves to save humanity. Now, 500 years later, the same evil has returned, and the current state of affairs depends on a warrior, "Raya." he is trying to find the last legendary dragon to restore the condition of Kumandra and the people who have been cursed to stone. However, along his journey to save Kumandra, he will learn that much is needed apart from needing a legendary dragon to save Kumandra's world, they also need trust in each other and teamwork.

Five long centuries after the selfless sacrifice of a magical dragon, the once peaceful land of Kumandra, where humans lived in harmony with mystical creatures, turned into chaos and divided into five countries. With warring factions, mistrust, and the unstoppable threat of Druun (evil forces) wreaking havoc on Kumandra. Raya, a princess from the Heart's land of the sword-wielding and a fearless Guardian of the Dragon Gem, embarks on a quest for many dangers to find a mythical creature who is kind and can heal the land of Kumandra.

Finally, all the dragons are brought back to life to help them restore the land of Kumandra. Sisu, the last dragon, thanks Raya and her friends for trusting others. Everyone is back together again with their family. Raya returns home to reunite with her father, "Benja." Then, he introduced her to Sisu, the last dragon. At the same time, all the tribes gathered peacefully to celebrate.

C. The character on Raya and The Last Dragon Movie

1. Raya

Raya is a swordsman tasked with guarding dragon gems with her father, Benja, the leader of the Land of Heart. However, Raya's life was instantly shattered, when the jewel that she was guarding was damaged and made her father turn into stone. Now, Raya must carry out its mission to save the world. Raya grew into a formidable swordsman with intelligence as sharp as his sword.

2. Sisu

Sisudatu or Sisu is the last dragon figure of Kumandra. Legend has it, Sisu is an extremely beautiful aquatic creature with invincible magic power. However, what Raya encountered was different, Sisu was a humorous funny dragon. Sisu always said she was the least accomplished dragon. Now, Sisu must learn to become the great dragon mentioned in the legend so that she can save Kumandra with Raya.

3. Namaari

Namaari was Raya's enemy since childhood. She's a smart warrior, full of planning, and tough. She is the Daughter of the leader of Fang Country, she was ready to do anything to protect her society. However, in her deep down, she had a love for the sisu dragon.

4. Boun

Boun is a street kid from The Land of Tail who is required to mature by premature circumstances and smart to do business. He was the owner, manager, chef, and captain of his ship “Shrimporium”. However, in his deep down, Boun was a brittle child. He lost his parents because of an attack by an evil force (Druun).

5. Little Noi

After losing her parents to Druun, 2-year-old Little Noi is fostered by Ongis. In the trading port of Talon, Little Noi often triggers crowds and distracts pedestrians with her funny behavior. When Little Noi is in action, Ongis swiftly steals their treasures.

6. Tuk – tuk

Tuk Tuk is an adorable animal. He was made into a vehicle by Raya. Tuk Tuk has been a good friend of Raya since he was

still as big as her hand. Now, both of them grow up and Tuk Tuk has become a dashing 'horse' who is loyal to the side of Raya. They together explore the various terrains of Kumandra, armed with a mission to find the last dragon and save the world.

7. Ongis

Ongis are a group of deceitful animals, shaped like monkeys. They are sneaky and come from the trading port of Talon

Country. The three of them always live together, including in raising Noi, a 2-year-old toddler.

8. Benja

Benja is Raya's father and the guardian of the legendary dragon gem. As the leader of the Land of Heart, he is an idealist and visionary who believes that the destruction of Kumandra is caused by the actions of people from various countries who do not trust each other. Benja seeks to reunite the fractured kingdom of Kumandra and restore harmony as usual.

9. Virana

Virana is the mother of Namaari. She was a beautiful and authoritative leader of Fang Country. Virana is a portrait of a strong leader, intelligent, distrustful of myths, and always putting feelings aside. Virana believes that cruel acts are the only way to ensure the survival of her society.

10. Tong

Behind his dashing, fierce, and terrifying appearance, Tong is a carpenter who enjoys playing with toddlers. The balance between his hard and compassionate nature, made Tong known as a gentle giant figure.

11. Druun

Druun is a formless, delicate spirit figure who possesses a destructive soul caused by human conflict. With just one touch, they are able to turn humans into stones and multiply themselves. Druun can be blocked by water, but it can only be destroyed by the power of dragons.

CHAPTER IV RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the result of the research and the data findings. It is divided into several topics, as follows: finding the types, and finding the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

A. Research Findings

In this part, the writer presents the findings of the research. The finding contains the types and the meaning of idiomatic expressions revealed in dialogue spoken by the characters of *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie's* script. The writer analyses based on Boatner and Gate's classification to find the types of idiomatic expression, also analyse the meaning based on the movie's script by the context of a situation and the writer will use idioms in the dictionary as a tool. If the author does not find the meaning of idioms in the dictionary, the writer will look for it on a trustworthy tool and reliable sources on the internet such as Cambridge online dictionary, Oxford online dictionary, Collins English online dictionary, or other online dictionaries. The data in these sections are displayed in the form of tables and brief explanations. Then the data can be obtained as follows:

1. Finding the types of idiomatic expression revealed on dialogue spoken by the characters of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie's script

This section shows the findings in Raya and The Last Dragon movie related to types of idiomatic expression. There are several idiomatic expressions based on the classification of idioms by Boatner and Gates. There are phraseological idioms, proverbial idioms, and lexemic idioms. In lexemic idiom there are subcategories lexemic, they are: verbal in nature, nominal in nature, the adjective in nature, and adverbial in nature.

While conducting documentation research, the writer watched Raya and The Last Dragon Movie and read the script several times to find the difficult-to-understand utterances. After finding and marking parts of the idiomatic expressions, the writer classified utterances in dialogues by Raya and The Last Dragon Movie characters based on the type of idiomatic expressions by Boatner and Gates. Here the writer explains the findings one by one as follows:

Table 4.1 an analysis of types of idiomatic expressions

	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Idiom	Utterance
1.1.1	Phraseological Idiom	Gone to waste	“A land that’s gone to waste ”

1.1.2	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	wildfire	“A mindless plague that spread like wildfire , multiplying as they consumed life and turned everyone they touched into stone.”
1.1.3	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Come on!	“Tuk-tuk! Come on! ”
1.1.4	Phraseological Idiom	Wait a second	“Whoa. Wait a second. This feels too easy. Chief Benja, I know it’s your job to try and stop me, but you won’t.”
1.1.5	Phraseological Idiom	Set foot on	“Don’t mistake spirit for skill, young one. I promise you will not set foot on the Dragon Gem’s inner circle. Not even a toe.”
1.1.6	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Beat up	“Hey, don’t beat yourself up too much, chief Benja. You gave it your best.”

1.1.7	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Dewdrop	“You did good, dewdrop . You passed the test.”
1.1.8	Lexemic Idiom (Adjective in nature)	On their way	“I’m glad you feel prepared, dewdrop, because I have something important to tell you. The other lands, they’re on their way here, as we speak.”
1.1.9	Phraseological Idiom	Don’t worry	“ Don't worry , I'm gonna open with a joke.”
1.1.10	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Bring it down	“Sorry. Didn’t mean to bring it down .”
1.1.11	Lexemic Idiom (Adjective in nature)	Going on	“What going on? ”
1.1.12	Lexemic Idiom	Out of	“ Out of my way!”
1.1.13	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Stand up!	“Ba! We don’t have time! Stand up! I’ll help...”
1.1.14	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Give up	“Raya, don’t give up on them! I love you, my dewdrop.”

1.1.15	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Buddy	“What are you doing, you big fur bug? Hey, buddy , focus.”
1.1.16	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	End up	“You’re getting a little too big for this, bud. Six years of searching and we end up at a literal shipwerk. That’s not a bad sign, is it?”
1.1.17	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Mess up	“It worked! I didn’t mess it up! Is that food?”
1.1.18	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Catch you up on	“Uh... sisu, there are a few things. I need to catch you up on. ”
1.1.19	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Turned it in	“But you have ever done like a group project, but there’s, like, that one kid who didn’t pitch in as much, but still ended up with the same grade? Yeah, I wasn’t the one who actually made the gem. I just turned it in ”

1.1.20	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	No longer	“I no longer need a night light?”
1.1.21	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Sitch	“Okay, so here's the sitch ”
1.1.22	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Bobby-trap	“Because this place didn't just booby-trap itself.”
1.1.23	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	make sense	“This doesn't make sense . None of this would stop a druun”
1.1.24	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Keep going	“Okay. Um. We need to keep going ”
1.1.25	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Hold on	“From the looks of it, she was hoarding the gem and became a victim of her own traps. Well, you gotta admire her commitment. Okay, hold on ”
1.1.26	Phraseological Idiom	My bad	“Oh, we were doing a jumpy thing! So sorry. My bad. ”
1.1.27	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Backstabbing	“That's Namaari. She's the backstabbing ”

			binturi that broke the world.”
1.1.28	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	A lot	“Toi, that’s a lot of jade!”
1.1.29	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	Blindly	“Look, my father blindly trusted people, and now, he’s stone.”
1.1.30	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	Sort of	“I’m a water dragon. This is water. It’s sort of my thing. You wanna come in?”
1.1.31	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	By the way	“This is delicious. By the way , not poison.”
1.1.32	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	Of course	Raya laughs and said “ of course ”
1.1.33	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Pickpockets	“Talon may look nice, but it’s a hotspot for pickpockets and con artists.”
1.1.34	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Con artists	“Talon may look nice, but it’s a hotspot for pickpockets and con artists. ”
1.1.35	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Make up	“Okay, so here’s the good news. I know

			where the gem piece is. the bad news? It's being held by the notorious chief of Talon, Dang Hai. What Dang Hai lacks in style, he makes up in mean"
1.1.36	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Turn up	"Gotcha. Now, we're just gonna have to turn up the charm. Let's go get him a gift"
1.1.37	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	All right	"You got it, Captain. All right , there's Dang Hai's house. No detours till we score that Dragon gem"
1.1.38	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Put on	"You're an adult. You could just put it on credit"
1.1.39	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Get away	" Get away from her! Can't you see she's new in town? Come, dear. Don't be afraid. It's okay"
1.1.40	Lexemic Idiom	Watch out	"Hey, Watch out! "

	(Verbal in nature)		
1.1.41	Phraseological Idiom	None of my business	“Thanks. So, it’s none of my business , but using your baby charm to rip people off...is super sketchy. All right, where is your family?”
1.1.42	Lexemic Idiom (adjectival in nature)	Sketchy	“But using your baby charm to rip people off...is super sketchy .”
1.1.43	Phraseological Idiom	Take (one’s) pick	“Now, you’re gonna tell me where I can find those other Dragon Gem pieces, or I’ll have to leave you outside with that thing. Take your pick ”
1.1.44	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Run out	“Chief Virana, we’re running out of room. We need expand to the mainland”
1.1.45	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Let down	“Thank you, Mother. I won’t let you down ”
1.1.46	Lexemic Idiom	Fuzzy	“...like that, you fuzzy garbage can!”

	(Adjectival in nature)		
1.1.47	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Hide and seek	“Do you wanna play hide-and-seek? ”
1.1.48	Lexemic Idiom (Adjectival in nature)	Fairy tale	“No, Sisu, I am done trying. Kumandra is a fairy tale. ”
1.1.49	Lexemic Idiom (nominal in nature)	Hindsight	“In hindsight , maybe I was a little hasty, but, uh, who's hungry?”
1.1.50	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Burn out!	“ Burn them out! ”
1.1.51	Phraseological Idiom	Never mind	“You didn't happen to bring Fang's gem, did you? No? Never mind. ”
1.1.52	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Follow up	“Tong will follow up with hisgiant axe of bad-axery”
1.1.53	Phraseological Idiom	Here you go!	“Yes! I've been waiting for someone to ask me! Here you go! Best friend forever!”
1.1.54	Phraseological Idiom	Deep down	“If we're just honest with her, deep down , I got a feeling she wants to fix

			the world as much as we do.”
1.1.55	Lexemic Idiom (Nominal in nature)	Down pour	“Whoa.Uh...What's with the downpour ?”
1.1.56	Phraseological Idiom	One by one	“ ... So, one by one, they combined all their magic, creating the Dragon Gem. ...”
1.1.57	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Take over	“Give me the spoon! I’m taking over! ”
1.1.58	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in nature)	Look forward to	“After we win the day, I look forward to filling my eyeball with the joytastic image of my village full again”

2. Analyse the idiomatic expression to generate the meaning of Raya and The Last Dragon Movie’s

The writer found thirty-eight idiom expressions in Raya and The Last Dragon movie. The writer presented it as utterances data in the research findings as representative data based on Raya and The Last Dragon movie. The data showed the type of idiomatic expression and its contextual meaning. In

this study, the writer only found three types of idioms in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie as mentioned by Boatner and Gates' theory of four types of idioms: lexemic idioms, phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs.

In this sub chapter presents about the analysis idiomatic expression that found on *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The analysis is about contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression.

a. Gone to waste

At minutes 00:01:13 the writer found phraseological idiom in the opening scene movie. This idiom is *gone to waste* and spoken by Raya. Conducted by Collins dictionary *gone to waste* has meaning it remains unused or has to be thrown away³⁹. In contextual meaning, this idiom has the meaning of a barren and broken land of Kumandra.

b. Wildfire

At minutes 00:01:54 the idiomatic expressions of lexemic idiom had found. It is *wildfire*. According to Merriam-webster dictionary *wildfire* has the meaning very rapidly⁴⁰. This idiom spoken by Raya. She tells that a dangerous plague that attacked Kumandra and turned everyone to stone.

³⁹ HyperCollins, 'Collins Dictionary', *Online Dictionary of English*, 2011.

⁴⁰ Merriam Webster, 'Dictionary', 1828 <[https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/wait a second](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/wait%20a%20second)>.

c. Come on

At minutes 00:04:28 the writer found lexemic idioms in the dialogue between Young Raya and Tuk-Tuk (Raya's pet). The writer found *come on* which is included on verbal idiom subcategories because the meaning of these idiom containing verb. The idiom *come on* that is said by Young Raya to her pet, it is Tuk-Tuk.

Come on means to *please do it*. *Come on* usually used as a command or used in begging someone to do something⁴¹. According to the story, when Raya wanted to see the dragon gemstone behind the stone booth, but there was a trap blocking her, and then she asked her pet "tuk-tuk" to help her get through the trap until she could see the dragon gemstone.

d. Wait a second

At minutes 00:05:35 the writer found phraseological idiom in the dialogue the writer found *wait a second* which is phraseological idiom type based on Boatner and Gates theories. The idiom *wait a second* is said by young Raya when she talks with herself.

Wait a second means to pause for a moment. It used to tell someone to stop and wait briefly also used to interrupt

⁴¹ Maxine Tull Boatner and John Edward Gates, *A Dictionary of American Idioms (Revised Edition Edited by Adam Makkai)*, First Edition (United States: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1975), p. 62.

someone or something because one has noticed, thought of, or remembered something⁴².

According to the story, when Raya managed to get in and saw the dragon gemstone, she felt shocked, why the obstacles were so easy to pass. That's why she said "*wait a second. This feels too easy*". Then came out her father "Chief Benja" who would be the next obstacle, and Raya began to fight with Chief Benja.

e. Set foot on

At minutes 00:05:52 the writer found phraseological idiom which is 'set foot on'. Phraseological idioms or turn-on phrases is an idiom form that contains a single clause.

Set foot on means to go to a place where there is dire urgency⁴³. According to the story, when Young Raya turned to see his opponent between her and the Gem, Golden Masked Warrior. Young Raya confidently said to Benja that he won't stop Raya. But Benja said "Don't mistake spirit for skill, young one. I promise you will not *set foot on* the Dragon Gem's inner circle. Not even a toe." warned Raya that go to Dragon Gem's inner circle isn't easy task.

f. Beat up

⁴² Webster.

⁴³ Macmillan Dictionary. Retrieved June 10, 2022, from <https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/set-foot-on-in>

At minutes 00:06:54 the writer found lexemic idiom which is *beat up*. Specifically, it is a verbal idiom, sub part of lexemic idiom. Verbal idiom are idioms consist of a verb and adverb/preposition and doesn't means literally but retract a statement. According to Merriam-Webster dictionary, *beat up* is an adjective which means, in bad condition or despicable, in other words "beat up" is self-blame.

This idiom is used by Raya to comfort Chief Benja not to blame himself, because Raya managed to pass the obstacles given by Chief Benja to be able to see the dragon gems.

g. Dewdrop

Dewdrop is one of the type of lexemic idiom especially nominal in nature. This idiom found at 00:07:05 minutes. Conducted Merriam-webster this idiom has meaning a drop of dew⁴⁴. Based on story the used of idiom *dewdrop* is father's favourite nickname for her son. Benja really loves his daughter "Raya", and he always calls Raya "Dewdrop".

h. On their way

At minutes 00:08:44 the writer found "on their way" as a lexemic idiom especially adjective in nature. According to Boartner and Gates, *on their way* or *on one's way* is adjective phrase and the meaning is coming or currently en route (to someplace or to someone).

⁴⁴ Webster.

This idiom is used by Chief Benja to tell Raya that the other land is heading to the land of heart. Chief Benja said “*they’re on their way here*”, heart is the land that Raya lives in.

i. Don’t worry

At minutes 00:11:17 the writer found phraseological idiom. *Don’t worry* has meaning said to show that you are not worried or upset because something has gone wrong or something unexpected has happened⁴⁵. This idiom spoken by Benja, when raya felt very tense, then her father said not to worry dad will open this event with a joke.

j. Bring it down

At minutes 00:13:43 the other lexemic idiom which writer found is *bring it down*. Based on Boartner and Gates theory, *bring it down* is part of verbal idiom. It has meaning to cause someone to lose power⁴⁶, another meaning to make someone feel unhappy.

According to the story, when Young Namaari was having conversations with Young Raya, Namaari mentioned that Fang isn’t as beautiful on the inside and outside. Raya looks

⁴⁵ Cambridge University, ‘Cambridge Dictionary’, *Cambridge University Press*, 1999.

⁴⁶ Cambridge Dictionary, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/bring-sth-down>. Accessed on 10th June 2022.

concerned and Namaari used the idiom to express that she unintentionally intend to talk about Fang condition.

k. What's going on?

At minutes 00:16:58 the writer also found another type of lexemic idiom which is adjectival idiom. Adjectival idioms are simply idioms that contains adjective meanings.

According to Farlex Dictionary of Idioms (2015), *what going on* is used to ask what is going on around here⁴⁷. In the story, the idiom is *going on*, which mentioned by Female Spine Warrior. This idiom was used because she was surprised when many soldiers from the land of Fang rushed to the place where the dragon gem was located.

l. Out of

At minutes 00:17:39 another verbal idiom that writer found is *out of*. This idiom is from completed sentence which is "Outta (Out of) my way!" *Out of the way* is idiom to alert someone to not obstructing one's path⁴⁸.

The idiom was shouted by Tail Chief as she and others lands were in a hurry to get the fragments of the dragon

⁴⁷ Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. (2015).

<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/What%27s+going+on%3f>. Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁴⁸ Farlex Dictionary of Idioms. (2015).

<https://idioms.thefreedictionary.com/Out+of+My+Way> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

gem. She panicked because Chief Benja was blocking her way.

m. Stand up

The writer found another lexemic idiom *stand up* at minutes 00:19:05. According to Cambridge Dictionary, *stand up* means to be in an upright position on your feet; to get yourself into an upright position on your feet⁴⁹. This idiom comes out of Young Raya, when she panics as the bridge begins to shake and the Druun (evil spirits) approach. Young Raya helps Chief Benja to quickly get up and move away as Druun approaches.

n. Give up

Give up is a part of verbal idiom that said by Chief Benja at minutes 00:19:24. He said this idiom to Young Raya after he pulled out a broken gem shard and gave it to Raya. The idiom means to stop doing something that you do regularly or stop thinking/believing something⁵⁰.

According to the story, Benja told Young raya as in the following dialogue:

⁴⁹ Cambridge Dictionary.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/stand-up> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁵⁰ Macmillan dictionary.

<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/give-up>. Accessed on 10th June 2022.

“*Raya, don’t give up on them.*” In this situation, Chief Benja really hopes that Raya will continue to do what she is good at and what she thinks is right.

o. Buddy

Buddy has a meaning of a friend⁵¹. This idiom one of the nominal idiom and found at minutes 00:21:41, spoken by Raya. Raya has a pet that she loves very much and she often calls him “Buddy”.

p. End up

The writer found another idiom in the dialogue from Raya and Tuk-Tuk at minutes 00:22:29. *End up* is verbal idiom because it contain verb. According to the Macmillan dictionary, this idiom means to be in a particular place or state after doing something or because of doing it⁵². In the story, Raya talks to Tuk-Tuk about how many years they searched for the last dragon "Sisu" and ended up being on a small river where the ship was wrecked.

q. Mess up

At minutes 00:26:14 the writer found *mess up*, it is another verbal idiom based on Boartner and gates theory. According to Macmillan dictionary it has meaning to make

⁵¹ Cambridge University.

⁵² Macmillan dictionary.

<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/end-up> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

a mistake, or to do something badly⁵³. This was expressed by Sisu when he happily celebrates with Raya that he thinks he has succeeded in saving the land of Kumandra from the attacks of the Druuns.

r. Catch you up on

The writer also include *Catch up* idiom at minutes 00:26:42 which means to learn or discuss the latest news⁵⁴. According to Boartner and Gates theory this idiom a part of lexemic idiom especially verbal idiom, it because *catch up* has meaning verb. In the story, Raya wants to tell Sisu that there are some things that Sisu did not know about the dragon gem during his disappearance.

s. Turned it in

Turn in is a verb, which means this idiom a part of lexemic idiom especially verbal idiom and it found at minutes 00:27:40. This idiom means give something to the person who has officially asked for it or who is in charge⁵⁵. In the dialogue, Sisu explains that he does not always contribute

⁵³ Macmillan dictionary.

https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/mess_2?q=mess+up#mess_2_14 . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁵⁴ Macmillan dictionary.

https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/catch-up_1 . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁵⁵ Macmillan dictionary.

<https://www.macmillandictionary.com/dictionary/british/turn-in> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

as much as other dragons, as does the group's project. Sisu tells Raya that he is not the only one who makes dragon gems, he only helps hand over dragon gems so that Druun can be wiped out.

t. No longer

At minutes 00:28:12 the writer found an adverb idiom *No longer*. This idiom is expressed on dialogue between Raya and Sisu when they were surprised that Sisu has power from touched gem piece. The details on following text:

“Wait wait, you touched this gem piece and it gave you powers. You know what this means, right?” “I no longer need a night light?”

According to Boartner and Gates this adverb idiom *no longer* has meaning not anymore⁵⁶, in the dialogue, Raya is surprised when Sisu turns into a glow after touching a piece of dragon gem, and she asks Sisu, does she know the meaning of this? Sisu was puzzled, and replied that he didn't need any more night light?

u. Sitch

Another nominal idiom is *sitch*. It found at minutes 00:29:38. The meaning of *sitch* is a situation⁵⁷. Based on story, contextual meaning of *sitch* is a story. This idiom spoken by Raya. Raya tells to sisu about a story after the

⁵⁶Boartner and Gates. P. 233.

⁵⁷ Webster.

dragon gem broke, and each piece of gem was taken by the other land.

v. Bobby-trap

Another nominal idiom has found at minutes 00:30:11 and the meaning is a trap designed to injure or kill someone. In story, Raya and Sisu faced with many traps, but in the end they were able to overcome them all.

w. My bad

My bad is one of the phraseological idiom. It is found at minutes 00:32:14. The synonym of this idiom is my fault. According to Collins dictionary this idiom has meaning my mistake of my fault⁵⁸.

x. Make sense

The writer also noticed idiom *make sense* as a verb phrase which is verbal idiom at minutes 00:30:17. It was found when Sisu talked to Raya when they encountered many traps along the way to the temple that Sisu did not believe. This idiom means to be something you can understand or explain.

y. Keep going

The writer found another Lexemic Idiom in the dialogue between Raya and Sisu dialogue at minutes 00:30:59. From the dialogue context, this idiom is considered as verbal idiom. According to Macmillan dictionary, *keep going*

⁵⁸ HyperCollins.

means to continue moving without stopping or in another word to continue to do something although it is difficult. From the story, after listening to Sisu's skill, Raya told Sisu to continue their journey through the dark corner.

z. Hold on

Hold on found by the writer at minutes 00:32:06, it is a part of verbal idiom. According to Boartner and Gates dictionary this idiom means to keep holding tightly, continue to hold strongly. In the story tells that Raya asks Sisu to quickly hold her tight because they will jump to the place where the Dragon gem is.

aa. Backstabbing

Another nominal idiom is *backstabbing*. According to Cambridge backstabbing is the act saying harmful or unpleasant things about person, or betrayal⁵⁹. In minutes 00:35:22 Raya inform to sisu that namaari is a traitor.

bb. A lot

At minutes 00:36:35 the writer found *a lot*, which is a nominal idiom category. According to Boartner and Gates it has meaning a large number or amount, very many, very much. *A lot* used by Boun (he is 10 years old, a savvy entrepreneur, and the owner of boat restaurant *Shrimporium*) when he saw a lot of jingle coins, it was an

⁵⁹ Cambridge University.

offer from Raya so that Boun immediately took Raya to Talon land.

cc. Sort of

Another adverb idiom is *sort of* that found at minutes 00:38:17. *Sort of* or better known as *Kind of*, according to the Boartner and Gates dictionary means almost but not quite, rather. From the story, Sisu said "*it's sort of my things*" after he helped the Boun's ship with a kind of skill that he had "good at swimming" to go fast.

dd. Blindy

Another adverbial idiom is *blindly*. This idiom found at minutes 00:38:50 and spoken by Raya. She said that her father "Benja" had become blind from wanting to unite the kumandra like before and now he become a stone. This idiom has meaning that someone do something without thinking before about it and without having enough information⁶⁰.

ee. By the way

Another adverb idiom that found by the writer is *by the way*, it found at minutes 00:39:48. According to the Boartner and Gates dictionary, *by the way* used to introduce something related to the general subject, used to be considered or to give further information. Based on story, Sisu said *by the way* when he told Raya that the Congee

⁶⁰ Cambridge University.

(Chinese porridge) they were eating was not poison and it tasted very good.

ff. Of course

Of course, found at minutes 00:43:17, this idiom belongs to the adverb category, and according to Boartner and Gates, it has meaning without a doubt, certainly, surely⁶¹. This idiom was mentioned by Raya, who answered Boun's question when he asked Raya after Talon where she would go. *Of course*, Boun might be heading there too for a fee, and Raya answered with a laugh.

gg. Pickpockets

Pickpockets found in minutes 00:43:32. According to the oxford dictionary, a pickpocket is a person who steals from people's pockets⁶². This idiom is a part of the nominal idiom

hh. Con artists

Also, in minutes 00:43:32, the writer found another nominal idiom: a con *artist*. A con artist is a person who cheats or tricks others by persuading them to believe something that is not true⁶³.

ii. Make up

This idiom is found when Raya and Sisu discussed Dang Hai at minutes 00:43:48. Raya said, "*he makes up in*

⁶¹ Boartner and Gates. P. 237.

⁶² University of Oxford, *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, ed. by Judith Siefring, 2nd edn (United States: Oxford University Press, 2004).

⁶³ University of Oxford.

mean,” which means Dang Hai was the notorious Chief Talon. If he feels something lacks, he makes it cruelly. *Make-up* is one of the phrasal verbs. According to Boartner and Gates, it belongs to the verbal idiom, and in this context *make, up* has the meaning of changing⁶⁴.

jj. Turn up

The writer found another verbal idiom, “*turn up,*” in minutes 00:43:51. This idiom is located in the following dialogue:

“*Gotcha. Now, we’re just gonna have to turn up the charm. Let’s get him a gift*”. From the dialogue, the idiom is used to increase some aspect of something to an utterly unexpected event; a surprise⁶⁵. In the story, When Sisu and Raya arrive at Talon, Sisu wants to surprise Chief Talon by giving her a gift.

kk. All right

At minutes 00:44:41, the writer found “**All right**”. This idiom is an adverb idiom that used to describe (in a way that is) satisfactory or reasonably good; certainly⁶⁶. This idiom said by Raya when she arrived at Dang Hai’s House.

⁶⁴ HyperCollins.

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/make-up>. Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁶⁵ University of Oxford. P. 300.

⁶⁶Boartner and Gates. P. 6.

ll. Put on

“*Put on*” found at minutes 00:45:37. When Sisu wanted to buy a gift for Chief Talon, but he didn't have any money and Boun suggested that Sisu owe and pay it later, Boun Said in the dialogue:

“*You’re an adult. You could just **put it on** credit*”

Put on is a verbal idiom which means to make⁶⁷, “*you could just put it on credit*” or in another sentence “*you can make credit*”.

mm. Get away

The writer found another verbal idiom *get away* at minutes 00:46:36, this idiom has meaning to leave or escape from a person or place, often when it is difficult to do⁶⁸. According to the story, when Sisu began to be surrounded by many people suddenly one of the Talon's women approached and tried to take Sisu out of the crowd.

nn. Watch out

Watch out found at minutes 00:46:54. This idiom is used used to warn someone of danger or an accident that seems likely to happen⁶⁹. In this story, when Raya was chasing a

⁶⁷ Boartner and Gates. P. 276.

⁶⁸ Cambridge Dictionary .

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/get-away> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁶⁹ Cambridge Dictionary

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/watch-out> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

gang of little thieves, one of the male merchants shouted at them saying "*hey, watch out!*" in another word *watch out* is be careful.

oo. None of my business

According to the Boatner and Gate's Classification, none of my business is belongs to Phraseological idiom. One of the difference is in the number of words more than other idioms. This idiom used to say that something is private information and should not be asked about⁷⁰. Raya doesn't care about their business being thieves, but she doesn't like it when the gang uses baby charms to trick people. This idiom found at minutes 00:47:40.

pp. Sketchy

According to Merriam-Webster *sketchy* use to describe someone who creates an impression of unsavoriness⁷¹. This idiom part of adjectival in nature because the meaning contain adjective. It spoken by Raya, when she manages to catch up with the con artists and take her dragon gem pieces back.

qq. Take your pick

From the following dialogue:

⁷⁰ Merriam-Webster. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/none%20of%20your%20business> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

⁷¹ Webster.

*“Now, you’re gonna tell me where I can find those other Dragon Gem pieces, or I’ll have to leave you outside with that thing. **Take your pick**”*

This idiom found at minutes 00:50:02, and according to Boartner and Gates categories, it belongs to phraseological idiom. This idiom used to select one of several options, in other words this idiom can be said “make your choice”.

rr. Run out

Run Out is one of the verbal idioms. This idiom found at minutes 00:51:45, according to a Dictionary of American Idioms this idiom has meaning be troubled by having enough. From the story, one of warrior Fang tells to Chief Fang that they don’t have enough place or room.

ss. Let down

From the dialogue between Chief Virana and Namaari, *let down* is a verbal idiom used to disappoint someone by failing to do what you agreed to or were expected to do. Namaari promises not to disappoint her mother⁷². The writer found this idiom in minutes 00:53:10.

tt. Fuzzy

⁷² Cambridge University.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/let-sb-down?q=let+down> . Accessed on 10th June 2022.

Another adjectival in nature is *fuzzy*. At 00:53:35, Boun said this idiom because boun was scolding the con artists. After all, they ate all the food on the boun ship. According to the Macmillan dictionary, *fuzzy* is not straightforward and difficult to understand.

uu. Hide-and-peek

Hide and seek is nominal. The writer found it in minutes 00:53:36. It was spoken by Raya, for she learned that the con artists ate all the food on the boun ship and they made a fuss, finally inviting them to play hide-and-peek.

vv. Fairy tale

Fairy tale is adjectival. The writer found it in minutes 00:54:55. It was spoken by Raya, when she talked to sisu she told sisu that she had tried various ways to restore the Kumandra as they used to be again and she thought that kumandra was just a fairy tale.

ww. In hindsight

In hindsight is part of nominal. The writer found it in minutes 00:55:45. Sisu said to Raya that if she wanted to gain the trust of others, then she had to trust others first, but after that, he thought that it seemed that he was in a hurry to do that.

xx. Burn out

Burn out found at minutes 00:59:20, according to Boartner and Gates classification this idiom belongs to verbal idiom

and has meaning to destroy by fire or by overheating⁷³. Based on story, when Namaari arrived in the Spine land, she immediately looked for Raya. She was annoyed with Raya who did not appear she also asked her soldiers to burn the Spine area.

yy. Never mind

Never mind is part of the phraseological idiom. It was found in minute 01:01:03. Raya spoke it when she and namaari were fighting. She asked namaari, "you didn't happen to bring Fang's gem, did you?" then Raya said again if namaari didn't bring gem pieces, it didn't matter. She would take it later.

zz. Follow up

At minutes 01:05:15 the writer found another verbal idiom which is *follow up*. This idiom has meaning to make (one action) more successful by doing something more⁷⁴. Based on story, when Raya and friends arrived at Fang land, Boun gave the idea he would take care of the first obstacle and Boun asked Tong to take care of the next with his giant axe.

aaa. Here you go

At minutes 01:05:58 the writer found *here you go*, and has meaning similar to: Take this; this is for you. According to Cambridge Dictionary this idiom has meaning *this is the*

⁷³ Boartner and Gates. P. 40.

⁷⁴ Boartner and Gates. P. 105

object you asked me to give you; here is the thing you asked for. In the story, Sisu fantasizes that Namaari kindly gives gem pieces after Sisu gives her a surprise gift.

bbb. Deep down

Deep down is the phraseological idiom. It was found in minutes 01:06:24. It was spoken by sisu. In sisu's heart, he believed that the namaari also wanted to save Kumandra as they did.

ccc. Downpour

Downpour is like rain, but the level is heavy. This idiom was said by Raya when she was a little surprised by the sudden drizzle, and she realized that it was one of the miracles possessed by Sisu's brother. Downpour found in minutes 01:06:35.

ddd. One by one

At minutes 01:08:37, the writer found *that this idiom belongs to the phraseological expression, one by one*, according to Boartner and Gates classifications. *One by one* means one person or thing following another in order.⁷⁵ In the story, Sisu recounts to Raya the past when he and his brothers saved Kumandra from Druun.

eee. Take over

⁷⁵ Cambridge University.

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/one-by-one>. Accessed on 10th June 2022.

Take over found by the writer at minutes 01:14:29. This idiom is one of the verbal idioms. According to the American dictionary of idiom, *take over* means to take charge or responsibility⁷⁶. In the story, Boun and Tong argue about the food they are cooking, and Tong tries to get Boun's spoon to take over the dish.

fff. Look forward to

At minutes 01:15:05, the writer found a verbal idiom it is looking *forward to*. According to the American dictionary of idiom, this idiom means to expect with hope or pleasure⁷⁷. Tong says this verbal idiom. He hopes that after they save the people from Druun and reunite Kumandra again, he can get back together with his family and villagers.

B. Discussion

Based on the research topic and the data found, the researcher would like to explain the data found in *Raya and The Last Dragon* film script using Boartner and Gates classification; there are 58 idiom expressions in the whole script text; *lexemic idiom had found 47 idiom expressions. These are verbal (24), nominal (12), adverbial (6), and adjectival (5). Phraseological idiom had found 11 idiom expressions.* Below, the researcher presents the table for an easier

⁷⁶ Boartner and Gates. P. 338.

⁷⁷ Boartner and Gates. P. 212.

understanding of the analysis result using percentages. The formula for knowing the percentage of each idiom expression is as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

f = Frequency of a type

n = Number of total

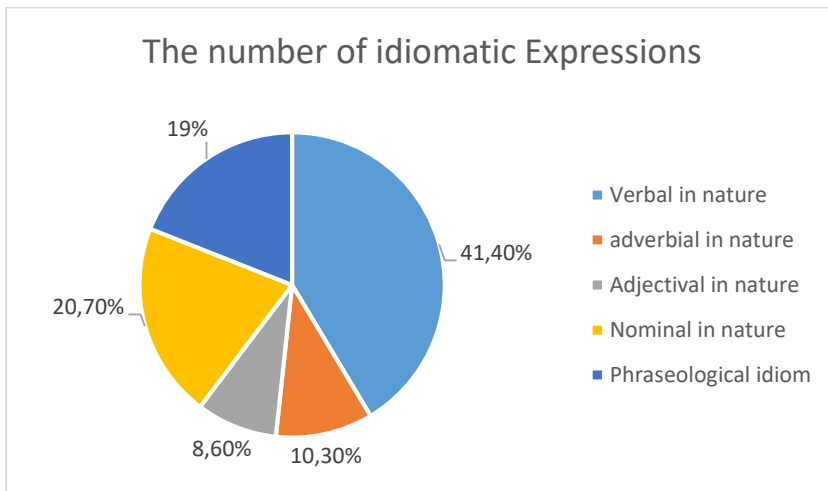
Table 4.2 The result of each types of idiomatic expressions.

No	Types of Idiom	The number of expression	Percentage (%)
1.	Lexemic Idiom		
	a. Verbal in nature	24	41,4%
	b. Adverbial in nature	6	10,3%
	c. Adjectival in nature	5	8,6%
	d. Nominal in nature	12	20,7%
2.	Phraseological idiom	11	19%
3.	Proverb idiom	-	-

4.	Frozen idiom	-	-
	Total data	58	100%

From the table above, lexemic idiom is the most dominant idiomatic expressions used in the script, especially verbal in nature. The researcher also present the cart for easier reading the result of the data.

Chart 1. The number of idiomatic expressions



The explanation of those findings are clearly described as follows:

1. Lexemic Idiom

Lexemic idioms are idioms related to the word class or better known as part of speech. A phrase is an idiom denoting a certain grammatical class and has the following types:

a. Verbal in nature

Verbal in nature are idioms that contain verb meanings in sentences. In “Raya and The Last Dragon” film there are several verbal in nature idioms, such as:

End up (00:22:29)

(To finally reach, arrive, finished, stop)

“Six years of searching and we *end up* at a literal shipwreck. That’s not a bad sign, is it?”

The structure is phrasal verb, because it consist verb and preposition. The contextual meaning is to finally reach, based on Raya said “end up”, Raya talks to Tuk-Tuk about how many years they searched for the last dragon "Sisu" and come to an end being on a small river where the ship was wrecked.

b. Nominal in nature

Nominal in nature are idioms that contain noun meanings and usually appear as noun phrases in the form of idiomatic meanings. In “Raya and The Last Dragon” film there is one idiom, that is noun,

A lot (00:36:35)

(A large number or amount, very many)

“I’m sorry, the shrimp-orium is not a taxi. Toi! That’s *a lot* of jade!”

The structure is noun, because it consist noun. The contextual meaning is a large of number or amount. “a lot” is used by Boun (he is 10 years old, a savvy entrepreneur, and the owner of boat

restaurant *Shrimporium*) when he saw many jingle coins that Raya had.

c. Adjective in nature

Adjective in nature are idioms that contain adjective meanings. In “Raya and The Last Dragon” there are several idioms which are adjective, such as:

On their way (00:08:44)

(Coming, going toward a place)

“I’m glad you feel prepared, dewdrop, because I have something important to tell you. The other lands, they’re *on their way* here, as we speak.”

The structure is adjective phrase, because it consist adjective and pronoun. The contextual meaning is going toward a place, based on Chief Benja (Raya’s father) said “on their way” because he told raya that there would be guests coming to their place and were currently on their way.

d. Adverbial in nature

Adverbial in nature are idioms that contain adverbs. In the film “Raya and The Last Dragon” there are several idioms that contain adverb, like:

Sort of (00:38:17)

(Kind of, almost but not quite, rather)

The structure is adverb phrase, because it consist adverbial. The contextual meaning is kind of. Based on Sisu said “sort of” because he tells Raya that swimming is one of his skills.

2. Phraseological idiom

Phraseological idioms or better known as turn on phrases. This form of idiom is connected to grammatical word classes, as well as being paraphrasing requirements and often consisting of one clause. This form of idiom also uses words or phrases in writing or speech used by a particular person or group. The difference between this idiom and other idioms is that the number of words used is more than other idioms. Such as:

Here you go! (01:05:58)

(Giving someone something)

“Yes! I’ve been waiting for someone to ask me! *Here you go!* Best friend forever!”

The structure is phraseological, because it consist of phrases. The contextual meaning is giving someone something that they have asked. Based on Namaari said “here you go” because sisu wishful thinking of when he gave namaari surprise, and namaari would immediately give a gem pieces so namaari spoke "here you go!"

In this research provides knowledge to readers and students to know more about idioms. Many people think that learning idiom is only from books, but in fact, learning idiom can be from anywhere, for example from the film *Raya and The Last Dragon* which became the object of this research. This research discusses the types of idioms based on Boartner and Gates who classify the types of idioms which are

divided into four types. For English lecturers, English teachers, or anyone who wants to learn to understand idiomatic expressions can use this research as a reference or a tool to explain or teach students so that they can understand well about idiomatic expressions in film.

The advantages of this thesis are making students, teachers, and others easier to learn and explain idiomatic expressions in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. It also provides basic knowledge about idiomatic expressions, which are directly used in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie. The disadvantage of this thesis is a thesis like this, especially one that discusses idiomatic expressions has been widely used by other researchers. Most likely, this thesis is not interesting for some people.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter of this research. In this chapter, the writer presents the conclusion of the study based on the data analysis discussed in the previous chapter and offers a suggestion for the teacher, the students, and the next researcher following an analysis of idiomatic expressions in movies.

A. Conclusion

In conclusion, the researcher draws several inferences related to the research questions and objectives. From the study, the writer analyzed the types of idiomatic expressions and the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression found in the dialogues between Raya and The Last Dragon movie characters. This movie is an American animated fantasy adventure film produced by Walt Disney in 2021.

In the first finding, the researcher found two types, and there are 58 idiomatic data expressions found in Raya and The Last Dragon movie. The writer found lexemic idiom as the dominant type used in the Raya and the Last Dragon movie, containing verbal in nature 24 idiomatic expressions, nominal in nature 12 idiomatic expressions, adverbial in nature 6 idiomatic expressions, and adjectival in nature 5 idiomatic expressions. Then, the types of phraseological idioms found 11 idioms. Finally, this movie did not find the kind of Proverb and Frozen idiom.

In the subsequent finding, the writer explains the meaning of idioms found in the movie *Raya and The Last Dragon*. It aims to emphasize the statement of a condition and how each character expresses the other personality or situation that occurs. The writer found that the meaning of idiomatic expressions can be in words, phrases, or clauses that can be understood depending on the context. It is indicated that the contextual meaning of the 58 idioms can have similarities with the purpose of the words contained in the dictionary or the actual meaning of the idiom.

B. Suggestion

The writer realizes that this writing is far from perfection. The writer would like to give some suggestions related to this research. The writer hopes that the directions provided are helpful for:

1. In pedagogy, the teacher can replace the learning media that usually use books by using films and ask their learners to find some idiomatic expressions with the type and describe the context of a film. Learning by watching movies can make learners more interested in learning about idiomatic expression.
2. The researcher has difficulty finding proverbs and frozen idioms. For the next researcher, the writer suggests other researchers continue and develop the research on expressions in proverbs and frozen. In addition, for readers of this study who are interested in the theme of idioms, it is hoped that they can better understand the contextual meaning of the use of expressions, not only based on

books but also can consider based on the context in which the idiom is used. So, they can understand the use of stated phrases, especially in literary works such as films.

3. For the English department student, the researcher hopes this research can be helpful and become a resource for those who want to know more about idioms in literary works, especially in films. Researchers suggest they study idioms using film. By watching the movie, the department's English students will understand the contextual meaning of the idioms used. So they can realize the idiom well, as well as be able to understand the use of the spoken idiom.

REFERENCES

- Ali, Yusuf, *Al-Madinah An- Abawiyah King Fahd Holy Qur'an*, 1991
- Annury, Muhammad Nafi, 'An Analysis of Humor in J.M Barrie'S Play "the Old Lady Shows Her Medals" on Efl Literature Class', *ETERNAL (English Teaching Journal)*, 5.2 (2014) <<https://doi.org/10.26877/eternal.v5i2.2151>>
- , 'Promoting Multilingualism in the Classroom: A Case Study of ELT Program', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 6.1 (2017), 96 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv6i11587>>
- , 'Students' Language Learning Styles: An Ethnographic Case Study At Uin Walisongo Semarang', *Vision: Journal for Language and Foreign Language Learning*, 5.1 (2016), 133 <<https://doi.org/10.21580/vjv5i1863>>
- , 'The Impact of Structural Competence towards Speaking Competence of the Fourth Semester Students of English Department', *Register Journal Sinta*, 6.2 (2013), 199–222
- Asri, Atiqah Nurul, and Dyah Rochmawati, 'Innovative Teaching of English Idiomatic Expressions for EFL Learners', *Journal of English Teaching Adi Buana*, 02.01 (2017), 47–58 <<https://doi.org/10.36456/jet.v2.n01.2017.714>>
- Bluman, Allan G, *Elementary Statistics A Step by Step Approach*, 7th editio (New York: McGraw Hill, 2009)
- Boartner, Maxine Tull, and John Edward Gates, *A Dictionary of American Idioms (Revised Edition Edited by Adam Makkai)*, First Edit (United States: Barron's Educational Series, Inc., 1975)
- Cambridge University, 'Cambridge Dictionary', *Cambridge University Press*, 1999
- Creswell, John W., *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing among Five Approaches*, *Sage Publications*, 2nd editio (United States: Sage Publications, 2007)

- Darmataty, M Fathi, 'Idiomatic Expressions Found in The Web Novel Against The Gods Translated By Alyshcu' (UNIVERSITY OF MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG, 2019)
- Edith, Eliana Roberto De Caro, 'The Advantages and Importance of Learning and Using Idioms in English', *Cuadernos de Lingüística Hispánica*, 2009, 121–36
- Evison, Alan, and A. P. Cowie, *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*, first edit (New York: Oxford University Press, 1983)
- Fathma, Dalilah, Nurlela Nurlela, and Muhammad Yusuf, 'Analysis of Students' Understanding of Idiomatic Expressions and Its Use in Their Essay: A Case Study', *JOALL (Journal of Applied Linguistics & Literature)*, 5.1 (2020), 39–51
<<https://doi.org/10.33369/joall.v5i1.8005>>
- Felicity, O'dell, and Michael Mccarthy, *English Idioms in Use Advanced*, first (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2010)
- Hancock, Beverley, Ockleford Elizabeth, and Windridge Kate, 'An Introduction to Qualitative Research', *The NIHR RDS for the East Midlands*, 2009, 37 <<https://doi.org/10.1109/TVCG.2007.70541>>
- Hanifah, Azizah Khusnul, 'An Analysis of Students' Equivalence in Translating English Idiom Into Bahasa Indonesia of The Fifth Semester of English Education Study Program at Raden Intan State Islamic University LAMPUNG IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR OF 2016/2017' (RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, 2018)
<<http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/3313/1/SKRIPSI LENGKAP.pdf>>
- Hatch, Evelyn, and Cheryl Brown, *Vocabulary, Semantics and Language Education by Evelyn Hatch, Cheryl Brown* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995)
- HyperCollins, 'Collins Dictionary', *Online Dictionary of English*, 2011
- Joodi, Abdul Majeed Hameed, 'A Study of the Problems of Learning

and Translating Idioms', *Journal Of College Of Education For Women*, 23.4 (2012), 1205–47

Laflin, Shelley Vance, Anna Maria Malkoc, and Frank Smolinski, *In The Loop Guide to American English Idioms*, first edit (Washington, DC: Office of English Language Programs United States, 2010)

Lightbrown, Patsy M., and Nina Spada, *How Language Are Learned*, Third Edit (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2006)

Makkai, Adam, 'Idiom Structure in English', *Janua Linguarum, The Hague: Mouton*, 11.1 (1972), 371

Nishanthi, Rajathurai, 'The Importance of Learning English in Today World', *International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development*, Volume-3.Issue-1 (2018), 871–74
<<https://doi.org/10.31142/ijtsrd19061>>

Nunberg, Geoffrey, Ivan A Sag, and Thomas Wasow, 'Idioms', *Article Linguistic Society of America*, 70.3 (1994), 491–538

Rao, Parupalli Srinivas, 'The Role of English as a Global Language', *Research Journal of English (RJOE)*, 4.January (2019), 65–79
<<https://www.rjoe.org.in/vol4iss1.html>>

Read, John, *Assessing Vocabulary (Cambridge Language Assessment)*, first (United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press, 2000)

Richards, Jack C, and Willy A Renandya, *Methodology in Language Teaching An Anthology of Current Practice*, Cambridge University Press, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2002)
<<https://doi.org/10.2307/416467>>

Rozikin, Annas, Kasmainsi Kasmainsi, and Azhar Aziz Lubis, 'Idiomatic Expressions Analysis in Joker Movie', *Journal of English Education and Teaching*, 5.4 (2021), 594–608
<<https://doi.org/10.33369/jeet.5.4.594-608>>

Safranjan, Jeliasaveta, 'Advancing Listening Comprehension Through Movies', *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 191 (2015),

169–73 <<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.513>>

Tyasrinestu, Patricia, and Priyatno Ardi, 'Idiomatic Expressions and Their Indonesian Subtitles in The Good Doctor TV Series', *LLT Journal*, 23.1 (2020), 46–57 <<https://doi.org/doi.org/10.24071/llt.2020.230104>>

University of Oxford, *Oxford Dictionary of Idioms*, ed. by Judith Siefring, 2nd edn (United States: Oxford University Press, 2004)

Webster, Merriam, 'Dictionary', 1828 <[https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/wait a second](https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/wait%20a%20second)>

APPENDIX

Table 1. (List of Idiomatic Expressions)

No	Speaker	Idiomatic Expressions	Location (Time)
1.	Raya	Gone to waste	00:01:13
2.	Raya	wildfire	00:01:54
3.	Young Raya	Come on!	00:04:28
4.	Young Raya	Wait a second	00:05:35
5.	Chief Benja	Set foot on	00:05:52
6.	Young Raya	Beat up	00:06:54
7.	Chief Benja	Dewdrop	00:07:05
8.	Chief Benja	On their way	00:08:44
9.	Chief Benja	Don't worry	00:11:17
10.	Namaari	Bring it down	00:13:43
11.	Female Spine Warrior	What's going on?	00:16:58
12.	Tail Chief	Out of	00:17:39
13.	Young Raya	Stand up	00:19:05
14.	Chief Benja	Give up	00:19:24
15.	Raya	Buddy	00:21:41
16.	Raya	End up	00:22:29
17.	Sisu	Mess up	00:26:14
18.	Raya	Catch you up on	00:26:42

19.	Sisu	Turned it in	00:27:40
20.	Sisu	No longer	00:28:12
21.	Raya	Sitch	00:29:38
22.	Raya	Booby-trap	00:30:11
23.	Sisu	Make sense	00:30:17
24.	Raya	Keep going	00:30:59
25.	Raya	Hold on	00:32:06
26.	Sisu	My bad	00:32:14
27.	Raya	Backstabbing	00:35:22
28.	Boun	A lot	00:36:35
29.	Sisu	Sort of	00:38:17
30.	Raya	Blindly	00:38:50
31.	Sisu	By the way	00:39:48
32.	Raya	Of course	00:43:17
33.	Raya	Pickpockets	00:43:32
34.	Raya	Con artists	00:43:32
35.	Raya	Make up	00:43:48
36.	Sisu	Turn up	00:43:51
37.	Raya	All right	00:44:41
38.	Boun	Put on	00:45:37
39.	Talon's Women	Get away	00:46:36
40.	Male merchant	Watch out	00:46:54
41.	Raya	None of my	00:47:40

		business	
42.	Raya	Sketchy	00:47:45
43.	Talon's women	Take your pick	00:50:02
44.	General Atitaya	Run out	00:51:45
45.	Namaari	Let down	00:53:10
46.	Boun	Fuzzy	00:53:35
47.	Raya	Hide and seek	00:53:36
48.	Raya	Fairy tale	00:54:55
49.	Sisu	In hindsight	00:55:45
50.	Namaari	Burn out	00:59:20
51.	Raya	Never mind	01:01:24
52.	Boun	Follow up	01:05:15
53.	Namaari	Here you go	01:05:58
54.	Sisu	Deep down	01:06:24
55.	Raya	Downpour	01:06:35
56.	Sisu	One by one	01:08:37
57.	Tong	Take over	01:14:29
58.	Tong	Look forward to	01:15:05

Table 2 (Classification of Idiomatic Expressions)

No	Types of Idiom	Idiomatic Expressions
1.	Lexemic Idiom (Verbal in Nature)	Come on!
2.		Beat up
3.		Bring it down
4.		Out of
5.		Stand up
6.		Give up
7.		End up
8.		Mess up
9.		Catch up
10.		Turn in
11.		Make sense
12.		Keep going
13.		Hold on
14.		Make up
15.		Turn up
16.		Put on
17.		Get away
18.		Watch up

19.		Run out
20.		Let down
21.		Burn out
22.		Follow up
23.		Take over
24.		Look forward to
25.	Lexemic Idiom (Adverb in nature)	No longer
26.		Sort of
27.		By the way
28.		Of course
29.		All right
30.		Blindly
31.	Lexemic idiom (Adjective in nature)	On their ways
32.		Going on
33.		Sketchy
34.		Fuzzy
35.		Fairy tale
36.	Lexemic idiom (Nominal in nature)	A lot

37.		Wildfire
38.		Dewdrop
39.		Buddy
40.		Sitch
41.		Booby-trap
42.		Backstabbing
43.		Pickpockets
44.		Con artists
45.		Hide-and-seek
46.		In hindsight
47.		Downpour
48.	Phraseological Idiom	Wait a second
49.		Set foot on
50.		None of my business
51.		Take (one's) pick
52.		Here you go
53.		One by one
54.		Gone to waste
55.		Don't worry
56.		My bad
57.		Never mind

58.		Deep down
-----	--	-----------

Table 3. The result of each types of idiomatic expressions

No	Types of Idiom	The number of expression	Percentage (%)
1.	Lexemic Idiom		
	a. Verbal in nature	24	41,4%
	b. Adverbial in nature	6	10,3%
	c. Adjectival in nature	5	8,6%
	d. Nominal in nature	12	20,7%
2.	Phraseological idiom	11	19%
3.	Proverb idiom	-	-
4.	Frozen idiom	-	-
	Total data	58	100%

RIWAYAT HIDUP

A. Identitas Diri

1. Nama Lengkap : Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani
2. Tempat & Tgl. Lahir : Trenggalek, 08 April 1998
3. Alamat Rumah : kembangan, Jakarta Barat
HP : 08994594620
E-mail : Nurmazuhriana95@gmail.com

B. Riwayat Pendidikan

1. Pendidikan Formal:
 - a. SDN JOGLO 05 PAGI – JAKARTA BARAT
 - b. SMPN 206 JAKARTA BARAT
 - c. SMKN 13 JAKARTA BARAT
2. Pendidikan Non-Formal:
 - a. Lembaga Bahasa LIA – Meruya, Jakarta Barat
 - b. The Benefit English Course – Pare, Jawa Timur

Semarang, 15 September 2022



Nurma Zuhri Ana Ad'hani

NIM: 1703046107