

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In chapter II, the researchers discussed the literature review related to this study's topic. There are idioms, idiomatic expressions, and movies.

2.1 Idiomatic Expressions

The term idiom refers to an expression or phrase used in a particular language that has a different meaning from the authentic meaning of the words that make it up. Idioms or in English often called idiomatic expressions are the expressions that are often spoken by native speakers when communicating in everyday life. Not only in the English language but almost all languages in the world have their unique idioms. Several experts shared their thoughts on the definition of idiomatic expressions.

According to Van Thao (2021) Idioms are a type of informal expression that has a different meaning from each word meaning that forms it. If one does not have a large vocabulary then they will have difficulty understanding this expression. In addition, Thyab (2016) said that idiomatic expressions are frequently used in both formal and informal communication, so they sound like native speakers. this shows that idiomatic expressions do not always have a fixed language structure and meaning. Moreover, An idiom is a combination of several words whose meaning cannot be translated literally.(O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010). Meanwhile, Abdul Chaer argues as cited in Elfath's research that An idiom is a language unit consisting of sentences, words, or phrases whose meaning is unable

to be described by the general grammatical rules that apply in the language or cannot be predicted from the lexical meaning of its formulating components.. ((Elfath, 2022).

Based on all the statements about idiom expressions above, it can be seen that idioms are expressions that are often used in daily conversation. These expressions cannot be interpreted literally word by word but we should look at them in context

2.2 Characteristics of Idiom

There are the characteristics of idiom (Nunberg et al., 2018) as follows:

1. **Conventionality:** Idioms are conventional, meaning that they are unpredictable, or at least largely unpredictable, based on knowledge of independent conventions that determine how their constituents are used when they appear independently of each other.
2. **Inflexibility:** Different from freely composed expressions, idioms commonly only appear in a few limited frames or syntactic structures.
3. **Figuration:** Idioms often use metaphors.
4. **Proverbiality:** Idioms are usually used to express implicitly, to describe a recurring situation relating to a particular social issue.
5. **Informality:** Idioms are similar to other speech patterns that are typically associated with informal or daily contexts, as well as popular speech and culture.
6. **Affect:** Idioms usually imply an affective attitude towards the things they contribute to. Language rarely uses idioms to describe things that are

considered neutral, such as buying a ticket or reading a book. However, we can imagine a society where such activities have enough social significance that idioms can be used as a reference.

2.3 Types of Idioms

To understand the idiom, it is important to know the types of idioms. There are types of idioms as defined by (O'Dell & McCarthy, 2010):

1. Similes

Similes are expressions that compare two things; they always use the words “as” or “like”. You can use similes to make your spoken and written English more colorful and your comparisons more impactful. For example:

- The girl's skin is **as smooth as silk**. (extremely smooth)
- I don't want to go in the car with Louise. He drives **like a maniac!** (drive fast and badly)

2. Binomials

Binomials are the type of idiom in which two words are connected by a conjunction (linking word), typically “and”. The order of the two words is fixed. For example:

- Managing change isn't a **black-and-white** issue (separate and clear)

3. Proverb

Proverb are brief saying that offer advice or warnings based on common experiences. Similar to idioms, their structure is fixed, and their meaning often

cannot be easily understood just by looking at the individual words. For example:

a) Positive situations

As we can see in this conversation, the second speaker repeats and summarizes the first speaker's words by using a proverb.

A : I was upset when I didn't get into university, but at least it leaves me free to go traveling.

B : Yeah. **Every cloud has a silver lining.** (there is something good in every bad situation)

b) Negative situations

As we can see in this conversation, the second speaker repeats and summarizes the first speaker's words by using a proverb.

A: What a day! My car broke down and my wallet was stolen.

B: **It never rains but it pours.** (problems always happen together)

4. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are idiomatic expressions used to avoid saying words that might be offensive or unpleasant. Learning them is beneficial, it can help you communicate in a way that is suitable for different situations.

- To talk about a subject that may upset or offend, such as death.

It is obvious he was not long for this world, but he never lost his sense of humor. (going to die soon).

- To avoid using direct words for body functions.

I'm just going to spend a penny. (UK the toilets used to charge a penny)

- For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.

My boss was effing and blinding because he had lost a confidential report. [swearing (some common English swear words begin with f or b) (informal)]

5. Cliché

A cliché is a remark frequently used in common, everyday situations. It's a familiar expression that lacks originality. Clichés are often found in daily conversations and commonly used in advertising slogans and newspaper headlines. For example:

- Enough is as good as a feast. [You shouldn't have more of something than you need, e.g. food.]

6. Fixed statement

Fixed statements are commonly heard and used in everyday conversation. For example:

- Take it easy! (Calm down! Relax)

7. Other language

As you may already know, English contains many words borrowed from other languages. The idiomatic expressions in this unit originate from Latin and French. For example:

- Justin is the **de facto** head of the organization. [existing but not officially agreed (formal)]

2.4 Contextual Meaning

English language, which is often called a global language, is spoken by many people around the world. This makes one word have very diverse meanings seen from different points of view or perspectives. Therefore, Abdul Chaer explains various meanings in his book. He divides the meaning into 10 types namely lexical, grammatical (contextual), referential and non-referential, denotative and connotative, conceptual, lexeme meaning, and associative. (Chaer, 1990). In this study, researchers only focused on one meaning, which is the contextual meaning. Contextual meaning allows for a deeper comprehension of the meaning of the language and helps in proper interpretation. Understanding the words in meaning as well as the whole text will be easier and provide the necessary information. (Hasanah & Habibullah, 2020). Another opinion about contextual meaning is expressed by (Requejo, 2007) Contextual meaning occurs when a linguistic expression cannot be understood clearly, we depend on the context to find additional clues to understand its true meaning. Moreover, according to Presti et al. (2023), Contextual meaning refers to the situation, which refers to the time, location, and context in which the language is used. Therefore, it is impossible to thoroughly understand the meaning and its definition except by paying attention to other adjacent word units.

Based on the explanation above, it can be summarized that the contextual meaning is the true meaning of a sentence based on the current situation when the speaker uses it. The same sentence can have different meanings depending on the situation in which it is spoken.

2.5 Movie

One literary work that people usually watch for informational purposes or just for entertainment is called a movie. According to (Bordwell David & Kristin Thompson, 2020) Movies take us on a journey, providing us with a well-planned experience that stimulates our minds and emotions. This means that movies offer us the opportunity to see and experience stories, characters, and even places. According to Rohrbach et al. (2017) Movies are motion picture technology that can capture life in a way similar to video-style images. In addition to being a medium to get information and entertainment, movies can also be an effective visual literacy media for learning English (Sakanti & Widodo, 2020).

2.6 The “Wonka” Movie

The “Wonka” movie is a musical fantasy movie released in 2023 by famous director Paul King. This movie tells the story of the life of Willy Wonka, a character from the novel *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory* by Roald Dahl, which was published in 1964. This tells the story of Willy Wonka when he was still struggling to build the chocolate factory he had dreamed of since childhood. Not only a magician, Wonka also has the ambition to become a maker and introduce his chocolate to everyone. Willy Wonka explored seas and forests around the world for seven years to find the best chocolate, until one day he arrived in a city in Europe to realize his dream of opening a chocolate shop at *Galeries Gourmate*. However, to realize his dream of building a shop and introducing his chocolate to everyone at *Galeries Gourmate* is not easy. He has to face the cartel at *Galeries*, namely *Slugworth*, *Prognose*, and *Fickelgruber*. This movie also tells how Willy Wonka

and Oompa Loompa character met, a dwarf human character in the movie Charlie and the Chocolate Factory. With persistence and clever wit, Wonka continues to look for ways to open a chocolate shop there and finally Wonka succeeds in uncovering the crimes of the chocolate makers there and realizing his dream since childhood, namely setting up a chocolate shop at Galeries Gourmate. The “Wonka” movie is very interesting because it presents a fantasy story wrapped in a musical genre. The inspiring story that is told also has a deep moral message so it is very suitable to watch for all groups, from small children to adults.

2.7 Characters in the “Wonka” movie

Character is an important element in literary works. each story has a different character according to the story created by the author. This difference makes the character have many types. The following are the characters in the “Wonka” movie who have different characters and roles in the movie.

1. Willy Wonka, is the main character in this movie. He is a young man who wants to realize his dream of becoming a famous chocolate maker.
2. Noodle, is an orphan girl who works at Mrs. Scrubbits. She was also the figure who helped Wonka open his dream chocolate shop.
3. Slughworth, one of the chocolate entrepreneurs in the city of Galeries Gourmate tries to destroy Willy Wonka's efforts to realize his dream chocolate shop.
4. Prodnose, a chocolatier who conspires with the characters Slugworth and Ficklegruber to prevent Willy from opening a chocolate shop in town.

5. Fickelgruber, a very cunning chocolatier who was one of the businessmen who ruined Wonka's dream shop at Galeries Gourmate.
6. Police chief, the character of the police chief in this movie is greedy and easily bribed.
7. Father Julius, he is the pastor of the town church and is in charge of the town's relationship with the chocolate cartel.
8. Bleacher, Mr. Bleacher is very big and very rude. He worked together with Mrs. Scrubber to look for a victim who would come to the old lady's laundry.
9. Mrs. Srubbit, an old lady who managed a bad and scheming laundry. They scam every visitor who comes in for debt and hire them until they pay their debts.
10. Oompa Loompa, Lofty is an Oompa Loompa with a dwarf body and green hair who hunts Willy Wonka for rare chocolate on the island of Loompaland.
11. Willy Wonka's mother, She was Wonka's mother and the first person to introduce Wonka to chocolate. She is a chef and mother who loves her son very much.