

## IDIOMS IN THE JUMANJI : WELCOME TO THE JUNGLE MOVIE

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### Abstract

This study was conducted to investigate idioms in the movie Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. The purpose of this study is to determine the types of idioms and describe the meaning of idioms contained in the movie Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. This research is a qualitative research. The researcher collected and classified the data into seven types of idioms suggested by O'Dell & McCarthy and after obtaining the data, the researcher analyzed the data by applying data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification. The results of this study show that there are various kinds of idioms found in the movie Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle based on the type of idiom, namely 5 similes, 3 binomials, 5 proverbs, 3 euphemisms, 3 clichés, 8 fixed statements, and 4 other languages. Each idiom has its own meaning and is interpreted based on the context in which it is used. Idioms are obviously most prevalent in movies and really help people to enrich their vocabulary and broaden their understanding of all expressions in English. The researcher suggests students to read this thesis in order to know the context of idioms and also interpret the meaning of idioms. In addition, the researcher also suggests to other researchers to complete further research better and provide more explanations and can also use this research as their reference.

**Key Words:** *Movie; Idioms; Meaning idioms*

### Abstrak

*Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menyelidiki idiom dalam film Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis idiom dan mendeskripsikan makna idiom yang terdapat dalam film Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif. Peneliti mengumpulkan dan mengklasifikasikan data ke dalam tujuh jenis idiom yang disarankan oleh O'Dell & McCarthy dan setelah mendapatkan data, peneliti menganalisis data dengan menerapkan reduksi data, display data, penarikan kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa terdapat berbagai macam idiom yang terdapat dalam film Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle berdasarkan jenis idiomnya, yaitu 5 simile, 3 binomial, 5 peribahasa, 3 eufemisme, 3 klise, 8 pernyataan tetap, dan 4 bahasa lainnya. Setiap idiom memiliki arti tersendiri dan ditafsirkan berdasarkan konteks penggunaannya. Idiom jelas paling banyak digunakan dalam film dan sangat membantu orang untuk memperkaya kosakata mereka dan memperluas pemahaman mereka tentang semua ekspresi dalam bahasa Inggris. Peneliti menyarankan para mahasiswa untuk membaca tesis ini agar dapat mengetahui konteks idiom dan juga menginterpretasikan makna dari idiom. Selain itu, peneliti juga menyarankan kepada peneliti*



*lain untuk menyelesaikan penelitian selanjutnya dengan lebih baik dan memberikan penjelasan yang lebih banyak dan juga dapat menggunakan penelitian ini sebagai referensi mereka.*

**Kata Kunci:** Film; Idiom; Makna diom

## A. Introduction

Language is one of the most important parts of human life. Language is use by human to communicate with each other. In this, language very effective for human to interact because people cannot live individually and that always so their expression through language. Including anger, Happiness, Humor, dejection and others.

Language determines the communities of people in the world. Castillo (2015:68) claims that language always manifests itself as a language, that is, in the forms of historical traditions in the techniques of speaking. In this sense language divides humankind in different historical communities, just determined as linguistic communities or speech communities. Based on Castillo's statement, it means that the existence of language is something that makes a difference in this world. That is why language does not only consist of one language. There are Indonesia language, English language, Spanish, French and so on. Every language is very unique and has its each characteristics.

As an Indonesian, English is considered as the foreign language and it is taught formally from the elementary school up to university level. Nowadays, English plays an important role as the international language around the world. In other means, English language has become the most important language which helps people to talk to all people from another country and

exchange information, learn about different cultures and so on. So, many people aspire to learn and speak English exceptionally well.

Since many people have learnt English well, the communication will be easier but in fact that people in Indonesia especially the Indonesian learner are still lack of understanding about English. Some people deal with the grammatical problems, pronunciation, vocabulary, and so on that makes them have difficulties to understand English.

One of the factors that make people lack understanding of English is the many ambiguous expressions referred to as idioms that make people difficult to understand. Idioms are language components in English that are always used by most native speakers. Idioms can be found in written and spoken English such as movies, song lyrics, novels, newspapers, magazines, etc.

An idiom also called idiomatic expression is world, or phrase that has a figurative meaning convetionally understood by native speakers. According to Jurg (1982:11)"Idiom are seen as special category of lexical items which are not only determine through their structure, but which also show a specific type of behavior in language use. Idioms are components of the English language that consist of words and have a specific meaning. Idioms must be viewed from all aspects or contexts. For example when someone says "don't judge a book by its cover". This sentence is basically



an idiom which means that one is not allowed to judge things by their appearance alone. Another example is "I have a lot on my plate". The sentence does not mean that someone is eating or has a lot of food on their plate. When someone says "I have a lot on my plate", it means that someone is busy or has a lot of work to do, so in that situation we cannot ask for help or let the person focus on their work.

Talking about idioms is related to Semantics study. Crystal (2008:428) defined semantics as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language. Since the semantics investigate about meaning, it has relationship with idioms. Hurford, et. al (2007:328) stated that idiomatic expression is a multi-word phrase whose overall meaning is idiosyncratic and largely unpredictable, reflecting speaker meaning that is not derivable by combining the literal sense or the individual words in each phrase according to the regular semantic rules of the language.

Talking about meaning, there are two types of meaning such as connotative meaning and denotative meaning. Mott (2003:68) clarified that many words stand for objects, situations, events or process in the real world, or they represent a concept or experience in the mind, so they can be said to have denotative meaning. It means that denotative meaning is the type of meaning which may be described in terms of a set of semantic properties which serves to identify the particular concept associated with the word in question. On the other hand, connotative meaning refers to the meaning which appears by association of language used by the speaker or listener

about the language which they speak or read. Dickins et. al (2002:66) argued that connotative meanings that is association which, over and above, the denotative meaning of an expression form part of its overall meaning. Because connotative meaning relates to the speaker's feeling or attitude, unlike denotative meaning, it cannot be judge as true or false.

There are various kinds of idioms. O'Dell & McCarthy (2010:22-30) presented eight types of idioms as follows:

1) Similes

Similes are expressions which compare two things: they always include the words as or like. For instance My brothers as thin as a rake. (extremely thin)

2) Binomials

Binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word) usually and. The order of the two words is fixed for example: we always say black and white NOT white and black: managing climate change isn't a black and white issues (separate and clear)..

3) Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentence which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings. Like idiom. Their form is fix, and it is not always possible to guess the meaning from looking at the individual words in the proverbs . For instance, Where there's a will there's a way ( if we really want to achieve some thing, we can)

4) Euphemism

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



for instance he was not long for this world ( going to die soon)

5) Clichés

A clichés is a comment that is often in certain common, everyday situation. It is a comment that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. For instance, look on the bright side ( Try to see some thing good in a bad situation) .

6) Fixed Statements

You can often hear and use these fixed statement in everyday conversation: for instance, Fixed Statement ; Get you states on. Meaning ( (Informal) Hurry up!)

7) Other Language

As you probaly know; English includes many words from other languages. The idiomatic expression in this unit all come from Latin or French for instance he was paid on an ad hoc basis (not planned but arranged or done when needed).

Studying about idioms is extremely important especially for the foreign language learners. Since people master idioms in English language, they will be able to understand all the idiomatic expressions expressed by the native speaker. The communication also will be more run effectively for instance when people who are non-native speakers are able to understand the idioms used by native speaker.

Idioms can be found in any media and of course it can be found in movie. Film, commonly known as movie, is a type of visual communication in the form of video, conversation, and sound or music to tell

and show the audience the story in the movie. story in the movie. movie is a type of visual communication in the form of video, conversation, and sound or music to tell and show the audience the story in the movie. story in the movie. People all over the world watch movies for entertainment. How movies give pleasure, such as horror movies make people feel scared, comedy movies make people laugh, or drama movies make people feel happy, and sometimes sad to cry too. To make a movie, people or movie writer should build his/her plot twist feelings or emotions or thoughts or ideas into the movie base on they're experience. So, plot twist is the important element of the movie.

In conducting this study, the researcher analyzed idioms in films because the researcher knew that idioms are found in many films. Another reason is because songs are a good way to learn idioms. In addition, the movie Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle has received awards such as the Grammy Awards because this film has a lot of interest in watching and is a favorite film at that time. Interestingly, Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle contain certain phrases that contain idioms that sometimes make it difficult for people, especially Indonesians, to understand the meaning of film. For example, We're in a pickle (a problem that is difficult to solve), and Actions speak louder than words (what you do is more meaningful than just words) in the These phrases are called idioms (Proverbs). A binomial idiom is also found in this movie, which is Black and Blue (refers to the color of the bruise.). Nonetheless, this movieremains popular with many people around the world.



Therefore, analyzing the idioms in this movie is very helpful for people especially students to increase and expand their vocabulary and make them speak English fluently like native speakers.

### B. Research Method

This research was done in qualitative research design. Lodico et al. (2010:143) clarified that qualitative research has few characteristics. Some of them are: studies in qualitative method are carried out in naturalistic settings, in qualitative the researcher ask broad research question designed to explore, interpret, or understand the social context, and the study data reports is in narrative form or using words rather than numbers.

In this research, the researcher tried to investigate the idiomatic expressions in the *Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle* movie. Therefore, the data that used in this research were the words which consist of idioms.

In collecting the data, the researcher used documentation method which steps are:

1. First, Searched or downloaded the *Jumanji* movie at <https://genius.com/Movie/Jumanji/Welcome to the jungle>.
2. Second, Watched and listened to the action of the movie and understood the whole context of the movie, especially the idioms.
3. Third, after downloading the movie, the researcher downloaded and printed the movie script entitled *Jumanji "Welcome to the Jungle"*. and then the researcher matched the script in the conversation in the movie.

4. Fourth, the researcher identified and underlined, bold the words that consisted of idiomatic expressions.
5. Last, the researcher classified each idiom into the types of idioms

After collect the data, the researcher analyzed the data used Miles & Huberman's theory (1994:10-11) such as data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion and verification.

### C. Research Findings

After the data were collected and analyzed, the researcher figured out that there were various idioms found in the *Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle* movie as can be seen in the following table.

Table 1

Types of Idioms in the  
*Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle* Movie

No.	Types of idioms	Quantity
1	Similes	5
2	Binomials	3
3	Proverbs	5
4	Euphemism	3
5	Cliché	3
6	Fixed statements	8
7	Other language	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>31</b>

Source: Researcher, 2024

Based on the table above, it can be seen clearly that there were so many types of idioms in the *Jumanji " Welcome to the Jungles"* Movie. The researcher found that in *Jumanji* film consist of similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, clichés, fixed statements and other languages.

In this part, the researcher explained the meaning of each idioms



found in the Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle Movie

a. Similes

Similes are expressions which compare two things: they always include the words as or like. You can use similes to make your spoken and written English more colorful and your comparison more powerful.. In addition, the researcher figured out that similes found in the Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle Movie as follows.

1) This world swallows up kids like you (P2.L34)

This expression is included as similes because it involved the conjunction 'like' which showing the comparison of the objects. The meaning of this idiom This world swallows refers spencer. In the sentences "This world swallows up kids like you" is similes because "This world swallows up" compares with "kids like you" which is shows how the world can be very harsh and threatening for unprepared children.

2) He sounds like a badass (P5.L41)

This expression is included as similes because it involved the conjunction 'like' which showing the comparison of the objects. The meaning of this idiom to describing that the characters in the game sound like tough and cool people. This simile compares someone to a "badass" using the word "like" to indicate the comparison.

3) I look like a living garden gnome (P7.L27)

This expression is included as similes because it involved the conjunction 'like' which showing the comparison of the objects . The meaning of this idiom

Bethany uses this idiom to describe her appearance after changing into her avatar in the game. "Garden gnomes" are small statues commonly seen in gardens, often having a cute or strange appearance. Bethany feels that her appearance now resembles a living garden gnome, which means she feels small and perhaps strange or cute

4) I felt like a thousandfeet from the sky (P8.L12-13)

This expression is included as similes because it involved the conjunction 'like' which showing the comparison of the objects. The meaning of this idiom I refers Bethany in the sentences "I felt like a thousand feet from the sky" are similes because "I" compare with "thousand feet from the sky" are to describe how strong the feeling or experience is.

5) They're fast as a horse over short distances (P8.L15)

This expression is included as similes because it involved the conjunction 'as' which showing the comparison of the objects The meaning of this idiom Fridge uses this idiom to describe how fast hippos can run short distances. By comparing the speed of a hippo to that of a horse, Fridge paints a clear picture that hippos are very fast even though their appearance may not indicate it.

b. Binomials

Binomials are a type of idiom in which two words are joined by a conjunction (linking word) usually and. In this research, the researcher found Binomials in the Jumanji "Welcome to the Jungle" Movie The following is one of examples of Binomials found in this research.

1) Catching and throwing (P3.L18)



This expression is a binomial because it consists of two words and is connected by the word 'and'. According to the context, the expression the meaning of this idiom to in the traditional sense, "catching and throwing" are phrases often used together in a sporting context, particularly in football or baseball practice. Both describe the two main activities carried out in ball games.

2) Black and Blue (P8.L13)

Black and blue" includes binomial because it refers to the color changes that occur in people who have bruises on their bodies.

3) Dream and nightmare (P24L10)

This expression is a binomial because it consists of two words and is connected by the word 'and'. According to the context, the expression the meaning of this idiom to describes a situation that combines positive and negative elements at once, namely something that is desired but also feared. In the context of this conversation, Martha uses this idiom to describe her mixed feelings about having to tease the guards. On the one hand, it may be interesting or challenging (like a dream), but on the other hand, it can also frighten and make him nervous (like a nightmare).

c. Proverbs

Proverbs are short sentence which refer to something most people have experienced and which give advice or warnings. Like idiom. Their form is fix, and it is not always possible to guess the meaning from looking at the individual words in the proverbs. There are various kinds of proverbs found in Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle Movie. The

following are examples of proverbs found in this research.

1) Please remember, the world is terrifying. Be careful of everything (P1.L17-18)

The expression above could can be classified proverbs as warning to someone to always be alert and careful of dangers in the real world.

2) Actions speak louder than words (P10.L35)

The expression above can be classified proverbs as The expression above might be classified as a proverb as a person's real actions and behavior provide stronger action or evidence of their intentions, character or honesty than mere words.

3) One false move, you're in a casket (P18.L31-32)

The expression above can be classified as advice to someone because it conveys a messageshow that a small mistake can have fatal consequences

4) Keep your eyes peeled (P20.L6.)

The expression above can be classified as advice to someone because it conveys a message reminding someone to stay alert and pay attention to things carefully. In a conversational context, it is used to remind other characters to remain careful and to continue watching for signs of the elephant, which is a clue in the game.

5) We're in a pickle (P28. L34)

The expression above can be classified as advice to someone because used to describe a difficult situation or complicated problem in which a person or group of people finds it difficult to find an easy solution or way out. The expression is often used figuratively to



express that a particular person or situation is facing significant difficulties and needs to find a way to resolve them

d. Euphemism

Euphemisms are a type of **idiom** used to avoid saying words which may offend or be considered unpleasant. They are useful to learn, as they will help you communicate using language using which is appropriate for the situation you are in. In this research, researchers found various euphemistic expressions and the following are examples of euphemisms:

1) You should be more careful where you loiter (P2.L31)

The meaning of this expression is a subtle or more polite way to tell someone that they should not be in a certain place or do something that is considered inappropriate or dangerous. In the context of this conversation, Mr. Vreeke uses this idiom to remind Spencer to be more careful about where he is, with the implication that the place may be dangerous or unsafe for Spencer.

2) Shelly Oberon the curvy genius (P6. L1)

The meaning of this expression is providing a softer or more beautiful description to convey a person's characteristics. In this context, the word "curvy" is used as a euphemism to describe Bethany's overweight, while "genius" refers to her intelligence. The use of euphemisms like this aims to defuse or reduce the potential sensitivity or negative impression of the description.

3) Blast off (P15. L25)

The literal meaning of this expression is to glide or move quickly, but in this context, it is used figuratively to refer to the process of urinating. Fridge uses this

expression in a way that does not directly describe the act of urinating, with the words "Now blast off" when Bethany is learning how to urinate as a man.

e. Cliché

A cliché is a comment that is often in certain common, everyday situation. It is a comment that most people are familiar with and is therefore not original. In this research, researchers found several cliché expressions in the Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle Movie.

1) What are you gonna do with it? (P13. L25)

The meaning of this expression is a rhetorical question that expresses doubt or skepticism regarding the abilities or tools that are being used to carry out a certain action or goal. Usually used in situations where someone is using something that seems useless or does not suit the needs of the moment. In the context of the conversation, Fridge uses this idiom to ridicule Spencer for using a boomerang, which appears to be ineffective in the combat situation they face in the game Jumanji.

2) Goodness gracious (P14. L22)

The meaning of this expression is a dramatic expression of surprise or astonishment. Usually used to express a reaction to something unexpected or surprising. In the context of the conversation, Fridge uses this expression after Martha jumps off a cliff and lands on her back, much to her surprise and distress. The use of this idiom shows a dramatic reaction to an unexpected and embarrassing situation for Fridge.

3) Go get that girl (P35. L21)



The meaning of this expression is to support or encourage someone to get attention or affection from someone they love or are attracted to. In the context of this conversation, Bethany uses this idiom to encourage Spencer to have the courage to approach Martha, the woman he likes. This phrase is usually used in a romantic context to give support or motivation to someone to take steps to pursue the person they like

f. Fixed statements

Fixed statements come to be described as phrases or phrasal words or fixed sentences that have particular meaning. The following is a fixed statement that is found in the Jumanji : Welcome to the Jungle Movie

1) You gotta check this out (P1. L3)

This expression is of course a permanent statement which means an invitation to pay attention or examine something with full attention.

2) We don't have a lot of time in this life (L38.P3)

This is a fixed phrase that is often used to remind someone that the time in life is limited and should be used wisely. Martha states that life is short and should not be wasted on things that she thinks are not important.

3) Shut up (P5. L13)

This expression is of course a constant statement because it is an expression Fridge uses to tell someone to stop talking or making comments.

4) What the hell (P6 L18)

This is a fixed expression often used to express feelings of confusion or surprise.

5) Don't just stand there you go (P8.L26)

This fixed expression is used to ask someone to act or move immediately. Nigel orders them to move or act, rather than just standing still.

6) Oh, no! I'm an overweight, middle-aged man (P7. L19)

This expression is of course a constant statement Bethany expressed an underlying belief that he had turned into a fat middle-aged man, without considering the fact that they had all swapped bodies.

7) You are a killer pilot (P29. L18)

This expression is called a fixed statement which is used to give praise in an informal way. This expression means that someone is very skilled or talented in flying planes. The word "killer" here is used as slang to describe something that is very good or extraordinary

8) You killed it (P29. L22)

This expression is a fixed statement because "Killed it" is slang which means someone did something very well or had great success

g. Other Language

Sometimes, idioms contain many words from other languages and commonly derived from Latin or French. Moreover, in this research, the researcher also found idiom which combined with other language as follow.

1) *That was a hippo. They're omnivorous* (P8.L15)

The expression above is combined with Latin such as Omnivorous, meaning an animal that eats plants and meat.

2) *Bazaar* (P11. L8)

The word comes from the Persian "bāzār" and has been adopted in many languages to refer to a large, bustling market.



3) *Douche bag! You suck* (P33. L26)

This is an American slang expression used to criticize or insult someone. a phrase uttered by Bethany that expresses dissatisfaction or contempt for someone. "*Douche bag*" is a slang term referring to someone who is considered unpleasant or arrogant, while "*you suck*" means "you suck

4) *Adieu* (MVL16.P74)

This is a French idiom used in English conversation to give an air of formality or elegance to a goodbye. Nigel said it as a more formal or emotional farewell.

From the research results above, it is concluded that there are various types of idioms that found in the Jumanji "Welcome to the Jungle" Movie such as similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemisms, cliché, fixed statements and other language. All of the idioms indeed has their own meaning and it can be interpreted literally which means people as a reader should understand the whole context of every utterance to get a better understanding or to be able to comprehend the meaning of idioms. In interpreting the meaning of idioms, the researcher used Idioms dictionary (Person Education Limited, 2001) and dictionary on google platform.

## D. Closing

### 1. Conclusion

Idioms can be described as figurative language or expressions that has a meaning and cannot be interpreted literally but it should be interpreted based on the whole context of the idioms. It is interesting to investigate idioms because it really helps people to expand and enrich their

vocabularies and understanding about idioms.

Based on the research findings presented in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded this research that idioms are mostly found in the movie especially the jumanji where it contains various kinds of idioms. There are seven types of idioms investigated in this research such as similes, binomials, proverbs, euphemism, fixed statements and other language. Each of them has their own characteristics and of course has various meaning based on the context its used.

Furthermore, the Jumanji "Welcome to the Jungle" Movie can be classified as unique film an entertaining film with a positive message about friendship, cooperation and personal growth. This film also emphasizes the importance of being brave in facing challenges and working together to achieve common goals.

Therefore, in this research can be useful and used in every context in life.

## 2. Suggestion

This study analyzes idioms in the movie Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle by using semantic approach. Based on the conclusion of this study, the researcher suggests to teachers/lecturers to use the movie as a reference in teaching semantics, especially in teaching idioms.

In addition, the researcher also suggests to teachers and students that, the movie can be used as a material to study idioms including the types and meanings of idioms. And for readers or future researchers, the researcher suggests that this study can be used as a basis for further research, especially those related to semantics. However, the results of this



study are still very simple. Other researchers can conduct research on the same topic with different perspectives to get a more accurate analysis.

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