

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used by human beings to communicate among one another. Language and human cannot be separated each other. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered. Without language, it is impossible for human to communicate and interact with others well. Everyone makes daily activities using language. There are so many languages in the world but English becomes the international language that learnt by all countries in the world.

Language is a tool that used to communicate one each other. Through language human can express their ideas to the other, it has role and necessary function in human life. That's why we can say that without language human can not understand the message that interlocutor delivers. English is one of kinds of language in the world. It has been taught in kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, senior high school, and also in the university level. (Sitorus, 2017:68)

English is rapidly gaining status as a global language. This is true because the language is not only used in English-speaking countries but also in other countries where businesses flourish through negotiations delivered in English. In this case, English becomes the people's second or foreign language. The communication in English occurs in many contexts, like an advertisement, education and business, and the like. (Sipayung, 2019:95).

As we know language is needed to communicate in a society. The social interaction and communication of ideas or message can be delivered by using language. Chaer (1994:208) states that meaning can be distinguished based on several criteria and point of view. Based on the type of semantic, it can be distinguished into lexical meaning and grammatical meaning, whether

based on the other criteria or other point of view it can be mentioned that there are associative meaning, reflective meaning, and idiomatic meaning. Idiomatic meaning is a unit of speech in which the meaning is unpredictable from the meaning of its elements, both lexically and grammatically.

Cooper (1998:135) states that the Meaning of idiomatic expression can be defined by two ways: lexically and contextually. From its lexical viewpoint, the meaning of idiomatic expression is the meaning that is conventionally assigned to the common use in dictionary. On the other hand, the meaning of idiomatic expression can be understood contextually. The reason why it can be understood contextually, because some idioms have various meanings depending on the context. According to Lyons, in his book he stated, “contextual meaning is the meaning of a word according to the situations in which they are used; different situation might give a sentence in a different meaning.” (Lyons,1984:143).

In short, contextual meaning is the meaning according to the context. In this research, film becomes an object of the study. In our life, we are often watching film. Film is one of the literary works where the function is to entertain and to gain information. understanding a film can be easier than reading a written text like a book. So, film is strategically used for communication tools for many people. Film is also a conductor of information to the society. Based on the writer’s experience when she watched an English movie or film, she always found an idiom that hard to understand instantly, that’s why the writer does this research.

In his book, Biran (2006: 29) says that language in the film has very important role and function. Without language, film will lose its „strength“ because language is an effective element in conveying the information. Moreover, Film often applies an idiom in it; of course, each idiom that appears on the conversations have a certain meaning. Based on the explanation above, the

researcher chose *The Parent Trap's* film to analyze which is focused on contextual meaning of the idiom found on the script. The researcher chose this film because there are many idioms can be found in the film script, both American and British Idioms. Many cultures knowledge give an impact to the statement of conversations in the film, so they need contextual explanation to interpret the meaning contained in it. Due to the reason above, this study is very significant and interesting to be conducted.

1.2 Research Problems

The problems will be formulated in the following questions:

1. What contextual meaning of the idioms found in *The Parent Trap's* film script?
2. What types of idioms which are found in *The Parent Trap's* film script?

1.3 Research Objectives

In relation to the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To interpret contextual meaning of the idioms found in *The Parent Trap's* film script.
2. To know the types of idioms which are found in *The Parent Trap's* films script.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study will be focused on analyzing the idioms that found in film script. To make it more detail and focus, the researcher only limits this research on *The Parent Trap's* film script. In addition, the researcher also limits this study on idiomatic expression. So, the researcher will analyze the idioms based on the types and the researcher will only looks for the meaning of idioms based on contextual meaning.

1.5 The Significant of the Study

Based on the background of the study, this study is expected to be useful:

Theoretically:

1. The result of this study is expected to be useful to enlarge research on analyzing idioms' meaning.
2. By doing this research, the writer is expected to be able to analyzing the meaning of idioms.
3. This study is expected to gives relevant information to anyone who does their study on literary works such as film.

Practically:

1. To increase the students' knowledge of language especially in getting the contextual meaning of the idioms that found in The Parents' Trap film script.
2. The other researcher can use this research to help them conduct a research in Analyzed the meaning of idioms.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To conduct the research, the writer needs some theories to help her explain concept or terms that applied in the research. In this research, there are terms that need to explain. This framework is needed in order to handle the theoretical elaboration on terms used and to give clearer understanding about all terms that related to the study. Those theoretical elaborations will be presented as follows:

2.2 Idiomatic Expressions

An idiom or also called idiomatic expression is an expression, word, phrase that has a figurative meaning conventionally understood by native speaker. This meaning is different from the literal meaning of the idiom's individual elements. In other words, idioms don't mean exactly what the words say. They have, however, hidden meaning. The meaning of idioms is different from the literal meaning or definition of the words of which they are made. It can be said as a group of words with a meaning of its own that is different from the meaning of each individual word in the group.

Idioms are fixed expressions whose meaning is not compositional but rather must be learned as a whole unit, such as *kick the bucket* meaning 'to die' (Fromkin, 2014:176). Idioms are a form of language that is widely used in everyday conversations by members of society. However, foreigners who have not mastered the language will experience difficulties in capturing the meaning of idioms, because idioms cannot be translated literally into other languages. Idioms in certain languages are one of the peculiarities of a particular language. An idiom is an expression, which cannot be understood from the literal meaning of words of which it is composed, some idioms have various meanings depending on the context.

For example:

- “*To sit on the fence*”, can literally mean that one is sitting a fence.
- “*The politician sat on the fence*”, means that they would not give their opinion about the tax issues.

Some idioms are fixed in their form, and cannot be changed or varied so that the best way to understand idioms is to see it in the context. The features of fixed aspect are idioms can be used in the passive, some verb-based idioms have noun-compound forms and the words in the idioms are expressions which have a meaning that is not obvious from the individual words, example: the idiom “drive somebody round the bend” means “make somebody angry or frustrated”, but we cannot know this by looking at their words.

Idiom is an ambiguous term, used in conflicting ways. In lay or general use, idiom has two meanings. The first, idiom is a particular manner of expressing something in language, music, art, film and so on, which characterized a person or group. The second, an idiom is a particular lexical collocation or phrasal lexeme, peculiar to a language. Idiom is an expression

that has two features: (a) idiom is fixed and is recognized by native speakers (b) idiom uses language in a nonliteral metaphorical way.

2.3 Types of Idioms

2.3.1 Substitutes

A substitute includes anaphoric substitutes and numbers. Anaphoric substitutes are almost by definition of forms which turn up in each new context with a new idiomatic value (Hocket, 1958 : 310). For example is a sentence “she did not eat the foods.” The readers do not know exactly who is “she”. It can be a human or perhaps an animal. The pronouns can be the same idioms if they refer to the same person.

2.3.2 Proper Names

There are quite a few idioms and proverbs that use proper nouns, which are words that name specific person, places or things and are always written in capital letters. Proper nouns, also called proper names, include people’s names, geographical names, names of the companies and organization, names of nationalities and many others. For example Adam’s apple that means a bulge in the throat, mostly seen in men. According to Hocket (1958:311) naming is certain recurrent idiom-creating events in all human communities. Everything is named in order to give an identity or a label. Proper names are not translated because it is a label.

2.3.3 Abbreviation

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase, by any method. It may consist of a group of letters, or words taken from the full version of the word or phrase. For example, the

letter i.e. are an abbreviation of a phrase that means “that is”. Abbreviation are the important part of any scientific language of modern life. Many of them are compound phrases and high-frequently terms, and if we use them as they are, our speech and writing becomes very lengthy and boring. That is why people prefer the short forms (abbreviation) for frequently used compound phrases.

2.3.4 English Phrasal Compounds

Compounds are words which are formed by combining roots and much smaller category of phrasal words. Although compounds have internal structure of phrase but their function is as a words (Carstairs-McCarthy,2002 : 59). There are the types of compound:

2.3.4.1 The Compound Nouns

The first one is compound nouns. Compound nouns can be formed by compounding verb-noun (VN), adjective-noun (AN), noun-noun (NN), and preposition-noun (PN). For example:

No	Structure of Compound Nouns	Examples
1	Verb – noun (VN)	Swearword, playtime
2	Noun – noun (NN)	Hairnet, mosquito net, butterfly net, hair restorer
3	Adjective – noun (AN)	Blackboard, greenstone, faintheart
4	Preposition – noun (PN)	In-group, outpost, overcoat

2.3.4.2 Compound Adjectives

The next is compound adjectives. Compound adjectives divided into three parts such as noun-adjectives (NA), adjective-adjective (AA), and preposition-adjective (PA).

1	Noun – adjective (NA)	Sky-high, coal-black, oil - rich
2.	Adjective – adjective (AA)	Grey-green, squeaky-clean, red-hot
3.	Preposition- adjective (PA)	Underfull, overactive

2.3.4.3 Phrasal Verbs

The last type is compound verbs. Phrasal verbs are the combination of a simple verb and one of a number of particles. It is called phrasal because it looks like a phrase rather than a single word.

1.	Verb + adverbial particle	Give in
2.	Verb + preposition	Came across
3.	Verb + adverbial particle + preposition	Run out of
4.	Verb + object + adverbial + Particle Verb + adverbial particle + object	Bring a child up/ Bring up the child

2.3.5 Figures of Speech

Figures of speech according to Wren & Martin (1981) are “A departure from the ordinary form of expression in order to produce a greater effect” (as cited in sulistyaningrum, 2008, p.20). Figures of speech deal with idiom and patterns of idiom formation. In this research, the

researcher only analyzes four kinds of figure of speech. They are simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole. The following section explains the four kinds of figure of speech.

2.3.5.1 Simile

Simile is a specific comparison by means of the word “like” or “as” between two kinds of ideas or object like a metaphor, simile also compares two different things, but it uses a connotative word. Simile is a figure of speech in which an explicit comparison is made between two things essentially unlike. The comparison is made explicit by the uses of some words or phrase as “like, as, than, similar, or resembles, or seems”.

Simile is two different things which are compared to show a similarity (Lazar, 2006: 3).

2.3.5.2 Metaphor

Metaphor is usage word or phrase, it is indicated one kind of idea or object to replace other word or phrase for suggestion of likeness between the two. Metaphor and simile are both terms that describe comparison things that are essentially unlike. The only differences between a metaphor and simile is that a simile makes the comparison explicit by using some words or phrase such as like, similar to, or seems. While in metaphor the identity assert without such a connective.

Metaphor has a definition that almost similar to simile because it compares two different things, metaphor is a comparison between two different things that identifies one thing with another (Lazar, 2006: 3)

2.3.5.3 Personification

Personification consists in giving the attributes of a human being to an animal, an object, or a concept. It is really subtype of metaphor, an implied comparison in which the figurative term of the comparison is always a human being. The example of personification is an utterance “eyes speak louder than words”. It means that someone’s honesty can be seen more through their eyes rather than their words because mouth can tell a lie.

2.3.5.4 Hyperbole

Hyperbole is a language style to exaggerate an expression. Hyperbole is one of the figure of speech that uses the extravagant exaggeration of fact or possibility. The purpose of using hyperbole is to make a bigger effect of a statement than what it actually is. The example of hyperbole is a sentence “I love you for a thousand years”. Therefore the expression is used in order to make a bigger effect of the sentence and to show that the person will love someone for the entire life.

2.3.6 Slang

Slang is words or phrases that are informal language, and it is typically seen used in speech more often than writing. It can be specific to a particular group of people or context. Therefore the meanings of the words may not apparent to all people.

Slang is its informality, it is language that is never appropriate in a formal context, slang is about direct verbal communication between speaker, both of whom are familiar with the

vocabulary used, they each know what the other means. Slang classified into five, namely fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping (Allan & Burridge, 2006:68)

2.3.6.1 Fresh and creative

It means that slang words have new vocabularies in order to describe something in informal situation. For example the word “mom” is used to address a woman, especially the elder one.

2.3.6.2 Flippant

It means that slang words consist two words or more which does not have correlation with the denotative meaning. For example, break a leg which means good luck for an actor.

2.3.6.3 Imitative

Imitative means that the slang words imitating or derived from the Standard English words in different meaning or combining two different words. The example is gonna. This is the slang word that derived from the phrase words “going to”. The slang word “gonna” is commonly used by almost all the people in the world.

2.3.6.4 Acronym

It means that the result of the word comes from first letter of each word in a phrase or using initials from a group of words or syllables and pronounces them as a new word. For example, NATO is the acronym of “North Atlantic Treaty Organization”.

2.3.6.5 Clipping

It means that slang words come from deletion of some part of longer word becomes a shorter form in the same meaning. For example, “till” refers to “until”. In linguistic clipping is the word formation process which consists in reduction of a word to one of its parts.

2.4 Contextual Meaning

In communicating, between speaker and speech partners sometimes misunderstanding occur. This is because there are differences in the messages conveyed so that the meaning of the language expressed by the speaker is not in accordance with the response of the listener. The difference in response to meaning can occur because a word or a sentence can have several meaning. The meaning associated with morphemes and words are called lexical meanings (Chaer, 2012:45), lexical meanings are actual meanings, meanings that are in accordance with the result of our sensory observations, or meaning as they are, while contextual meanings are the meanings of a lexeme or words that are in one context (Chaer, 2012:289).

Meaning are everywhere, for example in scientific works, songs, film, etc. with so many types of meanings put forward by linguistic, the writer are interested in analyzing the contextual meaning of the words in the film script. By knowing the contextual meaning of the words in the film script, it will be easy to understand the overall meaning of the conversation in the film.

According to McCarthy in Sipayung (2016:22) add that discourse semantic describes language through discourse and semantic perspective. It is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

Contextual meaning is the meaning of words according to the situation in which they are used (Lyon, 1984:140). Different situation gives different meaning. On other hand, in the particular situations the sentences will be equal in meaning. In addition contextual meaning also defined as the information signaled about the kind of use a linguistic unit has in its social context (Crystal, 1991:79).

Context is the interrelated condition in which something exist or occurs. Context means the part of speech of words and the things denote. It can be said that contextual meaning is according to the text. It involves the function of words in sentence formation since different arrangement of the same word can convey different context. So, we can conclude that the contextual meaning is the meaning of the words according to the situation in which they are used. Different situation may give different meaning in sentence.

For example:

- Hair on my grandfather's head is white
- As head officer, she has to be on time.

2.5 Types of Context

The meaning of a sentence has more than one meaning if we do not know the context. If a sentence has limited context, the reader or listener will be confused what a meaning

reader/listener takes. But if a sentence is clear in context, the reader or listener will not be confused and they get what we mean.

Context plays an important role in semantics of natural language. Many expressions require for their semantic evaluation taking into account circumstances of the utterance situation, the semantic evaluation of other expressions in the same or in previous sentences, or background assumptions shared by the interlocutors. Two kinds of context can be roughly distinguished that play an important role in recent semantic theory: external and internal context (as he calls them). External notions of context include utterance context and indices (sequence of coordinates that can be shifted the presence of an intentional operator). Internal context consisted in what the interlocutors take for granted in the context of conversation or in other ways driven by the information given in the discourse. External context consisted features of the outside reality (or some possible reality), independent of an agent's propositional attitudes (Moltmann, 2003:01).

External and internal contexts differ not only in the way they are characterized, but also in the way they change, and in the role they play for the meaning of sentences. External contexts differ from internal context especially in their behavior with respect to complex sentences. Internal contexts systematically change with the increase of information in the discourse, both during the utterance of a sequence of sentences and the utterance of certain complex sentences, namely those with conjunctions, conditionals, or quantifiers. An external context changes, or rather is shifted, only in virtue of the presence of an intentional operator (such as a modal or temporal operator, or an attitude verb)

Contextual meaning could be regarded to the situations, where the time, the language usage environment. Contextual meaning or situational meaning emerges as a result of the

relationship between utterance and context. It is well known that the context is mean many things. The context referred to here is, namely: (i) the context of the person, including here related matters by gender, speaker position, age of speaker/listener, socioeconomic background speaker/listener; (ii) the context of the situation, for example safe situation, noisy situation; (iii) the context of the goal, for example asking, expecting something; (iv) context formal/absence of talks; (v) mood context of speaker/listener, for example afraid, happy, annoyed; (vi) the time context, for example night, after sunset; (vii) the context of the place, is it place in school, in the market, at front of the cinema; (viii) the context of the object, what it means be the focus of the conversation; (ix) completeness speech tools of speaker/listener; (x) linguistic context, meaning whether it fulfill language rules used by both parties; and (xi) language context, for example the language used (Pateda,2010:116).

Contextual meaning or situational meaning has eleven context points. There are context of organs, context of situation, context of purpose, formal or informal context in conversation, mood context of speaker or listener, context of time, context of place, objects context, context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener, linguistic context, and context of language.

a) Context of organs

This context includes gender, position of speaker, the speaker or the listener age, socio-economic background speaker or the listener. It means the speaker only said the words that understood by a particular person. For example, speaker or listener age, a child would not understand if we spoke about politic to them. (Pateda, 2010:116).

b) Context of Situation

The situation here includes sad situation, safe situation which is the speaker will speak in accordance with the situation happen. For example, the situation grieving, they will use the word that is significance to be sad, sorry, and give support to be patient in this situation. (Pateda, 2010:116).

c) Context of purpose

Context of purpose such as asking or expecting something, people will find the words of the meaning of asking (Pateda, 2010:117).

d) Formal or Informal context in Conversation

Formal or informal context in conversation will force peoples to find the word which is appropriate with the context of conversation. For example, in a meeting, we must use formal language. If we will refuse an opinion from someone, we shall not say “your opinion is rejected” it is an informal language that can hurt who gives opinion (Pateda, 2010:117).

e) Mood context of speaker or listener

Mood of speaker or listener can influence the word and the meaning of that word too. For example, mood irritated would allow the words appear meaningful irritated or impolite word.

f) Context of time

Context of time, such as time to go to sleep, time will eat. When a people came to our house in the night, certainly we feel disturbed. The feeling upset that will be seen from the meaning word we use (Pateda, 2010:118).

g) Context of place

For example place in the market, in office, and etc. it can influence the words and the meaning which used of people. Based on the example above, people usually use the word which has meaning related to information.

h) Object context

Object context will influence the meaning of word used that focus to something. For example, we will talk about economic. Certainly, we use the words that have meaning or related to economic.

i) Context of completeness in speak or hear from speaker or listener

It will influence the meaning of word use. For example, if we want ask someone but he or she cannot hear clearly, because the ears less good. We will miss communication with them.

j) Linguistic context

Linguistic context, it does meet the rules of the language used by both sides. The things are associated with the rules of language which is concerned will affecting the meaning too.

k) Context of language

In this context, both of speakers or listeners must understand the language used, because it will influence the whole meaning (Pateda, 2010:118).

Figurative meaning and connotation are same with contextual meaning. They have non-literal meaning, but different in use. The people use figurative meaning to analyze literary work, like a poem, but figurative meaning or figurative language sometimes found in proverb which is for counseled someone. While connotations play a major role in the language or literature, or politics, of advertising, and a greeting card.

In this study, the researcher only uses contextual meaning to analyze film script as the object of data. Contextual meaning is the meaning of words, phrases, sentences based on the context. A contextual definition is also a definition in which the term is used by embedding it in a larger expression containing it explanation. In understanding the film script, we must understand the meaning of all the conversation inside so we can understand and enjoy the whole of the story. So that's why the researcher analyzing the contextual meaning of the film script.

2.6 Film

In this research, film becomes an object of the study. Film is one of the literary works which people often watch to entertain and gain information. As with books or other printed works, film is a conductor of information to the society. The information presented in a film providing new knowledge to society. Whatever the genre of the theme, film always leaves a moral message to people that can absorbed easily. Besides, understanding a film can be easier than reading a written text like a book. That is why, film is strategically used for communication tools for many people. Language in the film has very important role and

function. Without language, film will lose its strength because language is an effective element in conveying the information.

Moreover, idiom might appear in a film. Nowadays, idiomatic expressions are very productive in the film script because the idioms can enrich diction in the film script. Absolutely, each idiom that appears in the dialogue of film has a certain meaning. In watching a film, a lot of people hardly understand the meaning of the idioms, because the meaning of the idioms are unpredictable from grammatical rule. Moreover, the aim of the idioms in the film can be accomplished only because words have certain meaning. Idiomatic expressions have several meaning. The meaning discerned from the context of their language. The meaning can be distinguished based on several criteria and point of view. Based on the semantic, it can be distinguished into lexical and grammatical meaning. On the other hand, there are associative meaning, reflective meaning, and idiomatic meaning. Moreover, the meaning of idiom can be defined lexically and contextually. In short, the meaning of idiom can be understood contextually because some idioms have various meanings depend on the context.

Based on that explanation above, film becomes an object of the study. *The Parent Trap's* film was chosen to analyze which is focused on the types and the meaning of the idioms found on the script. This film was chosen because there are many idioms can be found in the film.

2.7 Previous Studies

The first researcher was Ganjar (2014) "an analysis of subtitling strategies of idiomatic expressions in *the Avenger's* film". This research focused to classify idiom found on the film and the researcher uses a qualitative and descriptive method. The second, writer took the review of related literature from journal of Zaim (2015) entitle "Idiom in the script of the Avengers Movie". This research is a qualitative. And the writer found in the script of the Avengers Movie

that there are four kinds of idiom, they are neutral, formal, colloquial, and slang. The third is taking from the journal of Lovenia (2019) entitled “Types of idioms used in avengers: infinity war movie transcription”. This study aims to describe the type of idioms in the transcription of the movie, and also to analyze the meaning of the idioms found in the transcription. This research is a descriptive qualitative by using content analysis design. The writer found there are three types of idioms used in the movie. The fourth research is Kurniawan (2019) entitled “Meaning in the Idiomatic Expressions Founds in the Movie How to Train Your Dragon: The Hidden World 2019”. This research is having a purpose to identify the type of idiomatic expressions which were found in how to train your dragon script and its meaning. This research belongs to the qualitative descriptive research. The technique of data collection used in this research was content analysis. Based on the analysis conducted, it is found out that there are five types of lexemic idiom found in the film’s script out of seven types proposed in the theory. Those types of idioms are phrasal verb idiom, torture idiom, irreversible binomial idiom, phrasal compound idiom, and incorporating verb idiom. The previous research above are few references related to what the writer is going to conduct about.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The theories are needed to explain some concepts applied. The explanation is considered important. The concepts which were used might be clarified in order to having same perspective with the implementation in the field. The following is the clarification of the concept use for feasibility of the study.

SEMANTIC

IDIOMATIC
EXPRESSION

Types of idioms
according to Hocket
(1958) are:

1. Substitutes
2. Proper names
3. Abbreviation
4. English phrasal compounds
5. Figures of speech
6. slang

The Parent Trap's Film
Script

Analyzing the contextual meaning
of the idioms. Types of contextual
according to Pateda (2010):

1. Context of organs
2. Context of situation
3. Context of purpose
4. Formal\informal context in conversation
5. Mood context speaker or listener
6. Context of time
7. Context of place
8. Object context
9. Linguistic context
10. Context of language

Figure 2.8
Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research conducted by using a qualitative approach. In this research, the appropriate instrument was human or the writer because it is concern with the processes which can simply observed by human. There are five characteristics of qualitative research, there are (1) Understanding the meaning, (2) Understanding the particular contexts, (3) identification the phenomena and the effect that unexpected. (4) Existing grounded theory (5) understanding the process (Alwasillah, 2002:107-109).

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method because the data were the forms of words or written language rather than number. The writer believes that the descriptive qualitative method was appropriated for this research. Descriptive problems formulation guides the writer in exploring and capturing the social situation to be studied thoroughly, widely, and intensively (Sugiyono, 2007:15).

3.2 Source of the Data and Data

The source of this study was *the parent trap* film, a drama comedy film which is directed by Nancy Meyers. In the film script, the researcher would find a few idioms and analyze them. The parent trap is a 1998 remake of the 1961 family film of the same name. It was produced and co-written by Charles Shyer. This film was full with idiomatic expressions both of American and British. The statements in the conversations in the film were full with cultural influence and need contextual explanation to interpret the meaning contained in it. Then, the data of this research collected from the idioms that were found in the parent trap's film script.

3.3 Research Instrument

This study was conducted by using qualitative research with actual settings as the direct source of data. The instrument of gathering data in this research would be an observation.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

In this research, the writer utilized some techniques of collecting the data, which elaborate as follows:

- 1) Watched "The Parent Trap" film to comprehend the whole of stories.
- 2) Read and understood all of The Parent Trap film script which is transcript by Ryan.
- 3) Analyzed the types of the idioms that were found in "The Parent Trap" film script.
- 4) Analyzed the contextual meaning of the idioms.

3.5 Techniques of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher was employed four steps:

1. Identified the idioms used in the film script.
2. Classified the idioms found.
3. Found the meaning based on the contextual meaning.
4. Drew the conclusions according to result of the research which have been coded in percentage.

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

Where by:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Overall Number