AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED IN HACKSAW RIDGE MOVIE (2016)

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KEYWORDS	ABSTRACT
Idiomatic, Idiomatic expressions, Movie	This research aims to determine the types and meanings of Idiomatic expressions in the Hacksaw Ridge Movie. This research used a qualitative method. The object of this research is the script of dialogues and narrations of the characters in Hacksaw Ridge Movie., namely Whole script movie. The researcher used data sheets and tables as instruments. The researcher identified and categorized each expression based on Makkai's theory (2013) and using two dictionaries related to idioms, namely Merriam Dictionary of Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's, , then matched the meanings of Idiomatic expressions from the dictionaries with the co-text contained in the dialogues or narrations of the characters to analyze the data. The results showed that there were six types of lexemic idiomatic expressions in the Hacksaw Ridge Movie., namely Sesemic idiom (Proverbial Idioms, Familiar quotation idioms, Idiomaticity in institutionalized understatement, Idiomaticity in institutionalized hyperbole) and Lexemic Idiom (Phrasal Verb idioms, Tournure idioms, Irreversible Binomial idioms, Phrasal Compound idioms, Incorporating Verb idioms, and Pseudo idioms). In determining the meaning must be based on the co-text because an idiom contains many meanings.

KATA KUNCI	ABSTRAK
Idiomatik, ungkapan idiomatic, Film	Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan makna ekspresi idiomatik dalam film Hacksaw Ridge. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Obyek penelitian ini adalah naskah dialog dan narasi para tokoh dalam film Hacksaw Ridge yaitu Whole script movie. Peneliti menggunakan lembar data dan tabel sebagai instrumen. Peneliti mengidentifikasi dan mengkategorikan masing-masing ungkapan berdasarkan teori Makkai (2013) dan menggunakan dua kamus yang berkaitan dengan idiom, yaitu Merriam Dictionary of Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's, kemudian mencocokkan makna ungkapan idiomatik dari kamus tersebut dengan ko-teks yang terdapat dalam dialog atau narasi para tokoh untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat enam jenis ekspresi idiomatik leksemik dalam Film Hacksaw Ridge, yaitu Sesemic idiom (Proverbial Idioms, Familiar quotation idioms, Idiomaticity in Institutionalized understatement, Idiomaticity in Institutionalized Hyperbole) dan Lexemic Idiom (Phrasal Verb idioms, Tournure idioms). , Idiom Binomial Irreversible, idiom Phrasal Compound, Memasukkan idiom Kata Kerja, dan idiom Pseudo). Dalam menentukan makna harus didasarkan pada koteks karena sebuah idiom mengandung banyak makna.

INTRODUCTION

One of the various methods to communicate in English is through the use of idioms. Idioms are often employed in everyday English conversation because they enhance the communication's content and help the speakers clearly explain themselves (Thyab, 2016). Idioms and linguistic meaning are connected. Breaking a leg is an illustration of a well-known idiom. Break a leg for your test, please. It would be erroneous to

assume that taking an exam requires you to crush your leg. To break a leg is to express luck. Consequently, the expression "break a leg for your exam!" refers to the expectation that you will do well in the test..

Idioms are combinations of words that have different meanings from their actual meanings to form new meanings that do not exist in the mother tongue (Müller et al. (2018). Based on some previous meanings of idioms it can be concluded that idioms are expressions that have meanings that are not real meanings and cannot be interpreted word for word.

The use of idioms is to make words or phrases more varied. Idioms can add another variety to a language and also can be a benchmark for someone's proficiency in English because idioms are the original language of the target language. Non-native speakers usually have difficulty understanding idioms, even though they may have a large vocabulary, because the meaning of English idioms goes beyond literal meanings (Liontas, 2003; Xie, 2017) . Unfortunately, it is difficult to understand the meaning of each idiom. In learning the language, we must also study the culture. Idiomatic expressions related to culture in learning English. Although idioms are part of the English language, in reality, there are still many second language learners who do not understand idioms because they are still very rarely exposed to idioms. This happens because idioms are never taught and even introduced in English study program classes. Another thing that makes idioms difficult to understand is that idioms cannot be interpreted in words but must be memorized. In addition, idioms can express various emotions and are used in certain situations. Therefore, idioms are called complex elements. This complexity makes it difficult for second language learners to understand idioms and when they can be used so that the meaning of idioms often can't be decoded by interpreting the individual words (Khonbi & Sadeghi, 2017). .

According to O'Dell as quoted in Zaid (2019), "idioms will often be found in British fiction, newspapers, magazines, comics, TV shows, films and songs". The development of digital technology brings a pretty good influence for movie lovers. Digital technology has been used to create applications and the web to watch or stream movies from Netflix or other applications.

The relationship between film and education is that movie media can increase students' language learning motivation (Sydorenko, 2010). Movie are appropriate to be used as learning media. Movie media have a positive and significant effect on language learning motivation and students' reading and listening comprehension skills. This is because there are many meanings and information in an image or frame. watching many movie can make it easier for students to explore the intellectual side, and movies contain story appeals and narrative elements that can be accepted easily (Budiarti & Haryanto, 2016; Bowkett & Hitcman, 2012). Thus, movie can develop various listening understanding skills. Based on existing research, it can strengthen the benefits of combining watching movie and idioms in education. Watching movie is not only able to increase students' motivation and listening skills, but also provides fun language learning facilities by presenting new vocabulary equipped with expressions so that students can guess the meaning of the vocabulary. As well as the meaning of idiomatic expressions.

METHODS
Research Design
This study was carried toward using a qualitative method of inquiry. in relation to a broad definition, qualitative research is "any kind of research that yields conclusions not reached through statistical procedures or other means of quantification." (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). On the other hand, this research enabled the use of statistics. The primary purpose of statistics was to use numbers to describe information or data. Alwasilah (2002: 107–109) lists the following five qualities of qualitative research: "(1) Understanding meaning, (2) Understanding a specific context, (3) Identification of unexpected phenomena and effects, (4) Existing Grounded Theory, (5) Understanding the process" Because the data are expressed in words or other written language rather than numbers, a qualitative approach is used.

Instruments
Research instrument is a tool used by researchers to measure or analyze data in a study. Bordeianu & Danila (2013) stated that data table, observation sheet, note, interview guide are all research instruments in qualitative study. In addition, Widiawati (2021) said that one type of research instrument is documentation. It refers to written items. This instrument allows researcher to obtain data through research on written objects, such as books, magazines, diaries, artifacts, videos and so on. The instrument that will be used in this research is documentation such as notes and data tables.

Data Analysis Procedures
The data analysis can be done by doing four steps of processing the data, such as:
1. Identifying the idiomatic expressions found in the hacksaw ridge movie.
2. Identify the types of idiomatic expressions bassed to Makkai's theory (2013).
3. Analyzing the idiomatic expressions found in hacksaw ridge movie.
4. Finding the meaning of each idiomatic expressions, the researcher will use three dictionaries of idiom; those are Farlex Dictionary of Idioms, Dictionary of American Idioms by McGraw-Hill's, and NCT's American Idioms Dictionary. The researcher determines the meaning of each idiomatic expressions in terms of dialogues or narrations of the characters to be adjusted to the context so that the meaning obtained is more accurate.
5. Drawing conclusions of the analysis.
Guidelines for data collection and data analysis to be carried out in this research are to record the types and the meanings of idiomatic expressions in Hacksaw ridge movie.

FINDINGS
In this chapter, the researcher presents and discusses the findings of this study. The data given is related to answering research questions, namely the types of idiomatic expressions in Hacksaw ridge and the meaning of Hacksaw ridge idiomatic expressions. In this study, the researcher found the results of research data which

explained that there were 31 idioms found in this movie which were classified into 2 main idiom types and the idioms that dominated in this movie were Lexemic idioms.

Types and meanings of Sememic idiomatic expressions

From the findings of the investigation, all types of sesemic idiomatic expressions were found in the Hacksaw Ridge Movie according to Makkai's theory (2013). The types of Sesemic idiomatic expressions are Proverbial Idiom, Familiar quotation, Idiomaticity in institutionalized understatement, Idiomaticity in institutionalized hyperbole. The findings from the data analysis found only two types of idiomatics using Merriam Webster dictionary. Next, an explanation of each type of sesemic idiomatic expression will be explained:

Table: 1 Types and meanings of Sememic idiomatic expressions)

Type	Idiom	Meaning
Proverbial Idiom	spare the rod and spoil the child	if children are not physically punished when they do wrong their personal development will suffer
Familiar quotation	in peace sons bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their sons	No man is so foolish as to desire war more than peace

Types and meanings of Lexemic idiomatic expressions

From the findings of the investigation, all types of lexemic idiomatic expressions were found in Hacksaw ridge movie according to Makkai's theory (2013). Types of lexemic idiomatic expressions are Phrasal Verb idioms, Tournure idioms, Irreversible Binomial idioms, Compound Phrasal idioms, Incorporating Verb idioms, and Pseudo idioms. The findings from the data analysis found twenty nine idiomatic lexemic expressions. Next, an explanation of each type of lexemic idiomatic expression will be explained and the meaning of the lexemic idiomatic expression. Total data based on table

Table 2. Types and meanings of Lexemic idiomatic expressions:

No	Type	Idiom	Meaning
1	Phrasal Verb Idiom	sign up	to manage to do something with someone or something
		sign up	to sign one's name (as to a contract)

No	Type	Idiom	Meaning
			in order to obtain, do, or join something
2	Tournure Idiom	take the time	To make an effort to spend enough time on something with properly
3	Irreversible Binomial Idioms	man of means	A wealthy man.
		Plain and simple	saying that something is completely true.
		ladies and gentlemen	A phrase for typically used to address audience consisting of men and women.
4		footage	recorded video material
		nightmare	something (such as an experience, situation, or object) having the monstrous character of a nightmare or producing a feeling of anxiety or terror
5	Incorporating Verb Idiom	Fresh-blood	newly added members or participants
		smart-ass	an obnoxiously conceited and self-assertive person with pretensions to smartness or cleverness
6	Pseudo Idioms	Hillbilly	a person from a backwoods or rural area
		Complete fruitcake	Crazy or wacky person. Usually used humorously.

The Meanings of Sesemic Idiomatic Expressions we can found in Hacksaw Ridge Movie
Proverbial Idioms
Datum 1: (1:30:00- 1:30:30)
Tom: Spare the rod and spoil the child! Isn't that what that church of yours preaches?!Well that boy's spoiled rotten and it's about time
The expression 'Spare the rod and spoil the child' has the original meaning according to Merriam Webster dictionary which is to be able to be divided into teach something. In this, Spare the rod and spoil the child has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the dialogue of Tom to his wife in. The meaning of expression 'Spare the rod and spoil the child is to begin to telling something or someone with others. The idiom means to begin to participate intelling someone because it was followed by the phrase "that boy's spoiled rotten and it's about time "So, co-textually the speaker believed that if children are not physically punished when they do wrong their personal development will suffer.

Familiar quotation idioms
Datum 2: (1:26:00 – 1:26;30)
Henry: in peace sons bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their sons
Peterson: Stop spelling that crab, it doesn't help at all
The expression 'in peace sons bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their sons' has the original meaning according to Herodotus quote which is to be able to be divided into tell something. In this, in peace sons bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their sons has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the dialogue of Henry and peterson . The meaning of expression 'in peace sons bury their fathers, but in war fathers bury their sons is telling some one how cruel war is. The idiom means to begin to participate in tells someone with others because it was followed by the phrase "Stop spelling that crab, it doesn't help at all "So, co-textually the speaker believed that war is a cruel thing that can make people suffering

The Meanings of Lexemic Idiomatic Expressions we can found in Hacksaw Ridge Movie
Phrasal Verb Idiom
Datum 4: Make out (4:30 – 5;20)
Tom: "They sell it overseas. The Japs and Germans make out from the past"
-        Make out is a lexemic idiomatic expression. Make out belongs to Phrasal Verb idiom because that expression consists of the verb 'make' + the adverb 'out'. Verb + adverb is one of the patterns of the Phrasal Verb idiom.
The expression 'make' out has the original meaning according to Merriam Webster dictionary which is to be able to be divided into something. In this utterance, fall into has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the dialogue of Tom to Doss in. The meaning of expression 'make out' is to begin to participate in something with

others. Make out means to begin to participate in something with others because it was followed by the phrase "from the past" which stated that Tom telling Doss that Japan and German making new type weapons. So, co-textually the speaker believed that the german and japan are up to something by making new weapons.

Tournure Idioms
Datum 18: take the time (1:24:00 – 1:25;00)
SGT.Howell: "Alright, find the spot, take the time"
- Take the time is a lexemic idiomatic expression. Take the time belongs to Tournure idiom because that expression consists of three words (take, the, time) and contains the definite article 'the' in the phrase as one of the patterns of the Tournure idiom.
The expression 'take the time' does not refer to the meaning of grabbing someone's time. In this utterance, take the time has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the dialogue of SGT.Howell talking to soldiers. The meaning of expression 'take the time' is to make an effort to spend enough time on something to do. Take the time means to make an effort to spend enough time on something to do because it that time they gonna hold the position for rest of the night which stated that SGT.Howell want the soldiers stay up whole night. So, co-textually the speaker expressed soldiers for guard and rest.

Irreversible Binomial Idioms
Datum21 : ladies and gentlemen (17:00 ┐┬- 17:40)
Master of ceremony: "Ladies and gentlemen, put your hands together for Dorothy and her balancing act"
- Ladies and gentlemen is a lexemic idiomatic expression. Ladies and gentlemen belongs to Irreversible Binomial idiom because that expression consists of a group of words (nouns) and separated by a conjunction, namely the noun 'ladies' plus the conjunction 'and' then followed by the noun "gentlemen'
The expression 'ladies and gentlemen' does not refer to the original meaning of women and men. In this utterance, ladies and gentlemen has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the dialogue of master of ceremony talking to Dorothy. The meaning of expression 'ladies and gentlemen' is a phrase typically used to address a crowd or audience consisting of men and women. Ladies and gentlemen means a phrase typically used to address a crowd or audience consisting of men and women because it was followed by the phrase "put your hands together for Dorothy and her balancing act" which stated a greeting to the audience as the master of ceremony called Dorothy onto the stage for a balancing act. So, co-textually the speaker greeted the audience to pay attention to Dorothy performance.

Phrasal Compound Idioms
Datum22 : Footage (1:10:00 – 1:10:30)
Captain: "What do you want?"
Combat Photografer: "For the folks back home, and war footage"
Captain: "Smile pretty for the camera, fellas"

- Footage is a lexemic idiomatic expression. Footage belongs to Phrasal Compound idiom because the term footage has two original words, namely the noun 'foot' and the noun 'age'. Noun + noun is one of the patterns of Phrasal Compound idioms.

Incorporating Verb Idioms
Datum : Fresh-blood (28:00 – 28:30)
Hollywood:"Seven is heaven! Come to daddy! (glancing at Desmond) Fresh-blood! Care to sit in?"
- Fresh-blood is a lexemic idiomatic expression. Fresh-blood belongs to Incorporating Verb idiom because the term Fresh-blood consists of two class of words (adjective and noun) and separated by (-), namely the adjective 'fresh' plus (-) then followed by the noun "blood". Adjective - noun is one of the patterns of Incorporating Verb idiom.
The expression 'Fresh-blood cannot be interpreted literally word for word. Fresh-blood has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the narration of Hollywood and doss. The meaning of expression 'Fresh-blood' is in a new member or new guy.

Pseudo Idioms
Datum : Hillbilly (29:00 – 29:30)
Dorothy: "Hillbilly, huh? That's Smitty there, whipping Kirzinski's ass."

-Hillbilly belongs to Pseudo idiom because that expression can confuse and misinform readers. At first glance, readers will think that Hillbilly refers to a person from the backwoods or a remote mountain area
The expression 'Hillbilly' cannot be taken literally word for word. Hillbilly has an idiomatic meaning. This idiom is found in the narration of the conversation between grace and doss. The meaning of the expression 'Hillbilly' is a villager or countryman who lives in the countryside.

DISCUSSION
The data for this study were taken from the dialogues of the Hacksaw Ridge film only. The number of idiomatic expressions found was thirty one(31) with details:1 Proverbial Idioms, 1 Familiar quotation idioms, 14 Phrasal Verb idioms, 3 Tournure idioms, 2 Irreversible Binomial idioms, 3 Compound Phrasal idioms, 3 time Incorporating Verb idiom, and 4 time Pseudo idiom. Therefore, the researcher considers that the hacksaw ridge movie contains quite a lot of idiomatic expressions in it. Researchers think this happened because film II was made based on the true story of an American war veteran whose native language is English and this film is considered easier for viewers to understand and accept because of the interesting story.

In this film, Phrasal Verb Idiom is the most common type. Researchers suspect this happened because the filmmakers themselves are native Americans. According to Thyab (2019) states, "native English speakers are found to use phrasal

verbs every day and cannot do without the use of phrasal verbs in everyday communicative situations". Native English speakers are used to using phrasal verbs in their everyday lives spontaneously because they grew up in an environment where they used to use phrasal verbs rather than the native verbs they are synonymous with. In addition, Phrasal Verb idioms are usually found more often than other types of idiomatics because Phrasal Verbs are categorized into fixed statements (Rozikin et al. 2021). Fixed statements are language that is managed automatically by brain memory and is often used in everyday life.

On the other hand, the least idiomatic expressions found in this film are Irreversible Binomial idioms. Researchers suspect that this happens because the Irreversible Binomial idioms doesn't suit the audience. Because the research object under study is war, the use of Pseudo idioms is somewhat inappropriate because most of the audience members are adults. In addition, Rosyada (2019) stated that pseudo-idioms contain traps in word meanings that can make listeners or readers confused about the meaning of an expression.

In searching for the meaning of each idiomatic expression, the researcher adjusts the meaning of the idiomatic expression in the dictionary with the context of the dialogue or narration of the characters in the hacksaw ridge movie because an idiom consists of several meanings. The researcher uses three dictionaries as references so that the meaning of the idiomatic lexemic expressions obtained can be maximized.

The findings of this study are similar to those of Syarif (2020) who found the types and meanings of idiomatic expressions using Makkai's theory (2013). The similarity between this study and Syarif's research is that both of them used Makkai's theory (2013) to classify types of lexemic idiomatic expressions and both found Phrasal Verb idioms as the most common type of lexemic idiomatic expressions. Pseudo idioms were not identified by Syarif during the analysis, so the difference is that this research discovered six types while Syarif's research only discovered five types.

Furthermore, the results of this study are comparable to Rosyada's (2019). Six different idiomatic expression categories were discovered by Rosyada. Irreversible binomial is the type that is most frequently found, whereas pseudo idiom is the least common. This study and Rosyada's study share the same characteristics in that they both used Makkai's theory (2013) to categorize different types of lexemic idiomatic expressions and discovered six different types of idiomatic expressions. The key distinction is that while irreversible binomial idioms predominated in Rosyada's research, phrasal verb idioms did so in this study. Due to the various types of texts used, this study and Rosyada's research produced different results. While this research uses movie scripts, his research uses song lyrics.

The findings of this study are in contrast to previous research from Wisudawanto (2020). Wisudawanto's research uses Bakker's (1992) theory of idiom translation strategies. The theory divides translation strategies into four, namely Using Idioms with Similar Meanings and Forms, Using Idioms with Similar Meanings and Different Forms, Translation by Paraphrasing, and Translation by Omission. The findings from this study are that there are four strategies used by translators in

translating idioms. The most dominant translation strategy used in Garfield Goes comics is Translation by Paraphrasing. Wisudawanto's research uses Makkai's theory (2013) and focuses on finding types, meanings, and the realization of lexemic idiomatic expressions, while Wisudawanto's research uses Bakker's theory (1992) and focuses on identifying translation strategies in English.

CONCLUSIONS

This research is a descriptive qualitative research that aims to describe idiomatic expressin were discovered in the script of the Hacksaw Ridge movie as a result of the researcher's investigations, especially in the script. The research has addressed the research questions posed in the preceding chapter, and it is clear from the findings and data analysis that:

From the data findings, the Movie contain the two type of sesemic and six types of lexemic idiomatic expressions according to Makkai's theory (2013). In this research, it was found Proverbial Idiom (1), Familiar quotation (1), Idiomaticity in institutionalized understatement (0), Idiomaticity in institutionalized hyperbole (0), and 29 Lexemic idiom which contsist of Phrasal Verb idioms (14), Tournure idioms (3), Irreversible Binomial idioms (2), Compound Phrasal idioms (3), Incorporating Verb idiom (3), and Pseudo idiom (4) that almost every type of lexemic idiomatic expression appeared several times. Most of the lexemic idiomatic expressions were Phrasal Verb idioms. The researcher assumed this happened because the Directo of Hacksaw Ridge Movie is native English. Native English speakers are used to using Phrasal Verbs in their daily life spontaneously. On the other hand, the least found were Irreversible Binomial Idioms. The researcher assumed this happened because Irreversible Binomial Idioms were not in accordance with the target readers.

In determining the meaning of Idiomatic expressions, the researcher found several meanings in an idiom. Therefore, to interpret an idiom, it must be based on the co-text of the utterances

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