



Jurnal Pendidikan dan Sastra Inggris

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IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS IN *ENCANTO* MOVIE SCRIPT

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ABSTARCT

This research aimed to investigate the meaning of idiomatic expression and to find out the types of Idiom in Encanto movie script. The researcher used McCharty and O'Dell's theory to analyze the implementation of idiomatic expression occurred in the object of this research. The qualitative research method was applied. The data were collected by watching the Encanto movie several times, determining the words, phrases, or sentences to be analyzed, and then categorizing the terms, phrases, and sentences into types of idioms based on the used theory. The result showed that there were 20 data found namely 7 Simile, 1 Binomial, 2 Proverbs, 1 Euphemism, 2 Clichés, and 6 Fixed Statement. Furthermore, this research can be a valuable information and knowledge for many people in understanding the idiomatic meaning in some media.

Keywords: *Encanto* Movie, Idiom, Idiomatic Expressions, Semantic

INTRODUCTION

The science of semantics is one of the many linguistic subjects pursued. According to Cann (1993), "Semantics is the study of meaning, and linguistic semantics is the study of meaning as expressed by words, phrases, and sentences of human languages." In Cann's viewpoint, those semantics can be viewed as a research topic concerned with the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences.

There is an area of science known as an idiom in semantics. Longman (2001) stated that "An idiom is a group of words whose meaning as a group is different from the meaning those words would have if you analyzed each one independently." The idiom comprises a group of words whose meaning can not be taken literally but reflects a distinct phrase. Phrases are challenging to describe in a few words and are frequently employed in unusual situations. O'Dell & McCarthy (2002) explains that idiom is expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. It indicates that if you want to understand the meaning of an idiom,

you must be precise and not replace the current words carelessly because changing the sentence would result in a new interpretation.

Idioms can be discovered in a literary work. One of them is Walt Disney's animated movie *Encanto* which was released on November 24, 2021. Fantasy, adventure, musical, and family movies are among the *Encanto* genres. The film itself is about Madrigal's family who lives in a magical city in Colombia's mountains. Encanto's magic has bestowed a special gift on each of the family's children, ranging from superpowers to the ability to heal. Except one, Mirabel. But when she discovers that the magic around Encanto is in danger, Mirabel realizes that she, the one and only ordinary Madrigal, might be her family's last hope.

With the explanation above, the researcher examines the types of idioms in the *Encanto* movie and analyzes what meanings are contained in the idioms and what expressions are displayed when using these idioms. The results of this research are expected to benefit other researchers involved in the field of linguistics, which contains idiomatic expressions. It is also hoped that this research would be helpful and easy to understand for anyone interested in learning more about idioms. Through this research, the researcher expects that this research to give knowledge, benefit or information about idiomatic expressions to society. It can partially be used in the daily conversation to show the variation of language use.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Semantic

Semantics is an empirical study that discusses the meaning contained in language and is known to enter the branch of linguistics. According to Crystal (2008) Semantics is a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. The term semantics comes from the Greek word *semanen* which can be defined as a sign. It deals with the symbols, concepts, objects or relationships of each word regarding what it refers to. In short, the definition of semantics is that it studies meaning. Semantics, in a general sense, is known as the study of the meaning of sentences, phrases, and even words.

2.2 Expressive Meaning

According to George Yule (1996) expressive are those kinds of speech act that used to express or state a psychological attitude of the speakers, such as joy, sorrow, like or dislike. In other word, expressive are those kind of speech act that what the speaker feels about the situation.

Paul R. Kroeger (2018) stated that meaning of a (declarative) sentence is the knowledge or information which allows speakers and hearers to determine whether it is true in a particular context.

2.3 Idiom

Idiom, or idiomatic expression, is an expression used by speakers of English and other languages in their daily life. Larson (1984) defines an idiom as a word structure that has a different meaning from what is conveyed by the direct or literal meaning given by the words. Cooper (1999) emphasizes how an idiom becomes an expression that is used to give or derive meaning that is not the same or unusual as indicated by the elements of its composition. These expressions generally contain a phrase or group of words whose meaning is different from what the individual words give. Idiom divide into 6 type according to O'Dell & McCarthy theory such as:

1. **Simile** are idioms for comparing two things, the words that used for comparing are as or like.

Example: My bed is as tall as my height.

2. **Binomials** are idiom are combination between two word using conjunction words, the words it can be synonyms, opposites, rhyming, and alliterative.

Example: The event gives a black and white effect to those who experience it.

3. **Proverbs** are idioms that contain of several words used for give advice or warning.

Example: he's got a paint on his pant.

4. **Euphemisms** are idioms that used for polite expression which used for avoiding the offensive.

Example: Many soldiers have made ultimate sacrifice f or their country.

5. **Cliché** is the type used for close acquaintances because it gives off an unoriginal impression, played out in many newspaper headlines and advertising slogans.

Example: It's not over until the fat lady sings.

6. **Fixed Statement** This is the type used for using or hearing statements, or it can also be use to order something.

Example: Go get your shoes on!

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the writer uses qualitative research methods to produce a description of the research. Qualitative research is a type of research that produces findings that cannot be achieved using statics. According to Creswell (2017), qualitative research it is a technique for exploring and comprehending the meaning individuals or organizations assign to a social or human issue. The data uses in this reserach comes from the dialogues of the characters in *Encanto*. In this research, the researcher used several journals, books, dictionaries, scientific articles, and previous studies related to the idiom topic of McCarty and O'Dell's theory. To identify idiomatic expressions in the movie script *Encanto*, the researcher uses the following method watching, identifying, analyzing and concluding.

DISCUSSION AND RESULT

The researcher requires analysis and findings to obtain results, along with analysis discussions, and findings of idiomatic expressions in *Encanto* movie script through McCharty and O'Dell's theory. The researcher found some datas that allow being examined in some points about idiomatic expressions

DISCUSSIONS

1. Simile

Data 1

Young Mirabel	: Make my family proud.
Abuela Alma	: Yes, yes, Casita, we're going.
Young Mirabel	: What do you think my gift will be?
Abuela Alma	: You are a wonder, Mirabel Madrigal. Whatever <i>gift awaits will be just as special as you</i> (1:38:31-1:38:24)

In data 1, it can be seen that the utterance is identified as a simile in which it is an expression in an idiom that is used to compare two people or objects that are different in form and structure, but having the same meaning. In this statement, it is shown how the speech compares two different things as quoted "*gift await will be just as special as you*" which refers to a positive sentence to make listeners not feel insecure about themselves because every human being has strengths that we can continue to do. Dig and that thing, though different from others, but special. As seen in the speech, it can be seen how the speech is given in a short form, namely in one sentence to advise the listener. It is not conveyed literally or directly but is explained by giving a parable in it or a short phrase instead of advising the long form. It can be concluded that the speech is a simile that goes into a positive context.

The idiom "*gift await will be just as special as you*" is used to give a statement that calms little Mirabel so that she can believe that she will be special when she already has the same power as the rest of the family. Abuela Alma who revealed the idiom was also expressed in a tone that was quite convincing whereas the original goal was to give strength so that Mirabel believed that she could get her power. This idiom was chosen because it is used to provide an example that is easily digested by the interlocutor who is still small, so Abuela Alma instilled the idiom in Mirabel, who would gain her power at that time.

2. Binomials

Data 2

Mirabel : Tía, jeez—

Pepa : Sorry, sorry, I- I didn't mean to—shoo, shoo, shoo – I just wanted to get the last of Toñito's things - and then I heard "the name we do not speak.". Great, now *I'm thundering and thunder will lead to a drizzle and a drizzle will lead to a sprinkle*-- (to herself, a mantra) Clear skies, clear skies, clear skies—

Mirabel : Uh, Tía Pepa - if Bru- if he had a vision about "someone" what would it mean for them? (46:14)

Through data 1, it can be identified that the sentence "*I'm thundering and a thunder will lead to a drizzle and a drizzle will lead to a sprinkle*" is classified as a trinomial binomial because it combines three different things into a word + word + a word that is connected with the word

"and". where this binomial idiom is a combination of two or more words that are connected by connecting sentences. Through this analysis, it can be concluded that in the sentence " *I'm thundering and a thunder will lead to a drizzle and a drizzle will lead to a sprinkle* " enter into the binomial word + word + word connected with the word "and".

Pepa uses an anxious tone and expression to show how worried she is about what is happening to her. This idiom is used successively to describe Pepa's anxiety which will get worse if not handled properly. For example, the first phrase "*I'm thundering*" is used to indicate the beginning of Pepa's anxiety which is also described through her worried expression, followed by the next phrase "*a thunder will lead to a drizzle*" where this anxiety can become acute anxiety which is described by its power to change the weather. Finally in the last phrase is the effect of the anxiety he has where this anxiety will cause rain. Through this, it can be concluded that the use of consecutive idioms or binomials idioms can be used to express the cause and effect of something happening in a row.

3. Proverbs

Data 3

Mirabel : You got this. Just gonna save the miracle... with a hug. Isa? Hey! I know we've... had our issues... but I'm... ready to be a better sister... to you... So we should just... hug... Let's *hug it out*, huh? (35:08)

In data 1, it is shown that the utterance is identified as a proverb. proverbs as a sentence in a short form that aims to express general advice and truth. Through the phrase "*hug it out*" it is revealed that the phrase "*hug it out*" is used to persuade someone to end ongoing and reconciled arguments. In this context, it is what Mirabel did to Isabela where Mirabel only wanted to make up with Isabela by ending the argument between them and forgetting the bad arguments they made with each other. Through this, it can be seen that the phrase "*hug it out*" is used in a positive context to resolve problems between two or more parties who are arguing.

The use of this uncertain expression is used by Mirabel when she reveals the idiom "*hug it out*". This unconvinced expression was used by Mirabel because before, he and Isabel were arguing. However, because Mirabel remembers that she and Isabel have to make up based on the prophecy expressed by Bruno, the idiom "*hug it out*" is used to explain to Isabel that she wants

to make up with Isabel and there will be no more fights between them later. Through this, it can be concluded that the use of the proverb idiom is often used to explain an event briefly and not long-winded.

4. Clichés

Data 4

Mirabel : Dolores said your eye was twitching and it never twitches, something's making you nervous –

Luisa : Hey move, you're gonna make me *drop a donkey*.

Mirabel : Luisa?! Will you just—Just tell me what it is!

Luisa : There's nothing to tell—

Mirabel : You're worried about something! Luisa, if you know what's hurting the magic and it gets worse 'cause you won't tell me what's wrong—

Luisa : Nothing's wrong! (1:08:15)

In data 2, it is shown that the utterance is identified as clichés. The phrase "*drop a donkey*" based on the urban dictionary means "The act of defecating a very large amount". Through this, it can be concluded that if Mirabel continues to annoy Luisa who is working, Luisa can expel the dirt inside her. In addition, because Luisa is famous for her strength which can carry heavy loads with only her two hands, in that case, the use of the phrase "*drop a donkey*" can also mean that the heavy load that is carried by Luisa will make her drop the heavy load if Mirabel continues to bother her.

This idiom is used by Luisa in her angry expression plus Luisa is helping the villagers to get rid of the donkeys that are blocking the people's way and Luisa is carrying all the donkeys with only her hands. This idiom is used by Luisa to emphasize the work she is doing, which not only shows her discomfort at being disturbed by Mirabel but also gives a statement about the work she is doing, which is carrying a donkey. Through this, it can be seen that the proverb idiom has two functions, which are to confirm that he does not want to be disturbed by his work and also to provide a description of the work he is doing at that time.

5. Euphemisms

Data 5

- Mirabel : My older sisters, Isabela and Luisa... one strong, one graceful perfect in every way!
- Townfolk : Isabela...
- Mirabel : Grows a flower, and the town goes wild. She's the perfect *golden child*. (36:47)

The phrase "*golden child*" is included in the idiom fixed statement because the phrase is an expression that is still used in our daily lives to see an event and has the same meaning as the word nasal. The phrase "*golden child*" is usually used to praise or satire on children who stand out more than the other children in a group. According to Urban Dictionary on its official website defines "*golden child*" is a term for people who seem more loved by those around them, whose presence will always be remembered, especially every contribution they make will be seen as a good thing so that other people have to try harder to match the "*golden child*".

Mirabel's expression of admiration is used when she revealed the "*golden child*" that was aimed at Isabel. This is due to Isabel's extraordinary ability where she can grow a variety of beautiful plants that draw Isabel's beautiful face. In addition, Isabel is also known to be friendly and always has a smiling face so the meaning of "*golden child*" expressed by Mirabel is a form of praise for Isabel. Through this, it can be concluded that the fixed statement idiom can be used to give short compliments to others.

6. Fixed Statement

Data 6

- Julieta : Eat. Mi Amor, if you ever want to talk—
- Mirabel : I gotta *put out* the stuff, the house isn't gonna decorate itself—sorry, you could. You look great (1:35:04)

Through the dialogue above expressed by Mirabel, we find the idiom fixed statement which can be seen in the sentence "*I gotta put out the stuff, the house isn't gonna decorate itself—sorry, you could. You look great*". The phrase "*put out*" is an idiom that is often used in everyday life and has the meaning to put an item in another place. According to the Macmillan

Dictionary, the phrase "*put out*" has the meaning of putting something or goods where others can see, use, or even have them. Through this meaning, it can be concluded that the phrase "put out" used by Mirabel is to move items that function as event decorations in her house to help her family prepare for the event.

Mirabel's use of the idiom "*Put out*" is used to explain that there are many items that must be placed in their proper place. Using a serious expression on her face, Mirabel believes that she can carry a lot of things and move them to other places according to their arrangement to make her house look tidier when the event is in progress. Through this, it can be concluded that the idiom "*put out*" used by Mirabel is to convince herself and her mother that she can help her family move things that are not needed in the house and decorate her house in such a way for Madrigal's family event.

RESULTS

In this research, the researcher found that there are 20 idiom data results with 6 types of idioms in it. Researcher obtained these results by analyzing and classifying the types of idioms and finding the meaning of the idioms themselves. Idiomatic expressions are collections of words with a determined meaning that are unrelated to the individual words' meanings. Each idiom has a specific meaning that goes beyond the words themselves. Idioms convey the emotions of each speaker, including those of sadness, joy, disappointment, fear, and pride, among others. The researcher came up with several categories to characterize an idiom from the *Encanto* movie. As a result, the researcher concludes that it is impossible to understand an idiom's meaning simply by looking at its constituent components. Additionally, a person's expression can be conveyed through their usage of idioms.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

After identifying, classifying, and analyzing all the data in several chapters, it can be concluded that there are 7 types of idioms using McCarty and O'Dell's theory. 7 Simile data explain the idiomatic expressions used to compare two people or objects that are different in form and structure but have the same meaning. 1 Binomial data focuses on combining two words joined by a conjunction. 2 Proverbs data are generally short words used to give orders, prohibitions, or something from people's experiences. 1 Euphemism data is an idiom used to avoid words

that can be said to be unpleasant. 2 Cliches data is an idiom type used for closer understanding because it gives an unusual impression. And 7 Fixed Statement data with idiom types used for a statement. With a total data of 7 kinds of idioms is 20 data. The meaning in the Encanto film is in line with the idioms found to be combined into a unity. In the film, the expressions displayed are very diverse, there are sadness, joy, anger, fear and so on. The characters use various idioms to express their feelings. The researcher concludes that idioms are words that cannot be interpreted literally but represent certain expressions that are implied in them.

Suggestion

Researcher discovered several idioms in the Encanto movie that refer to McCarty and O'Dell's theory. In order to identify the different types of idioms in the Encanto movie, the researcher only concentrates on the character conversation. Researcher suggest anyone who wants to research the Encanto movie to evaluate the main characters or conduct semiotic analysis because it features many different cultures. The researcher hopes that by sharing the findings from this study, people will learn more about idioms.

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