

**AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION IN HOTEL TRANSYLVANIA:
SUMMER VACATION MOVIE**

THESIS

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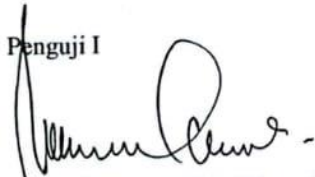
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter served as the introduction of the paper. It consists of the background of the research as the basic deliberations for the research problem and the objective of the research. It also includes the significance of the research followed by the scope of the research and the definition of the term.

1.1 Background of Research

Language is one of the essential tools for human beings. The language supports the role of humans in communication in order to gain interaction. According to Damayanti (2019:1), since there would be many barriers to communicate without language, language plays a crucial role in communicating a person's ideas so that others can understand them. Thus, it can be how humans deliver their thoughts. The statement above is also supported by Authari (2022:1) the main component of communication is language. Language fosters communication and positive interpersonal connections since it is communicated through the signs or vowels we use while speaking to one another. We can do this better when we use mutually understood languages (Thao & Herman, 2021:12).

As stated before, language is crucial for people's lives; language has various kinds from its country. Several of the most known languages are stated as international languages and are often used on many platforms such as technologies, books, education, etc. They are English, Arabic, Chinese, etc. English has become the most used language in the world since it is used in many aspects of life. It is used for technologies, education, communicating among countries at international meetings, and one requirement to get a job. People are eager to learn English because of its popularity; most Indonesian schools teach English as a second or foreign language. Therefore, English is one of many languages from different countries

that are essential tools for communication, and it has emerged as an international language to link nations (Authari, 2022:1).

Learning English can be challenging and accessible because it has many language features, such as language style and linguistics features. One of the English features is Idiom. Idiom is a collection of words or phrases used in a sentence that has a different meaning from the real meaning of the word; for example, "look like a million dollars" means impressive or exciting. Peaty (1983) in Arsiandi (2020:44) stated that an idiom is a phrase that deviates from the literal meaning of the words it comprises. Thus, people who want to master English need to understand the idioms because it always used in daily life. Idioms used in speech or conversation, called idiomatic expressions, help the speaker to speak English and sound more fluent, natural, and creative.

According to Seidl and McMordie (1980) in Pratama & Damara (2018:46), Idiomatic terms are employed in formal and informal settings. In lectures, academic writings, and corporate reports, idiomatic terms are used in formal contexts. Literature, music, and film all contain informal idioms. Therefore, idioms can be found in many sides of English.

Idioms are various depending on the form of the text used by the speaker. According to Makkai (1972) in Mabruroh (2015:3), those are two types of idioms: lexemic and sememic. The lexemic idioms combine with the common parts of speech (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and prepositions). They comprise more than one minimal free form, and each lesson might manifest as a monotonic lexeme in different contexts. There are six different categories for lexical idioms. They are phrasal verb idioms, tournure idioms, irreversible binominals idioms, phrasal compound idioms, incorporating verb idioms, and pseudo idioms. According to Makkai, Sememic idioms typically convey pragmatic meanings specific to a culture. Sememic idioms consist of proverbs, familiar quotations, first-base idioms, idioms of institutionalized politeness, idioms of institutionalized greeting, idioms of institutional

understatement, and idioms of institutionalized hyperbole. However, this research only focuses on lexemic idioms that do not show a literal meaning used in daily life.

Thao & Herman (2021: 12) stated that idiomatic phrase is an expression whose meaning does not follow the compositionality principle and is unrelated to the meaning of its parts. According to the definitions, the researchers considered that interpreting idiomatic expressions is difficult, especially for persons who speak English as a second language.

However, idioms are essential to be learned by learners in order to be fluent the English. In Indonesia, English is considered a foreign language and has its material in school. As a result, to learn everything necessary for success, learners must view the language through rose-colored glasses. In reality, the level of idiomatic command is a vital sign of L2 proficiency. The fact that idioms frequently have unanticipated meanings and that their meanings cannot always be inferred from the literal meanings of their parts is one of the significant barriers to acquiring L2 idioms (Saleh & Zakaria, 2013:70).

Zaid (2019:2) stated that idioms are exciting when heard and used, but they can be challenging for students studying English as a second or foreign language. Rozikin, Kasmiani, & Lubis (2021:596), the Idiom is regarded as one of the most challenging yet fascinating aspects of learning the English language by language learners. Learning idioms can help people expand their vocabulary and understand their The Idiom is regarded as one of the most challenging yet fascinating aspects of learning the English language by language learners. Learning idioms can help people expand their vocabulary and understand their feeling. Nevertheless, idiom study must be used in English language lessons. Therefore, idioms should be there in the classroom material to support the student's English skills.

One way to support students in learning idiomatic expression is through literary works. We know many literary works, such as books, songs, movies, dramas, and many others. A movie is one of the literary works that can contain many idioms because it shows

not only words but also the expression and interaction of the characters. Thus, a movie can serve as a bridge between learning and idiomatic expressions since it offers audiovisuals that immediately depict how native speakers utilize them as characters in the story.

On this chance, the researcher chose *Hotel Transylvania: Summer Vacation* based on idiomatic expressions because it is an exciting and famous movie. The movie is exciting because it performance a funny dracula family that will go on vacation. It also interesting because it does not only consist of the dracula family but also the hotel residents whose a group of monster. Since it is from the country that used english as the main and daily tool for commnication, it means that the movie will be contained with more english words including idioms. The idioms would be sound more natural because it is spoken by the speaker of its language. Moreover, The movie considerable as a famous movie since it gained the nomination as the Best Animation Feature Film in the Golden Globe. Therefore, the researcher is willing to take this movie as a subject of her research.

On June 13, 2018, *Hotel Transylvania 3: Summer Vacation* had its world premiere at the Annecy International Animated Film Festival. On July 13, it was theatrically released in the US. Despite having a \$65-80 million budget, the movie made \$528 million worldwide and earned mixed to good reviews from critics. The highest-grossing entirely animated film produced by Sony Pictures Animation was also the highest-grossing entry in the *Hotel Transylvania* franchise. As Dracula and Frankenstein, respectively, Adam Sandler and Kevin James made their final appearances in the series in this movie. Brian Hull and Brad Abrell took their place in the sequel, *Hotel Transylvania: Transformania*, released on January 14, 2022. Since it is considered a famous animated comedy movie, then the researcher is eager to analyze the idiomatic expression used in its movie.

Some previous research is related to the current research. The first research is from Nisfi Syahriyah (2019) from the University of Technology Yogyakarta titled *An Analysis Of*

Idiomatic Expressions Found In The House With A Clock In Its Walls Movie By Eli Roth. The result of this research is based on Adam Makkai's (1972) classification of idiomatic idioms; the English expressions in The House with a Clock in its Walls were categorized into the following six categories. The movie contained 116 idiomatic expressions divided into six categories: 55 phrasal verb idioms, 22 tourneur idioms, 18 incorporating verb idioms, 16 phrasal compound idioms, four irreversible binomial idioms, and one pseudo-Idiom. Thus, phrasal verb idiom is the most specific category of idiomatic expressions discovered in this study. The following result represents Pateda's (1991) nine categories of meaning. The researcher identified 116 idiomatic idioms with 51 conceptual, 27 denotative, 26 connotative, ten transferred, and two limited meanings. The division of meaning into its various categories is dominated by conceptual meaning. We can conclude that conceptual meaning predominates among meaning categories.

The second research is from Rini Arsiandi (2020) from Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing-IEC Jakarta titled The Study of Semantic on Idiomatic Expressions (A Contain Analysis Of Gita Wirjawan's Speech Regarding Economic Growth Viewed By Adam Makkai Theory). The result of this research is that The researcher came across 20 idiomatic phrases. Fifteen lexical idioms and five semantic idioms were present. Ten phrasal verb idioms, two tourneur idioms, three phrasal compound idioms, and zero pseudo idioms were discovered in the lexemic Idiom. Meanwhile, two proverbial idioms, one well-known quote, one institutionalized understatement, and one institutionalized hyperbole were discovered in the sememic idioms. After examining the idiomatic expressions, it was established that they meant something different from the word's literal meaning.

The last previous research was from Ryan Andhika Pratama and Gheza Damara (2017)they are independent researchers from Yogyakarta. The research title is An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions Translation In School Of Rock Movie. The result of this research is

that the researcher deemed the translation suitable for children under the age of 13. Two of the three ideal translation criteria, accurate (A), clear (C), and natural (N), were met by 82.5% of the idiomatic terms translated for the School of Rock film, according to Larson (1984). Ideal-Acceptable (I-Acc) translations comprised 63% of the idiomatic expression translations, while Acceptable (Acc) translations comprised 19.5%. 17.5% of the idiomatic idioms needed to translate correctly. The percentage of unsuccessful translations was calculated by dividing the number of unacceptable (Unacc) translations by the number of unsuccessful (F) translations, which was 10.5%.

However, the researcher is inspired by previous research about idiomatic expressions in many sides of English. Therefore the researcher is willing to conduct her research under the title "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions in the Hotel Transylvania: Summer Vacation Movie."

1.2 Research Questions

According to the previous background and the focus of the research above, the research question are:

1. What are the type and the meanings of idiomatic expressions found in the Hotel Transylvania: Summer Vacation Movie?
2. How about the idiom of Hotel Transylvania; Summer Vacation can be related to student learning at school?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research question above, the research target are

1. To determine the type and the meanings of idiomatic expressions found in the Hotel Transylvania: Summer Vacation Movie.
2. To determine whether the idiom of Hotel Transylvania; Summer Vacation can be related to student learning at school or not.

1.4 Significant of Study

The result of this research was expected to give some benefits for the following parties:

1. Teachers

English teachers can use the results of this study to give students a more thorough introduction to idioms. Teachers may also predict issues with learning idioms and using idiomatic expressions before they happen, preventing non-native speakers from being confused by every sentence they read or hear.

2. Students

Students might continue their research and discover other idiomatic expressions in other movies using the same logic as this study's explanation. Today's pupils used various learning tools, including movies had watched by them, and consistently studied from the same book. Learning will be more enjoyable rather than boring.

3. Researchers

The study could give other academics valuable insight into evaluating idiomatic language and other learning tools. The work might act as a springboard for further investigation. Because this research has clarified idiomatic expressions, the following researcher will be inspired to look into another movie or medium that might contain the same expression. The recording of additional idiomatic expression lists will be possible.

1.5 Scope of Study

Due to the scope of this study, the researcher has limited it by concentrating on recognizing the idiomatic expressions used by characters in the Hotel Transylvania movie and deciphering their meanings.

1.6 The Definition of Key Term

1. Idiomatic Expressions

Idiomatic Expressions are a form of text the speaker uses to express something, but the text in the speech has a different meaning from the literal. It also has many kinds always used daily that are easy to find in many conversations. Moreover, Idioms are similar to constructs in that they make up a disproportionate amount of our language knowledge and are so pervasive in spoken and written speech that they cannot simply be ignored as minor.

2. Hotel Transylvania: Summer Vacation Movie

Hotel Transylvania is an animated fantasy comedy movie famous in America, directed by Genny Tartakovsky and produced by Michelle Mordocca. The first season of the three television programs based on Hotel Transylvania premiered in 2012. Because so many people like it, Sony Pictures, which produces hotel-themed movies like Transylvania, renewed it for seasons 2 in 2015 and 3 in 2017, respectively. In the third season of Hotel Transylvania, it is revealed that Dracula and his companions go on a cruise for sea-loving monsters during their summer vacation, not realizing that the monster-hating Van Helsing family has taken over their ship.