

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background why the researcher conducts this research. It presents background of research, which is followed by statement of problem which contains research questions. The next parts are research objectives, research significance, definitions of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Background of Research

Language is one of the most important elements in the world. Human as God's creature are given intelligence to create and to learn language. Language is inseparable part of human life because they need to communicate with others. By language, people do not only interact with other but they also can extend their idea. According to Hornby (1995: 662) "language itself means system of sounds, words, etc used by humans to communicate thoughts and feelings". It implies that a language is a connector to make interaction between the speaker and the listener work well. Language can convey and express human thought and desire. Language itself is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol used by a social group for cooperation, communication and identification (Kentjono, 2003).

In modern era, people are presented with many forms of entertainment, both in mass media or other media. One of the most popular media is movie. According to Effendy (1986:134) "movie is communication media which through audio and visual conveys a message to a group of people who gather at a particular place". The message from the movie depends on its mission. Some movies contained education, entertain and information. Their message often uses symbol mechanism that in the human mind they consist of message content, voice, speech, conversation and so on.

Movie is also considered as powerful communication media to deliver message because it has audio-visual elements. Movie is able to explain a lot of things just in a short of time. When watching movie, audiences seem to be able to

enter the space and time which can explain the life of the characters that may affect or can be understood by the audience.

As explained before, movie is one of communication media. In addition process of communication language is the main tool. According to O'Grady, William et al (1996) "Language is a many things of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a catalyst for nation building". Although there are lot of languages in the world, they have the same use, which is to express ideas in the mindof human being so that it can reach what is intended by human.

Idiom is an expression (term or phrase) which meaning cannot be derived from a direct definition and arrangement of its parts, but rather an indirect meaning which is only known through general use. In linguistics, idioms are generally considered a style of language that is contrary to the principle of compilation (principle of compositionality), Idioms can confuse people who are not familiar with them. People who learn a new language must learn the idioms of that language as they learn other vocabulary in that language. In fact, many words in natural language originate as idioms but have been well assimilated to the point of losing direct meaning. Idioms can be classified, first, in terms of the closeness of elements in the formation of meaning. The idiom is divided into three parts according to Palmer (1976) phrasal verb, preposition verb, and partial idiom.

Idiomatic expression is phrases mixture consisting of more than one syllable and its meaning cannot be inferred from the meaning of individual words. According to Robinson & John Benjamins (2002:53), idiom is part of the language that cannot be separated. Idiom is also an expression of the word or phrase that has a figurative meaning that can be understood in terms of the common use of the expression that is separate from the literal sense. According to Keraf (2005:109) something called as idiom is the structural pattern which deviates from general language principles, which usually formed as a phrase, while the meaning cannot be explained logically or grammatically by focus on the meaning of the words construct it. English language has many idiomatic

expressions. The cultural depth of idiomatic expressions is to the extent that most native speakers of a language are rarely aware they are uttering idiomatic expression in colloquialisms. The meaning of idiom cannot be predicted from word to word or it's grammatical separately and cannot be replaced, for the example : the word "Close down" means bankrupt, it is not "close" that means close a window or something and "down" which means go to down, close down here means bankrupt. The meaning of idioms is almost impossible to understand unless the learners use their cultural knowledge or have heard them before. For example, the expression "Back to the drawing board" means when an attempt fails and it's time to start all over. Nippold and Taylor (2002: 384) claim that idiom understanding begins in early childhood and gradually improves throughout the school-age years, adolescence, and well into adulthood. knowledge of idiom is fundamental to nonnative speakers' understanding of the language that native speakers actually use.

The important things in learning idiomatic expression is learners can develop more about their English skills. Idiomatic expressions are very common in both written and spoken language. Lundblom and Woods (2012: 203) write that idioms "appear in conversation, print (magazines and newspapers), and media (movies, radio, and television). (Cooper, 1998) claims that when idioms occur on TV-shows, for example, in order to even understand the plot, the viewer often needs to be able to comprehend the idiom in question. Furthermore, the four kinds of nonliteral expressions, idioms are the most frequently encountered in discourse. Consequently, since idioms are such a big part of most languages, the students should learn them in order to be fluent in the target language. Since idioms are so common in everyday language use, and since they seem difficult for foreign language students to learn, as educators we need to familiarize the non-native speaker with this type of language.

Nowadays, many literary works such as movies, songs, books, novels, magazines and newspapers are available in English. English as a language is an important means of written and oral communication for human which extends

information and aim. (Stewart, 2006) states that movies use English language so extensively in performing their cultural work. A survey of resources for teaching English as a second language (TESL) reveals that materials for the teaching of aural comprehension (i.e., listening with understanding) often suggest the use of commercial films for advanced practice that stated by Morley and Lawrence in Kusumaningrum's Journal (Kusumaningrum, 2015). Movie is one of the literary works which people often watch to entertain and gain information. As with books or other printed works, movie is a conductor of information to the society. The information presented in a movie providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre of the theme, movie always leaves a moral message to people that can absorbed easily. Besides, understanding a movie can be easier than reading a written text like a book. That is why, movie is strategically used for communication tools for many people. By using movies to teach English language teachers facilitates them with both audio and visual elements at the same time. Besides, teacher can use a movie to teach students several skills including listening, speaking and writing. Other benefits in implementing English movies in teaching and learning process can also be gained (Kusumaningrum, LLT Journal Vol 18, No 1). The English language in the movies is exactly how you hear in the real life. It is spoken quickly, with pronunciation and accent of native speaker and using many idiomatic expressions. It was explained earlier that English movies facilitates teacher to teach several skills at the same time, including listening, speaking, and writing, and also provides enjoyable learning environment in learning grammar, vocabulary and also idiomatic expression.

Teaching idiomatic expression can be done through analysis of a movie. The learners can enrich knowledge of idiomatic expression by watching a movie. Movie is one of some great media for learning English language. Moreover, idiom might appear in a movie. Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are very productive in the movie's script because the idioms can enrich diction in the movie's script. Absolutely, each idiom that appears in the dialogue of film have a certain meaning. Setyandari (2015: 51-52) writes in her journal that there are 5 surplus of

study English language by using movie media, that are: 1). It can increase listening skill; 2). Increase speaking skill; 3). Increase the ability on pronounce English vocabularies correctly; 4). Increase more new English vocabularies; and 5). Applying theory on practice, by watching a movie the learners can know the applying of English language on daily activities like what is shown in the movie. And related with idiom, the learners can find easily some examples of idiom in a movie, because some movies use expressions using the idiom in every part dialogue of it as its own idiomatic way of expressing meaning besides of using metaphors, secondary meaning and figurative language. Therefore, the learners can understand with the messages that convey from the movie while we have been study about it.

Idiom has given many contributions to language. One of contributions for communication. It is used in daily conversation as an informal language. Idiom can be found in many places like book, movie, magazines and so on. Idioms are words, phrases, and expressions that cannot be translated literally. In other words, when we use them in every day language, they have different meanings than the basic ones you would find in a dictionary. Idiom is part of figure of speech. Actually there are many figures of speech such as metaphor, hyperbole, proverb, idiom, and other figures.

According to Goffin and McMordie (1976:6), idiomatic expressions can found even in modernin daily speech of English rather than in elaborate, polished compositions. Likewise, on radio, in novels, newspapers and magazine articles, and books of travel, idiomatic turns of expression abound. In general, idioms can be categorized into phrasal verbs, prepositional phrases and partial idioms. Mostly the types of idioms are formed by verb phrases, and in this paper will be discussed the types of idioms that are formed by such phrases.

Alwasilah (Alwasilah, Berberapa madzhab dan dikotomi teori Linguistik, 1993), "The idiom is group of word which has individual meaning and its different meaning from each lexeme. It means that's no word is used as its literal sense as an idiom. One of language variation is idiom which uses terms or certain

words. An idiom is an expression that has a meaning apart from what meanings of the individual words mean. Closely related are metaphors and similes. When a speaker uses the idioms phrase beside the speaker and listener will not connect each other. The other is slang, the word phrases (often use for only short time) (Spears, 2005) idiom divided in to any form. used very informally. According Those are Cliché It is type that indicated an expression, which is used too frequently. We should not use cliché in writing. It can be also defined as a term that is used with conversation and with another language field.

Phrasal verb consists of two formed by the verb and adverb. Like 'make up' and put down'. Make up' has the meaning of the verb 'invent', can consider it is an idiomatic verb because the total meaning of makeup are different of the verb 'make and the adverb up. Prepositional verb Consist from the verb plus adverb and followed by the preposition.

Besides, language as the identity for the speaker and has uniqueness. Everyone has the way to express their language. In other hand, style language variation can cause misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. To solve that, need the assessment of meaning. Semantics is study of the meaning in language. (Yule, 1996) states that "Linguistics semantics deals the conventional meaning conveyed by the using words, phrases and sentences of a language". It is fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given treatment in the study of language until very recently. According to what is mostly accepted by linguistics theory meanings are idea or concept that can be transferred from the mind of the speaker to the mind of or another (Ahmadin. the hearer by embodying them in the form of one language 2008:16). Meaning divide into the two types, there are: Denotation and connotation.

(Chandler, 2002) explains, "Denotative is what the dictionary attempts to provide". Denotation tends to described as the definitional, literal, obvious or commence meaning of sign. In other word, it can be says that denotative meaning is lexical meaning. it means that has an original meaning, source meaning or

dictionary meaning. for example: "pen" has a denotative meaning as a tool for writing in paper or wall.

(Lyons, 1995) argues that denotation is connecting which is used in the first level to a word that occupied an important role freely in statement. So denotative is meaning that pointed to reference without addition Chaer (1994:292) says that denotative meaning is the real meaning. Original meaning or real meaning which owned to a lexeme. So, actually denotative meaning is the same with lexical meaning.

Connotative meaning is also called connotation meaning or emotive meaning, because this meaning appear as the consequence of feeling of the native According to Kridalaksana language to the word that is heard and read. (1997:117),"connotative meaning is the group of word that based on the feeling or mind that appear or being appeared to the narrator (writer) and audience (reader). From the statement above that means everything in our mind, if we are see the word that possible or almost impossible appropriate with the real meaning.

The writer limited this research only analysis types of idioms and the denotation and connotation meaning. The writer took the source of online movie the title is "*My Fair Lady* ". But the writer analyzes from the text of the script from that movie. The writer limited the problem only on how the Categorizing types of the idiom and analyzing the denotation and connotation meaning and this research based on idiom theory.

The researcher is interested to analyze the idiom words in script of *My Fair Lady*. The script is taken from 1964 directed by Alan Jay Lerner. The story begins when Henry Higgins (Rex Harrison) wants to prove his ability as a topnotch linguist. At the moment, he accidentally met Eliza Doolittle, a flower selling woman whose style of speech was totally slank. Seeing Eliza's speaking style, he wanted to change Eliza from a street girl into a Fair Lady who spoke with grammar and smooth, charming accents. But it turns out, changing Eliza is not as easy as expected because of Eliza family problems , understanding the Eliza style village and Henry himself who is rational minded and unwilling to

understand women. When the conflict became more acute, it was there that Henry was struck and felt he needed Eliza in his life.

Based on that problem, the researcher wants to try analyzing the idiom and Denotative and Connotative meaning from *My Fair Lady* transcript movie. The writer uses a semantics approach to examine the types and denotative and connotative of the use in the movie.

The previous studies related to the analysis of idioms have been done by several researchers, the first research read is *The Translation of Idiomatic Phrasal Verbs on Novel "The Sands of Time" By Sidney Sheldon*. This writing is written by (Encep, 2011). The institution is State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The researcher discussed about idiomatic phrasal verbs as a part of everyday speech. In general, idiomatic phrasal verbs are often found in films, fiction books (novel and short story), lyrical songs, and so on. Sometimes, it is not easy to understand the meaning of idiomatic phrasal verbs. Besides, they phrasal verbs have their own meanings, which cannot be translated word-for-word.

The descriptive method incorporated in this study allowed the researcher to make a systematic and accurate description about the acquired data. The acquired data were all the idiomatic phrasal verbs found in the novel of which a hundred of them were taken using a quota sampling method. From this research, three types of idiomatic phrasal verbs were discovered in the novel. They were classified based on Brown's constructions. They were the transitive-separable idiomatic phrasal verbs, transitive-inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs, and intransitive-inseparable idiomatic phrasal verbs. It was also apparent in the novel that transitive-separable idiomatic phrasal verbs were the most frequent type of phrasal verbs used in the novel.

The second previous study is *Types and Meanings of Idiomatic Expressions in The Bon Jovi's Song Lyrics*. This writing is written by (Aprizal, 2018). The institution is State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.

This research investigated of the idiomatic expression is a combination of words that cannot be interpreted word by word because the idiom has a special meaning. Therefore, this research focuses on two aspects: (1) the types of idiom, and (2) the types of meaning in the Bon Jovi's song lyrics. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing document with the main theories from Palmer (1976), Leech (1974), and Oxford Learner's Dictionary 7th Edition (A. S Hornby, 2010).

The third previous study is *Phrasal Verbs Translation In A Film Entitled Madagascar; Escape 2 Africa*. This writing is written by Jejen Jenal Arifin (Arifin, 2011). The institution is State Islamic University Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The third previous study focuses on translation phrasal verb. Phrasal verb is the combinations of verb followed by a preposition or an adverb and usually have a meaning of their own. Based on the problem above, the writer would discuss about "Phrasal Verbs Translation In A Film Entitled Madagascar; Escape 2 Africa", which formulated in the statement problems: what types of phrasal verbs are found in the film entitled Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa, what kinds of translation strategies are used in translating the phrasal verbs in the film entitled Madagascar:Escape 2 Africa. The study was aimed know the types of phrasal verbs found in Madagascar: Escape 2 Africa Film and to investigate the translation strategies applied in translating those phrasal verbs.

The fourth previous study is *The Idioms with Denotative and Connotative Meaning in Cartoon Movie Symphony in Slang*. This writing is written by (Ahmad, 2017). The fourth previous study focuses on types of idiom, there are: Phrasal Verb, Informal Expression, Partial Idiom and Denotative also Connotative Meaning. This research is to know the types of idiom (Phrasal Verb, Informal Expression, and Partial Idiom) and denotative also connotative meaning in *Symphony in Slang* movie by RichHogan. This research uses theory of idiom by Spears' theory and theory of denotative also connotative meaning by Chaer theory.

From the previous studies above, it can be seen the similarity between this previous study and the researcher is the theory used. The objects of all previous studies is different from researchers. The researcher uses movie script as the object.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Idiom has many forms which are used either in daily conversation or in other situation such as in movie or musical drama. It is also found in the *My Fair Lady*, to find out the types and meaning of those idioms, the questions can be formulated as follows :

1. What types of idiom are available in the musical drama of *My Fair Lady* ?
2. What are the denotative and connotative meaning of those idioms ?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research questions above, the writer focuses on the types of idioms and denotative and connotative meaning in *My Fair Lady*. Hence, the research aims :

1. To identify and categorize the form of idiom in this Movie *My Fair Lady*, especially to know about idiom in semantics scope.
2. To explain the denotation and connotation meaning from the idiom Phrase in *My Fair Lady* movie script.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher expects this research contributes positively. The results of the research are expected to give contribution to the theoretical and practical uses of language.

Theoretically, this research is directed to student of linguistics especially and generally for other majors related to this topic such as idiom in movie. This

research can become substance or source for everyone who gets more knowledge of semantic in linguistics. By this research, it can be used for comport communication with people in our life.

Practically, this research is directed to those who interested in this research. In this doing research, the research hopes that the reader will be aware if there were a lot of idioms in every movies. The writer also aware to conscious that the study of language is never finished.

1.5 Definitions of KeyTerms

To avoid any misunderstanding, especially for the readers, in this section will be presented some key terms contained in this research. the definition of key terms in this research are :

1. **Idiom** are word. phrases, or expression that cannot be taken literally. In other word, when used in everyday language, they have a meaning other than the basic one you would find in dictionary, Marry McGee Wood (1986: 95-96) defines idiom as complex expression. Idiom that a number of words which are joined together, which mean something different from the meaning of the separate word that make them up.
2. **Meaning** is relate to contextual theory in study meaning is inseparable from context situation, Contextual theory hinted that the word or symbol utterance has not meaning if there out from the content. Idiom is classified differently by different linguistics: each one sees idioms from his point of view.
3. **Denotative meaning** refers to the literal meaning of a word, the "dictionary definition. For example, if you look up the word snake in a dictionary, you will discover that one of its denotative meanings is "any of numerous scaly. legless, sometimes venomous reptiles having a long tapering, cylindrical body and found in most tropical and temperate regions."

4. **Connotative meaning** refers to the associations that are connected to a certain word or the emotional suggestions related to that word. The connotative meanings of a word exist together with the denotative meanings. The connotations for the word snake could include evil or danger.
5. **Musical drama** is a form of artistic expression that is collaborated between music, behavior, movement and dance, which illustrates a story that is packed with choreographic arrangements and interesting music so that a musical drama is formed or sometimes known as "musical play" The emotional factors of drama - humor, love, anger - communicated through words, music, movement, and the technical aspects of entertainment combined as a whole.



1.6 Organization of Writing

The research consists of five chapters in chapter I comprises the background of research, limitation of the problems, previous study, research questions, research objective, research significance, and definition of key terms and organization of writing. Chapter II, In this chapter, this researcher discusses some theories related to the research. It presented some important description related to the study conducted in this final research. These descriptions are a definition of semantic, idiom: definition of the idiom, idiom based on the form, type of idiom according to Palmer, meaning: definition of meaning, types of meaning according to Geoffrey Leech. Chapter III This chapter explains the procedure of research used by writer in this paper. It consists of research design, the data, the technique of collecting data and technique analyzing data. Chapter IV This chapter provides data finding and discussion based on data is took from musical drama transcript My Fair Lady and theoretical book and other source which support this analysis. Chapter V consists of conclusion and suggestion. In this chapter presents the conclusion and based on the finding of data analysis and its discussion on the previous chapter, as well as a suggestion.

