

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS AND PHRASE EXPRESSIONS IN "DIARY OF A WIMPY KID: THE LONG HAUL" FILM BY DAVID BOWERS

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Abstract: The aim of the research to find and classify types of Idiomatic Expressions and Phrase Expressions in "Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul" Film by David Bowers. In this research the researcher used qualitative approach, like analyze descriptive narration, a dialog or conversation. Meanwhile, for technique data research by content analysis research. The researcher used Lim's theory to classify idiomatic expressions. In Lim's theory there are 6 types of idioms, such as: idioms with phrasal verb, idioms with prepositional phrase, idioms with verbs as keyword, idioms with nouns as keyword, idioms with adjective as keyword, and idiomatic pairs. The result of this research showed that the film used 60 idiom expressions to express their feeling and thought. The researcher found 21 Phrasal Verbs, 19 Verb as Keywords, 8 Adjective as Keywords, 6 Noun as Keywords, 3 Prepositional Phrases and 3 Idiomatic pairs. The researcher used Ba'dulu's theory to examine phrase expressions. In Ba'dulu's theory there are 5 types of phrase, such as: noun phrase, verb phrase, prepositional phrase, adjective phrase, and adverb phrase. The result of this research showed that the film used 157 phrases. The researcher found 56 Noun Phrases, 48 Verb Phrases, 23 Prepositional Phrases, 18 Verb Phrases and 12 Adverb Phrases.

Key Words: Idiomatic Expressions; Phrase Expressions; Film; Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul.

Introduction

In this world, there are a lot of languages and one of them is English. Nowadays, English is an International Language and people around the world almost speak in English. As many countries which use English as mother tongue such as British, American, Australia, and so on. In addition, there are a lot of countries which use English as Second Language such as, Singapore, Austria, Finland, and so on.

Sometimes when we hear native speakers are talking, watch movie, listen to music, and read articles, we don't understand what the exactly meaning is. In English there are a lot of unpredictable words that can't be translated word by word. This is a special feature of English language called idiom. It is proposed by Spears (2000: 9): "Idiom is phrases or sentences that cannot be understand all the grammar of the phrase completely". According to the theory of Spears, idiom is can be a phrase or sentences that have a different meaning. Phrases are combinations of words that are non-predictable. Many linguists define an idiom as an expression which is fixed and cannot be understood literally; and its meaning cannot be found in the common dictionary.

So, if the English language learners do not learn English idioms, they will never know when the other person uses it; or they cannot understand what are talking about by the speakers. Moreover, the use of idioms in a conversation will be more attractive because of the beautiful to hear.



The use of idiom is applied in an idiomatic expression. Idiomatic expression is a kind of complex lexical item, and its meaning cannot be inferred from its parts. In other word, idiomatic expression is special expression which consists of a series of word or phrase in English which has different meaning in literary or word-by-word. Even, there are some distinctions the use of English idiom between British and America. Such distinctions are in the use of their meaning, phrase, and form.

Besides idioms that are not less important to learn are phrases. Because all forms of idioms are phrases but not all phrases are idioms. It is very important for students to know the difference between idioms and phrases. An idiom is usually a phrase that cannot be interpreted in words while a phrase can be interpreted according to the word.

Verspoor, and Kim Sauter (2000:118) in their books English Sentence Analysis. An Introductory Course. State that "a phrase can consist of one word or more words. If it consists of more words, it usually has one main word that is the most important one as far as meaning is concerned".

For example: in the phrase the cushion in the chair in the garden the thing talked about is the cushion. This main word is called the head of the phrase. Since the main word is realized by a noun, the whole phrase is called a noun phrase. Beside of those they explain the function of phrase. Phrase can be used as subject, object, and predicate and so on of a sentence or a clause. But phrases can also be parts of other phrases.

The native speakers of the English language are very often used both of idiom and phrase expressions in their everyday speech. In spoken, idiom and phrase expressions can be used in songs, literatures, poems or movies.

Movie has become a literary work that is enjoyed by today's society. Literary works can be enjoyed more alive through movies. Movies are more interesting than other literary works because each individual can see the real picture of a story script. In addition, we can see the expressions, how the idioms are pronounced, and the situations used in the conversations that are spoken by the characters. So that we can understand the meaning of idioms and phrases more precisely.

Here, in this research, the researcher chooses movie as the data of this research because of many benefits that we can get in watching a movie. The first benefit of watching a movie is learning new thing, through a movie, many new things can be learned. Movies can increase knowledge about culture, study the history of a country, get to know important figures. When watching films abroad, you can also study a foreign language.

Watching movies can get rid of stress, watching movies can be used as a means of relieving stress that hit due to daily work. Whether it's watching a movie with friends at the cinema or watching a movie alone at home. Whatever the genre and as long as you can enjoy it, movies can be a stress reliever and refresh your mind.

Good for brain health, for those who like to watch horror films, it turns out that this genre of film is good for brain health. Reporting from hellosehat.com watching movies allows the brain to release chemical compounds such as dopamine, serotonin, and glutamate. Horror movies can also trigger the release of adrenaline, which has the anesthetic effect of drugs. This is good for mental health because it can reduce stress and anxiety levels. then as film therapy. Who would have thought that films can be a therapy for people with depression, mood disorders, and so on. Gary Solomon, Ph.D, a psychologist from the College of Southern Nevada, revealed that watching movies has therapeutic benefits (cinematherapy) for the audience. According to Gary, when watching a movie at home, someone can cry, scream, and contemplate without worrying about other people's opinions and judgments. Movies also allow the audience to immerse themselves in the story, become one with the characters, and get the message that is tucked into the story. This can help the therapy process and get positive inspiration for self-development.

Based on the explanation above, the writer wants to conduct research with the title: "Idiomatic Expressions and Phrase Expressions in "Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul" Film by David Bowers".

Method

The approach that the researcher uses in conducting this research is a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is a type of social science research approach that collects and works with non-numerical data and tries to interpret this data to help us understand human thinking and behavior in a social



context and encompass various phenomena through targeted objects of research. Denzin and Lincoln (2011: 34) stated that: “Qualitative approach is a process of research and understanding of researchers and subjects under study.” It means that a qualitative approach is a research process and a researcher understanding of the subject under study.

The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2010) said that: “Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and research received.” It means that qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from the community and accepted research.

The technique used in this research is Content Analysis / Content Analysis research techniques. Content analysis is a research in which focuses on analyzing the content of document or textual data. Krippendorff (2004: 300) stated that: “Content analysis is a research technique replicable and valid inferences from texts (or other meaningful matter) to the context of their use.” It means that content analysis is a research technique that can be replicated and validated from the text (or the material closest to it) and they are can used based on the context.

The steps consist as follows:

1. Specifying the phenomena or problem that want to be investigated.
2. Select the media from which the observations are to be made.
3. formulating and determine the focus and sub focus, then make question about the research to be carried out.
4. The researcher should decide on the sampling plan to be used in order to obtain a representative sample of the documents.
5. The researcher should consistently apply the contribute to the reliability of the content analysis.

At the end of conducting content analysis, the researcher is analyzing the data itself based on the theory and coding that has been provided. In this study, the researcher used Lim’s theory in looking for data on idiomatic expressions, whereas to look for phrase expressions, the researcher uses theories from Ba’dulu.

Results and Discussion

Idiomatic Expressions

In this research, the researcher found 60 idiom expressions. But in this print the researcher only discuss 1 idiom of Phrasal Verb, 1 Prepositional Phrase, 1 Verb as Keyword, 1 Noun as Keyword, 1 Adjective as Keyword, 1 Idiomatic Pairs. Such as:

1. Idiom of Phrasal Verb

“Then you fit it right in, Greg.” (00:00:43,840) – (00:00:45,672)

Discussion:

Fit is a verb followed by right as an adverb and also in as a preposition. When a verb meets an adverb or preposition it will form a phrasal verb. Fit right in has a different meaning from the meaning of the original word that formed it. Fit right in in this conversation has the meaning that it fits perfectly here.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that fit right in is an Idiom of Phrasal Phrase.

“Oh, come on, Greg.” (00:02:49,520) – (00:02:51,637)

Discussion:

Come is a verb followed by on as a preposition. When a verb meets an adverb or preposition it will form a phrasal verb. Come on has a different meaning from the meaning of the original word that formed it. Come on in this conversation has the meaning that seducing someone into joining.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that come on is an Idiom of Phrasal Phrase.

2. Idiom of prepositional phrases

“You are in for a treat.” (00:32:07,920) – (00:32:11,118)

Discussion:

In for a treat is a prepositional phrase. In for a treat cannot be interpreted according to individual words. In is a preposition and treat are a noun. The combination of prepositions and nouns will produce prepositional phrases. In for a treat means will enjoy this.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that in for a treat is an Idiom of Prepositional Phrase.

“456 pounds, on the nose.” (00:36:18,000) – (00:36:23,835)

Discussion:

On the nose has a very precise meaning. On the nose cannot be interpreted according to individual words. On as a preposition and nose as a noun. The combination of prepositions and nouns can form a preposition of phrases.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that on the nose is an Idiom of Prepositional Phrase.

3. Idiom of verbs as keywords

“So take advantage.” (00:00:54,080) – (00:00:55,275)

Discussion:

The expression so take advantage cannot be interpreted in words, it shows this expression as an idiom. take is verb to emphasize the idiom, so this idiom expression is included in the idiom of verb as keywords. So take advantage in the conversation means take the opportunity.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that So take advantage is an Idiom of Verb as Keyword.

“If she had her way, we’d be living like people did before there were computers and cell phones.” (00:05:45,640) - (00:05:48,200)

Discussion:

In the sentence above, there is an idiom, namely had her way. Had her way is an idiom that falls into the verb as keywords category. Had is verb to emphasize the idiom. Had her way cannot be interpreted in words because it has a different meaning from the original meaning of the word that formed it. Had her way in this conversation means getting what you want.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that had her way is an Idiom of Verb as Keyword.

4. Idiom of nouns as keywords

"Devices away during dinner." (00:01:44,720) – (00:01:47,394)

Discussion:

The expression devices away cannot be interpreted in words, it shows this expression as an idiom. Devices are noun to emphasize the idiom, so this idiom expression is included in the idiom of noun as keywords. Devices away in the conversation means collect your cellphone.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that devices away is an Idiom of Noun as Keyword.

"This is an unplugged road trip." (00:10:38,760) – (00:10:41,719)



Discussion:

Unplugged road trip in the sentence above means a trip without gadgets or electronic devices. Unplugged road trip cannot be interpreted in words. Unplugged is noun to emphasize the idiom, so unplugged road trip is included in the idiom of noun as keywords. This phrase is used by Mrs. Heffley when her two children are busy playing on their cell phones

Based on the data above it can be concluded that unplugged road trip is an Idiom of Noun as Keyword.

5. Idiom of adjective as keywords

"So, it's pretty tight" (00:01:53,600) – (00:01:56,718)

Discussion:

In the sentence above pretty is an adjective to emphasize the idiom and tight is a noun. Pretty tight cannot be interpreted as a word because it has a different meaning from its original meaning. Pretty tight means very interesting or really amazeballs.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that pretty tight is an Idiom of Adjective as Keyword.

"You're not seeing the big picture." (00:06:49,000) – (00:06:51,834)

Discussion:

In the sentence above big is an adjective to emphasize the idiom and picture is a noun. The big picture cannot be interpreted as a word because it has a different meaning from its original meaning. The big picture means the important fact or essence. This phrase is used by Rowley to Greg, when Greg sees an event from only one point of view.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that big picture is an Idiom of Adjective as Keyword.

6. Idiomatic pairs

"Divide and clunker." (00:17:32,200) – (00:17:33,395)

Discussion:

One of the characteristics of idiomatic pairs is the conjunctions 'and' which connect two words. Divide and clunker cannot be translated word for word. Divide and clunker means divide and separate. This expression was used by Rodrick when shopping with Greg at a convenience store.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that Divide and clunker is an Idiomatic Pairs.

"Are you Oompa-Loompa?" (00:22:19,520) – (00:22:21,830)

Discussion:

Oompa-Loompa are idiomatic pairs, although they do not have a conjunction, they cannot be separated and interpreted as a word. Oompa-loompa in the above sentence means an orange-skinned dwarf human. This expression was used by Rodrick when he was surprised to see all of Greg's skin colored orange.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that Oompa-Loompa is an Idiomatic Pairs.

The Percentage Results of the Idiomatic Expressions in Film

“Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul”

No	Types of Idiomatic Expressions	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Phrasal Verb	21	35 %
2	Verbs as keyword	19	32 %
3	Adjective as keyword	8	13 %
4	Nouns as keyword	6	10 %
5	Prepositional Phrase	3	5 %
6	Idiomatic Pairs	3	5%
Total		60	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the total numbers of idiomatic expressions used in film “Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul” are 60 idioms. From the calculation above, it is known that the most type of idiom is on Phrasal Verb 21 (35%), it is followed by Verb as Keyword 19 (32%), Adjective as Keyword 8 (13%), Noun as Keyword 6 (10%) and the lowest in Prepositional Phrase 3 (5%) and Idiomatic pairs 3 (5%).

Phrase Expressions

In this research, the researcher found 157 phrase expressions. But in this print the researcher only discuss 2 Noun Phrase, 2 Verb Phrase, 2 Prepositional Phrase, 2 Adjective Phrase, 2 Adverb Phrase. Such as:

1. Noun Phrases

“In a really big zone on the floor” (00:01:21,240) – (00:01:22,959)

Discussion:

A really big zone is a noun phrase. A really big as an adjective or a modifier of noun and zone as a noun. The combination of an adjective and a noun forms a noun phrase. A really big zone means wide place.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that a really big zone is a Noun Phrase.

“He is a horrible role model” (00:01:56,800) – (00:01:59,998)

Discussion:

A horrible role model is a noun phrase. A horrible as an adjective or a modifier of noun and role model as a noun. The combination of an adjective and a noun forms a noun phrase. A horrible role model means a terrible role model or a role model that gives bad influence.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that a horrible role model is a Noun Phrase.

2. Verb Phrases

“So I am cruising through the spaceship” (00:01:48,720) – (00:01:50,598)



Discussion:

Am cruising is a verb phrase. Am as an auxiliary of verb and cruising as a verb. The combination of an auxiliary and a verb forms a verb phrase. Am cruising means go to sea by boat.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that am cruising is a Verb Phrase.

“I have failed as a parent.” (00:02:25,240) - (00:02:27,391)

Discussion:

Have failed is a verb phrase. Have as an auxiliary of verb and failed as a verb. The combination of an auxiliary and a verb forms a verb phrase. Have failed means failed to do something.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that have failed is a Verb Phrase.

3. Prepositional Phrases

“Gotta shake myself, jump up in the shower” (00:01:14,360) – (00:01:16,238)

Discussion:

In the shower is a prepositional phrase. In as a preposition and shower as a noun. The combination of preposition and a noun forms a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase can be a function as an adjective or adverb in a sentence. In the shower means in the bathroom.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that in the shower is a Prepositional Phrase.

“In a really big zone on the floor” (00:01:21,240) – (00:01:22,959)

Discussion:

In a really big zone is a prepositional phrase. In as a preposition, a really big as an adjective and zone as a noun. The combination of preposition, adjective and a noun forms a prepositional phrase. A prepositional phrase can be a function as an adjective or adverb in a sentence. In a really big zone means in a very big zone or wide place.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that in a really big zone is a Prepositional Phrase.

4. Adjective Phrases

“In a really big zone on the floor” (00:01:21,240) – (00:01:22,959)

Discussion:

A really big is an adjective phrase. A really big in this dialogue as an adjective that modify or tell about zone. A group of words that tell about noun called an adjective phrase. A really big in this expression means very big or wide thing.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that a really big is an Adjective Phrase.

“That's pretty funny.” (00:06:49,000) - (00:06:51,834)

Discussion:

Pretty funny is an adjective phrase. Pretty funny in this dialogue as an adjective that modify or tell about Diaper Hands Dunks in the preview scene. A group of words that tell about noun called an adjective phrase. Pretty funny in this expression means a little bit humoristic.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that pretty funny is an Adjective Phrase.

5. Adverb Phrases

“Gotta shake myself, jump up in the shower” (00:01:14,360) – (00:01:16,238)

Discussion:

In the shower has a function of an adverb phrase. In the shower in this dialogue as a modify or tell about jump. Tells about where the action took place. A group of words that tell about a verb called an adverb phrase. A prepositional phrase can also act as an adverb phrase if it has a function as an adverb in a sentence. In the shower in this expression means in the bathroom.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that in the shower is an Adverb Phrase.

“In a really big zone on the floor” (00:01:21,240) – (00:01:22,959)

Discussion:

In a really big zone has a function of an adverb phrase. In a really big zone in this dialogue as a modify or tell about spend time in the preview scene. Tells about where the action took place. A group of words that tell about a verb called an adverb phrase. A prepositional phrase can also act as an adverb phrase if it has a function as an adverb in a sentence. In a really big zone in this expression means in a very big zone or wide place.

Based on the data above it can be concluded that in a really big zone is an Adverb Phrase.

The Percentage Results of the Phrase Expressions in Film

“*Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul*”

No	Types of Phrase Expressions	Amount	Percentage (%)
1	Noun Phrase	56	35.7 %
2	Verb phrase	48	30.6 %
3	Prepositional Phrase	23	14.6 %
4	Adverb Phrase	18	11.5 %
5	Adjective Phrase	12	7.6 %
Total		157	100%

From the table above, it can be seen that the total numbers of phrase expressions used in film “Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul” are 157 phrases. From the calculation above, it is known that the most type of phrase is on Noun Phrase 56 (35.7%), it is followed by Verb Phrase 48 (30.6%), Prepositional Phrase 23 (14.6%), Dverb Phrase 18 (11.5%) and the lowest in Adverb Phrase 12 (7.6%).

Conclusions

Based on the findings and discussions above, the researcher concluded that quite a number of idioms and phrases expressions used in film “Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul” by David Bowers. This is evidenced by the research entitled “Idiomatic Expressions and phrase expressions in “Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul” film by David Bowers” reviewed the type of idioms based on Lim's theory which divides idioms into 6 categories with reference to general speaking while the type of phrase based

on Ba'dulu's theory which divides into 5 categories with reference to the function and the construction. In the film "Diary of a Wimpy Kid: The Long Haul" tells how the Heffleys get to each other to strengthen their family ties on a trip to their grandmother's house. The use of idiom expressions and phrase expressions in this film aims to make statements more interested in watching them and besides that, so that readers can enrich the vocabulary of idiom expressions and phrase expressions in English.

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