

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language, in Aristotle's view, is the sound that people use to convey their ideas, feelings, wants, and thoughts. Idioms, in accordance with Peaty (1983: 3), are fundamental to language. In addition to having a literal meaning, an idiom is an expression of a word or phrase that also has a metaphorical meaning and can be interpreted in terms of its typical usage. According to Spears (2007:12), an idiom is a group of words or phrases that, when translated, have a meaning different from the words themselves. According to Allshop and Woods (1990:121), an idiom is a collection of words that function semantically as a single entity and have a meaning separate from all of their individual meanings.

Idioms are a colourful and fascinating aspect of English, in accordance with the Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (1998). They are commonly used in all types of language: informal and formal, spoken and written. Idioms are used in many expressions. To get the information expressed, we need to know the meaning of the expression, and to know the meaning of the expression, we must first understand the idiom. You need a good medium when learning idioms. A good medium helps learners solve problems while learning idioms. Good media solves problems for learners. Learners should use good media when learning idioms so that they can understand the idioms more easily. With English becoming an

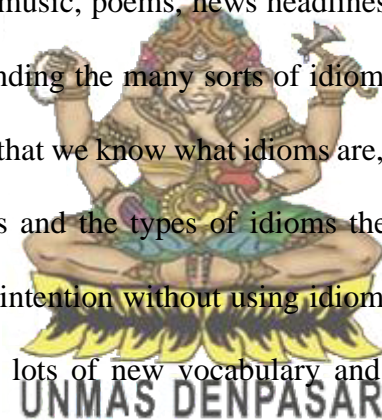
international language and many countries using it as a first or second language, it is not difficult to find a good medium to learn English, especially idioms.

People should be able to read, listen, and speak in order to receive information, and they should be able to write and speak in order to impart information. Understanding morphemes, simple words, compound words, and their meanings is essential to learning a language. Not only that, but there are also fixed formulations, like idiomatic expressions, that contain many words and have meanings that cannot be deduced from the meanings of the individual words. Idioms are utilized in language in a variety of contexts, including in films where actors are required to deliver lines that can only be said with an idiomatic term. Studying the various idioms that a certain community uses and classifying them into various groups is quite interesting. In the past, English people utilized colloquial terms to convey their emotions and circumstances.

This observation would identify the idioms employed by the characters in the 2018 movie *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Overall topic and goal of this study were independent of those used in various research. Earlier research looked at the origins of idiomatic terminology used in musicals, movies, anime, and comic books. The main target of this research is students who had to carry out the same study, namely learning about the types of idioms used in a work of art and comprehending the meaning of idioms based on the types of idioms used. This movie was chosen because the target market for this film is in high demand by people. The movie *Bohemian Rhapsody* is based on the real-life experiences of the iconic rock group Queen, which is well-known all over the world. The plot of this movie starts with

the foundation of the rock band Queen and the sad circumstances that rock band frontman Freddie Mercury underwent before his death and HIV diagnosis. AIDS and co-occurring pneumonia. Because students have trouble comprehending colloquial terms, this study sought to ascertain how many of them are used in this movie. Additionally, because people interpret words in films word for word without comprehending their actual meaning, the majority of the terms are idioms.

Some words could not be translated even when they employed translation. People may determine the meaning or meaning of an idiom that they typically hear in daily conversation, music, poems, news headlines, and many other contexts by studying and understanding the many sorts of idioms. The most important part in this research is also so that we know what idioms are, when they are used and know the meaning of idioms and the types of idioms themselves. Although it is very possible to convey an intention without using idioms, by studying idioms we can get more information. lots of new vocabulary and encourage yourself to study English even harder.



1.2 Problems of the study

The following are the study's problems, as formulated by the researcher:

1. What kinds of idioms are used in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody*?
2. What is the meaning of each idiom found in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody*?

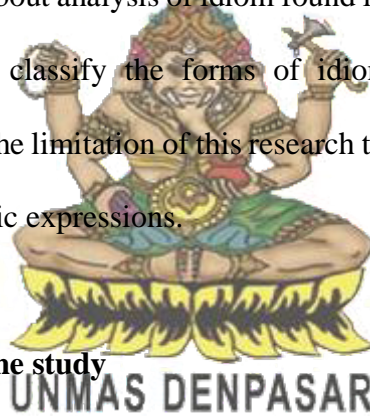
1.2 Objectives of the study

Based on the previously formulated problem of research, the research objectives should be presented as:

1. To recognize and categorize the different idioms used in the film Bohemian Rhapsody.
2. To examine how idioms are used in the film Bohemian Rhapsody.

1.3 Limitation of the study

This research is about analysis of idiom found in movie Bohemian Rhapsody. This research focuses classify the forms of idioms. The writer concerned on contextual meanings. The limitation of this research to know the idiom are used and the meaning of idiomatic expressions.



1.4 Significance of the study

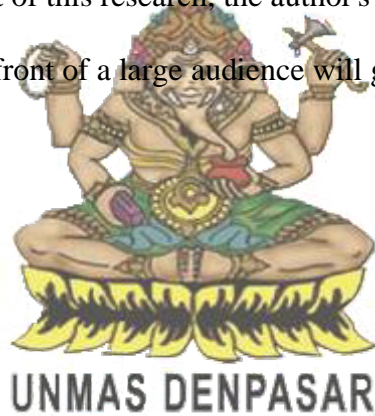
Theoretically, this study could benefit the study of linguistics. Practically speaking, this research can inform readers, particularly students who are interested in idiom research. Additionally, knowing idioms can really assist us in communicating with native English speakers.

1.4.1 Theoretical significance

This study can serve as a resource for other academics who are interested in researching idioms, particularly in movies, and is anticipated to contribute to readers' knowledge of figurative language.

1.4.2 Practical Significance

The purpose of this study is to improve the writer's understanding of the idioms and their meanings as they are employed in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody*. Furthermore, as a result of this research, the author's understanding of refers to the process of speaking in front of a large audience will grow.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED OF LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

The author discusses past studies and a theoretical analysis that are linked to this study in this chapter. The summary of this chapter is broken down into prior studies, idiomatic expression definitions, and idiomatic expression types.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This research has been the subject of some earlier studies. The writer gained many advantages from the earlier research, which he used as a source for his own investigation. The author used three earlier studies that were relevant to this study. The past studies include:

The first thesis entitled *An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie* by Haniah (2020). The purpose of this study is to determine two things: (1) the kinds of idioms that can be discovered in the film *Freedom Writers*; and (2) the context in which those idioms are used. The descriptive-qualitative approach was adopted in this study. The *Freedom Writers* movie served as the study's data source, and its focus was on the English idioms used in the film's narrative. The researcher employed a validator to examine the accuracy of the data to determine its reliability. According to Chitra Fernando's opinion, the idioms in the *Freedom Writers* movie script can be divided into three categories, totaling 89. Pure idiom (12 or 13.5%), semi-idiom (18 or 20.2%), and literal idiom (55 or 66.3%) make up the last three categories. Indicators of contextual meaning described by Firth in Haliday are also required in order to interpret the meaning of

pure and semi-idioms. In 30 of the 89 idioms, the context determines the meaning. Indicators of contextual significance are not required when interpreting an idiom's literal meaning. The Freedom Writers movie script has 59 idioms out of a total of 89. His research and this research both look into various idiomatic idioms in film. This research is different from his, which only focuses on the many types of idioms and their contextual significance, as opposed to this research, which seeks to understand and describe.

The second thesis written by Rahayu (2022) entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in Toy Story 3 Film*. This study seeks to categorize different idiom types and explain each idiom's definition that may be found in the "Toy Story 3" movie script. A descriptive qualitative research design was used. The researcher employed a several techniques to get the data, including downloading the film, watching it, looking for the screenplay, and recognizing the movie's sentences that supported Makkai's theory. In order to analyze the data, which consisted of six different forms of idiom, the researcher first organized the material by collecting it all from the script that had an idiom. Next, she analyzed the data and presented it according to each type of idiom. The research's findings indicate that various idiomatic expressions are present. Phrasal verb idiom is present in 10 utterances, or 25% of all utterances, tournure idiom is present in 11 utterances, or 27% of all utterances, irreversible binominal idiom is present in 4 utterances, or 10% of all utterances, phrasal compound idiom is present in 7 utterances, or Idiomatic expressions have meaning, which is found in 3 utterances (27% of the total), 7 utterances (64% of the total), and 1 time (9% of the total). Between this study and the earlier studies

mentioned above, there are some similarities and differences. This study and earlier ones are similar in that they both place more emphasis on the idiomatic meaning of terms. While the research theories employed by the two differ from one another. The author applies Leech's theory to determine the meanings of all the idioms used in the movie *Bohemian Rhapsody* (1981).

The third review is taken from an article written by Rozikin (2021) entitled *Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Joker Film*. The purpose of this study is to discover the patterns and types of idiomatic idioms used in the *Joker* movie. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. This study used a categorization form, documentation, and monolingual dictionaries to gather the data. The researcher used a cross-check between the idiom types in the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Idioms and the McGraw-Hill Dictionary of American Slang and Colloquial Expressions to determine the type of the idioms. Second, using O'Dell and McCarthy's (2017) theory, the researcher categorized the many idiom kinds and provided the dictionary definitions for each group's meaning. The similarity between his research and this research is that both are used to examine idiomatic analysis as a subject and also film as an object. The difference is that in this study, it does not use a dictionary to find out the meaning of idioms but instead uses the theory put forward by Leech (1981).

The fourth review is taken from an article written by Raflis (2019) entitled *An Analisis of Idiom Usingin The Rising Of The Shield Hero*. His study aims to find out the use, contextual meaning, and types of idioms in a film titled "The Rising of the Shield Hero". The research is qualitative method, the data has been taken from

the film script and analyzed. The result is indicate that idioms can be found in each forms with idiom identified in the film: there are 72 idioms in 4 forms, 52 lexemic idioms, 16 phraseological idioms, 1 frozen idiom, 3 proverbs. he researcher used the theory of idiom types based on Boatner and Gates and contextual meaning based on Parera. The most idiom are lexemic and it is hard to find frozen idioms. Finally, all of these idioms have related meanings based on the contextual meaning in the film. This research and the study mentioned above are comparable. The similarity is that this study looks into the different idioms that may be found in movies. However, this research differs from that in that it looks for idioms according to both a theory of their meaning and a theory of the types of idioms to seek.

The fifth review is taken from an article written by Herman (2020) entitled *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in 'A Dog's Journey' (2019) Movie Script*. The aim of this study is to identify the various idiomatic idioms utilized by the "A Dog's Journey" (2019) movie script. The approach used in this research was qualitative research, and the method of document content analysis was clearly mentioned. The video was searched for, downloaded, watched, and fully understood as a method of data collection. The researchers prepared the data, read the data, verified the data, and calculated the data as part of the data analysis after gathering the data. The researchers used Lim's theory (2004), The idiomatic expressions in the 2019 film A Dog's Journey have been broken down into different categories; there were 17 phrasal verbs with a percentage of 47,2%, 3 phrasal prepositional phrases with a percentage of 8,3%, 3 prepositional phrases with a

percentage of 8,3%, 3 idioms with nouns as keywords and a percentage of 8,3%, 5 idioms with verbs as keywords and a percentage of 13,8%, 4 idioms. The study's findings showed that phrasal verbs are the most common idiomatic expressions in the 2019 film *A Dog's Journey*. The research above has similarities with this research. The similarities between this research and his research are the same as looking for types of idioms. On the other hand, his research has a difference in that it also focuses on finding the meaning of each idiom found, not just the type of idiom, like the research above.

2.2 Concepts

Several study subjects can aid in thorough comprehension. The following examples can help to clarify the associated ideas:



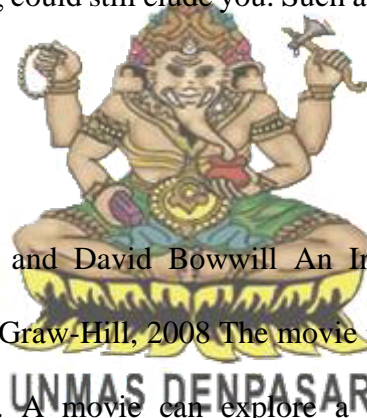
2.2.1 Idiom

Idioms are figurative terms that exist in all languages but are extremely language-specific. Idioms are expressions made up of at least two words that are not literal. He has a hard heart, which in English means "he is insensitive to the needs of others." "An idiom is a group of words that, when combined, indicate something different from the individual words of the idiom when they stand alone," claims Jennifer Seidl (1980:4). The word combinations are frequently strange, nonsensical, or even grammatically improper. These are the distinctive qualities of certain idioms. Idioms come from a wide variety of places. The meanings of idioms are what matter the most. Because of this, a native speaker won't catch an idiom's grammatical errors. A fixed group of words whose meaning differs from the

meanings of the individual words is what Longman defines as an idiom (1992:113). To accidentally reveal a secret is to let the cat out of the bag, for instance. Therefore, when someone accuses John of letting the cat out of the bag, we must not take their comments at face value. Similar to the last example, "raining cats and dogs" refers to extremely heavy rain. Therefore, we must not assume that when someone claims it's raining cats and dogs, the animals are descending from the sky. According to Richard, the majority of languages in use today contain words or sentences that are not literary in nature. Even if you totally comprehend the grammar and all the words in a phrase, the meaning could still elude you. Such a phrase or statement is referred to as being idiomatic.

2.2.2 Movie

Kristin Thomson and David Bowwill An Introduction to Film Art, 2nd edition, New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008 The movie is a literary work that conveys information and ideas. A movie can explore a concept or develop an idea, challenging the audience's thoughts and emotions in the process. Film has captivated audiences for more than a millennium; its experiences are frequently motivated by narratives with compelling characters. David and Kristin claim that since 19th-century films have ingrained themselves into daily life, it is difficult to envision a world without them. They are watched by people in cinemas, homes, workplaces, automobiles, buses, and airplanes. Because the movie is entertainment created to evoke diverse emotions and imaginations in viewers, All new forms of storytelling—documenting actual occurrences, animating objects or images, and



playing with pure form—attempt to provide audiences with experiences they can't acquire from traditional forms of media.

2.2.3 Bohemian Rhapsody

Bohemian Rhapsody is a movie based on the true story of Queen's journey from the start of the rock band to their now-legendary 1985 performance at the Live Aid concert in Wembley Stadium. The story chronicles lead singer Freddie Mercury's tempestuous journey from an outcast immigrant struggling to find his place in a rejecting society to his becoming a beloved and world-famous artist. In 1970s London, a poor baggage handler at Heathrow Airport--the talented and fiercely ambitious Indian Parsi refugee, Farrokh Bulsara--sees a golden opportunity when the lead singer of the local band, Smile, decides to quit. With an incredible vocal range and a new name, the humble Zanzibar boy becomes Freddie Mercury, and along with guitarist Brian May, drummer Roger Taylor, and bassist John Deacon, they form the hugely successful British rock band, Queen. However, against the backdrop of fame, bad decisions, and a fateful AIDS diagnosis, the Queen will have to stomach a reunion, just in the nick of time for an extraordinary twenty-minute appearance at London's Wembley Stadium, in the 1985 Live Aid (1985) concert.

2.3 Theories

In the following, the author describes the theory used to overcome the research problems discussed in this section. authors are advised by O'Dell & McCarthy (2010) to look into the different types of idioms used in "Bohemian Rhapsody." To find out the meaning of all the idioms used in the film *Bohemian Rhapsody*, the writer uses the theory put forward by Leech (1981).

2.3.1 Types of Idiom

O'Dell & McCarthy *English Idioms in Use Advanced* (2010 : 22-30) argued that idioms are divided into 6 types; simile, binomials, proverbs, euphemism, clichés and fixed statement, and other language.

2.3.1.1 Simile

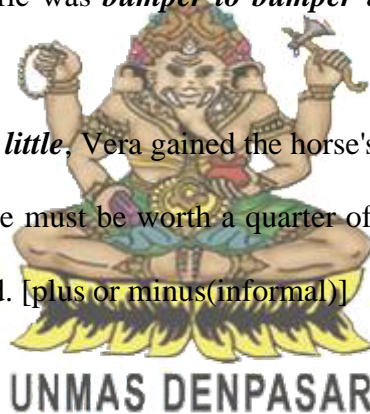
O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 22) said, similes are expressions which compare two things; they always include the words *as* or *like*. You can use similes to make your spoken and written English more colourful and your comparisons more powerful. For example:

- 1) I slept really well, so I feel *as fresh as a daisy* this morning. [extremely fresh and full of energy]
- 2) George *ran like the wind* to get the message to Paula before she left. [ran extremely fast]
- 3) Ben claimed to be *as poor as a church mouse*, but we knew he was rich. [very poor]

2.3.1.2 Binomials

According to O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 24), binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word), usually *and*. The order of the two words is fixed. The order of the two words is fixed. For example, we always say *black and white*; also, binomials have types themselves, like synonyms, opposites, the same word or repetition, alliterative, and words other than “and” (to, by, or). For example:

- 1) We always say *black and white*. [separate and clear]
- 2) The traffic was *bumper to bumper* all the way to the coast. [very heavy]
- 3) *Little by little*, Vera gained the horse's confidence. [gradually]
- 4) The house must be worth a quarter of a million, *give or take* a few thousand. [plus or minus (informal)]



2.3.1.3 Proverbs

O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 27) said, proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings. Like idioms, their form is fixed, and it is not always possible to guess the meaning from looking at the individual words. For instance:

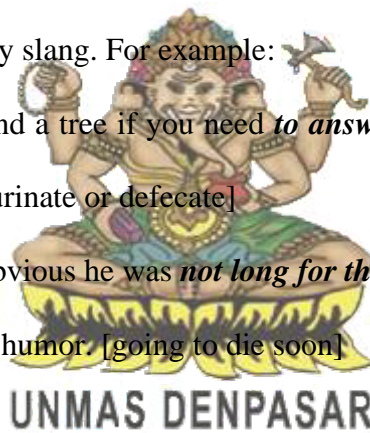
- 1) We should buy extra travel insurance for our skiing trip. *Better safe than sorry*. [it is better not to take risks, even if it seems boring or hard work]

- 2) I have to study hard and do a lot of exams to become an accountant, *but no pain no gain*. [there must be some suffering in order to succeed]

2.3.1.4 Euphemism

A euphemism, according to O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 25), is a term or phrase used to replace a more direct, harsh, rude, or unpleasant word or phrase. A euphemism is a method of communicating unpleasant facts or ideas in a more pleasant, ambiguous, or moderate manner, sometimes through the use of colloquial phrases or contemporary slang. For example:

- 1) Go behind a tree if you need *to answer the call of nature*. [bodily urge to urinate or defecate]
- 2) It was obvious he was *not long for this world*, but he never lost his sense of humor. [going to die soon]



2.3.1.5 Cliche

According to O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 28), cliché is a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations. It is a comment that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. Cliches are often used in everyday conversation, and they are also frequently played with in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines. For example :

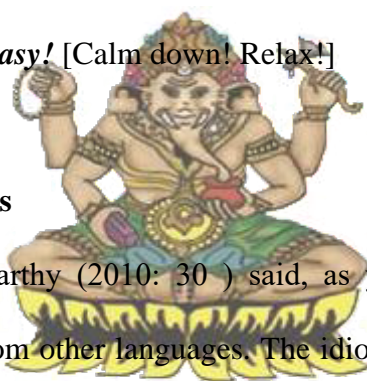
- 1) *Ignorance is bliss*. [You may be happier sometimes when you do not know all the facts about a situation.]
- 2) *Truth will out!* [The truth will always become known.]

- 3) ***Enough is as good as a feast.*** [You shouldn't have more of something than you need, e.g. food.]

2.3.1.6 Fixed statement

According to O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 29) . Fixed statements are expressions that you can often hear and use fixed statements in everyday conversation, example:

- 1) Get your ***skates on!*** [Hurry up!]
- 2) ***So far, so good.*** [Things are going well up to this point.]
- 3) ***Take it easy!*** [Calm down! Relax!]



2.3.1.7 Other languages

O'Dell & McCarthy (2010: 30) said, as you probably know, English includes many words from other languages. The idiomatic expressions in this unit all come from Latin or French, example:

Latin

- 1) He was paid on an ***ad hoc*** basis. [Not planned but arranged or done when needed]

French

- 1) A: Only the very best students are accepted on this course.
B: I know. They really are the ***crème de la crème*** [very best]

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

According to Leech (1981:9) It is asserted that semantics (as the study of meaning) is central to the study of communication and as communication becomes more and more a curious factor in social organizations, the need to understand it becomes more and more urgent. Leech (1981: 9). Grouping meaning into seven types, namely: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflection meaning, and also thematic meaning. These definitions include the following:

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 10). Conceptual meaning which is also called denotative meaning is widely regarded as a central factor in linguistic communication. Conceptual meaning refers to the logical meaning of utterances and is recognized as a basic component of grammatical competence. This is alternatively described as a cognitive or denotative meaning. this is the basic or universal meaning and can be represented at the lexical level, as well as a simple clause or sentence. For example: the word “woman” as a conceptual meaning, can be defined as HUMAN + MALE + ADULT, and in the additional conceptual meaning helps people to distinguish one meaning from another (1981:10).

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

According to (Leech 1981, 12) connotative meaning is the communicative value possessed by an expression based on what it refers to, on its pure conceptual

content. As can be seen from the definition, connotative meaning inevitably overlaps with certain aspects of conceptual meaning. Therefore, "reference" overlaps with elements of conceptual meaning, such as when a contrastive feature of conceptual meaning becomes an attribute of "real world" reference. But the additional attributes expected of a reference depend on various other factors, such as age or society, and can also depend on the individual, as Leech claims. (1981, 12)

In this context, the relationship between conceptual and connotative meaning can be easily compared with the relationship between language (conceptual) and the "real world" (connotative). For this reason, connotative meaning can be seen as an open and unstable category compared to conceptual meaning.



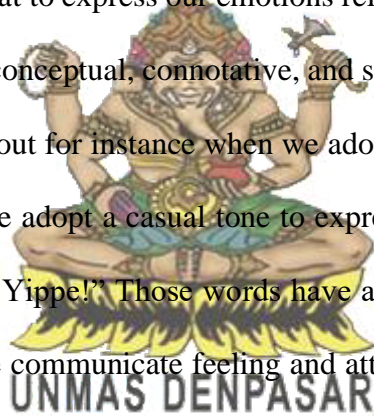
2.3.2.3 Social Meaning

According to Leech (1981:14), social meaning is the piece of language conveys about the social circumstances of its use. The decoding of a text is dependent of our knowledge of stylistics and other variations of language. We recognize some words or pronunciation as being dialectal i.e. as telling us something about the regional or social origin of the speaker. Social meaning is related to the situations in which utterance is used. It is concerned with the social circumstances of the use of the linguistic expression. For example, in the same way, some stylistic usage let us know something of the social relationship between the speaker and hearer. The example is "I haven't got a knife" has the form and meaning of assertion and yet in

social reality (if said to the waiter in a restaurant) it can readily take on the force of a request such as “Please bring me a knife”. From this example, we can conclude that small steps to the consideration of how language reflects personal feelings of the speakers including his attitude to the listener, or his attitude to something he is talking about.

2.3.2.4 Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981:15), affective meaning is largely a parasitic category in the sense that to express our emotions rely upon the mediation of other categories of meaning conceptual, connotative, and stylistic. Emotional expression through style comes about for instance when we adopt an impolite tone to express displeasure, or when we adopt a casual tone to express friendliness. The example the word of “Aha! and Yippe!” Those words have a function to express emotion. When we use these, we communicate feeling and attitudes without the mediation of any other kind of semantic function. (Leech, 1981:15).



2.3.2.5 Reflected Meaning

According to Leech (1981:16), reflected meaning is the meaning which arises in cases of multiple meaning when one sense of a word forms of part of our response to another sense. Therefore, the people often have difficulty in use a word with particular sense. Leech says that in the church service, The comforter and The Holy Ghost refer to the third Trinity. They are religious words, but unconsciously there is response to their non-religious meaning too. Thus the comforter sounds

warm and comforting while the Ghost sounds, awesome or even dreadful. One sense of the word seems to rub off on another especially through relative frequency and familiarity (A ghost is more frequent and familiar in no religious sense). (Leech, 1981:16).

2.3.2.6 Collocative Meaning

According to Leech (1981:17), collocative meaning consists of word associations that are obtained because the meanings of words tend to appear in their environment. For example, "beautiful" and "handsome" have the same meaning in terms of handsome. However, they differ slightly from each other due to collocation. The word beautiful collocates with girl, woman, garden, flower, etc. In addition, the word handsome is in coalition with boys, men, etc. So beautiful woman and handsome man, while the attractiveness is different then “handsome woman and beautiful man” are both acceptable, even though they suggest different attractiveness because of the collocative association of the two adjectives. (Leech, 1981:17).

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981:19), thematic meaning is the meaning that is communicated by the way the speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of sequence, focus, and emphasis. that the active sentence is like. Has a different meaning from its passive equivalent, even though in the contextual context the meaning is the same.

1. Mrs. Bessie Smith donated first prize

2. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith

The active voice answers the implicit question “what did Mrs. Bessie Smith?” whereas the passive voice answers the implicit question “who donated the first prize?” in other words, sentence (1) differs from sentence (2) suggesting we know who Mrs. Bessie Smith. It refers to what is communicated by the way the speaker or writer arranges the message in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. So active is different from passive even though the conceptual meaning is the same. Various parts of the sentence can also be used as subjects, objects or complements to show excellence. This is done through focus, theme (topic) or emotive emphasis. Thematic meanings help us understand messages and their implications well.

