



THE TYPES OF IDIOM IN THE ADDAMS FAMILY MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to analyze the type of idiom in The Addams Family Movie. The data source of this study was taken from The Addams Family Movie transcript. This research used a descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. The theory of type of idioms by Seidl & McMordie (1988) was used to analyze the types of idioms found in The Addams Family Movie. As a result there are 9 pieces of data that contain idiom expression. They belong to 4 phrasal verb type (4 data) and 5 key words with idiomatic uses type (5 data).

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INTRODUCTION

Idioms are often used for a purpose to give a variant to the language. It is also to help deliver meaning by the speaker or the writer. As stated by Seidl and McMordie (1988) an idiom can be defined as a number of terms that have a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word when taken together. One of the works that often use idioms is a Movie. In a movie there are many utterances spoken by the characters and they proposed to deliver the story of the movie properly. Idioms are used to express the meaning in different ways. Since the utterances used in a movie are similar to daily conversation, the idioms that appeared in a movie can also be found in daily conversation. But sometimes, people do not realize

that they are using idiom expressions, and it often happens that the listener or the reader do not understand the meaning of the idiom. It is very interesting to see the idioms that appear in a movie, since it will help to understand better what is the utterance spoken. There are several studies that study idiomatic expressions. First is from Erviana (2017) in her study entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Meaning in "Frozen " Film Script". She identified types of idioms and to describe the meaning of idioms used in "Frozen" film script as the data source. All the information was analyzed using Makki's idiom theory (1994). Next study from Ganang Hernanto (2017) who analyzed the idiomatic expression in a song lyric Monsters and Men's album. He found that to determine the types of idioms and their meaning in the song "Monsters and Men's Album (My Head is An Animal)". And the last study is from Erripudin (2019) with his article about idiomatic expressions in Adele's songs. He found in this study is to discover the different types of idioms and their meanings in the song Adele's Lyrics. This study also discussed idioms and their meaning found in The Addams Family Movie. But to make it different from those studies, this study only analyzed the 2 types of idioms; those are phrasal verb type and key words with idiomatic uses type.

METHODS

This study used library research in order to collect and analyze the data. The data in this research were taken from the script of *The Addams Family Movie*. The process of collecting data used observational methods in order to get appropriate and reliable data. There are four step in collecting the data 1) downloading the movie from the internet 2) watching the movie over and over again in order to understand its meaning 3) write down the idiom that found and underline it 4) the idiom that found is classified based on their types of idiom and their types of meaning. The analysis of data in this research used a descriptive-qualitative method and used the main theory in analyzing the data from Seidl & McMordie (1988) about the types of idiom. From 9 types of idiom, this study focuses only on the phrasal verb and key words with idiomatic word types.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

RESULTS

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) there are nine types of idiom. Those are Idioms with Key Words from Special Categories, Verbal idioms, Phrasal verbs, Idioms with prepositions, Keywords with idiomatic uses, Idioms from special subject, and Idiomatic Pairs. Phrasal verbs and Keywords with idiomatic uses are the main concerns of this study. Phrasal

verb types means a general term for any combination of verb + adverbial particle and or preposition (Seidl & McMordie, 1988). Key word with idiomatic uses means the type of idiom contains special keywords that relate to special themes such as adjective and adverb, noun, and miscellaneous. From the movie, it is found 9 data that contain the two types of idiom. Below is the data:

Table 1. Results

No	Types of idiom	Occurrence	Percentage
1	Phrasal verb	4	44,44 %
2	Keywords with idiomatic uses	5	55,56 %
	Total	9	100%

According to the table above, there are 4 data belonging to Phrasal verbs and 5 data belonging to Key words with idiomatic uses. The last type occurs mostly than the first type because the type is easy to be formed and mostly used in daily conversations.

DISCUSSION

The discussion only given several representations to illustrate each form of idioms with a total of 9 data that can be seen as follows:

PHRASAL VERB IDIOMS

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) this type of idiom tends to carry an adverb or a preposition along with the verb. These following idioms are the representatives of numerous phrasal verbs idioms found in the movie, as follows:

Datum 1

Morticia: The family would never be comfortable. It will be years before rust and decay *set in*.

Gomez: How you doing?

According to Seidl and McMordie (1988), the phrase "set in" is a phrasal verb idiom that indicates that it is an idiomatic expression. The phrase "set in" is made up of the verb "set" and the preposition "in." While it is possible to separate it, the phrase is taken into account. In this case, the lexical meaning of the idiom's component can convey the idiom's actual meaning. "Set" in "set in" means "to place or stand (something) in a specific

place or position." Meanwhile, the term "in" refers to "describing a situation in which something is or appears to be encircled or surrounded by something else." They do not conform well to the actual meaning when viewed through the context. As stated by Seidl & McMordie (1988) "*set in*" carries an idiomatic meaning "begin; establish itself". Therefore the idiom in this utterance means that the character needs many years to establish the atmosphere they want, if their family lives in that housing. Because as they could see, the ambiance and architectural style didn't really suit them.

Datum 2

Gomez: Don't make me *come up* there! This is your last warning!

According to Seidl and McMordie (1988), the phrase "come up" is a phrasal verb idiom, indicating that it is an idiomatic expression. The phrase "come up" is made up of the verb "come" and the preposition "up." Despite the fact that it can be separated, the phrase is taken into account. In this case, the lexical meaning of the idiom's component can convey the idiom's actual meaning. The word "come" in the phrase "come up" means to "move or occupy a specific position in a place." In the meantime, "up" means "to a higher position." If the context is considered, they did not conform to the actual meaning well. According to Seidl and McMordie (1988), the phrase "come up" has the idiomatic meaning "present itself." Therefore, seeing the situation of this idiom spoken, it means if Pugsley doesn't get to him soon, then Gomez himself will stop it in any way.

Datum 3

Fester: You won't even know I'm here. I've practiced that *move in* a lot of people's homes.

According to Seidl and McMordie (1988), the phrase "move in" is a phrasal verb idiom, indicating that it is an idiomatic expression. "Move in" is made up of the verb "move" and the preposition "in." Despite the fact that it can be separated, the phrase is taken into account. In this case, the lexical meaning of the idiom's component can convey the idiom's actual meaning. The term "move" in "move in" refers to a "change of place, position, or state." Meanwhile, the term "in" refers to "describing a situation in which something is or appears to be encircled or surrounded by something else." They do not conform well to the actual meaning when viewed through the context. As stated by Seidl & McMordie (1988) "*move in*" carries an idiomatic meaning "settle in (of a house, office, etc)". Therefore, seeing the situation of this idiom spoken, it means to settle in people's house

Datum 4

Glenn: Let's *set up* for the walk-through. Margaux, did that feel good to you?

Margaux: No, Glenn. We need more balloons, more confetti.

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) "*set up*" is a part of phrasal verbs idioms which denote that it is an idiomatic expression. "*Set up*" is constructed from a verb "set", and a preposition "up". While it can be separated, the phrase is considered. In this case the lexical meaning of the component of this idiom is able to convey the actual meaning of the idiom. "Set" in "*set up*" refers to "put, or stand (something) in a certain place or position". Meanwhile "up" means "to a higher position". They do not conform to the actual meaning well if it is seen through the context. As stated by Seidl & McMordie (1988) "*set up*" carries an idiomatic meaning "establish oneself in a business or profession". Therefore, seeing the situation of this idiom spoken, it means Glenn wants everything to look perfect for the activity that he will do.

KEY WORD WITH IDIOMATIC USES

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) this type of idiom has three classifications such as: adjective and adverbs, nouns, and miscellaneous. From three classifications, miscellaneous and also adjective and adverbs classification occurred the most that found to be involved in the movie, as follows:

Datum 5

Pugsley: So I missed one practice. What's the *big deal*?

Gomez: The Sabre Mazurka is the most important day in a young man's life.

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) "*big deal*" is a part of key word with idiomatic uses which denoted that it is an idiomatic expression. It is derived from "*big deal! (ironic)*", because it consists of various classes of words, namely from the adjective "*big*" and the adverb "*deal*". These two words form an idiom that has the meaning of the component "*big*" which is the idiom mentioned to be part of adjective and adverb classification. Therefore, "*big deal*" is classified into this type. In accordance with the above explanation, "*big deal*" has components that do not represent the actual meaning through its constituents. The word "*big*" is commonly related to "large size". Meanwhile "*deal*" is related to "to express agreement". The word "*big*" and "*deal*" are obviously far from the actual meaning. According to Seidl & McMordie (1998) "*big deal*" carries an idiomatic meaning of "said when one is not impressed". Pugsley didn't seem interested in the sword dance practice that his father had always been

doing to him. It was one of the shows he had to do because it was part of the show to welcome the boy who was about to step into his teens in the Addams family, or better known by the name Sabre Mzurka. Pugsley is actually more interested in the explosive art of the bomb, therefore he is disappointed why he should be forced to do something he can't do.

Data 6

Pugsley: Uhh....that hole?

Wednesday: That hole.

Pugsley: Mmm...I don't *get it*.

According to Seidl & McMordie (1998) "*get it*" is classified as a keyword with idiomatic uses miscellaneous because it consists of various classes of words, namely from the verb "*get*" and the pronoun "*it*". "*It*" here acts as the object of the utterance. However, non-native speakers who have not gotten used to it are going to interpret "*get it*" wrong as it can be used to ask someone about a particular item by having a grasp of the literal meaning of "*get*". In this case, "*get*" means "obtain something". And "*it*" represented "something". Therefore, it is normal to find out error interpretation later at times. The idiomatic meaning this idiom carries convey the meaning of "understand an explanation; see through plan, situation, ect." (Seidl & McMordie, 1998).

Datum 7

Trudy: Hello? Excuse me. I'm Trudy. Trudy Pickering. We..., we never officially met...

Morticia: Ah, yes. The toilet woman.

Trudy: Right. Listen, uh, please, give us a chance to *make it* right. Let us have our own design intervention.

According to Seidl & McMordie (1998) "*make it*" is classified as a keyword with idiomatic uses miscellaneous because it consists of various classes of words, namely from the verb "*make*" and the pronoun "*it*". "*It*" here acts as the object of the utterance. "*make it*" is a phrase commonly heard whenever someone is asking to ensure someone has understood or convincing that they have fully understood something. In this case, "*make*" means "create something". And "*it*" represented "something". Therefore, it is normal to find out error interpretation later at time but reflected in the situation which shows Trudy who wants to get to know each other better with the Addams family so that there will be no more misunderstanding between them. The idiomatic meaning of this idiom carries the meaning of "achieve one's aim." (Seidl & McMordie, 1998). It can be said that this idiom

means Trudy wants to achieve his goal to start getting to know the Adam Family.

Datum 8

Pugsley: Hey!, Where are you going?

Wednesday: A friend's. I hold people prisoner. Not the other way around.
Good luck with your Mazurka.

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) "**good luck**" is a part of key words with idiomatic uses which denote that it is an idiomatic expression. The component "**good**" which is the idiom is mentioned to be part of adjective and adverb classification, because it consists of various classes of words, namely from the adjective "**good**" and the adverb "**luck**". Therefore, "**good luck**" is classified into this type. In accordance with the above explanation, "**good luck**" has components that do not represent the actual meaning through its constituents. The word "**good**" is commonly related to "actions and behavior that are morally right". Meanwhile "**luck**" is related to "the force that causes good or bad things to happen to people". In this case the words "**good**" and "**luck**" are obviously far from the actual meaning. According to Spears (2005) "**good luck**" carries an idiomatic meaning of "a wish to someone; you will certainly need luck, but it probably will not work (Sarcastic.)". Look at the situation when the idioms were spoken, wednesday left the house just the day before the pugsley memorial. In that situation she had said good luck, but in a flat tone. She intends to leave him forever so no one will disturb Pugsley every day, and Pugsley's life will be peaceful.

Datum 9

Parker: Mom! You're never gonna believe this.

Mom: *What is it*, Parker?

According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) "**what is it?**" is a part of a key word with idiomatic uses which denotes that it is an idiomatic expression. The component "**what**" which is the idiom is mentioned to be part of miscellaneous (what) classification because it consists of various classes of words, namely from the pronoun "**what**" and the auxiliary "**is**" also from "**it**". Therefore, "**what is it?**" classified into this type. In accordance with the above explanation, "**what is it?**" has components that do not represent the actual meaning through its constituents. The word "**what**" is commonly related to "one of the question words used to ask about inanimate objects". Meanwhile "**it**" is related to "pronoun for inanimate objects or animals". And "**is**" as auxiliary. In this case the word "**what**" and "**it**" are obviously far from the actual meaning. According to Seidl & McMordie (1988) "**what is it?**"

CONCLUSION

The movie uses many idiomatic expressions in the dialog. Beside giving a variant on utterance, it also helps to deliver the point of the speaker or the writer. Some of these idioms belong to Phrasal verbs and keywords with idiomatic expression types. These types are easier to recognize using their characteristics. Phrasal verbs are formed with verbs and prepositions, meanwhile, the other type is formed with adjective, adverb, noun and miscellaneous. The meaning from the idioms must be seen from the situation of the dialog, therefore the listener or the reader will find it easier to understand the meaning.

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