The Analysis Contextual Meaning of Idiomatic Expression in Elemental: *Forces of Nature* Movie

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Abstract

This research conducted to analyzed categories of contextual meaning of idomatic expression in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie. The objectives of the study were: To find out the types of idiomatic expression in film Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie and to know contextual meaning of idomatic expression in script Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie.

This research uses descriptive qualitative method. The object of this study was the contextual meaning of idiomatic expression in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie. In analyzing the data, the researcher did some steps. The first step of collecting data is download the movie script of Elemental: forces of nature movie, and then watch a movie and read every contextual meaning of idiomatic expression in the movie Elemental: Forces of Nature. Choose the types on contextual meaning of idiomatic expression. And then Find messages from contextual meaning of idiomatic expression, the researcher used the Soegiono theory. As a result of this study contextual meaning of idiomatic expression in Elemental forces of nature such as simile, phrasal verb, metaphorical, culture and historical and this movie and the dominant idiomatic expression is phrasal verb idiom.

Keywords: Contextual Meaning, Idomatic Expression, Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie.

Introduction

Everyone usually likes to interact with others using language to communicate. Language is a structured communication system. Language has two systems that can be used, not only using the spoken system but also using the written system. Some people choose to use spoken media to express ideas and thoughts. Some people prefer to use written communication to indicate their specific purpose. Good social interaction for daily communication is always liked by others through language facilitation.

Communicate by using one word, one meaning when they talk to other people can lead to what can't be understood. Incorrect understanding of meaning can lead to misunderstandings since words' meanings can be understood in more ways than only their lexical meaning.. "Contextual meaning is the meaning of a lexeme or word inside a context" (Sri, 2022). Meanwhile idiomatic expressions are idiomatic expressions with a group of words or phrases that have a special meaning that is different from the literal or literal meaning of the words that make up the expression. These expressions are a common part of everyday language and certain cultures, and cannot be taken literally when the individual words are looked at in isolation. Idioms requires knowledge of the relevant cultural context. idioms carry cultural and historical meanings that have developed from their widespread and repeated use in

everyday communication. The use of idiomatic expressions is not only limited to everyday conversations but can also be found in various literary works, including films.

Literature Review

Contextual meaning is words that have set meanings, and these meanings tend to stand independent of the context in which they are used (Asmin, 2019). And according to Lyons (1984:143), context has an important role in determining the meaning of words according to the situation in which they are used. Meanwhile, according to (*English Language Education Study Program Universitas Cokroaminoto Palopo Ethical Lingua*, 2017), it says that context is an interrelated situation in which something exists or occurs. context is limited by the simple statement that the speaker is not trying to optimize his interpretation or calculations. Information that suggests the kind of use a linguistic element might be put to in its social setting is known as contextual meaning. Contextual meaning, as the name suggests, is the meaning that words have in relation to the context in which they are used.

The term "idiom" comes from the Greek *"idiooma"* which means used as a specialty, Idioms are fixed expression whose meaning is not compositional but rather must be learned as a whole unit, such as kick the bucket meaning 'to die' (Fromkin,2014:176). idioms have 3 characteristics such as: "The first characteristic is that the meaning of an idiom is not a function of the composition of its constituents. The second is that idioms have literal equivalents but their expressions should not be interpreted literally. Third, the idiom is institutionalized (Pratama & Damara, 2018). Idiomatic expressions are phrases that have different meanings from individual words(Fina Amalia Masri et al., 2022). According to Badger, n.d.   Here are some common types of idiomatic expressions, along with examples and sources you can refer to:

Simile idiom

These idiomatic expressions use the words to contrast one thing or activity with another "like" or "as." For example, the expression "like son like father" describes the similarity between two objects by comparing a child imitates like his father.

Example:

- As cute as a kitten
- As cold as ice

Phrasal verbs idiom

These idiomatic expressions become verbs. They typically include one or more separate verbs and prepositions, which when combined in a sentence function as a single verb. For example, the phrasal verb "to get away with" is used to mean "avoid punishment" as in the sentence, "She will get away with stealing that car."

Example

- Blow up
- Check in

Metaphorical idiom

The metaphorical idiom is a phrase that ordinarily designates one thing is inferred to another, making an implicit comparison (Fina Amalia Masri et al., 2022). It contrasts two instances, things, or deeds. However, metaphor-based idioms do not use the words. "like" or "as" to connect the two ideas. For example, a "carrot and stick method," is used as a synonym for a forced technique. It makes a comparison between the current predicament to the tactic of attracting obstinate horses or mules by dangling carrots in front of them and poking them with sticks behind.

Example:

- He has the heart of a lion

- You are the sun in my sky

Aphorisms idiom

Aphorisms are idiomatic phrases used to impart knowledge or morality. Informally, they are also refer called "sayings," widely read books, famous speeches or other texts. They are composed of succinct, simple-to-remember statements that express important philosophical concepts.

Example:

- A person who never make a mistake never tried anything new. (Albert Einstein)

- Yesterday is but today's memory, and tomorrow is today's dream. (Khalil Gibran)

Cultural and Historical Idiom

These informal language phrases refer to significant historical persons and events. They are unique to particular cultures.

Example:

"John Hancock" refers to signing something in the US. This phrase refers to John Hancock, one of the Declaration of Independence's signers, whose signature is among its largest and most recognizable.

"Honest Abe." The 16th president of the United States, Abraham Lincoln, is referenced in this phrase for his reputed honesty.

Movie

The movie" is a term often used as a synonym for "film". This term is more commonly used in the United States and some other countries. In simple terms, "movie" refers to an audiovisual work consisting of moving images and sound shown in a cinema or through other media, such as DVD, Blu-ray, or streaming platforms. The term "movie" comes from "moving picture", which refers to the film's ability to create the illusion of movement from a series of still images played sequentially. According to Nurgiantoro (2007:40), the film is a valuable work of art and cultural product because it aims to provide entertainment for the audience and inner satisfaction. In everyday contexts, "movie" is often used to describe entertainment films released in theatre, including drama, comedy, action films, adventure, science fiction, horror, and other genres.

Method

Research Design

In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative method because the data are form of word or written language The data collection method is the most important step in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Harbi, 2023).

Data source

The researcher focuses on analysing dialogues that use idiomatic language and messages from films. Researchers found this idiom as a source of data taken from https: //tv.lk21official.shop/. On this website, we can find any movie we want, especially movies from Elemental: forces of Nature.

Data collection and Data analysis

The data collection method is the most important because the main purpose of research is to obtain data (Sugiyono: 2013: 308). There are two ways to collect data. That is the interactive way and the non-interactive way. The interactive method consists of interviews, observation, and focus group discussions. While the non-interactive method consists of questionnaires, documents, and non-participants. Based on the data sources in this study, I used a non-interactive way to collect data. The non-interactive way is contextual meaning of idomatic expression and messages in the film.According to Arikunto (1990:321) research documents are obtaining data about cases or variables such as notes, transcripts, books, magazines, etc.

Finding and Discussion

Research Findings Types Idiomatic Expression and Contextual Meaning

No.	Types Of Idiomatic Expression	Sub Total
1.	Simile idiom	2
2.	Phrasal verb idiom	18
3.	Metaphorical idiom	11
4.	Aphorisms idiom	0
5.	Cultural and Historical idiom	3
	Total	34

Based on Table there are 34 data found in idiomatic expressions as the main character of the movie. it was found idiomatic expression in Elemental: Forces of Nature movie. 4 types of idiomatic expressions were found there are; simile idiom, phrasal verb idiom, metaphorical idiom, and cultural and historical idiom.

Simile found only 3 data because in every conversation he rarely uses comparisons (as or like) these expressions are only used when he wants to compare something, the second phrasal verb idioms were found, there were 18 data idioms. This means that almost every

daily conversation uses phrasal verbs as sentence connectors, The third metaphorical found 11 sentences using sentences with different meanings or figurative sentences to express something that was happening at that time or according to the context. The last cultural and historical finding is that 3 data idioms are usually only used on important days or figures. It happens when the speaker declares her conditions of the time. It is explained as follow:

Simile idioms

Data 1

No	Idiom	Type Idiomatic Expression
1.	As quick as me	Simile idiom
2.	As long as everything	Simile idiom

The description contextual meaning of idiomatic expression analysis:
1. Script: I mean, it probably won't be **as quick as me** to deliver.
   [Dialogue occurs while being gathered in the shop. ember father teases ember so he can beat the record when delivering customer ordered goods]
   Contextual meaning: **provide motivation**
2. Script: **as long as everything** is fine, I will go to deliver some order
   [Ember wants to leave the store immediately to go for a walk with Wade]

   Contextual meaning: **feel good**

Phrasal verb idiom

Data 2

No	Idiomatic expression	Type idiomatic expression
1.	Watch out	Phrasal verb idiom
2.	Calm down	Phrasal verb idiom

The description contextual meaning of idiomatic expression analysis:
1. Script: **watch out**, flame! It's water.
   [The dialog between Bernie and cinder. They are on the train and suddenly Cinder (fire element) accidentally touches the water element and makes Cinder's body ache so that it makes angry Cinder's husband named Bernie.]
   contextual meaning: **to be more careful, warning.**
2. Script: what just happened? Why did you lose your temper? **Calm down.**
   [The dialogue between Bernie and ember, Bernie is advising ember because ember can't hold back his emotions when dealing with customers].
   contextual meaning: **to be able to control emotions, calm and not reckless.**

Metaphorical Idioms

Data 3

No	Idiomatic expression	Type idiom expression
1.	Take the free piece	Metaphorical idiom

2.	Its wasn't crunchy	Metaphorical idiom

The description contextual meaning of idiomatic expression analysis:
1. Script: I'll **take the free piece**
   [The dialog Incident when ember serves a customer for the first time]
   Contextual meaning: **fireworks for free.**
2. Script: **it wasn't crunchy**
   [the dialog occurs while the ember is cursing at the customer]
   Contextual meaning: **annoying customers.**

Cultural and historical idiom

Data 4

No	Idiomatic expression	Type Idomatic expression
1.	Burn brillianty	Cultural and historical idiom
2.	Triota truck	Cultural and historical idiom

The description contextual meaning of idiomatic expression analysis:
1. Scrips: our blue flame preserves our traditions it gives us the strength to **burn brilliantly**, how far do I burn?
   [dialogue takes place in the store as well as the residence. and Bernie explained to the bucket about the history of the blue fire as a symbol of power for the fire element family]
   Contextual meaning: So that amber will someday be able and worthy to guard the blue fire
2. Scrips: **Triota truck.** Get out of the way!
   [when the emberr is delivering customer orders]
   Contextual meaning: Encourager local language.

The contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie.

Based on Table 4.01 above, there are 34 data found in the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie. There are simile idioms, phrasal verb idioms, metaphorical, cultural and historical. The data shown simile idioms is a comparison (as or like). Phrasal verb idioms as connecting verb sentences. metaphorical realized is a figurative language. A cultural and historical idiom is a even or important figure. It is explained as follows:

Simile idioms, it is realized because in the discussion of the film Elemental: Forces Of nature movie, there are 3 idioms found, similes are usually found in everyday conversation using comparative sentences (as or like), and listeners sometimes hear comparative sentences (as or like) is very related in daily conversation.

One of the similes is a sentence (as quick as me) that is found in the dialogue. Because in this dialogue, Burnie wants to motivate Ember to work as hard as he does. And without realizing it, it is an indirect message to the audience to always try.

Phrasal verb idiom is realized because the speaker commits acts as a verb in the sentence. Verbs were found in almost all of the dialogues, found 18 idioms and the speaker realized in

the form of threatening as showed in the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions one of them sentences one of them (**watch out**, flame! It's water). *[The dialog between Bernie and cinder. They are on the train and suddenly Cinder (fire element) accidentally touches the water element and makes Cinder's body ache so that it makes angry Cinder's husband named Bernie*] and then contextual meaning: to be more careful, warning.

The metaphorical idiom is an idiom of figurative language or a sentence which, when interpreted, is different from the original sentence. Usually, this sentence is often found in an area or group, which is usually used for generations. And metaphorical found as many as 11 in the film Elemental. One of them is in dialogue **"it wasn't crunchy"** *[the dialog occurs while the ember is cursing at the customer]* Contextual meaning: annoying customers, angry.

Cultural and historical idioms of important events or important figures according to the area, usually these sentences are found on certain days and are usually used by important figures or events. In this idiom found there are 3 important events. "Our blue flame preserves our traditions it gives us the strength to **burn brilliantly**, how far do I burn*?" [dialogue takes place in the store as well as the residence. and Bernie explained to the bucket about the history of the blue fire as a symbol of power for the fire element family].* Contextual meaning; So that amber will someday be able and worthy to guard the blue fire.

DISCUSSION

The types of Idiomatic Expression are Found in Elemental: Forces Of Nature Movie classified into five that analyzed by the researcher.
  a. Simile idiom
      In the film elemental: forces of nature contain simile idioms. And in the film, there are several dialogues that express or use comparisons of simile idioms. There are 3 simile idioms found.
  b. Phasal verb idiom
      Elemental: force of nature movie in films tends to use more idiomatic phrasal verbs than other types of speech acts. Elementals use representatives to represent situations or conditions that are usually used in everyday life. And found there are 18 idioms phrasal verb idioms.
  c. Metaphorical idiom

      In this case Elemental uses these idioms because it wants to show that in everyday language there are many pronunciations or sentences but the meaning is different. there are 11 metaphorical idioms found.
  d. Cultural and Historical idiom

      Cultural and historical are also found in this analysis. Because in film language cannot be separated from important events in this analysis it is found that there are.

How the Contextual meaning realized in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie.

Based on the explanation above, there are four types of contextual meaning idiomatic expression performed by elemental in her idioms. They are simile idioms, phrasal verb idioms, metaphorical idioms, cultural and historical.

Simile realized in that movie by expressing comparisons (as or like) that are sometimes found in conversation. Phrasal verb idiom realized by expressing function as verbs. They usually contain one or more individual verbs and prepositions. metaphorical realized by

expressin phrase that ordinarily designates one thing is inferred to another, making an implicit comparison. Cultural and historical realized by expressing when a something important day or the person important. There were several reasons how contextual meaning in the main character's dialogue.

The first reason is that Elemental, the main character, wants to notify everyone about what she accomplished. The second reason is that she wants the listener to act in the way she intends. The third reason is that she wishes to communicate her gratitude and greeting to the listener. The fourth reason is that she wants to make a commitment and a promise about what she will do. The final one is because she wants to be certain that the listener will understand what she has to say.

This shows us that the different types of idiomatic expression realized by the main character help viewers or hearer understand better her situation and feelings while interacting with other characters in the movie. Her contextual meaning support the movie come to life to viewers or hearer who watch it.

From the result above, the types of idiomatic expression are realized in the main character's dialogue in Elemental: Forces of Nature Movie. The use movie as media or authentic learning in the digital era is the good ways for teaching students or foreign speaker about lexical study especially speech acts, both for learning and as a springboard for language in communicating. It's make the viewer's more easily in interpreting the messages of the idiom. The researcher hopes it can be applying in daily life when we are communicating with other.

Conclusion

Research will identify five types of idioms namely Simile idioms, Phrasal Verbs idioms, Metaphors idioms, aphorisms idioms, Culture, and history. How ever in this study only four idioms were found. The types are Simile idioms, Phrasal Verbs idioms, Metaphors idioms, Cultural and historical idioms.

The number of idiomatic expressions used in the film script is 34 idioms, based on the types of idiomatic expressions found 2 similes idioms, the most common phrasal verbs or the ones most used in film conversations are 18 idioms. Metaphoral ware only found in 11 idioms, culture and historical found 3 idioms

Referring to the second research problem, most of the expressions contained in the film script are idiomatic. Elemental: forces of nature are the meanings that are generally used in idioms. There are 34 idioms where the meaning is based on context. It can be said that in understanding the meaning of an idiom, apart from looking at the original meaning, one also needs to look at the context in which the idiom is said/pronounced. So, it is proven that meaning has a close relationship with its context.

Suggestions

Readers of this study should have a greater comprehension of the contextual meaning of the idiomatic idioms employed if they are interested in the same fields of study, such as semantics and pragmatics. So that people can fully comprehend the idiomatic idioms that are frequently employed, particularly in literary works like movies. And for English Department students, This research is intended to serve as a useful guide for those interested in learning more about literary works, particularly movies. The researcher advises English-language learners to watch movies in order to learn idiomatic terms.

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