

**SEMANTICS ANALYSIS ON IDIOM TYPES AND THEIR
CONTEXTUAL MEANING FOUND IN *KLAUS* MOVIE**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK
IBRAHIM MALANG**

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CONTEXTUAL MEANING FOUND IN *KLAUS* MOVIE**

THESIS

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2021

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This is to clarify that Fatma Nur Sofyani's thesis entitled "**Semantics Analysis On Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found In Klaus Movie**" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Honestly, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only who responsible for that.

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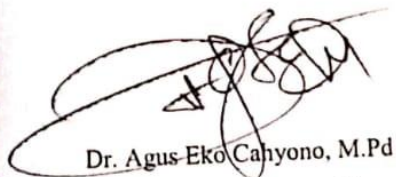
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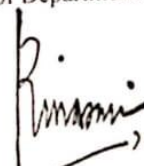
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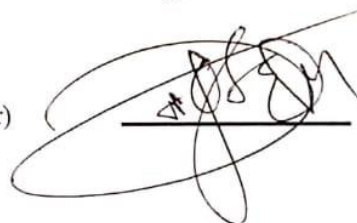


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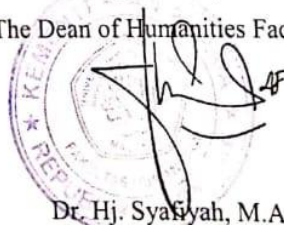


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MOTTO

وَقُلْ اَعْمَلُوا فَسَيَرَى اللّٰهُ عَمَلَكُمْ وَرَسُولُهُ وَالْمُؤْمِنُونَ وَسَتُرَدُّونَ اِلٰى عِلْمِ الْغَيْبِ وَالشَّهَادَةِ فَيُنَبِّئُكُمْ بِمَا كُنْتُمْ تَعْمَلُونَ

“Do deeds! Allah will see your deeds, and (so will) His Messenger and the believers. And you will be brought back to the All-Knower of the unseen and the seen. Then He will inform you of what you used to do.”

(QS. At – Taubah: 105)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to

My Lovely Family: My father Faisal Sofyan, My mother Nurtiningsih, My brother, Muhammad Nur Fauzi, and My sister Fitri Nur Wulandari

My Thesis Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, MPd

Myself: Fatma Nur Sofyani

Everyone who has contributed to this thesis.

Thank you from the bottom of my heart, and I'm grateful to have such wonderful people in my life who always love and support me.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, I thank God for the presence of Allah SWT. The Ruler of the universe for all the graces that have been bestowed upon me, so that I can complete my thesis with the title **Semantics Analysis On Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found In Klaus Movie** as a requirement for this Bachelor of Literature (S.S) degree properly. I remember to greet and honor the Holy Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has served as my life's guide. Then I'd like to express my gratitude for:

1. The rector of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Abdul Haris, M. Ag. that I respect
2. The dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M. A, and the head of Department of English Literature, Rina Sari, M.Pd that I respect
3. My thesis advisor, Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd who has been patient and sincere in guiding and helping me in writing this thesis.
4. All lectures at Department of English Literature, thank you for providing me the valuable knowledge
5. My family: my father Faisal Sofyan, my mother Nurtiningsih, my brother Muhammad Nur Fauzi, my sister Fitri Nur Wulandari, and all my big family who always love me.
6. My best friends: Rosabila Hardi Irfandina, Ainia Arum Novitasari, Suaibah Hasanatul Ula, and The Member of Faza 47 who always accompany and support me during difficult times in working on this thesis.

In the final words, the author realized that this thesis is far from perfect and many aspects are still lacking. For the sake of improving this thesis, criticism and suggestion will be accepted. Hopefully, the benefits of this thesis will be useful to writers and readers in the present and the future.

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ABSTRACT

Sofyani, F. N. 2021. *Semantics Analysis On Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found In Klaus Movie*. Minor Thesis. Linguistics, English Literature Department, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Keywords: *Idiom, Contextual Meaning, Klaus*

This study aimed to focuses on analyzing idiom types and their contextual meaning in Klaus movie. Idiom expressions are a group of words whose meaning cannot be guessed literally. Idiom forms are usually in the form of phrases or words or even in the form of sentences whose meaning cannot be predicted through the individual meanings of the constituent words. There were two objectives in this research; first to find out the types of idiomatic expressions found in Klaus movie; second, to describe the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expressions in Klaus movie.

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative to get a deep understanding about idiomatic expression. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research methods to analyze the types and meanings of idiom expressions in the movie. The data was taken from Klaus movie in the form of utterances or dialogues. The data identified using the theory of Boatner and Gates (1975) which classifies four types of idioms and contextual meaning in this study.

The researcher found Lexemic Idiom as the most dominant type used in the Klaus movie with 57 data including; 40 Verbal Idioms, 10 Nominal Idioms, 5 Adjectival Idioms, and 2 Adverbial idioms. Then, Phraseological idiom relatively finds in this movie with 15 data. Next, the researcher only found 1 idiom for the type of Proverb Idiom. The Last, Frozen idiom did not find in the movie. The researcher also found the meaning of an idiom as an expression can be in the form of words, phrases, clauses that can be understood depending on the context based on the applied Klaus movie.

The researcher expected that the finding of the research can be useful as references for future studies. The researcher also suggested that this topic can conduct with a different aspect such as translating, vlog, or another object with a different theory because the researcher did not found all the types of idiomatic expression in Klaus movie.

ABSTRAK

Sofyani, F. N. 2021. *Semantics Analysis On Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found In Klaus Movie*. Skripsi. Linguistik, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Pembimbing: Dr. Agus Eko Cahyono, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: Idiom, Makna Kontekstual, Klaus

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk fokus menganalisis jenis idiom dan makna kontekstualnya dalam film Klaus. Ekspresi idiom adalah sekelompok kata yang maknanya tidak dapat ditebak secara harfiah. Bentuk idiom biasanya berupa frase atau kata atau bahkan dalam bentuk kalimat yang maknanya tidak dapat diprediksi melalui makna individu dari kata-kata penyusunnya. Ada dua tujuan dalam penelitian ini; pertama untuk mengetahui jenis ekspresi idiomatik yang ditemukan dalam film Klaus; kedua, mendeskripsikan makna kontekstual ekspresi idiomatik dalam film Klaus.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam tentang ekspresi idiomatik. Peneliti menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif untuk menganalisis jenis dan makna ungkapan idiom dalam film. Data diambil dari film Klaus berupa tuturan atau dialog. Data diidentifikasi menggunakan teori Boatner dan Gates (1975) yang mengklasifikasikan empat jenis idiom dan makna kontekstual dalam penelitian ini.

Peneliti menemukan Lexemic Idiom sebagai tipe yang paling dominan digunakan dalam film Klaus dengan 57 data diantaranya; 40 Verbal Idiom, 10 Nominal Idiom, 5 Adjectival Idiom, dan 2 Adverbial Idiom. Kemudian, Phraselological Idiom relatif ditemukan dalam film ini dengan 15 data. Selanjutnya, Peneliti hanya menemukan satu idiom untuk jenis Proverb Idiom. Terakhir, Frozen Idiom tidak ditemukan di film. Peneliti juga menemukan makna idiom sebagai ekspresi dapat berupa kata, frasa, klausa yang dapat dipahami tergantung konteksnya berdasarkan film Klaus yang diterapkan.

Peneliti berharap hasil penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat sebagai referensi untuk penelitian-penelitian selanjutnya. Peneliti juga menyarankan agar topik ini dapat dilakukan pada aspek yang berbeda seperti terjemahan, vlog, atau objek lain dengan teori yang berbeda karena peneliti tidak menemukan semua jenis ekspresi idiomatik dalam film Klaus.

البحث مستخلص

سفياني. 2021. تم العثور على تحليل دلالات حول أنواع المصطلحات ومعناها السياقي في فيلم كلاوس. أطروحة. اللغويات ، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي ، كلية العلوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية في مالانج.

المستشار: دكتور . أجوس إيكو

الكلمات المفتاحية: الاصطلاحات ، المعاني السياقية ، كلاوس

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التركيز على تحليل أنواع المصطلحات ومعانيها السياقية في فيلم كلاوس. تعبير المصطلح هو مجموعة من الكلمات التي لا يمكن تخمين معناها حرفيًا. عادة ما تكون أشكال المصطلحات في شكل عبارات أو كلمات أو حتى في شكل جمل لا يمكن التنبؤ بمعناها من خلال المعاني الفردية للكلمات المكونة. هناك هدفان في هذا البحث ؛ أول من اكتشف أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية الموجودة في فيلم كلاوس ؛ ثانيًا ، لوصف المعنى السياقي للتعبيرات الاصطلاحية في فيلم كلاوس.

الطريقة المستخدمة في هذا البحث هي الطريقة الوصفية للحصول على فهم عميق للتعبيرات الاصطلاحية. استخدم الباحث أسلوب البحث الوصفي النوعي لتحليل أنواع ومعاني التعبيرات الاصطلاحية في الفيلم. البيانات مأخوذة من فيلم كلاوس في شكل كلام أو حوار. تم تحديد البيانات باستخدام نظرية بواتنر وجيتس (1975) التي صنفت أربعة أنواع من الاصطلاحات والمعاني السياقية في هذه الدراسة.

مع 57 بيانات بما Klaus هو النوع الأكثر شيوعًا المستخدم في فيلم Lexemic Idiom وجد الباحثون أن في ذلك ؛ 40 مصطلحات لفظية و 10 مصطلحات اسمية و 5 مصطلحات وصفية و 2 تعابير لفظية. بعد ذلك ، تم العثور على المصطلح اللغوي النسبي في هذا الفيلم مع 15 بيانات. علاوة على ذلك ، وجد الباحث في الفيلم. وجد Frozen Idiom مصطلحًا واحدًا فقط لنوع مصطلح المثل. أخيرًا ، لم يتم العثور على الباحث أيضًا أن معنى التعابير كتعبيرات يمكن أن يكون في شكل كلمات وعبارات وجمل يمكن فهمها. اعتمادًا على السياق بناءً على فيلم كلاوس المطبق.

يأمل الباحث أن تكون نتائج هذه الدراسة مفيدة كمرجع لمزيد من البحث. يقترح الباحث أيضًا أن هذا الموضوع يمكن تنفيذه على جوانب مختلفة مثل الترجمة أو مدونات الفيديو أو أشياء أخرى ذات نظريات مختلفة لأن الباحثين لم يجدوا جميع أنواع التعبيرات الاصطلاحية في فيلم كلاوس.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, previous studies, and research method.

A. Background of the Study

In this study, it is clear that meaning plays a very important role in any speech act situation. Without meaning, all a language's utterances are meaningless or there will be no language without meaning, or if a language is not meant to express meaning, there will be no interaction of thought as we do in everyday life. The relationship between words and objects to which they refer is concerned with meaning. Therefore, understanding the meaning of a language is very important, so we need to know about it. One of the branches of linguistics that deals with meaning are called semantics.

Semantics is the study of human thinking, cognitive thinking processes, and conceptualization. All of this is closely related to the way we classify and convey our experiences through language (Leech, 1981). According to De Swart (1998), semantics is the study of the meaning expressed by elements of any language, which can be recognized as a symbolic system. It describes the systematic meaning relationships between language words and sentences and

explains the relationships between the things they can use to talk about and their linguistic expressions. During its development, this meaning has become an expression used in our social life activities, and one that usually uses this expression is called an idiom.

The use of idiomatic expressions has become commonplace and is even used in everyday life in formal and informal communication. According to Hornby (1987), idiom expressions are a group of words whose meaning cannot be guessed literally. Idiom forms are usually in the form of phrases or words or even in the form of sentences whose meaning cannot be predicted through the individual meanings of the constituent words. Meanwhile, according to Fellbaum (2006) idioms are a challenge to our understanding of grammar and lexis which has not been fully fulfilled. The essence of this statement is that idioms are fixed expressions that have a different meaning from the original word. It has a meaning that depends on the culture of the original language which cannot be changed according to the user of the language. In short, the two definitions conclude that idiomatic expression is a phrase or a word or even a sentence whose meaning is unpredictable or differs from the original word. It has a meaning that is based on the culture of the original language and cannot be modified based on the language's user. The best way to interpret idiom expressions is to view them based on the context in which they are used.

It can be seen from the above explanation that idiom expression is a complicated and difficult expression since idiom expressions are typically used, spoken and written, by individuals in some regions or nations for informal and

formal purposes. Jon Wright states that one of the reasons why it is difficult to translate the idiomatic expressions is that idioms are the field of language closest to culture. The recent online encyclopedia, Wikipedia also highlighted the definition of idioms, "idioms are generally colloquial metaphors - terms that require some basic knowledge, information, or experience, to be used only in cultures where parties must have the same reference. Therefore, idioms are not considered as part of language, but part of the culture. Since culture is typically regional, outside of the local context, idioms are often useless. Besides that, it is possible to use certain idioms more universally than others, and they can be readily interpreted. When idiom expressions are used, idioms can be more conveniently summarized according to the context and situation. Interpreting the meaning of idioms based on context is called contextual meaning.

Based on Boatner and Gates (1975), he classifies the types of idiom into four types. Those are lexemic idioms, phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs. Lexemic Idioms are structured by part of speech (verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverb). Then, the Phraseological idiom or also known as the Tournure idiom is implicitly related to a paraphrase requirement of the grammatical word class and mostly consists of one clause. In writing or utterances used by some individuals or groups, this type of idiom often uses terms or phrases. A frozen idiom is a small number of idioms that can be spoken or written in different forms without changing the idiom's meaning. While, proverbs are sentences that have been frozen in form, meaning, and function in society.

Based on this explanation, even though idioms are complicated and difficult expressions whose meaning cannot be guessed correctly, the researcher is interested in researching idiom expressions. The researcher has several reasons why choosing the topic “*Semantics Analysis on Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found in Klaus Movie*” as final project research:

First, as a topic of analysis, idiomatic expressions are interesting because their meanings are unpredictable; however, students need to understand. Second, it is clear that in everyday life, such as formal or informal conversations, some literature, and even some fun things like movies, idiomatic phrases can be found easily. Third, many people enjoy watching movies, one of which is the best-animated movie, Klaus' movie, which is popular and has won many awards and has many messages for interesting stories. This movie also has a very exciting and unique plot, curious and unexpected. The most important thing is that this movie has a sufficient number of idiomatic expressions so that a lot of data can be found. It can be a great object. Finally, this movie tells a story about Santa Claus or Klaus which is a popular belief or culture in the west that makes this movie has a unique language that is adapted to the culture in it. This makes this movie unique in terms of its use of language in the movie. By examining this subject, the researcher hopes that this research can be useful for readers.

There are some previous studies conducted in terms of the idiom. First, the research by Ridha Ikhva Erviana and Tutut Sumartini (2017) entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Meaning in Frozen Film Script*”. This research aims to identify types of idioms found in *Frozen* movie scripts and to describe the

meaning of idioms found in *Frozen* movie scripts. This study is similar in terms of the aims and uses the movie as an object, although the difference lies in the theory used. They used the theory of Makkai in their analysis, while the researcher uses Boatner and Gates's theory in this research.

Similarly, research by Jufidah (2018) entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Movie Stephen Chbosky’s Beauty and The Beast*”. In her research, she analyzed the types of idiom used in the theory of Adam Makkai and also the types of meaning. Her analysis is distinct from the study of the researcher because the researcher focuses only on contextual meaning, not all forms of meaning. The theory used is also different.

The last research is from Maulida Azzahra Zaid (2019) entitled;” *An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie*”. The objectives of this research are to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions and to interpret the real meaning of idiomatic expressions that find in the *Hotel Transylvania* movie. The difference between Maulida’s research and this research lies in the theory used. In her research, Maulida uses the theory of O’Dell and McCarthy's theory to analyze the types of idioms, while this study uses the Boatner and Gates theory. In addition, in her research, she analyzes the lexical meaning or the real meaning, while this study analyzes the contextual meaning.

Overall, the researcher can conclude that there are similarities and differences between this study and previous studies. The similarity is in the use of idiom topics. The difference is in the source of the data or the theory used to

analyze the idiom. In this study, the researcher took the data from the cartoon movie. Then, many previous studies examined the types of idioms using Adam Makkai's theory. As a result, the researcher in this study identifies gaps and provides novelty by using theories that are still underutilized, in particular Boatner and Gates' theory of the types of idiom expressions found in Klaus' movie. In Boatner and Gates' theory, the researcher wants to produce different findings by using different theories and objects from previous research, so that this research can be a reference in future research. the most important thing that the data obtained is more suitable to be analyzed using this theory. The researcher hopes that the findings of this study will help people better understand the types of idioms and the meaning of idiomatic expressions in Klaus' movie.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the researcher focused on analyzing idiom types and their contextual meaning in Klaus movie. In this case, the problems in this analysis are explained in some questions:

- (1) How are the idiomatic expressions used by the characters in *Klaus* movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the formulation of research questions above, the researcher has purpose as follow;

- (1) To find out the types of idiomatic expressions and contextual meaning of the idiomatic expressions in *Klaus* movie.

D. Significances of the study

This research has theoretical and practical benefits and contributions that will be useful in future research. Theoretically, in the field of language, this research can provide an overview, knowledge, and material about linguistic semantics, especially idioms, because idioms are one of the language styles that are often considered difficult to understand, so the topic of idioms is very important for students to learn in everyday life.

Meanwhile, the practical benefits of this research can be used to increase students' awareness about the types of idioms and their contextual meanings. In addition, other researchers in the future who want to analyze the branch of semantic linguistics, especially the topic of idioms can use this research as a reference and illustration in doing their analysis.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this analysis was focused on one branch of linguistics, namely semantics. The researcher limited the research by only focusing on one of the semantic elements, namely idioms. In this study, the researcher analyzed the types of idioms based on Boatner and Gates' theory which divided the types of idioms into four types: lexemic idioms (verbal, nominal, adjective, adverbial), phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs. In addition, the researcher also described the contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions contained in the *Klaus* movie.

The limitation of this research was the 2019 movie production, entitled *Klaus*. In this study, the researcher only focused on the utterances of the *Klaus* movie characters containing idiomatic expressions, then the researchers analyzed the types based on the Boatner and Gates theory. After finding the idiom expression, the researcher then described the contextual meaning of the movie.

F. Definition of Key Terms

The present study adopts the following definitions for its key terms.

- a) Semantics is related to meaning, and the relationship between certain language forms and the meaning represented by forms.
- b) Idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot be completely deduced from the meanings of its constituent words.
- c) Contextual meaning is the meaning of words that are contained within a context or the condition under which they are used. It can be translated after knowing the entire sentence as opposed to a series of words.
- d) Klaus Movie is a Netflix-produced Spanish Christmas movie directed by Sergio Pablos. This movie, which premiered on November 8, 2019, tells the story of a snowman known as Klaus (JK Simmon).

G. Previous Study

In recent years, several researchers have conducted research on the topic of idiomatic expressions. The first study is from Gusdi Handayani (2015) entitled "*Forms of Idioms in a Movie Script Pirates Of The Caribbean-On Stranger Tides*". This research uses qualitative methods, and the idiom theory proposed by

Jodi Hamed. The purpose of this research is to find the idiom forms that exist in the *Pirates of The Caribbean-On Stranger Tides* movie script. In this movie, many word combinations have special meanings (idioms) that are difficult to understand. The findings of this thesis show that there were 24 idioms found in the movie script *Pirates Of The Caribbean-On Stranger Tides* from 8 idiom forms put forward by **Jodi Hamed**.

Further research with another object is from by Tasfiatun Niswati (2018) entitled “*Syntactic Analysis of Idiomatic Phrases in Michelle Obama's Final Speech as the First Lady*”. The results of this research show that the researcher has found five idiomatic phrases in the speech (the two idiomatic phrases are in the form of the complete sentence, the two others are in the form of verb phrase, and the other one is in the form of noun phrase).

Similar research is from Jufidah (2018) entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expressions Found in Movie Stephen Chbosky's Beauty and the Beast*”. This study analyzes idiomatic expressions found in a movie released by Stephen Chbosky, "Beauty and the Beast" based on the theory of Adam Makkai (1972) which classifies idioms into four types. The results of this study found that the Phrasal Verb Idiom is the most dominating type of idiom in Stephen Chbosky's movie, Beauty and the Beast.

The last research by Maulida Azzahra Zaid (2019) entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie*”. This research aims to analyze the types of idiomatic expressions used by characters in

the *Hotel Transylvania* movie and to interpret the real meaning of the idiomatic expression that find in the *Hotel Transylvania* movie. The finding shows that there are six types of idiomatic expressions are found. Those six types of idiomatic expressions are simile idiom (4%), binomial idiom (8%), proverb idiom (28%), euphemism idiom (8%), cliché idiom (28%), and fixed statement idiom (24%).

Therefore, based on those previous researches, the researcher interesting to analyze a movie that is focused on the types and contextual meaning of an idiomatic expression. The researcher chose “*Klaus*” movie because this movie tells a story about Santa Claus or Klaus which is a popular belief or culture in the west that makes this movie has a unique language that is adapted to the culture in it. The most important thing is this movie has a sufficient number of idiomatic expressions so that a lot of data is found. Therefore, the study entitled “*Semantics Analysis of Idiom Types and Their Contextual Meaning Found in Klaus Movie*”.

H. Research Methods

In this chapter, the researcher discussed the research methodology which consisted of research design, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

a) Research Design

The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative to get a deep understanding about idiomatic expression. According to Strauss & Corbin, (2008)

explained Qualitative research is inductive in nature, and the researcher generally explores meanings and insights in a given situation. The researcher used descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the types and meanings of idiom expressions in the movie. The research data identified using the theory of Boatner and Gates (1975) which classifies the types of idioms into four types, namely lexical idioms, phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs from the movie entitled "Klaus".

b) Research Instrument

The main instrument of this study was the researcher herself. This study used descriptive qualitative to get deep information and finding of idiom types and contextual meaning in Klaus movie. The research instrument is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data (Lincoln and Guba (1985).

In this study, the researcher conducted and collected all the data to find out the answer to the research question. The researcher observed the utterances or dialogues produced by the characters in the *Klaus* movie that reveal idiomatic expressions and then determined the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expressions.

c) Data and Data Source

The data and data source is important in this study. The researcher collected all the data in this study. The data source was taken from the movie entitled "*Klaus*" which was directed by Sergio Pablos and released on November 8, 2019. Produced by Netflix.

According to Megel & Heermann, (1994) explained data that has been collected from first-hand-experience is known as primary data. The primary of research data used in this study was in the form of utterances or dialogues considered to contain idiomatic expressions based on “*Klaus*”. The researcher used “*Klaus*” with English subtitles to collect all the data in this study.

d) Data Collection

In this study, data collection has an important function. According to Megel & Heermann, (1994) data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. The data collection component of research is common to all fields of study including physical and social sciences, humanities, business, etc.

Then, the researcher used steps in collecting data in this study. First, all idiom data was collected by watching and listening to the movie. Second, read the whole movie scripts, and focused on the form of idioms according to the theory used. Third, the researcher played the movie repeatedly to observe, listened to conversations between characters. Finally, the researcher collected all the data and proceeded to the data analysis.

e) Data Analysis

After collecting all the data. The researcher analyzed the data using Boatner and Gates's (1975) theory about four types of idiom and their contextual

meaning. The theory used to explain the idiomatic expression was used in the Klaus movie. The researcher used the following procedures to analyze the data:

First, the researcher watched the Klaus movie. In this step, the researcher paid more attention to every conversation between the movie characters to identify idiomatic expressions in the Klaus movie.

Next, the researcher read the script and identified idiomatic expressions in the movie Klaus. In this step, the researcher iteratively read all dialogues in the script to find idiomatic expressions in the movie and identified the idiomatic expression found in the movie by watching and matching them to the screenplay.

Following that, the researcher then grouped the idiomatic expressions and interpreted the data. These idioms were classified after all of the scripts taken from the movie were identified. After grouping the idioms, the researcher interpreted the data.

Last, the researcher concluded it. In this step, the researcher concluded grouping and interpreting the data. The goal of the conclusion is to make the finding of the study clear and easy to understand for the readers.

f) Trustworthiness of the Study

This is one of the ways the researcher confirms and verifies the research's credibility. According to Daymon and Holloway, they said: “to suggest the

consistency of qualitative research, researchers have referred to notions of validity and reliability.”

1. Validity

In this study, the researcher carried out several stages to obtain validity. The researcher submits a research proposal to the authorized institution or campus for approval. Then in carrying out this research, the researcher received direction and guidance from the supervisor who would provide feedback. Then the researcher uses the peer debriefing or peer review method to ensure its validity. Peer debriefing or peer review is a way of checking by reanalyzing raw data with colleagues and answering any questions the researcher may have regarding their interpretation. The researcher tried to ask colleagues or other people to check their research according to specified standards. Then the researchers analyzed and checked the data using a dictionary that was in accordance with the standards. Then the researcher reviewed the result of the research to avoid plagiarism.

2. Reliability

In this section, the researcher must be sure that the results of his research are correct or valid. In this case, the researcher documents procedures such as taking notes from extended transcripts, detailed research notes based on object data, data collection, and review procedures so that the researcher can provide evidence when needed. The researcher conducted research methodology based on research method in the previous section, such as research design, determining research instrument, determining data and data sources that are appropriate to the

topic being studied, collecting data in several steps, and analyzing data in several steps so that they can produce useful findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this study, the writer includes some review of the literature and some references that are used to lead a comprehensive understanding of the study, such as the definitions of semantics, idiom, kinds of idiom, and contextual meaning.

A. Semantics

As an empirical study of word meaning in an existing language, semantics is a branch of linguistics. The term semantics is derived from Greek *Semanen* which means *to signify*. It is concerned with the relation between words or other symbols and objects or concepts to which they refer.

In short, the definition of semantics is the study of meaning. Meanwhile, in common definition, semantics is the study of the meaning of words, phrases, and sentences. In line with that statement, Godby (1982) states that semantics is the study of meaning, how words and sentences relate to the actual imaginary objects they mean, and the situations they describe.

The researcher tries to define Semantics as the science of meaning which consists of one of three levels of language analysis: phonological, grammatical,

and semantic. The word semantics is agreed upon as a term used for the field of linguistics that studies the relationship between linguistic signs and the things they signify. Similar to this, according to Jerrold J. Katz, he stated that semantics concerns the expressions of sentences and other linguistic artifacts, not the arrangement of their syntactic components or their pronunciation.

Different from Katz, Jacob & Rosenbaum (1971) stated that meaning is related to the form of expressions that conveys the meaning, but the certain relationship between them is difficult to understand. They also explained that certain sounds arranged in particular ways become words, and words arranged in particular ways become a sentence. The form of sentences is argued that some aspects of the meaning of these sentences determine their form. In any aspect or event, the speaker of language intuitively associates meaning with particular language forms. No one knows the exact nature of the relationship between forms and meaning.

As cited in Isna (2018), semantics is fundamental to the study of communication, and as communication becomes an increasingly important element in social organization, the need to understand it grows (Geoffrey Leech, 1981, p. 1). The study of the human intellect's thought processes, perception, and conceptualization is often based on semantics. Both of these are inextricably linked to how we classify and communicate our experiences of the world through language.

Based on some of the explanations above, it can be concluded that semantics is the study of meaning as the center of communication and is related to

human thinking and perception. In terms of meaning, there is one discussion that is in semantics, namely idiomatic expressions which in their use have different meanings from the context. This is due to factors from the context or circumstances that are spoken by someone when using the idiomatic expression.

B. Definition of Idioms

How do people know the meanings of idioms such as *pop the question*, *spill the beans*, *speak your mind* or *kick the bucket*? The words used in these idioms tend to have nothing to do with the idiomatic meanings that they convey. There is no apparent semantic connection between popping questions and proposing marriage; there are no real beans involved when one reveals secrets; minds cannot speak; and there is no kicking involved when one kicks oneself, a habit, a dead horse, or the bucket (McGlone et al., 1994). In linguistics, idioms have traditionally been defined as word strings whose meanings cannot be derived from the compositional meanings of their constituent elements (Chafe, 1968; Fernando, 1978; Katz, 1973).

The term idiom can be defined as a self-contained lexical object that is an institutionalized multiword construction whose meaning cannot be completely deduced from the meanings of its constituent words. In addition, idioms are expressions that have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words. For example, the idiom *drive someone round the bend* means makes someone angry or frustrated, but we cannot know this just by looking at the words. The best way to understand an idiom is to see it in context. If someone says:

That noise is driving me round the bend! It's so annoying! then the context and common sense tell us that drive round the bend means something different from driving a car around a curve in the road. The context tells us the noise is annoying and that it's having an effect on the person hearing it.

The researcher attempts to define idiom as a special and unique expression. An idiom is a set of words, meaningless if taken individually. On the other hand, Collin (1995) defines idioms as special expressions. It is a group word that has if the meaning of each word were taken individually. Furthermore, according to Richards (2000), an idiom is a collection of words that has a meaning that is distinct from the meaning of each word placed together.

Based on the New Grolier Webster Dictionary of English volume I (1976), “an idiom is an expression whose understood meaning is not conveyed by the exact meaning of the individual word”. Meanwhile, according to Hornby (2000) idiom is a collection of phrases or sentences whose meaning is not obvious based on individual word meanings but must be understood as a whole. Boatner and Gates (1975) also say that idiom is the assigning of a new meaning to a set of words that already have their own meaning.

All words and phrases that are not the actual dictionary meaning are called idioms (Magnuson, 2004). Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms (2001) defines that idioms are commonly used English phrases whose meaning is sometimes difficult to guess. In addition, the World Book of Encyclopedia (1996) states that an idiom is a form of expression particular to one language and its many variations that differ from the literal meaning.

Based on some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that an idiom is an expression of a phrase or sentence that has a particular meaning that differs from each individual's word meaning depending on context. To grasp the meaning of an idiom, we must understand the idiom in general because the meaning of an idiom cannot be understood in a single word. As in this analysis, the researcher attempts to translate the meaning of idiom expressions in *Klaus* movie based on context which is called contextual meaning. In idioms, there are several types, which in use also have different meanings according to their respective contexts.

C. Types of Idioms

As cited in Aprilia (2016), according to Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary, there are two definitions of idiom types. They are both countable nouns. The first definition of type is "a specific group of people or things that share similar characteristics and form a smaller division of a larger set". The second type is "a person who appears to represent a particular group of people, possessing all of the characteristics that you usually associate with that group". Below are idiom types based on Boatner and Gates (1975).

According to Boatner and Gates (1975), he classifies idiom types into four types. They are:

1. Lexemic idioms

Lexemic idioms are idioms related to the word class (part of speech). The phrase is an idiom that refers to a certain class of grammatical and has the following types:

a. Verbal idiom

Verbal idioms are idioms that contain a verb and other elements such as adverb or preposition and the meaning itself cannot be derived from the literal meaning of its part (the original meaning of the elements), but its meaning retract a statement. They are mostly used in formal and informal; spoken and written language.

Example :

- *Take account* 'finding out'
- *Look forward* 'to seek'
- *Get to* 'to arrive'

b. Nominal idiom

Noun idioms are idioms that contain noun meanings and usually appear as noun phrases in the form of idiomatic meanings.

Example :

- *A wild guess* 'a prediction'
- *Wake-up call* 'motivation to make a change'

c. Adjectival idiom

Adjective idioms are idioms that contain adjective meanings.

Example :

- *Brand-new* 'completely new'

d. Adverbial idiom

Adverbial idioms are idioms that contain adverbs.

Example :

- *Dead of night* 'in the middle of night'

2. Phraseological idioms

Phraseological idioms (better known as turn-on phrases). This idiom form is connected to the grammatical word class indirectly into a paraphrase requirement and usually consists of a single clause. This form of idiom also uses words or phrases in writing or utterances used by certain people or groups. The difference between this idiom and other idioms is in the number of words more than other idioms. This idiom is also used by some communities to express their ideas.

Example :

- *Give it a go* 'to try something'
- *Easy does it* 'be careful'

3. Frozen idioms

Frozen idiom is one of a small number of idioms that can be spoken or written in a variety of ways without changing their meaning.

Example :

- *Kick the bucket* 'to die'
- *Piece of cake* 'something easily achieved.'

4. Proverbs

Proverbs are sentence fragments that have been frozen in terms of form, meaning, and function. They are short sentences that refer to something that most people have experienced and provide advice or

warnings. It also describes and explains a repeated situation of particular social interest.

Example :

- *A true selfless act always sparks another*

Based on several explanations regarding the types of idiomatic expressions above, it can be concluded that there are four types based on the theory used. One of them is Lexemic Idiom which has other types of branches. Idiomatic also have differences in terms of use in terms of words or phrases based on the four types of idiomatic and the context of their meaning.

D. Contextual Meaning

According to Lyons (1984), contextual meaning refers to the meaning of words based on the context in which they are used. For example: “*John is an old hand in the store*”. This means that John has a lot of experience in the store. An ‘*old hand*’ refers to a person with experience. On the other hand, in certain cases, the sentences will have the same meaning.

Based on Crystal (1991), contextual meaning is the knowledge indicated about the type of use a linguistic unit has in its social context. Context, according to Simon and Schuster (1982), is the interconnected situation under which something happens or occurs.

From the above explanations, we can conclude that the contextual meaning applies to the meaning of words in relation to the context in which they are used a sentence's meaning can vary depending on the situation.

E. The Concept of Idiom in Movie

Idioms and constructs such as idioms make up a large part of our knowledge of the language and are such persistent features of language that they cannot be dismissed as marginal (Batovski Dobri, 2010). The study of the semantic analysis of idioms has given rise to a wave of interesting and useful experiments which in itself lead to the proposal of a different account (composition) of representation and processing of idioms, an alternative to the traditional (non-compositional) model (Chang, 2014).

According to Chang (2014), explained that the textual function of idiomatic expressions in English that idioms have important organizational and signaling functions and they appear at important junctures in text. These functions are also found to be closely related to the fact that many idiomatic expressions are highly evaluative. Chang also explained the issue of cohesion concerning the use of English idioms that there is often a complex cohesive relationship between the idioms and their co-texts, and speakers sometimes avail themselves of both the literal and idiomatic meanings of idioms for various textual or stylistic reasons.

Related to idiomatic, several studies have been conducted to find the types of idiomatic use and their contextual meanings on various objects, especially in movies. Idiomatic use in movies is very interesting to review because the movie is a work that represents different actors and storylines in each movie, especially in cartoons whose language use is quite different from movies played by humans or actors. The language used in cartoons is very unique and has its own

characteristics, especially in it contains idiomatic expressions which are very interesting to be analyzed further through research.

According to Bottomley (2018), explained that from a language perspective, movies contextualize usage in an interesting and accessible way. Moreover, the dialogue in many movies often approximates the use of authentic language and movies have the potential to lift language off the page and bring it to life. And many movies explore key cultural and social themes in interesting ways. It may be central to the narrative, and is even, at times, associated with the idea of a movie as a social critique.

From this explanation, language has a big impact on the movie, especially in the words produced in the dialogue spoken by the actors in the movie. The use of idioms is certainly a very interesting thing because idioms themselves function as a means to express expression or meaning both explicitly and implicitly and have a use-value in terms of types and unique meanings in the linguistics field. According to Cooper (1999) said, an idiom is an expression whose meaning cannot always be readily derived from the usual meaning of its constituent elements. Then, the use of idioms in movies becomes a topic that needs to be reviewed because in terms of meaning it does not always match the actual word. Therefore, it can be explained that the movie can be used as an object of research to understand more deeply the use of idiomatic expressions.

CHAPTER III

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the research findings and discussion. In this chapter, the data are analyzed based on the theory of Boatner and Gates which contains four types of idioms, namely: lexemic verb idiom (verbal, nominal, adjective, and adverbial), phraseological idiom, frozen idiom, and proverbs. Therefore, in this chapter, the findings were examined to answer the two research questions of this study. In addition, the findings are in the form of an analysis of contextual meaning and types of idiomatic expressions used by the characters in the Klaus movie based on Boatner and Gates' theory.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher took the data from the Klaus movie script as the data source document and looked for the appropriate data on the two problems of the study mentioned in chapter one. The researcher found utterances data in dialogues to get the analysis of data. The researcher explained the context of utterances data based on Klaus movie. The researcher also explained the types and contextual meaning of idiomatic expressions based on Klaus movie.

The researcher found seventy-three utterances data based on Klaus movie. The researcher presented twenty-six as utterances data in research findings as the representative data based on Klaus movie. The twenty-six utterances data showed the types of idiomatic expression and their contextual meaning. In this study, the researcher found three types of idiomatic expressions in Klaus' movie according

to Boatner and Gates' theory of four types of idioms: lexeme idioms, phraseological idioms, frozen idioms, and proverbs. The researcher described the contextual meaning of the idiomatic expressions in *Klaus* movie.

The researcher collected all the data from the characters' utterances in *Klaus* movie in this study. The characters are;

Jesper : A rich man's son who is being punished by his father becomes the new postman in Smeerensburg (the main character)

Klaus : A toymaker (the main character)

Postmaster : The head of Royal Postal Academy or Jesper's father (supporting character)

Drill Sergeant : A sergeant of Royal Postal Academy (supporting character)

Alva : A teacher in Smeerensburg (supporting character)

The ferryman : The mail carrier in Smeerensburg (supporting character)

Mr. Ellingboe : The resident in Smeerensburg (supporting character)

Mrs. Krum : The resident in Smeerensburg (supporting character)

The researcher analyzed the data used the symbol KLSM/hr/mnt/scd to explained the scenes or when the dialogues or utterances occurred in *Klaus* movie which is used in the datum.

KLSM : Klaus movie

/hr/ : hour

/mnt/ : minutes

/scd/ : second

Datum 1

Drill Sergeant : “Aren't you supposed to be in equestrian training?”

Jesper : “Mmm... No worries. I've got someone **covering for me**”
(KLSM/2mnt/9scd).

Context of the datum:

The expression "covering for/cover for" which was expressed by Jesper in this context occurred when Jesper received a summons from the center. In this scene, Jesper's character is depicted as the son of a postmaster at the Royal Postal Academy who cannot live independently and only spends his time having fun with luxury. After approximately nine months at the Royal Postal Academy, Jesper's father hoped that his son would turn out to be a better and more independent person. Unfortunately, Jesper didn't have any progress during that time. After getting a summons from the center, Drill Sergeant immediately met Jesper to give the news before he took Jesper to the Postmaster's room. When he got to Jesper's room, Drill Sergeant was furious to see Jesper relaxing while enjoying his cold drink. Then, Drill Sergeant reminded Jesper that it was Jesper's schedule for equestrian training, but Jesper casually replied that someone was replacing him.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the datum context above, the idiomatic expression "covering for" which is a phrasal verb "cover" plus the suffix -ing and followed by the preposition "for" expressed by Jesper does not really mean "to cover for", but is more suitable to be interpreted as "replacing someone". This interpretation departs from the idiomatic expression "covering for" used by Jesper to imply that he is

relaxing in his room and is not attending equestrian training because someone was replacing him to attend the training. In addition, this interpretation is supported by a scene showing a human doll riding a horse. Meanwhile, the idiom expression "cover for" uttered by Jesper above is included in the type of lexemic idiom (verbal idiom) because it has a verb meaning which means "to replace someone".

Datum 2

Drill Sergeant : *"Sir, I'm all for discipline, but Smeerensburg?
Isn't that a bit excessive?"*

Postmaster : *"That boy needs a **wake-up call**, Sergeant.
And who knows? Someday he might even thank me for it"*
(KLSM/5mnt/32scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "wake-up call" in the conversation between the Postmaster (Jesper's father) and Drill Sergeant above occurred while they were discussing Jesper's progress during his time at the Royal Postal Academy. In this scene, after the summon for Jesper was issued from the center, the Drill Sergeant took Jesper to the Postmaster's room (Jesper's father) to consider what progress Jesper has made in the academy. Jesper who used to live as the son of a rich man only spent his time relaxing and having fun for nine months at the Royal Academy. Devoid of any progress and changes, Jesper is punished by his father to become the new postman and sends 6,000 letters a year on an island called Smeerensburg. This island is known as a gloomy island full of quarrels between neighbors. After the punishment was officially given to Jesper, Drill Sergeant felt sorry and felt the punishment of being a postman on Smeerensburg Island was too severe. He asked the Postmaster to reconsider the punishment, but the Postmaster

had good intentions to give the punishment as a motivation to change so that Jesper became more independent.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "wake-up call" is a noun phrase that comes from a combination of the noun "call" and the word "wake-up" to describe the noun itself. Based on the context of datum 2 above, it seems that the idiom "wake-up call" in the conversation between the Postmaster and Drill Sergeant above does not really mean "a wake-up call". From what appears in the context, this idiomatic expression is interpreted as "motivation to make changes". As explained in the context of the datum, the expression "wake-up call" was expressed by Jesper's father to illustrate that the purpose of the punishment he had given was for Jesper to use it as a motivation to change into a more independent man. Meanwhile, this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (nominal idiom) based on the theory of Boatner and Gates because the idiom expression "wake-up call" has a meaning in the form of a noun "motivation to make changes".

Datum 3

Ferryman : "You just ring the bell over there and, uh... and then the reception will start."
Jesper : "The bell?"
Ferryman : "Yep. Give it a go, and they'll come out.
 Why, they'll have a band, hors d'oeuvres and, uh... and the key to the city.
 All that reception stuff."
Jesper : "Really? Out here?"
Ferryman : "Why, of course!
 Well, it's not every day they get a **brand-new** postman from the big city"
 (KLSM/9mnt/7scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "brand-new" in the above context took place when Jesper first came to Smeerensburg. After not having any progress for 9 months at the Royal Postal Academy, Jesper's father who was a postmaster at the Academy gave Jesper a punishment to become a postman on a remote island called Smereensburg and he must successfully deliver 6000 letters within one year. To carry out the mission, Jesper immediately came to Smeerensburg along with the Ferryman who delivered him. Jesper's first arrival on the island did not get any welcome. This turned against his expectations of a welcoming party for him as the new postman on the island. Unfortunately, only silence greeted him. He asked the Ferryman why there is no kind of welcome for him. To trick Jesper who was expecting a welcome, Ferryman assured Jesper that he would get a reception like a band performance and another reception if Jesper rang the battle bell. Hearing Ferryman's suggestion, Jesper was quite doubtful. Later, Ferryman assured Jesper that it was because the arrival of a new postman on the island was very rare so that the reception was indeed done by residents. Instead of a welcoming party, after the battle bell rang by Jesper, suddenly two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) came out brutally and fought each other.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "brand-new" comes from a combination of the noun "brand" and the adjective "new" which are combined to form an adjective meaning "completely new", therefore, this idiom expression is categorized as closed compounds. Based on the context of datum 3 above, it seems that the idiom "brand-new" expressed by Ferryman in the conversation above has the meaning of

"completely new". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, Jesper came to the island of Smeerensburg as a new postman to fulfill the punishment given by his father. Meanwhile, the idiom "brand-new" can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (adjective idiom) based on Boatner and Gates theory because the idiom "brand-new" is formed by premodification of an adjective "brand" and it has meaning in the form of the adjective "completely new".

Datum 4

Mrs. Krum : "Admit it! You weaseled out and rang the bell!"
Mr. Ellingboe : "An Ellingboe? Never! It was one of your critters!"
Mrs. Krum : "Don't you dare raise your voice at me!"
Mr. Ellingboe : "Oh, *there you go!*" (KLSM/10mnt/26scd).

Context of the datum:

The expression "there you go" idiom in the conversation between Mr. Ellingboe and Mrs. Krum above took place when two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) blamed each other over who rang the battle bell. In this scene, Jesper, who had just come to Smeerensburg for the first time, was surprised by the silence of the island. He hoped that there would be some kind of welcoming party from the residents there for him. To prank Jesper, Ferryman told Jesper that he would be welcomed by the citizens if he rang the battle bell which was not far from where he stopped. Instead of a welcoming party, after the battle bell rang by Jesper, suddenly two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) came out brutally and fought each other. Not only that, but they also insulted and accused each other.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiom phrase "there you go" actually has many meanings depending on the context. In this context, the expression "there you go" expressed by Mr. Ellingboe is used to criticize someone because they behaved badly again or said the same thing over and over again. As explained in the context of the datum, it is described that the Ellingboe and Krum clans accused and blamed each other for ringing the battle bell. Mr. Ellingboe responded to Mrs. Krum's accusation by saying "there you go" which means Mrs. Krum has said the same thing over and over again stating that it was Mr. Ellingboe who rang the bell. Meanwhile, After reviewing the contextual meaning of the idiom "there you go", we can see that this expression is an idiom in the form of a phrase used by several communities to express their ideas. Therefore, the idiom "there you go" is categorized as a phraseological idiom by Boatner and Gates.

Datum 5

Mrs. Krum : "You rang that bell! You know you rang.. Oh!"

Mr. Ellingboe : "You *chicken out*, and now you want to pin it on us!"
(KLSM/10mnt/34scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "chicken out" in the conversation between Mr. Ellingboe and Mrs. Krum above occurred when two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) accused and blamed each other over who was ringing the battle bell. In this scene, Jesper, who was coming to Smeerensburg for the first time, was struck by the silence of the island. He hoped that there would be some kind of welcoming party

from the residents there for him. To prank Jesper, Ferryman told Jesper that he would be welcomed by the citizens if he rang the battle bell which was not far from where he stopped. Instead of a welcoming party, after the battle bell rang by Jesper, suddenly two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) came out brutally and fought each other. Not only that, but they also insulted and accused each other. They refused to admit that one of them rang the battle bell.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "chicken out" is a phrasal verb that comes from the combination of the noun "chicken" and the preposition "out" which forms a new word in the form of a verb that is interpreted as "refuse to do something". The verb "refuse" in this context is "refuse to admit". This interpretation stems from the context in which two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) accused each other and both refused to admit that one of them was ringing the battle bell. Meanwhile, the idiom expression "chicken out" is categorized as a lexemic idiom (verbal idiom). Grammatically, this expression is in the form of the noun "chicken" followed by the adverb "out", but this expression is still included in a verbal idiom because the meaning of "chicken out" is the verb "to refuse to do something".

Datum 6

Alva : "Oh. Uniform, cold sweat, scared stiff, shaking in your boots.
All right, I'm gonna just take **a wild guess** here. You are the latest
mailman, and the ferryman tricked you into ringing the Battle Bell."
Jesper : "The Battle Bell?" (KLSM/12mnt/1scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "a wild guess" expressed by Alva in the conversation above took place when Jesper suddenly came to Alva's school building. After ringing the battle bell at the suggestion of the Ferryman and provoking a fight between the Krum and Ellingboe clans, Jesper who did not realize the mistake he had made ran to Alva's school to hide from the clash. Jesper's arrival was immediately greeted by Alva. Based on the appearance of Jesper who was wearing a uniform and looking trembling and frightened, Alva easily predicted that Jesper was the new postman who had just rung the battle bell and sparked a clash between the Krum and Ellingboe clans.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "a wild guess" is a noun phrase that comes from the combination of the noun "guess" described by the adjective "wild". Based on the context of datum 6 above, the idiom expression "a wild guess" expressed by Alva in her dialogue with Jesper can be interpreted as "a prediction". The interpretation of this expression departs from Alva who used the expression "a wild guess" to give a guess or prediction based on what is seen from the outer appearance of Jesper's clothes and facial expressions. Meanwhile, from the description in the context of the datum above, it can be seen that the form of the meaning of "prediction" is a noun. Therefore, the idiom expression "a wild guess" in this datum belongs to the type of lexemic idiom which is a nominal idiom.

Datum 7

Alva : "Are you gonna buy something, or are you just here to **chitchat**?"
Jesper : "Wait. Isn't this a school?" (KLSM/12mnt/33scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "chitchat" expressed by Alva to Jesper in this context took place when Jesper hid in Alva's school to escape the Krum and Ellingboe, clans. In this scene, Jesper who first came as a postman in Smeerensburg was pranked by the Ferryman to ring the battle bell to get a welcoming ceremony by the citizens of Smeerensburg as the new postman on the island. Instead of getting a welcome, the ringing bell actually invited two bustling clans out of their house to fight with each other suddenly. Not realizing what he had done, Jesper was frightened and looked for a place to hide. Then he found a school building belonging to Alva not far from where Ellingboe and Krum had quarreled. After entering the school building, Jesper was greeted with fresh fish hanging from it. It turns out, the building has been used as a place to sell fish by Alva because the education in Smeerensburg did not run smoothly. Without further ado, Alva who noticed Jesper's presence then asked the purpose of Jesper's arrival to his place, whether to buy the fish he was selling or just chatting with her because Jesper didn't look like he wanted to buy fish there.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiom expression "chitchat" can have two different meanings when considered in its form. Based on the context of datum 7 above, it appears that the idiom expression "chitchat" in the conversation between Alva and Jesper above does not mean the noun "chat" but rather the expression is more suitable to be interpreted as a verb "to chat". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the

context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression “chitchat” is used by Alva after the conjunction “to” which denotes an action by Jesper who invites Alva to chat. Meanwhile, after knowing the meaning of the idiom expression “chitchat” said by Alva, it can be seen that the meaning of “to chat” is included in one type of lexemic idiom by Boatner and Gates, namely the verbal idiom because the form of the meaning is a verb.

Datum 8

Jesper : “*Okay, well, enough of that.
Show me where I'm really staying.
I'd like a hot bath and a look at the dinner menu.*”

Ferryman : “*Here, let me **help you out**.
You're a postman in Smeerensburg, which is on an island cut off from the
world, frigid cold, angry, violent neighbors, and this is home now*”
(KLSM/14mnt/21scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression “help out” in this context took place when the Ferryman brought Jesper to his new place to live in Smeerensburg. In this scene, Jesper as a child of a rich man doubted his new place that looked in a poor condition with many chickens by questioning regarding the appropriateness of his new house to the Ferryman. Rather than accepting the condition of his new house, in this scene, the character of Jesper instead forced the Ferryman to serve him by providing a hot bath and dinner. To respond Jesper’s request, the Ferryman then responded it by saying “let me help you out” to emphasize that his current condition is how the normal postman used to live in Smeerensburg. The idiom expression “help you out” in this context is also used by the Ferryman to explain

that Smeerensburg was an island separated from the world, where cold, angry, and cruel neighbors lived and that place was really the house he would live in.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "help out" is a phrasal verb that comes from a combination of the verb "help" followed by the preposition "out". Based on the context of datum 8 above, it seems that the idiom expression "help out" in the conversation between Ferryman and Jesper has a meaning "to explain". This interpretation derives from the fact that in the context of the datum explained above, the idiomatic expression "help out" is used by the Ferryman to explain something to Jesper. Meanwhile, this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (verbal idiom) based on Boatner and Gates's theory because in the sentence "let me help you out", the idiomatic expression "help out" that is defined as "to explain" is recognized as a verb in the sentence.

Datum 9

Jesper : "Oh, I get it. Did my father put you up to this?
 Good one. Ha ha. You got me.
 Okay, well, enough of that. Show me where I'm really staying.
 I'd like a hot bath and a look at the dinner menu."
Ferryman : "Here, let me help you out. [clears throat]
 You're a postman in Smeerensburg, which is on an island cut off from the
 world, frigid cold, angry, violent neighbors, and this is home now.
 Are we starting to **connect the dots**?" (KLSM/14mnt/19scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "connect the dots" in this context occurred when the Ferryman took Jesper to his new residence in Smeerensburg. In this scene, Jesper as the son of a rich man doubted his new place that looked rundown with lots of

chickens by questioning the feasibility of his new home to Ferryman. He did not accept what he got because it did not match his expectations. Jesper felt that he shouldn't be living in a place like that. Instead of accepting the conditions of his new home, in this scene, Jesper's character forced the Ferryman to serve him by providing hot water baths and dinner. He also asked Ferryman to show him where his luxurious residence was. To make Jesper aware, Ferryman explained that Jesper's current condition is how postmen used to live in Smeerensburg. The Ferryman also provided some information such as Jesper is a postman in Smeerensburg far from world civilization, lives with cold, angry, and cruel neighbors, and that was where he would live. From some of the information Ferryman mentioned, he hoped that Jesper could understand the situation.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "connect the dots" is a phrasal verb that comes from the combination of the verb "connect" which is described with the verb "the dots". Based on the context of datum 9 above, it seems that the idiom "connect the dots" in the conversation between Ferryman and Jesper above has the meaning "to understand something by combining clues or other pieces of information." This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "connect the dots" is used by the ferryman to ask Jesper whether he can understand the situation after the Ferryman re-explains about Jesper's current condition. Meanwhile, from the explanation above, it shows that the idiom expression "connect the dots" is a type of phraseological idiom

because it consists of a complete clause. We can also see in the number of words more than other idioms.

Datum 10

Jesper : “*This place is the worst! I'm going home!
No! You can't leave, remember?
You'll be **broke**! Out in the streets!*” (KLSM/15mnt/49scd).

Context of the datum:

Jesper's idiom of the expression "broke" took place when he was lamenting his predicament as a postman on the island of Smeerensburg. In this scene, depicted when winter began, Jesper who lived alone in an uninhabitable house full of chickens felt cold at night. Then in the morning, he woke up lazily and did his activities with annoyance and despair because He still cannot accept the circumstances of his life on the island. It described that Jesper felt very miserable when he wanted to go to his bathroom which was almost collapsed and shabby. He also found a mouse while looking for his eating utensils. Unaccustomed to it, he lamented his misfortune and wanted to return home, but he realized that he could not return until he had successfully delivered 6,000 letters. Jesper's father would disown him, throw him out, and he would be a poor man.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "broke" uttered by Jesper here is not the real meaning of “broke”. The expression "broke" in this context is more suitable to be interpreted as "poor". This interpretation departs from the fact that the context

above describes the situation of Jesper who will become a poor man if he is kicked out of the house by his father when he cannot meet his target of sending 6000 letters within one year on the island. Meanwhile, in the datum above, the idiom expression “broke” which means “poor” in this context is categorized as an adjective idiom. It can be seen that the meaning of the word "broke" i.e. "poor" is an adjective that describes an object, namely Jesper.

Datum 11

Boy : “*Couldn't you just put it in?*”
Jesper : “*I really, really would, but I can't. It's not a letter if it doesn't have postage. See how it works? I get my letter, and you get your drawing. **Win-win***” (KLSM/18mnt/13scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom "win-win" in this context occurred when a child's drawing fell in front of the Jesper. In this scene, Jesper who has not yet received a letter to send was traveling around the Smeerensburg area to offer mail delivery services. Unfortunately, the citizens just ignore Jesper. While walking around, Jesper met Ferryman who was sitting and reading the newspaper on the terrace. He taunted Jesper because he has not managed to get any letters. According to the Ferryman, Smeerensburg residents did not need letters to convey their message to others because they can convey it verbally well. While chatting with Ferryman, suddenly a child asked for help from Jesper to take his drawing which had fallen in front of Jesper. Since Jesper had yet to find a customer, he took the opportunity and persuaded the boy to exchange his drawing by a letter so that they both had a mutually beneficial situation.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "win-win" is a close compound that comes from combining the verb "win" to form a new word in the form of a noun. Based on the context of datum 11 above, it appears that the idiom expression "win-win" in the conversation between Ferryman and Jesper above has the meaning of "beneficial situation for both parties." This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "win-win" is used by Jesper to offer a choice to a child to get his fallen drawing back by letter so that Jesper also benefits from this. Meanwhile, the idiom expression "win-win" in this datum comes from the word "win" combined. After the compounding, the word "win" which was originally a verb change form to the noun "win-win" which means "situation" in this context. So it can be concluded that the expression of the "win-win" idiom in the above conversation belongs to the type of lexemic idiom which is precisely the type of nominal idiom by Boatner and Gates.

Datum 12

Jesper : "What's that?"
Ferryman : "What? Oh, the woodsman's cabin?"
Jesper : "Yeah, does someone live there?"
Ferryman : "Well, sure.
 Yeah, you should definitely **drop by**" (KLSM/20mnt/17scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "drop by" in this context took place when Jesper felt hopeless about the purpose of his arrival in Smeerensburg. After a few months

living in Smeerensburg, Jesper hasn't gotten a single letter to send yet. He had tried and toured various places on the island of Smeerensburg but to no avail. This is because the citizens of Smeerensburg are not accustomed to using letters to convey their messages. They tend to be able to convey orally well. While Jesper was lazing around and wasting his time desperately, the Ferryman came over to ask if there was any letter he could pick up to deliver. Seeing Jesper not responding to his question, Ferryman advised Jesper to visit an area outside the city that Jesper had not visited.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "drop by" is a phrasal verb that comes from a combination of the verb "drop" followed by the preposition "by". Based on the context of datum 12, it seems that the idiom "drop by" in the conversation between Ferryman and Jesper above means "to visit". This interpretation stems from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "drop by" is used by the Ferryman when advising Jesper to visit another place on the outskirts of the city to get mail that can be delivered. Meanwhile, the idiom expression "drop by" used by Ferryman in that context has a meaning in the form of the verb "visit" so that this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom, specifically a verbal idiom by Boatner and Gates.

Datum 13

Jesper : "Hey, listen, please. Open this!
Why are you doing this to me?
Okay, you win. What do you want?"

*Money? My dad's got **plenty of it**.* ” (KLSM/27mnt/13scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "plenty of it" that Jesper referred to in this context took place when Jesper and Klaus secretly sent a toy gift to a child. In this scene, Jesper, feeling hopeless about not getting a letter to deliver, decided to go to Klaus' place on the outskirts of town to offer a letters delivery service. Unfortunately, Klaus wasn't home at the time. A few moments after Jesper entered Klaus's empty house, Klaus suddenly came with an ax. Klaus's sudden arrival shocked Jesper and then made him ran away in fear. When Jesper tried to escape from Klaus, the paper with the picture of the toy that Jesper was carrying fell to the ground. Then Klaus took the paper. After finding the picture, Klaus stopped Jesper and asked Jesper to take him to the address of the child who had the picture. When they got there, they found a tense atmosphere in the house. Klaus forced Jesper into the house to deliver toys to the picture's child. A frightened Jesper asked Klaus not to force him into the house. However, Klaus instead forcibly entered Jesper by widening the fence of the house. Jesper tried to convince Klaus by saying that his father has a lot of money and he said he would give Klaus a lot of money if he stopped forcing Jesper into the house.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "plenty of" is an adjective phrase that comes from a combination of the adjective "plenty" and the preposition "of". Based on the context of the datum 13 above, it seems that the idiom "plenty of it" expressed by Jesper above has the meaning of "a lot". This interpretation stems from the fact

that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression “plenty of” is used by Jesper to describe the quantity of money his father has in order to persuade Klaus not to force him into that scary house. Meanwhile, this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (adjectival idiom) because the meaning of this expression "a lot" is included in the category of adjectives in the part of speech.

Datum 14

Klaus : “Tonight, same time.”
Jesper : “Great! What, "same time"?
 You mean, **dead of night**?” (KLSM/34mnt/34scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "dead of the night" in this context took place when Jesper came to see Klaus to ask for some toys. In this scene, After word got out that the children who wrote letters to Klaus would get their dream toy, they flocked to Jesper's post office to send Klaus a letter. The situation was very favorable to Jesper where the more letters he got, the faster he completed his target of 6000 letters. Because of the large number of letters, Jesper went to see Klaus a second time to persuade Klaus and ask for old unused toys Klaus made at his house. At first, Klaus refused Jesper's request and asked Jesper to leave his place, but suddenly Klaus saw the wind gathering around Jesper and he finally agreed to Jesper's request and scheduled a meeting on the same night as their initial meeting to send children's toys together.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression “dead of night” is an adverb phrase that comes from a combination of the adverb “night” which is described with the adjective “dead”. Based on the context of datum 14, it seems that the idiom "dead of night" used by Klaus in his conversation with Jesper above is interpreted as "midnight". As explained in the description of the context of the datum above, Klaus accepted Jesper's request to send children's toys to Smeerensburg who wrote him a letter. He invited Jesper to start their action at the same time as their initial meeting, which is in the middle of the night. The night before, they had sent children's toys and entered a house in secret. Meanwhile, the idiom expression "dead of night" which means "the middle of night" is an adverb that explains the time setting of the incident. So it can be concluded that "middle of night" is a type of lexemic idiom (adverbial idiom) where one of the criteria of this type is that this idiom expression must have meaning in the form of an adverb.

Datum 15

Jesper :” *Let me guess.
Leaving it at the gate, not an option?
You really **have a way with words**, you know?
Of course, you don't...
Of course, don't even answer that..” (KLSM/37mnt/39scd).*

Context of the datum:

Jesper's idiomatic expression "have a way with words" in the conversation above takes place when Klaus doesn't give any response to Jesper's question. In this scene, it is depicted that Jesper and Klaus are sitting on their sleigh and thinking of a way to enter a room in the house belonging to one of the children who secretly sent a letter to Klaus. Not immediately getting an idea, Jesper invites

Klaus to discuss how they can get into the house or is it better to just leave the toys to be delivered at the gate. However, Klaus did not give any response to Jesper's question. Jesper felt annoyed with Klaus who had been sitting quietly all this time, he sarcastically mocked Klaus then rushed away from Klaus's side to find a way of his own.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum 15 above, it seems that the idiom clause "have a way with words" expressed by Jesper to Klaus in the conversation above is interpreted as "have the ability to speak or have talent in effective/stylish use of words". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "have a way with words" is used by Jesper to express his frustration with Klaus by using a sarcastic expression because Klaus ignores his question. Meanwhile, from the explanation of the datum context above, it can be seen that the idiom "have a way with words" that Jesper said to Klaus is a kind of phraseological idiom by Boatner and Gates because it consists of a complete clause. We can also look at the number of words that are more than other idioms.

Datum 16

Alva : What are you doing?
 Telling children to go to school to learn to write?
 What is wrong with you?
Jesper : Yeah, yes. What I meant to do...
Alva : Listen to me, Postman.
 Whatever you're doing, **leave me out of it.**
 I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out. I am not about to let you mess it all up." (KLSM/39mnt/56scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "leave out" in the above conversation took place when Jesper asked Alva to teach the children in Smeerensburg to write. Afterword got out that Klaus would give toys to the children who sent him letters, the children in Smeerensburg flocked to the Jesper Post Office to send letters so that they too could get toys, but they didn't know how to write letters. The solution, Jesper sent the children to Alva's school which had been used as a place to sell fish. Alva, who originally worked as a teacher, was surprised to find her classroom suddenly full of children. After that, she came to see Jesper to ask the purpose of gathering the children in her place. Then Jesper conveyed his intention to ask Alva for help to teach children to write so that they could write letters to Klaus and Jesper's target of collecting 6000 letters in one year was immediately fulfilled. Alva, who has long-buried her dream of becoming a teacher in Smeerensburg, refused Jesper's request and asked him not to involve her in Jesper's plan because she had already raised money and planned to immediately leave the island of Smeerensburg to pursue her dream elsewhere.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "leave out" is a phrasal verb that comes from a combination of the verb "leave" followed by the preposition "out". Based on the context of the datum 16 above, it seems that the idiom "leave out" in the sentence "leave me out of it" which was expressed by Alva to Jesper above is interpreted as "do not involve". This expression is used by Alva to emphasize that she did not want to be involved in Jesper's plans because she has plans of her own to immediately leave the island of Smeerensburg. Meanwhile, Alva's expression

"leave me out / leave out" is included in the type of lexemic idiom according to Boatner and Gates which contains part of speech. The word "leave out" is in the form of a verb and also has a verb meaning "not to involve". Therefore, this idiom expression is categorized as a verbal idiom.

Datum 17

Alva : "What are you doing?
Telling children to go to school to learn to write?
What is wrong with you?"

Jesper : "Yeah, yes. What I meant to do..."

Alva : "Listen to me, Postman.
Whatever you're doing, leave me out of it.
I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out. I am not about to let you **mess it all up**." (KLSM/39mnt/56scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "mess up" in the sentence "mess it all up" in the conversation between Alva and Jesper above took place when Jesper asked Alva to teach the children in Smeerensburg to write. Afterword got out that Klaus would be giving toys to the children who sent him letters, children in Smeerensburg flocked to the Jesper Post Office to send letters so they could also get toys, but they didn't know how to write letters. Then, as the solution, Jesper sent the children to the Alva school which has been used as a place to sell fish. Alva, who originally worked as a teacher, was surprised to find her classroom suddenly filled with children. After that, she came to see Jesper to ask the purpose of gathering the children in his place. Then Jesper conveyed his intention to ask Alva for help to teach children to write so that they could write letters to Klaus and Jesper's target of collecting 6000 letters in one year was immediately fulfilled. Alva, who has long-buried her dream of becoming a teacher in Smeerensburg,

refused Jesper's request and asked him not to involve her in Jesper's plan because she has already collected money and planned to leave the island of Smeerensburg soon to pursue her dream elsewhere. She won't let the plan that was almost done fail just because of Jesper.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "mess up" is a phrasal verb that comes from a combination of the verb "mess" followed by the preposition "up". Based on the context of datum 17 above, it seems that the idiom "mess up" in the conversation between Alva and Klaus above has the meaning "to thwart". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "mess up" is used by Alva to emphasize that she would not let Jesper thwart her plan to leave Smeerensburg immediately. Meanwhile, this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (verbal idiom) based on Boatner and Gates theory because in the sentence "mess it all up", the idiomatic expression "mess up" which is defined as "to thwart" is recognized as a verb in the sentence.

Datum 18

Alva	: <i>"Listen to me, Postman. Whatever you're doing, leave me out of it. I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out. I am not about to let you mess it all up. You got it?"</i>
Jesper	: <i>"These children wasting away without a proper education?" (KLSM/40mnt/02scd).</i>

Context of the datum:

The idiom "wasting away" in the conversation between Jesper and Alva above took place when Jesper suddenly asked Alva to teach the children in Smeerensburg to write. Afterword got out that Klaus would be giving toys to the children who sent him letters, children in Smeerensburg flocked to the Jesper Post Office to send letters so they could also get toys, but they didn't know how to write letters. As the solution, Jesper sent the children to the Alva school which has been used as a place to sell fish. Alva, who originally worked as a teacher, was surprised to find her classroom suddenly filled with children. After that, he came to see Jesper to ask the purpose of gathering the children in her place. Then Jesper conveyed his intention to ask Alva for help to teach children to write so that they could write letters to Klaus and Jesper's target of collecting 6000 letters in one year was immediately fulfilled. Alva, who has long-buried her dream of becoming a teacher in Smeerensburg, refused Jesper's request and asked him not to involve her in Jesper's plan because she has already collected money and plans to leave the island of Smeerensburg soon to pursue her dream elsewhere. Not giving up, Jesper persuaded Alva that he was willing to teach the Smeerensburg children to write so that they would not become useless children due to inadequate education.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "wasting away" is a phrasal verb that comes from a combination of the verb "waste" plus the suffix -ing and followed by the preposition "away". Based on the context of datum 18 above, it seems that the idiom "wasting away" in the conversation between Jesper and Alva above does

not mean "wasting". Instead of being a verb, the idiom expression "wasting away" expressed by Jesper is more suitable to be interpreted as an adjective "useless". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, this idiomatic expression is used by Jesper to convince Alva that he was willing to help children learn to write so that they do not become useless children without adequate education. Meanwhile, the idiom "wasting away" which means "useless" is clearly an adjective. In some types of idiom expressions, the meaning in the form of an adjective is called a lexemic idiom (adjectival idiom).

Datum 19

Klaus : "A *true selfless act.. always sparks another.*"
Jesper : "Well, look who's suddenly a chatterbox" (KLSM/50mnt/42scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "a true selfless act always sparks another" expressed by Klaus in this context took place when the neighbors from the Saami tribe come flocking to Klaus' house to help Jesper and Klaus make toys for the children as Christmas gifts. The good intentions of the neighbors were a form of revenge for the actions of Jesper and Klaus who gave a dream toy to one of the children from the tribe. The arrival of the neighbors made Klaus feel touched. Then he said the words of wisdom that he always believed "a true selfless act always sparks another".

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum 19 above, the idiom sentence "a true selfless act always sparks another" which is expressed by Klaus generally means "selfless kindness is always contagious to others." This interpretation departs from scenes that depicted the kindness of Jesper and Klaus which was always contagious to others. Meanwhile, the expression "a true selfless act always sparks another" which is always believed by Klaus is a sentence that describes and explains recurring situations of certain social interests. It is also a sentence that refers to something that most people experience and gives advice or warning. Therefore, idiom expressions in this datum are categorized as types of idiom proverbs.

Datum 20

Mrs. Krum : "You see? The postman and that old toymaker are **brainwashing** everyone!"
Mr. Ellingboe : "What're you saying?" (KLSM/55mnt/37scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "brainwashing" expressed by Mrs. Krum In this scene took place when two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) were discussing a way to thwart Klaus and Jesper's plans to make lots of toys for the children as gifts on Christmas Eve. In this scene, Smreensburg is depicted as having found its peace after the arrival of Jesper and Klaus. The peace started with the children competing to be good kids so that they could be included in the list of good children so that they deserved toys from Klaus. After the policy of the list of good children, children in Smeerensburg began to help neighbors who are in trouble,

obey their parents, help parents, and do many good things. Those were what makes Smeerensburg a peaceful island. The peace provoked the anger of Mrs. Krum and Mr. Ellingboe who were not happy with the peace. They had the principle that the Krum clan and the Ellingboe clan should not unite. Seeing Smeerensburg getting more colorful and peaceful, Mrs. Krum and Mr. Ellingboe held a meeting to discuss the matter and make a plan to expel Jesper and Klaus from the island. They thought that Klaus and Jesper have deceived the children and the inhabitants of the island.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom "brainwashing" which was expressed by Mrs. Krum at the meeting of the Krum and Ellingboe clans is interpreted as "to deceive". This expression is used by Mrs. Krum as an accusation against Jesper and Klaus who deceived many Smeerensburg citizens into causing a peace that the two clans did not expect. Meanwhile, we can see that the meaning of the expression "brainwashing" in the conversation above is in the form of the verb "to deceive" so that this expression can be concluded into the type of lexeme idiom (verbal idiom) according to Boatner and Gates.

Datum 21

Jesper : *"I mean, who knows what's gonna happen next year?
I might not even.."*
Klaus : *"What're you going on about?
Let's go! **No time to lose!**" (KLSM/1hr/8mnt/18scd).*

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "no time to lose" expressed by Klaus to Jesper in the above conversation took place when Jesper and Klaus discussed the plan to make toys for next year's Christmas. In this scene, Klaus came up with an idea to prepare for Christmas next year and he invites Jesper to start making lots of toys as Christmas gifts. Hearing Klaus's invitation, Jesper remembered that he didn't have much time left to live in Smeerensburg. At that time, Jesper who had started to feel comfortable living on the island with his friends pondered and was not sure if he would still be in Smeerensburg next year. Without further ado, Klaus immediately invited Jesper to start hurrying and said to Jesper that it was time to start or else they wouldn't finish on time." Then Jesper came after Klaus with a slightly gloomy face.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum above, the idiom phrase "no time to lose" expressed by Klaus in the above conversation, does not really mean "no time to lose". The expression "no time to lose" in this context is more suitable to be interpreted as a call to action before it is too late. This interpretation departs from Klaus who expresses this expression, followed by his actions, which immediately rushes away from his place to start making children's toys as Christmas gifts next year. Meanwhile, after reviewing the contextual meaning of the idiom expression "no time to lose", we can see that this expression is an idiom in the form of phrases used by several communities to express their ideas. Therefore, the idiom expression "no time to lose" is categorized as a phraseological idiom.

Datum 22

Alva : "Someone would have to be pretty stupid to want to leave this place now."
Jesper : "Don't you think?"
Alva : "I... guess."
Jesper : "You guess? Oh, wow"
Alva : "You have no idea what you've done, do you?
 Ugh. Come on. I'll show you
 Now, would you **take a look** at that?" (KLSM/1hr/9mnt/37scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "take a look" expressed by Alva in his conversation with Jesper above took place when Jesper came to Alva's school which had changed a lot. Previously, it was described that Alva was a teacher who had buried her dream of teaching on the island of Smeerensburg. Because the island is a gloomy island and filled with hatred, getting many students on the island is very difficult. That's why Alva was trying to raise a lot of money and plans to leave Smeerensburg in search of a better life. Over time, the presence of Jesper and Klaus made a lot of changes and revived the atmosphere on the island. The peace began to radiate and the people got along with each other. Since then, Alva has received many students, and teaching and learning activities can run well. Alva also used the savings she has accumulated to renovate the school she used to sell fish into a livable classroom. Seeing so much progress from Alva, Jesper was astonished and he didn't realize what he had done to Smeerensburg Island. To awaken Jesper, Alva invites Jesper out of the classroom to observe the more colorful atmosphere of the new Smeerensburg.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "take a look" is a phrasal verb that comes from the combination of the verb "take" followed by the word "look". Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom "take a look" in the conversation between Jesper and Alva above does not mean "to see" the idiom expression "take a look" expressed by Alva is more suitable to be interpreted as "to observe". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, this idiomatic expression is used by Alva who invited Jesper out of the room to observe the new colorful atmosphere of Smeerensburg thanks to Jesper's presence. Meanwhile, the expression idiom "take a look" can be categorized as a type of lexeme idiom (verbal idiom) based on Boatner and Gates' theory because in idiomatic expressions "take a look" which is defined as "to observe" is recognized as a verb in a sentence.

Datum 23

Alva : *"You just duped everyone, so you could get back to your **puffed-up** life back in the big town. Something like that?"*
Jesper : *"No! No. Well, at first maybe, yes, but, Alva, please come.."*
 (KLSM/1hr/14mnt/51scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom "puffed-up" expressed by Alva in the conversation above occurred when Alva discovered the truth behind Jesper's ulterior motive for coming to Smeerensburg. Starting from the Krum and Ellingboe clans who knew that Jesper had a target to complete the mission of sending 6000 letters within one year. Krum and the Ellingboe clan were busy helping Jesper complete the mission to get Jesper out of Smeerensburg as soon as possible. It was because the Krum

and Ellingboe clans disliked Jesper's presence in Smeerensburg that managed to bring peace to the island. After the target of sending 6000 letters was successfully met thanks to the help of the two clans, Jesper's father came to pick Jesper back to his previous life. The arrival of Jesper's father made Alva and Klaus know Jesper's hidden intentions, which used Klaus and Alva to help him collect 6000 letters so that Jesper immediately leaves Smeerensburg. Knowing this fact, Klaus and Alva felt cheated and disappointed because they thought Jesper sincerely helped revive the atmosphere and peace in Smeerensburg.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "puffed-up" is a closed compound word that comes from the combination of the adjective "puffed" and the preposition "up" which are combined to form other adjectives. Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom "puffed-up" expressed by Alva to Jesper is interpreted as "sufficient". As discussed in the context of the datum, the idiom "puffed-up" is used by Alva, who felt disappointed with Jesper when he found out that Jesper's motive is to use Alva and Klaus to help him finish his sentence so that he can quickly return to his normal life. Meanwhile, we can see that the meaning of the idiom "puffed-up" which means "sufficient" is definitely an adjective. In some types of idiom expressions, the meaning in the form of an adjective is called an adjective idiom (lexemic idiom) based on Boatner and Gates.

Datum 24

Jesper : "I could really use a **hand** here."
Klaus : "Use." *Interesting choice of word.*
Jesper : "Really? You're gonna go for the guilt trip now?"
 (KLSM/1hr/20mnt/32scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "a hand" in this context occurred when Jesper and Klaus tried to secure the Smeerensburg children's Christmas toys from the Krum and Ellingboe clans. In this scene, the Krum and Ellingboe clans who did not like the peace that occurred in Smeerensburg after the arrival of Jesper and Klaus planned to steal all the Christmas gifts for the children that Jesper and Klaus have prepared. They would do everything they can to restore the grim and bleak situation of the island of Smeerensburg. On Christmas Eve, the Krum and Ellinboe clans chased after Jesper and Klaus who tried to escape with the children's toys. To thwart Klaus and Jesper's action, they threw Jesper and Klaus with a big snowball. Due to the many obstacles that occurred, Jesper needed help to survive in this tense situation.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom "a hand" used by Jesper in the conversation above does not really mean "a hand (body part)". From what appears in the context, this idiomatic expression is interpreted as "a help". As explained in the context of the datum above, the idiom expression "a hand" is expressed by Jesper when he was in a tense situation where he needed help so that he could escape from the pursuit of the Krum and Ellingboe clans who wanted to destroy the children's Christmas toys to thwart Klaus and Jesper's

plans. Meanwhile, the meaning of "a help" in Jesper's idiom "a hand" is clearly a noun. Therefore, this idiom expression belongs to the type of lexemic idiom (nominal idiom) which as explained by the theory of Boatner and Gates, one of the criteria for this type of idiom must be in the form of a noun.

Datum 25

Jesper : "Nice move! How'd you know I wouldn't **get knocked off** too? Never mind. Don't answer that." (KLSM/hr/21mnt/17scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "get knocked off" expressed by Jesper in this scene took place when Jesper and Klaus try to escape from the pursuit of Mrs. Krum and Mr. Ellingboe. After learning of Klaus and Jesper's plan to give the Smeerensburg children lots of toys as Christmas gifts, the Krum and Ellingboe clans also planned to destroy the gifts. They came to Klaus' house to do their thing. Seeing the arrival of the two clans, Klaus and Jesper immediately fled to secure the prizes. During the run, the two clans did everything they could to stop Jesper and Klaus, including throwing snowballs. When the snowball was aimed at Jesper, he managed not to hit the snowball. After that, Jesper asked Klaus why he wasn't worried about Jesper if Klaus knew that Jesper would manage to avoid him and not hit the snowball.

Analysis of the datum:

Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom "get knocked off" expressed by Jesper in the scene above has the meaning "to crash". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described

above, the idiomatic expression “get knocked off” is used by Jesper when he successfully faced attacks from two clans (Krum and Ellingboe). Meanwhile, this idiom expression can be categorized as a type of lexemic idiom (verbal idiom) based on the theory of Boatner and Gates because the idiomatic expression "get knocked off" which is defined as "to crash" is recognized as a verb in the sentence.

Datum 26

Jesper :” *What's this?*
The presents in the sleigh were all fake?”
Klaus :” *Give me a **little credit**.*
I wasn't going to let them have the toys.” (KLSM/1hr/24mnt/12scd).

Context of the datum:

The idiom expression "little credit" in the conversation between Klaus and Jesper above took place when Klaus and Jesper managed to secure the children's toys. In this scene, two clans (Krum and Ellingboe) found out about Klaus and Jesper's plan to make lots of children's toys for gifts on Christmas Eve. Not happy with the plan, Mrs. Krum and Ellingboe also planned something to thwart Jesper and Klaus's plans. They tried to destroy all the toys that would later be distributed. On the eve of Christmas, the two clans carried out their action by visiting Klaus' house. Jesper and Klaus who realized the presence of the two clans tried to escape from their pursuit. During the chase, the Krum and Ellingboe clans throw snowballs at Klaus and Jesper causing a lot of prizes to be scattered. With great effort, the two clans managed to stop the escape of Jesper and Klaus. They cruelly

dropped all the toys on Klaus's sleigh into the abyss. After Mrs. Krum and Mr. Ellingboe threw away all the fake toys, Jesper realized they were fake. Fortunately, on the day before the action of the two clans, Klaus learned of the evil plans of Mrs. Krum and Mr. Ellingboe. Just in case, Klaus secured the real children's Christmas toys and attaches the fake toys to Klaus' sleigh.

Analysis of the datum:

The idiomatic expression "little credit" is a noun phrase that comes from the combination of the noun "credit" described by the adjective "little". Based on the context of the datum above, it seems that the idiom expression "little credit" in the conversation between Klaus and Jesper above has the meaning of "little compliment". This interpretation departs from the fact that in the context of the datum described above, the idiomatic expression "little credit" is used by Klaus to ask for recognition to Jesper for his efforts and diamond ideas so that the toys to be distributed on Christmas Eve are safe from the Krum and Ellingboe clans. Meanwhile, the meaning of the idiom "credit" which means "compliment" is a noun described by the adjective "a little". Therefore, it can be concluded that this idiom belongs to the type of lexemic idiom (nominal idiom).

B. Discussion

In this section, the researcher aims to initiate a discussion about the findings. Based on the results of the research conducted by the researcher on the idiom expressions in the Klaus movie which is a Spanish animated Christmas

movie in English 2019 written and directed by Sergio Pablos, the researcher draws conclusions based on the existing problem formulations.

- a. In this research, the researcher used the theory of Boatner and Gates (1975) about the types of idiomatic expressions. According to Boatner and Gates (1975), idioms are divided into four types, namely lexemic idiom (verbal, nominal, adjectiva, and adverbial idiom), phraseological idiom, frozen idiom, and proverbs. In this research, the researcher found seventy-three idioms types based on Boatner and Gates' theory (1975) in the Klaus movie which are divided into four forms, such as:

1. Lexemic idiom: 57 data
 - a. Verbal idiom: 40 data
 - b. Nominal idiom: 10 data
 - c. Adjectival idiom: 5 data
 - d. Adverbial idiom: 2 data
2. Phraseological idioms: 15 data
3. Frozen idiom: 0 data
4. Proverb idiom: 1 data

From the results of the research above, it can be seen that the most dominant type of idiom used in Klaus movie is lexemic idioms, especially verbal idioms. The researchers managed to find 40 data of this type. This is influenced by the use of active language which is always used by characters in sentence construction. In the Klaus movie, the structure of the verbal idiom that is often encountered is in the form of a combination of a verb followed by a particle or

preposition as has been discussed in datum 1.1 "covering for" which means "replacing someone".

The next type of idiom that often appears in this movie is part of the lexemic idiom, nominal idiom. In the *Klaus* movie, researchers managed to find 10 data of this type. Nominal idioms are idioms that contain the meaning of a noun and usually appear as a noun phrase in the form of an idiomatic meaning. The structure is a noun because it is made up of nouns. Nominal idioms can also be formed by one of the premodifications of nouns, as in datum 3.6 "little credit" which means "little compliment".

Part of the next type of lexemic idiom, namely the adjectival idiom. In Klaus' movie, there are not many types of adjectival idioms found, and the researcher only found five data. As previously discussed, this type of idiom uses adjectives to emphasize the idiom itself. Adjectival idioms may be formed by the premodification of an adjective. The examples of this type of idiom can be found in datum 1.3 "brand-new" which means "completely new", datum 2.0 "broke" which means "poor", datum 2.3 "plenty of" which means "a lot", datum 2.8 "wasting away" which means "useless" and so on.

Part of the last type of lexeme idiom, namely adverbial idioms. In Klaus' movie, researchers only found two data. The expression idiom found can be called a type of adverbial idiom if the expression contains meaning in the form of an adverb grammatically. Examples of this type of idiom in Klaus' movie can be seen

in datum 2.4 "dead of night" which means "at midnight" and datum 6.7 "deep down" which means "reality is not appearance".

The second type of idiom that is quite often found in *Klaus* movie is the phraseological idiom. Here, the researcher managed to find 15 data types of this idiom. This idiom structure mostly uses words or phrases in writing or speech that are used by certain people or groups. The difference between this idiom and other idioms is in the number of words that are more than other idioms. This type of idiom is also used by some communities to express their ideas. Some examples of phraseological idioms can be seen in datum 1.9 "connect the dots" which means "to understand something by combining clues or other pieces of information".

On the other hand, idiom types that are very rare and not even found in *Klaus* movie are proverb and frozen idioms. In this movie, the researchers did not find the frozen idiom type and only found 1 data for the proverb type. This is because the frozen idiom type has a limited number of which can be pronounced or written in various ways without destroying the meaning of the idiom. An example of the type of proverb idiom found in the *Klaus* movie can be seen in datum 2.9 "A true selfless act always sparks another" which means "selfless kindness is always contagious to others."

- b. The meaning of idioms found in *Klaus* movie is to emphasize a statement of a condition and how each character expresses about another character or a situation. From this, the meaning of an idiom as an expression can be

in the form of words, phrases, clauses that can be understood and interpreted depending on the context.

This research has similarities with previous research. The most prominent similarity is in the classification of idiomatic types contained in the object of research. Several previous studies developed by Rafli Candra (2019) and Indrarisky S. Langi (2016) also used the same theory, namely the theory of Boatner and Gates (1975) to classify idiomatic types based on the data that had been collected.

From all previous studies, apart from having similarities, this study also has some differences. In Tasfiatun Niswati's research (2018), the researcher discusses syntactically idiomatic expression. In addition to analyzing idiom expressions syntactically, this study also uses Michelle Obama's speech as the object. So that this study has a prominent difference from the present study. Meanwhile, in the research developed by Jufidah (2018), the researcher uses a different theory from this research, namely by using the theory of Adam Makkai (1972) in analyzing the type of idiom expression in the movie *Beauty and the Beast*.

The summary of the discussion result above was presented in Figure 1. It can be concluded that the researcher found idiomatic expression in *Klaus* movie and classified based on the theory of Boatner and Gates (1975).

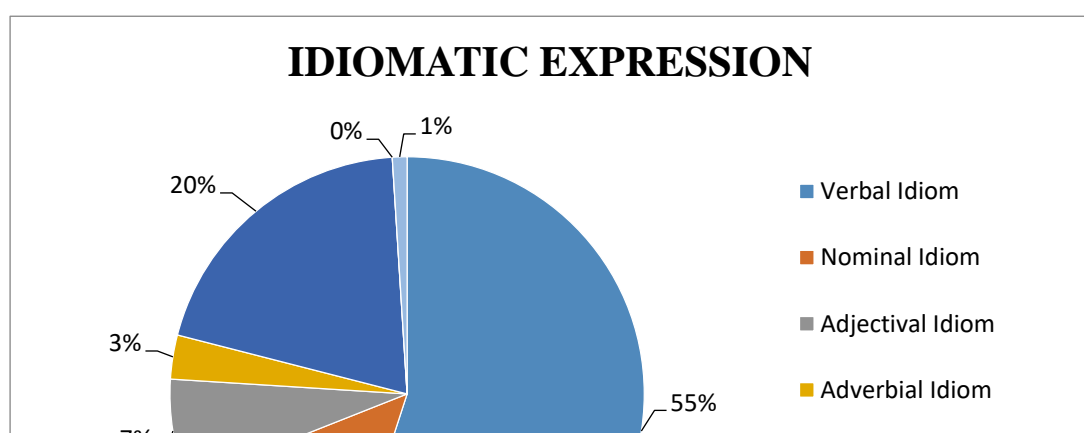


Figure 1. Types of Idiomatic Expression Found in Klaus Movie.

Based on the research topic and the data that has been analyzed, this study provides knowledge to readers about the types of idioms based on the Boatner and Gates theory which classifies the types of idioms in general. In addition, this study also presents the contextual meaning of idiom expressions found so that readers can better understand that idiom expressions can have different interpretations depending on the context in which idioms are used. In addition, readers can be more aware that the topic of idioms is very important to study so that miscommunication does not occur during the conversation. Apart from the benefits that can be obtained, of course, this research also has drawbacks. In this study, the researcher could not find all types of idioms based on Boatner and Gates which divided the types of idioms into four types. In this study, the type of proverb could not be found because the structure of this type was frozen. It is hoped that further researchers can complete this research by using different objects so that they can find all types of this theory.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion of this study given by the researcher. The conclusion was based on the analysis data in research findings and discussion from the previous studies. The analysis contains idiom expressions used by the characters in the Klaus movie using the Boatner and Gates theory.

A. Conclusion

From the study, the researcher explained the result of the research based on the data analysis from the previous chapter. The researcher analyzed the idiom expressions in the Klaus movie which is a Spanish animated Christmas movie in English 2019.

The first finding, the researcher concluded that researcher found the types of idiom expressions in the Klaus movie based on Boatner and Gates' theory (1975). The researcher found Lexemic Idiom as the most dominant type used in the Klaus movie including; first Verbal Idiom had found a lot in the movie. Second, Nominal Idiom had found quite a lot in the movie. Third, Adjectival Idiom had relatively found in the movie. Last, the types of Adverbial idiom less find in the movie. Then, the types of Phraseological relatively find in this movie. Next, the Proverb Idiom less find in the movie. Finally, the type of Frozen did not find in the movie.

Then, the next finding, the researcher describes the meaning of idioms found in Klaus movie is to emphasize a statement of a condition and how each character expresses about another character or a situation. The researcher found the meaning of an idiom as an expression can be in the form of words, phrases, clauses that can be understood depending on the context based on the applied Klaus movie support Boatner and Gates' (1975) theory.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion the researcher found the types of idiomatic expression in the Klaus movie. From the research finding the researcher found four types including Lexemic Idiom such as first Verbal Idiom, Nominal Idiom, Adjectival Idiom, and Adverbial Idiom. Then, Phraseological and Frozen.

Therefore, the researcher suggested that the finding of the research can be useful as references for future studies. The researcher also suggested that this

topic can conduct with a different aspect such as translating, vlog, or another object with a different theory because the researcher did not found all the types of idiomatic expression in Klaus movie. Then, the researcher suggested using another object to found all the types of idiomatic expressions.

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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIXES

No	Idiomatic Expressions	Types of Idiomatic Expressions						
		Lv	Ln	LAj	LAv	Phr	Fz	Pv
1.	Drill Sarge : Aren't you supposed to be in equestrian training?							
	Jesper : Mmm-hmm. Mmm-hmm. No worries. I've got someone covering for me.	✓						
2.	Postmaster : Shall we take account of your progress then?							
	Jesper : Mmm-hmm.. Definitely.	✓						
3.	Postmaster : Shall we take account of your progress then?							
	Jesper : Mmm-hmm. Mmm-hmm. Mmm-hmm. Definitely.	✓						
	Postmaster : Sergeant.							
	Drill Sergeant : Yes, sir!							
	Jesper : Well, there you have it. But, hey, we gave it the old							

		college try						
4.	Postmaster Jesper	: Stay right where you are. : No, Dad! You're right. When will I grow up? When will I stop squandering all these opportunities, which you so kindly forced me into, and become my own man	✓					
5.	Jesper Postmaster	: I guess I must really hanker down and rethink my priorities. All wrapped up in my silk sheets with some caviar and a sherry... You still buy the same brand, right? : You think I'm just going to watch you purposely fail and then let you waltz right back to a privileged life void of any purpose or meaning?	✓					
6.	Jesper Ferryman	: Okay, well, enough of that. Show me where I'm really staying. I'd like a hot bath and a look at the dinner menu. : Here, let me help you out . You're a postman in Smeerensburg, which is on an island cut off from the world, frigid cold, angry, violent neighbors and this is home now.	✓					
7.	Postmaster Jesper	: Six thousand letters will suffice. Stamped by your own hand. And listen carefully, Jesper. If you fail to get those letters, you're cut off. No more fancy apartments, stagecoach, clothes, galas... All gone. You can look forward to a cozy spot in the gutter. : But... Six thousand letters, one year...	✓					
8.	Jesper Postmaster	: But... Six thousand letters, one year. : You can't cheat, bribe, or	✓					

	Jesper	<p>squirm your way out of this one.</p> <p>: Dad! Come on! It's me. Let's talk about this, man.</p> <p>It's your son, Jesper! Little Jespie!</p>						
9.	Drill Sergeant Postmaster	<p>: Sir, I'm all for discipline, but Smeerensburg?</p> <p>Isn't that a bit excessive?</p> <p>: That boy needs a wake-up call, Sergeant.</p> <p>And who knows? Someday he might even thank me for it</p>		✓				
10.	Ferryman Jesper Ferryman Jesper	<p>: You go back to the intersection.</p> <p>You make a left at the dead tree. You're welcome.</p> <p>: What? No. I'm not lost.</p> <p>: Trust me, you are.</p> <p>: [laughs] Funny! Say, nice boat!</p> <p>Any chance you might actually get on it today?</p>	✓					
11.	Jesper Ferryman Jesper	<p>: [laughs] Funny! Say, nice boat! Any chance you might actually get on it today</p> <p>: What was that?</p> <p>: New postman. Smeerensburg. Which is on an island, which is surrounded by water, which I need a boat to get to, which you have.</p>	✓					
12.	Jesper Ferryman Jesper Ferryman	<p>: I thought there would be some sort of a reception.</p> <p>: Oh! Right. Right, the reception.</p> <p>Of course, the reception. It's good you reminded me.</p> <p>You just ring the bell over there and, uh... and then the reception will start.</p> <p>: The bell?</p> <p>: Yep. Give it a go, and they'll come out.</p>				✓		
13.	Ferryman	<p>: Well, it's not every day they get a brand-new postman from the big city.</p>			✓			
14.	Jesper	<p>: Aah! Ow, they're biting!</p> <p>Ow, get off! Get off! Get off!</p>	✓					

15.	Jesper	: Quick! Get me out of here!	✓						
16.	Mrs. Krum	: Admit it! You weaseled out and rang the bell!							
	Mr. Ellingboe	: An Ellingboe? Never! It was one of your critters!					✓		
	Mrs. Krum	: Don't you dare raise your voice at me!							
	Mr. Ellingboe	: Oh, there you go!							
17.	Mrs. Krum	: You rang that bell! You know you rang... Oh!	✓						
	Mr. Ellingboe	: You chicken out , and now you want to pin it on us!							
18.	Mrs. Krum	: You rang that bell! You know you rang... Oh!	✓						
	Mr. Ellingboe	: You chicken out, and now you want to pin it on us!							
19.	Mr. Ellingboe	: A postman? Pfft. Give me a break.					✓		
20.	Mrs. Krum	: Hey! They've sent us another postman!							
	Jesper	: All right. All right. You don't know who I am, so I'm gonna let this one slide . Okay? But let's just say I'm not really a postman.					✓		
21.	Alva	: Come to the counter. I'll be right out .	✓						
	Jesper	: Whoever's there, I warn you, you do not want to mess with me. Okay?							
22.	Alva	: Oh. Uniform, cold sweat, scared stiff, shaking in your boots. All right, I'm gonna just take a wild guess here. You are the latest mailman, and the ferryman tricked you into ringing the Battle Bell.		✓					
	Jesper	: The Battle Bell?							
23.	Alva	: Are you gonna buy something, or are you just here to chitchat ?	✓						
	Jesper	: Wait. Isn't this a school?							
24.	Jesper	: You're the teacher?							
	Alva	: Okay, here's how it works. I sell fish, and then the person on the other side of the					✓		

	Jesper	counter... That would be you. You buy... : Holy moly! That's you? What happened?						
	Alva	: What happened was...						
	Jesper	: That's... That came out wrong.						
	Alva	: I took a teaching job at a place where people don't send their kids to school!						
25.	Ferryman	: Come on, sport! I saved the best for last!					✓	
26.	Ferryman	: Well, lots of nice, natural light, rustic touches, central air , and panoramic views. Perfect for animal lovers. Enjoy.	✓					
	Jesper	: Wait! Wait! This can't be right! I... Oh, I get it . Did my father put you up to this?						
27.	Ferryman	: Well, lots of nice, natural light, rustic touches, central air , and panoramic views. Perfect for animal lovers. Enjoy.	✓					
	Jesper	: Wait! Wait! This can't be right! I... Oh, I get it. Did my father put you up to this? Good one						
28.	Jesper	: Okay, well, enough of that. Show me where I'm really staying. I'd like a hot bath and a look at the dinner menu.	✓					
	Ferryman	: Here, let me help you out . You're a postman in Smeerensburg, which is on an island cut off from the world, frigid cold, angry, violent neighbors, and this is home now.						
29.	Jesper	: Oh, I get it. Did my father put you up to this? Good one. Ha ha. You got me. Okay, well, enough of that. Show me where I'm really staying. I'd like a hot bath and a look at the dinner menu.					✓	
	Ferryman	: Here, let me help you out. You're a postman in						

		Smeerensburg, which is on an island cut off from the world, frigid cold, angry, violent neighbors, and this is home now. Are we starting to connect the dots ?							
30.	Alva	: Aah! Ugh. Almost. Hang in there.					✓		
31.	Jesper	: This place is the worst! I'm going home! No! You can't leave, remember? You'll be broke ! Out in the streets!			✓				
32.	Jesper	: Any packages? Come on, people! Letters! Letters! I don't have all day!					✓		
33.	Jesper Ferryman	: Where are all the letters? : Oh. Folks around here only have one thing to say to one another. Ah. And they're getting their point across pretty well without mail. Wouldn't you say?	✓						
34.	Boy Jesper	: Hello? Sir, can I get my drawing back? The wind blew it away. : Not now, kid. Can't you see I'm busy trying to figure out how to get...	✓						
35.	Boy Jesper	: Couldn't you just put it in? : I really, really would, but I can't. It's not a letter if it doesn't have postage. See how it works? I get my letter, and you get your drawing. Win-win.		✓					
36.	Jesper	: All right, Smeerensburg. You may have won this round, but if you think I'm giving up , think again. I'll have my letters in no time, and then it's bye-bye to you and your cold and your loons and your chickens!	✓						
37.	Jesper	: What's that?	✓						

	Ferryman Jesper Ferryman	: What? Oh, the woodsman's cabin? : Yeah, does someone live there? : Well, sure. Yeah, you should definitely drop by .						
38.	Jesper	: Hello? I'm in your house or... whatever this place is. Anybody here?[grunts softly] Ah, come on. Really?[grunting] Of course. Of course, this would happen. Great. I'm gonna kill that boatman. What? Toys? Ah, here we go.				✓		
39.	Jesper	: Hey, listen, please. Open this! Why are you doing this to me? Okay, you win. What do you want? Money? My dad's got plenty of it .			✓			
40.	Householder	: Where are they, boys? Don't let 'em get away! Come on! Get 'em!	✓					
41.	Jesper	: You see, Mr. Klaus, it seems like word got around that the poor children of Smeerensburg have started, uh...completely unprompted...writing letters asking you for... toys.		✓				
42.	Klaus Jesper	: Tonight, same time. : Great! What, "same time"? You mean, dead of night?				✓		
43.	Jesper	: Let me guess. Leaving it at the gate, not an option? You really have a way with words , you know? Of course, you don't... Of course, don't even answer that... [groans]					✓	
44.	Child 1 Child 2 Child 1 Child 3	: Me, me, me! : Pick me! : Out of the way! : Mine first! I want a bicycle! Tell Mr. Klaus I want a bicycle!					✓	

	Jesper	: Shut up!							
45.	Child 1 Child 2 Child 1 Child 3 Jesper	: Me, me, me! : Pick me! : Out of the way! : Mine first! I want a bicycle! Tell Mr. Klaus I want a bicycle! : Shut up!	✓						
46.	Children Jesper	: Me first! Me first! A doll! Me! Me! Me! : Okay! Okay! Single line! Chop-chop! Fall back! All right. Everyone, in line.	✓						
47.	Jesper	: Letter? Good. Letter? Good. Got it. Get out of here. Great. Move along.	✓						
48.	Alva Jesper Alva	: What are you doing? Telling children to go to school to learn to write? What is wrong with you? : Yeah, yes. What I meant to do... : Listen to me, Postman. Whatever you're doing, leave me out of it. I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out. I am not about to let you mess it all up.	✓						
49.	Alva Jesper Alva	: What are you doing? Telling children to go to school to learn to write? What is wrong with you? : Yeah, yes. What I meant to do... : Listen to me, Postman. Whatever you're doing, leave me out of it. I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out. I am not about to let you mess it all up.	✓						
50.	Alva	: Listen to me, Postman. Whatever you're doing, leave me out of it. I have been rotting away here for five years, and I am so close to getting out.			✓				

	Jesper	I am not about to let you mess it all up. You got it? : These children wasting away without a proper education?						
51.	Students Alva	: Are we going to learn something today? : Look, if you have to be here, at least be quiet. Why don't you go ahead and just, I don't know, write vowels or something?	✓					
52.	Student Alva Student Alva	: Are we going to learn something today? : Look, if you have to be here, at least be quiet. Why don't you go ahead and just, I don't know, write vowels or something? : We don't have notebooks. Or pens. : All right. Okay, let's make a deal . if I teach you something, will you get out of here? Please?	✓					
53.	Klaus Jesper Jesper Klaus	: Too heavy. : Okay, then. : I can go by myself. You don't have to... I mean, no offense , but someone could use a little diet cleanse. What are you doing? : Less presents, less weight.					✓	
54.	Jesper	: Right. I wear them down and you catch them. Good teamwork...	✓					
55.	Boy 1	: "Dear Mr. Klaus, I shoveled all the yards on my street today. That's good, right? Please don't put me on the Naughty List."	✓					
56.	Girl 2	: Dear Mr. Klaus, our neighbor was fixing up the hole in the fence today, and then he fell and he hurt his leg. It must really really hurt cause he would not stop screaming, So we helped him. He said he didn't like it, but... deep down, I think he did."	✓					
57.	Girl 2	: Dear Mr. Klaus, our neighbor was fixing up the				✓		

		hole in the fence today, and then he fell and he hurt his leg. cause he would not stop screaming, So we helped him. He said he didn't like it, but... deep down , I think he did."						
58.	Klaus Jesper	: A true selfless act... always sparks another. : Well, look who's suddenly a chatterbox.						✓
59.	Klaus Jesper	: A true selfless act... always sparks another. : Well, look who's suddenly a chatterbox .		✓				
60.	Klaus Jesper	: A true selfless act... always sparks another. : Well, look who's suddenly a chatterbox. Tell me, what made you squander all those words into that nugget of wisdom ?		✓				
61.	Klaus Jesper Klaus Jesper	: A true selfless act... always sparks another. : Well, look who's suddenly a chatterbox. Tell me, what made you squander all those words into that nugget of wisdom? : Oh, just something... someone used to say. : Well, let me tell you something. I've been around long enough to know that everyone is out to get something. Those kids? Those kids are in it for the toys. And the grown-ups ? Well, I don't know what they're after. but it sure is not goodwill and peace on Earth.		✓				
62.	Mrs. Krum Mr. Ellingboe	: You see? The postman and that old toymaker are brainwashing everyone! : What're you saying?	✓					
63.	Krum	: Either we band together to take care of this, or it's gonna be all book clubs and	✓					

	Mr. Ellingboe	cookouts from here on... : So, we must join together in peace to help stop this peace?						
64.	Jesper	: If I don't get those letters, then what am I supposed to do? Stay in this little town forever, hanging out with an old woodsman, surrounded by crazy people, and never wanting anything more?	✓					
65.	Klaus Jesper	: After... After she was gone, I... I guess I got lost. She loved birds, so I just kept making birdhouses. But then... Then you showed up . Delivering these toys, seeing the joy they bring to children, I thought I'd never feel this again. And I have you to thank for it, my friend. So... thank you. : Of course.	✓					
66.	Jesper Klaus	: I mean, who knows what's gonna happen next year? I might not even... : What're you going on about? Let's go! No time to lose!					✓	
67.	Alva Jesper Alva Jesper Alva	: Someone would have to be pretty stupid to want to leave this place now. : Don't you think? : I... guess. : You guess? Oh, wow. : You have no idea what you've done, do you? Ugh. Come on. I'll show you. Now, would you take a look at that?	✓					
68.	Mrs. Krum Mr. Ellingboe Ferryman	: Let's go! One letter! : Come on, it doesn't have to be Shakespeare, people. : Whoa! Steady, ol' girl! Easy does it.					✓	
69.	Alva Jesper	: You just duped everyone, so you could get back to your puffed-up life back in the big town. Something like that? : No! No. Well, at first maybe,			✓			

		yes, but, Alva, please come...							
70.	Jesper Klaus Jesper	: I could really use a hand here. : "Use." Interesting choice of word. : Really? You're gonna go for the guilt trip now?		✓					
71.	Jesper	: Nice move! How'd you know I wouldn't get knocked off too? Never mind. Don't answer that.	✓						
72.	Jesper Mrs. Krum	: A true act of goodwill... always sparks another. : I think you hit your head pretty hard, dear. You should lie back down .	✓						
73.	Jesper Klaus	: What's this? The presents in the sleigh were all fake? : Give me a little credit . I wasn't going to let them have the toys.		✓					
	Amount		40	10	5	2	15	0	1
	Total number		73						

Types of Idiomatic Expression:

Lv : Lexemic (Verbal Idiom)

Ln : Lexemic (Nominal idiom)

LAj : Lexemic (Adjectival Idiom)

LAv : Lexemic (Adverbial idiom)

Phr : Phraseological Idiom

Fz : Frozen Idiom

Pv : Proverbs