

# **An Analysis of Idiom on the Bridge to Terabithia Movie**

Jeni Yulfrida Hoar<sup>1</sup>

[Jeniyulfridahoar@gmail.com](mailto:Jeniyulfridahoar@gmail.com)

Timor University, Indonesia<sup>1</sup>

Desta Gloria Siahaan<sup>2</sup>

[destagloria9aan@gmail.com](mailto:destagloria9aan@gmail.com)

Timor University, Indonesia<sup>2</sup>

## **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this study was to find types and analyze meaning of idiom on the Bridge to Terabithia Movie. To analyze the data, the researchers used qualitative method. In addition, the researchers used data documentary to collect the data, because the data were taken from the dialogues of the Movie. The idioms in the movie were examined using Christopher's theory. Types of idioms used in the movie are prepositional Idiom, Pure Idiom and Partial Idiom Based on Christopher theory of idiom. Not all of the types of idioms used in this movie. There are Binomial idiom, Proverbs, Euphemism and Cliché. There are 34 cases of idiom found in Bridge to Terabithia Movie. There are 17 (56, 7 %) case of Prepositional Idiom, 12 (40 %) case of Pure Idiom and one case of Partial Idiom (3,3 %). The most dominant type of idiom in Bridge to Terabithia movie is Prepositional Idiom, which represent 17 cases with percentage 56, 7 %. This implication of this research is to enrich the vocabulary especially about idioms for readers especially student.

*Keywords:* Idiom, Bridge to Terabithia Movie, qualitative method

## INTRODUCTION

Language is the way we communicate with other people. Language is very important in life. Without language, it's difficult to express what humans feel, think and also hinder communication with other people. There are many languages in this world, one of them is English. If we go abroad, we must be able to speak English because English is an international language. Talking about language, it is always related to linguistics. One of the branches of linguistics is semantics. According to the Oxford Dictionary of English, semantic is relating to meaning in language or logic. Therefore Semantics is important in language because it is used to convey meaning in communication. One of the objects of semantic study is the meaning of idioms. An idiom is an expression that cannot be explained logically, or the meaning of a phrase that does not contain the true meaning. Idiom is one of the most important aspect of language. In everyday life, we often use idioms in communicating. Likewise in English, native speakers often use idioms.

English learners, will get confused with phrases spoken by native speakers. For example, "Break a leg", if lexically it will refer to the true meaning. But if in the idiom, it means "Good luck", for example "Good luck on your test tomorrow". Therefore, to learn idioms, watching movies is one of the best ways. Septania, Nanda (2020) based on her article Idioms are implied meanings. That is, idioms cannot be interpreted literally, or cannot be interpreted in a normal way based on the constituent words. Even so, idioms are still understood by a group. In other words, idioms can be classified as culture. Longman (2003:741) "Idiom is a phrase which something different from the meanings of the separate words from which it formed".

Movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television. According to Cambridge dictionary movie is a film shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story In this case, the researchers is interested in analyzing the Bridge to Terabithia movie because there are several idioms exist in the movie so that researchers interested in researching and this adds insight to researchers in semantics, especially idioms and it is useful for researchers to learn new language especially English through idioms.

The researchers also interested in this topic because, this research useful for readers especially student who are interested in semantic. Beside that the researchers chose this movie because of the great story .This movie was written by Katherine Paterson in 1977 and directed by Gábor Csupó. In this movie tells the story of the friendship between Jess Aarons & Leslie Burke. Leslie Burke is a transfer student who has a high imagination while Jess Aarons has an introverted personality and really likes to draw. However, he is always bullied by his friends and he has no friends at school. Until finally Jess and Lesly became very close and they created an imagination kingdom in the forest near their house and that place called Terabithia. This movie show us that how the strong friendship between two different people, help each other to overcoming their sorrows, and how grief can be changed to positivity. The statements of the problems are stated bellow;

1. What idiom meanings are found in Bridge to Terabithia Movie?
2. What types of idioms are found in Bridge to Terabithia Movie?
3. Which the most dominant Idiom used in the Bridge to Terabithia Movie?

## LITERATURE REVIEW

Syarif (2018) conducted a research entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Meaning in Frozen Film Script and Its Implication in Teaching Vocabulary*” that an Idiom is an expression which meanings cannot be inferred from the meanings of the words that make it up or an idiom is a multiword construction that is a semantic unit which meaning cannot be deduced from the meanings of its constituents, and has a non-productive syntactic structure. In this research Syarif used qualitative method. In the result of analyzing, Syarif found 84 idiomatic expressions in the Frozen Film Script. There are five types. Phrasal verb idiom is appeared 60 times, tornoure idiom is four times, irreversible binomial idiom is three times, phrasal compound idiom is seven times, and incorporating verb idiom is ten times. Meanwhile.

Junita, Neti (2021) conducted a research entitled “*An Analysis of Idiom on the Moana Movie*” that an idiom is frequently different from the meaning of the phrases that are translated one by one, learning about idiom is the most challenging part of learning about language. Idioms are commonly employed in a range of scenarios, ranging from casual chats to more official talks and written contexts. Idiom are commonly employed in a range of scenarios, ranging from casual chats to more official talks and written contexts. The researchers used qualitative research in this research. The results of the research shows 47 idioms. Then, the most dominant kind of idiom is Whole clause or sentence 34% with 16 idioms, while other kinds such as Prepositional phrase 32% with 15 idioms, Verb + object/complement (and/or adverbial) 17% with 8 idioms, and Compound 17% with 8 idioms.

Da Cunha, Yuvencia (2018) conducted a research entitled “*Idiom Dalam Film Inferno Karya Ron Howard*” state that Idiom is an expression that contain of word, phrase or clause which have a frequent figurative language that is often used in speech. The meaning of idiom is very different from literal meaning, it does not describe one of the word which is form it. Idiom has an important role in constructing formative sentences. In this research used qualitative method. In the results of this research, the researchers found 76 idioms that classified in 3 forms, 56 lexemic idioms, which are divided in 4 classes, 42 verbal idioms, 7 noun idioms, 1 adjective idiom, 6 adverb idioms, 19 phrases idioms, 2 proverbs.

### Theory of Idiom

Idiom is a unique phenomenon of language that makes many researchers interested to learn about it. The following are examples of relevant studies or references used by the researchers to support the ideas presented in this study:

Van Thao, N (2021) in his journal entitled “*An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Found in Ed Sheeran’s Selected Lyric Songs*”, said that idiom is a type of informal language that have a meaning different from the meaning of the words in the expression.

Sofyani N. Fatma (2021) state that 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 make someone angry or frustrated, but we cannot know this just by looking at the words. 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. Sofyani (2021) 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.

From the definitions stated above, it can be concluded that idioms have different meanings from what speakers say. Idioms will be difficult to understand for those who learn a new language because they are very different from their actual meaning. However Idioms take an important part in everyday life in English. One hears many expressions of the times in traditional discussions, among TV, radio, magazines and newspapers, elsewhere. Examples of idioms, the researchers have discussed in the previous chapter.

The research above has similarity with this research. However, in the research above only use qualitative method, in addition in this research used two method that is qualitative and quantitative.

## **Types of Idioms**

Christopher (2021) states that there are 7 types of idioms. They are: pure idioms, binomial idioms, partial idioms, prepositional idioms, proverbs, euphemisms and clichés.

### **1. Pure Idioms**

Pure idioms are idioms whose original meaning is lost to the extent that there is no possible way to analyze the phrase logically to come to an understanding of its meaning. Unlike some of the other types of idioms listed below, these idioms tend not to have significant overlap with figures of speech like metaphors and similes, because there is no comparison or meaning that could possibly be derived from it.

Examples of pure idioms include:

- a) It's raining cats and dogs (it is raining heavily – also see rain idioms).
- b) A chip on my shoulder (to have a grievance about something).
- c) Wrap my head around (to understand something).
- d) Fit as a fiddle (to be healthy).
- e) Make no bones about it (to be certain).

### **2. Binomial Idioms**

Binomial idioms are idioms that involve two parts that work together or in contrast to construct an expression.

Examples of binomial idioms include:

- a) Black and white (there are clear differences).

- b) Night and day (there has been a distinct and remarkable change).
- c) More or less (something is close enough to correct).
- d) Give or take (there is some room for error).

### 3. Partial Idioms

A partial idiom contains a literal part and a non-literal part. An example is “storm brewing in his eyes.” This idiom refers to a look of ferocity in someone’s face that can usually be identified in the intensity of their eyes. There is a literal part in the idiom (we are referring to something in someone’s eyes). But, there is also a non-literal part (the storm). A language user would need to understand that by ‘storm’, the speaker means that the person’s eyes are intense and fierce. Partial idioms are often also metaphors because the half of the idiom that is literal part (the eyes) derive additional descriptive meaning via comparison to the non-literal part (the storm, in the above instance, implying the eyes are ‘fierce like a storm’).

Examples of partial idioms are listed below with the literal element bolded:

- a) **Red** hair
- b) **Eat** humble
- c) **Change** is as good as a holiday.
- d) **Turn** over a new leaf

### 4. Prepositional Idioms

Prepositional idioms are idioms that contain prepositional verbs plus an adverb or a preposition to create non-literal meaning. These types of idioms need to be placed into a sentence and cannot be used in isolation (they are not ‘fixed collocational idioms’).

Examples of prepositional idioms include:

- a) Put up with (tolerate something).
- b) Go for (try something).
- c) Look after (care for).
- d) Get along (be amicable).
- e) Look into (investigate).

### 5. Proverbs

Proverbs are idioms that provide universal truths or sage advice. They are often provided by wise people or contain morals that are passed on from generation to generation. Many of our proverbs come from old religious or philosophical texts. Examples of proverbial idioms include:

- a) A bad workman always blames his tools.
- b) Actions speak louder than words.
- c) An apple a day keeps the doctor away.
- d) A rolling stone gathers no moss.

- e) As you sow, so you shall reap.
- f) Beggars can't be choosers.

## 6. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are expressions that are used to soften a message that might otherwise be too harsh, blunt or politically incorrect. We will use them when gently chastising someone, talking about something uncomfortable, or even talking about taboo topics such as sexuality.

Examples of euphemisms include:

- a) Passed away
- b) Knocking boots (sex).
- c) Between jobs (unemployed).
- d) Correctional facility (prison).
- e) Big-boned (fat).
- f) Powder my nose (use the toilet).

## 7. Clichés

A cliché is a term that has been so overused over time that it is considered intellectually lazy, not funny, unoriginal, or stereotyping when used. They are often avoided by creative writers, novelists, and songwriters because they betray any sense of seriousness or skill.

Examples of clichés include:

- a) Diamond in the rough.
- b) Take a chill pill.
- c) Don't judge a book by its cover.
- d) I'll give it my best shot.

## Characteristics of Idioms

The features of idioms are as follows, according to Nunberg, Ivan, and Wasow:

1. **Conventionality** Idioms have become standardized. Their meaning or application cannot be predicted, at least not totally, based on an understanding of the distinct principles that govern the application of their constituents when they appear separately.
2. **Inflexibility** Unlike freely created sentences, idioms usually only arise in a small number of syntactic frames or structures. (There was a strong breeze)
3. **Figuration** In idioms, metaphors (grab the bull by the horns), metonymies (lend a hand), hyperboles (not worth the paper it's written on), and other sorts of figuration abound.
4. **Proverbiality** Idioms are frequently used to describe – and, implicitly, to explain – a recurring social condition of interest. (I'm becoming antsy)

5. Informality Idioms, like other proverbial expressions, are frequently connected with informal or colloquial registers, as well as popular speech and oral culture.
6. Affect Idioms are commonly used to convey a specific assessment or emotional reaction to the items they donate. Although one may imagine a community in which such behaviors were sufficiently laden with social meaning to require idiomatic allusion, a language does not generally use idioms to express neutral situations— buying tickets, reading a book

### Indicators of Idioms

Makkai separates idioms into two groups in his work *Idiom in Structure in English*:

1. Idioms of Encoding (identifiable) Idioms of encoding are discrete lexical combinations with obvious meaning, such as "he drove at 70 mph," which includes collocational preferences and restrictions.
2. Idioms of Decoding (non-identifiable) Idioms of decoding are non-identifiable and deceptive lexical expressions whose meanings cannot be understood only on the basis of acquired linguistic rules.

### The Nature of Movie

In this era, we can watch anything through television and also hand phone, but with hand phone we can access and watch various kinds of information, learn about other cultures, get new idea, and learn a new language especially the meaning of sentences in semantics. Talking about watching, it will be always related with film or movie and otherwise. But here, the researchers discussed about movie.

A story told using moving pictures is referred to as a movie or motion film. It is made by utilizing cameras to capture photographic images and then applying animation or visual effects to create images. Movies capture physical reality, but they interpret it differently from how people often experience it. Sometimes a novel or a story will provide as the basis for a movie or picture that has speech and action

Nurma Ad'hani (2022) state that movie is motion picture or moving picture, is a work of visual art used to simulate experiences that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty, or atmosphere through the use of moving images. These images are accompanied by sound, and more rarely, other sensory stimulations. The word "cinema", short for cinematography, is often used to refer to moviemaking and the movie industry, and to the art form that results from it.

The moving visuals in a movie are produced using a motion-picture camera to capture real-world scenes, classic animation methods to capture drawings or tiny models, computer animation and CGI, or a mix of these methods and additional visual effects. When someone can analyze the movie's characters, dialogue, setting, and plot with serious intent, it will be fascinating. You frequently see movies in genres like action, musicals, comedy, horror, mystery, and animation.

## **METHOD**

### Research Design

In this research, the researchers analyzed the types of idioms, the meaning, and how many idioms of each type in Bridge to Terabithia movie. The researchers used qualitative and quantitative data to get information regarding the idioms and its contextual meaning and to classify the idioms that are found in Bridge to Terabithia movie. Qualitative data is defined as the data that approximates and characterizes. Qualitative data can be observed and recorded. This data type is non-numerical in nature. This type of data is collected through methods of observations, one-to-one interviews, conducting focus groups, and similar methods. Qualitative data in statistics is also known as categorical data – data that can be arranged categorically based on the attributes and properties of a thing or a phenomenon.

### Data Collection

In this section the researchers addressed instrument, procedures and data Collection as follow:

#### Instrument

Human research is used in qualitative research, therefore, in this study, the main instruments is data documentary which was found in Bridge to Terabithia movie. The researchers took the data from youtube. [https://youtu.be/IOUKqZ\\_J-Nk](https://youtu.be/IOUKqZ_J-Nk). The researchers required supporting instruments such as a book, a cell phone, and a laptop.

#### Procedure

To collect the data, there are several steps performed by the researchers. The first, the researchers watched the Bridge to Terabithia movie to get familiar with the idiomatic expression contained in the movie. The researchers watched the film using an English subtitle to compare the dialogues on the film with the subtitle. The main resource on this study is movie (bridge to terabithia). Subtitle was used in order to help the researchers avoid the misheard and also misunderstanding. In this session the researchers watched the movie many times to make sure that there are no idiomatic expressions missed by the researchers. tthe researchers used two online dictionaries, to identify the contextual meaning of each idiom.

#### Data Analysis

Procedures for analyzing the data are very important. It is useful to make the research in target. With procedures for analyzing the data, the writer took the most important an unimportant data. The steps of analyzing the data are:

1. Transcription.

Transcription in the linguistic sense is the systematic representation of spoken language in written form. In transcribing the researchers watched and listen carefully to the movie (Bridge to Terabithia) on YouTube and transcribe the spoken language into written text

2. Identifying every idiom found in the transcription.

In identifying the researchers identified every idioms found in the movie

3. Codifying

In codification the researchers code the idioms based on Christopher's theory

4. Analyzing



5. The researchers analyzed the idioms that found in the movie. The analyses focuses on types of idioms proposed by Christopher (2021). The researchers used [idiomsthefreedictionary.com](http://idiomsthefreedictionary.com) and [dictionary.com](http://dictionary.com). After the researchers identify the meaning of each idiom in the two dictionaries, the researchers compared them with the context where the idiom use in Bridge to Terabithia movie to get the contextual meaning. There are 7 types of idioms that researchers classified, there are; pure idioms, binomial idioms, partial idioms, prepositional idioms, proverbs, Euphemisms, Clichés.
6. Draw conclusion  
The reaserchers drew the conclusion of research.

## RESULTS/FINDINGS

The result of the research and the data findings are present in this this chapter. The data took in the Bridge to Terabithia Movie on YouTube by the researchers as document of sources data and findings the data appropriate on three of statement problem that mentioned on chapter one. The Idiomatic expression of Bridge to Terabithia movie shows in this part. The first is Types of idiom according to Christopher (2021) theory about pure idioms, binomial idioms, partial idioms, prepositional idioms, proverbs, euphemisms and clichés. Here the Researchers explains the findings one by one as follows:

| No  | Idioms                      | Code                          | Time     | Meaning  |
|-----|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--|
| 1.  | Shut Up                     | <i>(Prep. I)<sup>1</sup></i>  | 00:03:26 | To stop talking  |
| 2.  | You're one talk             | <i>(Pure I)<sup>2</sup></i>   | 00:03:29 | You do the same thing that you are accusing me of doing  |
| 3.  | Picking on                  | <i>(Prep. I)<sup>3</sup></i>  | 00:03:40 | To tease or bully.   |
| 4.  | On the right foot           | <i>(Pure I)<sup>4</sup></i>   | 00:06:06 | To begin something well  |
| 5.  | You're ( <b>dead meat</b> ) | <i>(Part. I)<sup>5</sup></i>  | 00:6:29  | You are in the serious trouble   |
| 6.  | Hand-me-down                | <i>(Pure. I)<sup>6</sup></i>  | 00:06:40 | Something(clothes) used by one person then passed to another   |
| 7.  | Beanpole                    | <i>(Pure. I)<sup>7</sup></i>  | 00:08:11 | One who is very skinny   |
| 8.  | Stay out                    | <i>(Prep. I)<sup>8</sup></i>  | 00:11:45 | To remain physically out of something  |
| 9.  | I rest my case              | <i>(Pure. I)<sup>9</sup></i>  | 00:17:21 | Used to say when you believe that something that has just happened or been said proves that you are right or telling the truth |
| 10  | Wound Up                    | <i>(Prep. I)<sup>10</sup></i> | 00:18:40 | brought to a state of great tension, nervous or angry  |
| 11. | Blowing off                 | <i>(Prep. I)<sup>11</sup></i> | 00:26:48 | Literally, of air, to move something off of a surface.   |
| 12. | Give her a hand             | <i>(Pure I)<sup>12</sup></i>  | 00:29:01 | Help her   |
| 13. | Hit the road                | <i>(Pure I)<sup>13</sup></i>  | 00:29:35 | To Leave   |

|     |                                 |                                |          |  |
|-----|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--|
| 14. | Wash up                         | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>14</sup> | 00:30:07 | To become clean by scrubbing with soap and water, especially one's hands and face.       |
| 15. | Getting settle in               | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>15</sup> | 00:30:32 | To become comfortable in and accustomed to a new location, environment, or circumstance. |
| 16. | Hang out                        | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>16</sup> | 00:31:25 | To spend time with someone.  |
| 17. | Hang of it                      | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>17</sup> | 00:34:27 | A general understanding of or familiarity with to do or operate something.               |
| 18. | Mess up                         | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>18</sup> | 00:35:15 | Make something untidy or dirty   |
| 19. | Made my day                     | <i>(Pure I)</i> <sup>19</sup>  | 00:36:33 | To cause one to feel very happy; to be a very positive highlight of one's day.           |
| 20. | Go on                           | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>20</sup> | 00:39:09 | To physically climb or otherwise move onto something.                                    |
| 21. | Get out                         | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>21</sup> | 00:39:26 | Leave a place of confinement; escape.  |
| 22. | Get your head out of the clouds | <i>(Pure I)</i> <sup>22</sup>  | 00:39:50 | Stop daydreaming or fantasizing and focus on reality.                                    |
| 23. | Lights out                      | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>23</sup> | 00:40:31 | It is time to turn off the lights and go to sleep.                                       |
| 24. | She got a (crush on)            | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>24</sup> | 00:45:43 | A romantic infatuation with someone, especially unbeknownst to that person.              |
| 25. | Get in your way                 | <i>(Pure. I)</i> <sup>25</sup> | 00:51:41 | To obstruct or limit one's movement.   |
| 26. | Give me a hand                  | <i>(Pure I)</i> <sup>26</sup>  | 00:56:53 | Help me  |
| 27. | All set                         | <i>(Pure. I)</i> <sup>27</sup> | 1:06:58  | Prepared, ready  |
| 28. | Sit down                        | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>28</sup> | 1:12:41  | To go from a standing to a sitting position.   |
| 29. | Step down                       | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>29</sup> | 1:27:07  | to come down from something  |
| 30. | Step up                         | <i>(Prep. I)</i> <sup>30</sup> | 1:27:26  | Come forward   |

### 1. Prepositional Idiom

| No  | Idioms            |
|-----|-------------------|
| 1.  | Shut Up           |
| 2.  | Picking on        |
| 3.  | Stay out          |
| 4.  | Wound Up          |
|     | Blowing off       |
| 6.  | Wash up           |
| 7.  | Getting settle in |
| 8.  | Hang out          |
| 9.  | Hang of it        |
| 10. | Mess up           |
| 11. | Go on             |

|     |                      |
|-----|----------------------|
| 12. | Get out              |
| 13. | Lights out           |
| 14. | She got a (crush on) |
| 15. | Sit down             |
| 16. | Step down            |
| 17. | Step up              |

In this table, the researchers combined all the prepositional idioms found in the movie. The researchers found 17 cases of prepositional Idiom. That is, Shut up that contain prepositional Verb+Adverb, Picking on Verb+Preposition, stay out Verb+Adverb, wound up noun+Adverb, Blowing off Verb+Adverb, Wash up Verb+Adverb, getting settle in Verb+Preposition, Hang out Verb+Adverb, Hang of it Verb+preposition, Mess up Noun+Adverb, Go on Verb+Preposition, Get out Verb+Adverb, Lights Noun+Adverb, Crush on Verb+Preposition, Sit down Verb+Adverb, Step down Noun+Adverb, and step up Noun+Adverb.

## 2. Pure Idiom

| Idioms |                                 |
|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1.     | You're one talk                 |
| 2.     | On the right foot               |
| 3.     | Hand-me-down                    |
| 4.     | Beanpole                        |
| 5.     | I rest my case                  |
| 6.     | Give her a hand                 |
| 7.     | Hit the road                    |
| 8.     | Made my day                     |
| 9.     | Get your head out of the clouds |
| 10.    | Get in your way                 |
| 11.    | Give me a hand                  |
| 12.    | All set                         |

In this table, it shows pure idiom. The researchers found 12 cases of pure idiom. The idioms that show in the table above cannot be understand by looking at the words. Therefore, this is called pure idiom based on the Christopher theory.

## 3. Partial Idiom

| No | Idiom                   |
|----|-------------------------|
| 1. | You're <b>Dead meat</b> |

In this table, the researchers only found 1 partial idiom. Based on the Christopher theory. Partial idiom contains a literal part and non-literal part. **Dead** is literal part, because based on the story Mrs. Myers mad at Jess in the class, and Gary Fulcher say to Jess “You’re **dead meat**” or you are in the serious trouble. The word dead is connected with danger. And **meat** is non literal part because it is does not connected with the story.

The Classification of Idioms Used in the Bridge to Terabithia Movie

| No. | Types of idiom       | Data   | Number of Case | Percentage |
|-----|----------------------|--|----------------|------------|
| 1.  | Pure Idioms          | 2,4,6,7,9,12,13,19,22,25,26,27                   | 12             | 40 %       |
| 2.  | Binomial Idioms      |  | -              |            |
| 3.  | Partial Idioms       | 5  | 1              | 3,3 %      |
| 4.  | Prepositional Idioms | 1,3,8,10,11,14,15,16,17,18,20, 21,23,24,28,29,30 | 17             | 56,7 %     |
| 5.  | Proverbs             |  | -              |            |
| 6.  | Euphemisms           |  | -              |            |
| 7.  | Clichés              |  | -              |            |
|     | Total                |  | 30             | 100 %      |

From the table above, Prepositional Idioms is the most dominant idiomatic expressions used in the Bridge to Terabithia movie.

## DISCUSSION

The researchers discussed the findings and analysis of the data in this phase of the investigation. Expressions in the form of a combination of words that form new meanings, with no reference to the basic forming words, are referred to as idioms. Idioms are expressions or expressions in terms of terms phrases, which means they have figurative meanings that can only be learned via widespread usage and cannot be gained from literal meaning or the arrangement of its parts. Idiomatic expressions are commonly used in everyday speech and writing. While idioms make expression more colorful, they are sometimes misunderstood and ignored. A lack of idiomatic knowledge will make a language uncomfortable and stilled in usage.

The researchers also explain the contextual meaning of the idioms based on the story bellow

### 1. Shut Up (data 1)

Shut up means to stop talking. According to the story in the film, Brenda talk about Billy Baker because He takes class with her this year, and Brenda said to her sister “ Did he flunk too?” and Ellie said to her sister to stop talking about that.

### 2. You’re one talk (Data 2)

You're one talk means you doing the same thing that you are accusing of doing. According to the story Ellie said to Brenda to stop talking because she also flunk.

### 3. Picking on (Data 3)

Picking on means to tease or bully. In the Film. Jess' sister said to her mom about Jess, He stinks and have to take a shower before Eat with them. And her mom said to her to stop bully her brother.

### 4. on the right foot (Data 4)

On the right foot means to begin something well. In the story of the film, Mrs. Myer said to the students in the class to start the year with something well.

### 5. You're Dead Meat (Data 5)

Dead Meat Means in the serious trouble. According to the story of the film Scoot Hoager and Gary fulcher Bullied Jess in the class and Mrs. Myer mad at Jess, Therefore Gary Fulcher said to Jess "You're dead meat" or you're in the serious trouble.

### 6. Hand-me-down (Data 6)

Hand-me-down means something (clothes) used by one person then passed to another. In the story of the film Jess wear her sister shoes at school and Scoot Hoager bullied him and said "You wear your sister Hand-me-down underwear too?"

### 7. Beanpole (Data 7)

Beanpole means someone who is very skinny. According to the story Lesly want to go to the toilet but Janice Every and her friends stop her and ask her to pay before go to the toilet. Lesly try to divert the conversation in order so she can enter. But Janice Every stop her again and said "Nice try Beanpole."

### 8. Stay out (Data 8)

Stay out means to remain physically out of something. In that film, the story is May Belle draw at Jess' drawing book, therefore Jess mad at her and said "stay out of my stuff"

### 9. I rest my case (Data 9)

I rest my case means that something that has just happened or been said proves that you are right or telling the truth. According to the story, Mrs. Myers asked students to watch program on TV, there is a special about an undersea explorer. After watch that program they have to write one page. Leslie asked to Mrs. Myers, "What if we don't have a TV?" everyone in the class laughing and Scoot Hoager bullied Leslie however she said "I rest my case" or what she just said is right or telling the truth.

### 10. Wound up (Data 10)

Wound up means brought to a state of great tension, nervous or angry. Based on the story, Lesli Jess and May Belle got off the school bus and Leslie waved at Janice. And Jess said to Leslie

“getting Janice all wound up is a weird way of having fun” or getting Janice angry or mad is a weird way of having fun.

11. Blowing off (Data 11)

Blowing off means, literally, of air, to move something off of a surface. According to the story, Leslie says that, she and Jess come to the forest to free the prisoners of the dark master. And then the wind blow off. Jess said to her “You just lucky timing. The wind’s been blowing off and all day.”

12. Give her a hand (Data 12)

Give her a hand Means help her. According to the story, Ms. Edmunds bring her instruments to her car by herself after class. And Leslie asked Jess to help Ms. Edmunds. She said “don’t you think we should give her a hand?”

13. Hit the road (Data 13)

Hit the road means to leave. According to the story, Janice walked to her seat on the bus. Suddenly she tripped and accused Jess of doing it. And the bus driver said “okay Aarons, hit the road” or leave.

14. Wash up (Data 14)

To become clean by scrubbing with soap and water, especially one’s hands and face. According to the story in the film, after school Leslie asked Jess and said “can I wash up at you house?” Because she is afraid to go home.

15. Getting settle in (Data 15)

Getting settle in means to become comfortable in and accustomed to a new location, environment, or circumstance. In the film, Leslie and her family just moved to their new house and close with Jess’ house. However they are neighbors. Leslie wash up at Jess’ house after school. Jess’ mother or Mary asked Leslie “so, are you and your family getting settle in ok? Or feel comfortable in new environment or new house.

16. Hang out (Data 16)

Hang out means to spend time with someone. Leslie and Jess have conversation and Jess asked Leslie about her parents’ job. And Leslie said that they are writer and just work at home. Jess asked again “If they work at your house, you must get hang out with them a lot.” Or spend time with them a lot.

17. Hang of it (Data 17)

Hang of it means, a general understanding of or familiarity with to do or operate something. According to the story, Jess’ father or Mr. Aarons give a gift birthday to Jess. It’s a toy car and they play it. The toy car doesn’t work really well and Mr. Aarons said that the toy car is cheap. And Jess said “I don’t think we have the hang of it yet, dad.” Or we don’t know how to operate it yet.

18. Mess up (Data 18)

Mess up means make something untidy or dirty. In the film, there's an animal destroying the greenhouse and Jess want to help his father to clean. And his father said. "No, why don't you go on and do your homework, I'll clean this mess up."

19. Made my day (data 19)

Made my day means make someone feel happy. According to the story of film, Jess and Leslie help Ms. Edmunds bring the instruments to the class. Ms. Edmunds said to the "You just made my day" or make her happy.

20. Go on (Data 20)

Go on means physically climb or otherwise move onto something. According to the story, Jess take the animal that mess up their greenhouse to the forest. And he talk to the animal, Go on and get out of here and don't come back" or move to the forest.

21. Get out (Data 21)

Get out means leave a place of confinement; escape. In the film Jess said to the animal in the pet cage that mess up their greenhouse "get out of here" or leave and move onto the forest.

22. Get your head out of the clouds (Data 22)

Get your head out of the clouds means stop fantasizing and focus on reality. According to the story Mr. Aarons mad at Jess because he take the animal that mess up their greenhouse to the forest. And knows that Jess likes to fantasize. Therefore Mr. Aarons said "get your head out of the clouds" or stop fantasizing, because the greenhouse is their livelihood.

23. lights out (Data 23)

Lights out means it is time to turn off the lights and go to sleep. In the story, Mr. Aarons come to Jess and May belle's room to say good night to May belle. After say good night to May belle, he said to Jess "Lights out Jess" or turn off the light and go to sleep.

24. She got a crush on (Data 24)

Crush on means a romantic infatuation with someone, especially unbeknownst to the person. According to the story Jess and Leslie talk about Janice Avery who always bullied them at school. And they are try to guess Janice Avery's weak spot to get her back. And Leslie asked Jess "who's she got a crush on?" after know her crush they are try to write a romantic letter for Janice with underline Willard Hughes.

25. Get in your way (Data 25)

Get in your way means to obstruct or limit one's movement. According to the story Scoot Hoager and Gary Fulcher run over and bump into Jess and her drawing book falls. Mrs. Edmunds looks at Jess' drawing book and said that Jess really talented and she said again "Jess don't let other kids get in your way."

26. Give me a hand (Data 26)

Give me a hand means Help me. According to the story Mr. Aarons asked Jess to take his drill out of the greenhouse. Therefore, he said “Jess, Give me a hand.”

27. All set (Data 27)

All set means prepared or ready. According to the story, Ms. Edmunds invites Jess to go to museum. When they in the car Jess look at the Leslie’s house but he did not invite Leslie to go with them. Ms. Edmunds looked at Jess and said “All set” or ready to go?

28. Sit down (Data 28)

Sit down means to go from a standing to a sitting position.

29. Step down (Data 29)

Step down means to come down from something

30. Step up (Data 29)

Step up means Come forward

After know the meaning and types of each idiom, the researchers also explain the idioms based on contextual meaning. The researchers presented the findings, which are 7 types of idioms found in the film based on Christopher theory, after examining the pertinent data. The researchers only found 3 types of idioms. There are prepositional idiom which represent 17 cases, pure idiom which represent 12 case, Partial Idiom which represent one case. And the most dominant type is prepositional idiom.

## CONCLUSION

After identifying, classifying, and analyzing all the data in the previous chapter, it is concluded that not all expressions or sentences can be taken literally. There are a few requires understanding the implied meaning, it is called idiom. Types of idioms used in the movie are prepositional Idiom, Pure Idiom and Partial Idiom Based on Christopher theory of idiom. Not all of the types of idiom used in this movie. There are Binomial idiom, Proverbs, Euphemism and Cliché. There are 34 cases of idiom found in Bridge to Terabithia Movie. There are 17 (56, 7 %) case of Prepositional Idiom, 12 (40 %) case of Pure Idiom and one case of Partial Idiom (3,3 %). The most dominant type of idiom in Bridge to Terabithia movie is Prepositional Idiom, which represent 17 cases with percentage 56, 7 %.

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