AN ANALYSIS OF IDIOMATIC EXPRESSION USED BY CHARACTERS IN HOTEL TRANSYLVANIA MOVIES

A Paper

Submitted to English Education Department, of Education and Teaching Training
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As a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree

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STATEMENT OF ORIGINAL

Herewith I declare that the research paper I wrote as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Education Department, the Faculty of Education And Teacher Training wholly constitutes my own original scientific writing.

As for the other persons' works whose ideas are quoted in this paper have been referred to appropriately in accordance to the prevailing legal and intellectual ethic in the world of scientific writing tradition.

However, it the originality of this paper either partially or wholly is, later on, proved or it falls under convincing plagiarism, I would be prepared to receive any consequences in the form of any sanction such as losing my related academic degree obtained from the institution as well as other rules prevailing in Indonesia.

Serang, May 16th, 2019

Maulida Azzahra Zaid
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ACKNOWLEDMENT

In the name of Allah, the merciful, the compassionate

There is no valuable words to be said but all praises be to Allah, the Lord of the world, the almighty God, who has sent Muhammad, peace be upon him, to be His prophet and messenger for people all over the world. The writer realizes and feels very sure that without his blessing, mercy and guidance, it would be possible for her to finish the paper.

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The writer,

MAZ

ABSTRACT

Maulida Azzahra Zaid. 152301802. 2019. An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in Hotel Transylvania Movie.

The objectives of this research are to analysis the types of idiomatic expression used by characters in Hotel Transylvania movie and to interpret the real meaning of idiomatic expression that find in Hotel Transylvania movie. O'Dell and McCharthy's theory and dictionaries of idiom are used by the researcher to answer the formulated research questions. This research is a qualitative research applying descriptive qualitative method. The subject of this research is a movie entitled Hotel Transylvania directed by Genndy Tartakovsky. The data were some scene including the idiomatic expression said by characters in Hotel Transylvania movie. The data analysis was conducted by classifying and categorizing the data to find the inferences. The peer-review and audit trial methods were applied to gain the trustworthiness of the data by consulting his findings with his consultants and friends. The findings of the research are as follows: in Hotel Transylvania, all O'Dell and McCarthy's six types of idiomatic expression are found. Those six types of idiomatic expression are simile idiom (4%), binomial idiom (8%), proverb idiom (28%), euphemism idiom (8%), cliché idiom (28%), and fixed statement idiom (24%). Then the counter factual proverb and cliché idioms are the most-used type of idiomatic expression. On the other hand, euphemism idiom is the least-used type of idiomatic expression found in the Hotel Transylvania movie. The implied meanings of idiomatic expression by interpreting their real meaning based on the context of sentence in movie. Besides, to translate idiomatic expressions are not only look for them by using dictionary of idiom but also see the context of sentence contained idiomatic expressions.

Key words: *Hotel Transylvania Movie, Idiomatic Expression, Types of Idiomatic Expression*

THE ADVISERS' APPROVAL

This is to certify that the undergraduate research paper of Maulida Azzahra Zaid entitled "An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used By Chracters in Hotel Transylvania Movies"
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DEDICTION

This research paper is dedicated to:

The writer's beloved parents as her first respected teachers:

H. Muhammad Zaidun S. Ag

And

Hj. Ida Saidah S. Ag

MOTTO

"MIRACLE IS ANOTHER NAME

FROM HARD WORK"

A BRIEF BIOGRAPHY

The researcher, Maulida Azzahra Zaid, was born in Bekasi, West Java, on July 13th, 1997. She is the first daughter of three siblings of Mr. Zaidun Anadwi and Mrs. Ida Saida. She finished her elementary education at SDIT Al-Muchtar Bekasi West Java in 2009, wheres her junior and senior high educations were respectively at Ummul Quro Al-Islami boarding school, Bogor, West Java in 2015. In 2015, she continued her education in the State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, majoring English Education Department.

TABLE OF CONTENT

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF GRAPHIC

LIST OF PICTURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is the first learning done since humans were born, parents start teaching their children how to speak using language because language is an important tool for expressing people thoughts either in spoken or in writing. As an important tool many a differences or kinds of language from various countries one of which is English, it is no stranger that English is a popular language that becomes an international language to connect communication between countries, with the popularity of English many people are willing to master the English language, most of schools in Indonesia provide English language as a second language or foreign language.

One of the challenges that will be deal when learning English is vocabulary. People often find a vocabulary in English difficult to understand like some vocabulary that made by native speakers that cannot be translated literally. Such expressions, either its phrases or sentences, have certain meaning that cannot be explained in grammar theories. This is a special feature of the English language called idiom. Many linguists define an idiom as an expression which is fixed and cannot be understood literally, and its meaning cannot be found in the common dictionary, based on Richard said "the world's language has phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literary. Even if you know

all the words in a phrase and understand all the grammar of the phrases completely, the meaning may still be elusive. A phrase or sentence of this type is said to be idiomatic."[1]

Idiom becomes an interesting expression when heard and spoken, but it can be a difficult learning phase by students in learning English as a second or foreign language, but however, study about idiom must be applied in learning English classes. Besides, if a second student language doesn't learn idiom they won't know when the other person uses it or they cannot understand what are talking about by the speakers. Moreover, the use of idioms will be more attractive because of the beautiful to hear and they should be integrated into the teaching and learning process of foreign languages.

Based on O'Dell said "idioms will often be found in English fiction, newspaper, or magazine, or can also be through TV shows, movie, and songs".[2] From all the information above the researcher takes the movie as an object for his research in finding idioms. A movie as a popular literary work can be a bridge for learning and idiomatic expressions because films provide audiovisuals that directly show the use of idioms by native speakers as characters in the movie.

There are some previous studies conducted the use of idiom terms. First the study is conducted by Julia Holmqvist, *Idiomatic Expression in Fiction: A*

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[1] Robert J. Dixson, *Essential Idiom in English: Phrasal Verbs and Collocations,* (London: Longman, 2003), 1.

[2] Felicity O'dell and Micheal McCarthy , *English Idiom in Use Advanced,* (Cambridge: Camridge Universiry Press, 2010), 6.

Textual Analysis of the Use and Effects of Idiom in Donna Tart's Novel the Secret History.[3] The result of the study shows that the researcher investigates how idiom can be used in fiction and what the effects they can have on the reading of fiction as it examines the novel the secret history by Donna Tartt, from the point of view of a foreign learner of English. she was done by reading closely a novel. The researcher uses the primary source for the research was the novel itself. And the secondary source for the project consists of a thesis a several article, book, and website regarding various aspect of the topic.

Second study by Tiany Daulay, *Idiomatic Expression Found In Avril Lavigne's Song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002*[4]. In their study display a founding idiom in Avril Lavigne's album *let go 2002*, and the result of this study is "there were 56 idioms was found and most of them have contextual."

The last study by Fotovatnia and Gourdazi, *Idiom Comprehension in English As a Foreign Language.*[5] This study shows an analyzability in focus of idiom comprehension in English as a foreign language. The result of this study says "the students who received 90 idioms and their translating into Persian into three categories of normal analyzable, abnormal analyzable, and unanalyzable."

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[3] Julia Holmqvist, "Idiomatic Expression in Fiction: A Textual Analysis of the Use and Effects of Idiom in Donna Tart's Novel the Secret History", *Journal Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences* Vol. XX, No.9, (2014), 54.

[4] Tiany Daulay , Ummi, Antoni Rivi, "Idiomatic Expression Found in Avril Lavignes's Song Lyrics Album Let Go 2002*, International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Development ,* Vol. XI, No.12, (February, 2015), 102.

[5] Zahra Fotovatnia and Mehdi goudarzi, "Idiom Comprehension in English as a Foreign Language: Analyzability in Focus," *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences,* Vol.4, (2014) 449-503.

Overall, there are similarity and difference between this study and that previous study. The similarity is a topic, the topic is about idiom analysis. The differences are in the source of data used to analyze idiom, the previous studies use novel, song, and children. But this research use film as source of data.

Therefore, based on the problems above the researcher interesting to analyze a movie that is focused on the types and meaning of an idiomatic expression. The researcher will choose "Hotel Transylvania" movie because it's the popular animation movie produced by Sony Animation Pictured. Due to the reason above, this study is very interesting to be conducted. Therefore, the study entitled *"An Analysis of Idiomatic Expression Used by Characters in Hotel Transylvania movies"*.

B. Statement of the Problem

1. What are the types of idiomatic expressions used by characters in "Hotel Transylvania" movie?

2. What is the real meaning of idiom used by characters in "Hotel Transylvania"?

C. Objectives of the Research

Referring to the statement of the research problem above, the researcher presents the objectives of the research below:

1. To find out the type of idiomatic expressions used by characters in "Hotel Transylvania" movie

2. To find out the real meaning of idioms used by characters in "Hotel Transylvania" movie.

D. The Advantages of the Research

The researcher hopes that this research can provide some benefit:

1. For students

   a. This research can be useful for the student as a piece of basic information to learn idiom, especially in the movie.

   b. Introduces to students about idiom in dialogues movie that are based on a real-life situation.

2. For teachers

   a. The teacher can use this reference for teaching about idiom.

   b. And this movie can also be material for teaching in English class.

3. For researchers

   a. Knowing about the idiomatic expression used in "Hotel Transylvania" movie

4. For University

   a. As the reference for other researchers who will examine "hotel Transylvania movie" from the other side, for example, the study about the characterization, values, and language style.

b. An also like the reference for other researchers who wish to conduct research related to idiomatic expressions.

E. Limitation of The Study

Because of the width of this study, the researcher limits the study by focusing on identifying the idiomatic expression used by characters in Hotel Transylvania movie.

F. Organization of Writing

To make this research easy to be comprehended, the writer divides this research onto three chapters:

Chapter 1 is an introduction. In this chapter the researcher puts some points: background of the problem, the statement of the problem, the objective of the research, the advantaged of the research, limitation of the problem, and organization of writing.

Chapter 2 is a theoretical framework. This chapter consist of the theories from some expert about idiom, and Hotel Transylvania.

Chapter 3 is a research methodology which consists of the research method, the site and time study, technique of data collecting and technique of data analyzing.

Chapter 4 is a research finding which consists of a description of data, analysis of data and data interpretation.

Chapter 5 is a conclusion and suggestion

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Idiom

1. Definition of idiom

The idiom is an expression that always reveals when we related to the English language because of Idioms are a colorful and fascinating aspect of English. They are commonly used in all types of language, informal and formal, spoken and written.[1] Therefore, the native speaker always uses the idiom in their daily communication.

Barbara said, "whenever you hear a phrase whose meaning cannot be understood even if you know the definitions of the separate words involved, you have probably encountered an idiom."[2]

According to Richard most of the world's language has phrases or sentences that cannot be understood literary. Even if you know all the words in a phrase and understand all the grammar of the phrases completely, the meaning may still be elusive. A phrase or sentence of this type is said to be idiomatic.[3]

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[1] Cambridge International Dictionary of Idioms, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1988), vi.
[2] Barbara K. Gaines, *Idiomatic American English,* (Tokyo: Kondasyah International, 1986), vii.
[3] Richard A Sprears, *Nct's Thematic Dictionary of Ameican Idioms*, (Chicago: NCT Publishing Group, 2005), v.

Meanwhile, Jennifer seild say that idiom can be defined as a number of words which, when taken together, have a different meaning from the individual meaning of each word.[4]

From all of the opinions, it can be concluded that the idiom is a phrase that has a pattern which meaning varies from its constituent elements. Idioms are frequently used in formal and informal language. Variations of idiomatic expression are often found in the phrase rather than in the word. The meaning of idiomatic expressions also varies base on the context of its usage. The idiomatic expression has its fixed meaning.

2. **Types of Idiom**

In this section the units deal with specific individual types of idiom based on McCarty and O'dell define:[5]

a. Similes

Similes are expressions which compare two things: they always include the word as or like. You can use similes to make your spoken and written English more colorful and your comparisons more powerful. For example:

My brother's **as thin as a rake**. (extremely thin)

I don't want to go by car with Lizzie. She drives **like a maniac!** (drives fast and badly).

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[4] Jennifer Seild and W. McMordie , *English Idioms,* (Oxford: Oxford University Press 1988), 11.

[5] Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced,* 22-30.

b. Binomials

Binomials are the type of idiom which two words are joined by a conjunction (liking word), usually and. The order of the two words is fixed. For example:

We always say **black and white** (separate and clear)

c. Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentences which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings. For example:

1) Positive situations

In this conversation, the second speaker uses a proverb to repeat and sum up what the first speaker says.

A: we all want to solve this problem, and I'm sure we'll find a situation.

B: yes, **where there's a will there's a way** (if we really want to achieve something, we can)

2) Negative situation

In this conversation, the second speaker uses a proverb to repeat and sum up what the first speaker says.

A: what a day! My car broke down and my wallet has been stolen.

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

d. Euphemisms

Euphemisms are a type of idiom used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant. Euphemisms are used:

1) To talk about subjects which may upset or offend, such death.

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

2) To avoid using direct words for body functions.

I'm just going to **spend a penny**. (use the toilet [UK public toilet used to charge a penny.])

3) For humorous effect when telling anecdotes.

My boss was **effing and blinding** because he had lost a confidential report. (swearing)

4) By the media or political institutions to tone down unpleasant situations.

Many soldiers have made **the supreme / ultimate** sacrifice for their country. (died)

e. Cliché

A cliché is a comment that is often used in certain common, everyday situations. It is a comment that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. Clichés are often used in everyday conversations and they are also frequently played within advertising slogan and newspaper headlines.

Example form; It's not over until **the fat lady sings**. (you cannot be sure what will happen until the very end of something, often a sporting event. The expression refers to a long opera which ends with a female singing the final song).

f. Fixed statements

You can often hear and use these fixed statements in an everyday conversation.

Example: **get your skates on!** (hurry up)

3. Idiomatic Expression Meaning

All languages have phrases that can't be comprehended literally and, along these lines, can't be used with certainty. They opaque or changeable since they don't have predicted, literal meaning. Regardless of whether you know the significance of the considerable number of words in expression and see all the sentence structure of the state total, the importance of the expression may still be confusing. An expression or sentence of this type is said to be an idiom. according to O'dell and McCharity define "Idiom is fixed combinations of words whose meaning is often difficult to guess from the meaning of each individual word".[6] From that statement, we know it's hard for knowing the meaning of the idiom, its need a device for searching

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[6] Felicity O'dell and Michael McCarthy, *English Idiom in Use Advanced,* 6.

the real meaning of the idiom, then the researcher uses a dictionary of idiom for knowing the real meaning of the idiom.

The dictionary will demonstrate helpful for the researcher who is searching for synonymous colloquial expressions. The researcher can discover the vast majority of what they need by looking into words speaking to enter thoughts in the document and following the references to phrases in the vocabulary itself. Here, the researcher will use four references dictionary for exploring the real meaning of the idiom, and they are McGraw-Hill's dictionary, Cambridge international dictionary, Oxford dictionary, and NCT's thematic dictionary.

B. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movie is one of literary work that deliver information and idea. Movie can also develop an idea or explore visual qualities and sound texture, this experience cha llenge minds and emotions their viewers. More than 1000 years film have attracted in human lives, it is the experiences are often driven by stories, with characters people come to care about, According to David and Kristin, since 19th century film has become part of human life, it's hard to imagine a world without them.[7] People enjoy them in theaters, at home, in offices, in cars, buses, and on airplanes. Because the film is an

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[7] David Brodwewll and Kristin Thomson. *An Introduction Film Art,* (New York: Mc Graw-Hill 2008), 2.

entertainment made to give a different effect and imagination to the audience. All traditions that emerged telling fictional stories, recording actual events, animating objects or pictures, experimenting with pure form aimed to give viewers experiences they couldn't get from other media.

2. **Animated Movie**

Based on David and Kristin, animation movie is different from live-action movie that require shooting takes place in real time. Animated movie is more of a series of images by shooting one frame at a time.[8] Because animated films are the opposite of direct action, many scenes that cannot be done in real life action can be done in animated films. They present their own uniqueness in film art that can attract the attention of their viewers.

There are several distinct types of animation.[9] The most familiar is *drawn animation*. From almost the start of cinema, animators drew and photographed long series of cartoon images.

Another type of animation that works with *two-dimensional images* involves cut-outs. Sometimes filmmakers make flat puppets with movable joints. Lotte Reiniger specialized in lighting her cut-outs in silhouette to create delicate, intricate fairy tales. Animators can also manipulate cut-out images frame by frame to create moving collages.

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[8] David Brodwewll and Kristin Thomson. *An Introduction Film Art,* 370.
[9] David Brodwewll and Kristin Thomson. *An Introduction Film Art,* 371.

The last *computer imaging*, this type has revolutionized animation. On a mundane level, the computer can perform the repetitive task of making the many slightly altered images needed to give a sense of movement. On a creative level, software can be devised that enables film makers to create images of things that could not be filmed in the real world.

3. Characters in Movie

Character is an important element in literature. Various characters in the story are made by author creates the characters according to their tastes: for example, the professions, statue and attitude. Every character has a different part in the story. The differences make the character have many types. Some types of characters in the story are as follows:

a. Major character

According to Nurgiyantoro, major character is the most presented character in the story.[10] He or she the most telling character, either as subject or objects of the conflict. Even on particular stories, major character is always present in every scene and conflict.

b. Minor character

According to Nurgiyanto, minor character is a character that appears less often that major character.[11]

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[10] Burhan Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi,* (Yogyakarta: UGM Press, 2005), 176.

[11] Burhan, Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi,* 177.

Minor character is important character, major character's role will not perfect. Conflict cannot be done only by the main character. It needs other characters to make the conflict more varied.

c. Round character

According to Nurgiyantoro, round character is a character in fiction portrayed as a having complex, multifaceted personality. They change as they experience many problem and conflicts.[12]

d. Flat character

Based on Nurgiyantoro, flat character is a simple character that has only one personal quality. The nature and the behavior of this character are flat, monotonous, reflecting only one nature.[13] Unchangeable nature of the flat character is also used as a comparison when the other characters change their behavior. It just has one personality, good or bad personality.

For example: he is a rich man but arrogant. If he or she is a good person, then from the beginning of the story until the end of the story he or she will always be a good one.

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[12] Burhan, Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi,* 183.
[13] Burhan, Nurgiyantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi,* 181.

C. **Hotel Transylvania Movie**

1. **Hotel Transylvania**

Hotel Transylvania is an animated fantasy comedy movie that is popular in America, directed by Genny Tartakovsky and produced by Michelle Mordocca. The movie is produced by sonny pictures animation. It was mixed with critical reception from critics, while the general public received favorable and received mixed reviews. Despite the mixed reviews, the movie gained the nomination for the Best Animation Feature Film in the Golden Globe.

Hotel Transylvania contains 3 film series, the first season was launched in 2012. Because of the large number of viewers who gave a good response to this film, the Sony picture which as a production house from hotel films Transylvania relaunched for season 2 in 2015 and season 3 in 2017.

Hotel Transylvania originated from a novel of the same name that was created and developed by Todd Durham comedy writer. After successfully creating novels, video games, tv series, hotel Transylvania was developed in the first film project by Sonny Picture which was drafted by Genny Tatakovsky. Genny Tartakovsky is a well-known director who previously directed several popular animated films including Powerpuff girls movie, trolls, samurai jacks, etc.

2. Synopsis Hotel Transylvania Movie[14]

From the first season, the movie tells about a story of Count Dracula, who operates a high-end resort away from the human world, goes into overprotective mode when a boy discovers the resort and fall for his daughter.

Next, the second season is talk about Dracula and his friends try to bring out the monster in his half human, half vampire grandson in order to keep Mavis his grandson from leaving the hotel.

And the last, the third season is talk about summer vacation that Dracula and company participate in a cruise for sea-loving monsters, unaware that their boat is being commandeered by the monster-hating Van Helsing family.

3. Characters and Voice Cast Hotel Transylvania Movie

a. Adam Sandler as Dracula: 540 year old lord of the vampires, and founder of Hotel Transylvania.

b. Andy Samberg as Johnny: a 29 year old man, who is Mavis's husband

c. Selena Gomes as Mavis: the 126 year old daughter of dracula

d. Kevin James as Frankenstein: the monster famously created from reanimated dead tissue, by Dr. Frankenstein.

e. David spade as griffin: an invisible monster

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[14] IMBD.com, inc. 1990-2015. "*Hotel Transylvania Movie*", Available: https://m.imbd.com, (Access in January 28, 2019).

f. Steve Buscccemi as Wayne: a werewolf who is overwhelmed by his large number of children.

g. Keegan Michael key as Murray: an ancient mummy

h. Molly Shannon as Wanda: Wayne's werewolf wife.

i. Fran Drescher as Eunice: Frankenstein's wife.

j. Kathryn Hahn as Ericka: the captain and cruise director of the cruise ship legacy.

k. Jim Gaffigan as Van Helsing: Erica's great grandfather who is legendary monster hunter and Dracula's archenemy.

l. Asher Blinkoff as Dennis: Mavis and Johnny's son.

m. Sadie Sandler as Winnie: the eldest werewolf daughter of wayne and Wanda.

n. Genny Tartakovksy as Blobby: a green blob monster.

4. The Audiences' Comment About Hotel Transylvania

Reporting from www.rottentomatoes.com, a popular American review aggregation website for film and television, Transylvania, received positive and negative reviews from several film observers.

The first review is a positive review. It was written by David Witt over all his review is giving positive comment about the movie from the side of

the language, graphic animation, and massage to the audience. From the side of the language, below is David Witt's positive review:[15]

> ".. infrequent, low-level swearing and mild insult, including: "tush", "poop", "quiet, you fool", "holy rabies", "shut up, already", shut your bunghole", "captain control freak", "I stink at this" "are you nuts?", "out of the way, Granpa," "that guy's crazy" and "you idiots".

The second review is a negative review. It was written by Alex Zane. He criticizes the storyline of the movie which he thinks not an interesting topic because such stories of parents protective their children are already adapted a lot of time in a movie. He also criticized the function of the 3D animation in the movie which he thinks does not actually work out. Bellow is Alex Zane's comment:[16]

> ".. there is not much originality here, particularly not a daughter, waiting to escape an over protective parent-brave and tangled did this much better-and the 3D hardly register.."

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[15] Witt David, "Hotel Transylvania Review", *Rotten Tomaties,* Available: http://www.rottentomatoes.com/blogs/archives/126362, (Access in 23 January 2019)

[16] Zane Alex, "Review on Genndy Tartakovsky's Hotel Transylvania", *Rotten Tomatoes,* Available: http:/ /www. rottentomatoes.com /blogs/archives/128692, (Access in 23 January 2019)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method. It covers the following topics: research design, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis and interpretation.

A. Research Design

This study used a qualitative method because the data were in the form of words or written language. Qualitative method is appropriate for this study as Sugiyono says that qualitative problems formulation guided the writer in exploring and capturing the social situation to be studied thoroughly, widely, and intensively.[1] On the other hand, Merriam defines "qualitative research as an umbrella concept covering several forms of inquiry that helps us understand and explain the meaning of social phenomena with as little disruption of the natural setting as possible."[2] What Sugino and Merriam say are true, as a qualitative approach is needed to analyze and explore a written language form, It can help people to gain the meaning from social phenomena in this term such as idioms which always spread and develop through time.

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[1] Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan R&D,* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 283.
[2] Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research Aguaid to Design and Implementation*, (San Frencisco: Jossey-Bass, 2009), 13.

In research, the researcher must determine the researcher design of this research. Design research is very important for a study because it contains strategies, method or steps to be taken by research in conducting research. This study also belonged to library research. The researcher uses library research as a method by applying content analysis method. Merriam said the content analysis is a systematic procedure for describing the content of communications, historians and literary critics have long used content analysis to analyze the historical document and literary work.[3]

B. Data and Source Data

Based on Merr iam said in qualitative research the quality of primary and secondary sources is a major criterion for inclusion into the data base.[4] Therefore the researcher will employ the dialogue script of the movie as primary sources. In addition, the movie with its English subtitle will be used as secondary sources.

C. The Time of Study

This research has been conducted since January, and the researcher was finishing this research on May.

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[3] Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research Aguaid to Design and Implementation*, 152.
[4] Sharan B. Merriam, *Qualitative Research Aguaid to Design and Implementation,* 75.

D. The Technique of Data Collection

The researcher collecting this data by using documentation, In order to collect the data, the technique used is:

1. Watching film one time to comprehend the whole story

2. Downloading and Reading the whole text in hotel Transylvania movie script which is transcripted by subscent.

3. Watching and looking script of hotel Transylvania movie for the second time to compare the dialogue characters.

4. Identifying the idiom used in the film script.

5. Marking the type of idiomatic expression

6. Analyzing the film script by using a qualitative method to understand idiomatic expression in the film script.

E. Trustworthiness

This is one part of how the researcher confirms and verify of the trustworthiness of the research. According to Daymon and Holloway said "to indicate the quality in qualitative research, researcher have referred to notions of validity and reliability".[5]

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[5] Cristine Daymon and Immy Holloway, *Qualitative Research Methods in Public Relations and Marketing Communications* (New York: Routledge, 2011), 78.

1. Validity

    Validity establishing that results of qualitative research are trustworthy or believable from the perspective of the research subject. Then, to improve the validity of qualitative content analysis, researchers not only need to design data collection strategies that are able to adequately solicit the representations, but also to design transparent processes for coding and drawing conclusions from the raw data. This calls for working collaboratively with research communities from inception of the study to dissemination of its findings.

    In checking validity the researcher uses peer debriefing or peer review method. Peer debriefing of peer review is process of checking by involving colleges re-analysis the raw data and discussing any concerns the researcher might have about their interpretation.[6] To employ this method the researcher involving his two advices and three friends for re-analysis this research by showing a movies and gives them a draft copy of idioms to read at the end of her research.

2. Reliability

    In this stage, the researcher must be sure that his research will be the same as the results if reviewed by other researchers. Although sometimes the research will not be the same result if examined again, it is due to the

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[6] Cristine Daymon and Immy Holloway, *Qualitative Research Methods in Public Relations and Marketing Communications,* 91.

factors of the researchers themselves that influence the characteristics and background of the research.

Based on Daymon and Holloway stated to solve the problem statement above by using the audit trial strategy. All researchers should have an audit trail by which to prove the process of his research.[7] An audit trail was carried out since the start of the research until the completion of the research.

In this case, the researcher carries out of documentation, such as making a note of extended transcript, extensive field notes (including how and in what contexts were recorded), data collections and analysis procedures, so that researchers can provide evidence from them when necessary.

F. The Technique of Data Analyzing

The technique of the data analysis in this research is descriptive analysis, in order to get an interpretation of the text and content analysis dealing with the education perspective of the movie. The data was analyzed by using O'dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiomatic expression. The theory used to explain the idiomatic expression ware used by charactes in Hotel Transylania movie.

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[7] Cristine Daymon and Immy Holloway, *Qualitative Research Methods in Public Relations and Marketing Communications,* 93.

And also in the process of research involving the simultaneous coding and categorize of document content. The researcher uses coding because according to Dr. Klaus and H. Krippendorff said the coding of content analysis need to transform unedited text into analyzable representations.[8] And researcher will giving the symbol to idioms used in a movie script. Then, she will categorize it using each movie season what is an idiom and write it on the notebook, Dr. Klaus and H. Krippendorff said: "categorical distinctions define units by their membership in class or category by their having something in common."[9]

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied procedures as follows:

1. Watching "hotel Transylvania" movies

   In this step, the writer gives total attention to every dialog among the movie players in order to get the idiomatic expressions in the Hotel Transylvania movie

2. Reading the script

   The writer reading all dialogues in the script with an iterative so as to find the idiomatic expressions appeared in the film.

3. Identifying the idiomatic expressions in hotel Transylvania movie

   The next step, the writer identifying the idiomatic expression found in the movie by watching, and match it to the screenplay.

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[8] Klause Krippendorff, *Content Analysis an Introduction to Its Methodology,* (London: sage publication, 2004),99.

[9] Klause Krippendorff , *Content Analysis an Introduction to Its Methodology,* 105.

4. Cross-checking in dictionaries

   The writer will be cross-checking the idiomatic expression in the McGraw-Hill's dictionary of American idiom and phrasal verbs, Cambridge international dictionary of idioms and the Oxford dictionary of idioms.

5. Grouping the idiomatic expressions

   After all, the script taken from the movie were identified, then these idioms were classified.

6. Displaying and interpreting data

   The next after grouping the idioms were displaying and interpreting data. The researcher using some theories.

7. Drawing the conclusion

   After the data were displaying and interpreting than the writer drawn a conclusion. The conclusion was made clear in order to make the readers easier to know the result of the study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Data Finding

In this section, the writer took the data by script Hotel Transylvania movie as document of sources data and finding the data appropriate on three of statement problem that mentioned on chapter one. The first is finding types of idiomatic expression according to O'Dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiom: simile, binomials, proverb, euphemism, cliché, and fixed statement which were found in Hotel Transylvania movie and in order to make the idiom easy to understand the researcher presents all idioms every movie on table.

The second is finding the meaning of idiomatic expression by cross-checking in dictionaries of idiom.

1. Types of Idiomatic Expressions

Based on the first statement of problems of the study, the writer finds out the types of idiomatic expression in three scripts of movies appropriate with the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy the types of idiomatic expression found as follow:

Table 4.1

Type of Idiomatic Expressions in Hotel Transylvania 1

No.	Types of idiomatic expressions	Frequency	Idiomatic expressions
1.	Binomials	One	Font and center

2.	Proverb	Two	Watch out Watch it!
3.	Euphemisms	Two	Clear my throat Run for the hills
4.	Clichés	Three	Making fun of me Blown away A moot point
5.	Fixed statement	Two	Take it easy! Give me a second

In the first season movie that showing in 2012, the data shows there are 10 idiomatic expressions with 5 different types of idiomatic expression found in these movies and they are 1 idiom of binomial type, 2 idioms of proverb type, 2 idioms of euphemisms type, 3 idioms of clichés, and 2 idioms of fixed statement.

Table 4.2

Type of Idiomatic Expressions In Hotel Transylvania 2

No.	Types of idiomatic expressions	Frequency	Idiomatic expressions
1.	Similes	One	Like a hippie
2.	Binomials	One	Rise and shine
3.	Proverb	Three	Take a break Take a breath All over it
4.	Clichés	Two	Hit it Stake my heart and hope to die

In the second season movie that showing in 2015, the data shows the there is 7 idiomatic expression with 4 different types of idiomatic expression found in this movie and they are 1 idiom of simile, 1 idiom of binomial, 3 idioms of the proverb, 2 idiom of clichés.

Table 4.3

Type of Idiomatic Expression in Hotel Transylvania 3

No.	Types of idiomatic expressions	Frequency	Idiomatic expressions
1.	Proverb	Two	Take it down a notch Hold against me
2.	Clichés	Two	Nailed it To die for
3.	Fixed statement	Four	Here you go Go with the flow Face-to-face Old days

In the third season movie that showing in 2017, the data shows there are 8 idiomatic expressions with 3 different types of idiomatic expression and they are 2 idioms of the proverb, 2 idiom of clichés, and 4 idioms of a fixed statement.

2. **The Meaning of Idiomatic Expression**

Based on the second statement problems of this study, the writer analyzed the meaning of idiomatic expressions found in three season movies of "Hotel Transylvania". The meaning of idiomatic expression found as follow:

a. Watch out : be careful.

b. Making fun of me : tomock or direct insult at someone or something

c. Clear my throat : to make coughing sound in order to attract attention

d. Blown away : be extremely impressed.

e. A moot point : a metter or no importance

f. Take it easy! : to be (more) calm.

g. Watch it! : be more careful

h. Run for the hills : to clear out or depart quickly

i. Give me a second : To allow someone of brief period of time in which to do.

j. Front and center : In the most prominent position

k. Take a break : to stop doing something

l. Rise and shine : wake up

m. Take a breath : to inhale and then exhale

n. Stake my heart and hope to die : to say that you promise that you will do something. Or that what you are saying true.

o. All over it : actively doing or working something

p. Hit it : begin doing something

q. Like a hippie : weird person

r. Here you go : take this for you

s. Take it down a notch : don't be noise

t. Nailed it : to succed something in a particularly impressive way

u. Hold against me : think badly of someone because of someone fault or occurrence.

v. Face to face : in direct contact

w. Go with the flow : accept a situation

x. To die for : extremely good or desirable

y. Old days : the past

3. **Types Of Idiomatic Expression Mostly Found**

To know the types of idiomatic expressions mostly found in the movies refers to the theories conveyed by O'Dell and McCarthy, and the data is calculated and showed in the table on percentages which the formula as follow:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note :

P = Percentage

F = Number of data

N=Number of total data

The data can see in the table as follows:

Table 4.4

Number of Idiomatic Expressions

No.	Types of idiomatic expression	Hotel Transylvania 1	Hotel Transylvania 2	Hotel Transylvania 3
1.	Simile	-	One	-
2.	Binomial	One	One	One
3.	Proverb	Three	Four	Two
4.	Euphemism	Two	-	One
5.	Cliché	Two	One	One
6.	Fixed statement	Two	-	Four

Total (F)	Ten	Seven	Eight

From the table above shows that there are 25 (twenty five) idiomatic expressions which appropriate with the theory of O'Dell and McCarthy. In the first movie found 1 idiom of binomial, 2 idioms of a proverb, 2 idioms of euphemism, 3 idioms of clichés, and 2 idioms of a fixed statement. In the second movie found 1 idiom of simile, 1 idiom of binomial, 3 idioms of a proverb, and 2 idiom of clichés. Then in the third movie found 2 idioms of a proverb, 2 idiom of clichés, and 4 idioms of fixed statement. From the table above shows that in three movies the types of idiomatic expression mostly found in proverb and cliché idiom.

To know the percentages of the data, as follows:

- Simile idiom $: \frac{1}{25} \times 100\% = 4{,}0\ \% = 4\%$

- Binomial idiom $: \frac{2}{25} \times 100\% = 8{,}0\% = 8\%$

- Proverb idiom $: \frac{7}{25} \times 100\% = 28{,}0\% = 28\%$

- Euphemism idiom $: \frac{2}{25} \times 100\% = 8{,}0\% = 8\%$

- Clichés idiom $: \frac{7}{25} \times 100\% = 28{,}0\% = 28\%$

- Fixed statement $: \frac{6}{25} \times 100\% = 24{,}0\% = 24\%$

From the above details, it is clear that from six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appears in the movies, that is proverb and cliché idiomatic expression.

B. Data Analysis

In this part, the research would like to analysis all the data that have been found in Hotel Transylvania Movies by using O'Dell and McCarthy theory about six types of idiomatic expression. The six types of idiomatic expression are simile, binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, and fixed statement. The researcher presents the idiomatic expression that used by character in Hotel Transylvania Movies by showing a screen shoot of movie on every idiom that appears.

<u>MOVIE 1</u>

1. **Frankenstein:** But seriously, <u>watch out</u> for fire. Fire bad.

   (00:14:09,140)

   4.1 Screenshot picture 1

   The expression "watch out" it does not mean to "look outside" but it means giving a piece of advice to someone about their acting. As shown the expression of context in the finding above, Frankenstein gives advice to Mavis that she does beware of fire. So, it can be noted that is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned above that such idiomatic expression means

giving a piece of advice so it is the type of idiom "proverb". And also the real meaning of this idiom is "be careful".

2. **Frankenstein:** Is he <u>making fun of me</u>?

   (00:33:05,650)

   4.2 Screenshot picture 2

   The type of this idiom is "clichés" because according to the scene Frankenstein comment to the Jonathan who act like weird Frankenstein ghost. Then, the real meaning of this expression is "to mock or direct insult at someone".

3. **Jonnathan:** Wah! What was that?

   Griffin: Oh, sorry. I should really <u>clear my throat </u>before I speak.
   (00:33:40,644)

4.3 Screenshot picture 3

This words happened when Jonathan was shocked to Griffin the invisible man who talk behind because invisible man is unlookable monster then Griffin expresses "clear my throat" before speaking in other not to surprise his interlocutors. Concerning to the statement before, it is type of idiom that belongs to "euphemisms" because it's expression to avoid using direct words for body functions. Then, the real meaning is "to make coughing sound in order to attract attention".

4. **Mavis:** awesome, I am so <u>blown away</u> right now.

(00:35:28, 09)

4.4 Screenshot picture 4

The expression "blown away" cannot be translated word by word. If the expression blown away is translated from individual meaning, it cannot be understood so according with Barbara "expression that can't be interpreted one by one is idiom". Concerning the statement before, it is a type of idiom that belongs to "clichés" because it is comment expression that said by Mavis to Jonathan who singing really cool. The means of these expressions is "be extremely impressed".

5. **Dracula:** This is all <u>a moot point</u> because Johnny, he left.

(00:46:15,856)

4.5 Screenshot picture 4

The real meaning of expression "a moot point" is "a matter of no importance", this expression was different if it translating word by word, so it is an idiom. This expression used by Dracula who wants to finish arguing with his friends. Because it was a comment expression this type of idiom was "cliché".

6. **Murray:** Hey! <u>Take it easy!</u> Watch it!

(01:09:53,648)

4.6 Screenshot picture 6

The expressions "take it easy!" Can't be translated word by words. This doe to expression "takes it easy!" Is translated from individual meaning, it cannot be understood so that it is an idiom. Concerning the statement before, it is a type of idiom that belongs to "fixed statement" because it is an expression often used in the everyday situation. Besides, on the real meaning is mean "to be (more) calm".

7. **Murray:** Hey! Take it easy! <u>Watch it!</u>

(01:09:54,648)

4.7 Screenshot picture 7

The expressions "watch it!" Does not mean to look someone or something but it means giving the warning to someone about their acting. As seen the expression of showing in the finding above, Murray gives warning to Wayne's children that they do not be like that. So, it can be noted that it is an idiomatic expression. As mentioned before that such idiomatic expression means giving the warning so that it is the type of idiom "proverb" which the real meaning was "do not act that way".

8. **Dracula:** Do any of your kids still respect you?

   Wayne: Mm, <u>give me a second.</u> Oh, yeah.

   (01:10:10,123)

4.8 Screenshot picture 8

The expression gives me a second cannot be translated literally according to the context of data finding above. So, it must be translated with connotative meaning because it is an idiom. The expression gives me a second is often used in everyday conversation. In this case, such an expression includes "fixed statement". Based on the real meaning, its mean "To allow someone of a brief period of time in which to do"

9. **Wayne:** Winnie! <u>Front and center!</u>

(01:10:13,456)

4.9 Screenshot picture 9

According to the context of the data finding above, the meaning of expression "front and center" cannot be understood with a contact if it is translated word by word. At this point, front and center are defined as an idiom. Furthermore, those words are connected by the word and are one of the kinds from conjunction. Dealing with McCarthy and O'Dell, the words of "binomials" are connected by a conjunction. Thus, front and center are type of idiom "binomials". Then the meaning of this idiom was "In the most prominent position".

10. **Frankenstein:** Imagine if that guy knew he was talking to the real Drac.

He'd <u>run for the hills!</u>

(01:13:00,585)

4.10 Screenshot picture 10

Run for the hill it was one of idiomatic expression because the meaning of this expression is not "running to the mountain" but the real of this meaning "to clear out or depart quickly" .this expression happened when Frankenstein trying to give humor effect when telling anecdotes to Drack, Murray, Griffin, and Wayne. Then, on that's statement this type of idiom belongs to "euphemisms".

MOVIE 2

1. **Mavis:** hey, dad

   Dracula: oh, hey, guys! Todd, <u>take a break.</u>

   (00:05:58,822)

4.11 Screenshot picture 11

The expression "takes a break" is very often used in everyday conversation, by a native speaker. Dealing with a Dracula putting his painting tools and said take a break to Todd who as his model painting. So, the expression takes a break cannot be translated literally, so it is an idiomatic expression. In other words, the expression "takes a break" is a warning that has the type of idiom "proverbs". Then, the real meaning means "to stop doing something".

2. **Dracula:** <u>rise and shine</u>, my Denisovich.

   Denis: hi, papa.

   (00:15:56,086)

4.12 Screenshot picture 12

Rise and shine is an idiomatic expression. Both of the word rise and shine in the same part of speech that is "noun" and also this expression use "and" as a conjunction. Dealings with this point, it is sort of the type "binomials". Concerning to the meaning, the expression rise and shine mean "get up or wake up".

3. **Dracula:** Denisovich. <u>Take a breath</u>. You can really turn into a bat.

(00:16:39,762)
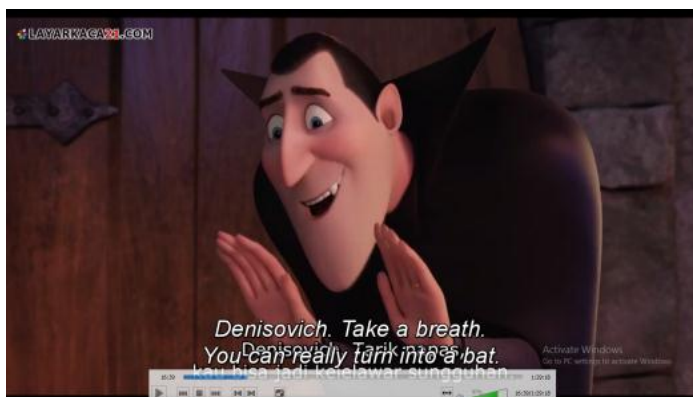
4. Screenshot picture 13

The expression takes a breath is very often used in everyday conversation, by a native speaker. Dealing with a Drack tells Denis to stop doing his activities. So, the expression takes a breath cannot be translated literally, and it is an idiomatic expression. In other words, the expression takes a breath is a advice that has the type of idiom "proverbs". Then, the real meaning means "to inhale and then exhale".

4. **Mavis:** thanks for being so understanding, dad. I know you'll keep him

    safe.

    Dracula: of course, Mavey. <u>Stake my heart and hope to die.</u>

    (00:26:15,937)

4.14 Screenshot picture 14

The expression "stakes my heart and hopes to die" cannot be translated word by word. This due to the expression is translated from individual meaning, it cannot be understood and it would different meaning from the context of a scene showing so that it is an idiom. This expression was delivered by Dracula to further strengthen the word of his promise to Mavis. Concerning the statement above, it is a type of idiom that belongs to "cliché" because it was a comment expression. Then the real meaning is mean "to say that you promise that you will do something or that what you are saying true".

5. **Johnnathan:** everything's gonna be cool. Your dad was so <u>all over it.</u>

   Mavis: I know. He's the best.

   (00:30:51,281)

4.15 Screenshot picture 15

The expression all over it has the connotative meaning in data finding above. So, it cannot be translated word by word, it is an idiomatic expression. Such an idiom used to advise so, that it is the type of idiom "proverb".

The next, such an expression has the real meaning "actively doing or working something".

6. **Dracula:** I'm sorry, Blobby. We really mean to call you sooner. <u>Hit it!</u>

   (00:54:05,106)
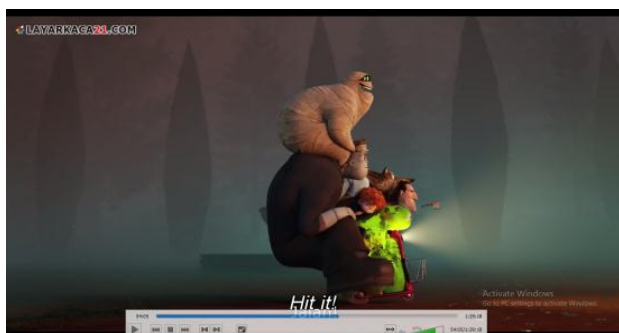
4.16 Screenshot picture 16

Dealing with the scene of data finding above, the expression "hit it!" Whose Dracula talked about and heard by his friends cannot be translated "to hurt something", so it is an idiomatic expression. Such an idiomatic expression is very often heard in everyday conversation. So the type of idiom that is used in everyday conversation belongs to "fixed statement". Then the real of this expression is "to begin doing something".

7. **Dracula:** you can't just talk like a hippie

   Johnnathan: I'm not a hippie, I'm a slacker

   (01:04:48,983)

4.17 Screenshot picture 17

Talk like a hippie is the comparison expression that was talked by Drack to Jonathan. So, like a hippie is an idiom in which the word "like …. " is use to compare something that makes Drack spoken more powerful. According to McCarthy and O'Dell, the type of idiom which compares things belongs to "simile".

The next, Hippie its mean one of old community in America whose use marijuana. Therefore, the real of this expression is "a weird person".

MOVIE 3

1. **Ticket guard:** tickets, ladies.

    Frenkaisten: ooh, <u>here you go.</u>

    (00:01:58,456)

4.18 Screenshot 18

In the scene show that Frankenstein gave his ticket to train ticket guard while talking an expression "here you go". Its mean here you go does not mean someone to leave because the scene shows other activities. The type of such expression includes "fixed statement" because this expression often uses in everyday situation. Then the real of this expression is "take this for you".

2. **Murray:** these heels are killing me.

   Dracula: okay, <u>take it down a notch,</u> we don't want to alarm the humans.

   (00:01:22,281)

4.19 Screenshot picture 19

To translate the meaning of the expression "takes it down a notch" cannot be translated from the individual word. So, it includes being an idiomatic expression. The type of this expression is "proverb" the means of giving a warning or advice. Because in the scene show a grumbling Murray about him wearing a heel that isn't confortable then Drack give him a warning with expression "take it down a notch" because afraid they will be caught by a human. Therefore, the real of this expression is "to damage one's ego".

3. **Jonnathan:** you <u>nailed it,</u> honey. Your dad is going to love this.

    (00:20:59,533)

4.20 Screenshot t picture 20

The expression nailed it is delivered by Jonathan for his wife Mavis because Mavis has done something good to his father Drack. It is an idiomatic expression with a type "cliché" because it's a comment expression this expression also uses in an everyday situation. Besides, the real of this expression is "to succeed at something in a particularly impressive way".

4. **Passengers:** whoa! Who is that?

   Erica: I am Captain Erika, and yes, I'm human. But <u>don't hold that agints</u> <u>me,</u> i could not be more exited.

   (00:21:52,286)

4.21 Screenshot picture 21

This expression cannot be translated literary, it means it was one of idiomatic expression. "Hold against me" delivered by Captain Erica for introducing herself to passengers on ships. Because it was an advice expression this type of idiom is "proverb". Then the real meaning is "think badly of someone because of someone fault or occurrence".

5. **Van Helsing:** dracula, is he on-board?

   Erica: yes, I saw him. <u>face to face </u>ugh! I was so nice to him.

   (00:29:02,483)

4.22 Screenshot picture 22

Face-to-face is appropriate for the situation when someone wants to direct vision of his person. Those words are the other way that is used to meet someone. So, face-to-face is included as the type of idiom "fixed statement". This expression used by Erica to explain his statement to his grandpa that she had met Drack directly. As mentioned before, the word face-to-face is an idiom, it means "in direct contact".

6. **Dracula:** but what about, mavis?

    Murray: she wants you to be happy, right? I'm sure she'll <u>go with the</u>
    <u>flow.</u>

    (00:33:53,373)
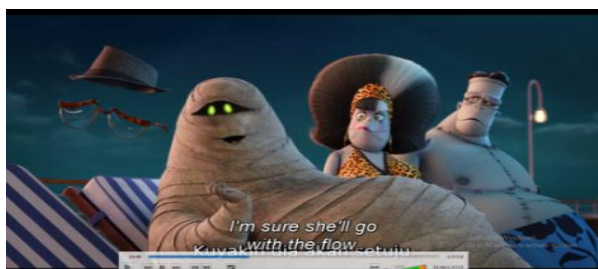
4.23 Screenshot picture 23

This word is an expression that used in everyday conversation and it occurs when Drack is worried about Mavis if he was zinged and Murray giving his respond statement. The expression goes with the flow is idiom because it's different meaning when translated the words one by one. Concerning to the statement before, it is the type of idiom that belongs to "fixed statement" with a real meaning "accept a situation".

7. **Erica:** mmm. The food here is <u>to die for.</u>

(00:49:13,327)

4.24 Screenshot picture 24

The expression to die for cannot be translated word by word. This due to the expression to die for is translated from individual meaning, it cannot be understood so that it is an idiom. Concerning the statement before, it is a type of idiom that belongs to "cliché" because it is an comment expression that expresses Erica to tell Drack about the conditioned food. Then, the real meaning of this idiom is "extremely good or desirable".

8. **Eunice:** aren't just lying around like they are in the <u>old days</u>.

(00:57:27,286)

4.25 Screenshot picture 25

"The old day" is idiom. It is frequently used to state about something that is happening has passed. The speaker of these words is Eunice and the

listener is a frank. Then, the type of such an idiom belongs to "fixed statement". This is due to the word "the old" and "days" can't be separated for its meaning. So, its meaning must be translated "the past".

C. Discussion

The last sub-chapter included in chapter four is discussion. The researcher has aim at initiating the discussion of finding. To give better description, the result obtained from analysis sub-chapter can be seen in the percentages types of idiomatic expression according to O'Dell and McCarthy theory as follow:

Graphic 4.1

Percentage of Theories
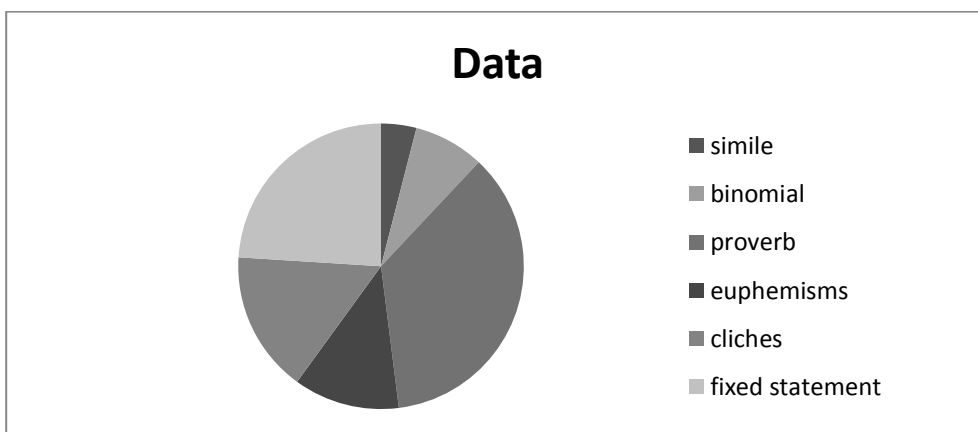
From the above details, it is clear that from six types of idiomatic expression there is one idiomatic expression that often appear, that is proverb and clichés idiomatic expression. It is clearly shown in the table and the percentages that from 25 (twenty-five) idiomatic expressions 28% of them contain proverb and clichés types. These because proverb type that indicates

and refer to the advice and warning idiom and clichés type that refer to comment which is often widely used in every conversation.

This result will be different from the next study of analysis idiomatic expression. Because the types of idiomatic expression in the movie is not certain.it can be simile, binomial, euphemisms, clichés or fixed statement that often appears. But the result of this study doing in three movies of Hotel Transylvania is a fact.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the study done by the writer, it is known that in the movies especially *Hotel Transylvania Movies* there are phrase that contain of idiomatic expression. Based on the data analyzed on the study, the idiomatic expressions that are found have a certain type of idiom and connotative meaning. The conclusion of them as follows:

1. The first statement of the problem of this research is to analyze the types of idiomatic expression in Hotel Transylvania Movies. Here, the researcher found out 25 idiomatic expressions that are in three season of these movies. Based on McCarty and O'Dell, there are six types of idiomatic expression either it is simile, binomial, proverb, euphemism, cliché, or fixed statement. From those types, in movie *Hotel Transylvania 1* found the types of idiom as follows : there are 1 idiomatic expression of binomial, 2 idiomatic expression of proverb, 2 idiomatic expression of euphemism, 3 idiomatic expression of cliché, and 2 idiomatic expression of fixed statement. And also in movie *hotel Transylvania 2* found the types of idiom as follows: there are 1 idiomatic expression of simile, I idiomatic expression of binomial, 3 idiomatic expression of proverb, and 2 idiomatic expression of cliché. The last in movie *hotel Transylvania 3* found the types of idiom as

follows: there are 2 idiomatic expression of proverb, 2 idiomatic expression of cliché, and 4 idiomatic expression of fixed statement.

2. The second statement problem of this research is analysis the meaning of idiomatic expression. Here to know the meaning of idiom in *hotel Transylvania movies*, the researcher used Cambridge international dictionary of idiom, Mc Graw-Hill's Dictionary of American Idiom and Phrasal verb, oxford dictionary of idiom as the resources. All of them found out to know their connotative meaning based on the context in movies.

The last statement problem about the types of idiomatic expression mostly found in the movies, from the six types of idiomatic expression there is one type of idiomatic expression that high frequently used in the movies, namely proverb and cliché types idiom. The data showed that from 25 (twenty five) idiomatic expressions 28% of them contain of proverb and cliché idiom. These because proverb idiom is idiomatic expressions that indicates and refer to the advice and warning idiom and also cliché type that refer to comment, which both of is often widely used in every conversation.

B. Suggestion

Based on conclusion above the researcher gives some suggestions for other researchers, teachers and student. The suggestions are:

1. For other researchers, the researcher suggests to conduct this topic in different aspect such as translating an idiom with different strategy in order to know the best target language in Indonesian.

2. For teachers, the researcher suggests to use Hotel Transylvania movie as teaching aid for teaching about variety of language and intercultural communication.

3. For students, the researcher suggests to watch this movie in order to enrich vocabulary especially about idiomatic expressions.

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