

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Description

1. Theories of Idiomatic Expression

a. Definition of Idiomatic Expression

Idiom in English Language is well known as Idiomatic Expression and commonly used by native speakers in their daily life communication. Idioms are not only found in English language, but most of language has idioms and has their own characteristic. There are some opinions about the definition of idiomatic expression that comes from some experts.

According to Michael McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, idiom is expression which has different meaning from the individual words.⁹ Idioms cannot be seen literary but contextually. It will help people to have more understanding of the idioms spoken by the speaker. Some idioms cannot be modified because they are set in their own form and the words of an idiom basically do not reveal what it implies, so that we have to see it in context. For example is an expression *before you hit the street*, which has meaning *before start working*.

In addition, Jennifer Seidl and W. McMordie say that Idiom is a group of words that have a different meaning when taken together than the separate meanings of the words.¹⁰ Their opinion is quite similar with what McCarthy and O'Dell state. They must see it in the context to understand what the speaker says. The point from two statements above is we have to gain much English vocabularies to understand the meaning the idiom easily.

Moreover, Cambridge International Dictionary of idioms explains his statement as cited in Fatma's study that Idioms are quite difficult to understand and Idioms are a

⁹ M. McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 06.

¹⁰ Jennifer Seidl and W. McMordie, *English Idioms* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1988), p. 12-13.

widespread English phrase.¹¹ Idiom is a very specific phrase, the meaning of which is generally inferred from the meaning of the words it came at.

Meanwhile, Rosamund Moon states that idioms have 2 supreme meanings. First, idioms are used to express anything in language, art, song, movies, and so on that differentiates a person or a group in a specific way. Second, an idiom is a language-specific lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme (barely used in English).¹² Idioms are defined as a particular word that represents a meaning other than the one that appears on the plain.

Based on all statements are basically show that idioms are fixed expressions that cannot be translated word by word and it is used in daily life communication to describe something. People will get confused by the idiom meaning if they translate it word by word. They have to see it in context, not in literal. Moreover, we need to know many English vocabularies to master idioms. Idioms are not that difficult if we know many English vocabularies but also not easy for foreign students, because English is not their first language. But, some people already use idioms in their daily life, such as *piece of cake* which means *easy*. Even though it is a basic idiom, if they use it frequently, it will be some kind of habit for them.

Idioms are used by native speakers in daily life to communicate with each other and easily find in music, movies, newspaper, and so on. They may not realize that they use idiom because idioms are very natural in English. We can easily find the meaning of idioms in idioms dictionaries whether it is a book or an application.

b. Characteristics of Idioms

All languages have their own characteristics which is different from other languages. Likewise idioms, every language also has idioms and they have different characteristic from other idioms in order to distinguish between one idiom with another. According to Nurakhir as

¹¹ Fatma N. Sofyani, 'Semantic Analysis on Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found in Klaus Movie' (thesis, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim, 2021), p. 18.

¹² Rosamund Moon, *Fixed Expression and Idioms in English: A Corpus Based Approach* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996), p. 04.

cited in Awaliyah's study, he divides five characteristics of idiom as follows:¹³

- 1) Idioms cannot consist of one word.

Idioms are often made up of two or more words (not one word) that are combined to form phrases or sentences. Some of them may be made up of two words, such as *to get along* (to do, to accomplish), *to look up* (to look up a term), and *to glance over* (to examine). However, there are several idioms that use more than two syllables, such as *kick the bucket* means *to die* and *pass the buck* which means *refuse to accept responsibility for anything*.

- 2) Knowing the separate meanings of the individual word does not reveal the meaning of an idiom.

This implies that even if a foreign language learner learns all of the literal meanings of the words that make up an idiom, it does not ensure that s/he will comprehend the idiom's meaning. As a result, upon encountering an idiomatic term, she or he should not make any instant predictions about its meaning. For example, the idioms *hold one's tongue* has a meaning *to remain silent* and *ups and downs* which stands for *good times and bad times*.

- 3) Idioms' meanings cannot be understood just on their component words.

This trait implies that the meaning of idioms cannot be derived from their literal definitions; hence, the idiom must be learned in its whole. When a foreign student discovers an idiom, he or she should not take it literally as written. It is because the literal meanings of idioms do not correspond to the idiomatic meaning. When she or he explains each word literally, it is impossible to understand.

- 4) Idioms are deviations from a language's typical pattern.

Some idioms have strange patterns from the usual pattern. In other terms, it can be explained that they kind of weird patterns because they do not follow

¹³ Fitria Awaliyah, 'Form and Meaning of The Idiomatic Expressions Found In the Movie Script of Diary of A Wimpy Kid' (thesis, UNNES, 2019), p. 17-18.

the language's grammatical patterns. Here are some examples:

- a) *By and large* means *basically*
 - b) *Put paid to* means *a boss*
- 5) Idioms are set in their forms however in certain circumstances the fixation is relative.

Idioms can be fixed in their shapes under as long as it doesn't change the meaning of implied.

In addition, Baker makes a simple statement about the characteristic of idiom that is "The more complex a statement or phrase is to grasp, and the less tension it makes in a particular context, the more likely it will be recognized as an idiom by a translator."¹⁴

Those explanations of characteristic of idioms from some experts are expected to be easily understood and help English Students to recognize idioms. It is because some students usually use idioms without knowing that they are using idioms.

c. Types of Idioms

Idioms have variety types which can be seen from different structures and forms. There are long ones and short parts. Studying different types of idioms can help us separate them more effectively. In details, there are some different statements from the experts related to the types of idioms that will be discussed in this section, as follows:

First theory is delivered by McCarthy and O'Dell in their book titled *English Idioms in Use*. They combine idioms and divide them based on syntactic classification, as follows:¹⁵

- 1) Verb + object/complement and or adverbial, such as *kill two birds with one stone* which accomplishes two goals with a single action or occurs concurrently.
- 2) Prepositional phrase, for instance *in the blink of an eye* which has meaning in an extremely short time.
- 3) Compound, the example is *a bone of contention* that interprets a subject about which there is disagreement.

¹⁴ M. Baker, *In Other Words: A Course on Transition*, 2nd edn (London: Routledge, 2011), p. 65.

¹⁵ M. McCarthy and Felicity O'Dell, *English Idioms in Use* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2003), p. 06.

- 4) Smile with pattern **as + adjective + as or like + a noun**, for example *as dry as a bone* which means very dry.
- 5) Binominal where the pattern is **word + and + word**, for example is *rough and ready* means crude and lacking sophistication.
- 6) Trinomial where **word + word + and + word** is the pattern, for example *cool and calm* where the meaning are relaxed and in control.
- 7) Whole clause or sentences, such as *to cut a long story short* which interprets to get straight to the point of what one is expressing as soon as possible.

Second theory comes from Fernando theory about type of idioms which is well explained by Siti Haniah in her study.¹⁶ Fernando classifies idioms in three types: pure idioms, semi-idioms and literal idioms. For more explanation will be discussed in following section:

- 1) Pure idiom is a non-literal idiom. It indicates that the meaning of the words cannot relate to the idioms' overall meanings. For example is *I promise I will not spill the beans. I will keep my mouth shut*. The words of Idioms that printed thickly are literal meaning and the literal meaning of the words cannot affect the whole meaning. After all, *the beans* has not any correlation with the beans and the meaning of the idiom is *tell a secret*.
- 2) Semi-idioms consist of one or even more literal components and one with a non-literal meaning that is generally unique. It indicates that the meanings of idioms may be understood by mixing the literal and non-literal meanings of words. For instance is *Don't be angry, I will foot the bill for damage to your car*. The example of this type of idiom is made up of two parts: literal parts and non-literal parts. The literal component is derived from the word **bill**, whose literal meaning is utilized to partially express the idiom's meaning. In this context, the term bill refers to a statement of **fees or charges**. While the term **foot** is read non-literally since it does not add to conveying

¹⁶ Siti Haniah, 'An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie' (thesis, IAIN Surakarta, 2020), p. 20-22.

the idiom's meaning. The phrase *foot the bill* means *pay the costs of anything*.

- 3) Literal idioms have a lower semantic complexity than the other two. Even if one is unfamiliar with certain idioms, they are easy to grasp. This implies that the idioms are actually perceived through the words. There are some examples to this type of idioms, they are *on foot*, *tall* and *beautiful*.

The last theory derives from Boatner and John Gates. They divide type of idioms to 4 groups, as follow:¹⁷

1) Lexemic Idioms

Lexemic idioms are idioms that have anything to do with the word class (part of speech). The phrase is an idiom that relates to a certain form of grammar and is classified as follows:

a) Verbal Idiom (Verbal in Nature)

This is an idiom that has and significant verbs. They are usually utilized in official and casual, spoken and written language.

Example:

- (1) While we're young (as soon as possible)
- (2) Shut your tiny mouth (stop talking)
- (3) Gave up (to surrender)

b) Nominal Idiom

This is an idiom that has and significant noun. This idiom usually appears as a noun phrase.

Example:

- (1) Dumb bunny (stupid)
- (2) Small minds (people who have restricted knowledge)

c) Adjectival Idiom

This is an idiom that has and significant adjective meaning.

Example:

- (1) Brand new (completely new)
- (2) All clear (safe)

¹⁷ Gates J.E. and M.T. Boatner, *A Dictionary of American Idioms*, ed. by Adam Makkai, 4th edn (New York: Barron's, 2004).

d) Adverbial Idiom

This is an idiom that has and significant adverbs.

Example:

- (1) For sure (absolutely)
- (2) All over (in everywhere)

2) Phraseological Idioms

Phraseological idioms or also known as Turn of Phrase idioms are idioms that are phrases and utilized by certain persons or groups in writing or speaking. This idiom differs from others in that it contains more words than the others. This idiom can be revealed in numerous ways in the same language without affecting its meaning by using a slightly different emphasis.

Example:

- a) Don't give yourself so much credit (*jangan salahkan dirimu*)
- b) Live in harmony (*tidakkah kamu lelah dengan hal itu?*)

3) Frozen Idioms

Frozen idioms are idioms that have a restricted frequency. This idiom's concept lies on its uniqueness, i.e. it cannot be paired. If this idiom is paired, the meaning of the idioms will sound weird, and the meaning of the idiom will be lost, until that it cannot be stated as an idiom again.

Example:

- a) Kick the bucket which means meninggal (It is not paired)
- b) Bucket kicked by the pilot means ember *ditendang oleh pilot* (It is paired and it doesn't include as an idiom anymore)

4) Proverbs

Proverbs are sentence fragments that have been frozen in terms of structure, meaning, and function, such that the speaker can only grasp the proverb's meaning by examining it as one. They are short statements that convey advice or warnings about something that most people have encountered.

Example:

- a) Time is money (*waktu adalah uang*)

From all of those different types of idioms that have been stated by some experts, in this research, the researcher identified the data using the classification types of idiom based on M. T. Boatner and John Gates' theory in his book titled *A Dictionary of American Idioms*. In that book, Boatner and Gates classify the types of idioms into 4 types: lexemic idioms (verbal, nominal, adjective, and adverb), phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs.

2. Contextual Meaning

The study of meaning in language is called semantic according to Charles and semantic is a branch of linguistic,¹⁸ which is known as the science that studies the language. Started from studies the meaning of words, how they are formed, even how they evolve, and what causes changes in meaning over the history of language.

English language, which is also known as International Language is used by many people around the world and one word has various meanings seen from different perspectives or views. Therefore, Abdul Chaer explains kinds of meanings in his book. He divides meanings into ten (10) they are lexical, grammatical (contextual), referential and non-referential, denotative and connotative, conceptual, associative, and lexeme meaning.¹⁹

In this research, the researcher only focused on one meaning that is contextual meaning. According to Abdul in his book, grammatical meaning is also known as contextual meaning which refers to meaning that is specific to the circumstance at present or actual meaning. Furthermore, Crowe's opinion about contextual meaning as cited in Khafied Nugrahanto states that contextual meaning is the real meaning of sentences based on the situation without any added form.²⁰

Based on the explanation above, it can be conclude that contextual meaning is the real meaning of sentences that based

¹⁸ Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics*, 1st edn (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 235.

¹⁹ Abdul Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2013), p. 62.

²⁰ Khafied, Nugrahanto, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the "John Wick" Movie' (thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2020), p. 12.

on the situation when the speaker used the sentences. The same sentence that stated in different situation can give that sentence different meaning. For example: “My father hair on her *head* is all white” and “The *headmaster* is having a meeting right now. Do not interrupt him.” These 2 sentences are different in context, so that the phrases have distinct meanings different.

3. Theories of Movies

a. Definition of Movies

Movie is a motion picture that is used for entertainment or as an art form.²¹ Because of the concepts that are poured into the shape of living pictures, a movie not only tells a tale or provides amusement, but it also provides a unique and intriguing artwork. People all throughout the world watch movies as a kind of entertainment or a way to have fun. The movie was watched by many people, ranging from children to old people like grandfathers and grandmothers. Some individuals define enjoyable movies as those that make them laugh, while others define it as those that make them weep or feel terrified. In comparison to broadcast radio and television, movies were the first to become entertainment media from the 1920s until the 1950s, going to the cinema was a popular pastime for Americans.

The evolution of movie history may be traced back for a long time, until it reached at this point. Technology is becoming more complex and improving year by year, and it also delivers effects to movies all around the world. Starting with movie making procedures that need advanced technology, editing process that necessitates a thorough grasp of technology, and movie marketing that necessitates the use of media or massive technology to promote a movie. People used to watch movies in cinema or television. But now, with the increasing of technology, people can download and watch movies online on their smartphone (*streaming*) at home without going out to the cinema.

There are many genres in movies, such as comedy, drama, horror, romance, thriller, animation, action,

²¹ Gary L. Sapp, *Handbook of Moral Development: Models, Processes, Techniques, and Research* (Birmingham: Religious Education Press, 1986).

cartoon, and many more. Zootopia movie is including as an animation movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studio. In addition, Usman and Asnawir classify movies into 10 groups in his books titled *Media Pembelajaran*, they are:²²

- 1) Information movie;
- 2) Drill movie;
- 3) Appreciation movie;
- 4) Documenter movie;
- 5) Recreation movie;
- 6) Episode movie;
- 7) Science movie;
- 8) News movie;
- 9) Industrial movie, and
- 10) Provocation movie.

b. Movies as a Learning Tool

The basis of using a learning tool in teaching and learning process can be found in Qur'an Surah An-Nahl verse 44:

بِالْبَيِّنَاتِ وَالزُّبُرِ وَأَنْزَلْنَا إِلَيْكَ الذِّكْرَ لِتُبَيِّنَ لِلنَّاسِ مَا نُزِّلَ إِلَيْهِمْ وَلَعَلَّهُمْ
يَتَفَكَّرُونَ ﴿٤٤﴾

Translation : “We sent Our Messenger with clear signs and scriptures. And we have sent down to thee to remind that thou mayest explain to mankind that which has been sent down to them, and that they may reflect.”²³

The verse above explains the books that the Muslim life handbook-Alquran- is one of the learning media that Allah revealed to the Prophet Muhammad in order to convey to people the lessons, orders, prohibitions, and life rules that they must pay attention to and follow.²⁴

Movie is not only for entertainment but it also help people who is learning something, so it can be said the role

²² Usman, M. Basyiruddin, and Asnawir, *Media Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Ciputat Pers, 2002), p. 100.

²³ Maulawi Sher 'Ali, *The Holy Qur'an: Arabic Text and English Translation* (UK: Islam International Publisher, 2015), p. 381-382.

²⁴ M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Misbah: Pesan, Kesan, Dan Keserasian Al-Qur'an* (Jakarta: Lentera Hati, 2012), p. 239.

of movies in education field is as a learning tool. It is considered that movies may stimulate children's motivation in learning as what Oemar Hamalik states "*the right movie in the right place at the right time used in the right way.*"²⁵

The following general characteristics contained in the sense of the media as a learning tool are:

- 1) Media as a learning tool has a means of aiding the learning process both inside and outside the classroom.
- 2) Media as a learning tool is employed in the context of teacher-student communication and interaction during the teaching and learning process.
- 3) Media as a learning tool has a physical understanding known as hardware (hardware), which is a tangible item that can be seen or handled using the five senses.
- 4) Media as a learning tool contains a non-physical understanding known as software (software), which is the message content included in the hardware that you wish to impart to pupils.

c. Advantages Using Movies as a Learning Tool

The advantages of using movies as a learning tool is stated by Usman and Asnawir, they are:²⁶

- 1) A movie can describe a process, such as a process how to get a scholarship.
- 2) May provide the sensation of space and time.
- 3) The representation is three-dimensional.
- 4) The sound created can cause reality in the image in the form of pure expression
- 5) The audiences are able to see and hear the voice of the speaker or character in a movie, in order to make the teaching and learning process interesting.
- 6) If the movie is colored, the audience will enjoy the movie.
- 7) A movie can describe science theory and animation.

²⁵ Oemar Hamalik, *Media Pendidikan* (Bandung: Penerbit Alumni, 1985), p. 104.

²⁶ Usman, M. Basyiruddin, and Asnawir, *Media Pendidikan* (Jakarta: Ciputat Pers, 2002), p. 196.

d. **Disadvantages Using Movies as a Learning Tool**

There are also some by using a movie as a learning tool that derives from Usman and Asnawir, as follows:²⁷

- 1) Audiences will never catch the story line if the movie is too fast.
- 2) A not cannot be inserted in a movie.
- 3) Do not stop the movie in the middle of the scene, or audience will get confused.
- 4) Costly movie production and equipment.

4. **Zootopia Movie**

a. **Synopsis of Zootopia Movie**

Zootopia is an American movie that released on 2016 produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. Byron Howard and Rich Moore were the directors of this movie, as well as produced by Clark Spencer telling about the effort of a female rabbit police officer to solve the mystery of missing mammalian animals in Zootopia, with the help of a fox who becomes her partner in police officer in the end.

The story begins by a female rabbit named Judy Hopps (hereinafter called Hopps, Officer Hopps) who aspires to become a police officer, but she was underestimated by a fox named Gideon Grey and Hopps's parents because there was never a rabbit who became a police officer. However, Hopps's confidence and courage inspired her to reach her goals no matter what until it resulted in her graduating with the greatest title and she could be the first bunny cop. On her first day of work as a police officer, Hopps gets a job to be a parking enforcement officer by Chief Bogo (a cape buffalo) instead of investigating the 14 missing mammals. Hopps keeps doing her duty even though she is a little disappointed. While she was doing her duty, Hopps is hustled by 2 foxes named Nick Wilde and Finnick who pretended to be Nick's son.

The next day, Hopps arrests a weasel who robbed Midnicampum Holichithias (a crocus varietal) named Duke Weaselton but Chief Bogo reprimands her because

²⁷ Usman, M. Basyiruddin and Asnawir, *Media Pendidikan*, (South Jakarta: Ciputat Pers, 2002), p. 96.

Hopps abandoned her post. At the same time, Mrs. Otterton reports that her husband has been missing for 10 days, Emmitt Otterton. Chief Bogo refuses to investigate the case, but Hopps volunteers herself and Chief Bogo only gives her 48 hours to find Mr. Otterton and if she strikes out, she resign. Hopps begins her investigation by reviewing the case file, which is too short to be called a case. Hopps eventually discovers a clue relating to Nick and asks him to collaborate in finding Mr. Otterton, which Nick reluctantly accepts.

The first place to go in the investigation is the Club Naturalist, then to the Department of Mammalian Vehicles, finally found a hint that lead them to the city of Tundra and meeting with Mr. Big and a Jaguar named Manchas to investigate the case. Suddenly Manchas turns “savage” and chase Hopps and Nick. Hopps and Nick sought to avoid and protect one other until Hopps finally asked for assistance from other police officers. When Chief Bogo and the other police officers arrive, the Jaguar is vanished. Chief Bogo thinks Hopps and Nick lie and commands Hopps to give up. Seeing it, Nick tells Bogo that she has another 10 hours to solve the case.

Hopps and Nick discover the next clue, which lead them to Cliffside, which is guarded by wolves. Hopps and Nick are able to access Cliffside and discovered 14 mammals that had vanished along with Mrs. Otterton’s husband and Manchas. It comes out that the Mayor of Lionheart has been hiding all of the missing mammalian species. Finally, Hopps and Nick attempted to flee the scene and reported it to Chief Bogo.

Hopps finally able to solve the case and she is invited to do a press conference. Nick who is watching Hopps leaves angrily because Hopps claims in her press conference that all predatory animals (including a fox) return to their primitive life and become savage. Not only Nick who feels disappointed, but the animals that live in Zootopia also feel worried about each other, Hopps ruins the world and she cannot make the world be a better place like what she always says. Hopps feels guilty and she quits from her job and back to her hometown. She sells carrots helping her parents.

Hopps realizes that the cause of night howlers is from the flowers that make the predators go savage that Duke Weaselton stole from a flower shop. She learns that from her childhood friend, Gideon Grey and her parents. Hopps goes to Zootopia right away to meet Nick and she wants to apologize to Nick. Finally, Nicholas forgives and agrees to assist Hopps with the investigation. They try to find Duke Weaselton for more information and he says he steals the night howler bulbs from a sheep named Doug. Hopps and Nick finally find Doug in the hidden lab creating the night howlers to be injected at predators so that they can go savage.

It turns out that the Mayor of Bellwether is masterminding the savage attacks that have plagued Zootopia of late, because the Mayor of Bellwether does not want the prey animal always be degraded by predatory animals. Hopps and Nicholas are able to obtain the herb and the Mayor of Bellwether is arrested. Finally, Zootopia becomes a beautiful city where everyone can get along and anyone can be anything, a peaceful metropolis where predators and prey animals can cohabit. Eventually, Nicholas (Nick) joins as a police officer and becomes Hopps's partner.

b. The Character on Zootopia Movie

- 1) Judy Hopps is a European rabbit.
- 2) Nick Wilde is a red fox.
- 3) Flash is a sloth.
- 4) Chief Bogo is a cape buffalo.
- 5) Assistant Mayor Dawn Bellweather is a domestic sheep.
- 6) Mayor Lionheart is a lion.
- 7) Benjamin Clawhauser is a cheetah.
- 8) Stu Hopps is a European rabbit (Hopps's father).
- 9) Bonnie Hopps is a European rabbit (Hopps's mother).
- 10) Gideon grey is a fox.
- 11) Duke Weaselton is a least weasel.
- 12) Mr. Big is an arctic shrew.
- 13) Yas is a domestic yax.

B. Review of Previous Study

This section, the researcher will discuss the previous studies related to this study that are identified as all the previous researches

that have tackled the topic in which the researcher is digging through discussion and studying. There are 3 previous study related to research, as follows:

1. Siti Haniah (163221228), **An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in The Freedom Writers Movie**, a Thesis in English Language Education of Cultures and Languages faculty The State Islamic Institute of Surakarta, 2020.²⁸ Her study used descriptive qualitative method by focusing on the types of idiomatic expression and the contextual meaning of idioms in Freedom Writers movie. She used a theory from Fernando to analyze the data and her result showed there were 89 idioms in the Movie and she categorized the idioms based on the Fernando's theory which divides the types of idioms into 3 types. Furthermore, she studied about the contextual meaning of idioms found in the movie and she found out there were 30 idioms which translated in context.

Her study and this study have something in common that is studying about the types of idiomatic expression in a movie. However, both researchers also have difference based on the theory used, where Siti used Fernando's theory and the researcher used Boatner and Gates' theory.

2. Khafied Nugrahanto (201610100311043) in his study titled **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression in the "John Wick" Movie**, a Thesis in English Language Education Department faculty of Teacher and Training Education Univeristy of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2020.²⁹ Khafied used qualitative and descriptive method, where the instrument was from the dialog text of the movie. He used a theory from Ball that divided idioms into 4 types they are ordinary grammar usage, allusive expression, conventional phrase and phrasal verbs. The result showed there were 15 data found in the movie. Moreover, he analyzes the meaning of idiom as well.

The similarity between his study and this study lies on the object of study that is a study of idiomatic expression in a movie. He also implied that some of the idioms he found include harsh words. While the difference between two researches is the researcher classified idioms found into their

²⁸ Siti Haniah, 'An Analysis of English Idiomatic Expression in the Freedom Writers Movie' (thesis, IAIN Surakarta, 2020).

²⁹ Khafied Nugrahanto, 'An Analysis Of Idiomatic Expressions In The "John Wick" Movie' (thesis, University of Muhammadiyah Malang, 2020).

group of types by using Boatner and Gates theory and explain the meanings of each idioms in Zootopia movie. Whereas Khafied used a theory in his study from Ball and he explain the meaning of each idioms.

3. Muhammad Ilham Subkhan (133411009), **An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie**, a Thesis in English Education Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Walisongo State Islamic University, 2018.³⁰ His study was conducted using descriptive qualitative method and he was focusing on the types of idiom from McCarthy and O'dell and the types of meaning. His result of study showed there were 35 idioms in the movie and dominated by fixed statement type. Moreover, he studied the types of meaning as well by using Leech's theory and he found 4 types from 7 types of meaning, they were conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, idiomatic expression with social meaning, and idiomatic expression with affective meaning.

The similarity and the difference are in the topic and the focus of study. Where his topic is about idiom and the researcher topic is also idiom. He chose American Sniper movie to be researched while the researcher chose animated movie entitled Zootopia movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios.

4. Fikriya Choiruna Buditama (141214172), **An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expressions Found in the Inside Out Movie**, a Thesis in Language and Arts Education Faculty of Teachers Training and Education Sanata Dharma University, 2018.³¹ The study method that she used was qualitative and she gathered data with document analysis. She focused on the types of idioms and the strategy used to translate the idiomatic expression in Inside Out movie. She found out, there are 465 idioms, where 43.4% was categorized as English Phrasal Compound type according to Hockett's Theory. Moreover, the whole translation script from English script to Indonesian subtitle is acceptable with 95.1 % based on Baker's theory.

The similarity from her study and this study lies on the same movie that produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios

³⁰ M. Ilham Subkhan, 'An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found on American Sniper Movie' (thesis, Walisongo Repository, 2018).

³¹ Fikriya C. Buditama, 'An Analysis of The Translation of Idiomatic Expression in The Inside Out Movie' (thesis, Sanata Dharma University, 2018).

and categorizing the types of idioms by using different theory. She studied the strategy used to translate the idiom while this study gave explanation of the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expression.

C. Theoretical Framework

To prevent misinterpretation in this study, the theory concept must be operational as a benchmark. In the Zootopia movie, the concept of operational is used to provide an explanation of the concept of the idiomatic expressions theory.

The first question was answered using Boatner and Gates’ theory that divides idioms into 4 types, they are: lexemic idioms, phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs. The second question, where the researcher explained the contextual meaning of idiom by using 3 idiom dictionaries, they are the 4th edition of American idiom Dictionary by Boatner, Gates and Adam Makkai Dictionary (2004), NTC’s English Idiom Dictionary by Richard and Betty (1998), and online web dictionary *thefreedictionary*.

Picture 2.1
Theoretical Framework

