VOCABULARY ENRICHMENT ON IDIOMS USED IN *CARS 3* MOVIE AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO TEACHING ENGLISH

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Abstract

This research entitled "Vocabulary Enrichment on Idioms Used in Cars 3 Movie and its Contribution to Teaching English" is aimed to find out the types of idioms, meaning of idiom in the Cars 3 movie, and the contribution itself in teaching English. The research used qualitative research. The data of this research is the transcript of Cars 3 movie. The data were analyzed by classifying the idioms in the Cars 3 movie, identifying the forms of idioms, finding out the meaning of idioms and drawing the conclusion. The result of this research shows that there are 47 types of idioms in Cars 3 movie. There are three similes, two binomials, seven euphemisms, five proverbs, one cliché, 28 fixed statements, and one other language are included.

Keywords: Idioms, Vocabulary, Cars 3

Introduction

Language is the most effective tool for expressing thoughts, emotions, intentions and goals to others. There are various languages, including our everyday language or our official language, Indonesian. The purpose of language as a way of communication is for communication to have a significant influence on human life. In addition, language as a communication tool is also a means to facilitate interaction with fellow individuals. Communication is a human activity that allows people to communicate with each other. Humans can produce expressions or utterances that influence actions when speaking. The interaction will not be effective if some of the communications that are spoken or conveyed are not approved or appreciated by the other person.

To be able to interact properly, you can use various languages, such as Indonesian or English. English is a world language spoken in many places around the world. English is used to interact with foreigners or native speakers. But not only that, but English is also very popular in our visual senses, such as being used in Songs, Movies, Comics, and Languages on smartphones, to listening to discussions in English directly.

To make it simpler when using English, we must comprehend the meaning and broaden our vocabulary. For instance, to speak or write clearly and accurately, we need to understand a variety of vocabulary. In some cases, some people only understand some vocabulary, even though they are still stiff due to a lack of vocabulary. So not many people confidently express themselves using English. One must realize vocabulary to facilitate communication in social interactions. Vocabulary is a collection of words owned by a person or a part of a particular language. A person's vocabulary is defined as the collection of all the words that the person understands or all the words that the person is likely to use to construct sentences.

Vocabulary is divided into two parts. The first is active vocabulary, and the second is passive vocabulary. Active vocabulary is a word that is ready to be used because it is often used in life to be understood by the listener or speaker. Then passive vocabulary is a vocabulary that understood by some people or certain circles. For example, chat about the race, religion, or profession of someone different from us. Both are also often used in everyday life. It is just that active vocabulary is easier to understand as long as you still have the same language. To facilitate this communication by using vocabulary, we can also enrich vocabulary using idioms.

Idioms are combinations of words, constructions, word groups, language units, and others because the idiom form is a combination of words and a combination of two or more words. The combination of these words forms a that has a new meaning.

To communicate to be more varied, you must have a good and correct vocabulary. However, ways to enrich vocabulary can be found and done anywhere. For example, we communicate with someone, listen to music, read novels or story books, and watch movies. The use of idioms can be found in movies. An example is the film *Cars 3*. *Cars 3* is an American animated comedy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The *Cars 3* is the successor to the films *Cars* (2006) and *Cars 2* (2011). The film directed by Brian Fee. *Cars 3* was released on June 16, 2017 and premiered in Indonesia on August 16, 2017. In this film, many idioms are used it is because many films produced from abroad have a more complex and varied language. Then this can be a medium to enrich vocabulary by using idioms through film. Based on the background above, the writer chose the film as research data because there are many uses of idioms for learning to increase vocabulary in this study. So, the writer chose the title "Vocabulary Enrichment on Idioms Used in *Cars 3* Movie and its Contribution to Teaching English."

The research topic was chosen for the following reasons:
1. The idiom is very efficient to increase vocabulary that can facilitate interaction.
2. People can learn English easily by watching a movie.
Statements of the problem:
1. What idioms are used in *Cars 3* movie to enrich vocabulary?
2. What the meaning of the idioms found in *Cars 3* movie?
3. What are the contributions of learning idioms in *Cars 3* movie to teaching English?
Objectives of the study:
1. What idioms are used in *Cars 3* movie to enrich vocabulary?
2. What the meaning of the idioms found in *Cars 3* movie?
3. What are the contributions of learning idioms in *Cars 3* movie to teaching English?

Literature Review
1. Vocabulary
Some experts define terminology in a variety of ways. According to Vossoughi (2009:1), vocabulary is one component of language that should be learned and taught. Furthermore, word vocabulary is a tool that we use to think, convey thoughts and feelings, and learn about the world. It is believed that humans employ vocabulary as the fundamental understanding of learning a language in order to communicate and engage with one another in their daily lives.

Based on Napa (in Badingatussalamah, 2013:2) vocabulary is the component of language, and no language exists without words. Meanwhile, according to Hornby (in Wakidah, 2013:1), vocabulary is the total quantity of words in a language.

According to the definitions above, vocabulary is all the words in a language that improve one's linguistic skills. Because mastering a language is impossible without vocabulary, and mastery of vocabulary is a must for learning English.

2. Idioms
All languages have phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literally; even if you know

the meaning of all the words in a phrase and understand the grammar completely, the meaning of such phrases may be still confusing or misleading (Liontas, 2006). Idioms exist in all languages and they constitute an integral part of the linguistic system of individuals. The use of idioms is so widespread that their understanding is essential to successful communication (Cooper, 1999). A considerable body of research affirms that a strong knowledge of idioms will help language learners to be better speakers and negotiators and they will bein a better position to use their knowledge inappropriate contexts (e.g., Alexander, 1987; Cooper,1998; Fernando, 1996; Fotovatnia & Khaki, 2012;Gibbs, 1992; Liontas, 2006). Learning idioms has always been a major problem for foreign language learners. Any foreign language learner should know that idioms are essential and their misunderstanding leads to a feeling of insecurity (Dixon, 1994). The assimilation of idiom instruction strategies into the lesson plans of language teachers seems to be indispensable; however, the process might be challenging or ineffective for some learners or teachers because it does not serve to the attainment of final educational objectives (Wu,2003). The answer of whether knowing only the literal meaning of the idioms will enable language learners to extend that literal meaning to figurative sense in general reading is yet to be know

While according to McCarthy and O'Dell define idioms are expressions that have unclear meanings from individual words, which means that the meaning of idioms cannot be interpreted word for word. For example, the idiom drives someone round the bend means to make someone angry or frustrated, but if interpreted word for word it means to push someone around a corner. Then we cannot interpret idioms just by looking at the words.

McCarthy and O'Dell argue that idioms are divided into seven types. There are:
a. Simile
Simile is a type of idiom that always involve the words as or like.
b. Binomials
Binomials are types of idiom in which two words are connected by a and. The formula adj + and + adj.
c. Euphemism
This idiom that used to avoid harsh or offensive words.
d. Proverbs
This idiom usually used to give and advice or warnings.
e. Cliché
Cliché is idiom expressions that are used in every situation to comment.
f.Fix Statement
This idiom that always you heard and used in everyday situation.
g. Other
This idiom that from other language like France or Italian.

3. Movie
One of the visual aids that can be utilized in a writing lesson is a movie. It makes lessons more enjoyable. It can also be used to create a clearer setting for writing classes, where students are enthusiastic about the teaching-learning process.

According to Hornby (2006:950) define a movie as a series of moving pictures recorded with sound that tells a story and is shown at a cinema or movie.

The term of "movie" or "film" refers to individual motion movies, the field of movie as an art form, and the motion picture industry. Movies are made by either recording images from the outside world with cameras or producing images with animation techniques or special effects.

In film or movie theory, genre relates to the principal method of categorizing movies; setting, mood, and format are the three basic characteristics used to describe movie genre. The setting is defined as the place of the film. The emotional charge carried throughout the film is referred to as its mood. The film may have also been shot with specialized equipment or presented in a specific manner

or format. The purpose of a film or a movie is to educate, entertain, and inspire the reader's international language. People can learn about history, science, and human behavior from a movie or film.

In fact, a movie can serve a variety of functions for students of varying levels of proficiency. It can provide instances of authentic language use in a constrained environment for beginning learners. For advanced pupils, movies can give diversity, interest, stimulation, and assistance in maintaining motivation.

Method

In this research, the researcher employs descriptive research. According to Creswell (2009), The object of this research is the script from *Cars 3* Movie. The purpose of this study is to examine the idioms from the film. While The data of this study was taken from dialogue transcript *Cars 3* Movie. Data collection in this study the writer found the script of *Cars 3* Movie, then selected the idoms based on dialogue transcript of *Cars 3*, and then identifies the idioms realized on the dialogue transcript of *Cars 3* movie. Finally describes the idioms from dialogue transcript of *Cars 3* movie.

Findings and Discussion

The examination of the idioms employed in the *Cars 3* film is explained by these findings. The data analysis is concentrated on the *Cars 3* movie's dialogue transcript. The following section is a presentation of the study's findings:

1. The idiom are used in dialogue transcript of *Cars 3* movie.

The researcher uses McCharty & O'Dell's theory to analyze dialogue transcript of *Cars 3* movie. The writer found several classes of types idioms in dialogue transcript of *Cars 3* movie. The researcher serves the data in the table.

Table 1. Total the types of idioms in Cars 3 movie.

No	Types of idioms	Frequent
1.	Simile	3
2.	Binomials	2
3.	Euphemism	7
4.	Cliché'	1
5.	Fixed Statement	28
6.	Other language	1
7.	Proverbs	5
Total		47

The conversation transcript from the *Cars 3* movie contains a variety of idioms, as can be seen in the table above. 47 different types of idioms were detected in the dialogue transcript. Three similes, two binomials, seven euphemisms, five proverbs, one cliché, 28 fixed statements, and one other language are included. The examination of the various idioms in the *Cars 3* movie yielded the following results:

Table 2. The example types of idioms in Cars 3 movie.

No	Types of idioms	Examples	Meaning
1.	Simile	a) *It's just like being on a real track*, so put your hours in. b) Cruz, thank you for the old-man training. *As crazy as it way*. (scene 32:11) c) Yeah. You still need me help. *You're brittle like a fossil*. (scene 38.10)	a) Describes if someone or something is on the right track, they act or move forward in a way that is likely to lead to success. b) Usually people use this phrase when they want to express how unbelievable something was. c) Informal humorous an old person, especially one who will no accept new idieas.
2.	Binomials	a) They were bigger and *stronger and so….confident*. b) That's it. *Nice and straight.* (scene 1:26:01)	a) Describes a person who must be stronger and more confident if wants to win the match.
3.	Euphemism	*a)* Pardon me, 'scuse me. Best friend *coming through.* b) *Get* these things *off* of me! (scene 0:33:51) c) Just a good old-fashioned oval. Almost *makes me feel sorry* for the guy. d) *Looking for you lost mojo*? (scene 1:03:10) e) Wow. *You don't mince words around here*. Do you? (scene 1:03:10) f) Outta my way, *bumpkin!*	a) Describes speech spoken or shouted when passing through a crowded area. b) Describes to remove a part of your body from a particular place. c) Describes to feel pity or sympathy for someone because something bad has happened to them or because they are in a bad situation. d) To lose one's confident, energy, or enthuasiasm, especially coinding with a decline in one's success. e) You speak vaguely or indirectly. This idiom is often used in the negative form to mean the opposite. f) Calling someone from the countryside who looks stupid.
4.	Proverb	a) Lightning; we want you on the road firs thing in the morning, so you can *come out* and see the brand new. b) *Doors always open,* guys. (scene 0:24:06) c) Mack! *Pull over*! (scene 0:52:09) d) *Sneak through the window!* (scene 1:12:03) e) All right. *Pick 'em off* one at a time. Go, go, go!	a) Describes to go somewhere with someone for a social event. b) Describes someone is always available or ready to help or talk, and that they are welcoming and open to visitors or guests. c) Describes (of a vehicle) move to the side of or off the road. d) To go somewhere secretly, or to take someone or something somewhere secretly. e) To shoot one particular person, animal, or vehicle that you have chosen from a group.

5.	Cliché	a) He used to say cling of them *like was two June bugs* on a summer night. (scene 1:11:35)	a) Describes any of various large brown scarabaeid beetles that are common in late spring and early summer.
6.	Fixed Statement	*a)* Holy cow! b) Cal Weathers, He's *hanging up* his light-years. c) Congratulations, *cupcake!* *d)* Sorry, Brick. *My mind's made up!* e) Welcome back to Piston Cup Talk. *Around the clock* where we do nothing but talk racing. Let's get to it. f) You have been no idea how much I've been *looking forward* to this. g) Oh, no. *homesick* again. Gabriel? h) She trains young racers to *push through* their own obstacles. i) Well, *life's a bech and then you drive.* j) Racers, *get* on *over* to the starting line. Pronto! k) Hey, now! You that *outta-towner?* l) Have a nice trip! m) I mean, I know you *got like a billion* of them, so you would know. n) *Highly likely*, chick. o) I'm always *burning it that midnight oil.* p) So *get* me *caught* up on everything. q) Yes! *You nailed it.* r) The *cut* himself *off.* s) Oh. You're *going down.* Mc Queen! t) *Look alive.* The reflexes are the first thing to go. u) This is where we *cut* our racing *teeth.* v) *Hurry this along*, buss. We gotta get you to Florida. w) Let me *put it* this way. x) *I'm glad you're here.* *y)* What a jerk. z) So *dig in!* Remember your training. aa) Tell her she's a *fluffy cloud.* (scene 1:23:42 bb)) *Like two June bugs* on a summer night. cc) Man, *heck of a win!*	a) Describes used to express bewilderment, surprise, or astonishment. b) Describes to stop doing or participating in some activity. c) Describes a term of address directed, often patronizingly, toward a woman. d) Describes used to say that someone has made a decision and will not change it. e) All day and all night. f) To feel pleased and excited about something that is going to happen: I'm really looking forward to my holiday. g) Happy because of being away from home for a long period. h) To cause a plan or suggestion to be officially accepted or put into use. i) A smart way of saying "Life is a bitch!". Someone who has oppressed anger and fed up with life, yet at the onset wants to look normal, would use a phrase like that. Gives the connotation that the user of the phrase is very happy-go-lucky, but on closer examination one realizes that the user is going through a hard time. j) To make someone understand something; to succeed in explaining something to someone. k) A visitor to a town or city from another place : someone from out of town. l) A pleasant valediction to someone who is about to travel somewhere, often on vacation. m) To look/feel very good. n) Having a high probability of occurring or being true. o) To stay awake late at night to work or study. p) To become involved in something, often without wanting to.

		dd) Miss Cruz, I would be *tickled pink* to have you race for team Dinoco. ee) Oh, it's perfect. *It's very old-school.*		q) An expression used to comment on the successful, skillful, or clever completion or performance of something. r) To cause (someone or something) to be separate or alone from (someone or something). s) To lower, sink, or fall. t) To hurry up and get moving. Often used as an imperative. u) Get one's first experience by doing, or learn early in life. v) To make someone or something go faster. w) To tell many people about something. x) It is a way of expressing thanks and happiness for your choice to be present. y) A person who is not nice, rude, and stupid. z) To begin to work intensively. aa) Magical clouds that float in the sky in which human beings can physically seat on and dream. bb) Describes any of various large brown scarabaeid beetles that are common in late spring and early summer. cc) A surprisingly good person or thing. dd) Very pleased. ee) It either refer to that which is considered antiquated or old-fashioned, or else to that which is remembered fondly or nostalgically.
7.	Other Language	*a)* *Finito!*		a) Finish.

2. Meanings of Idioms in the *Cars 3* Movie.

Idioms are terms that cannot be comprehended literally; hence, it is impossible to convey an idiom's meaning word for word. The researcher looked up the definitions of the idioms used in the *Cars 3* movie. The following is how the researcher interprets various idioms from the *Cars 3* movie:

a. Simile

A simile is a particular kind of phrase that compares two objects and always uses the terms as or like. Similes are used in writing and speaking to amplify parallels. Here is a simile example:

McQueen: Cruz, thank you for the old-man training as crazy as it way.

In the example above, the idiom "as crazy as" is classified as a Simile idiom because it involves the word "as" which cannot be translated word by word. As crazy as has the same meaning "As ridiculous as possible" but in the dialogue transcript of the *Cars 3* movie, McQueen says to Cruz

"Thank you for the old-man training as crazy as it was to his coach, Cruz". Which means "gratitude for the weird old-man training". But McQueen said this because he didn't want to do the training as old-man did because it made him crazy, and McQueen wanted to practice on the simulator.

Cruz: Yeah. You still need me help. You're brittle like a fossil.

The phrase "brittle like a fossil" is classified as a simile idiom because it contains the word "like," which indicates a parable. "Weak like a fossil " is the translation of the phrase "brittle like a fossil." Cruz explained to McQueen that he had come for training in the same way as his parents or an older man, since he didn't want to use the instruments. Cruz expresses the impression that McQueen needs to be gradually improved because it is already an old vehicle. The very word "fossil" conveys the idea that all that is known about humans comes from the bones of their petrified skeletons.

b. Binomials

The word "and" is typically used to join two words in a binomial, a form of idiom. The words are typically connected by conjunctions and can be opposites, rhyming, alliterative, or synonyms. Additionally, before and after adj., binomials are included. For example:

McQueen: Thast's it. Nice and straight.

The phrase mentioned above falls within the category of binomial idioms because it uses the adj+and+adj formula. The words "nice" and "straight" have the meanings "Excellent" and "Erect" respectively. Cruz receives praise from McQueen for his racing prowess in their conversation. The end, according to McQueen "Nice and straight." The adjective's meaning is the same as the meaning of the original term. The word can be synonymous because it is part of the binomial idiom.

c. Euphemism

Euphemisms are idioms that are employed to avoid harsh or offending language, but their use elevates communication. For example:

River: Looking for you lost mojo?

The expression "lost mojo" refers to a loss of enthusiasm and confidence, particularly when it occurs along with a drop in success. Mojo is also used to describe success, happiness, and energy in many other contexts. While in the dialogue transcript *Cars 3* "looking for you lost mojo?" has the meaning "Looking for lost fortune". Addressed to McQueen, this is a courteous way of saying that McQueen was losing the race and was being purposefully sarcastic. The idiom is used to avoid using harsh or insulting language; hence, the sentence above includes it.

McQueen: Wow, you don't mince words around here.

There is an idiom in the above example. Mix up your words, which is another way of saying that you should be careful about what you say in order to be nice or not upset someone. In the conversation, McQueen expresses surprise at the fact that individuals speak without any prelude that can offend the other person in the location where he arrived to seek success once more. However, it was only reasonable that the chosen word be revealed in a respectful manner.

Mr.Sterling: Outta my way, Bumpkin!

The phrase "bumpkin" is included in the list of euphemism idioms because it is used to refer to someone who lacks social elegance and sophistication. Even though the word "bumpkin" contains unpleasant phrases, it is used gently by employing figures of speech. In conversation, Mr. Sterling uses the phrase to allude to Mater, who tries to stop him from objecting. The word might be acceptable for the topic spoken by Mr. Sterling, depending on his posture and speaking abilities.

d. Proverbs

Proverbs are common idioms with a specific meaning that offer counsel or caution. This idiom was first used a long time ago and is still used today. There for the example:

Mr.Sterling: Doors always open, guys.

Doors always open, used in the aforementioned case, is categorized as a proverbial idiom since it offers guidance. The definition of that phrase is someone who is always there to offer advice,

support, or assistance when necessary. In the conversation, Mr. Sterling gives McQueen some advice or suggests that he call him if he needs anything from him. So Mr. Sterling says, "Guys, doors are always open.".

McQueen: Sneak through the window!

In the example above, McQueen is trying to encourage Cruz during a race to maintain focus and try to envision how to cross the distance while they are in training. When translated word-for-word, "past the window" has the meaning of sneaking through a window; however, the real meaning of the phrase is to weave through the gaps between multiple automobiles during a race.

Cruz: Mack! Pull over!

The term "pull over" means to move a car to the side of the road and to give instructions to halt. Cruz asked Mack to stop, and Mack pulled his car over and started driving.

e. Cliché

Cliché is idiom expression that are frequently used in everyday situation that has been overused. For example:

River: The used to say cling of them like was two June bugs on a summer night.

June bugs is an idiom that refers to a positive omen. A June bug might represent protection, achievement, insight, and equilibrium, among other things. From River to McQueen's saying, which uses the metaphor that he let other racers work for himself to imply that it has been a fortune for him, Hud's experience during the race is described.

f. Fixed Statement

Fixed statements are idiom expressions that you heard and used in everyday conversation. Here for example:

Darrell: Holy cow!

The phrase holy cow is a phrase used to convey surprise, shock, or admiration for something. Darrell's face of disbelief when he watched Storm cross McQueen rapidly is shown in the example above. Holy cow is frequently used in casual contexts to convey feelings of surprise or shock.

Cruz: Oh no. Homesick again, Gabriel?

The example above there is a idiom Homesick which mean "There is no place like home". Cruz said to Gabriel who was practicing looking very weak and not excited because he was homesick far away. The word Homesick is often used in everyday situation.

Mack: Hurry this along, boss. We gotta get you to Florida.

The idiomatic phrase "hurry this along" has the same meaning as "Hurry up". These words are frequently used in daily speech to urge someone to move quickly.

g. Other Language

Other language is an idiom expression that includes words from other language. For example:

Guido: Finito!

The aforementioned example, which is from the Italian language, is categorized under other language idiom expressions. Guido rapidly completed changing the tires, and his words "Finish" convey the concept of Finito.

As can be seen from the study's findings, there are certain studies that differ and others that are similar when compared to earlier research. An Analysis of Idioms in the "Guardian of the Galaxy Vol. 2" Movie and the title both relate to McCarthy's theory as a framework for data analysis. From the five categories of idiom types, they both discovered a number of them. Whereas there is a difference between the titles "Idiom Used in Real Steel Movie" and "Meaning in the Idiomatic Expressions Founds in the Movie "How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World 2019". The second title applies Boatnar and Gate's theory, which focuses on idiom lexemes, whereas the first employs a dictionary approach to translate the meaning of idioms. An idiom form known as a lexime idiom designates a certain grammatical word class. While international research under the headings "Teaching Idioms" and "Teaching Idioms: Challenges and Approaches" covers the use of idioms in

enhancing vocabulary for usage in everyday language, this study has continuity with earlier research in studying idioms to enhance vocabulary.

3. The Contribution of *Cars 3* Movie to Teaching English.

The idiom in the *Cars 3* movie will be examined in this study. In addition, this study contributes to the idiom-based vocabulary enrichment of movies, particularly *Cars 3*. Idioms can be taught simply and effectively by watching movies, which attempt to expand vocabulary. Because teachers and students can easily access and understand movie media. Thomas C. Cooper states in his book "Teaching Idioms" that there are teaching options for idiom selection that can be comprehended by some groups, including selecting terms with clear meaning, often heard idioms, and related idioms. This may also have an impact on how well students and teachers are able to absorb idioms and expand their vocabulary.

While Olga Byessonova's "Teaching Idioms: Challenges and Approaches" states that idioms have an important role in learning foreign languages and teaching idioms, when students learn idioms and have knowledge about foreign languages, idioms can enrich their vocabulary and increase their linguistic competency in the target language, helping students acquire the required language level.

Additionally, it improves their motivation and advances their education in the arts. Additionally, studying idioms involves more than just memorization; it also entails gaining insight into the right and efficient usage of idioms in everyday conversation. These ideas can be used in educational activities, particularly when teaching English.

Conclusion

The writer draws numerous conclusions from the data analysis based on the results. Based on McCharty and O'Dell's hypothesis, the author draws the conclusion that the idiomatic expressions in the *Cars 3* movie are diverse. Three similes, two binomials, seven euphemisms, one cliché, five proverbs, 28 fixed statements, and one other language are among these categories. The different idiomatic expressions that were discovered in the conversation transcript of the *Cars 3* movie each have a specific meaning.

The author also concludes that this study can benefit English language instruction because idioms play a significant part in foreign language acquisition and can help students become more linguistically proficient by enhancing their vocabulary.

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